

Ochsner Specialty Hospital

CHNA Report

December 2022

Approved by

The Board of Directors of Ochsner Specialty Hospital
December 12, 2022



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INGRAM

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ochsner Specialty Hospital completes a community health needs assessment every three years. It is through this work that we identify the unmet needs in the community and strategically plan how we can best address those needs. The purpose of this community health needs assessment report is to provide Ochsner Specialty Hospital with a functioning tool to guide the medical facility as it works to improve the health of the community it serves. In addition, the report meets the guidelines of the Internal Revenue Service.

The assessment was performed, and the implementation strategies were created by the Community Health Needs Assessment Steering Committee with assistance from Carr, Riggs & Ingram, a nationally ranked accounting firm based in Enterprise, AL. The assessment was conducted from September through November 2022. The community health needs assessment will guide the development of Ochsner Specialty Hospital's community health improvement initiatives and implementation strategies. This is a report that may be used by many of the medical facility's collaborative partners in the community.

The opening section of this report will consist of general information about Ochsner Specialty Hospital. It will provide the community with an informative overview concerning the hospital along with an explanation of the services available at Ochsner Specialty Hospital.

Previous patients, employees, and community representatives provided feedback. Ochsner Specialty Hospital organized a focus group and distributed a community health survey that provided an opportunity to members of the community to offer input. Additional information came from public databases, reports, and publications by state and national agencies.

The response and implementation sections of this report describes how the medical facility and its collaborative partners worked together to address health needs identified in 2019's CHNA. In this report, we also discuss the health priorities that we will focus on over the next three years. The CHNA report is available electronically on Ochsner Specialty Hospital's website (www.ochsnerrush.org); a printed copy may also be obtained from the hospital's administrative office.

We sincerely appreciate the opportunity to be a part of this community. Your opinions matter. As you read this report, please think about how to help us improve health and medical services in our area. We all live in, work in, and enjoy this wonderful community together. Ochsner Specialty Hospital is committed to extending care beyond our bricks and mortar. We are committed to meeting the health care needs of the broader community. Together, we can make our community healthier for every one of us and fulfill our mission. We look forward to working with you to improve the overall health of those we serve.

Kawanda Johnson, EVP/Administrator
Ochsner Specialty Hospital





ABOUT THE HOSPITAL OVERVIEW

Ochsner Specialty Hospital is a 49-bed long-term care hospital (LTCH) located in Meridian, Mississippi that has provided specialized care for medically complex patients since 1994. This facility has a rich heritage as a hospital built by the community for the community, and is part of a system that has served Meridian for over 100 years.

Ochsner Specialty Hospital strives to deliver superior healthcare to the communities of Mississippi and surrounding states. Ochsner Specialty Hospital provides continued acute-level care for patients suffering from medically complex illnesses. These healthcare professionals work hard to generate the highest potential of outcomes and maximize each patient's freedom and independence while involving the patient and their family in the treatment program.

Specific programs are designed to meet the patient specific long-term acute care needs: **Pulmonary, Medically Complex, and Wound Care.** A detailed summary of these services can be found in the section titled "[Healthcare Services Provided.](#)"

Ochsner Specialty Hospital is committed to the delivery of excellence in healthcare. The hospital places emphasis on maintaining high standards of care and availability of resources in a cost-effective manners; this is consistent with the expectations of customers. Ochsner Specialty Hospital's mission is to care for patients and their communities, defining the motto: "Restoring Quality to Life."

HEALTHCARE SERVICES PROVIDED

PULMONARY

The pulmonary program at Ochsner Specialty Hospital involves specialized care for patients who require ventilator management, e.g., tracheostomy or oral intubation. Additionally, the program provides respiratory care to COPD, pneumonia, and other respiratory complex patients.



The following are services or conditions treated by the pulmonary program:

- ▲ Ventilator Management
- ▲ Ventilator Weaning
- ▲ Pneumonia/COPD
- ▲ Respiratory Failure
- ▲ Respiratory Infections
- ▲ Tracheostomy Care

MEDICALLY COMPLEX

Ochsner Specialty Hospital's program for medically complex patients covers a broad range of diagnoses. Whether the patient comes from an intensive-care unit, general-care unit, home physician clinic, emergency room, home health agency, wound care center, or nursing home, different services are specifically designed to care for patients with complex complications ranging from infectious diseases to multi-organ failure. The following are services or conditions treated by the program

- ▲ Long-Term IV Antibiotic Therapy
- ▲ Congestive Heart Failure
- ▲ Multiple Trauma
- ▲ Dialysis
- ▲ Infectious Diseases
- ▲ Renal Failure
- ▲ Acute CVA
- ▲ Multi-organ Failure
- ▲ Complicated Fractures
- ▲ Neurological Impairment
- ▲ Neuromuscular Disorders



WOUND CARE

The wound care program at Ochsner Specialty Hospital utilizes and works along with licensed wound care specialists and the Rush

Wound Care, Hyperbaric, and Limb Salvage Center. The hospital offers an interdisciplinary approach to wound care which promotes optimum healing in a timely manner. The program utilizes advanced equipment and techniques, including hyperbaric oxygen therapy, specialty and support-surface beds, and wound vacuum-assisted closure (VAC). The following are services or conditions treated by the wound care program:

- ▲ Stage III or Stage IV Pressure Ulcer
- ▲ Full Thickness Skin Ulcers
- ▲ Cellulitis
- ▲ Diabetic Ulcers
- ▲ Demarcating Vascular Wounds
- ▲ Necrotizing Soft-Tissue Infections
- ▲ Dehisced Surgical Wounds
- ▲ Third-Degree Burns
- ▲ Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy

HOSPITALIST PROGRAM

Ochsner Specialty Hospital provides in-house physician coverage 24 hours a day. Hospitalists are physicians located directly in the hospital to handle patient admissions from any practice or group and care for patients throughout their hospital stay. The hospitalists are trained internal-medicine specialists dedicated to patient satisfaction and positive clinical outcomes. In addition, Ochsner Specialty Hospital has 24-hour emergency coverage from Ochsner Rush Medical Center's emergency room.

THE COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

BACKGROUND

Section 501(r)(3)(A) requires tax-exempt hospitals to conduct a community health needs assessment (CHNA) every three years with the communities they serve. The hospitals then must develop an implementation strategy to meet the needs identified through the CHNA. The Internal Revenue Service (2022) outlines the steps a hospital must complete in order to conduct a CHNA:

1. Define the community it serves.
2. Assess the health needs of that community.
3. In assessing the community's health needs, solicit and take into account input received from persons who represent the broad interests of that community, including those with special knowledge of or expertise in public health.
4. Document the CHNA in a written report (CHNA report) that is adopted for the hospital facility by an authorized body of the hospital facility.
5. Make the CHNA report widely available to the public.

Failure to comply with these guidelines could result in a fine by the IRS of \$50,000, and the possibility of losing the organization's tax-exempt status. Based on these guidelines, Ochsner Specialty Hospital's CHNA report would be due to be completed and board approved by their fiscal year end of 12/31/22.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community engagement was a vital part of conducting the CHNA. In assessing the health needs of the community, Ochsner Specialty Hospital solicited and received input from community leaders and residents who represent the broad interests of the community. These open and transparent collaborative studies help healthcare providers build stronger relationships with their communities, identify needs, and dedicate funding and other resources toward programs that clearly benefit residents. They also provide an opportunity for the hospital to identify valuable collaborative partners as we try to better serve the community and improve the health of our citizens in Lauderdale County.

TRANSPARENCY

We are pleased to share with our community the results of our CHNA. The following pages offer a review of how we responded to specific health needs identified in our 2019 CHNA; define the hospital's service areas and assess their needs, and; provide our health initiatives for the next three years. We hope you will take time to review the health needs of our community as the findings impact each and every citizen of our rural Mississippi community. We are confident that you will find ways you can personally improve your own health and contribute to creating a healthier community.

DATA COLLECTION

Primary and secondary data was gathered, reviewed, and analyzed so that the most accurate information was available in determining the community's health needs and appropriate implementation process.

Primary Data: Collected by the assessment team directly from the community through conversations, interviews, community feedback, i.e., the most current information available.

Secondary Data: Collected from sources outside the community and from sources other than the assessment team; information that has already been collected, collated, and analyzed; provides an accurate look at the overall status of the community.

Secondary Data Sources	
• The United States Census Bureau	• Ochsner Specialty Hospital Medical Records Department
• US Department of Health & Human Services	• Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)
• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	• Mississippi Center for Obesity Research
• American Heart Association	• County Health Rankings and Roadmaps
• Rural Health Information Hub	• MSDH, Office of Health Data and Research

RESPONSE TO HEALTH STRATEGIES FROM 2019 CHNA

INITIATIVE 1: COPD

- ▲ Lifestyle improvement
- ▲ Causes of airway obstruction, e.g., emphysema, chronic bronchitis
- ▲ Cigarette smoking – begins at admission; assist patient with alternatives and prevention
- ▲ Risk factors

RESPONSES TO INITIATIVE 1

- ▲ Partnered with the MS Department of Health to offer Smoking Cessation Classes. **May 2021**. Classes were advertised on social media to employees and community. Classes were available for all who wanted to attend.
- ▲ Ochsner Specialty Hospital DON partnered with a local School Health Council to provide Tobacco Education. **SY 2020-2021**
- ▲ Ochsner Specialty Hospital DON partnered with a local School Health Council to provide Asthma Basics curriculum for students, employees, and parents **SY 2020-2021**
- ▲ Pulmonology physicians partnered with television stations and other outlets to offer education to the community throughout the term **2021-2022**.
- ▲ Participation in Community Vaccination Clinics throughout **2021 and 2022**



INITIATIVE 2: DIABETES MANAGEMENT

- ▲ Lifestyle improvement
- ▲ Public education, i.e., patient, family and caregivers, community, health screenings
- ▲ Diabetic wounds, i.e., prevention, diet and lifestyle improvements, skin care, caring for wounds and wound patients

RESPONSES TO INITIATIVE 2

- ▲ Partnered with the MS Department of Health to offer Smoking Cessation Classes. **May 2021** Classes were advertised on social media to employees and community. Classes were available for all who wanted to attend.
- ▲ Partnered with the Community Health improvement Network for a Diabetes Alert Day Lunch and Learn **March 2022**
- ▲ Partnered with the Community Health improvement Network for Diabetes Self-Management training; hosted a 6-week course **August -September 2022**
- ▲ Partnered within our organization for a Wound Care Open House **Nov. 2019**

INITIATIVE 3: HEART DISEASE

- ▲ Lifestyle improvement
- ▲ Public education, i.e., patient, family and caregivers, community, health screenings
- ▲ Risk factors

RESPONSES TO INITIATIVE 3

- ▲ Partnered with the MS Department of Health to offer Smoking Cessation Classes. **May 2021**
Classes were advertised on social media to employees and community. Classes were available for all who wanted to attend.
- ▲ Partnered with the Community Health improvement Network for Healthy Heart Luncheon **February 2022**
- ▲ Ochsner Specialty Hospital DON partnered with a local School Health Council to provide CPR courses **SY 2020-2021**
- ▲ Partnered with the Community Health improvement Network for hypertension/stroke awareness **May 2022**
- ▲ Partnered within our health system to sponsor Walk with a Doc



Due the hospital's CHNA due date coinciding with the onset of the public health emergency (PHE) known as COVID-19, most of the activities planned for these initiatives were put on hold as the hospital battled against the COVID-19 virus. Instead, the hospital shifted their focus to keeping the community safe during times of uncertainty. Over the next couple of pages, the report will give an overview of the PHE and how the hospital responded to the COVID-19 virus.

RESPONSE TO PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

COVID-19 OVERVIEW

During the public health emergency, an anxious and scared community leaned on the hospital more than ever for help. Ochsner Specialty Hospital and its staff stood strong and unwavering no matter how adverse the circumstances were, depicting themselves as true American Heroes.

The first cases of COVID-19 in Lauderdale County were confirmed by the Mississippi Department of Health in spring 2020; this spring also ended up being the start of the first wave of COVID-19 patients seeking treatment from providers nationwide. In response, Ochsner Specialty Hospital implemented an infection control plan as these first cases were reported.

The magnitude of the hours devoted and sacrifices made by the personnel at Ochsner Specialty Hospital for the community are unmeasurable. Throughout the pandemic, Ochsner Specialty Hospital continuously educated staff on all COVID-19 protocols along with utilizing equipment to maintain quarantine and isolation of affected patients while continuing to provide quality care.



No one could predict just how long the pandemic would last. As of this writing, the public health emergency is still in effect. Ochsner Specialty Hospital continues to utilize its resources to battle the virus. Due to the hospital's unique location within Ochsner Rush Medical Center the hospital had an endless collaborative response to the COVID-19 pandemic with the Medical Center. The following information is a small fraction of the statistics and collaborative response.

COVID STATISTICS

Ochsner Rush Health System has administered over 194,000 COVID tests

Ochsner Rush Health System had 27,285 positive COVID patients cared for

- ▲ 1,764 Ochsner Rush Medical Center
- ▲ **71 Ochsner Specialty Hospital**
- ▲ 22,787 in the clinic and outpatient setting

Staff has given over 1,100 monoclonal antibody infusions at Ochsner Rush Medical Center.

Following are COVID inpatient admissions:

- ▲ Ochsner Rush Medical Center: 1,103
- ▲ **Ochsner Specialty Hospital: 66**

Following are in-patient COVID deaths

- ▲ Ochsner Rush Medical Center: 196
- ▲ **Ochsner Specialty Hospital: 28**

HEALTH SYSTEM'S RESPONSE

- ▲ Completed a Risk Assessment for COVID preparedness within our health system using CDC checklist
- ▲ Created strategies for securing and optimizing PPE
- ▲ Created systems of assessing patients and employees at risk and worked quickly to reduce contamination to others, e.g., screening stations for the public, employee self-screening, etc.
- ▲ Established contingency work plans to combat staffing shortages and related challenges
- ▲ Worked within our health system, community, and state to create a systematic approach to increasing bed capacity and getting patients into the appropriate setting.
- ▲ Physician and clinical staff participated in many community health education forums via television and social media
- ▲ Provided multiple Vaccination Drives throughout the pandemic
- ▲ Supported community through involvement and community donations of meals, PPE, etc.
- ▲ Provided outdoor COVID triage and COVID Emergency Department
- ▲ Continues to develop and improve COVID testing strategies
- ▲ Worked within the community to offer community testing agencies, including partnerships with other hospitals, military, LEMA, etc.
- ▲ Provides a COVID Hotline managed by residents and other clinical staff
- ▲ Created an incident command program for COVID management and continues daily and/or weekly briefings
- ▲ Increased ICU capacity to address COVID surges, e.g. creating adjunct ICU locations
- ▲ Launched social media campaigns to educate and inform our communities
- ▲ Planned to secure and offer monoclonal antibody infusions
- ▲ Issued healthcare vaccination enforcement
- ▲ Continues to offer spiritual and emotional wellness options to staff and patients



ABOUT THE COMMUNITY

GEOGRAPHY OF THE PRIMARY SERVICE AREA

Ochsner Specialty Hospital's primary service area is Lauderdale County, Mississippi. Lauderdale County has 703.7 square miles of land area and is the 18th largest county in Mississippi by total area. Lauderdale County is bordered by Neshoba County, MS; Jasper County, MS; Choctaw County, AL; Kemper County, MS; Newton County, MS; Sumter County, AL; and, Clarke County, MS.

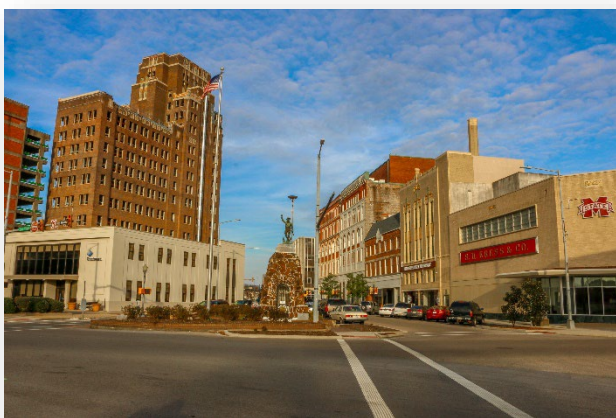


HISTORY OF THE PRIMARY SERVICE AREA

According to the Mississippi Encyclopedia (2018), the Choctaw Nation ceded the land that makes up Lauderdale County during the 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. The county was founded in 1833, and was named for Col. James Lauderdale, a US military officer killed during the War of 1812. The county's farms and plantations practiced mixed agriculture, which consisted of growing cotton, grains, rice, and sweet potatoes as well as raising livestock. With the growing city of Meridian, Lauderdale County stood out as unique due to its number of industrial establishments and workers, primarily at lumber mills. By 1900 Lauderdale County had grown dramatically, leading the state in the number of both manufacturing establishments and industrial workers. By 1960, the county ranked in the top five in the state in population, population density, per capita income, and the percentage of the population with a high school education. Today, the county no longer has an agricultural economy; instead, it continues to focus primarily on manufacturing.

HEALTHCARE RESOURCES AVAILABLE

For many Lauderdale County residents, Ochsner Specialty Hospital serves as a major healthcare provider. Based on data pulled from the American Hospital Directory (AHD), 57.5% of the hospital's inpatients come from within Lauderdale County.



Including Ochsner Specialty Hospital, there are two long term hospitals located in Ochsner Specialty Hospital's primary and secondary service areas. These facilities are:

1. Ochsner Specialty Hospital
2. Regency Hospital Meridian

Patient origin information pulled from the AHD indicates approximately 76% of the total number of Lauderdale County residents discharged from the facilities listed above are discharged from Ochsner Specialty Hospital. The following table shows the percentage for each facility:

Patient Origin Study Summaries for the Calendar Year Ended December 31, 2021		
Lauderdale County Residents		
Facility	Medicare Discharges	Percent
Ochsner Specialty Hospital	111	76.03%
Regency Hospital Meridian	35	23.97%

HEALTH OUTCOMES, DEMOGRAPHICS, AND DISEASE INCIDENCE RATES

STATE AND COUNTY LEVEL HEALTH OUTCOMES

Understanding the makeup of the community served continues to gain importance as healthcare reimbursement shifts to a value-based payment model and places emphasis on population health; as a result, providers must prioritize preventive treatment to address health challenges in the community and stay ahead of the curve. In addition, the Joint Commission and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services are placing increased emphasis on health equity by making certain requirements applicable to all hospitals.

In a press release, CMS News Room (2022) states the following:

CMS is working to advance health equity by designing, implementing, and operationalizing policies and programs that support health for all the people served by our programs, eliminating avoidable differences in health outcomes experienced by people who are disadvantaged or underserved, and providing the care and support that our enrollees need to thrive.

To address health care disparities in hospital inpatient care and beyond, CMS is adopting three health equity-focused measures in the IQR Program. The first measure assesses a hospital's commitment to establishing a culture of equity and delivering more equitable health care by capturing concrete activities across five key domains, including strategic planning, data collection, data analysis, quality improvement, and leadership engagement. The second and third measures capture screening and identification of patient-level, health-related social needs — such as food insecurity, housing instability, transportation needs, utility difficulties, and interpersonal safety. By screening for and identifying such unmet needs, hospitals will be in a better position to serve patients holistically by addressing and monitoring what are often key contributors to poor physical and mental health outcomes (para. 5-6).

CMS's News Room also provides the following information concerning the Timeline for Joint Commission and CMS measures per FY 2023 IPPS final rule, Section K, IQR program:

- ▲ Hospital Commitment to Health Equity beginning with the Calendar Year (CY) 2023 reporting period/FY 2025 payment determination
- ▲ Screening for Social Drivers of Health begins with voluntary reporting for the CY 2023 reporting period, and mandatory reporting beginning with the CY 2024 reporting period/FY 2026 payment determination
- ▲ Screen Positive Rate for Social Drivers of Health beginning with voluntary reporting for the CY 2023 reporting period, and mandatory reporting beginning with the CY 2024 reporting period/FY 2026 payment determination
- ▲ Joint Commission requirements set to begin on January 1, 2023

The community health needs assessment will give Ochsner Specialty Hospital an opportunity to integrate the CHNA report with the noted above requirements to address the needs within the community while meeting reporting requirements.

In this section, state and county healthcare rankings will be analyzed to identify further what factors impact Ochsner Specialty Hospital's service area the most and how they potentially affect the health of the population. Ochsner Specialty Hospital will continue to study these dynamics when exploring the importance of adding or removing a particular service line to the hospital's current offerings.

Data pulled from America's Health Rankings (AHR) provides an analysis of health, environmental and socioeconomic data to rank the nation's health on a state-by-state basis. According to AHR (n.d.), "the platform analyzes more than 340 measures of behaviors, social and economic factors, physical environment and clinical care data." AHR uses a plethora of reputable public data sources, e.g., U.S. Census and CDC programs, to publish three state health-ranking reports annually:

- ▲ The Annual Report
- ▲ The Senior Report
- ▲ The Health of Women and Children Report

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps (CHR&R) is a University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute program that works with AHR to publish health outcomes on a county-by-county basis. The Rankings measure the health of nearly every county in all fifty states based on factors such as the quality of medical care received to the availability of good jobs, clean water, and affordable housing. The results, according to CHR&R (n.d.) are "accessible models, reports, and products that deepen the understanding of what makes communities healthy and inspires and supports improvement efforts." By looking at data related to Health Outcomes, we can get a glimpse at whether healthcare delivery systems and health improvement programs in a state, county, or community are supporting—or restricting—opportunities for health for all.

The figures that follow will present findings from these studies along with a breakdown of demographics and disease incidence rates on a local level. This comparison between national, state, and local findings will provide vital information to the leadership team at Ochsner Specialty Hospital on what health outcomes and disease types to focus on within the community.

Mississippi

State Health Department Website: msdh.ms.gov

Measures	Rating	State Rank	State Value	U.S. Value
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS*				
Community and Family Safety	Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)	+	47	8.2
	Public Health Funding (dollars per person)	+++	30	\$114
	Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++++	14	278
Economic Resources	Economic Hardship Index (index from 1-100)	+	50	100
	Food Insecurity (% of households)	+	50	15.3%
	Income Inequality (80-20 ratio)	+	48	5.37
Education	High School Graduation (% of students)	+++	29	85.0%
	High School Graduation Racial Disparity (percentage point difference)	++++	4	6.5
Social Support and Engagement	Adverse Childhood Experiences (% ages 0-17)	+	42	18.3%
	High-speed Internet (% of households)	+	49	81.4%
	Residential Segregation — Black/White (index from 0-100)	++++	3	50
	Volunteerism (% ages 16+)	+	47	26.6%
	Voter Participation (% of U.S. citizens ages 18+)	++++	17	62.3%
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*				
Air and Water Quality	Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	38	8.1
	Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)	+	48	6.3%
	Risk-screening Environmental Indicator Score (unitless score)	++++	16	1,367,879
	Water Fluoridation (% of population served)	++	35	60.7%
Housing and Transit	Drive Alone to Work (% of workers ages 16+)	+	49	84.8%
	Housing With Lead Risk (% of housing stock)	++++	10	11.0%
	Severe Housing Problems (% of occupied housing units)	+++	29	15.1%
CLINICAL CARE*				
Access to Care	Avoided Care Due to Cost (% ages 18+)	+	46	13.9%
	Providers (per 100,000 population)			
	Dental Care	+	47	44.2
	Mental Health	+	41	1876
	Primary Care	++	33	244.4
Preventive Clinical Services	Uninsured (% of population)	+	46	13.0%
	Colorectal Cancer Screening (% ages 50-75)	++	37	70.9%
	Dental Visit (% ages 18+)	+	46	57.7%
	Immunizations			
	Childhood Immunizations (% by age 35 months)	+++	30	75.4%
Quality of Care	Flu Vaccination (% ages 18+)	+	45	41.3%
	HPV Vaccination (% ages 13-17)	+	50	31.9%
	Dedicated Health Care Provider (% ages 18+)	++	34	76.1%
BEHAVIORS*	Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries)	+	49	5,004
Nutrition and Physical Activity	Exercise (% ages 18+)	+	48	15.7%
	Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% ages 18+)	+	42	6.3%
	Physical Inactivity (% ages 18+)	+	49	30.0%
Sexual Health	Chlamydia (new cases per 100,000 population)	+	49	850.2
	High-risk HIV Behaviors (% ages 18+)	++++	16	5.3%
	Teen Births (births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)	+	49	29.1
Sleep Health	Insufficient Sleep (% ages 18+)	++	40	35.0%
	Smoking and Tobacco Use	+	47	20.1%
HEALTH OUTCOMES*				
Behavioral Health	Excessive Drinking (% ages 18+)	++++	7	15.2%
	Frequent Mental Distress (% ages 18+)	++	36	14.4%
	Non-medical Drug Use (% ages 18+)	++++	14	9.2%
Mortality	Premature Death (years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population)	+	49	11,256
	Premature Death Racial Disparity (ratio)	+++	27	1.5
Physical Health	Frequent Physical Distress (% ages 18+)	++	31	10.3%
	Low Birthweight (% of live births)	+	50	12.3%
	Low Birthweight Racial Disparity (ratio)	+++	27	2.0
	Multiple Chronic Conditions (% ages 18+)	+	44	12.8%
	Obesity (% ages 18+)	+	50	39.7%
OVERALL			-0.791	-

* Values derived from individual measure data. Higher values are considered healthier.
— Data not available, missing or suppressed.
For measure definitions, sources and data years, see the Appendix or visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Rating	Rank
++++	1-10
+++	11-20
++	21-30
+	31-40
-	41-50

Summary

Strengths:

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low racial disparity in high school graduation rates
- Low percentage of housing with lead risk

Challenges:

- High premature death rate
- High percentage of households with food insecurity
- High prevalence of cigarette smoking

Highlights:

DRUG DEATHS

▲27%

from 10.6 to 13.5 deaths per 100,000 population between 2018 and 2019

FREQUENT MENTAL DISTRESS

▼17%

from 17.3% to 14.4% of adults between 2019 and 2020

MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS

▲8%

from 173.0 to 187.6 per 100,000 population between 2020 and 2021

MISSISSIPPI

Figure 1
AHR 2021 Annual Report



UNITED HEALTH FOUNDATION | AMERICA'S HEALTH RANKINGS® SENIOR REPORT 2021

Mississippi

State Health Department Website: msdh.ms.gov

Measures

	Rating	2021 Value	2021 Rank	No. 1 State
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS*	+	-1.191	50	1.051
Community and Family Safety				
Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)	++++	278	14	115
Economic Resources				
Food Insecurity (% of adults ages 60+)	+	18.8	48	7.3
Poverty (% of adults ages 65+)	+	13.2	48	6.1
Poverty Racial Disparity (ratio)*		4.1		1.0
SNAP Reach (participants per 100 adults ages 60+ in poverty)	++	57.9	36	100.0
Social Support and Engagement				
Community Support Expenditures (dollars per adult ages 60+)	++	\$25	39	\$265
High-speed Internet (% of households with adults ages 65+)	+	63.8	50	86.0
Low-care Nursing Home Residents (% of residents)	++	11.8	34	2.1
Risk of Social Isolation (percentile, adults ages 65+)	+	97	50	1
Volunteerism (% of adults ages 65+)	+	20.2	48	44.6
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*	++	0.047	40	1.353
Air and Water Quality				
Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)	++	7.8	31	4.1
Drinking Water Violations (% of community water systems)	+	5.5	49	0.0
Housing				
Severe Housing Problems (% of small households with an adult ages 62+)	++++	25.5	9	18.3
CLINICAL CARE*	+	-0.946	50	0.695
Access to Care				
Avoided Care Due to Cost (% of adults ages 65+)	+	7.0	47	3.0
Geriatric Providers (providers per 100,000 adults ages 65+)	+++	26.1	27	57.7
Home Health Care Workers (workers per 1,000 adults ages 65+ with a disability)	+	93	42	442
Preventive Clinical Services				
Cancer Screenings (% of adults ages 65-75)	+	67.3	45	81.1
Flu Vaccination (% of adults ages 65+)	+++	63.8	29	71.1
Pneumonia Vaccination (% of adults ages 65+)	+	66.6	47	78.3
Quality of Care				
Dedicated Health Care Provider (% of adults ages 65+)	++	92.2	37	96.3
Hospice Care (% of Medicare decedents)	+	45.2	41	60.5
Hospital Readmissions (% of hospitalized Medicare beneficiaries ages 65-74)	+++	16.0	21	14.0
Nursing Home Quality (% of beds rated four or five stars)	+	31.2	47	81.9
Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries ages 65-74)	+	3,552	49	1,038
BEHAVIORS*	+	-1.256	47	1.188
Nutrition and Physical Activity				
Exercise (% of adults ages 65+)	+	13.4	49	30.3
Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (% of adults ages 65+)	+	5.0	45	12.3
Physical Inactivity (% of adults ages 65+ in fair or better health)	+	46.0	50	21.7
Sleep Health				
Insufficient Sleep (% of adults ages 65+)	++	28.0	37	20.9
Tobacco Use				
Smoking (% of adults ages 65+)	++	10.7	40	4.0
HEALTH OUTCOMES*	+	-0.879	48	0.932
Behavioral Health				
Excessive Drinking (% of adults ages 65+)	++++	4.0	2	3.8
Frequent Mental Distress (% of adults ages 65+)	+	10.0	44	4.5
Suicide (deaths per 100,000 adults ages 65+)	+++	17.9	25	9.2
Mortality				
Early Death (deaths per 100,000 adults ages 65-74)	+	2,481	50	1,380
Early Death Racial Disparity (ratio)*		1.2		1.0
Physical Health				
Falls (% of adults ages 65+)	++	28.2	31	20.0
Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults ages 65+)	+	21.9	48	12.9
Multiple Chronic Conditions, 4+ (% of Medicare beneficiaries ages 65+)	+	44.8	44	24.3
Obesity (% of adults ages 65+)	+	36.4	49	18.8
Teeth Extractions (% of adults ages 65+)	+	23.0	48	6.2
OVERALL		-1.015	—	0.750

Summary

Strengths:

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking
- Low prevalence of severe housing problems
- High flu vaccination coverage

Challenges:

- High prevalence of physical inactivity
- Low percentage of households with high-speed internet
- High early death rate

Highlights:

THE NUMBER OF GERIATRIC PROVIDERS

▲20%
between 2018 and 2020
from 21.7 to 26.1 per 100,000
adults ages 65+

PHYSICAL INACTIVITY

▲34%
between 2016 and 2019 from
34.4% to 46.0% of adults ages
65+ in fair or better health

MULTIPLE CHRONIC CONDITIONS

▲23%
between 2010 and 2018 from
36.4% to 44.8% of Medicare
beneficiaries ages 65+

Rating	Rank
+++++	1-10
++++	11-20
+++	21-30
++	31-40
+	41-50

*Value indicates a score. Higher scores are healthier and lower scores are less healthy.

† Non-ranking measure.

— Indicates data missing or suppressed.

For measure definitions, including data sources and years, visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

SENIOR REPORT www.AmericasHealthRankings.org

Mississippi

Figure 2
AHR 2021 Senior Report

Mississippi

State Health Department Website: msdh.ms.gov



Summary

Strengths:

- Low prevalence of excessive drinking among women
- High enrollment in early childhood education
- Low prevalence of youth alcohol use

Challenges:

- High percentage of children in poverty
- High child mortality rate
- High prevalence of physical inactivity among women

Highlights:

WIC COVERAGE

▲19% from 49.2% to 58.7% of eligible children ages 1-4 between 2016 and 2018

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

▲9% from 11.3% to 12.3% of live births between 2014 and 2019

SMOKING

▼28% from 26.4% to 18.9% of women ages 18-44 between 2013-2014 and 2018-2019

TEEN SUICIDE

▲97% from 5.9 to 11.6 deaths per 100,000 adolescents ages 15-19 between 2012-2014 and 2017-2019

Women

Measures	Rating	State Rank	State Value	U.S. Value
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS*	+	48	-0.996	—
Community and Family Safety				
Intimate Partner Violence Before Pregnancy*		—	5.5%	3.0%
Violent Crime	++++	14	278	379
Economic Resources				
Concentrated Disadvantage	+	50	46.5%	25.1%
Food Insecurity	+	50	15.7%	11.1%
Gender Pay Gap*	++	37	77.4%	81.0%
Poverty	+	50	25.1%	15.2%
Unemployment	+	50	5.8%	3.6%
Education				
College Graduate	+	47	26.5%	35.7%
Social Support and Engagement				
Infant Child Care Cost*	++++	1	76%	12.5%
Residential Segregation — Black/White	++++	3	50	62
Voter Participation	++++	14	64.6%	61.7%
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*				
Air and Water Quality				
Air Pollution	++	31	7.8	8.3
Drinking Water Violations	+	48	6.3%	0.8%
Household Smoke	+	47	20.2%	14.0%
Risk-screening Environmental Indicators Risk Score	++++	16	1,367,879	361,963,972
Water Fluoridation	++	35	60.7%	73.0%
Climate Change				
Climate Change Policies*	++	36	0	—
Transportation Energy Use*	+	43	11.5	8.7
Housing and Transportation				
Drive Alone to Work	+	50	85.3%	75.4%
Housing With Lead Risk	++++	10	11.0%	17.6%
Severe Housing Problems	+++	29	15.4%	17.5%

Children

Measures	Rating	State Rank	State Value	U.S. Value
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS*	++	40	-0.293	—
Community and Family Safety				
Child Victimization*	++	35	13.4%	8.9%
Economic Resources				
Children in Poverty	+	50	28.1%	16.8%
Children in Poverty Racial Disparity	++++	14	3.0	3.0
High-speed Internet	+	49	87.0%	92.6%
Students Experiencing Homelessness	++++	9	1.5%	3.0%
WIC Coverage	++++	9	58.7%	53.9%
Education				
Early Childhood Education	++++	4	60.4%	48.9%
Fourth Grade Reading Proficiency	++	40	31.5%	34.3%
High School Graduation	++	29	85.0%	85.8%
High School Graduation Racial Disparity	++++	4	6.5	15.1
Social Support and Engagement				
Adverse Childhood Experiences	+	42	18.3%	14.8%
Foster Care Instability	+++	23	15.8%	16.0%
Neighborhood Amenities	+	50	14.5%	37.4%
Reading, Singing or Storytelling	+	50	45.2%	55.9%
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT*	+	47	-0.446	—
Air and Water Quality				
Air Pollution	++	31	7.8	8.3
Drinking Water Violations	+	48	6.3%	0.8%
Household Smoke	+	47	20.2%	14.0%
Risk-screening Environmental Indicators Risk Score	++++	16	1,367,879	361,963,972
Water Fluoridation	++	35	60.7%	73.0%
Climate Change				
Climate Change Policies*	++	36	0	—
Transportation Energy Use*	+	43	11.5	8.7
Housing and Transportation				
Drive Alone to Work	+	50	85.3%	75.4%
Housing With Lead Risk	++++	10	11.0%	17.6%
Severe Housing Problems	+++	29	15.4%	17.5%

Figure 3

AHR 2021 Health of Women and Children Report, Part I

Mississippi

Rating	Rank
++++	1-10
+++	11-20
++	21-30
+	31-40
—	41-50

Women

Measures	Rating	State Rank	State Value	U.S. Value
CLINICAL CARE*	+	46	-0.675	—
Access to Care				
Adequate Prenatal Care	++++	14	80.8%	76.7%
Avoided Care Due to Cost	+	47	25.3%	18.8%
Publicly-funded Women's Health Services	+++	30	23%	29%
Uninsured	+	48	20.9%	12.9%
Women's Health Providers	+	48	32.3	48.5
Preventive Clinical Care				
Cervical Cancer Screening	++++	1	86.9%	79.9%
Dental Visit	+	49	59.3%	67.6%
Flu Vaccination	+	45	26.6%	31.5%
Postpartum Visit*	—	—	89.0%	90.7%
Well-woman Visit	+++	21	74.8%	73.2%
Quality of Care				
Breastfeeding Initiation*	+	48	65.6%	84.0%
Dedicated Health Care Provider	++	38	69.5%	71.1%
Low-risk Cesarean Delivery	+	50	30.7%	25.6%
Maternity Practices Score	++	40	73	79
BEHAVIORS*	+	46	-0.887	—
Nutrition and Physical Activity				
Exercise	+	41	18.6%	21.5%
Fruit and Vegetable Consumption	+	45	7.5%	10.4%
Physical Inactivity	+	50	31.1%	22.6%
Sexual Health				
Chlamydia	+	48	2,529	1,743
High-risk HIV Behaviors	++++	11	8.6%	9.7%
Unintended Pregnancy*	—	—	47.1%	30.6%
Sleep Health				
Insufficient Sleep	++	32	37.5%	36.1%
Tobacco Use				
E-cigarette Use*	+++	25	5.9%	5.3%
Smoking	++	35	18.9%	14.3%
Smoking During Pregnancy	+++	28	8.5%	6.0%
HEALTH OUTCOMES*	++	35	-0.652	—
Behavioral Health				
Drug Deaths*	++++	10	12.6	20.7
Excessive Drinking	++++	3	12.1%	19.2%
Frequent Mental Distress	++	31	20.3%	18.1%
Illicit Drug Use	++++	7	8.8%	10.8%
Postpartum Depression*	—	—	22.1%	13.4%
Mortality				
Maternal Mortality*	—	—	—	20.1
Mortality Rate	+	48	155.0	97.2
Physical Health				
Frequent Physical Distress	++++	19	8.4%	8.4%
High Blood Pressure	+	50	22.4%	10.6%
High Health Status*	+	45	49.9%	53.8%
Maternal Morbidity*	—	—	5.8	6.6
Multiple Chronic Conditions	++	40	6.1%	4.4%
Obesity	+	50	43.5%	30.0%
OVERALL — WOMEN*	—	—	-0.741	—

* Overall and category values are derived from individual measure data to arrive at total scores for the state. Higher scores are considered healthier and lower scores are less healthy.

* Measure was not included in the calculation of overall or category values.

— Data not available, missing or suppressed.

For measure descriptions, source details and methodology, visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Children

Measures	Rating	State Rank	State Value	U.S. Value
CLINICAL CARE*	++	38	-0.259	—
Access to Care				
ADD/ADHD Treatment	++++	1	6.6%	3.0%
Pediatricians	+	46	63.7	104.6
Uninsured	++	36	6.1%	5.7%
Preventive Clinical Care				
Childhood Immunizations	+++	11	80.0%	75.8%
HPV Vaccination	+	50	30.5%	54.2%
Preventive Dental Care	+	43	75.0%	77.5%
Well-child Visit	+	49	74.3%	80.7%
Quality of Care				
Adequate Insurance	++++	8	71.2%	66.7%
Developmental Screening	++	34	31.5%	36.9%
Medical Home	++	37	47.3%	46.8%
BEHAVIORS*	+	50	-1.391	—
Nutrition and Physical Activity				
Breastfed	+	50	18.1%	25.6%
Food Sufficiency	+	50	58.0%	69.8%
Physical Activity	++++	5	26.8%	20.6%
Soda Consumption — Youth*	—	—	17.3%	9.3%
Sexual Health — Youth				
Dual Contraceptive Nonuse*	—	—	91.6%	90.9%
Teen Births	+	49	29.1	16.7
Sleep Health				
Adequate Sleep	+	49	55.2%	66.1%
Sleep Position*	—	—	69.4%	79.6%
Tobacco Use — Youth				
Electronic Vapor Product Use*	—	—	21.4%	32.7%
Tobacco Use	+	46	7.1%	4.0%
HEALTH OUTCOMES*	+	49	-0.695	—
Behavioral Health				
Alcohol Use — Youth	++++	6	8.0%	9.2%
Anxiety	++++	6	7.7%	9.1%
Depression	++++	20	3.8%	3.9%
Flourishing	++	34	68.4%	69.1%
Illicit Drug Use — Youth	++++	5	6.7%	8.4%
Teen Suicide*	—	—	11.6	11.2
Mortality				
Child Mortality	+	49	41.8	25.4
Infant Mortality	+	50	8.6	5.7
Physical Health				
Asthma	+	48	10.1%	7.5%
High Health Status*	+	49	87.1%	90.4%
Low Birthweight	+	50	12.3%	8.3%
Low Birthweight Racial Disparity	+++	27	2.0	2.1
Overweight or Obesity — Youth	+	48	38.4%	32.1%
OVERALL — CHILDREN*	—	—	-0.586	—
OVERALL — WOMEN AND CHILDREN*	—	—	-0.677	—

Figure 4

AHR 2021 Health of Women and Children Report, Part II

Length of Life

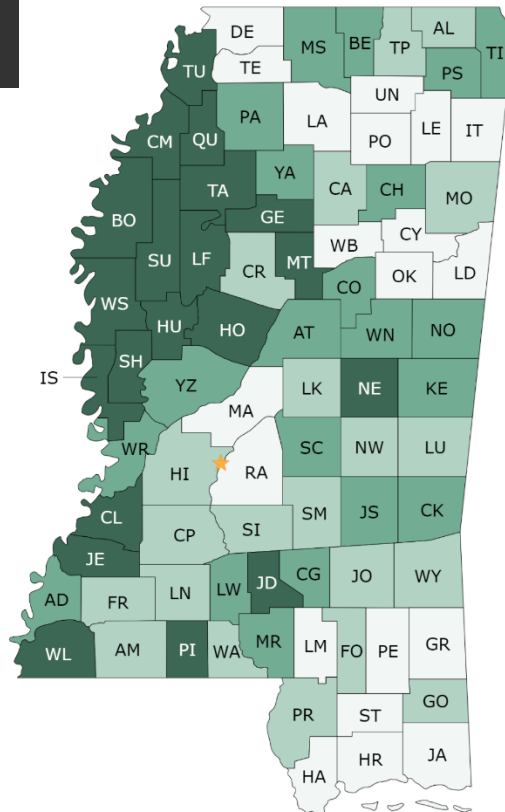
Premature death
*(years of potential life lost
before age 75)*

Quality of Life

Self-reported health status

Percent of low birthweight newborns

Lauderdale (LU)
Rank: #39



Health Outcome Ranks



Figure 5
CHR&R 2021 Mississippi Health Outcome Map

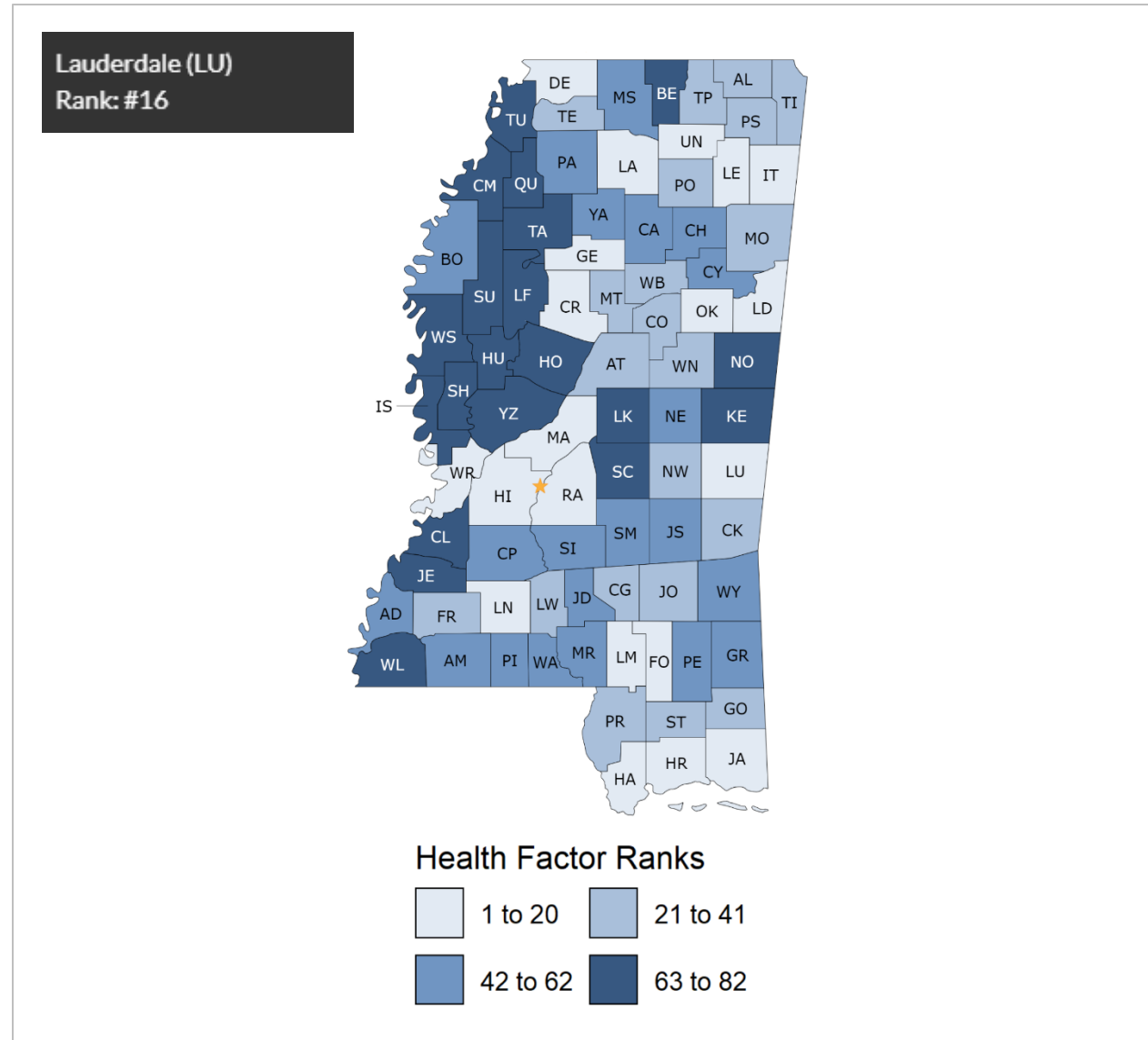
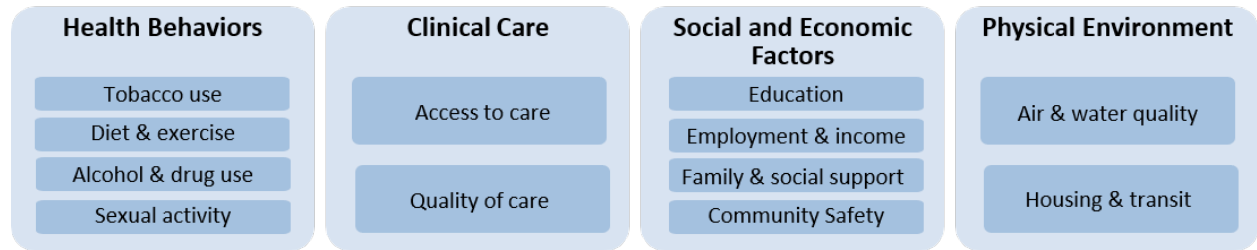


Figure 6
CHR&R 2021 Mississippi Health Factor Map

County Health Rankings 2021

2021 County Health Rankings for Mississippi: Measures and National/State Results

Measure	Description	US	MS	MS Minimum	MS Maximum
HEALTH OUTCOMES					
Premature death*	Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted).	6,900	10,400	6,800	17,800
Poor or fair health	Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted).	17%	22%	16%	38%
Poor physical health days	Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted).	3.7	4.5	3.3	6.4
Poor mental health days	Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted).	4.1	4.8	4.1	5.9
Low birthweight*	Percentage of live births with low birthweight (< 2,500 grams).	8%	12%	7%	25%
HEALTH FACTORS					
HEALTH BEHAVIORS					
Adult smoking	Percentage of adults who are current smokers (age-adjusted).	17%	21%	14%	31%
Adult obesity	Percentage of the adult population (age 20 and older) that reports a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m ² .	30%	39%	22%	54%
Food environment index	Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, from 0 (worst) to 10 (best).	7.8	4.1	2.4	7.9
Physical inactivity	Percentage of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity.	23%	30%	19%	46%
Access to exercise opportunities	Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity.	84%	54%	0%	81%
Excessive drinking	Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking (age-adjusted).	19%	15%	10%	17%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement.	27%	20%	0%	75%
Sexually transmitted infections	Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population.	539.9	740.1	194.5	1,805.7
Teen births*	Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19.	21	34	10	71
CLINICAL CARE					
Uninsured	Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance.	10%	14%	10%	20%
Primary care physicians	Ratio of population to primary care physicians.	1,320:1	1,890:1	1,310:0	750:1
Dentists	Ratio of population to dentists.	1,400:1	2,050:1	1,330:0	950:1
Mental health providers	Ratio of population to mental health providers.	380:1	590:1	14,360:1	160:1
Preventable hospital stays*	Rate of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees.	4,236	5,702	2,875	13,325
Mammography screening*	Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 that received an annual mammography screening.	42%	39%	19%	52%
Flu vaccinations*	Percentage of fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination.	48%	43%	15%	56%
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS					
High school completion	Percentage of adults ages 25 and over with a high school diploma or equivalent.	88%	85%	61%	92%
Some college	Percentage of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education.	66%	60%	29%	80%
Unemployment	Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work.	3.7%	5.4%	3.9%	15.5%
Children in poverty*	Percentage of people under age 18 in poverty.	17%	28%	13%	55%
Income inequality	Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile.	4.9	5.3	3.7	8.8
Children in single-parent households	Percentage of children that live in a household headed by single parent.	26%	37%	14%	73%
Social associations	Number of membership associations per 10,000 population.	9.3	12.7	0.0	19.0
Violent crime	Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population.	386	279	26	755
Injury deaths*	Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population.	72	88	49	153
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Air pollution - particulate matter	Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5).	7.2	8.7	7.6	9.5
Drinking water violations	Indicator of the presence of health-related drinking water violations. 'Yes' indicates the presence of a violation, 'No' indicates no violation.	N/A	N/A	No	Yes
Severe housing problems	Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities.	18%	15%	8%	27%
Driving alone to work*	Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work.	76%	85%	74%	91%
Long commute - driving alone	Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes.	37%	33%	8%	57%

* Indicates subgroup data by race and ethnicity is available

Figure 7

CHR&R 2021 Mississippi Health Rankings

	Mississippi	Lauderdale (LU), MS X
Health Outcomes		
Length of Life		
Premature Death	11,300	12,300
Quality of Life		
Poor or Fair Health	1 22%	24%
Poor Physical Health Days	1 4.1	4.4
Poor Mental Health Days	1 5.3	5.3
Low Birthweight	12%	13%
Health Factors		
Health Behaviors		
Adult Smoking	1 21%	22%
Adult Obesity	1 41%	44%
Food Environment Index	1 3.8	5.5
Physical Inactivity	1 37%	40%
Access to Exercise Opportunities	52%	60%
Excessive Drinking	1 16%	16%
Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths	19%	11%
Sexually Transmitted Infections	1 850.2	959.2
Teen Births	32	33
Clinical Care		
Uninsured	15%	15%
Primary Care Physicians	1,860:1	1,060:1
Dentists	2,030:1	1,510:1
Mental Health Providers	540:1	320:1
Preventable Hospital Stays	5,013	5,286
Mammography Screening	41%	51%
Flu Vaccinations	43%	40%
Social & Economic Factors		
High School Completion	85%	85%
Some College	61%	66%
Unemployment	1 8.1%	7.5%
Children in Poverty	26%	31%
Income Inequality	5.4	6.2
Children in Single-Parent Households	37%	46%
Social Associations	12.6	16.7
Violent Crime	1 279	359
Injury Deaths	93	90
Physical Environment		
Air Pollution - Particulate Matter	9.2	9.8
Drinking Water Violations		No
Severe Housing Problems	15%	15%
Driving Alone to Work	85%	83%
Long Commute - Driving Alone	33%	18%

Figure 8
CHR&R 2021 Lauderdale County Health Rankings

POPULATION

Lauderdale County has a total population of 75,557 citizens, while the state of Mississippi has a total population of 2,981,835. The overall population for both Lauderdale County and Mississippi has seen a decrease in the population growth rate over a 5-year trend at 5.35% and 0.21% respectively. In comparison, the United States saw an increase of approximately 3.18%.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics are the statistical characteristics of human populations used to identify markets. Collecting this type of data can be very informative because often the demographics of a patient have an impact on the treatment plan. The American Medical Association echoes this sentiment in their article “Improve health equity by collecting patient demographic data,” by mentioning that “Collecting [demographic] data can help improve the quality of care for all patients because ... it helps practices:

- Identify and address differences in care for specific populations.
- Distinguish which populations do not achieve optimal interventions.
- Assess whether the practice is delivering culturally competent care.
- Develop additional patient-centered services.” (Berg 2018)

What follows is an analysis of the demographic of Ochsner Specialty Hospital’s primary service area.

SEX AND AGE

Further analysis of Lauderdale County’s census data shows that the county’s population is 48.5% male and 51.5% female. This hardly differs from the state average of 48.4% male and 51.6% female (Figure 9).

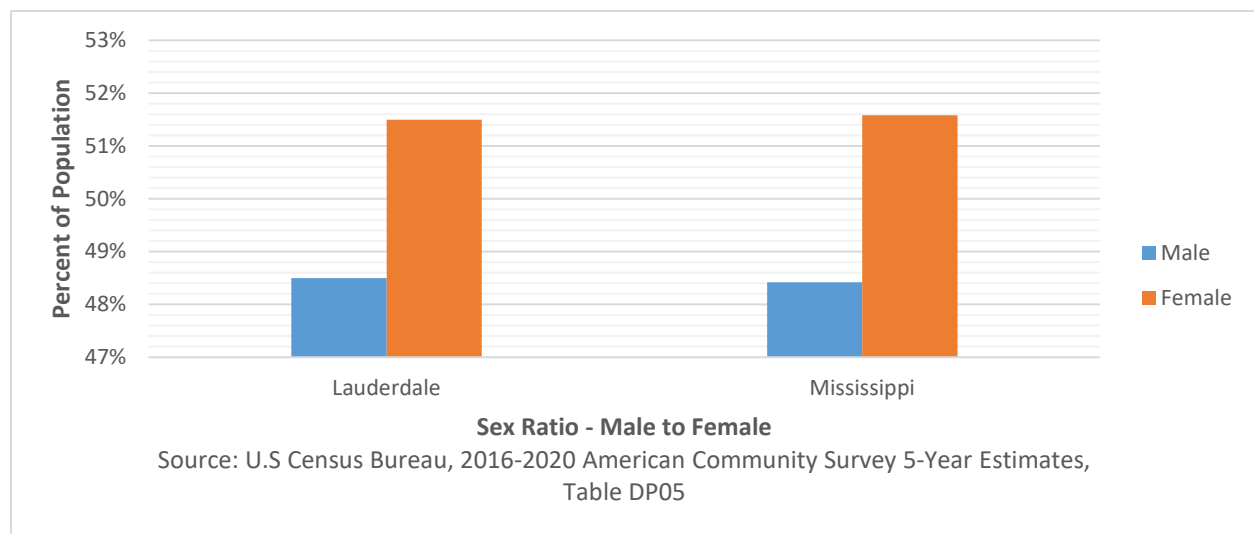


Figure 9

Sex Comparison – Lauderdale County and Mississippi

Lauderdale County has a median age of 37.9 years which is similar to the state's median age of 37.7 years. As one would expect, Lauderdale County's population mix is in line with the state of Mississippi in all age categories. See Figure 10 for a comparison of all age categories.

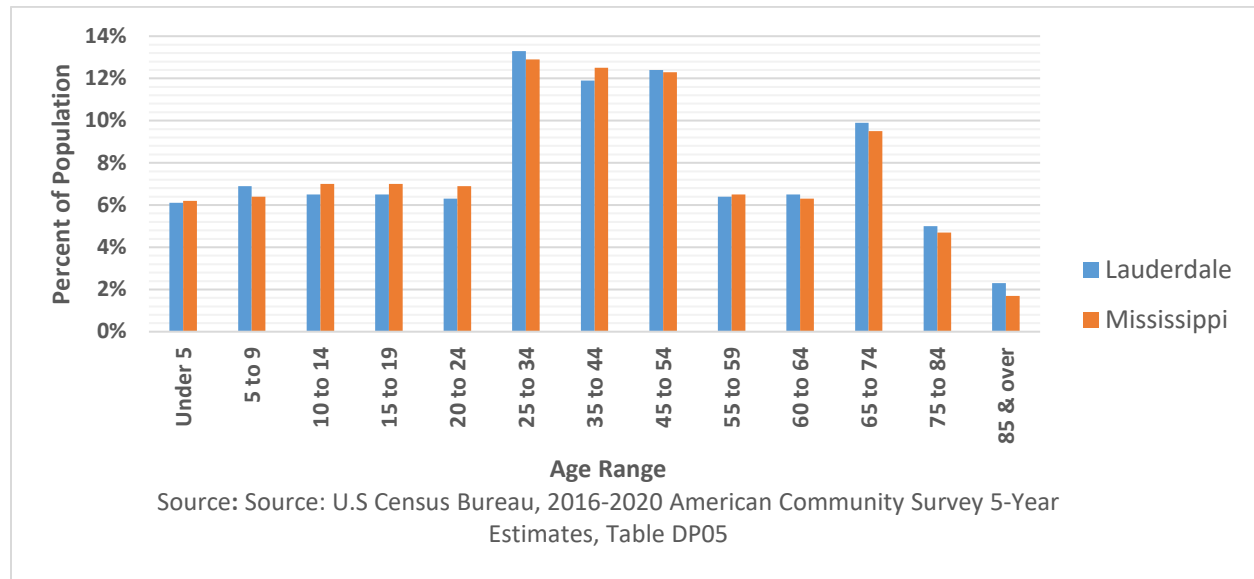


Figure 10
Population by Age Group – Lauderdale County and Mississippi

RACIAL MIX AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND

Census data shows that the racial mix in Lauderdale County is comparable with the mix found in Mississippi. In Lauderdale County, 53.6% of the population is white; this stat is 58.0% for the state of Mississippi (Figure 11).

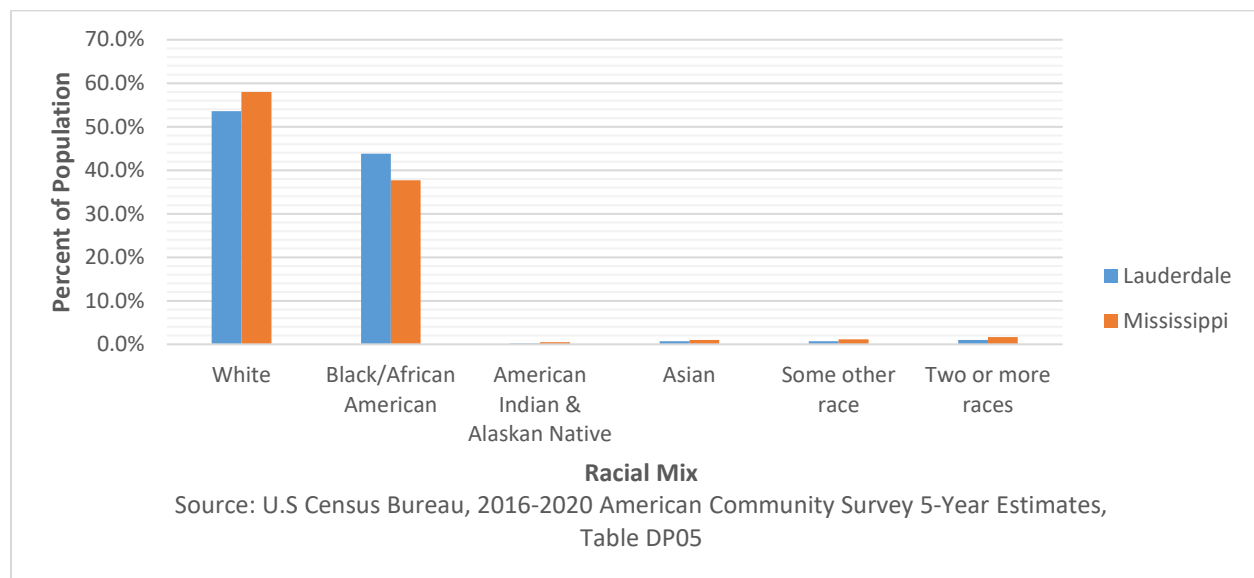


Figure 11
Population by Racial Mix – Lauderdale County and Mississippi

The ethnic mix in Lauderdale County is comparable to the state of Mississippi: 2.2% of the population in Lauderdale County is Hispanic or Latino compared to 3.1% of the population in Mississippi (Figure 12).

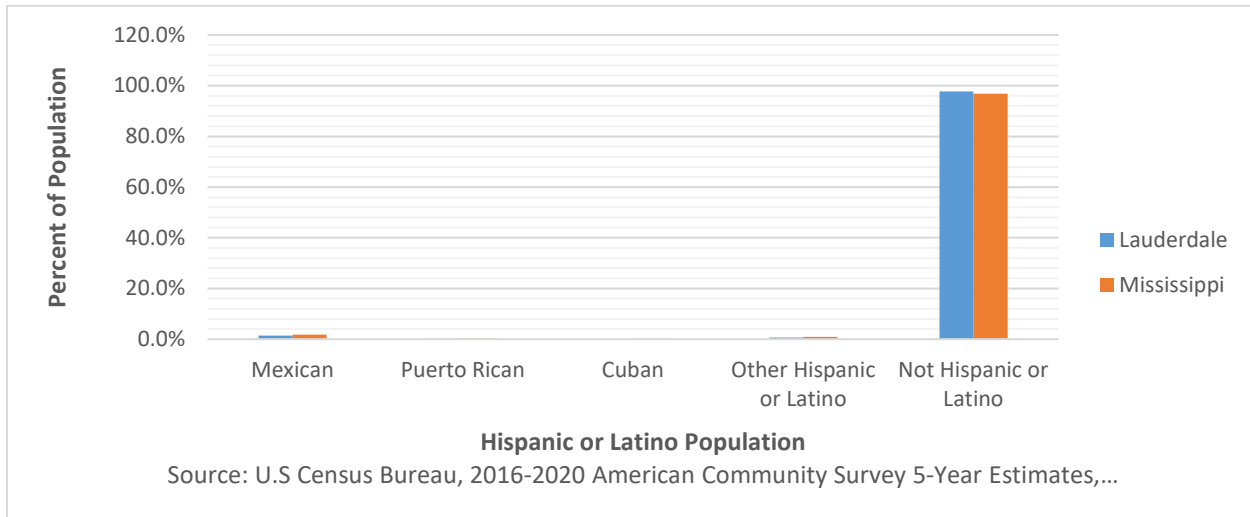


Figure 12
Population by Ethnic Group – Lauderdale County and Mississippi

EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

When evaluating residents that are 25 years or older, 85.3% of Lauderdale County residents have a high school diploma (includes GED) or higher compared to 85.2% of the residents in the state of Mississippi. As expected, Lauderdale County and Mississippi have similar education attainment stats across all levels of education. 33.9% of Lauderdale’s population has a college degree compared to 32.9% for the state of Mississippi (Figure 13).

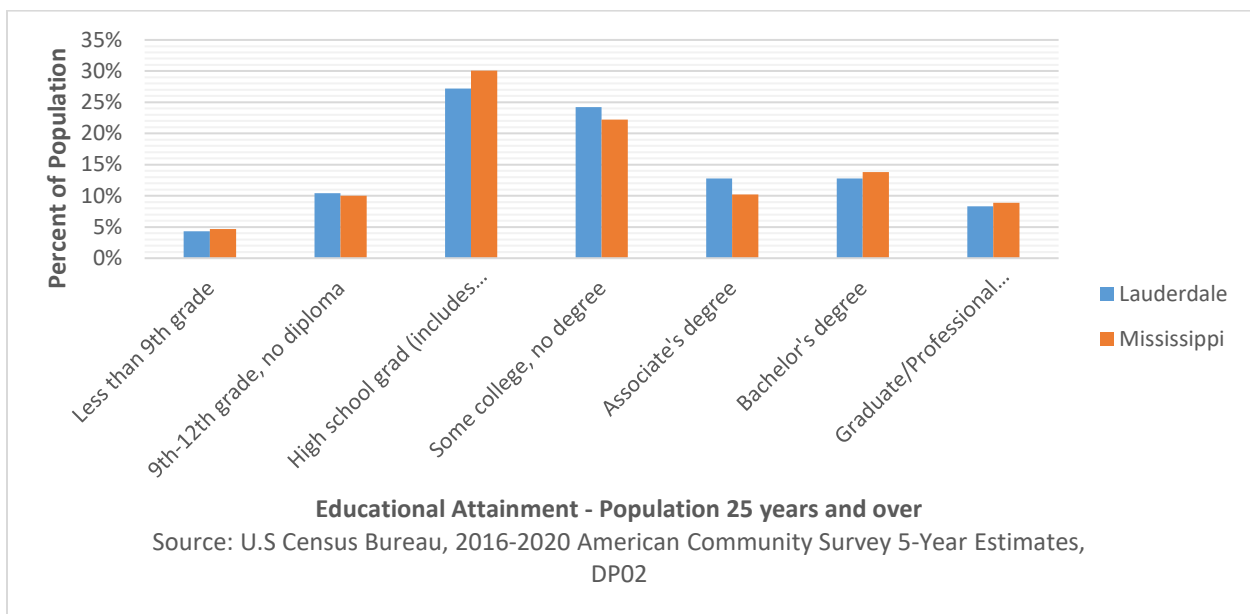


Figure 13
Education Attainment – Lauderdale County and Mississippi

POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY

WHAT IS A DISABILITY?

The US Census Bureau (2021) defines a disability for data collecting purposes as “the product of interactions among individuals’ bodies; their physical, emotional, and mental health; and the physical and social environment in which they live, work, or play. Disability exists where this interaction results in limitations of activities and restrictions to full participation at school, at work, at home, or in the community.” The American Community Survey accounts for hearing difficulty; cognitive difficulty; ambulatory difficulty; self-care difficulty; independent living difficulty, and; disability status.

It is important for the facility to understand the challenges members of their community face. Individuals with a disability are more likely to have other medical issues resulting in higher healthcare costs, yet also have increased difficulty in accessing care. Disability affects all of us, and each of us may experience a disability in our lifetime. Lauderdale County’s stats are comparable with Mississippi’s disability percentages for each age group (Figure 14). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s National Center on Birth Defects and Development Disabilities has developed a fact sheet that further outlines how disability impacts Mississippi; see Figure 15.

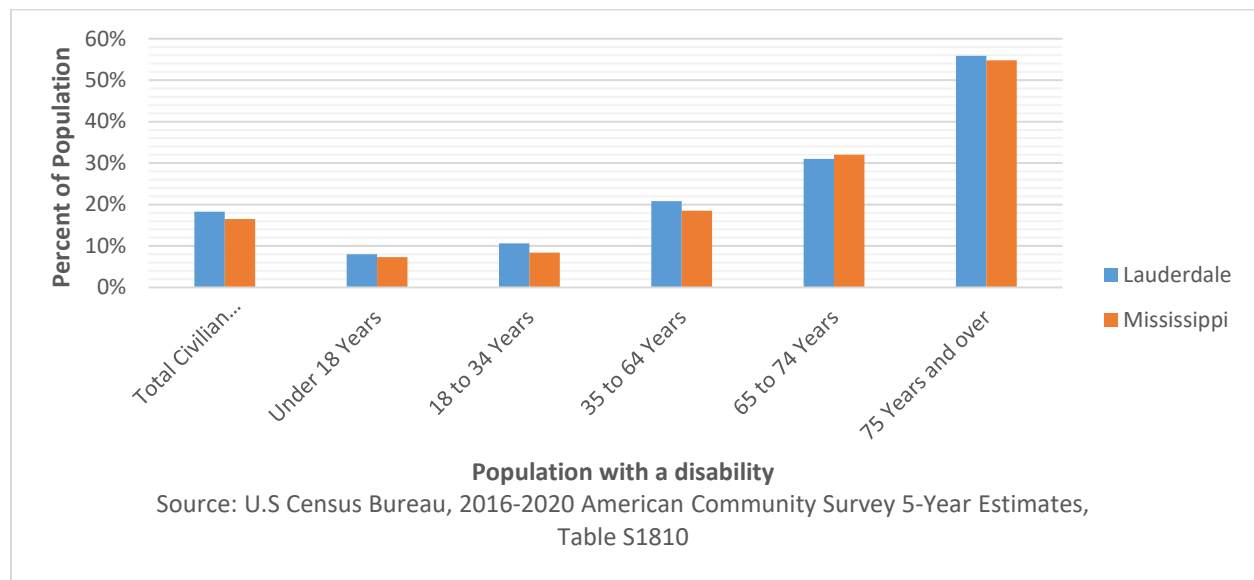
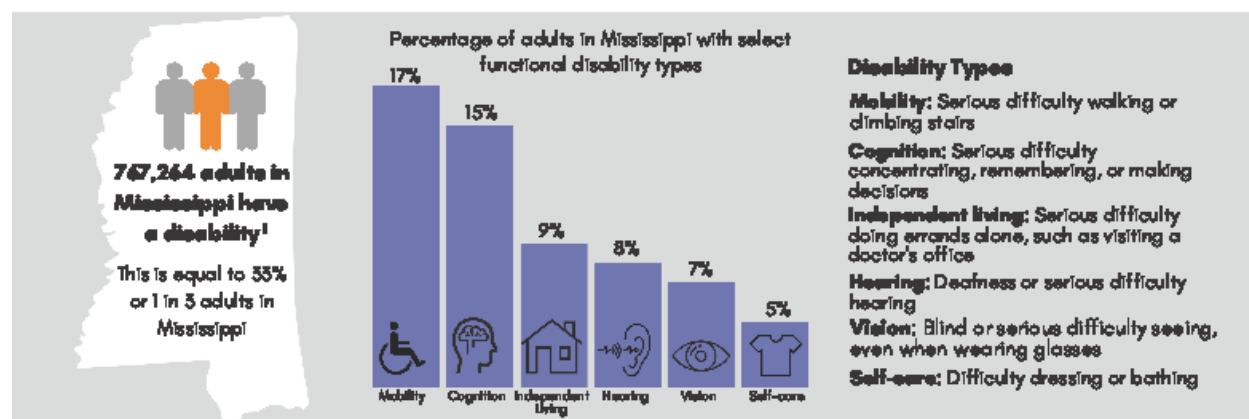


Figure 14
Disability Status for Lauderdale County

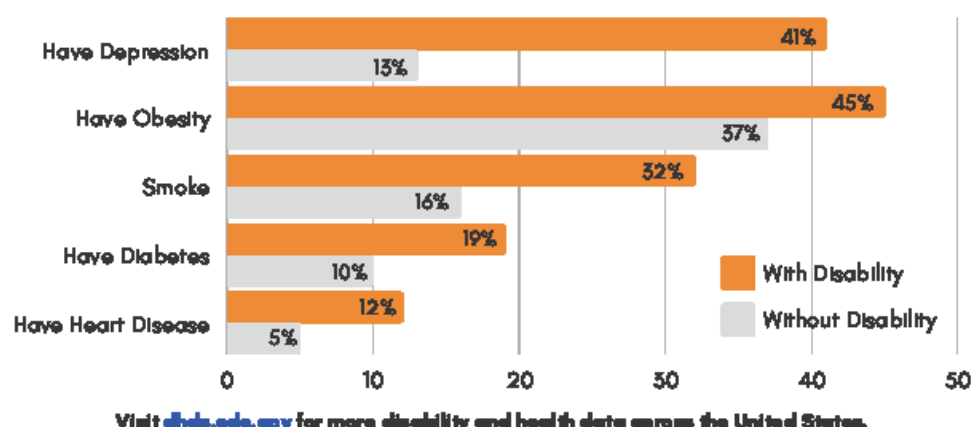
CDC's National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities
DISABILITY IMPACTS MISSISSIPPI



Everyone can play a role in supporting more inclusive state programs, communities, and health care to help people with, or at risk for, disabilities be well and active in their communities. Join CDC and its partners as we work together to improve the health of people with disabilities.



Adults with disabilities in Mississippi experience health disparities and are more likely to...¹



DISABILITY HEALTHCARE COSTS IN MISSISSIPPI²

- About **\$8.7 BILLION** per year, or up to 40% of the state's healthcare spending
- About **\$15,483** per person with a disability



Learn how CDC and state programs support people with disabilities at www.cdc.gov/nbddd/disabilityandhealth/programs.html.

NOTE: DATA ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST WHOLE FIGURE. FOR MORE PRECISE PREVALENCE DATA, PLEASE VISIT nchs.cdc.gov.

1. DATA SOURCE: 2020 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (BRFSS).

2. DISABILITY HEALTHCARE COSTS ARE PRESENTED IN 2017 DOLLARS AS REPORTED IN KHAYJOU, ET AL. STATE-LEVEL HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES ASSOCIATED WITH DISABILITY, 2021, PUBLIC HEALTH REP.



Figure 15

CDC's Disabilities Mississippi Fact Sheet

ECONOMIC FACTORS

INCOME

The median household income in Lauderdale County is \$42,922 compared to \$46,511 for the state of Mississippi; the mean household income is \$61,441 and \$65,156 respectively. Lauderdale County has a greater number of residents making \$15,000 or less when compared to the state of Mississippi. Due to the lower overall income level in Lauderdale County, there is a higher portion of residents living in poverty. Overall, 22.6% of all people in Lauderdale County live in poverty compared to 19.6% of all people in the state of Mississippi. The age group with the highest percentage of poverty in Lauderdale County is those under 18 years: 32.8% for Lauderdale County; 27.6% for Mississippi. For additional breakdowns of income totals per households, see Figure 16.

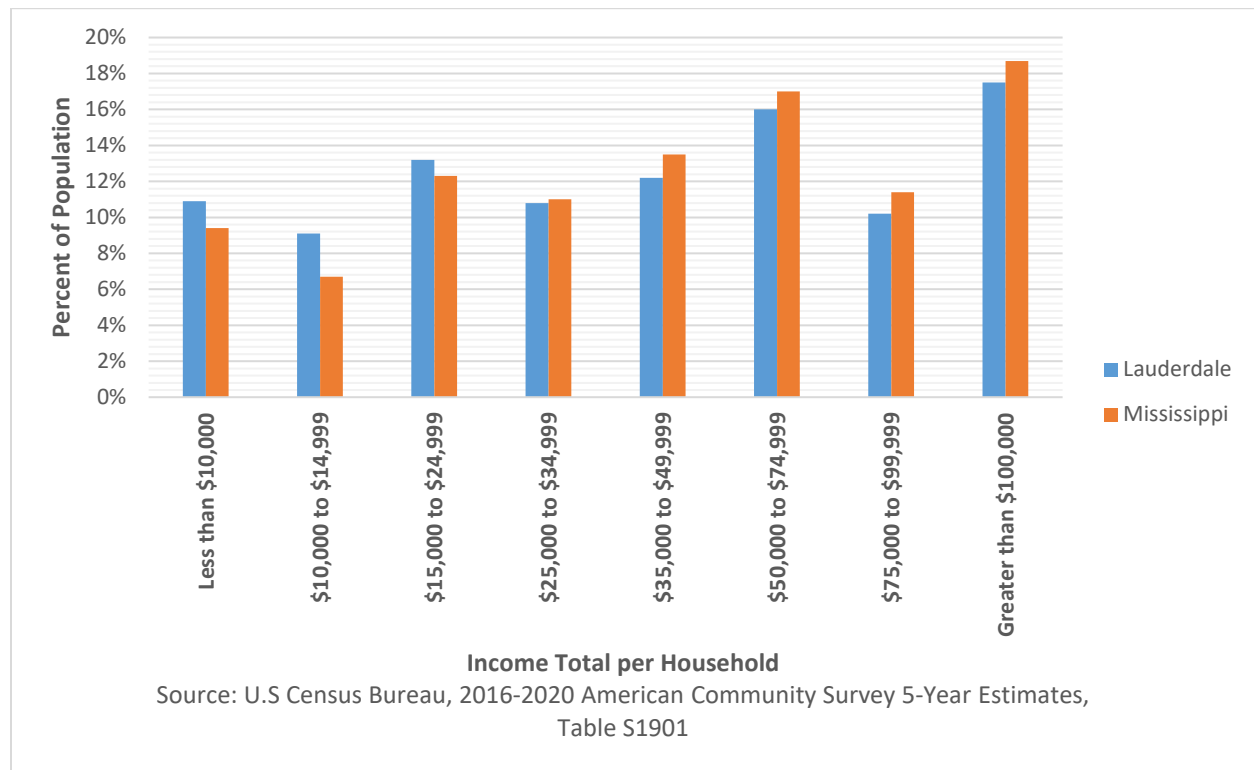


Figure 16

Income Total per Household – Lauderdale County and Mississippi

MAJOR EMPLOYERS BY INDUSTRY

Figure 17 shows a comparison with the state of Mississippi between different labor groups identified by the U.S. Census Bureau. Major employers in Lauderdale County are in Education, Healthcare, and Social Services; Manufacturing, and; Retail and Wholesale trade. Further research into the leading types of industry in Lauderdale County help explain why the median household income is lower when compared to the state of Mississippi. These types of industries typically generate a lower wage per hour in a rural area versus an urban area. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Lauderdale County has a slightly lower unemployment rate at 4.9% compared to the state unemployment rate of 7.1%.

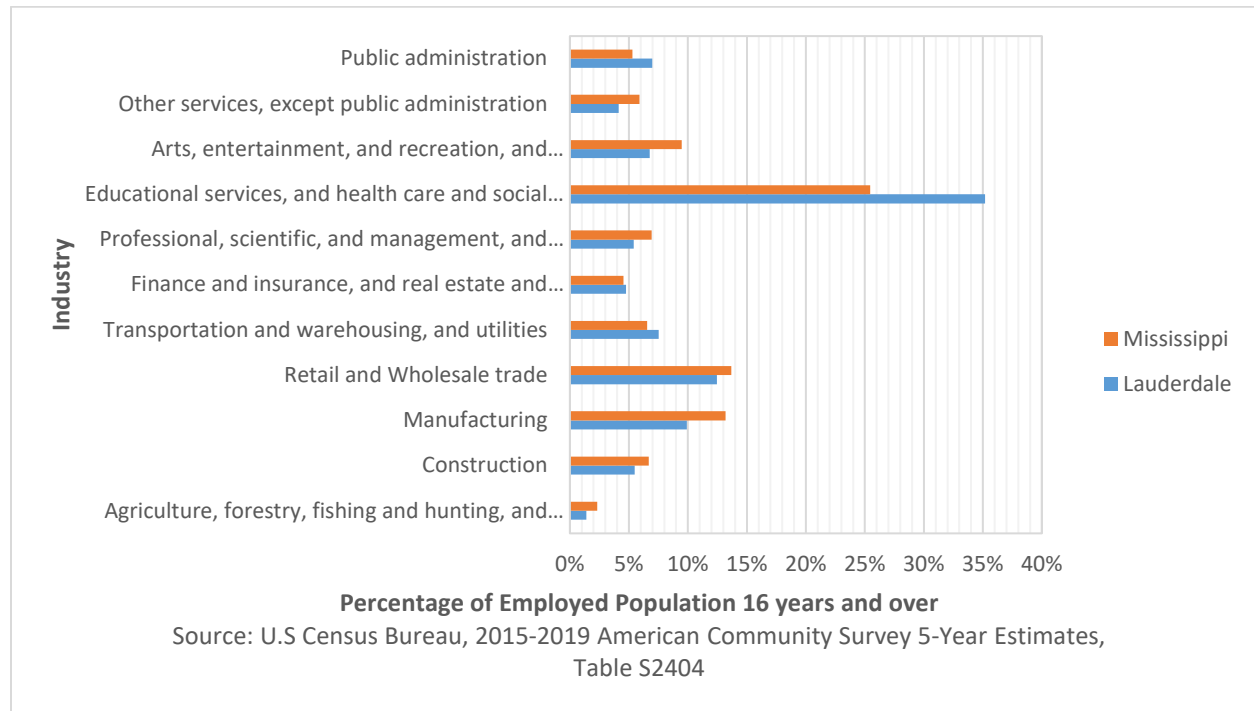


Figure 17
Employed Population by Industry Type – Lauderdale County and Mississippi

TOP HEALTH ISSUES FACING THE COMMUNITY:

Analyzing the top health issues in the hospital's service area helps providers further assess and prioritize significant health needs in their community. Mortality data pulled from Mississippi Statistically Automated Health Resource System (MSTAHRs) represents deaths of Mississippi residents using death certificates filed with the Mississippi Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Records. It is important to note that MSTAHRs uses an age-adjusted mortality rate calculation. In doing so, counties having a higher percentage of elderly people (and in turn a higher rate of death or hospitalization) are more comparable with counties with a younger population.

Due to the length of some of the data sets, this report will list the top six events of a given query of data presented with any additional data available upon request. Each data set query is described in the charts' titles to give the reader an understanding of what is included in the data sets. The charts include information from different scenarios to demonstrate how the disease process affects the patient population. By understanding how a disease affects variants in the population, Ochsner Specialty Hospital will be able to identify which segments of the community to focus specific strategies towards during the next three years. The charts will look at the population, impacts between race, and impacts between sexes in Lauderdale County as seen below:

DISEASE INCIDENCE RATES

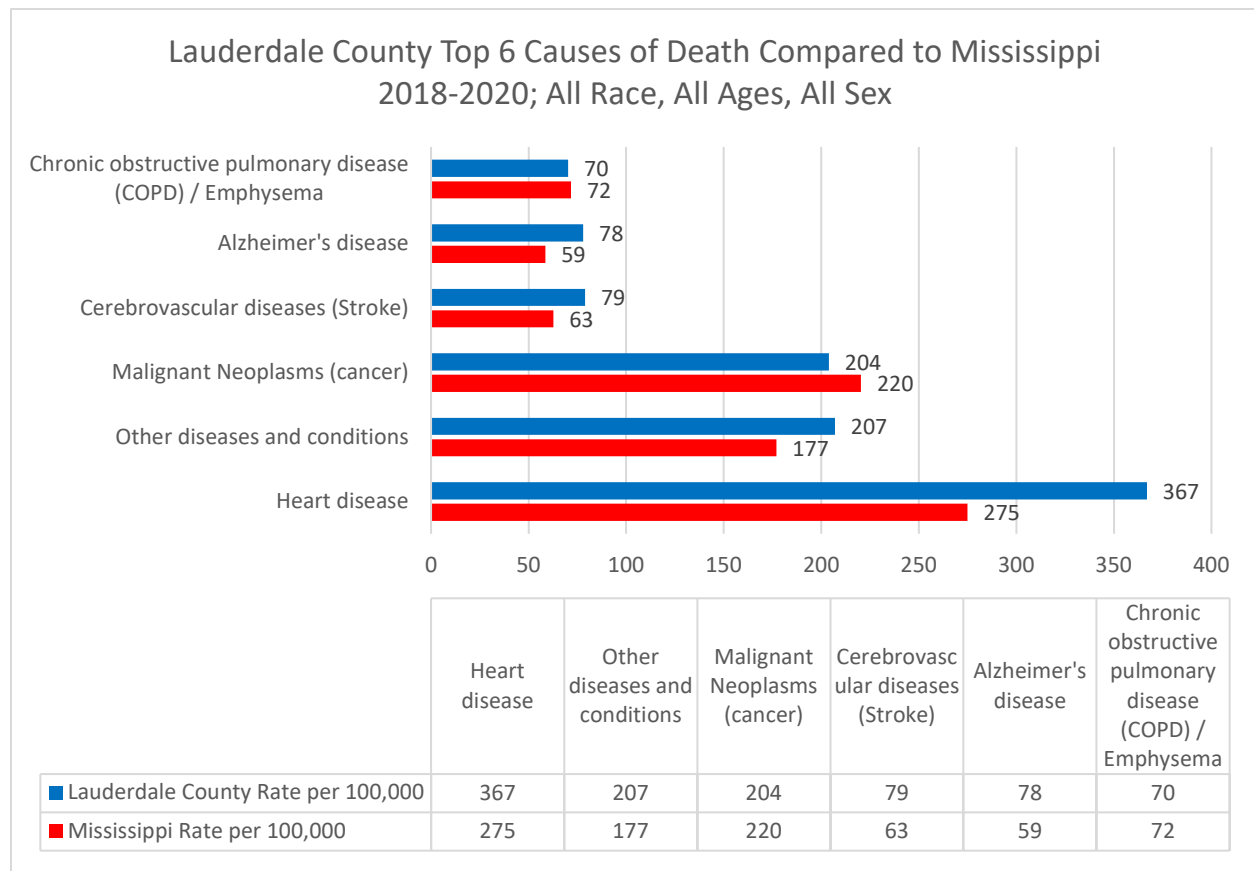


Figure 18
Overall Leading Causes of Death – Lauderdale County and Mississippi

Lauderdale County Top 6 Causes of Death 2018-2020; All Race, All Ages, All Sex

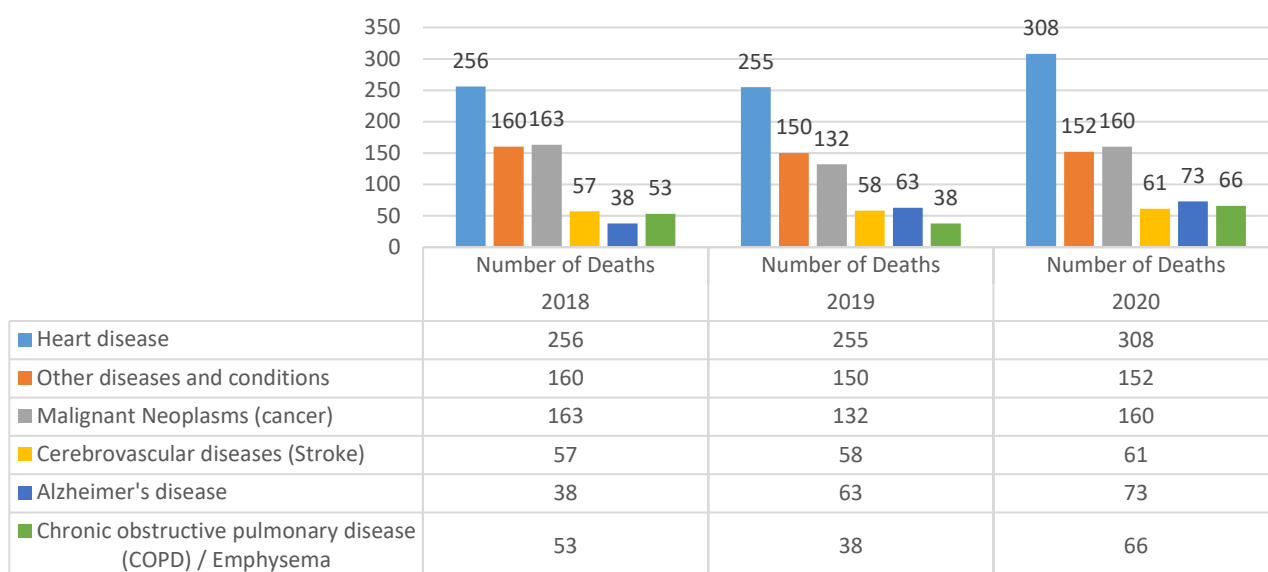


Figure 19

Top 6 Causes of Death 2018-2020; All Race, All Ages, All Sex by Number of Deaths

Lauderdale County Top 6 Causes of Death 2018-2020; All Race, All Ages, All Sex

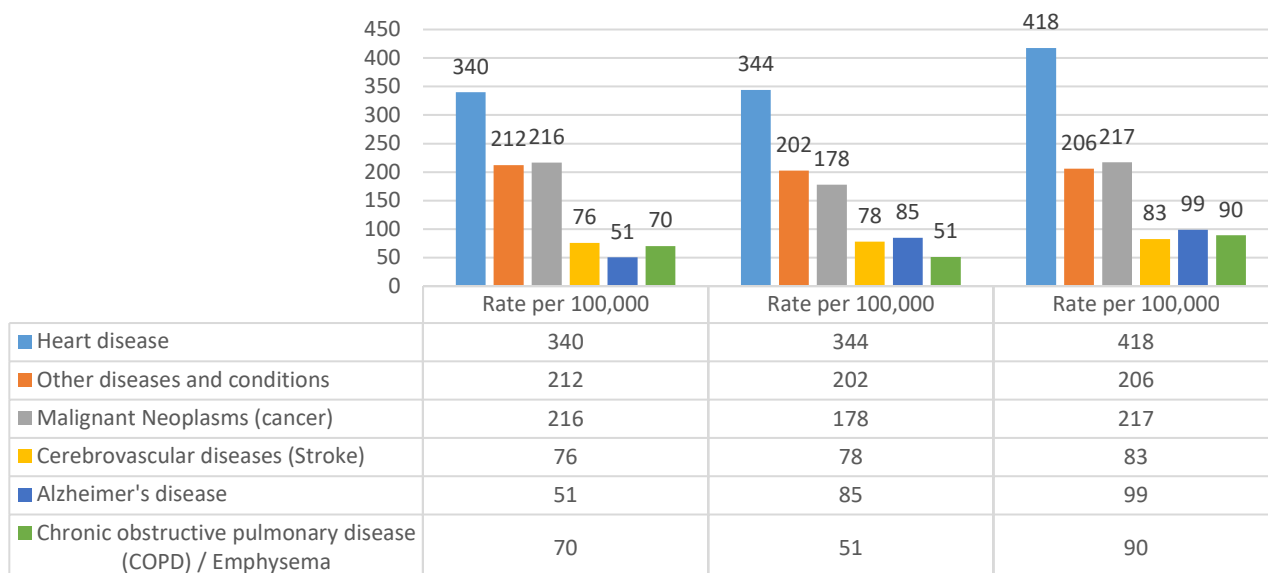


Figure 20

Top 6 Causes of Death 2018-2020; All Race, All Ages, All Sex by Rate per 100,000

Lauderdale County Top 6 Causes of Death 2018-2020; All Race, All Ages

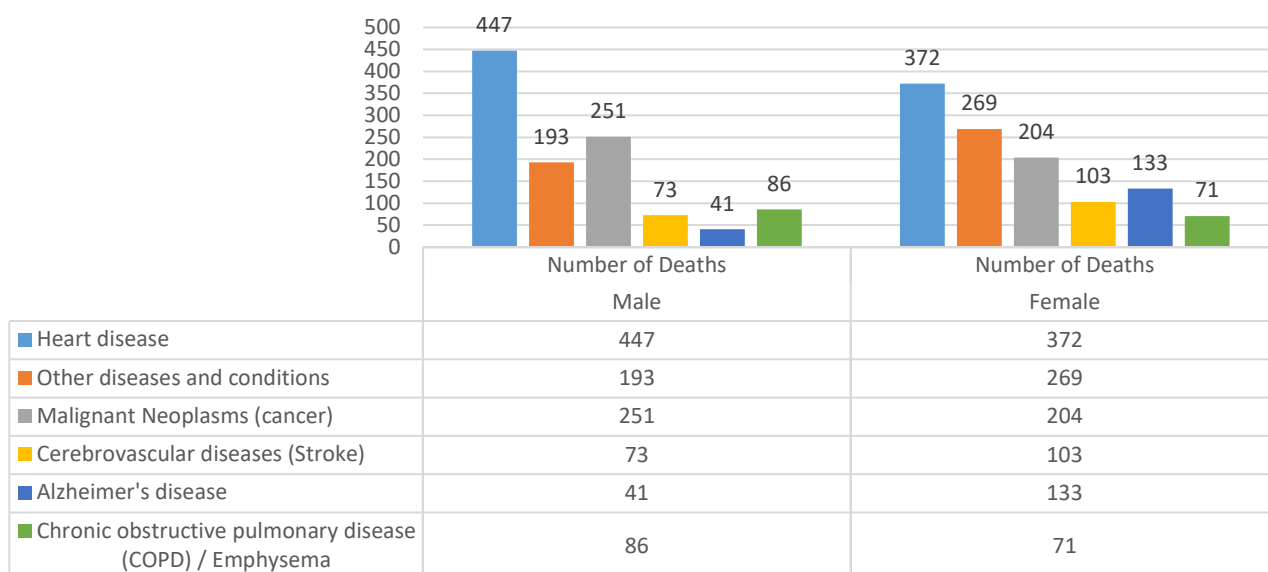


Figure 21

Top 6 Causes of Death 2018-2020; All Race, All Ages, by Number of Deaths

Lauderdale County Top 6 Causes of Death 2018-2020; All Race, All Ages

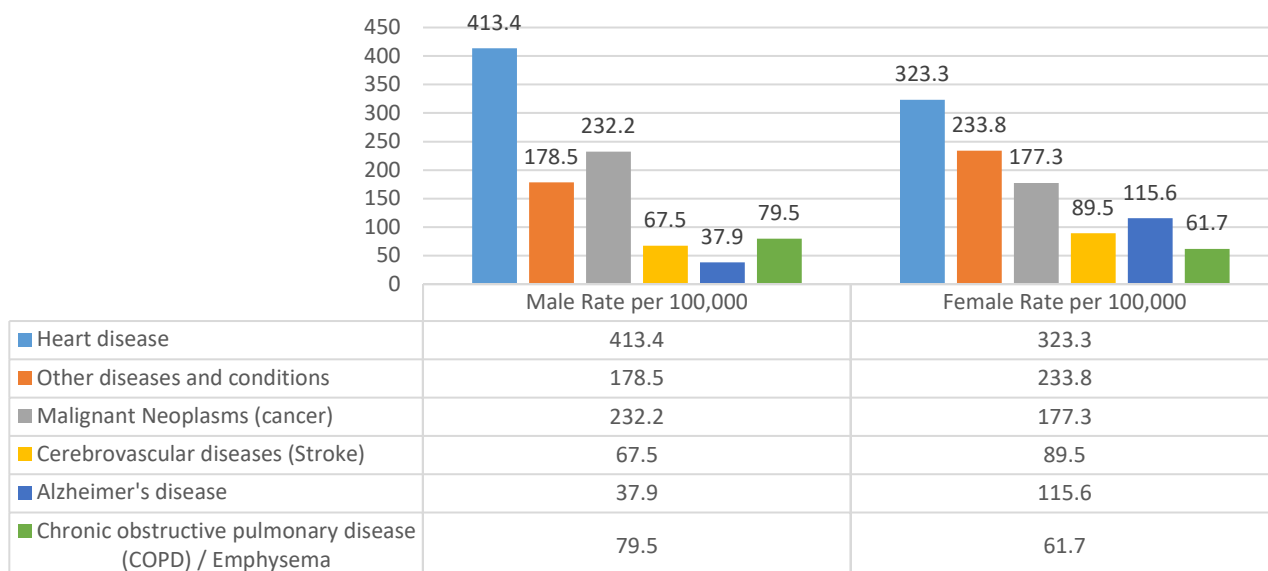


Figure 22

Top 6 Causes of Death 2018-2020; All Race, All Ages, by Rate per 100,000

Lauderdale County Top 6 Causes of Death 2018-2020; All Ages, All Sex

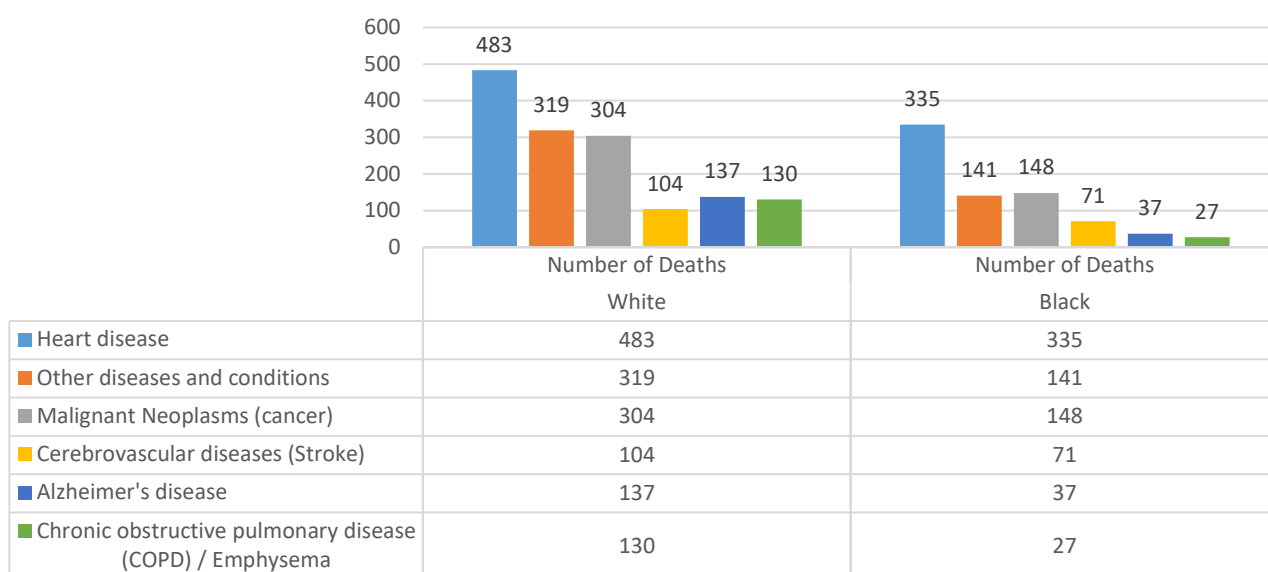


Figure 23

Top 6 Causes of Death 2018-2020; All Ages, All Sex by Number of Deaths

Lauderdale County Top 6 Causes of Death 2018-2020; All Ages, All Sex

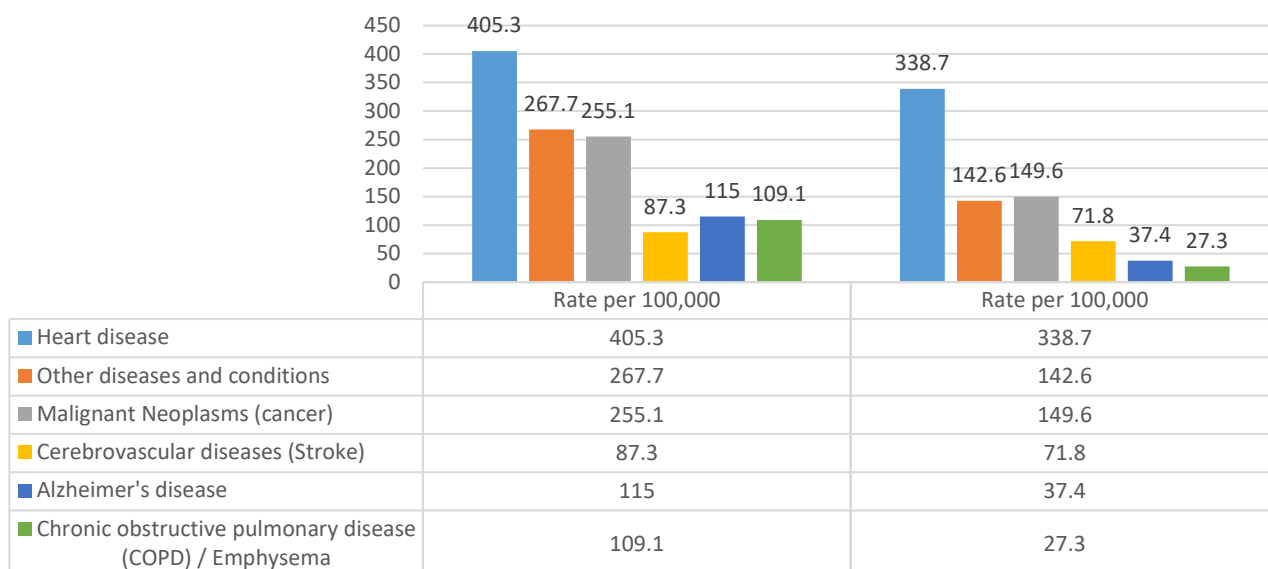


Figure 24

Top 6 Causes of Death 2018-2020; All Ages, All Sex by Rate per 100,000

INPUT FROM THE COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY SURVEYS

Ochsner Specialty Hospital wanted to better understand the health status of its service area through the mindset of the community. As a result, a community health survey was developed by the hospital. Members of the public were invited to participate in the survey. The data collected from the survey was part of the input used by the steering committee in establishing the top health priorities for the hospital for the next three years. An example of this survey can be seen on the pages that follow in Figures 25 and 26.

COMMUNITY FOCUS GROUP

A community focus group was held at Ochsner Specialty Hospital on October 25, 2022. The participants in the group were carefully selected because they each represented a specific segment of the populations served. In addition, they can act as a continuous conduit between the community and the leadership of the hospital. These participants contributed to a structured discussion which was impartially facilitated by healthcare consultants from Carr, Riggs, & Ingram of Ridgeland, MS.

This focus group provided a deliberative venue for learning, trust-building, creative problem solving, and information gathering which ultimately served as a valuable resource for the CHNA Steering Committee as it developed the hospital's health priorities for the next three years. Since the focus group was based on open communication and critical deliberation, it will hopefully lead to improved community relations, trust, and collaborative partnerships as the hospital strives to improve the overall health of the community.

TOP HEALTH CONCERNS IDENTIFIED BY THE COMMUNITY

Ochsner Specialty Hospital representatives spoke with community leaders and residents of Lauderdale County to give them an opportunity to voice their opinions on the health status and health needs of Lauderdale County. Ochsner Specialty Hospital representatives also reviewed the results of the community survey. The survey feedback and open discussions were consistent with the quantitative data. The most common health concerns mentioned by the community members were related to chronic diseases, health education, lifestyle challenges, transportation, mental health, access to care, and access to healthy foods. Additionally, heart disease, cancer, diabetes, obesity, and hypertension were all health needs identified by healthcare professionals, community members, and quantitative data. There is a direct correlation between these and the typical lifestyle of a rural Mississippi resident. As a result, community members noted a need for increased education and preventative care to aid in lowering the percentages of these diseases becoming chronic.

RESPONDING TO THE COMMUNITY

The steering committee used the following process to prioritize the identified needs that the hospital would use when developing strategies to respond to the community's needs:

- ▲ All the findings and data were read and analyzed for needs and recurring themes within the identified needs.
- ▲ Reference was made to the content of the community input and the identified needs from those sources.
- ▲ Comparisons were made between the primary and secondary data and then compared to what was the common knowledge and experience of the clinical staff of the hospital.
- ▲ Based on what resources could be made available and what initiatives could have the most immediate and significant impact, the strategic initiatives were developed.

Ochsner Specialty Hospital will continue to leverage valuable partnerships that currently exist and to identify opportunities for synergy within the community. The outcomes and results of these interventions will be followed and reexamined in preparation for the next CHNA.

Ochsner Rush Medical Center and Ochsner Specialty Hospital Community Survey

How Healthy Is Our Community?

Ochsner Rush Medical Center and Ochsner Specialty Hospital needs your help in better understanding the community's health. Please fill out this survey to share your opinions about healthcare services and the quality of life within the community. The survey results will be presented to the community and made available to the public in a written report. The information gathered from responses to this survey will help make our community a better place to live.

Thank you, in advance, for your participation!

1. Check up to 5 selections you feel are the most important features of a healthy community:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to churches or other places of worship | <input type="checkbox"/> Good place to grow old |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to healthcare | <input type="checkbox"/> Good place to raise kids |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to parks and recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Good public transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate handicapped parking and other accommodations for persons with disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Good education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable and/or available housing options | <input type="checkbox"/> Low crime rates/safe neighborhoods |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Available arts and cultural events | <input type="checkbox"/> Low death and disease rates |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clean environment | <input type="checkbox"/> Preventive health services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Equality among different racial/ethnic groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality childcare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good jobs, healthy economy | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality social services |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Sidewalks, bike paths, and walking trails |

2. Select up to 3 Chronic Diseases/Health Issues you or your family members live with:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> High blood pressure/Hypertension | <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancers | <input type="checkbox"/> Stroke |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contagious diseases (i.e., flu, pneumonia, COVID-19) | <input type="checkbox"/> Obesity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS/Sexually Transmitted Diseases | <input type="checkbox"/> Alzheimer's/Dementia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory/ lung disease (Asthma, COPD, emphysema) | |

3. Select up to 3 areas you feel there is Limited Access to and/or availability of:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental care services | <input type="checkbox"/> Pediatric Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> End of life care (nursing homes, hospice) | <input type="checkbox"/> Prenatal care and childbirth education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse services | <input type="checkbox"/> Primary care services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Specialty care services (i.e., surgery, X-rays) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health services | |

4. Select any of the following that you feel are barriers for you in getting healthcare:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Have no regular source of healthcare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Can't pay for services/medication | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of evening or weekend services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Can't find providers that accept my insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Doubt the treatment will help |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know what types of services are available | <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of what people will think |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't trust healthcare providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Afraid to have health check-up |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't like accepting government assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> Bad past experience |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure when I need healthcare | <input type="checkbox"/> Healthcare information is not kept confidential |

Figure 25
Ochsner Specialty Hospital Community Survey, Part I

5. When you need to use prescription medications for an illness, do you...(check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Have your prescription filled at the drugstore or supermarket | <input type="checkbox"/> Go without medicine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buy over-the-counter medicine instead | <input type="checkbox"/> Use medication of friends or family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use leftover medication prescribed for a different illness | <input type="checkbox"/> Use herbal remedies instead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Get medications from sources outside the country | |

6. How is your healthcare covered? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health insurance offered from your job or a family member's job | <input type="checkbox"/> Medicare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health insurance that you pay for on your own | <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans' Administration | <input type="checkbox"/> Military Coverage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't have health insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

7. Who do you feel is most responsible for keeping you healthy? (check one selection)

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Professionals | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals | <input type="checkbox"/> School Clinics | <input type="checkbox"/> Church or Other Place of Worship |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Myself | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please describe) _____ | |

8. Where would you go if you are sick or need advice about your health? (check one selection)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital emergency room | <input type="checkbox"/> Telehealth Visit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The local health department | <input type="checkbox"/> Nowhere—I don't have a place to go when I get sick |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A particular doctor's office | <input type="checkbox"/> Urgent Care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please describe) _____ | |

9. Do you have a primary care physician?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

10. Select up to 3 other areas that you feel impacts the community:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addiction – alcohol or drug | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical errors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child abuse/neglect | <input type="checkbox"/> Motor vehicle crash injuries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drowning | <input type="checkbox"/> Suicide/Homicide |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Firearm-related injuries | <input type="checkbox"/> Teenage pregnancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Prescription drug costs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Infant death/ premature birth | <input type="checkbox"/> Rape/sexual assault |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental health, sewers, septic tanks | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

OPTIONAL INFORMATION

Please check or fill in the blanks for the following questions. There will be no way to identify you or your answers.

Name of City/Town where you live: _____ Zip Code: _____

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female Age: ☐ 18-under ☐ 18-25 ☐ 26-39 ☐ 40-54 ☐ 55-64 ☐ 65-74 ☐ 75+

Race/Ethnicity: Which group do you most identify with?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American | <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic | <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native American | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please describe) _____ |

Education: Please check the highest level completed:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grade/Middle School | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-year College/Bachelor's degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Highschool diploma or GED | <input type="checkbox"/> Graduate/Advanced degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Technical/Community College | |

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY!

Figure 26

Ochsner Specialty Hospital Community Survey, Part II

IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

While an implementation plan was established in the hospital's 2019 CHNA report, Ochsner Specialty Hospital was unable to generate satisfactory responses in these areas. This is due to the hospital shifting its focus in 2019 – 2022 to meet the more pressing needs that arose from the COVID-19 pandemic.

As a result, the hospital has chosen to continue focusing on these areas noting that these issues are still prevalent as of 2022. Over the next three years, pending a surge in COVID-19 or a new public health emergency, Ochsner Specialty Hospital and its many community partners will concentrate their efforts into these areas:

INITIATIVE 1: COPD

- ▲ Lifestyle improvement
- ▲ Causes of airway obstruction, e.g., emphysema, chronic bronchitis
- ▲ Cigarette smoking – begins at admission; assist patient with alternatives and prevention
- ▲ Risk factors

INITIATIVE 2: DIABETES MANAGEMENT

- ▲ Lifestyle improvement
- ▲ Public education, i.e., patient, family and caregivers, community, health screenings
- ▲ Diabetic wounds, i.e., prevention, diet and lifestyle improvements, skin care, caring for wounds and wound patients

INITIATIVE 3: HEART DISEASE

- ▲ Lifestyle improvement
- ▲ Public education, i.e., patient, family and caregivers, community, health screenings
- ▲ Risk factors

The hospital wants the community to know that it takes all health needs within the community seriously. Unfortunately, the hospital is unable to address every health need noted over the course of the next three years covered within the current CHNA but plans to continue reviewing these needs and as resources become available in the future address them accordingly.

The implementation strategy associated with these health initiatives noted above will be developed over the coming months, submitted to the board of directors for approval, and then posted to the hospital's website by the due date of the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of the taxable year the CHNA is due with said due date being May 15th, 2023.

THANK YOU

We at Ochsner Specialty Hospital, realize the importance of participating in a periodic Community Health Needs Assessment. We appreciate that this exercise is much more than a regulatory obligation. It is an opportunity to continue to be engaged with our community and involve the citizens we serve in creating a plan that will ensure a healthier community. This has been a collaborative effort.

Our sincere thanks go to all those who took part in this process. Our CHNA Steering Committee members and all those who participated in our Community Focus Group, either by their attendance at the Forum or by conversations, deserve a special thanks for their time, support, and insight. Their input has been invaluable.

And last, but perhaps most importantly, to the public who realizes their voice does matter. Thank you for completing our Community Health Survey, reading our latest Community Health Needs Assessment, and for supporting our mission of care in Lauderdale County and surrounding areas.



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