



Community Health Needs Assessment 2012



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Background

The following community health needs assessment was completed for Saint Luke's South Hospital. Saint Luke's South Hospital is a comprehensive health care facility serving Johnson County and surrounding communities. This state-of-the-art facility features an acute care hospital with 24-hour emergency services, complete inpatient and outpatient diagnostic testing, a spacious maternity center, rehabilitation services, and physician offices integrated within the facility for optimal convenience.

As a member of Saint Luke's Health System, Saint Luke's South Hospital continues the tradition of providing top-quality health care through experienced and dedicated doctors, nurses, and administrative staff.



Mission

Saint Luke's South Hospital is committed to provide quality health services in partnership with Saint Luke's Health System and the community for which it services. We will offer access to a full continuum of care, promote health in mind, body and spirit and serve as an educational resource to prevent disease and enhance quality.

Vision

The best place to get care. The best place to give care.

About Saint Luke's South Hospital:

Saint Luke's South Hospital is a 125-bed, acute care facility providing 24-hour emergency service and state-of-the-art birthing suites as well as comprehensive inpatient and outpatient care and more. The facility:

- Features state-of-the-art birthing suites
- Has an award-winning knee and hip program that is recognized for superior patient outcomes
- Is recognized by the Overland Park Economic Development Council for commitment to economic development and improving quality of life
- Offers optional umbilical cord blood donation following childbirth
- Provides medical care for student athletes and coaches through a partnership with the Barstow School
- Partners with the Jewish Community Center to provide health and wellness programs
- Has been voted among the best hospitals in the Kansas City area

Executive Summary

A community health needs assessment was conducted for Saint Luke's South Hospital. The primary service areas for the hospital include Johnson and Miami counties located in Kansas as well as Cass County in Missouri. Demographic and socioeconomic information for these counties was gathered and examined. Local, state and national health priorities were also identified and considered. Health status information including outcomes and behaviors were researched. Local agency representatives also contributed to help identify their perceived health needs for the community and expressed their local health concerns.

The objectives of the community health needs assessment were:

- To develop a health profile of the community served by Saint Luke's South Hospital
- To determine how the surrounding community perceives its health status and health care needs
- To identify health services addressed by providers in the community; and
- To recognize health needs Saint Luke's South Hospital can target to better serve the community

After analyzing the data collected and gathering input from the leadership team at Saint Luke's South Hospital, eight service area needs were identified. These service area concerns include obesity, diabetes, heart disease, access to care for low income individuals, homelessness, sexually transmitted infections, excessive drinking, and mental health. In evaluating these concerns, external market conditions, current outreach efforts, and the ability of the organization to reach specific populations were considered. Keeping in mind both quantitative data and the qualitative information provided by community health providers, it was determined that nutrition and physical activity, access to care for low income individuals, and mental health/substance abuse were the key issues of the community served by Saint Luke's South Hospital.

Obesity is currently a known national priority. There was a general consensus among interviewed health professionals as well as the Johnson County Health Coalition as they identified lack of access to healthy food and physical activity as areas of concern relating to community health. These issues directly relate to obesity which, in turn, contributes to many other community health concerns including heart disease and diabetes. Saint Luke's South Hospital developed a comprehensive plan to address the aforementioned, related health issues.

Local agency representatives also expressed a concern for providing access to care for low income individuals. Specifically, it was stated that there are currently 95,000 low income individuals in Johnson County, which is the primary service area for Saint Luke's South Hospital. Many of these low income individuals have significant health needs. Safety net clinics attempting to meet the needs of low income individuals lack the needed capacity due to the number of uninsured individuals. Saint Luke's South Hospital identified this issue as a primary concern to address in order to serve the needs of the community as a whole.

Mental health and substance abuse data for the primary service area indicate significant community needs. Excessive drinking rates for all counties in the primary service area are twice as high compared to the national benchmark. Additionally, mental health providers are scarce in the primary service areas. Furthermore, substance abuse and mental health are two health indicators that correlate as well as contribute to other health needs and concerns.

An implementation plan to address the needs of these three key issues will follow this community health needs assessment.

Introduction

The 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act requires that all 501(c)(3) not for profit hospitals conduct a community health needs assessment. This assessment must be performed every three years to identify the needs and prioritize the health care concerns of the community and of Saint Luke's South Hospital. It also must be followed by an implementation strategy that outlines steps to meet the identified and prioritized needs. Failure to provide a community health needs assessments in compliance with the outlined requirements may result in a loss of tax exempt status and a fine of \$50,000.

Acknowledgements

We appreciate the numerous local health departments and providers' participation that has helped develop this needs assessment. The authors of this assessment are graduate students in the Masters of Health Services Administration program at the University of Kansas Medical Center. They completed this assessment to fulfill the community needs assessment requirement as outlined in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act for Saint Luke's South Hospital. The project was supervised by Robert S. Bonney MBA, MHA, JD, FACHE, Senior Vice President, Saint Luke's Health System. Authors include: Casey Renner, Daniel Chon, Emily Pinaire, Shawn Cooper, and Sheena Garcia.

Methodology

This report presents information provided by local and county health officials through interviews, quantitative data provided by Saint Luke's South Decision Support personnel, qualitative data regarding services provided by Saint Luke's South leadership team, and data collected by state and national agencies. The authors of this report also reviewed past assessments including the Saint Luke's South 2011 Community Health Needs Assessment and 2011 Community Health Profile provided by the Johnson County Health Department.

Data sources include:

- Missouri Hospital Association, Health Behaviors and Outcomes Report
- The United States Census Bureau
- American Community Survey
- United Community Services
- Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- County Health Rankings
- GIS Planning's Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Healthy People 2010
- Kansas Housing Resource Corporation
- Kansas Department of Health and Environment – Early Detection Works Program
- Johnson County Health Department – Community Health Assessment Project

Interview Timeline

Assessors interviewed local and county health officials in Johnson County, KS throughout February and March.

February 2012

Members of our assessment team met with the following Saint Luke's South leadership: Kathy Howell, President and CEO, Julia Woods, Vice President and CNO, Shelby Frigon, CFO and Jacqueline Burczyk, Sr. Decision Support Analyst. We introduced ourselves to the leadership team and began planning for the community health needs assessment. In doing so, we first reviewed the prior assessments draft prepared by former University of Kansas Medical Center Health Policy and Management students. The leadership team offered suggestions and set expectations for this year's assessment. Ms. Howell requested copies of the Missouri Hospital Association Community Health Needs Assessments issue briefs. During this meeting the assessment review team asked for Saint Luke's South Community Benefit Report as well as top diagnosis and emergency room (ER) diagnosis related groups (DRG's). The Saint Luke's South leadership team also recommended the following informants:

- Jason Wesco, President and CEO, Health Partnership Clinic of Johnson County
- Barbara Mitchell, Division Director, Health Education Public Information Officer, Johnson County Health Department
- Lougene Marsh, Director, Johnson County Health Department
- Kimberly Paul, Bridge SPAN coordinator, SAFEHOME, Inc.

The Saint Luke's South leadership team recommended we attend a collaborative meeting to discuss community health needs which was to include the Johnson County Health Department and other service agencies. Date for meeting has not been set.

March 2012

Interviewee: Jason Wesco, President and CEO of Health Partnership Clinic of Jonson County (HPCJC) in Overland Park, KS. Mr. Wesco, who had been Deputy Director at the Kansas Association for the Medically Underserved (KAMU), has extensive experience in safety net clinic operations and is familiar with the needs of underserved populations.

HPCJC provides access to medical care, including primary and select specialties, dental care, and pharmaceuticals to low income members of the community. These services are provided regardless of ability to pay. Individuals served by HPC are those with incomes under 200% of the Federal Poverty Level; they service a predominately Hispanic and Caucasian population. They provide language services and are ADA accessible. Mr. Wesco identified human and capital resources as a strength of Johnson County. However, he also stated that changing demographics are a major challenge as the poverty level is rising faster than social services and the medical community can keep up with. Specifically, there are 95,000 low income individuals in Johnson County, many with significant needs, and he stated that HPC, as well as many other agencies, do not have the resources to meet these needs. Mr. Wesco identified chronic disease, physical inactivity, and lack of access to a medical home as major health concerns of the community.

Interviewee: Barbara Mitchell, Division Director, Health Education Public Information Officer, Johnson County Health Department (JCHD).

The majority of the services provided by JCHD are preventive services. These services range from immunizations, HIV prevention, pregnancy tests, prenatal/maternity & infant care, employment physicals, STD testing, and many more. In terms of demographics, it varied for each type of service they provided. If they had additional funding for their services, they felt they could increase access for residents in Johnson County. Ms. Mitchell stated the strengths of Johnson County lie in the availability of services, the amenities that are available such as parks and libraries, and the people living in the county. She stated most county residents care about their health and community. Some challenges for Johnson County she identified are poverty and transportation. The major health concerns she thought would increase in the future are the levels of physical activity, access to healthy foods options available, and mental health issues.

Interviewee: Lougene Marsh, Director, Johnson County Health Department (JCHD). Ms. Marsh has served as the Director since 2009. She holds a Bachelor of Arts from Phillips University in Enid, Oklahoma and earned her Masters of Public Administration from the University of Kansas.

JCHD primarily, but not exclusively, serves the needs of young women and children. They offer services in health education, family planning, sexually transmitted disease testing and treatment, childcare licensing, prenatal care, immunizations, disease investigation, public health emergency preparedness, and outreach services to seniors and mothers/new babies. Additionally, JCHD offers a sliding fee scale and language services for Johnson County residents. Ms. Marsh shared that the major health concern for the county is access to health care, including oral health and mental health services as well as obesity care and substance abuse programs. She admitted access to care is being addressed through safety net clinics, however these are insufficient in capacity because of the growing number of uninsured individuals.

Interviewee: Kimberly Paul, Bridge SPAN coordinator, SAFEHOME, Inc.

SAFEHOME serves as the only Domestic Violence shelter in the Johnson County, which provides free and confidential services to area residents. SAFEHOME provides a 24-hour crisis hotline, safe shelter, advocacy, counseling, Court assistance, education and prevention, healthcare advocacy, translating services, as well as advocacy in the SRS services for those impacted by domestic violence. The shelter usually operates at capacity, which may impact the availability of space for clients seeking shelter or counseling services. Ms. Paul identified the availability of social services and the economic stability of the county as strengths for the residents. A major health concern identified by Ms. Paul is Domestic Violence. The services are highly utilized and residents, as well as health care providers, may not fully understand the impact domestic violence has on someone's health. She also identified adequate access to health care services due to the affordability of health insurance as a major health concerns for country residents.

March 12, 2012- Members of our assessment team met for a second time with the following Saint Luke's South leadership: Kathy Howell, President and CEO, Julia Woods, Vice President and CNO, Shelby Frigon, CFO and Jacqueline Burczyk Sr. Decision Support Analyst. We provided a draft of the CHNA and discussed our findings and recommendations. The leadership team provided some input and suggestions regarding our recommendations.

March 27, 2012- Members of our assessment team attended the Community Health Assessment Process (CHAP) meeting at the Johnson County Health Administration Building, 111 S Cherry, Olathe, KS. CHAP is a Johnson County community partnership which collectively and systematically assesses the health status and needs of the community. They discussed the Community Health Improvement Plan for 2012.

Other organizations present included:

- Johnson County Mental Health Center
- The University of Kansas Medical Center School of Public Health
- Children's Mercy South Hospital
- Health Partnership Clinic
- Roeland Park Community Center
- Blue Valley School District
- Johnson County Environmental Department

April 5, 2012- Members of our assessment team met with Saint Luke's South Hospital's executive team to discuss overall findings from interviews and meetings. Key findings were addressed to evaluate the future steps in finalizing the assessment plan.

Demographic Profile

The following section details the demographic profile for Saint Luke's South Hospital's primary service area. Demographic information is presented using a number of county, state, and national data sources.

Geography

Saint Luke's South Hospital's Primary Service Area (see Figure 1) includes 21 zip codes predominantly in Johnson County (KS), Miami County (KS) and Cass County (MO). Johnson County, Kansas is the primary focus of this assessment. However, data for Miami and Cass counties are provided when available.

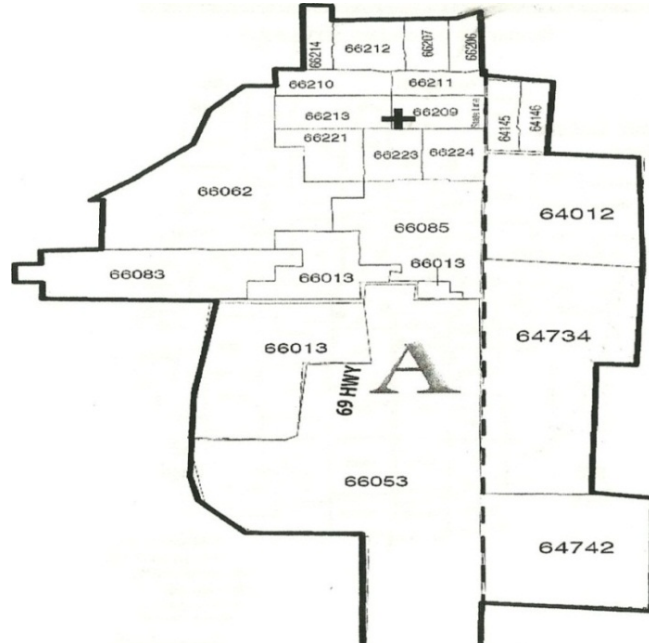


Figure 1: Saint Luke's South Primary Service Area

Johnson County

The majority of the primary service area is located in Johnson County Kansas. The total land area of Johnson County is 437 sq. miles and the total water area is 3.4 sq. miles. The county's population density per square mile is 1149 people. The county is included in the Kansas City metropolitan service area. Ninety-five percent of the residents residing in this area are in an urban setting while the remaining 5 percent is considered rural. The table below compares Johnson County geography to the state of Kansas.

Figure 2: Johnson County Geography

Geography	Johnson County	Kansas
Land area in square miles, 2010	437.38	81,758.72
Persons per square mile, 2010	1149.6	34.9
FIPS Code (Federal Information Processing Standard)	091	20
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	Kansas City, MO-KS	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

Miami County

Miami County has a total land area of 575 sq. miles and a total water area of 13.4 sq. miles. The County's population density per square mile is 57 people. This county is also included in the Kansas City metropolitan service area. Forty-five percent of the population in this area is considered urban and 55 percent is labeled rural.

Figure 3: Miami County Geography

Geography	Miami County	Kansas
Land area in square miles, 2010	575.66	81,758.72
Persons per square mile, 2010	57.0	34.9
FIPS Code (Federal Information Processing Standard)	121	20
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	Kansas City, MO-KS Metro Area	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

Cass County

Cass County has a total land area of 696 sq. miles. The County's population density per square mile is 142 people. This county is also included in the Kansas City metropolitan service area. The table below compares Cass County geography to the state of Missouri.

Figure 4: Cass County Geography

Geography	Cass County	Missouri
Land area in square miles, 2010	696.84	68,741.52
Persons per square mile, 2010	142.8	87.1
FIPS Code (Federal Information Processing Standard)	037	29
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	Kansas City, MO-KS Metro Area	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

Population Characteristics

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Total Service Area for Saint Luke's South has a population of 610,248 people. The Primary Service Area accounts for an average of 53.7% of the total population served by Saint Luke's South Hospital. The largest group in the population is in the 18-44 age range. The smallest group is individuals 65 and older. The table below represents the age profile for the Primary and Secondary Service Areas.

Figure 5: Service Area Age Profile

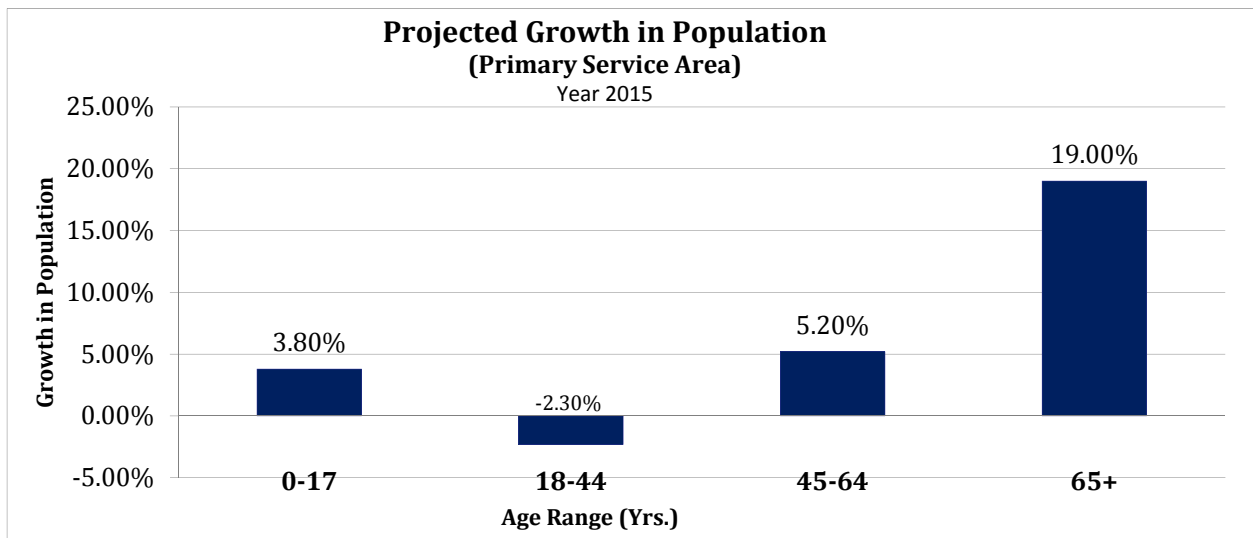
Age Profile 2010 – Primary and Secondary Service Areas					
Age	Primary Service Area	% of Total Service Area	Secondary Service Area	% of Total Service Area	Total Service Area Totals
0-17	88,678	27.0%	70,498	25.0%	159,176
18-44	116,547	35.5%	105,686	37.4%	222,233
45-64	88,759	27.1%	74,420	26.4%	163,179
65+	33,921	10.3%	31,739	11.2%	65,660
Total	327,905	100%	282,343	100%	610,248

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

Population Growth

The chart below shows the projected growth in population for Saint Luke's South Hospital's primary service area for the year 2015. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, Johnson and Miami counties both rank in the top for population growth in the state of Kansas. Specifically, Johnson County, Kansas accounts for the largest county population in the state. Johnson County, Kansas is the fastest growing county in the state. According to the Mid America Regional Council's Long Range Forecast, Johnson County has a projected population of 744,059 in the year 2030. Johnson County will soon become the largest county in the metropolitan area and is projected to account for nearly half of the metropolitan area's growth.

Figure 6: Projected Growth in Primary Service Area



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

Gender Characteristics

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there is a slightly larger number of females than males in the Primary Service Area for Saint Luke's South Hospital. The population is comprised of 51% females (950,952 individuals), and 49% males (913,285 individuals). The median age for females is 39.08 and the median age for males is 37.23.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

Marital Status

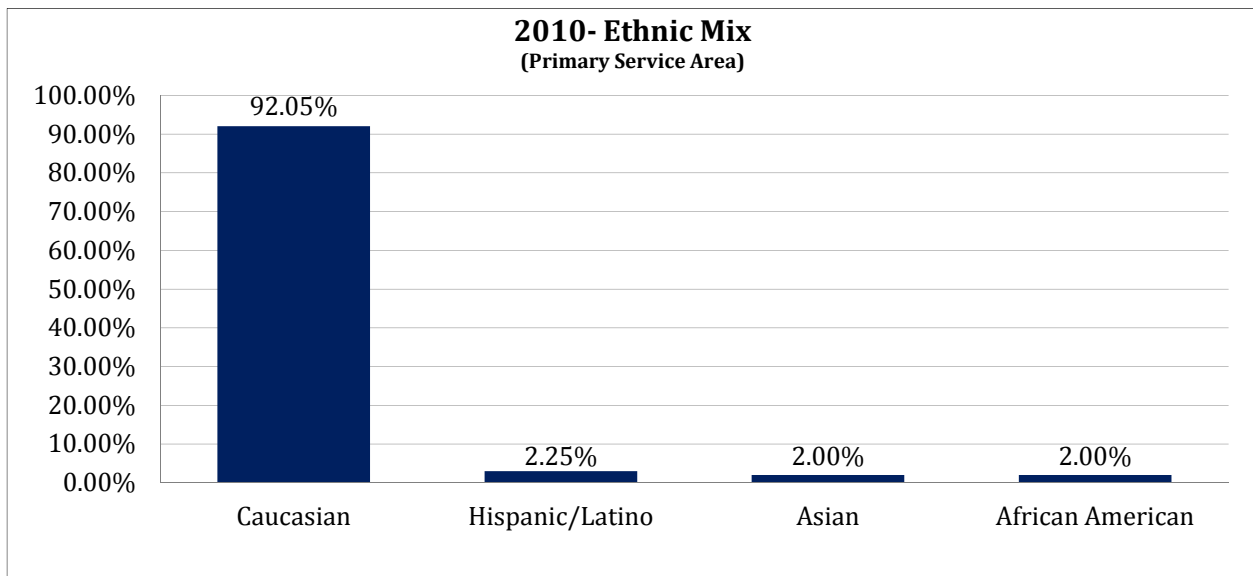
For the 21 zip codes in the primary service area, the largest percentage is married (66.6%), with the next largest percentage being those who have never been married (19.93%). It was also noted that an average of 52.9% of the population within the primary service area have been in the same home for 5 or more years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

Ethnicity

The Primary Service Area for Saint Luke's South Hospital is predominantly White/Caucasian at 92.05% of the total population. The second largest majority was Hispanic/Latino at 2.25%. The graph below demonstrates the percentages of Race within the 21 zip code Primary Service Area of Saint Luke's South Hospital.

Figure 7: Primary Service Area Ethnic Mix



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

Language

The dominant language in Johnson County is English. Roughly 95% of the County’s residents speak English as a first or second language. Spanish is the second most used language at 5.1%. Fifty percent of Johnson County residents that consider Spanish a primary language also speak English. Overall, most of the primary service area residents that have a primary language besides English still speak English well, as illustrated in the graph below. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in Miami County, Kansas, 5.5% of individuals speak a language other than English at home. In Cass County, Missouri, the percentage of individuals that speak a language other than English is 3.6%.

Figure 8: Languages Spoken in Johnson County

Languages spoken in Johnson County. (Language spoken at home)	Percent	Percent who speak English Well
English	88.7%	-
Spanish	5.1%	50.0%
Other Asian languages	0.7%	82.6%
Chinese	0.7%	57.8%
African languages	0.5%	73.0%
French	0.4%	79.0%
German	0.4%	83.9%
Hindi	0.4%	77.4%
Korean	0.4%	39.3%
Russian	0.4%	51.4%
Vietnamese	0.3%	35.4%
Other Indic languages	0.3%	63.8%
Arabic	0.3%	71.5%
Laotian	0.2%	58.6%
Urdu	0.1%	86.2%
Tagalog	0.1%	58.4%
Portuguese	0.1%	67.7%
Japanese	0.1%	70.7%

Gujarati	0.1%	54.0%
Persian	0.1%	60.4%
Italian	0.1%	89.8%
Thai	0.1%	34.0%
Other Pacific Island languages	0.1%	56.0%
Greek	<0.1%	65.3%
Other Indo-European languages	<0.1%	77.2%
Polish	<0.1%	71.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

Religion

The two largest portions of the religious population in Johnson County are Catholic and other at 42 percent and 36 percent, respectively. The Methodist population represents 9 percent of the county's population and the Presbyterian and Southern Baptist creates the final 7 and 6 percent. In Johnson County, there are a total of 237 congregations and 50.8 percent of the population is affiliated with one of these congregations.

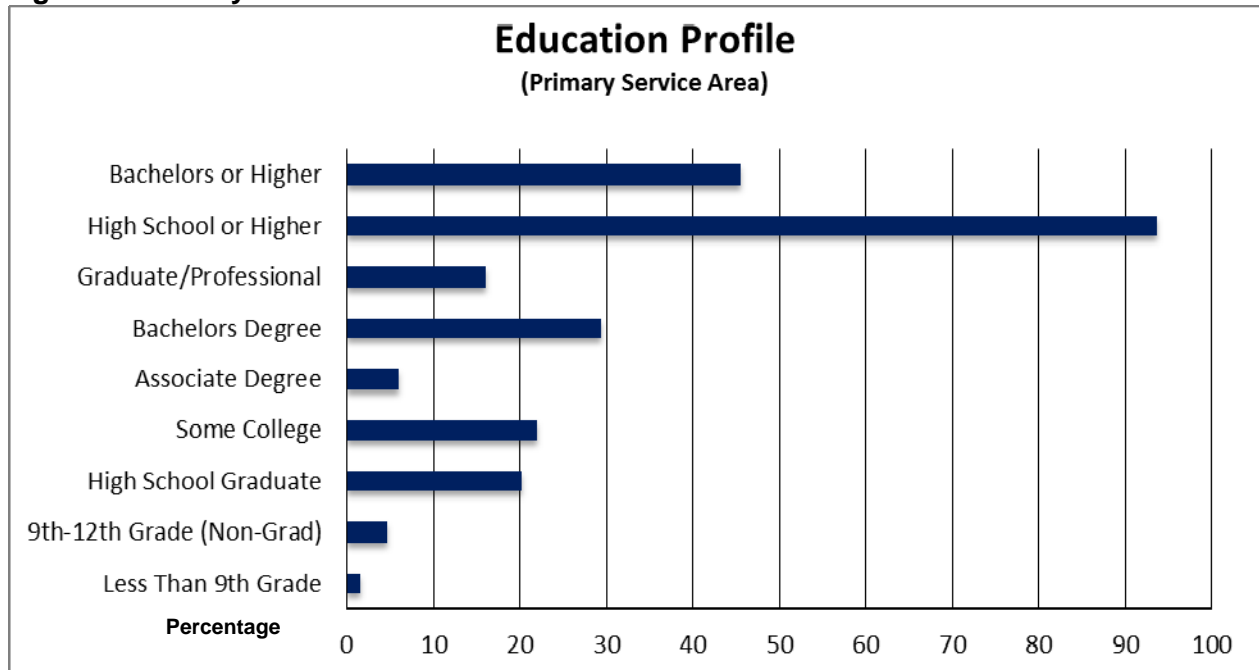
Miami County also shows the two largest portions of religious population as Catholic and other. The Catholic population is the largest portion of the population at 38 percent and other religion is at 14 percent. Compared to Johnson County, Miami County has a variety of different religions. There are a total of 44 congregations within in this county and 50.2 percent of the county's population is affiliated with one of them.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

Education Profile

The Primary Service Area for Saint Luke's South Hospital has a high percentage of educational achievement when compared to the state averages of both Kansas and Missouri. The graph below outlines the level of education attained by individuals 25 years and older residing in the 21 zip codes of the primary service area for Saint Luke's South Hospital.

Figure 9: Primary Service Area Education Profile



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

There are 6 public school districts and 1 community college located in Johnson County, Kansas:

- Johnson County Community College
- Blue Valley School District
- Gardner Edgerton School District
- Olathe School District
- Shawnee Mission School District
- Spring Hill School District
- Unified School District #232 (DeSoto)

Source: Johnson County Education

There are 5 school districts and 1 community college located in Miami County, Kansas:

- Fort Scott Community College, Paola Campus
- Prairie View Unified School District #362
- Spring Hill Unified School District #230
- Paola Unified School District #368
- Osawatomie Unified School District #367
- Louisburg Unified School District #416

Source: Miami County Education

There are 7 public school districts located in Cass County, Missouri:

- Archie R-V School District
- Belton School District #124
- Drexel R-IV School District
- East Lynne 40 School District
- Midway R-1 School District
- Pleasant Hill R-III School District
- Raymore-Peculiar School District

Source: Cass County Data and Statistic

Housing Profile

Safe and adequate housing is an important part of the community's overall health and well-being. Families or adults paying more than 30% of their monthly income on housing are at increased risk for financial hardship. Adults and children in single parent households are both at risk for adverse health outcomes such as mental health problems (including substance abuse, depression, and suicide) and unhealthy behaviors such as smoking and excessive alcohol use.

Johnson County, KS

- 217,867 housing units (2009)
- 94.6% occupied housing units
- 27.7% renter occupied housing units
- 2.56 Persons per household
- 19% single-parent households

Miami County, KS

- 12,418 housing units
- 93% occupied housing units
- 20%, renter occupied housing units
- 2.66 persons per household
- 22% single-parent households

Cass County, MO*

- 39,679 housing units
- 90.6% occupied units
- 2.69 persons per household (2000)
- 26% single-parent households

* all available data reported

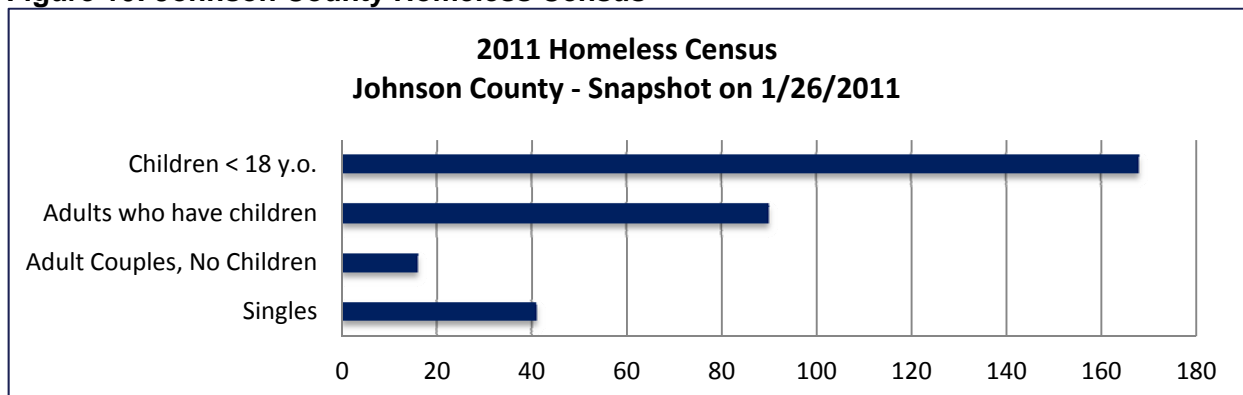
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Homelessness

Health care is even more of a problem for people who are already homeless. Homeless individuals are three to six times more likely to become ill than housed people (National Health Care for the Homeless Council, 2008). Homelessness precludes good nutrition, good personal hygiene, and basic first aid, adding to the complex health needs of the homeless. Additionally, conditions which require regular, uninterrupted treatment, such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, are extremely difficult to treat or control among those without adequate housing.

The state of Kansas has a program called the *Kansas Housing Resource Corporation* that focuses on enhancing communities with housing opportunities, through various strategies and approaches. In order to assess the needs of a community, each county performs a "Point-in-time" census, of the homeless population to acquire a general idea of the status of each community. The following homeless data is for Johnson County, KS on January 26th, 2011:

Figure 10: Johnson County Homeless Census



Source: Kansas Housing Resource Corporation, 2011

Health Status of the Population

The following section focuses on the health status of the population served by Saint Luke's South Hospital. Data was retrieved from secondary sources including: the County Health Rankings, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Cancer Institute, as well as the Community Health Profile created by the Johnson County Health Department. To access the overall population health for the primary service area, a wide range of health indicators, measures, and outcomes were reviewed and compared to state and national data.

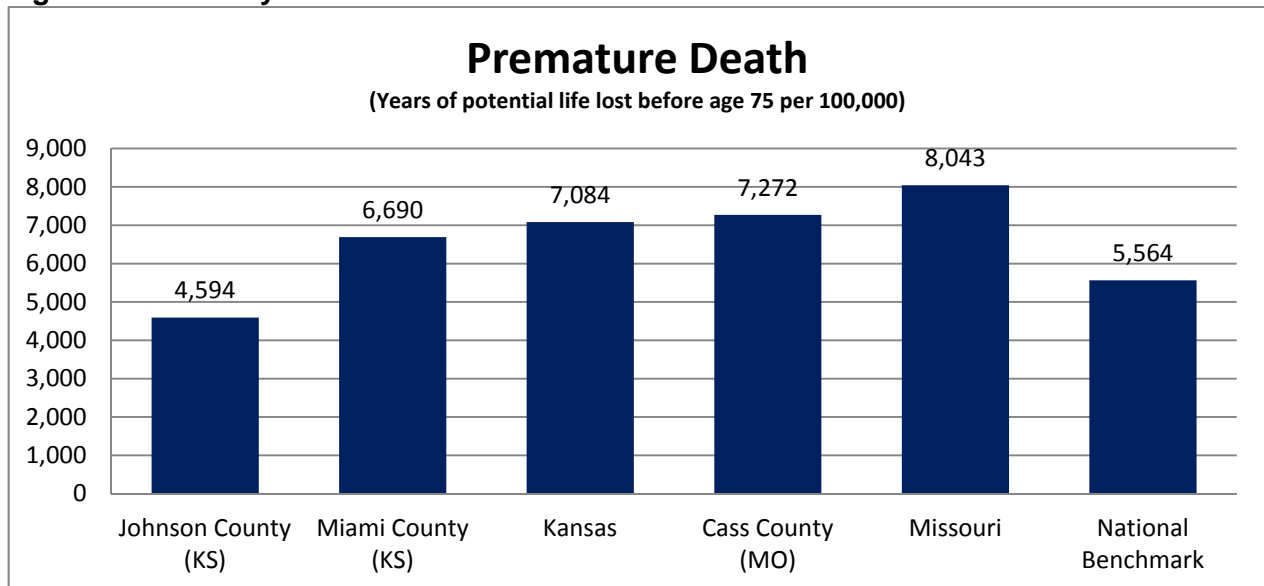
General Health Status

General health status measures the health of the whole population. Perception and reality often are two very different things when it comes to health. Understanding the impact from the loss of life on a community's population is an important measure of a population's well-being. Measures of mortality, morbidity, and low birth weight were observed to identify the general health of the population.

Mortality

Mortality rates provide a basic health measure for the primary service area. Premature death is represented by the years of potential life lost before age 75 (YPLL-75). According to County Health Rankings, Johnson County ranks 4th while Miami County ranks 20th out of the 100 counties who reported data for the state of Kansas. Missouri data shows Cass County's ranking as 20th out of 115 reporting counties. Measuring YPLL allows communities to target resources to high risk areas.

Figure 11: Mortality - Premature Death



Source: County Health Rankings, 2006-2008

Leading Causes of Death

The leading causes of death in a community help provide information about the health outcomes for the communities residents by illustrating disease responsible for deaths. The following chart lists the leading causes of death in Johnson County. Cancer and heart disease account for 45 percent of all deaths.

Figure 12: Leading Cause of Death Johnson County (2001-2009)

Cause of Death	Percent of all deaths	Age Adjusted Rate (per 100,000)	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cancer	24%	161.2	(157.3 - 165.2)
Heart disease	21%	140.9	(137.3 - 144.7)
Stroke	7%	47.3	(45.2 - 49.5)
Atherosclerosis	6%	44.1	(42.1 - 46.2)
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	5%	35.7	(33.9 - 37.7)
Alzheimer's disease	4%	28.4	(26.8 - 30.1)
Pneumonia & influenza	2%	16	(14.8 - 17.3)
Diabetes	2%	14.7	(13.5 - 15.9)
Kidney disease	2%	13.7	(12.6 - 14.9)
Suicide	2%	10.7	(9.8 - 11.7)

Source: Johnson County Health Profile, 2011

Morbidity

The morbidity focus area aims to capture the health-related quality of life within the community. Understanding the morbidity of a population helps communities identify unmet health needs. According to County Health Rankings, Johnson County ranks 11th while Miami County ranks 45th out of the 100 counties who reported data for the state of Kansas. Missouri data shows Cass County's ranking as 19th out of 115 reporting counties.

Self-reported health status is a general measure of health-related quality of life in a population. This measure is based on survey responses to the question: "In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the percent of adult respondents who rate their health as "fair" or "poor." Johnson County is well below the national average, but Miami and Cass County are a concern with the higher prevalence compared to national levels.

Poor Physical Health Days is a measure of morbidity used in the County Health Rankings, and is based on responses to the question: "Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?" The statistic for poor physical health days indicates the length of average impact from illness on the communities and the demand for health services in general. Johnson County is healthier compared to Miami County, Cass county, and the national benchmark. This metric does show a high incidence of poor physical health days for Cass county and the state of Missouri overall.

Low birth weight is the percent of live births for which the infant weighed less than 2,500 grams. This measurement can be used to represent maternal exposure to health risks, an infant's morbidity, as well as premature mortality risk. Miami and Cass County are both above the national benchmark.

Figure 13: Morbidity

Indicator	Johnson County (KS)	Miami County (KS)	Kansas	Cass County (MO)	Missouri	National Benchmark
Poor or Fair Health (% of adults reporting fair or poor health)	8%	12%	13%	14%	16%	10%
Poor Physical Health Days- (average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days)	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.7	2.6
Low Birth Weight (<2500 grams)	6.2%	7.0%	7.2%	6.5%	8.0%	6.0%

Source: County Health Rankings, 2004-2010

Heart Disease

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), heart disease references several types of specific heart conditions, but the most common type in the United States is coronary artery disease. People of all ages and backgrounds can be affected by heart disease, where high levels of cholesterol, blood pressure, and presences of diabetes mellitus can increase that risk. The most recent data from the Hospital Quality Alliance reveals that mortality measures for acute myocardial infarctions and heart failure at Saint Luke's South Hospital are no different than U.S. National rates.

Figure 14: 30-Day Risk Standardized Mortality Measures

Hospital Quality Measure	Saint Luke's South Hospital Performance	Saint Luke's South Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate	U.S. National Rate
Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) 30-Day Mortality Rate	No Different than U.S. National Rate	13.4% (10.1%, 17.6%)	15.5%
Heart Failure (HF) 30-Day Mortality Rate	No Different than U.S. National Rate	9.9% (7.4%, 12.9%)	11.6%

Source: Hospital Quality Alliance, 2012

Figure 15: Heart Disease Census

Indicator	Kansas	Missouri	National Benchmark
Congestive heart failure, mortality - 2007 (per 100,000)	102.2	88.9	85.4
Diseases of the heart, mortality - 2007 (per 100,000)	178.7	214.4	190.9
Taking medicine for high blood pressure control among adults aged > 18 years - 2009	80.2%	79.4%	79.2%
Cerebrovascular disease (Stroke), mortality - 2007 (per 100,000)	46.0	48.2	42.2

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention: Chronic Disease Indicators, 2009

Cancer

Cancer is the leading cause of death in Johnson County (see Figure 12). For Johnson County the incidence of cancer for the sites of breast (female), prostate, lung, colorectal, and skin, were highest. This information shows that the total incidence of all cancers was 13,734.

Figure 16: Cancer Incidence in Johnson County from 2001 to 2007

Cancer Diagnosis	Number	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Age Adjusted Rate (per 100,000)
Female Breast	2,476	18%	18%	138.1
Prostate	1,805	13%	31%	129.7
Lung	1,609	12%	43%	53.3
Colorectal	1,300	9%	52%	41.5
Skin	851	6%	59%	25.4
All Cancer	13,734			429.6

Source: Johnson County Health Profile, 2011

Cancer mortality rates were highest for cancers of the lung, colon or rectum, breast (female), pancreas and prostate for the Johnson County area. Death rates for all cancer accounted for 7,271 resident deaths.

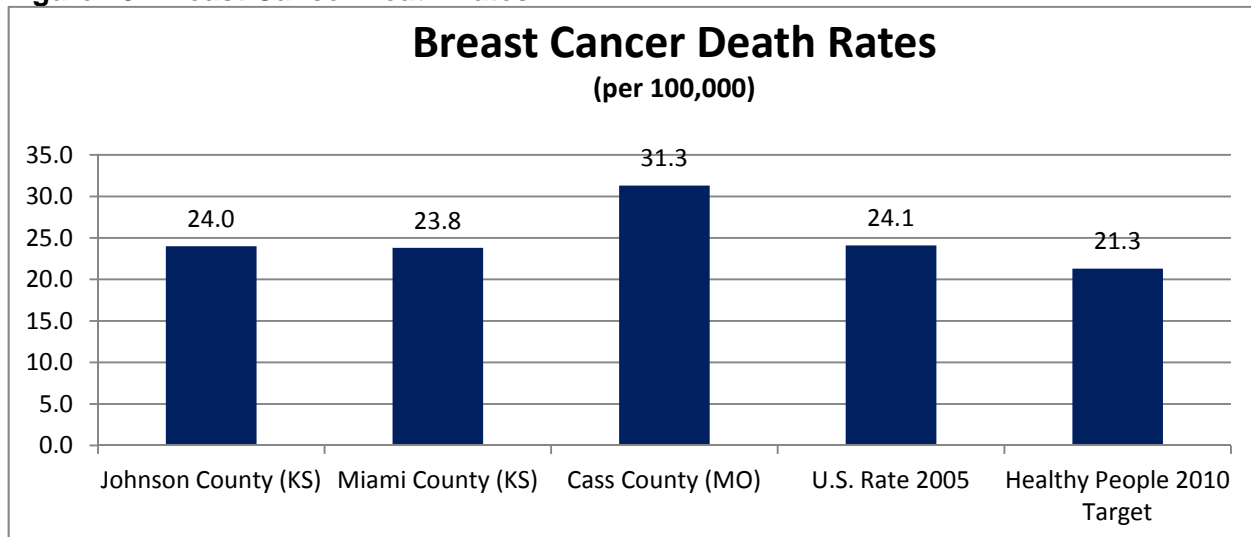
Figure 17: Deaths from Cancer in Johnson County from 2001 to 2010

Cancer Diagnosis	Number	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Age Adjusted Rate (per 100,000)
Lung	2,041	28%	28%	45.8
Colorectal	649	9%	37%	14.1
Female Breast	613	8%	45%	22.9
Pancreas	455	6%	52%	10.1
Prostate	326	4%	56%	19.4
All Cancer	7,271			158.8

Source: Johnson County Health Profile, 2011

Figure 18 depicts the high rates of deaths due to breast cancer in Johnson, Miami, and Cass counties per 100,000 females. Cass County exceeds the U.S. rate for 2005 and the Healthy People 2010 target with death rates at 31.3. Johnson and Miami counties are consistent with national rates.

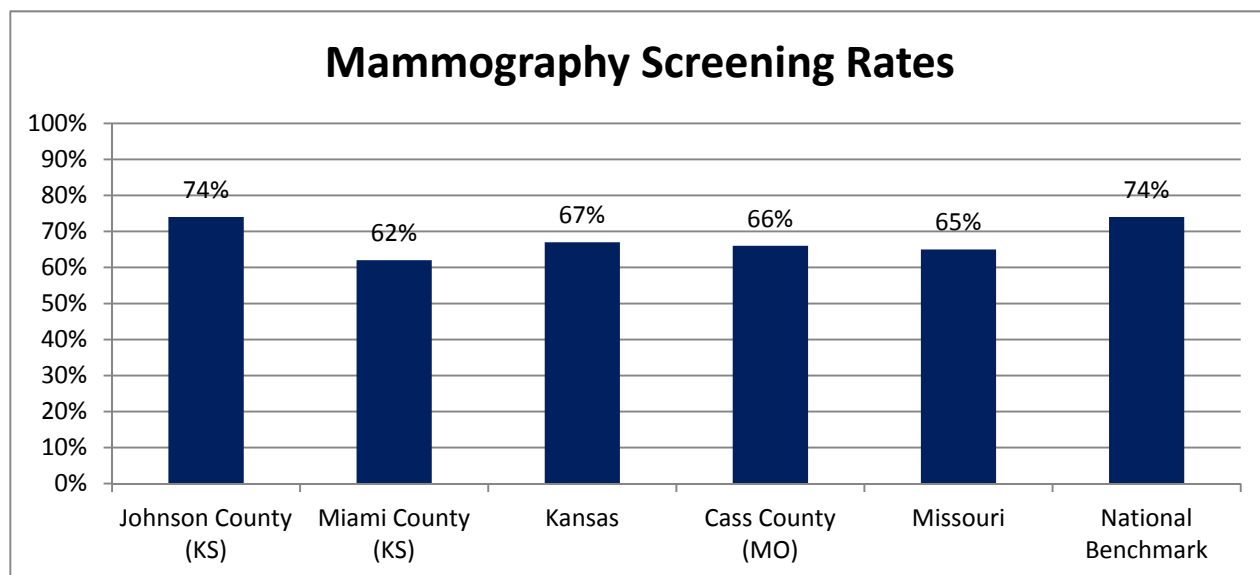
Figure 18: Breast Cancer Death Rates



Source: Department of Health and Human Services - Community Health Status Indicators 2010

Breast cancer screening is a preventive measure shown to reduce breast cancer mortality rates. According to County Health Rankings mammography screening rates can be defined as the percentage of female Medicare health enrollees aged 67-69 who have received a mammogram over a two-year period. Johnson County screening rates are consistent with the national benchmark while Miami and Cass County failed to reach the target.

Figure 19: Mammography Screening Rates

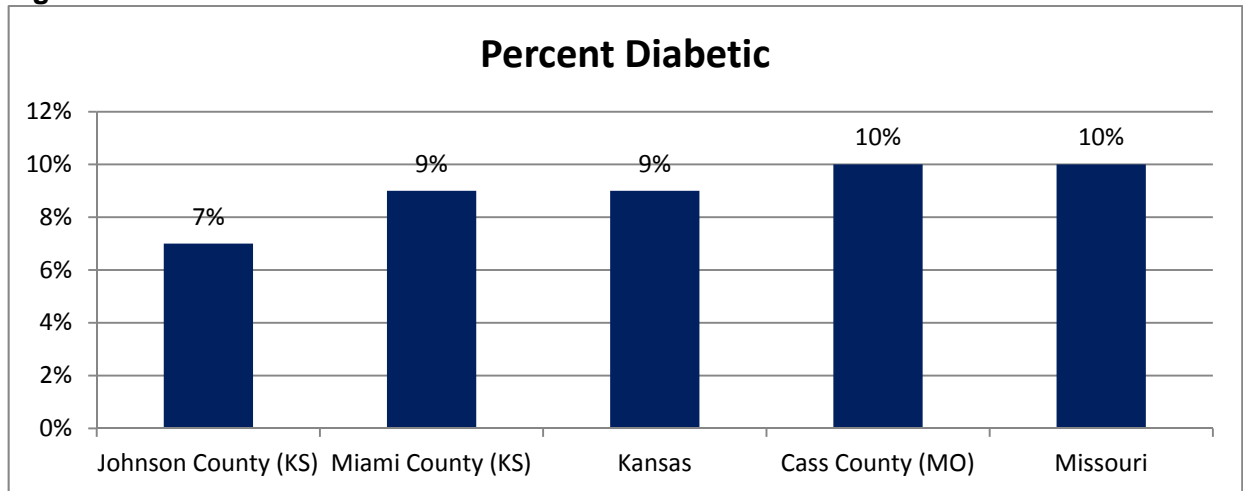


Source: County Health Rankings, 2009

Diabetes

Monitoring prevalence of diabetes in a community is important because it can result in the complications which would negatively impact the health of the community. This measure is an estimate of the percent of adults age 20 and older in a county who have diagnosed diabetes. Cass County has the highest percentage of diabetics in the primary service area at 10%. Johnson and Miami counties are both consistent or below the Kansas trend of 9%.

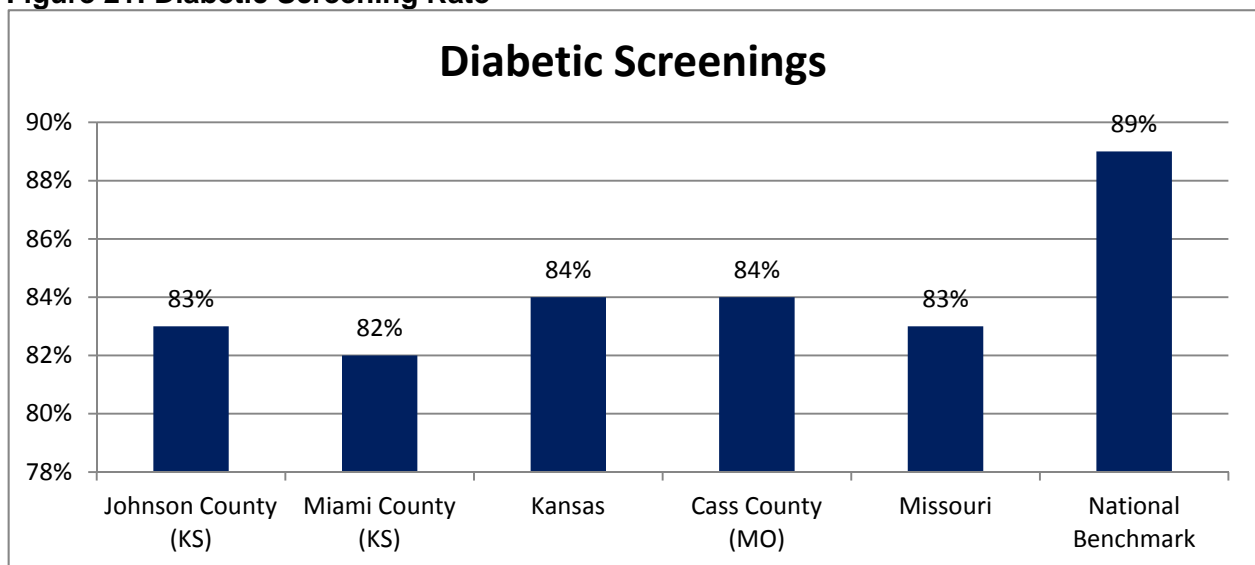
Figure 20: Percent Diabetic



Source: County Health Rankings, 2009

County Health Rankings identifies diabetic screening as the calculated percent of diabetic Medicare patients whose blood sugar was screened in the past year using a test of their glycated hemoglobin levels. Regular glycated screening among diabetic patients is considered the standard of care. All service areas are currently under the national benchmark for diabetic screenings.

Figure 21: Diabetic Screening Rate

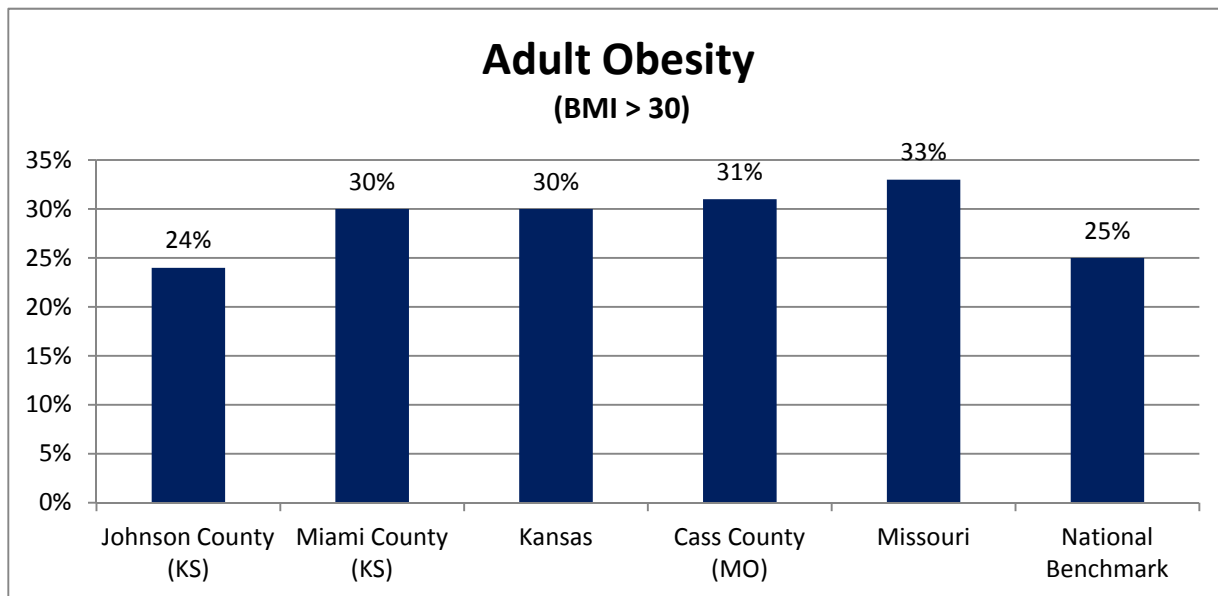


Source: County Health Rankings, 2009

Obesity

Obesity is often the end result of an overall energy imbalance due to poor diet and limited physical activity. Obesity increases the risk for health conditions such as coronary heart disease, type II diabetes, cancer, hypertension, stroke, liver and gallbladder disease, sleep apnea and respiratory problems, and osteoarthritis. The prevalence of adult obesity within the counties of Miami and Cass County in Kansas and Missouri respectively, are areas of concern with an increased percentage of the adult population being categorized as obese. However Johnson County still remains below the national benchmark of 25%. Cass County has the highest percentage of obese adults at 31% while Miami County is close behind at 30%.

Figure 22: Adult Obesity Percentage



Source: County Health Rankings, 2009

Preventable Hospitalizations

Preventable hospitalizations are measured as the hospital discharge rate for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees. Preventable hospitalizations for the years 2008-2009 were 77 for Cass County, significantly higher than the national benchmark of 49. For the Kansas counties, preventable hospitalizations fell at 59 for Johnson County and 56 for Miami County. All counties have higher preventable hospitalizations than the national benchmark.

Figure 23: Preventable Hospitalizations

Indicator	Johnson County (KS)	Miami County (KS)	Kansas	Cass County (MO)	Missouri	National Benchmark
Preventable Hospitalizations	59	56	70	77	75	49

Source: County Health Rankings, 2009

Mental Health

Overall health depends on both physical and mental well-being. Measuring the number of days when people report that their mental health was not good represents an important indicator of quality of life. Mental health providers include psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, clinical social workers, psychiatric nurse specialists, etc. who meet certain provider qualifications. This measure represents the county population per one provider. The data below shows fewer individuals reporting poor mental health days in Johnson and Miami County. Cass County, MO resident reports of poor mental health days exceed the national benchmark. This can be correlated to the county's lack of mental health providers with a ratio of 99,281:0.

Figure 24: Mental Health Data

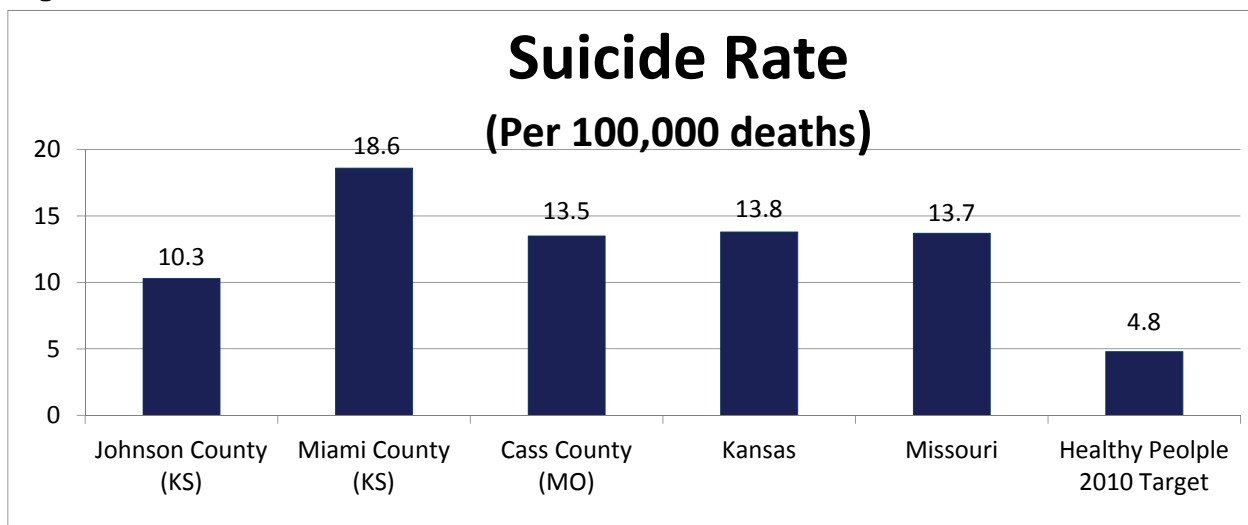
Indicator	Johnson County (KS)	Miami County (KS)	Kansas	Cass County (MO)	Missouri	National Benchmark
Poor mental health days	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.6	2.3
Mental Health Providers	4,115:1	7,697:1	9,142:1	99,281:0	9,561:1	NA

Source: County Health Rankings, 2004-2010, 2007

Suicide

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported recently that one suicide occurs every 15 minutes in our country, and more than a million people attempt to take their own lives each year. Persons with untreated mental illness are at an increased risk for suicide. Approximately 60 million Americans experience a mental health disorder, including depression and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), in any given year. Less than one-third receive mental health care.

Figure 25: Suicide Rate



Source: Community Health Status Indicators CHSI, 2009

Health Behaviors

Health related behavior is one of the most important factors in evaluating public health and personal well-being. Behavioral factors often influence many of the leading causes of death in a community. The following health behaviors of Johnson, Miami, and Cass Counties were compared to Kansas and Missouri state averages as well as the national benchmark.

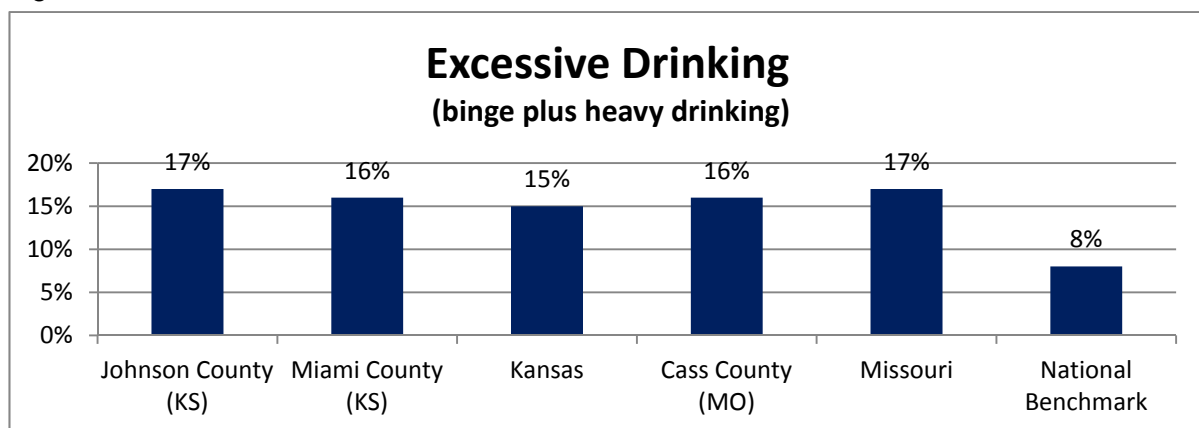
Figure 26: Health Behaviors

Health Behavior	Johnson County (KS)	Miami County (KS)	Kansas	Cass County (MO)	Missouri	National Benchmark
Adult Smoking- adults who report smoking > 100 cigarettes currently smoking	15%	18%	19%	25%	24%	15%
Physical Inactivity- % of adults aged >20 reporting no leisure time physical activity	17%	26%	24%	28%	28%	21%
Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rate- per 100,000	8	29	19	18	20	12
Sexually Transmitted Infections- chlamydia per 100,000	217	129	332	223	422	83
HIV Prevalence Rate # of persons living with HIV per 100,000	120	40	113	60	226	N/A
Teen Birth Rate- per 1,000 ages 15-19	20	34	42	36	45	22

Source: County Health Rankings, 2008-2010

Excessive drinking patterns within the primary service area are well above national benchmarks.

Figure 27: Health Behaviors



Source: County Health Rankings, 2008-2010

Local Factors Affecting Health

Social and Economic

Socio-economic factors often impact an individual's health through lifestyle circumstances. The lack of adequate health care may be due to factors related to unemployment, educational attainment, average income restrictions, and additional barriers. Poor socio-economic circumstances lead to social exclusion and can affect mental as well as physical health status. The chart below describes many of the social and economic indicators for the primary service area.

Figure 28: Local Factors Affecting Health

Indicator	Johnson County (KS)	Miami County (KS)	Kansas	Cass County (MO)	Missouri	National Benchmark
Unemployment Rate - Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work	6.3%	7.9%	6.7%	9.4%	9.3 %	5.3%
High School Graduation - Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years	90 %	80%	79 %	90%	82%	92%
Some College Education - Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some post- secondary education	82 %	66%	65 %	62%	60%	68%
Median Household Income - Median household income in 2008	\$76,250	\$61,231	\$50,174	\$61,231	\$61,922	N/A
Children Living in Poverty - Percent of children under age 18 in poverty	5 %	10%	15 %	11%	19 %	11%
Children Eligible for Free Lunch - Percent of children enrolled in public schools that are eligible for free lunch	13%	21%	40%	22%	39%	N/A
Access to Healthy Foods - Healthy food outlets include grocery stores and produce stands/farmers' markets	72 %	60%	43%	67%	47%	92%
Access to Recreational Facilities - Rate of recreational facilities per 100,000 population	19	10	10	7	10	17
Liquor Store Density - Number of liquor stores per 100,000 population	17.0	23.0	22.0	6.0	6.0	N/A

Source: County Health Rankings, 2006-2010

Access to Care

Access to health care refers to the ease with which an individual can obtain needed health care services. This can be measured by looking at the availability of providers and supplies, as well as a person's ability to pay for health care services. The chart below accounts for primary care physician ratios, inadequate social support, adults who could not see a doctor because of cost in the past 12 months, and the dental provider ratio for all three service area counties.

Figure 29: Health Care Access

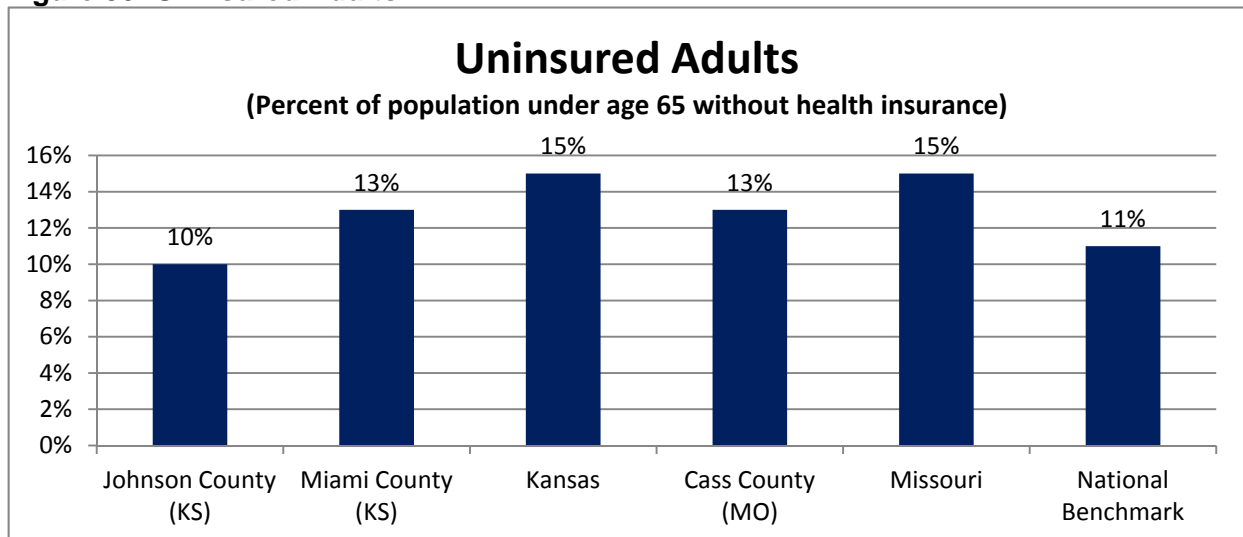
Indicator	Johnson County (KS)	Miami County (KS)	Kansas	Cass County (MO)	Missouri	National Benchmark
Primary Care Physicians - Ratio of population to primary care physicians	615:1	1,466:1	857:1	3,009:1	1,015:1	631:1
Inadequate Social Support	12%	16%	16%	15%	19%	14%
Adults Who Could Not See a Doctor because of cost in the past 12 months	8%	12%	11%	13%	14%	NA
Dentist - ratio of population to dentists	1,199:1	5,327:1	2,566:1	3,587:1	3,198:1	NA

Source: County Health Rankings, 2006-2010

Uninsured Adults

Inadequate or no health insurance coverage is one of the major obstacles to health care access. The following chart compares the Johnson (KS), Miami (KS), and Cass (MO) counties to state and national benchmarks. An estimated 10% of Johnson County adults under the age of 65 are without health insurance compared to Miami and Cass counties at 13%.

Figure 30: Uninsured Adults



Source: County Health Rankings, 2009

Employer/Industry Profile

Overland Park, Kansas is home to Sprint's world headquarters, which occupies 240 acres of the city and employs the largest number of persons in Johnson or Miami county. Johnson County is also home to the headquarters of Fortune 500 companies YRC Worldwide, Embarq, Black & Veatch, Waddell & Reed, Ferrellgas, Ash Grove Cement Company, Compass Minerals, and Applebee's.

Top 10 employers in primary service area (all located in Johnson County, KS)

1. Sprint- 7,300 employees
2. United Parcel Services of America- 4,646 employees
3. Olathe School District- 4,501 employees
4. Johnson County Government- 4,100 employees
5. Shawnee Mission School District- 4,027 employees
6. AT&T (contact center)- 3,710 employees
7. Ford Motor Company- 3,600 employees
8. Blue Valley School District- 3,310 employees
9. Black and Veatch (Architects/Engineering)- 3,200 employees
10. Garmin International- 2,599 employees

Source: Kansas City Area Development Council, 2009

Top 5 industries and average income (2008):

Johnson County (KS):

Industry:	Employment:	Average Salary:
Professional and Technical	42,836	\$74,248
Retail	42,355	\$31,475
Healthcare and Social Services	39,993	\$50,765
Finance and Insurance	35,310	\$64,764
Government	33,241	\$51,821

Miami County (KS):

Industry:	Employment:	Average Salary:
Government	2,355	\$42,648
Healthcare and Social Services	1,168	\$34,158
Retail	1,333	\$28,548
Construction	1,031	\$49,369
Accommodations and Food Service	703	\$14,266

Cass County (MO):

Industry:	Employment:	Average Salary:
Retail	6,085	\$24,367
Government	5,358	\$48,957
Construction	4,383	\$37,566
Healthcare and Social Services	3,171	\$30,980
Other Services	2,599	\$32,573

Source: GIS Planning, Inc. Economic development and analysis community detail, 2010

Local, State, and National Priorities

Local Priorities

The Johnson County Health Department hosted a meeting on March 29, 2011 to begin work on a community health assessment. The first gathering included several community partners. A Prioritization Exercise Outcomes worksheet was given to participants and they were asked to rank the top five health priorities in Johnson County. The top 3 priorities identified were Physical Activity/Nutrition (Obesity), Access to Health Care, and Abuse/Mental Health. These priorities have been included in Johnson County Health Departments Community Health Improvement Plan which was made publically available in January 2012. The Community Health Improvement Plan is currently in the initial planning stages and have identified local strategies to address these top three priorities.

Source: Johnson County Health Department, 2011

State Priorities

The State of Kansas is constantly reviewing public health initiatives. Key topics include: community health, health care delivery and rural access, insurance coverage, maternal and child health, as well as nutrition and health behaviors. Through the use of 2012 County Health Rankings, Kansas counties can identify major health needs within their communities and compare their health status to the rest of the State. Health care delivery can be a challenging issue in the State of Kansas due to limited specialty providers in rural areas. Inadequate insurance coverage is a concern for many counties in Kansas with the uninsured rates ranging from 9.8-25.5%. Along with addressing insurance coverage, effective economics, educational and health policies are vital to reducing the health risks for children. Nutrition and health behaviors remain a top priority for the State of Kansas with key initiatives targeting tobacco use and physical activity.

Source: Kansas Health Institute, 2012

National Priorities

According to the Department of Health and Human Services the leading health indicators for Healthy People 2020 include the following:

- Access to Care
- Healthy Behaviors
- Chronic Diseases
- Environmental Determinants
- Social Determinants
- Injury
- Mental Health
- Maternal and Infant Health
- Responsible Sexual Behavior
- Substance Abuse
- Tobacco
- Quality of Care

Source: Healthy People 2020, 2011

Findings

The table below lists the top eight service area concerns for Saint Luke's South Hospital. The table explains the key issues that were identified through community health findings.

Key Issues	Explanation
Obesity	Although obesity rates in Johnson County are comparable to the national benchmark, Miami County and Cass County both exceed the national benchmark. Obesity is considered a local, state, and national priority, and it is also a major contributing factor to a number of other service area concerns including heart disease and diabetes. Throughout key informant interviews there was a general consensus among health professionals, which identified the lack of access to healthy food and physical activity as a primary issue to be addressed. Additionally, nutrition and physical activity are identified as major community concerns by the Johnson County Health Coalition, which is comprised of several community organizations. From the quantitative data gathered, it was determined that healthy food outlet ratios in the service area are significantly low compared to the national benchmark. Access to recreational facilities is also comparatively low. Both are contributing factors to obesity.
Heart Disease	The mortality rate for myocardial infarction and heart failure are no different than the U.S. National rate for the populations served by Saint Luke's South Hospital. However, the counties served by Saint Luke's South have a high percentage of the population taking medication for high blood pressure.
Access to Care for Low Income Individuals	Indigent care was recommended as a top priority based off of discussions with health care providers and community organizations in the service area. Access to care was also identified by the Johnson County Health Coalition as a top priority for community health improvement. Providing better access to care for low-income individuals will help improve the general health of the entire community served.
Diabetes	Although the percent of diabetic individuals in Johnson County is comparable to the national benchmark, both Miami County and Cass County have a percentage of diabetic individuals that exceeds state averages. Additionally, diabetic screening rates are below the national benchmark in all counties.
Homelessness	Health care issues are exacerbated for homeless individuals as they do not have access to consistent care. Homelessness is also a barrier to adequate nutrition and positive health behaviors. Homelessness rates for the primary service area indicate that children 18 years and younger are the largest homeless group.
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Sexually transmitted disease rates are significantly over the national benchmark in the primary service area. The national benchmark for Chlamydia is 83 per 100,000. All service areas exceed this benchmark: Johnson County 217, Miami County 129, and Cass County 223.
Excessive Drinking	Excessive drinking is a health behavior that influences other health issues. Issues related to excessive drinking may include heart

Key Issues	Explanation
	disease, liver disease, automobile fatalities, and sexually transmitted diseases. This health behavior was identified as a concern as rates exceeds the national benchmark.
Mental Health	Mental health and the ratio of providers to the population were identified as a community health concern for the service area. Specifically in Cass County, MO poor mental health days exceeds the national benchmark of 2.3 days at 3.4 days. According to County Health Rankings, the mental health providers ratio in Cass County is 99,281:0. Mental health also strongly correlates with homelessness and excessive drinking which are other key concerns in the service area.

Concluding Remarks

While the above recommendations address the most prevalent health issues of the community, Saint Luke’s South should continue to emphasize the importance of other conditions and the management of these conditions, which continue to affect the service area. Saint Luke’s South Hospital is already working collaboratively with local community care groups to provide current unmet needs to the community. These coordinated community approaches should continue to maximize the resources for individuals while eliminating duplications in service. Collectively these efforts should continue to have the goal of improving the overall health and well being of the community.

Current Available Health Services

St Luke's South Hospital Comprehensive Services

The Saint Luke's South Hospital medical complex features a full-service hospital as well as medical offices. Comprehensive medical services include:

- 24-hour emergency services department with treatment bays and separate entrances for walk-in and transported patients
- Cardiac diagnostic testing, intervention services, and rehabilitation
- Outpatient Surgery Center
- Goppert Center for Breast Care
- Hip and Knee Center
- Sleep Disorders Center
- Saint Luke's South Primary Care
- Diabetes Center for inpatient and outpatient care
- Intensive Care Unit with eICU
- Pain Management Clinic
- Home care & hospice
- Bariatric & weight loss surgery
- Maternity Center with Level IIIa Neonatal Intensive Care Unit and spacious labor/deliver/recovery postpartum suites
- Cancer services, including medical oncology and chemotherapy
- Rehabilitation Center offering physical, occupational, and speech therapy, and cardiac rehabilitation
- Full-service radiology including CT, MRI, ultrasound, and mammography
- GI Lab
- Spiritual wellness services
- Laboratory services
- On-site Retail Pharmacy

Source: St. Luke's South Comprehensive Service List, 2012

Appendix - B

Nearby Providers

Hospitals	
Menorah Medical Center 5721 W 119 th St Overland Park, KS 66209	<i>A full service, acute care facility with 158 beds. A for profit hospital, part of HCA Midwest Health System.</i>
Overland Park Regional Health System 10500 Quiviera Rd Overland Park, KS 66215	<i>A general medical and surgical hospital with 251 beds. A for profit hospital, part of HCA Midwest Health System.</i>
Shawnee Mission Medical Center 9900 W 74 th St Shawnee Mission, KS 66204	<i>A general medical and surgical hospital with 369 beds. Part of Adventist Health System.</i>
Olathe Medical Center 20333 W 151 st St Olathe, KS 66061	<i>A general medical and surgical not for profit hospital with 209 beds.</i>
Children's Mercy South 5520 College Blvd Leawood, KS 66211	<i>A not for profit, general children's hospital with 45 beds.</i>
St. Joseph Medical Center 1000 Carondelet Drive Kansas City, Missouri 64114	<i>A not for profit acute care hospital with 310 beds.</i>
Mental Health and Substance Abuse	
Johnson County Mental Health Centers 6000 Lamar, Suite 130 Mission, Kansas 66202 913.831-2550	Adolescent Center for Treatment 301 N. Monroe Olathe, Kansas 66061 913.782-0283
Adult Detoxification Unit 11120 W. 65th Street Shawnee, Kansas 66203 913.826-4100	Blue Valley Office 15118 Glenwood Overland Park, Kansas 66223 913.715-7950
Community Support Services 6440 Nieman Road Shawnee, Kansas 66203 913.826-4000	Regional Prevention Center 1125 W. Spruce St. Olathe, Kansas 66061 913.715-7700
Urgent Care Sites	
Children's Mercy Hospital – South 5808 W 110th Street, Overland Park, KS 66211 913-696-8000	KU MedWest After Hours Clinic 7405 Renner Road, Shawnee, KS 66217 913-588-8450
Village Pediatrics Urgent Care 8340 Mission Rd, Suite. 100, Prairie Village, KS 66206 913-642-2100	Menorah Urgent Care 7935 W 151st Overland Park, KS 66223 913-814-3788
Urgent Care of Cass County 2019 W. Foxwood Drive, Raymore, MO 64083 816-348-3500	Shawnee Mission Urgent Care 9040 Quivira Road Lenexa, Kansas 913-888-1151
Safety Net Clinics	
Health Partnership Clinic — Olathe 407 S. Clairborne, Olathe, KS 66061 913-393-992	Health Partnership Clinic — Overland Park 7171 W. 95th Street, Suite 100, Overland Park, KS 66212 913-648-2266
Mercy & Truth Medical Missions — Shawnee 5817 Nieman Road, Shawnee, KS 66203 913-248-9965	Johnson County Health Department — Olathe 11875 S. Sunset Drive, Suite 300, Olathe, KS 66061 913-826-1200
Johnson County Health Department — Mission 6000 Lamar, Mission, KS 66202 913-826-1200	

Source: U.S. News World & Report, Hospitals 2012. Cover The Uninsured Coalition 2011.

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