



2018

Saint Luke's Community Health Needs Assessment

 **Saint Luke's**
NORTH HOSPITAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Executive Summary	3
a. Introduction.....	3
b. Community Health Needs.....	3
II. Methodology	4
a. Definition of the Community	4
b. Population Demographics.....	5
c. Health Status of the Population	8
d. National Priorities.....	17
III. Summary of Findings	19
IV. Appendix	23
a. Key Contributors.....	23
b. Data Limitations.....	25
c. Evaluation of Impact.....	25
d. Prioritization Scorecard.....	27
e. Board Approval Date	28
f. Additional Resources.....	29
g. Interview Questions.....	31

Section I: Executive Summary

A. Introduction

About Saint Luke's North Hospital

Saint Luke's North Hospital (SLN) has set the standard for patient satisfaction and convenient inpatient care. Saint Luke's North Hospital–Barry Road opened in 1989 as the first and only hospital serving Platte County Missouri. Saint Luke's North Hospital–Smithville was founded in 1938 as one of the region's first hospitals, and today continues to serve residents of Smithville and surrounding Clay County, Missouri communities. Both hospitals are part of the Saint Luke's Health System.

Between the Barry Road and Smithville campuses, Saint Luke's North Hospital offers over 160 patient beds and more than 20 specialized health care services along with 24-hour emergency services, complete inpatient and outpatient diagnostic testing, a spacious maternity unit with Level II neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), comprehensive rehabilitation services, and on-campus physician offices.

About Saint Luke's Health System

Saint Luke's Health System is Kansas City's only locally-owned, not-for-profit health system. For 107 years, Saint Luke's was comprised of just one health care facility. Today, the system now includes 14 hospitals and campuses across the Kansas City region, home care and hospice, behavioral health care, dozens of physician practices, a life care senior living community, and more.

Mission

Saint Luke's Health System is a faith-based, not-for-profit, aligned health system committed to the highest levels of excellence in providing health care and health-related services in a caring environment. We are dedicated to enhancing the physical, mental, and spiritual health of the diverse communities we serve.

Vision

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

B. Community Health Needs

Community Health Needs Assessment Objectives

Like all 501(c)(3) tax-exempt hospitals, Saint Luke's North Hospital (SLN) is required by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) at least every three years. This report provides a comprehensive look into

the health status of SLN's defined community. A separate implementation strategy to address each identified need will follow the written community assessment report.

This is SLN's third CHNA. SLN conducted their first CHNA in 2012 and second report in 2015.

Community Health Needs Assessment Summary

Understanding and creating a healthier community requires collaboration and input from community stakeholders. Through data research and key conversations in the Kansas City Northland community, this CHNA pulls together community findings and identifies the top health priorities to help improve community health over the next three years for SLN's defined community.

Community Health Needs for Saint Luke's North Hospital

Primary data input was obtained from interviews with key community leaders and stakeholders who represent the broad interests of the community served, including the Platte and Clay Counties Health departments who have special knowledge and expertise in the area of public health. These individuals were asked to provide their perspectives on the current health needs of the community. Findings were reconciled against the CHNA priorities from 2015 and gaps in community need were identified.

Additionally, information related to demographics, health behaviors and health indicators from a wide range of secondary data sources was analyzed to validate, further assess and prioritize the identified needs. This data analysis identified some unique health disparities and trends evident in Platte and Clay Counties when compared against data for Kansas City and the state of Missouri.



Section II: Methodology

Assessment Methodology

The Saint Luke's North Hospital (SLN) approach in conducting the 2018 CHNA included utilizing several primary and secondary data sources, as well as the 2015 CHNA as the foundation. Several community stakeholders and leaders were engaged in order to understand and assess existing, new, emerging and escalating community needs. These findings were reconciled against the 2015 CHNA priorities and secondary research was conducted to further assess the identified list of potential community priorities for the 2018 CHNA. A scorecard framework consisting of a set of evaluation criteria was created, by which the team sought to establish and prioritize opportunities.

The needs and health issues identified in the report are reflective of the population served by SLN, including the uninsured, low-income, and minority populations.

Primary Data

Primary data was collected through conversations with hospital leadership and community stakeholders regarding the needs of the defined population. Stakeholders were selected to get a variety of perspectives on the entire community, including underserved and diverse populations. Questions within these interviews were selected based on the area of expertise of each stakeholder. These targeted interviews with stakeholders were used to help understand, identify, and prioritize community health needs.

Secondary Data

Secondary data was collected through various hospital and community resources. This data is presented in both the context of Clay County, Missouri, Platte County, Missouri, and the state of Missouri to provide scope as it relates to the broader community. The most updated data available was collected and analyzed for key population health indicators and health needs.

Secondary Data Sources

- Hospital Industry Data Institute (HIDI)
- Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
- Kansas Department of Health and Environment
- County Health Rankings
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Explore MO Health
- Greater Kansas City Coalition to End Homelessness
- American Community Survey (ACS)
- KC Health Matters
- Mid-America Regional Council

Benchmark Data Sources

- U.S. Department of Health & Human Services: Healthy People 2020

Community Analysis

A. Defining the Community

Geography

Saint Luke's North Hospital (SLN) defines the hospital's community as Clay County and Platte County, Missouri. Both of these counties are in the Northwest region of the state and are considered to be part of the Kansas City Metropolitan Statistical Area. Of Missouri's 69,704 square miles, Clay and Platte County's, 41 zip codes, make up just over 1 percent of that land mass.

Figure 1: SLN's Defined Community

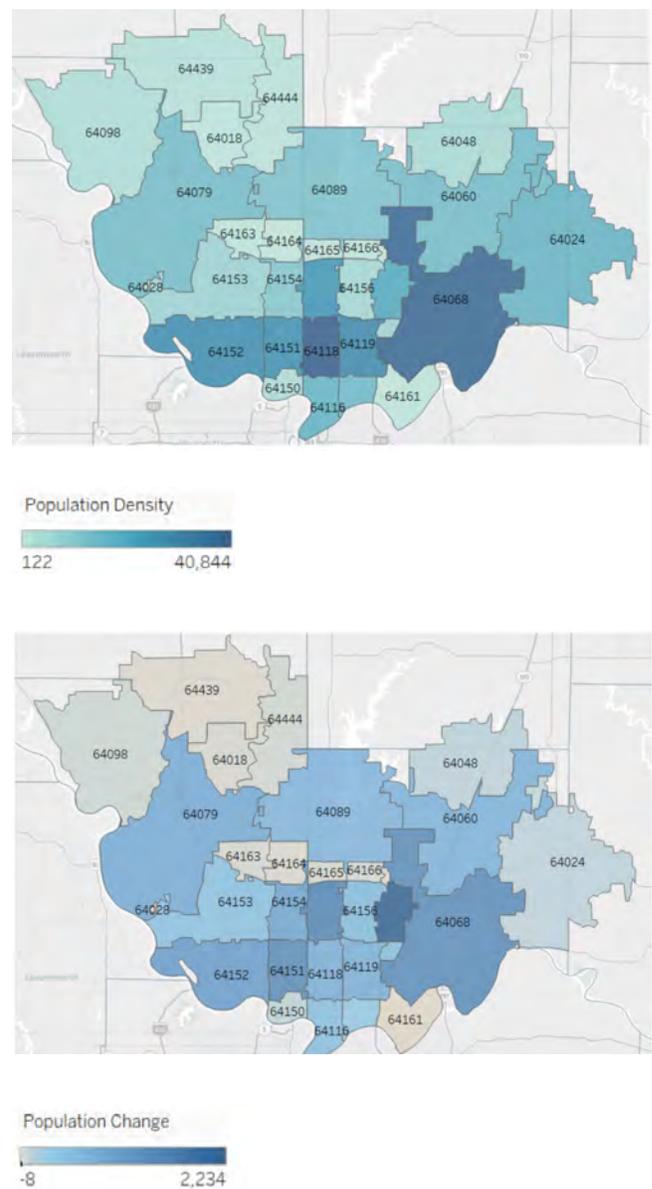


Figure 2: Community Zip Codes

Region	Zip Codes
Clay	64116, 64116, 64117, 64117, 64117, 64118, 64118, 64119, 64119, 64155, 64156, 64157, 64158, 64160, 64161, 64161, 64161, 64165, 64166, 64167, 64188
Platte	64150, 64150, 64151, 64151, 64151, 64151, 64151, 64152, 64152, 64152, 64153, 64153, 64154, 64163, 64163, 64164, 64168, 64168, 64190, 64195

B. Population Demographics

Demographic Characteristics

Population Distribution

In 2017, Clay County, Missouri’s population was 239,085 and Platte County, Missouri’s population was 98,309. In addition, the Census Bureau estimates that the growth rate in both Clay and Platte Counties are projected to be greater than 5 percent through 2020, higher than the average Missouri

County. In fact, out of the 115 total counties in the state, Clay County’s population density is ranked fifth with 558 people per square miles and Platte County’s population density was ranked tenth highest with 216 people per square mile.

Figure 3: Age Distribution/Growth

Percent Increase vs. 2015	Platte County		Clay County		Missouri	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<5	6.8%	5.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	5.9%
5-14	11.7%	10.2%	14.8%	13.6%	13.5%	12.4%
15-44	30.9%	29.3%	41.2%	39.8%	40.0%	38.0%
45-64	30.0%	31.8%	25.6%	26.1%	26.4%	26.8%
65-74	12.5%	13.0%	7.2%	7.8%	8.3%	9.0%
>75	8.1%	10.6%	4.1%	6.2%	5.4%	7.9%

Source: CDC, 2017

Gender and Age Distribution

According the U.S. Census Bureau 2015 data, the majority of Clay and Platte counties population fall between 15 – 64 years of age. In both counties, females make the majority of the population. The shift in an aging population will be a significant priority for Clay and Platte Counties to address

in the future. Another factor that will affect both counties age demographic will be the shift of younger people from the Kansas City metropolitan area to the counties surrounding, Kansas City, Missouri.

Gender Distribution (Clay and Platte)			
	2017	2022	% Change
Total Male Population	172,688	180,586	4.6%
Total Female Population	178,431	186,627	4.6%
Females, Child Bearing Age (15-44)	69,596	70,938	1.9%

Source: HIDJ

Race and Ethnicity

The majority of the population in both Clay and Platte Counties are primarily white. This percentage has reduced since the previous health assessment was conducted in 2015. The next highest ethnicities in both counties are black and

Hispanic. Diversity continues to grow in both counties and must be considered when developing strategies to improve the health of the community.

	White	Black or African American	Hispanic of Latino Descent	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Native American/ Alaska Native	Asian	Other Race
Clay County	82.4%	5.6%	6.5%	0.4%	2.1%	0.2%	2.8%
Platte County	82.4%	6.7%	5.6%	0.3%	2.6%	0.0%	2.4%
Kansas City	55.4%	28.8%	10.0%	N/A	0.3%	2.5%	N/A
Missouri	80.0%	11.5%	3.9%	0.4%	1.8%	0.1%	2.3%

Source: CDC, 2017

Housing and Income

Clay County, Missouri has an ownership rate of 69.9 percent, which is well above the Missouri average. However, Platte County, Missouri is slightly below the average for Missouri with a home ownership rate of just 64 percent. This could be due to the high cost for homes in the area. The median home value in Platte County, Missouri is \$196,000, which is \$50,000 more than Missouri's average home value, and

\$40,000 more than the average home costs in Clay County, Missouri. This correlates with Census Bureau median household income data, which indicates that Platte County, Missouri's median household income is higher than the household incomes in the state of Missouri and in Clay County, Missouri.

Figure 4: Household Income



Source: CDC, 2017

Language

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 93.3 percent of those in Platte County, Missouri and 93.6 percent in Clay County, Missouri speak English at their home. The other 6.7 percent

of Platte County, Missouri and 6.4 percent of Clay County, Missouri speak another language other than English. The second most common language in each county is Spanish.

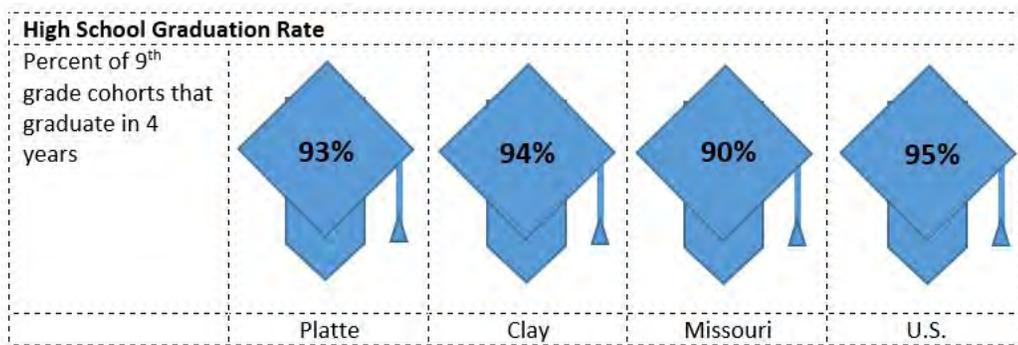
Social and Economic Factors

Education

The education level of the population is important to consider because it leads to better incomes, jobs, and housing. The percentage of high school graduates and the percentage of individuals who obtained their bachelor's degree were higher in both counties when compared to Missouri's average. Clay County, Missouri had a 94 percent high school graduation rate while Platte County had 93 percent high

school graduation rate. As discussed with stakeholders in the community, a correlation exists between education and disease management. Although Clay and Platte Counties have a higher graduation rate compared to the state of Missouri, it still falls short from the U.S average of 95 percent.

Figure 5: High School Graduation Rate



Source: CDC, 2017

Poverty

Poverty is a key driver of health status. The 2017 federal poverty line for a family of four is \$25,100 annually. The percent of people living below the poverty line across the United States is 12.7 percent, Missouri's percentage is 6.1 percent, Clay County is 8.4 percent and Platte County has the

highest percentage of people living below the federal poverty line with 14 percent of the population living in poverty. Accordingly, access to care with this population continues to be a topic of concern.

Figure 6: Percentage of People Whose Income is Below the Federal Poverty Level, 2017

Year	Clay	Platte	Missouri	US
2017	8.4%	14%	6.1%	12.7%

Source: CDC, 2017

Unemployment

The unemployment rate in Platte County, Missouri is the lowest at 3.6 percent right ahead of Clay County, Missouri at 3.9 percent. While these rates are ahead of the Missouri rate of 4.5 percent, they are behind the United States as a

whole at 3.3 percent. Unemployment is important to consider because financial instability creates barriers to access, which contributes to poor health status.

C. Health Status of the Population

Health Indicators

General Health Status Indicators

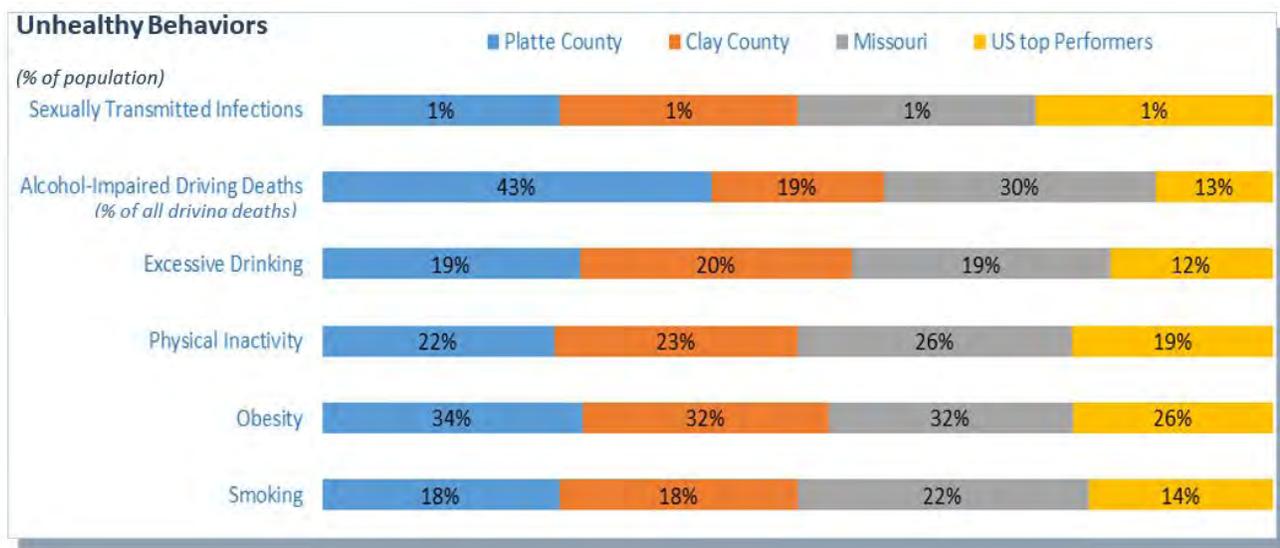
Health factors represent what influences the health of the county, while health outcomes represent how healthy the county actually is. The term, health outcomes, is a measure of a person's health indicators such as their length and quality of life, whereas the term health factors measures individual's health behaviors, their clinical care, social and economic factors and their physical environment. When it comes to

health outcomes, Clay County ranks fourth and Platte County ranks second out of the 115 counties in Missouri. In addition, both counties continue to be one of the healthiest counties in Missouri. When it comes to health factors, Clay County ranks fifth and Platte County ranks fourth out of the 115 total counties in Missouri.

Health Behaviors

Both Clay and Platte Counties have room for improvement when it comes to health behaviors. Compared to the U.S. top performers, Platte and Clay Counties need to work on

improving their communities' health behaviors such as reducing smoking, reducing obesity, reducing excessive drinking, and education on sexually transmitted infection.



Leading Causes of Death

In order to assess health outcomes in a community, it is important to identify the leading causes of death in the defined population. Examining the most common causes of death also helps develop programs and treatment options

that can best address the needs of the population. The table below lists the top causes of death for Clay and Platte County, Missouri residents from 2005 – 2015.

Figure 10: Leading Causes of Death for Clay and Platte County Residents (2005 – 2015)

Leading Causes of Death	Data Years	Count Clay	Rate Clay	Count Platte	Rate Platte	State Rate
All Causes	2005-2015	17,334	758	6,296	673.69	824.18
Heart Disease	2005-2015	3,548	156.35	1,322	141.51	206.15
All Cancers	2005-2015	4,282	182.38	1,519	156.70	184.22
Lung Cancer	2005-2015	1,340	57.12	458	46.88	56.68
Breast Cancer	2005-2015	334	13.95	105	10.33	13.14
Colorectal	2005-2015	346	14.69	131	13.63	16.7
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	2005-2015	1,357	60.78	436	48.85	51.27
Stroke/Other Cerebrovascular Disease	2005-2015	830	37.37	310	34.30	44.92
Total Unintentional Injuries	2005-2015	964	40.99	394	40.43	48.29
Accidental Poisoning	2005-2015	252	10.21	101	10.08	13.55
Motor Vehicle Accident	2005-2015	271	11.28	102	10.34	15.21
Alzheimers Disease	2005-2015	588	27.47	307	35.05	26.99
Diabetes Mellitus	2005-2015	419	17.91	146	15.32	20.94
Pneumonia and Influenza	2005-2015	329	14.96	102	11.11	19.2
Kidney Disease	2005-2015	336	15.05	122	13.49	18.52
Suicide	2005-2015	385	15.88	125	12.43	14.49
Septicemia	2005-2015	162	7.11	57	6.27	11.46
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	2005-2015	207	8.14	73	7.09	7.86
Smoking		3,180	136.97	1,110	115.91	142.31

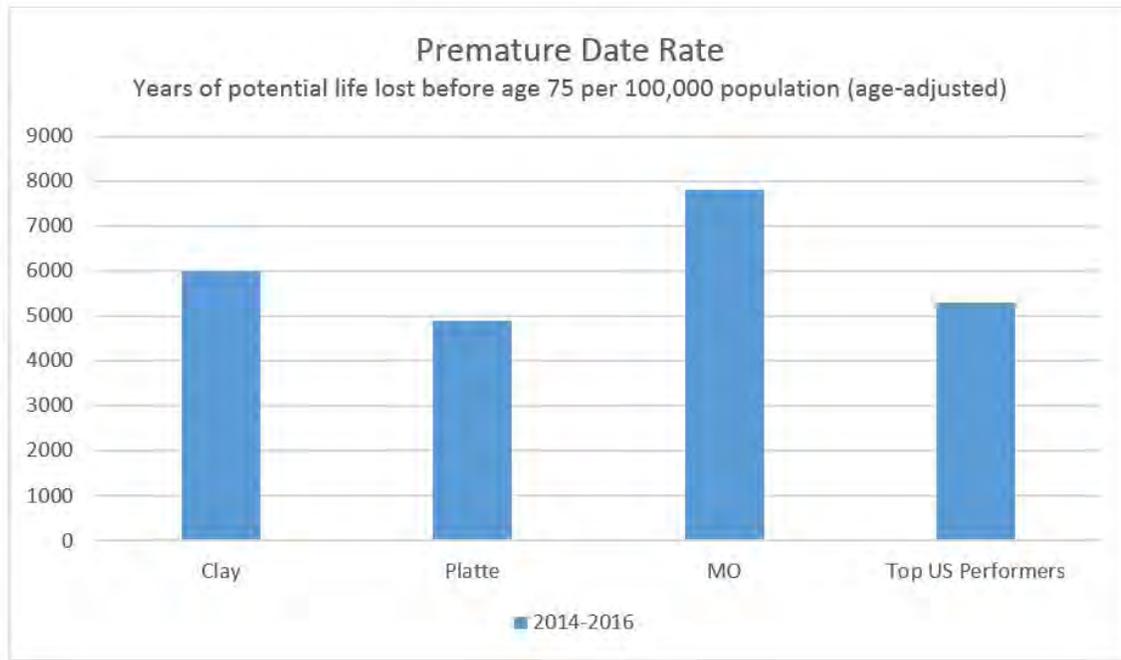
Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Missouri Resident Death – Leading Causes Profile

Premature Death Rate

The below table shows the premature death rate for Clay County, Platte County, state of Missouri, and top U.S. performing counties in this measure (tenth percentile). Premature death rates reflect years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population. This mortality measure focuses on the reasons for premature mortality in the defined population and avoids focusing on causes of death related to aging. Clay County, Missouri has a premature death rate

that is lower than the state of Missouri and higher than top U.S. performing counties. Platte County, Missouri has a premature death rate that is significantly lower than the state of Missouri and lower than top U.S. performing counties. This measure shows that the health of the population in Clay and Platte County is superior compared to other Missouri counties and in line with top performing counties in the U.S.

Figure 11: Premature Death Rate 2014 – 2016

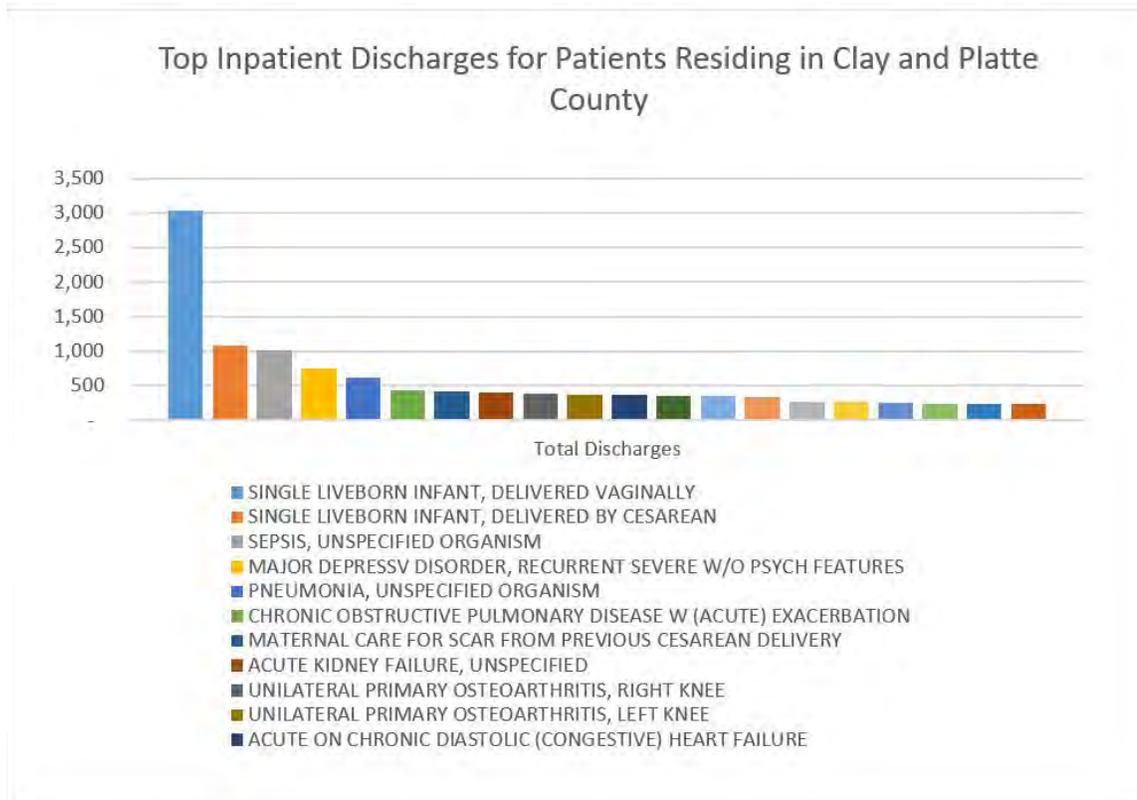


Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Analyzing the leading causes of hospitalization in Clay and Platte County, Missouri is helpful in understanding the primary reasons that patients in this population seek acute care. The below table is created from the top 20 primary

diagnoses for inpatient hospitalization for residents residing in Clay and Platte Counties in 2017. This data is collected from all hospitals, not just SLN.

Figure 12: Top IP Discharges for Residents of Clay and Platte County, 2017



Morbidity

Measures of morbidity can be used to measure and assess the quality of life of individuals within a defined community. Morbidity measures provide insight into how individuals' health status impacts their quality of life. The poor or fair health indicator is a self-reported measure of an individual's perception of their overall health. The poor physical and mental health days indicators are self-reported measures of days of work lost for health-related reasons and are shown as an average number of days lost per month. Lastly, low

birth weight is an important morbidity measure to consider because it is indicative of maternal exposure to health risks, the current and future morbidity of the infant, and risk of premature mortality. Clay County and Platte County are fairly in line with other counties in Missouri for these morbidity measures, but well behind the top U.S. performing counties in most of these indicators.

Figure 13: Morbidity Measures

Morbidity Measures

Indicator	Clay County	Platte County	Missouri	Top US Performers
Poor or Fair Health	14%	15%	19%	12%
Poor Physical Health Days	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.0
Poor Mental Health Days	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.1
Low Birth Weight	7%	6%	8%	6%

Source: County Health Rankings, 2018

Heart Disease

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in both Clay and Platte Counties. It is also the leading cause of death for both men and women in the United States. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 610,000 people die of heart disease in the United States each year, accounting

for one in four deaths. High blood pressure, high cholesterol, and smoking are key risk factors for heart disease and about half of Americans have at least one of these risk factors. Preventing heart disease is a main goal of Healthy People 2020.

Figure 14: Heart Disease in Clay and Platte County (2005 – 2015)

Heart Disease	Number of Events (Clay)	Age-Adjusted Rate (Clay)	Number of Events (Platte)	Age-Adjusted Rate (Platte)	State Rate
Hospital Admissions	13,519	118.68	4,429	93.76	115.92
ER Visits	16,067	14.03	5,110	10.87	14.95
Deaths	3,548	156.35	1,322	141.51	206.15

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Missouri Resident Heart Disease Profile

Cancer

Following heart disease, cancer is the second leading cause of death in the community that SLN serves. As the second leading cause of death in the United States, cancer claims the lives of over half a million Americans each year. Lung cancer

makes up the highest percentage of deaths from cancer in both Clay County and Platte County followed by breast cancer and colorectal cancer.

Figure 15: Deaths from cancer in Clay and Platte County (2005 – 2015)

Cancer	Number of Events (Clay)	Age-Adjusted Rate (Clay)	Number of Events (Platte)	Age-Adjusted Rate (Platte)
All Cancers	4,282	182.38	1,519	156.70
Lung Cancer	1,340	57.12	458	46.88
Breast Cancer	334	13.95	105	10.33
Colorectal Cancer	346	14.69	131	13.63

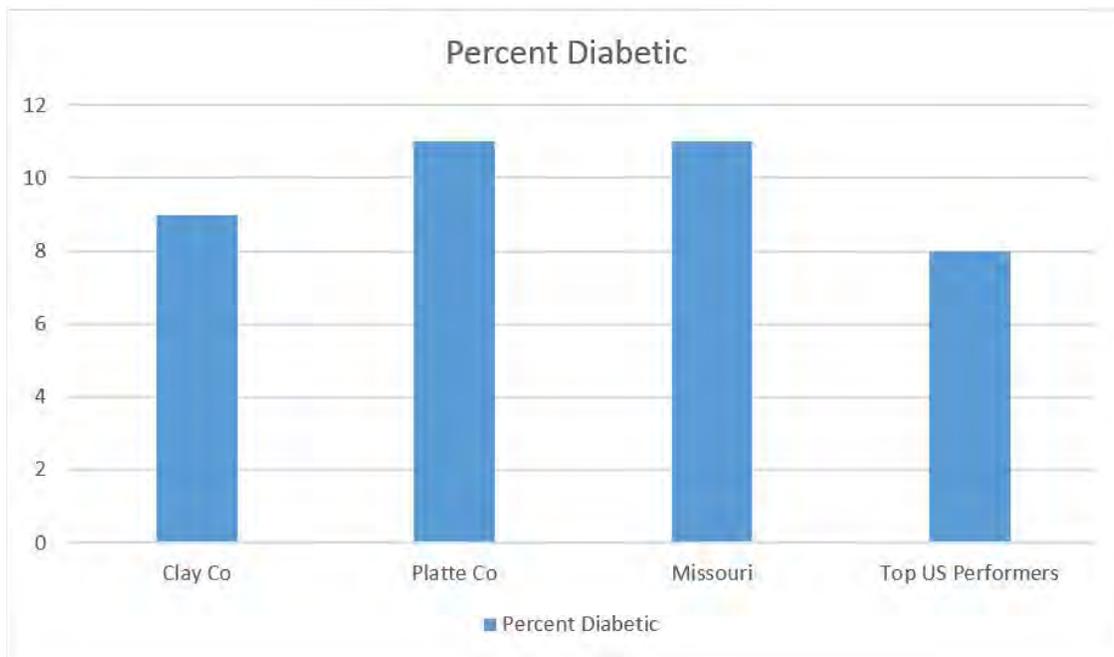
Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Missouri Resident Death - Leading Causes Profile

Diabetes

Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in both Clay and Platte Counties. This chronic disease impacts more than 30 million people in the United States. An additional 84 million Americans have prediabetes, in which blood sugar levels are higher than normal, but not high enough to be diagnosed as diabetes. Diabetes can lead to serious health

problems, such as heart disease, adult-onset blindness, and kidney disease. As more Americans have aged and become more overweight or obese, the number of adults who have been diagnosed with diabetes has tripled over the last 20 years.

Figure 16: Percent of Adults with Diabetes



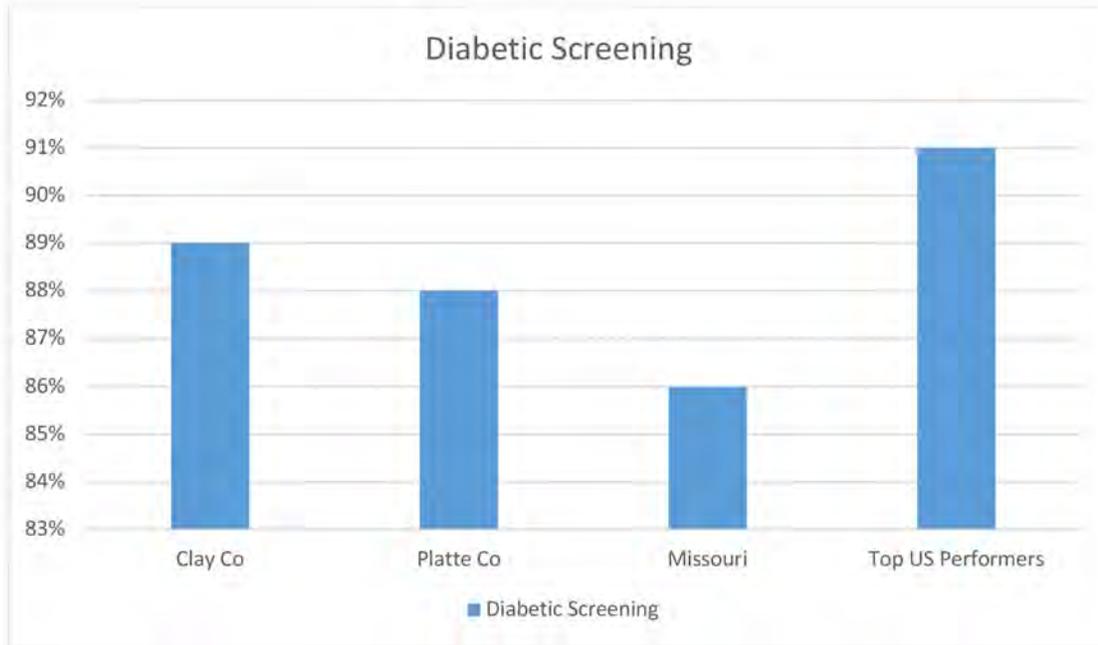
Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Missouri Resident Diabetes Profile, 2018

Diabetes(continued)

Many individuals with diabetes are unaware they have the disease. As a result, diabetic screening is important for disease management and treatment. Regularly monitoring diabetes can help individuals avoid poor health outcomes and

premature mortality. The below table measures the percent of diabetic Medicare patients whose blood sugar control was screened last year, which is considered the standard of care for diabetes.

Figure 17: Diabetic Screening



Stroke

Stroke is the fourth and fifth leading cause of death in Clay and Platte County, respectively, and the fifth leading cause of death in the United States. Almost 800,000 Americans

suffer from a stroke each year. Strokes are a leading cause of long-term disability and reduces mobility in more than half of stroke survivors over the age of 65.

Figure 18: Stroke in Clay and Platte Counties (2005 – 2015)

Stroke	Number of Events (Clay)	Age-Adjusted Rate (Clay)	Number of Events (Platte)	Age-Adjusted Rate (Platte)	State Rate
Hospital Admissions	3,244	28.69	1,056	22.90	28.69
ER Visits	602	0.52	307	0.64	.77
Deaths	830	37.37	310	34.30	44.92

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Missouri Resident Stroke Profile

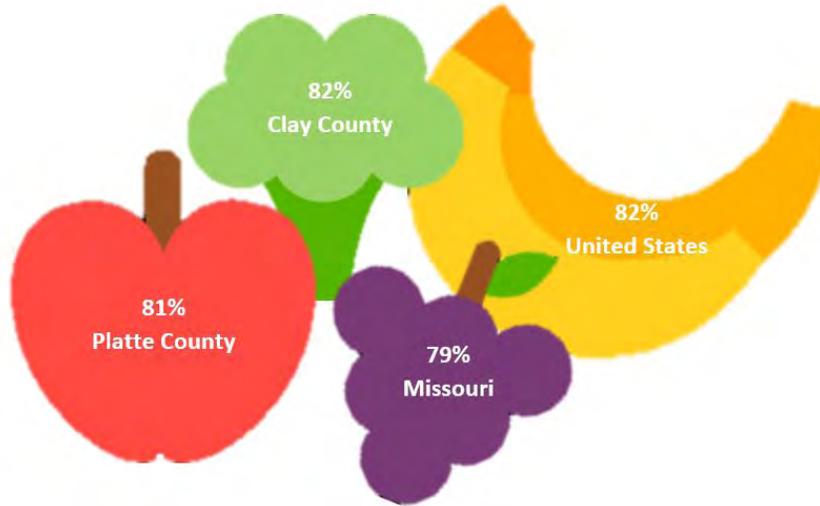
Health Risk Factors

Obesity

According to County Health Rankings, 34 percent of Platte County and 32 percent of Clay County are obese. Obesity has serious health implications and reduces life expectancy by increasing the risk of chronic disease. It is estimated that Missouri will spend \$12 billion annually on obesity related health care cost by 2030 if the obesity rate continues at its current pace. In addition, contributors to obesity include poor nutrition and lack of exercise. Secondary data shows

that the percentage of adults with inadequate fruit and vegetable consumption are higher in Platte and Clay Counties compared to the state of Missouri. When it comes to physical inactivity, 22 percent of adults in Platte County and in 23 percent of adults in Clay County have reported not having any leisure-time physical activity. Although access to exercise opportunities is higher in Clay County compared to Platte, both relatively have similar obesity rates.

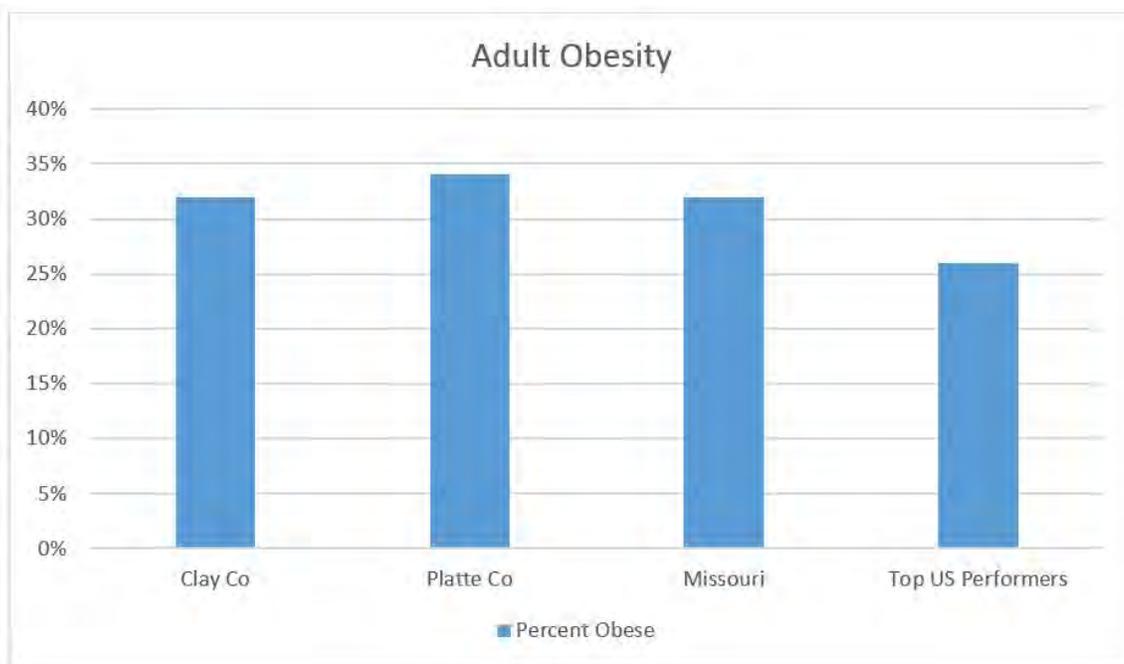
Percentage of Adults with Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable



It is important to consider the prevalence of obesity in populations because obesity increases the risk of many other health conditions, including Type 2 diabetes, cancer,

hypertension, heart disease, stroke, and more. Decreasing the rate of obesity in adult and pediatric populations can have a profound impact on the health of communities.

Figure 19: Percent of Adults with Obesity



Source: County Health Rankings, 2018

Behavioral Health

Behavioral health disorders are common in the United States, as one in six U.S. adults live with a mental illness. Although tens of millions of Americans have a mental illness, only about half receive treatment. Behavioral health encompasses a variety of disorders including autism, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), bipolar disorder, eating

disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and more. Behavioral and physical health are related, and individuals with mental health disorders often have coexisting conditions. It is important to manage and treat mental illness so that individuals can function at their highest level and contribute to the overall benefit of communities.

Figure 20: Behavioral Health

Risk Factor	Clay County	Platte	Missouri	Top US Performers
Poor Mental Health Days (per 30 days)	990:1	3.8	3.1	4.4
Mental Health Providers	1,060:1	1,010:1	590:1	330:1

Source: County Health Rankings, 2018

It is important to consider the behaviors of a population in order to understand and assess the overall health of communities. Human behaviors have a direct impact on health outcomes. Therefore, individuals with unhealthy

behaviors are at increased risk of developing other health problems. A large amount of preventable deaths are attributed to risky behaviors such as smoking, unhealthy diets, and risky sexual behavior.

Figure 21: Health Behaviors

Risk Factor	Clay County	Platte County	Missouri	Top US Performers
Adult Smoking	18%	18%	22%	14%
Food Environment Index (out of 10)	8.0	8.0	6.7	8.6
Physical Inactivity (adults reporting no leisure physical activity)	23%	22%	20%	26%
Sexually transmitted Infections (Chlamydia – per 100,000 population)	404.0	307.0	477	145
Teen Pregnancy Rate (per 1,000 15-19-year-old females)	23	17	30	15

Source: County Health Rankings, 2018

Substance Abuse

An estimated 22 million Americans struggle with substance abuse of alcohol or drugs. Substance abuse can have major impacts on individuals, families, and communities. The effects of alcohol and drug abuse can lead to other physical and mental health problems including STDs, HIV/AIDs, domestic violence, child abuse, crime, homicide, suicide,

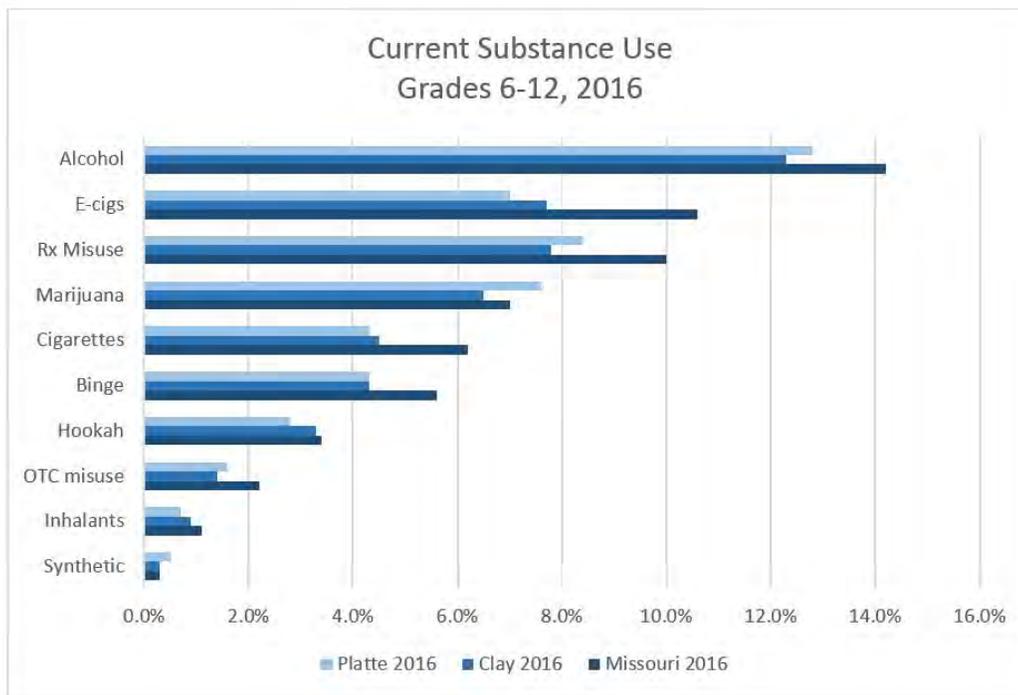
and more. Excessive drinking is a risk factor for a number of adverse health outcomes including hypertension, acute myocardial infarction, unintended pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, interpersonal violence, motor vehicle crashes, and more.

Figure 22: Substance Abuse

Risk Factor	Clay County	Platte County	Missouri	Top US Performers
Excessive Drinking (% of adults who report binge drinking in last 30 days)	20%	19%	19%	13%
Alcohol Impaired Driving Deaths (% of driving deaths alcohol related)	19%	43%	39%	30%

Source: County Health Rankings, 2018

Figure 23: Missouri Department of Mental Health Substance Abuse Statistics



Access to Care

Insurance Coverage

It is important to consider the rate of uninsured individuals in our designated community. Lack of insurance is a primary barrier in access to care and is a notable contributor to poor health status and financial insecurity. The United States

has an uninsured rate of 8.6 percent. That is 8.6 percent of US citizens that do not have the coverage they need to stay healthy as health issues arise.



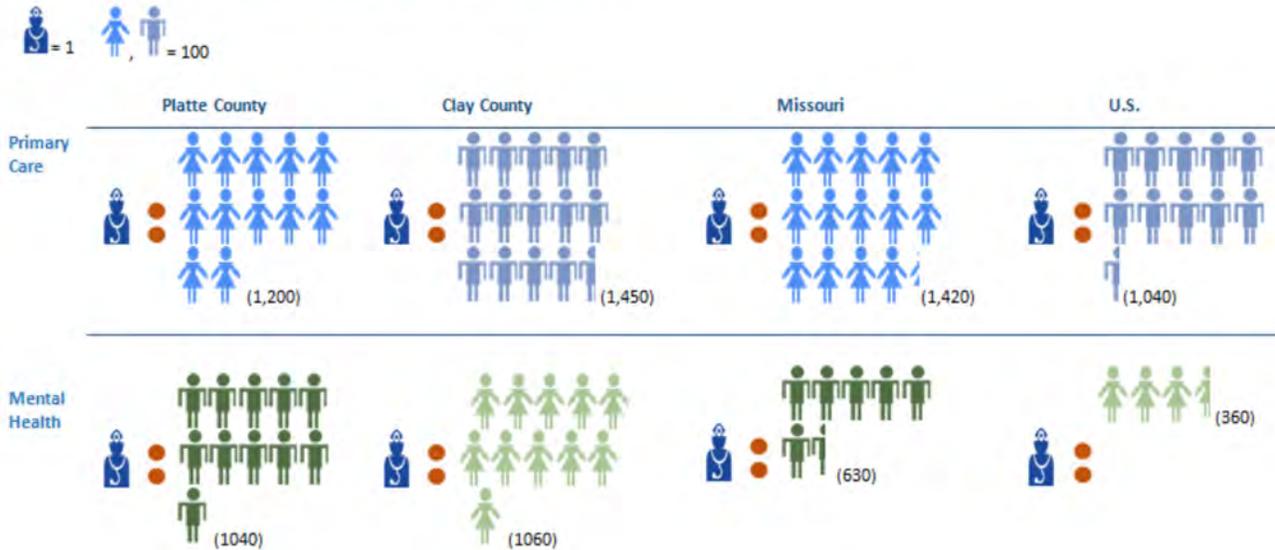
Source: County Health Rankings, 2015 Data

Access to Providers

The following ratios represent the number of individuals served by one provider in a county, if the population was

equally distributed across physicians.

Physician to Patient Ratio (Primary Care & Mental Health)



D. National Priorities

Healthy People 2020

Healthy People 2020 is the federal government’s prevention agenda for building a healthier nation launched by the Department of Health & Human Services. It provides 10-year national objectives for improving the health of all Americans. For three decades, Healthy People has established benchmarks and monitored progress over time. The overarching goals of Healthy People 2020 are as follows:

- Attain high-quality, longer lives free of preventable disease, disability, injury, and premature death
- Achieve health equity, eliminate disparities, and improve the health of all groups

- Create social and physical environments that promote good health for all
- Promote quality of life, healthy development, and healthy behaviors across all life stages

Healthy People 2020 outlines objectives, called Leading Health Indicators (LHIs). These LHIs communicate high-priority issues. For the purpose of this report, many community health status measures are compared against LHIs as benchmarks. Healthy People 2020 LHI Topics include:

Healthy People 2020 Indicator	Most Recent (Year)	Target
Access to Health Services		
Persons with medical insurance	83.1%	100%
Persons with a primary care provider	77.3%	83.9%
Clinical Preventive Services		
Adults receiving colorectal cancer screening	59.2%	70.5%
Adults with hypertension whose blood pressure is controlled	48.9%	61.2%
Persons with diabetes with A1c < 9%	21%	16.1%
Children receiving recommended doses of specific vaccines	68.5%	80%
Environment Quality		
Air Quality Index exceeding 100 (number of billion person days)	1.252	1.980
Children exposed to secondhand smoke	41.3%	47%
Injury and Violence		
Injury deaths (per 100,000 population)	57.1	53.7
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.3	5.5
Maternal Infant and Child Health		
Infant deaths (per 1,00, births <1)	6.1	6
Total preterm live births (percent, <37 weeks gestation)	11.5%	11.4%
Mental Health		
Suicide (per 100,000 population)	12.1	10.2
Adolescents with major depressive episodes (percent, 12-17 years)	9.1%	7.5%
Nutrition Physical Activity and Obesity		
Adults meeting aerobic physical activity and muscle strengthening		
Federal Guidelines (18+ years)	20.6%	20.1%
Obesity among adults (20+ years)	35.3%	30.5%
Obesity among children and adolescents (2-19 years)	16.9%	14.5%
Mean daily intake of total vegetables (cup equivalent to 1,000 calories)	.08	1.1
Oral Health		
Persons who visited the dentist in the past year (2+ years)	41.8%	49%
Social Determinants		
Students awarded a high school diploma 4 years after starting 9 th grade	78.2%	82.4%
Substance Abuse		
Adolescents using alcohol or illicit drugs in past 30 days (12-17 years)	17.4%	16.6%
Binge drinking in past 30 days (adults, 18+ years)	27.1%	24.4%
Tobacco		
Adult cigarette smoking (18+ years)	18.2%	12%
Adolescent cigarette smoking in past 30 days (grade 9-12)	18.1%	16%

Section III: Summary of Findings

Summary of Findings

Community Health Needs – Saint Luke’s North Hospital

From the interviews with the key community stakeholders in Clay and Platte Counties, there was broad consensus that the needs identified in the 2015 CHNA should continue to be

among the focus areas for SLN’s 2018 CHNA. Three common concerns were present during the interview process and the data collection:



Combining the primary data collected in the interviews with the secondary data assisted with identifying the top issues.

Further, the scorecard framework assisted with prioritizing the concerns within the community.

Priority 1: Access to Care

Overview

Access to health care means having “the timely use of personal health services to achieve the best health outcomes” (Institute of Medicine, 1993). Having proper access to comprehensive, quality health care services is important for the achievement of health equity and for increasing the quality of life for everyone. Health care access is an essential component to improving the health of an individual and to

influencing positive health outcomes in the community as a whole. Attaining access has four components: coverage, services, timeliness and workforce (Healthy People 2020). Rising health care costs and over utilization of the emergency rooms has many stakeholders within the community concerned. Prolonging acute and chronic conditions can lead to an increase in costs for the community.



Prevalence

Factors that contribute to access issues within Clay and Platte Counties include shortages of primary care physicians, shortage in behavioral health providers, and uninsured community members. According to Community Health Rankings, 8 percent of the population in Platte County and 9 percent of the population in Clay County are uninsured (Community Health Rankings). Data obtained from The

Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation showed 13.4 percent of Missouri residents stated they did not see a health care provider due to the medical costs (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2016). Socioeconomic level and race are both barriers to access in health care. As the diversity in the community grows, stakeholders see the gap for health care access to continue to be an issue.

Percentage of those Uninsured

PERCENTAGE OF THOSE UNINSURED

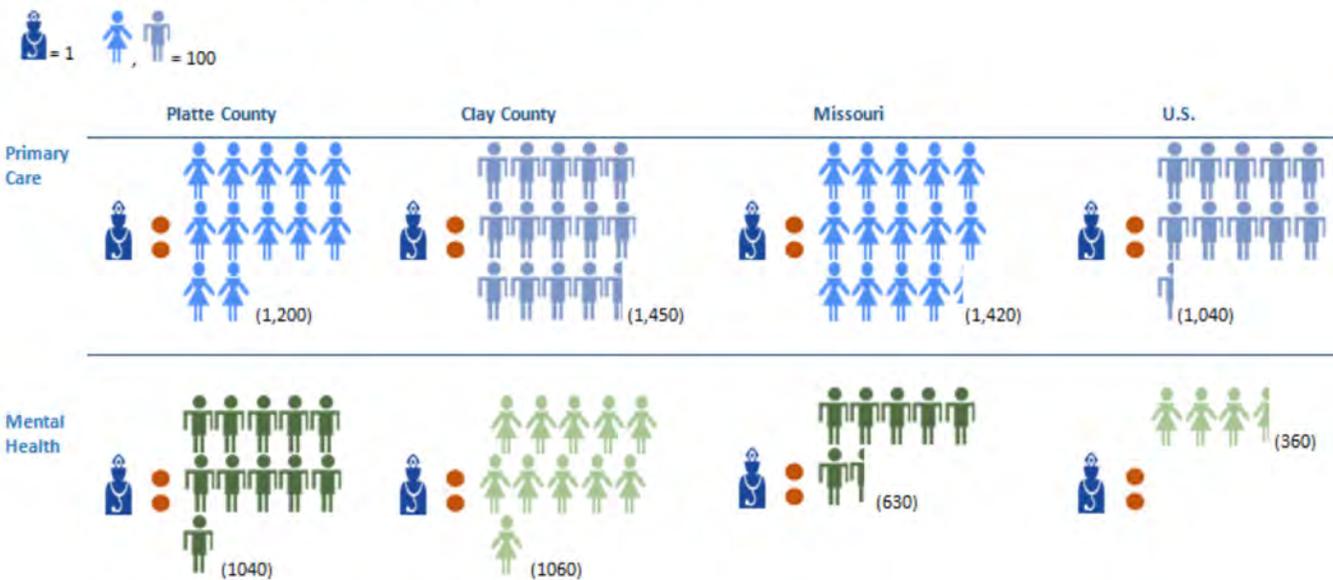


Source: County Health Rankings, 2018

In addition, community leaders believe the combination of the uninsured population and physician to patient ratios has caused some challenges with preventing hospital stays. The physician to patient ratios for primary care are higher in Clay County. The ratio of persons to primary care providers in Clay County is 1,480:1 and in Platte County is 1,200:1 (Community Health Rankings).

When it comes to behavioral health providers, Clay and Platte Counties are higher than the state of Missouri. In addition, community leaders expressed concerns about the lack of adolescent mental health providers in the community. There are currently no inpatient adolescent behavioral health facilities in either Platte County or Clay County.

Physician to Patient Ratio (Primary Care & Mental Health)



Impact

Lack of access within the community for both primary care, mental health, and the uninsured population can lead to an increase in chronic issues and cause unnecessary hospitalizations. Preventable hospital stays are higher in both Clay and Platte Counties compared to the State of Missouri (Community Health Rankings). A shortage of

primary care physicians and behavioral health providers can also contribute to access issues and impacts community members' health status. Having a primary care physician is vital in maintaining a healthy life. Visiting regularly can prevent hospitalization stays and detect onset of symptoms.

Available Resources

- Saint Luke's North Hospital
- North Kansas City Hospital
- Liberty Hospital
- Clay Public Health Center
- Platte County Health Department
- Northland Healthcare Access
- Samuel U. Rodgers Health Center

Priority 2: Behavioral Health

Overview

According to the World Health Organization, mental health is defined as a “state of well-being which allows individuals to achieve his or her potential, be productive, deal with stress, and contribute to his or her community.” Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders causing a substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. As mentioned with concerns to access to care, lack of mental health providers for Clay and Platte Counties continue to be an issue. The patient to mental health care provider ratio for Clay County is 990:1 while Platte County patient to mental health care provider is 1,010:1. These results are significantly higher than Missouri 590:1 patient to mental health provider ratio. In addition, community leaders express

Prevalence

In Northwest (excluding Jackson) Missouri, 18.7 percent of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year. Out of that population, 4.5 percent were seen as having a serious mental illness. Mood disorders continue to be an issue for both Clay and Platte Counties. Approximately 7 percent of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18 and older had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Major depression disorder is one of the top inpatient discharge diagnoses for residents residing in Clay County and Platte County Missouri.

According to National Bureau of Economic Research, individuals who have ever experienced mental illness consume about 69 percent of all alcohol, 84 percent of all cocaine, and 68 percent of all cigarettes. Furthermore, for patients who have been admitted to the treatment facility for substance abuse, alcohol, marijuana, and methamphetamine consume the majority of admissions seen for substance abuse in Clay and Platte Counties.

There is also great concern from community leaders in regards to the adolescent population as well. According to the Missouri Division of Behavior Health and Substance Abuse,

Impact

According to the Missouri Department of Mental Health, Missouri residents had more than 116,000 emergency room visits with a principal diagnosis of a mental or substance abuse disorder. In addition, out of 31,000 Missouri residents who entered hospitals or emergency rooms with a principal diagnosis of a mental or substance use disorder during a recent 3-month period, nearly 75 percent had mental illness and the remainder had substance use disorder. In addition, approximately 2,897 emergency room visits with a principal diagnosis of a mental illness in Clay and Platte Counties. Treatment that occurs in the emergency room increases expenditures for health care in Missouri. Mental illness costs

concern that there is a lack of adolescent mental health providers. As mentioned previously, there are currently no inpatient mental health services available for the adolescent population in the area. Acute mental health episodes not only impact the community, but the overall health of the patient.

In correlation, the National Bureau of Economic Research explains that there is a definite connection between mental illness and the use of addictive substances (Bussing-Birks). Substance abuse for both adolescents and adults continue to be an issue for Clay and Platte Counties. Community members continue to express concerns that substance abuse continues to be on the rise and is a priority moving forward.

students (6th grade – 12th grades) in Platte County were asked about their mental health. 12.3 percent had considered suicide in the last year, 8.8 percent made a plan and 1.3 percent actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2017, 14 Platte County residents died by suicide. When examining Clay County, students were asked identical questions. Secondary data showed 11.8 percent had considered suicide in the last year, 9.1 percent made a plan, and 1 percent actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2017, 56 residents died by suicide in Clay County.

Availability on county level data on substance use is limited and dated. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by youth in Missouri. An estimated 50.6 percent in Platte County and 50 percent in Clay County believe it is easy to get alcohol. Community leaders believe misuse of prescription drugs is continuing to grow and be a concern for the community as well. In Platte County, 27.7 percent and 29 percent of Clay County of youth believe that it would be easy to obtain.

are estimated to be \$10.8 billion annually for the state of Missouri.

As previously noted, substance abuse continues to affect adults and adolescents. According to the Department of Mental Health in Missouri, alcohol is the primary substance that is abused in both Clay and Platte Counties. In 2017, there was a total of 158 alcohol related crashes between both counties. When it comes to adolescents, 12.8 percent in Platte County 12.3 percent in Clay County have consumed alcohol. In Clay and Platte Counties, 42,613 residents are estimated to drinking excessively.

Available Resources

- Tri-County Mental Health services
- Saint Luke’s North–Smithville
- Truman Medical Center
- Samuel U. Rodgers Health Center
- Northland Behavioral Health and Wellness

Priority 3: Chronic Disease Management

Overview

Chronic disease is defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as those diseases that are prolonged, do not resolve spontaneously, and for which a complete cure is rarely achieved. Some chronic diseases include heart disease, stroke, cancer, type 2 diabetes, obesity, and arthritis. 86 percent of the nation’s \$2.7 trillion annual health care expenditures are for people with chronic and mental health conditions. In the United States, almost one out of every two adults has at least one chronic illness, and more than one in four has multiple concurrent chronic conditions. Missouri’s prevalence of smoking, physical inactivity, inadequate fruit and vegetable consumption, obesity, hypertension, high cholesterol and diabetes are all higher than the U.S.

Prevalence

Major modifiable risk factors, in addition with non-modifiable risk factors of age and heredity, explain the

average. Chronic Diseases are the leading causes of death and disability in the United States. They are associated with high health care cost, low productivity and loss of quality of life.

A small set of common risk factors are responsible for most of the main chronic diseases in the United States. Common modifiable risk factors include unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, and tobacco use. If not modified, these risk factors can cause intermediate risk factors such as hypertension, hyperglycemia, abnormal cholesterol levels, overweight and obesity. The relationship between the major modifiable risk factors and chronic diseases is similar in all regions of the world.

majority of new events of heart disease, stroke, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes and some cancers.

Chronic Disease Rates		Platte County	Clay County	Missouri
Heart Disease MICA, 2015		141.51	156.355	206.15
<i>Heart Disease (mortality per 100,000)</i>				
Cancer MICA, 2015		156.7	182.3	184.2
<i>Mortality- Age adjusted Rates: All Cancers: AAM, Total (mortality per 100,000)</i>				
COPD MICA, 2015		48.85	60.78	51.27
<i>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (mortality per 100,000)</i>				
Diabetes MICA, 2015		15.32	17.94	20.94
<i>Mortality- Age adjusted Rates: Diabetes: AAM, Total (mortality per 100,000)</i>				

Impact

Recent data on prevalence rate for chronic diseases for the Northland community is limited and dated. However, as expected, cancer, heart disease, chronic respiratory disease and cerebrovascular disease were the leading causes of death in the Northland. Heart disease and cancers are the two leading cause of death for both counties. The death rate for heart disease is 156.35, while Platte County is 141.51. In addition, the death rate for cancer in Clay County is 182.38, while Platte County is 156.7. Both counties are slightly better than the state of Missouri’s rate. As obesity rates continue

to climb, so does Diabetes. The rate for Diabetes for Clay County is 17.94, while for Platte County the rate is 15.32. According to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, nearly seven out of every 10 Missourians who die each year will die of chronic disease. Using the Chronic Disease Cost Calculator from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, it is estimated that the direct medical cost attributed to diabetes was about \$2.3 billion in Missouri in 2015.

Available Resources

- Tobacco 21
- Clay County Public Health Center
- Platte County Health Department
- American Diabetes Association
- American Heart Association
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- National Diabetes Prevention Program
- Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF)
- NourishKC
- Harvesters
- YMCA

Section IV: Appendix

Appendices

A. Key Contributors

Hospital Leadership

- Adele Ducharme, Chief Executive Officer, Saint Luke’s North Hospital
- Amy Brummer, Chief Nursing Officer, Saint Luke’s North Hospital
- Erin Parde, Chief Financial Officer, Saint Luke’s North Hospital
- Gina Lawson, DO, Chief Medical Officer, Saint Luke’s Physician Group
- Doug Brensing, Director, Human Resources, Saint Luke’s North Hospital
- Deb Wriedt, Director, Quality Risk and Compliance, Saint Luke’s North Hospital

Public Health Collaborations

- Clay County Public Health Center
- Platte County Health Department

Community Partner Contributors

The key community stakeholders interviewed and the populations they serve for within the community served is documented in the table below.

	Saint Luke’s North	Tri-County Mental Health Services	Northland Health Alliance / Northland Health Access	Kelley Martin, Community Member	Clay County Public Health Center	Platte County Public Health Department	Park Hill School District	Smithville School District
Represents Public Health			X		X	X	X	X
Represents Medically Underserved Populations	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Represents Low Income Populations	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Represents Populations with Chronic Disease Needs	X		X		X	X	X	X
Represents Minority Populations	X		X		X	X	X	X

■ Healthcare Providers
 ■ Public Organizations
 ■ Community Leaders

Key Primary Data Source Additional Information

Saint Luke's North Hospital (SLN)

People Interviewed: Adele Ducharme, Chief Executive Officer; Amy Brummer, Chief Nursing Officer; Erin Pardee, Chief Financial Officer; Deb Wriedt, Director of Quality Risk and Compliance; Gina Lawson, DO, Chief Medical Officer, Saint Luke's Physician Group

SLN has two locations, one on Barry Road and another in Smithville, Missouri. Saint Luke's North Hospital-Barry Road opened in 1989 as the first and only hospital serving Platte County. This location offers 24-hour emergency services, complete inpatient and outpatient diagnostic

Clay County Public Health Center

People Interviewed: Gary Zaborac, Director of Public Health

The Clay County Public Health Center is a local public health department created in 1953 to protect the health of all people in Clay County, Missouri, by implementing population based prevention programs and services. This community approach to wellness is accomplished through programs and services, which not only prevent the spread of disease but also provide

Platte County Health Department

People Interviewed: Mary Jo Vernon, Director; Dan Luebert, Operational Assistant Director

The Platte County Health Department officially opened on Jan. 19, 1953 to provide public health services for Platte County, Missouri. The Platte County Health Department has since grown and adapted to the changing community. To accommodate for the growing population and changing health needs, the department grew from having three

Tri-County Mental Health Services

People Interviewed: Tom Petrizzo, Chief Executive Officer

Tri-County Mental Health Services began in 1990, to provide safety-net services to Clay, Platte and Ray Counties in Missouri in the areas of mental and behavioral health, and substance use disorders. As the Northland region has grown, so has Tri-County. To serve a diverse clientele in urban,

Northland Health Alliance/Northland Health Care Access

People Interviewed: Karen Dolt, Executive Director

Northland Health Care Access (NHCA), which is located in Platte County, Missouri, coordinates primary and specialty care services for the low-income, uninsured and underinsured in the Northland. Providing funding to these

testing, a spacious maternity unit with Level II neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), comprehensive rehabilitation services, and on-campus physician offices. Saint Luke's North Hospital-Smithville was founded in 1938 as one of the region's first hospitals, and today continues to serve residents of Smithville and surrounding Clay County, Missouri communities. It currently offers 24-hour emergency care, inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation units for intensive physical, occupational, and speech therapy, behavioral health unit serving adults, a community fitness center open to the public, and transportation assistance services.

wellness education to empower people to make healthy choices. The Clay County Public Health Center offers a variety of health education, disease prevention and treatment services to promote good health. Many services are available to everyone, while others are based upon income guidelines and are available to those who are uninsured, underinsured or on Medicaid.

employees and one public health nurse in 1953 to now employing 45 people, including 12 nurses. The Platte County Health Department provides public services through a family health care clinic. A separate division runs the federal Special Supplemental Nutritional Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). In addition to medical and nutritional provisions, the department ensures consumer protection through health inspections, food safety classes, and engaging in emergency preparedness. .

suburban, and rural settings, Tri-County has developed a unique provider network allowing the agency to deliver convenient, cost-effective services to over 8,000 people each year. The organization is committed to providing services that are quality assured and person-centered, with increased attention to the "whole person."

community partners helps to ensure access to care for nearly 42,000 Northland residents with inadequate insurance coverage. Northland Health Alliance (NHA) was created in 2014 by local health organizations interested in improving the health and quality of life of residents in the Northland.

Park Hill School District

Person Interviewed: Jeanette Cowheard, Superintendent

Dr. Jeanette Cowheard has served as Superintendent for the Park Hill School District since December 2015, and has been in the district for 13 years. Healthy students are a priority in

Smithville School District

Person Interviewed: Todd Schuetz, Superintendent

Todd Schuetz has served as the Smithville Superintendent for nine years, serving over 2,600 students enrolled in the district. The student health services vision of the Smithville

Community Stakeholder

Person Interviewed: Kelley Martin, Board of Directors, Saint Luke's North Hospital

Kelley Martin founded Martin Financial Group in 1985 and has managed investments and counseled clients over the past 30 years. He is involved in many civic activities, including the Missouri Transportation Finance Corporation, the Missouri Development Finance Board, Saint Luke's North Hospital

NourishKC

Person Interviewed: Beau Hayden, President and CEO
Communities Served: NourishKC is a nonprofit public charity that facilitates a variety of food related programs in Kansas City, Missouri and its surrounding communities. The organization believes that food is a basic right and that access

B. Data Limitations

Several limitations of the data should be considered when reviewing the findings presented in this report. Although the topics cover a wide range of health and health related areas, within each topic the scope and depth of quantitative data indicators and qualitative findings varies. In some topics there is a robust set of quantitative data indicators, but in others there may be a limited number of indicators for which data is collected, or limited subpopulations covered by the indicators. The breadth of qualitative data findings is dependent on who was nominated and selected to be a key contributor, as well as the availability of selected key contributors to be interviewed during the time period of qualitative data collection.

Many key public health indicators are collected at varying intervals. These intervals may or may not coincide with other indicators. This interval inconsistency does pose challenges when performing analysis across a wide range of

C. Evaluation of Impact

SLN's previous Community Health Needs Assessment was conducted in 2015. Following the approval by the board, the Implementation Plan was also adopted. Below are the different action items that were included on the previous Implementation Plan with their completion status listed. Even though some of the identified needs changed for 2018,

the Park Hill School District, and they work together with both parents and health departments to keep students healthy. The Park Hill School Community supports all students in their journey to living healthy.

School District is to promote the safety, health and wellness of all students and staff at Smithville Public Schools. In addition to student health services, the school district provides wellness tools and programs, as well as food service programs.

Board of Directors, Saint Luke's Home Care & Hospice Board of Directors, Autism Works, Inc., the Platte County Economic Development Council, the Clay Country Economic Development Council, Forward Kansas City, the Northland Betterment Committee, among others. His experience combined with his unique perspective is a valuable resource in the development of health care strategies for the community.

to good, healthy food can help people improve other aspects of their life. Programs include Kansas City Community Kitchen, Culinary Cornerstones training program, and a food security network of over 20 sites around the city.

datatypes and datasets especially when data is not always collected annually, meaning that some data is several years old. Furthermore, disaggregated data around age, ethnicity, race, and gender are not available for all data indicators, which limited the ability to examine disparities of health within the community.

Data is limited when most secondary databases collect data that stops at the state or county lines. This is why secondary data was weighted against the primary data to render a more accurate picture of SLN's defined community.

No public comments were received from the previous CHNA and Community Benefit Implementation plan via the Community Benefit email address; therefore, no public comments were taken into consideration for this CHNA process.

all of these programs will continue to exist in order to better the health in the community we serve. We feel that these programs have been effective in addressing the significant needs of our community. Going forward, measures will be included to determine the effectiveness of each program to better guide our community-based programs.

Milestone / Sub-Activity	Description	Status	Comments
1	Mental Health		
1.1	Saint Luke's North Hospital offers a variety of mental health services, including an extensive psychiatric telemedicine program that benefits numerous outside hospitals.	Complete	On-Going
1.2	Saint Luke's North Hospital will provide the following services dedicated to mental health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain 40 previous psychiatric beds • Maintain 11 telemedicine sites to which the psychiatric emergency team responds • Evaluate need for telemed psych emergency assessment team to be 24/7 onsite staffing • Add five psychiatric beds to meet ongoing acute care needs of the community • Add five new sites to psychiatric telemedicine outreach program 	Complete	Moved Adolescent psych to Crittenton. Reassessed System-wide strategy regarding behavioral health during this time frame.
1.3	Saint Luke's North Hospital will maintain a collaborative relationship with Tri-County Mental Health Services to provide mental health services to the Northland Community. Saint Luke's North Hospital will work to develop a Medicaid health home model with Tri-County Health Care to coordinate mental and medical health services.	Complete	On-Going
1.4	Saint Luke's North Hospital will develop opportunities for continuing mental health education for health professionals within the community including members of the Saint Luke's North Hospital multidisciplinary care team	Complete	On-Going
2	Access to Care		
2.1	Saint Luke's North Hospital will work to expand access to comprehensive, quality health care services for individuals within Clay and Platte County.	Complete	On-Going
2.2	Continue to provide access to care through 24/7 Emergency Department with helicopter pad access.	Complete	On-Going
2.4	Continue to provide assistance to Northland Healthcare Access and support their mission of coordinating quality care for people lacking access.	Complete	On-Going
2.5	Leverage technology to increase access to new populations.	Complete	On-Going
2.6	Continue recruitment of primary care physicians and other specialty care providers needed to serve the growing Northland population	Complete	On-Going
2.7	Maintain operation of a walk-in clinic with evening and weekend hours.	Complete	On-Going
2.8	Continue to advocate on key health policy issues at the state and national level, including Medicaid reform, access to care, and health care financing for the low-income population.	Complete	On-Going
3	Cancer		
3.1	Saint Luke's North Hospital will continue to offer a wide variety of cancer care services for the community including offering patients the most advanced technologies available to enhance screening and diagnostic capabilities.	Complete	On-Going
3.2	Saint Luke's North Hospital will continue to partner with health agencies and local organizations that are committed to women's health and wellness.	Complete	On-Going
3.3	Saint Luke's North Hospital will continue to provide community education to enhance breast cancer awareness and education on early detection services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saint Luke's North Hospital will provide breast health education at health fairs in Jackson, Clay, Platte, and Buchanan counties as needed. • Saint Luke's North Hospital will continue to provide breast health education through speaking engagements to employers, local woman's organizations, and area school districts. 	Complete	On-Going
3.4	Saint Luke's North Hospital will continue to participate in the STAR program on a referral basis.	Complete	On-Going
3.5	Saint Luke's North Hospital will continue to encourage physician collaboration in breast cancer care through the Physician Advisory Board.	Complete	On-Going
4	Obesity		
4.1	Saint Luke's North Hospital will work to promote health and reduce the prevalence of overweight and obese individuals through the consumption of healthy diets, increased physical activity, and through the application of strategies related to combating heart disease and diabetes, resulting in achievement and maintenance of healthy body weight.	Complete	On-Going
5	Diabetes		
5.1	Saint Luke's North Hospital's Diabetes Center: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides interactive teaching and care management for different types of diabetes • Features nurses and dietitians who are highly experienced in managing complex diabetes cases • Offers hands-on education and training for long-term diabetes management • Holds monthly diabetes support group meetings for patients and loved ones 	Complete	
5.2	Saint Luke's North Hospital will continue to provide group and individual diabetes education opportunities with topics including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Healthy Living with Diabetes · Gestational Diabetes · Medical Nutrition Therapy · Insulin Start · Diabetes Prevention 	Complete	
5.3	Saint Luke's North Hospital will continue to provide access to the diabetes education center, which provides services for community members who are newly diagnosed with diabetes, pre-diabetes, or those seeking additional help managing diabetes. Saint Luke's North Hospital will continue to collaborate with the American Diabetes Association and the Kansas City Regional Association of Diabetes Educators.	Complete	

D. Prioritization Scorecard

Prioritization and Ranking of Community Health Needs

The community health needs discussed were prioritized using input from stakeholder interviews and secondary data research. The prioritization criterion is listed below.

SCORECARD FRAMEWORK	Primary Data Criteria	Secondary Data Criteria			Impact Criteria		Total Composite Score
	Stakeholder Interview Frequency	2015 CHNA Need	State Data Support	National Data Support	Community Support/ Collaboration	Community Momentum	
	Weighted 1 to 3	1=Yes, 0=No	Weighted 1 to 3	Weighted 1 to 3	1=Yes, 0=No	1=Yes, 0=No	
Identified Needs							
Access	3	1	3	3	1	1	12.0
Mental Health	3	1	3	3	1	1	12.0
Chronic Disease ¹	3	1	3	3	1	0	11.0
Substance Abuse	2	0	3	3	1	0	9.0
Opioid Crisis	2	0	2	2	0	1	7.0
Preventative Medicine	2	0	2	2	1	0	7.0
Human Trafficking	1	0	2	2	0	0	5.0
Geriatric	1	0	1	1	0	0	3.0
New Policies	1	0	1	1	0	0	3.0
Palliative Care	1	0	1	1	0	0	3.0
Youth Education	1	0	1	1	0	0	3.0
Apathy	1	0	1	1	0	0	3.0

¹ - Includes diabetes, cancer, heart disease, smoking, high blood pressure, obesity/childhood obesity

Weighting Scale:	Weights are assigned from 1 to 3 for each criteria, with:	
	<i>Score</i>	<i>Score Description</i>
	3	Most critical importance
	2	Important
	1	Worthy of consideration, but not a major focus at the time, comparatively

Scoring Scale:	Needs are scored a 1 where True/Applicable ("Yes") and 0 where False ("No")
-----------------------	---

Composite Score:	The following table details composite score scale that will be used to identify top needs:		
	<i>Score</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Details</i>
	9-12	Most significant community need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue or Begin activities to address the community need in these categories Indicate areas with the most community support and momentum, high probability for success/impact
	4-8	Needs of increasing importance to the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas to be aware of in terms of rising importance to the community health needs Indicate areas with some community readiness to change in each area
	0-3	Other areas of identified needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicate areas mentions in stakeholder interviews but with low community support and momentum May encounter barriers to implementation depending on community readiness to change.

E. Board Approval Date

The 2018 Community Health Needs Assessment was approved by Saint Luke’s North Hospital’s Board of Directors on September 25, 2018. This Community Health Needs Assessment specifies community health needs that SLN has

determined to be the priority health needs and will address through actions described in the Implementation Plan, in whole or in part, and that are consistent with its mission.

F. Additional Resources

Category	Organization	City	Zip Cd	County	Services
Child Abuse	R. Kenneth Elliott Children's Justice Center	Liberty	64068	Clay	Investigate & provide intervention services to children referred for child abuse, neglect and delinquency.
	Safehaven Domestic Violence Shelter	Parkville	64152	Platte	Counseling for domestic violence/sexual abuse; school-based counseling. Developmental/behavioral assessments. Children's Advocacy & Therapeutic Center.
	Synergy Services-Synergy House	Parkville	64152	Platte	Crisis intervention; emergency house for youth; family sexual abuse treatment; counseling; family counseling; adolescent/youth program. Fees: Sliding scale.
Child Care	Burlington YMCA Early Learning Center	North Kansas City	64116	Clay	Child care for children 6 wks. to 12 yrs.; before & after school care ages 5-12; Head Start class ages 3-5; summer day camp for school-agers,
Dental Care	Northland Health Care Access	Parkville	64152	Clay & Platte	Screening for "Miles of Smiles" dental services for children; also refers to medical services for all ages.
	Samuel U. Rodgers Health Center	Liberty	64068	Clay	General dentistry services for Clay County adults and children. Kansas City Healthy Start site.
	Swope Health Northland	Riverside	64150	Platte	General dentistry for adults & children.
Education or Employment Assistance	Full Employment Council (Missouri Career Center)	Kansas City	64119	Clay	Employment/training programs. Jobs for youth; GED/alternative education. Employment referral, Internet/copy/fax, résumé, typing, Job Corps, veterans services.
	North Kansas City Adult Education Center (in Northland Human Services Center)	Kansas City	64119	Platte	Basic skill review to adults & out-of-school youth 16 & over; GED course online; Adult HS diploma; English as Second Language (ESL); literacy services; citizenship.
Emergency Assistance	Metropolitan Lutheran Ministries - Northland	Kansas City	64118	Clay	Food, rent, utility and miscellaneous assistance for low income residents.
	Northland Assistance Center (located in First Lutheran Church)	North Kansas City	64116	Clay	Emergency assistance including food, financial aid, crisis intervention, strengths-based case management, and/or referral information. KC Medicine Cabinet location: providing emergency assistance for medical needs.
	Salvation Army	Excelsior Springs	64024	Clay	Assistance with rent, utilities, food, clothing and medications; vision screenings; Christmas assistance; case management.

Health Care	Children's Mercy North	Kansas City	64155	Clay	Comprehensive medical services for all ages; Safe Haven for Newborns site.
	Clay County Public Health Center	Liberty	64068	Clay	Confidential pregnancy tests; primary & preventative care; dental, speech/hearing services; WIC; immunizations; blood pressure checks; HIV/AIDS, TB, speech, language/diabetes screening; family planning. Birth/death certificates.
	Liberty Hospital	Liberty	64069	Clay	Comprehensive medical services for all ages; Safe Haven for Newborns site.
	North Kansas City Hospital	North Kansas City	64116	Clay	Comprehensive medical services for all ages; Safe Haven for Newborns site; birthing center; orthopedic center; cardiac center; cancer center.
	Northland Health Care Access	Parkville	64152	Clay & Platte	Screening and referrals for free medical services for all ages.
	Platte County Health Department	Platte City	64079	Platte	Walk-in clinic (Platte City clinic); family planning clinic; WIC; blood pressure, blood sugar, child lead screenings; tuberculosis skin tests, treatment; head lice checks; confidential pregnancy, HIV/STD tests, treatment. Birth and death certificates.
	Swope Health Northland	Riverside	64150	Platte	Confidential pregnancy tests; if pregnant, refer to Blue Parkway clinic. Family practice: well-child, well-woman exams.
Medicaid, Child, Food Stamps	Family Support Division	Kansas City	64068	Clay	Apply for Medicaid, TANF and Food Stamps child care and cash assistance. No transportation.
Mental Health Services and Alcohol & Drug Treatment	Gillis Center North	Kansas City	64114	Clay	Residential & day treatment, family counseling, family preservation and reunification, parent education and aid services.
	Northland Community Center	Excelsior Springs	64024	Clay	Substance abuse programs offering inpatient, outpatient social detoxification services.
	Tri-County Mental Health Services	Kansas City	64119	Clay	Outpatient, inpatient referrals; day treatment, community support, substance abuse prevention & treatment, medication, crisis services.
Pregnancy Services	Rachel's House Pregnancy Resource Center	Independence	64050	Clay	Confidential pregnancy tests; Safe Haven for Newborns site. Medical, educational & support for women in crisis pregnancy; limited ultrasound; referrals, pregnancy counseling/education, abortion procedures/risks/fetal development; parenting, abstinence, post-abortion; one-on-one counseling for women who miscarry.

G. Interview Questions

1. Can you tell us about your position at [Organization Name] and the programs you are responsible for?
2. What is your vision for a healthy community?
3. How do you currently stay up-to-date on information about the health status of the [Platte and Clay County communities]?
4. If you want to seek out new information, where do you look and who do you seek out?
5. In what past initiatives or collaborations, focusing on the health of the [Platte and Clay County communities], have you participated?
6. How would you describe your role in these initiatives/collaborations?
7. What is your perception of the most serious health issues facing this community?
8. What is the biggest challenge with respect to solving [serious health issues(s)]?
9. What is your perception of the most beneficial health resources or services in this community?
10. What are some initiatives or successes that your organization has had that you would be willing to share with others?
11. What is your perception of the hospital overall and of specific programs and services?
12. What is your perception of the physician and medical services?
13. What can the hospital do to improve health and quality of life in the community?
14. From your perspective, what specific goals should be included in the CHNA?
15. What lessons or challenges have you experienced in the topics we have discussed today and can you share them?
16. What are some of the highlights/characteristics of your community that you serve and what have been some of the professional challenges that you have experienced?

The 2018 Saint Luke's North Hospital CHNA was created by University of Kansas Medical Center Master's in Health Services Administration Students: David DeWees, Lauren Liguore, Justin Moulin, and Nicole Sanders, who completed this CHNA as part of their capstone project. Trenton Stringer, Program Manager, Community Health Initiatives, Saint Luke's Health System, oversaw the team of students. .

➤ **Contact us**

Saint Luke's North Hospital–Barry Road

5830 NW Barry Road
Kansas City, MO 64154
816-891-6000

Saint Luke's North Hospital–Smithville

601 S. 169 Hwy
Smithville, MO 64089
816-532-3700

saintlukeskc.org

