

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis

12303 DePaul Drive | Bridgeton, MO 63044



2016-2018

Community Health Needs Assessment



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Message to Our Community



SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis has delivered exceptional, compassionate care to North St. Louis County and surrounding areas for many years. Inspired by our founding Franciscan Sisters of Mary and guided by our Mission - Through our exceptional health care services, we reveal the healing presence of God - we cherish the sacredness and dignity of each person as demonstrated through our Values of compassion, respect, excellence, stewardship and community.

Consistent with our Mission, we will provide these services in collaboration with our medical staff, employees and organizations within our communities. We rely on these relationships to help us identify and develop plans in order to address high-priority population health needs. We are grateful for the opportunity to partner with local organizations in our efforts to improve the health of our communities.

Over the last 12 months, in collaboration with our community partners, SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis conducted a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) by gathering health-related information from Healthy Communities Institute (HCI) specific to St. Louis County and the areas within. We have also interviewed key health officials and conducted community health surveys to identify concerns about the health of these communities, while assessing the number of area-based programs and organizations that exist to address the community's needs. The identified needs were prioritized based on the level of importance to community members and the hospital's ability to make a significant impact.

The priorities we will address over the next three years include:

- Diabetes
- Heart and Vascular Disease
- Access to Care

During this time, SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis will further develop its community partnerships and deliver an exceptional experience through high-quality, accessible and affordable care. Please visit our website at ssmhealth.com/depaul to learn more about how we will continue to make a difference in our community.

I welcome your thoughts on how we can create a healthier St. Louis together.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sean Hogan".

Sean Hogan

President at SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis



Contact us for more information or to take part in improving the health of our community by calling 314-344-6000 or visit our website at ssmhealth.com/depaul.

Background

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis is pleased to present the 2016 - 2018 (2016 Tax Year) Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). This CHNA report provides an overview of the health needs and priorities associated with our service area. The goal of this report is to provide individuals with a deeper understanding of the health needs in their community, as well as help guide the hospital in its community benefit planning efforts and development of an implementation strategy to address evaluated needs. The SSM Health St. Louis Regional Board approved this CHNA on Nov. 23, 2015. SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis last conducted a CHNA in 2012.

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) requires 501(c)(3), tax-exempt hospitals to conduct a CHNA every three tax years and adopt a strategic implementation plan for addressing identified needs.



Priorities

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis held a meeting with local, regional, and corporate members to determine priorities for the 2016-2018 CHNA and strategic implementation plan. Priorities chosen included:

- **Diabetes:** Resources include the SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis Diabetes Clinic, diabetic dieticians, diabetic educators and endocrinologists.
- **Heart and Vascular Disease:** Resources include cardiologists, cardiothoracic surgeons and electrophysiology.
- **Access to Care:** Resources include our partnerships with National Qualified Health Centers and the Integrated Health Network, in addition to the SSM Health Medical Group primary care physicians.

Goals

Diabetes

- Decrease the age-adjusted death rate due to diabetes in St. Louis County from 16.5 deaths per 100,000 persons reported in 2015 to 15 deaths per 100,000 persons by 2018
- Reduce the average hemoglobin A1C level of patients seen in the SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis Comprehensive Diabetes Clinic from 8.41% in 2015 to 7.5% by 2018

Heart and Vascular Disease

- Decrease the age-adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease in St. Louis County from 126.5 deaths per 100,00 persons reported in 2015 to 115 deaths per 100,00 persons by 2018
- Decrease STEMI average door-to-balloon time from 61 minutes reported in 2015 to 55 minutes by 2018
- Reduce the number of STEMI outliers by 10% and achieve zero outliers going forward between 2016 and 2018
- Decrease the 30-day congestive heart failure (CHF) readmission rate from 19.87% reported in 2015 to 13.53% by 2018

Access to Care

- Decrease the number of preventable hospital stays in St. Louis County from 52 cases per 1,000 Medicare enrollees reported in 2015 to 45 cases per 1,000 Medicare enrollees by 2018
- Improve overall Health Behaviors Ranking of St. Louis County from 7 (2015 rank) to 6 by 2018
- Reduce overall readmission rate at SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis from 11.9% (Aug YTD) in 2015 to 9% by 2018

About SSM Health and SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis



SSM Health

SSM Health is a Catholic, not-for-profit health system that has provided exceptional care to community members regardless of their ability to pay for more than 140 years. Guided by its Mission and Values, SSM Health is one of the largest integrated care delivery systems in the nation, serving the comprehensive health needs of communities across the Midwest.

SSM Health strives to provide a consistently exceptional experience through excellent service and high-quality, accessible and affordable care.

The SSM Health system spans four states, with care delivery sites in Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma and Wisconsin. SSM Health includes 20 hospitals, more than 60 outpatient care sites, a pharmacy benefit company, an insurance company, two nursing homes, comprehensive home care and hospice services, a telehealth and technology company and two Accountable Care Organizations. With more than 31,000 employees, 1,100 employed physicians and 8,500 medical staff physicians, SSM Health is one of the largest employers in every community it serves.



Through our exceptional health care services, we reveal the healing presence of God.

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis

Highlight of services

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis offers a comprehensive array of acute inpatient services, along with an ambulatory network consisting of urgent care, primary care and specialist providers.

Highlights of our clinical programs include behavioral health, breast care, cancer care, diabetes care, executive health, the fetal care institute, heart and vascular, home health and hospice, imaging services, maternity services, neurosciences, orthopedics, pain management, rehabilitation, sleep services, urgent care and weight loss services.

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis is also affiliated with SSM Health Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital, which provides world class pediatric care.

Community benefit

In 2014, SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis provided \$32.5 million in unreimbursed care and \$3.2 million in other community benefits for a total of over \$35.7 million.

Additional affiliations and partnerships

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis is proud to be part of community projects that improve health outcomes in our community. Partners include:

- Archdiocese of North St. Louis County Catholic Schools
- Integrated Health Network community referral coordinator program
- Marygrove

2014

Hospital at a Glance

Admissions: 23,119

Outpatient Visits: 150,007

ER Visits: 72,357

Births: 1,156

Beds: 457

Employees: 2,070

Medical Staff: 930+

Volunteers: 295

About our Community



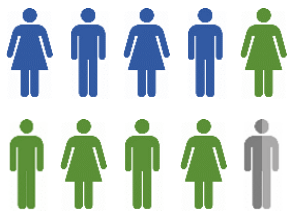
SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis defines its community as North St. Louis County. In 2015, this service area had an estimated population of 404,558 people. The following pages of information include demographic and health indicator statistics specific to this community.



SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis

Our community by the numbers

Race/Ethnicity



41.2% White/Non-Hispanic
 50.1% African American/Non-Hispanic
 3.4% Hispanic
 5.3% All Others

Education Levels

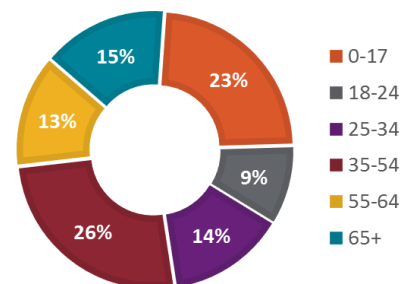


11.2% No High School Degree
 29.4% High School Degree
 34.0% Some College/Associates Degree
 25.3% Bachelor's Degree or Greater

Income Levels



Age Groups



About the data

The data was derived from a variety of sources including the Healthy Communities Institute (HCI) analytics platform. The website includes the most up-to-date publicly available data for approximately 140 community indicators from over 20 sources and covering 20 topics in the areas of population health, determinants of health and quality of life. Below is a statistical overview of strengths and weaknesses within the community that factored into our discussions with local stakeholders regarding the priority health needs of the population within our service area.

Our community by the numbers

	<p>Cancer</p> <p>Incidence rates are generally higher in St. Louis County than both state and national rates. Specific areas of concern include prostate, breast, lung, colorectal and oral cancers</p>		<p>Heart Disease</p> <p>The death rate due to coronary heart disease is higher than both state and national rates</p>
<p>Health Insurance</p> <p>The percentage of adults with health insurance is greater than both state and national averages. However, it was noted in focus groups that utilization of health insurance remains problematic</p>		<p>Access to Exercise</p> <p>96.9% of individuals reported they had adequate access to exercise opportunities, which is significantly better than the state average of 77.5%</p>	
	<p>Excessive Drinking</p> <p>20.1% of adults in St. Louis County are reported to drink excessively. Additionally, 37.5% of driving related deaths are alcohol related</p>		<p>Access to Primary Care</p> <p>Primary care provider access, at 120 providers per 100,000 persons, is significantly greater than the state average of 69 providers per 100,000 persons</p>
<p>Diabetes</p> <p>25.2% of adults in St. Louis County are affected by diabetes. This statistic and associated age-adjusted death rate worsens considerably with closer proximity to St. Louis City</p>		<p>Depression</p> <p>18.9% of the Medicare population struggle with depression</p>	
	<p>Dental Care</p> <p>Access to dental providers, at 80 providers per 100,000 persons, is significantly better than the state average of 52 providers per 100,000 persons</p>		<p>Stroke</p> <p>4.4% of the St. Louis County Medicare population has experienced a stroke, which is greater than the state average of 3.8%</p>

Voice of the community

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis conducted a focus group that represented the broad interest and diversity of North St. Louis County and St. Louis City. This included representatives from both the St. Louis County and St. Louis City Health Departments (see appendix, page 25).

Participants were asked to identify the primary health issues affecting the constituents they represent. After exhausting individual concerns, the focus was shifted towards issues identified in the 2012 CHNA cycle. Items not previously discussed were re-evaluated by the participants. After all discussion had concluded, a survey, inclusive of all topics discussed, was distributed. Participants were asked to score each health issue in terms of their perception of its importance and the ability of SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis to make a significant impact. The results were collected, analyzed and reviewed by senior hospital leadership, prior to identifying the top priorities to be addressed.

Issues identified and discussed include:

- Diabetes
- Heart and vascular disease
- Access to care
- Inactivity
- Nutrition
- Mental health
- Obesity
- Substance abuse
- Medication management
- Economic issues/poverty
- Unemployment
- Violence
- Smoking and tobacco use
- Cerebrovascular disease

Key priorities



Diabetes

Diabetes was a significant issue expressed in the community feedback and was verified by data research.

Diabetes is a leading cause of death in the United States. This disease can have harmful effects on most of the organ systems in the human body. The disease disproportionately affects minority populations, in addition to the elderly. Its incidence is likely to increase as minority populations grow and the US population ages.



Heart & Vascular Care

Heart disease was a common concern within the community feedback and was verified by the data research.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, coronary heart disease causes nearly 400,000 deaths per year and costs the US over \$100 billion in health services, medication and lost productivity.



Access to Care

Access to care was discussed at length and while the data appears to indicate that provider access is adequate, the public perception indicated otherwise.

At its heart, the entire CHNA process is about improving access to care. The initiative was developed as part of the health care reform movement, in order to hold health care entities accountable for ensuring the communities which they serve are able to access the care they need.

Priority
#1



For information about our diabetes education program, visit our website at ssmhealth.com/depaul.

Diabetes is a leading cause of death in the US and can have a harmful effect on most of the organ systems in the human body. It is a frequent cause of end-stage renal disease, non-traumatic lower-extremity amputation and a leading cause of blindness. Individuals with diabetes are also at increased risk for ischemic heart disease, neuropathy and stroke. The disease disproportionately affects minority populations, in addition to the elderly. Its incidence is likely to increase as minority populations grow and the US population ages.

Diabetes can be treated and managed by healthy eating, regular physical activity and medications to lower blood glucose levels. Patient education and self-care practices also are important aspects of disease management that help people with diabetes stay healthy. By working together, people with diagnosed diabetes, their support network and their health care providers can reduce the occurrence diabetes and related complications.

SSM Health DePaul Hospital – St. Louis’ Comprehensive Diabetes Clinic is designed to provide proper diabetes treatment and education that can help individuals stay healthy. The goal of the Type 2 Diabetes BASICS Program is to show individuals they can learn to live well with diabetes.

Additional facts and figures

- 27.8% of people living with diabetes are undiagnosed ¹
- African Americans are 1.7x as likely to develop diabetes as whites ¹
- Death rates for African Americans with diabetes are 27% higher than Caucasians ¹
- 13.6% of men and 11.2% of women have diabetes ¹
- The direct medical expenditures attributable to diabetes are over \$116 billion ¹
- 30.1% of the St. Louis Medicare population is affected by diabetes, which was greater than the state average of 26.1% ²
- While the prevalence of diabetes is somewhat close to state average, the age-adjusted death rate due to diabetes in St. Louis is 32.8 deaths per 100,000 persons, which is notably higher than the state rate of 20.3 deaths per 100,000 persons ²

Sources: ¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. ² Healthy Communities Institute

Heart and Vascular Disease



Heart disease includes a range of conditions that affect the health of one's heart. There are a number of deficiencies within our community that correlate to poor heart health. Some of these lifestyle behaviors that increase the risk of heart disease include:

- Smoking
- Uncontrolled blood pressure
- High cholesterol levels
- Uncontrolled diabetes
- Stress and depression
- Unhealthy food choices
- Lack of exercise

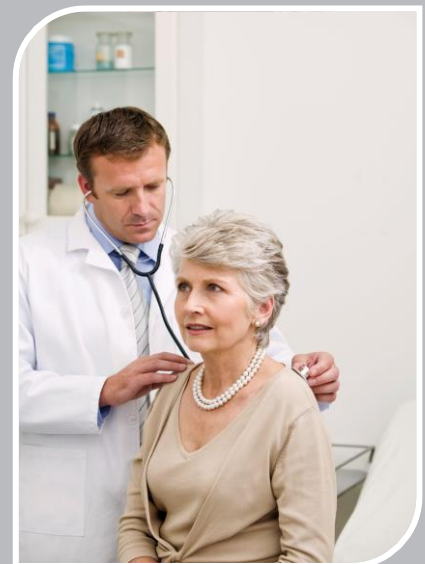
In some cases, minorities and those living under financial distress are often segments of the population who are most affected by factors contributing to heart disease.

SSM Health and SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis offer a wide scope of programs with the goal of creating healthy lifestyle behaviors and reducing the risk of heart disease in our communities.

Additional facts and figures

- 8.8% of the Medicare population in St. Louis County have been diagnosed with atrial fibrillation (irregular heartbeat), which is higher than both state and national averages of 7.8% (state and national average are consistent with each other)
- 44.9% of the Medicare population in St. Louis County have hyperlipidemia
- 15.3% of the Medicare population in St. Louis County have heart failure
- 58.1% of the Medicare population and 31.9% of all adults in St. Louis County have hypertension
- 28.4% of the Medicare population in St. Louis County have ischemic (advanced) heart disease

Priority
#2



For information about heart and vascular care, visit our website at [ssmhealth.com/depaul](https://www.ssmhealth.com/depaul).

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

Access to Care



Priority #3



At its heart, the entire Community Health Needs Assessment process is about improving access to care. The initiative was developed as part of the health care reform movement, in order to hold health care entities accountable for ensuring the communities which they serve are able to access the care they need.

SSM Health realizes that each community has unique barriers to care that in some cases go beyond the supply of physicians available to serve their associated populations. These barriers include, but are not limited to:

- Health literacy or the ability of persons within the community to comprehend the health care services available to them
- Inadequate insurance coverage, affordability of services and transportation issues
- The ability of persons within the community to understand the importance of regular health assessments with medical providers

In addition to the significant investment of primary care and specialty providers within the St. Louis region, SSM Health and the SSM Health Medical Group are continuously developing initiatives to increase the convenience, access, value and quality of our services available to the communities we serve.

Additional facts and figures

- 21.9% of adults in St. Louis do not have insurance, which is higher than both state and national uninsured rates of 18.5% and 20.3%, respectively
- 27.4% of the St. Louis population are reported as living below the poverty level, which is almost double than both state and national rates
- 41.5% of children in St. Louis are reported as living below the poverty level, which is almost double than both state and national rates
- The primary care provider rate in St. Louis County is reported as 120 providers per 100,000 individuals, which was greater than the state rate of 69 providers per 100,000 individuals

For information about our providers and locations, visit our website at ssmhealth.com/depaul.

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

Achieving our Goals, Now and in the Future

SSM Health is committed to improving the health of our communities through collaborative efforts to address unmet needs.



SSM Health

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis is pleased to make this source of reliable, current community health and population data available to our community. We invite community organizations, planners, policy makers, educational institutions and residents to use this site as a tool to understand and track community health issues and plan strategies for improvement.

Please visit ssmhealth.com/system for more information.

Explore Data



FIND HEALTH DATA



FIND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA



FIND HEALTH DISPARITIES

Healthy People 2020 Progress Tracker

The Healthy People 2020 progress tracker provides a platform for measuring improvement of population health metrics associated with the US Healthy People 2020 objectives. The health objectives and 2020 goals allow communities to assess their health status through a comprehensive set of key disease indicators and create action plans relative to key priorities.

Indicator	Current and Target	Data	Since Prior Period	Status
Access to Health Services				
Adults with Health Insurance <small>MAP</small>	Current: 78.1 percent Target: 100.0	78.1 100.0 Current Target	↓	TARGET NOT MET
Children with Health Insurance <small>MAP</small>	Current: 93.4 percent Target: 100.0	93.4 100.0 Current Target	↓	TARGET NOT MET
Adolescent Health				
High School Graduation <small>MAP</small>	Current: 62.3 percent Target: 82.4	62.3 82.4 Current Target	↑	TARGET NOT MET

Contact us to learn more at 314-344-6000.

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis

12303 DePaul Drive | Bridgeton, MO 63044



2016-2018

Appendices

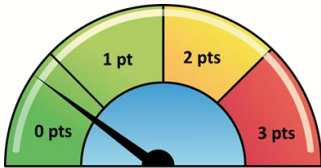


Additional demographic information

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS										
		Selected Area	USA					2015	2020	% Change
2010 Total Population		406,931	308,745,538			Total Male Population		188,073	188,814	0.4%
2015 Total Population		404,558	319,459,991			Total Female Population		216,485	215,768	-0.3%
2020 Total Population		404,582	330,689,365			Females, Child Bearing Age (15-44)		83,971	81,866	-2.5%
% Change 2015 - 2020		0.0%	3.5%							
Average Household Income		\$57,122	\$74,165							
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION					HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION					
Age Distribution						Income Distribution				
Age Group	2015	% of Total	2020	% of Total	USA 2015 % of Total	2015 Household Income	HH Count	% of Total	USA % of Total	
0-14	77,914	19.3%	75,736	18.7%	19.1%	<\$15K	23,936	14.5%	12.7%	
15-17	16,889	4.2%	16,110	4.0%	4.0%	\$15-25K	21,991	13.3%	10.8%	
18-24	37,080	9.2%	36,197	8.9%	9.9%	\$25-50K	46,696	28.2%	23.9%	
25-34	56,065	13.9%	53,154	13.1%	13.3%	\$50-75K	30,627	18.5%	17.8%	
35-54	103,657	25.6%	101,494	25.1%	26.3%	\$75-100K	19,409	11.7%	12.0%	
55-64	53,027	13.1%	53,851	13.3%	12.7%	Over \$100K	22,643	13.7%	22.8%	
65+	59,926	14.8%	68,040	16.8%	14.7%					
Total	404,558	100.0%	404,582	100.0%	100.0%	Total	165,302	100.0%	100.0%	
EDUCATION LEVEL					RACE/ETHNICITY					
Education Level Distribution					Race/Ethnicity Distribution					
2015 Adult Education Level	Pop Age 25+		USA % of Total			Race/Ethnicity	2015 Pop	% of Total	USA % of Total	
Less than High School	8,642		3.2%		5.9%	White Non-Hispanic	166,629	41.2%	61.8%	
Some High School	21,814		8.0%		8.0%	Black Non-Hispanic	202,733	50.1%	12.3%	
High School Degree	80,286		29.4%		28.1%	Hispanic	13,658	3.4%	17.6%	
Some College/Assoc. Degree	92,829		34.0%		29.1%	Asian & Pacific Is. Non-Hispanic	10,878	2.7%	5.3%	
Bachelor's Degree or Greater	69,104		25.3%		28.9%	All Others	10,660	2.6%	3.1%	
Total	272,675		100.0%		100.0%	Total	404,558	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Truven Health Analytics 2015

Healthy Communities Institute scorecard – St. Louis City

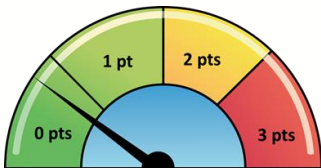


- SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis is pleased to make this source of community health and population data available to our community. We invite community organizations, planners, policy makers, educational institutions and residents to use this site as a tool to understand and track community health issues and plan strategies for improvement
- Indicators below are pre-sorted in order of decreasing severity
- Indicator HCI score correlates with severity gauge pictured
- Updated data can be found online at ssmhealth.com/system

HCI Score	Indicator	Units	County Value	State Value	National Value	HP2020 Value
2.83	Asthma: Medicare Population	percent	7.4	4.6	4.9	
2.83	Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population	percent	21.7	15.4	15.5	
2.83	Depression: Medicare Population	percent	21.6	18.6	15.4	
2.83	Diabetes: Medicare Population	percent	30.1	26.1	27	
2.83	Homeownership	percent	35.7	59.5	56.9	
2.78	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer	deaths/100,000 females	27.9	23.8	22.2	20.7
2.78	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer	deaths/100,000 population	224	185.9	173.8	161.4
2.78	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer	deaths/100,000 population	22.8	17.1	15.9	14.5
2.61	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer	deaths/100,000 population	66.6	57.7	48.4	45.5
2.61	Children Living Below Poverty Level	percent	41.5	21.6	21.6	
2.61	Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	51.6	45.6	43.3	38.6
2.61	Families Living Below Poverty Level	percent	22.1	11.1	11.3	
2.61	Households with Cash Public Assistance Income	percent	3.7	2.5	2.8	
2.61	Households without a Vehicle	percent	22.1	7.3	9.1	
2.61	People 65+ Living Alone	percent	41.7	28.3	27	
2.61	People Living 200% Above Poverty Level	percent	50.8	64.7	65.8	
2.61	People Living Below Poverty Level	percent	27.4	15.5	15.4	
2.61	Syphilis Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	18.9	4.2	5.5	
2.61	Young Children Living Below Poverty Level	percent	41.5	26	24.7	
2.53	Adults who Drink Excessively	percent	23.1	17		25.4
2.53	Babies with Very Low Birth Weight	percent	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
2.5	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries	deaths/100,000 population	53.8	48.4	39.2	36.4
2.5	All Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	490.2	456.9	459.8	
2.5	Food Insecurity Rate	percent	25.8	17	15.8	
2.5	Gonorrhea Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	551.3	125.3	106.1	
2.5	Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 males	146.7	121.8	142.3	
2.44	Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	88.2	76.1	64.9	
2.44	Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent	percent	55.3	49.4	52.3	
2.42	Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 females	11.3	8.1	7.8	7.1
2.42	High School Graduation	percent	62.3	86	80	82.4
2.39	Chlamydia Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	1297.4	453.8	446.6	
2.39	Heart Failure: Medicare Population	percent	18	14.3	14.6	
2.39	Median Household Income	dollars	34582	47380	53046	
2.39	People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level	percent	17.4	8.9	9.4	
2.39	Stroke: Medicare Population	percent	4.2	3.8	3.8	
2.36	Adults who Smoke	percent	27	22.6		12
2.36	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease	deaths/100,000 population	21	17.9	13.3	
2.36	Persons with Disability Living in Poverty	percent	40.2	30.1	28.2	
2.33	Unemployed Workers in Civilian Labor Force	percent	7.3	6.1	5.6	
2.31	Babies with Low Birth Weight	percent	12.1	8	8	7.8
2.31	Preterm Births	percent	15.1	11.5	11.4	11.4
2.25	Adults with Current Asthma	percent	11.7	10.1	9.1	
2.25	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes	deaths/100,000 population	32.8	20.3	21.3	
2.25	Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning	deaths/100,000 population	22.4	14.4		

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

Healthy Communities Institute scorecard – St. Louis City (continued)

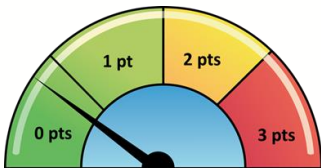


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HCI Score	Indicator	Units	County Value	State Value	National Value	HP2020 Value
2.31	Preterm Births	percent	15.1	11.5	11.4	11.4
2.25	Adults with Current Asthma	percent	11.7	10.1	9.1	
2.25	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes	deaths/100,000 population	32.8	20.3	21.3	
2.25	Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning	deaths/100,000 population	22.4	14.4		
2.25	Food Environment Index	(blank)	5	7		
2.25	Premature Death	years/100,000 population	11146	7714		
2.25	Severe Housing Problems	percent	23.2	14.2		
2.25	Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program	percent	66.8	38		
2.19	Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	13.4	11.5	11.2	
2.19	Poor Mental Health Days	days	4.5	3.8		
2.17	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease	deaths/100,000 population	149.1	123	105.7	103.4
2.17	Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population	percent	11	9.7	9.8	
2.17	Child Food Insecurity Rate	percent	24.6	21.6	21.4	
2.17	Houses Built Prior to 1950	percent	64.8	20	18.9	
2.17	Single-Parent Households	percent	61.6	33.6	33.3	
2.08	Adults with Diabetes	percent	12.4	10.7		
2.08	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer	deaths/100,000 males	31	20.7	22.3	21.8
2.08	High Blood Pressure Prevalence	percent	35.7	32.6	30.8	26.9
2.08	Mammography Screening: Medicare Population	percent	57	62		
2.08	Student-to-Teacher Ratio	students/teacher	15.8	14.3		
2.06	Infant Mortality Rate	deaths/1,000 live births	11.2	7.3		6
2.06	Life Expectancy for Females	years	77	79.6	80.8	
2.06	Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care	percent	76	77.9		77.9
2	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	deaths/100,000 population	47	42.1	37	34.8
2	Fast Food Restaurant Density	restaurants/1,000 population	0.9			
1.97	Teen Birth Rate	live births/1,000 females aged 15-19	46.6	30	26.5	
1.94	Breast Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 females	124.1	122.6	122.7	
1.89	Adults with Health Insurance	percent	78.1	81.5	79.7	100
1.89	Hypertension: Medicare Population	percent	58.2	55.1	55.5	
1.86	Annual Ozone Air Quality	(blank)	5			
1.83	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to HIV	deaths/100,000 population	4.3	1.2	2.2	3.3
1.83	Life Expectancy for Males	years	69.7	74.6	76.1	
1.83	Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population	percent	30.2	30.9	29	
1.81	Adults who are Obese	percent	31.1	30	27.8	30.5
1.81	Self-Reported General Health Assessment: Poor or Fair	percent	18.2	16		
1.75	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia	deaths/100,000 population	20.1	17.6	15.4	
1.75	Health Behaviors Ranking	(blank)	112			
1.75	Morbidity Ranking	(blank)	107			
1.75	Mortality Ranking	(blank)	106			
1.75	Physical Environment Ranking	(blank)	103			
1.75	Social and Economic Factors Ranking	(blank)	114			
1.67	Chlamydia Incidence Rate: Females 15-19	cases/100,000 females aged 15-19	11362.2	3607		
1.67	COPD: Medicare Population	percent	12.2	13.1	11.3	

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

Healthy Communities Institute scorecard – St. Louis City (continued)

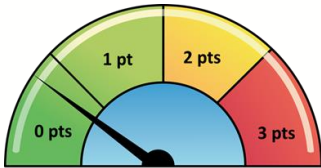


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HCI Score	Indicator	Units	County Value	State Value	National Value	HP2020 Value
1.67	Violent Crime Rate	crimes/100,000 population	1885.3	452		
1.64	Annual Particle Pollution	(blank)	2			
1.64	Diabetic Screening: Medicare Population	percent	83.3	86		
1.64	Poor Physical Health Days	days	4	3.7		
1.61	Cancer: Medicare Population	percent	7.6	7.9	7.9	
1.58	Voter Turnout	percent	61.7	66	61.8	
1.5	Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption	percent	12.2	12.5		
1.5	Colon Cancer Screening	percent	66.3	66.6		
1.5	People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher	percent	82.9	87.6	86	
1.47	Farmers Market Density	markets/1,000 population	0		0	
1.42	Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths	percent	32.7	34.6		
1.42	Clinical Care Ranking	(blank)	34			
1.42	Dentist Rate	dentists/100,000 population	44	52		
1.39	Liquor Store Density	stores/100,000 population	7.5	6.4	10.4	
1.39	PBT Released	pounds	3691			
1.39	Recognized Carcinogens Released into Air	pounds	43541			
1.33	High Cholesterol Prevalence: Adults 35+	percent	41.2	42.9		
1.33	Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store	percent	4.7			
1.33	Mean Travel Time to Work	minutes	23.9	23.1	25.5	
1.33	Osteoporosis: Medicare Population	percent	5.6	6.1	6.4	
1.33	Per Capita Income	dollars	23048	25649	28155	
1.31	Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	percent	14	17.5	8.5	1.4
1.25	Adults who are Overweight	percent	32.5	34.3	35.7	
1.25	Preventable Hospital Stays	discharges/1,000 Medicare enrollees	67	65		
1.22	Low-Income Preschool Obesity	percent	13.2			
1.17	Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store	percent	1.9			
1.17	Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population	percent	38.1	42.5	44.8	
1.17	Pap Test History	percent	78.6	74.9		
1.14	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide	deaths/100,000 population	12.1	15.3	12.5	10.2
1.14	Children with Health Insurance	percent	93.4	92.9		100
1.08	Social Associations	membership associations/10,000 population	14.2	11.9		
1.08	Solo Drivers with a Long Commute	percent	25.3	30.1		
1.06	SNAP Certified Stores	stores/1,000 population	1.1			
1	Adults who are Sedentary	percent	25.2			32.6
1	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	deaths/100,000 population	45.2	51.7	42.1	
1	Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store	percent	2			
1	People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store	percent	1.1			
1	Workers who Drive Alone to Work	percent	71.1	81.5	76.3	

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

Healthy Communities Institute scorecard – St. Louis City (continued)

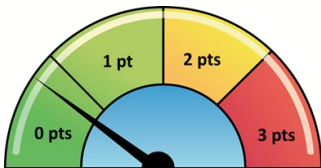


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HCI Score	Indicator	Units	County Value	State Value	National Value	HP2020 Value
0.83	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease	deaths/100,000 population	19.7	26.9	24	
0.75	Access to Exercise Opportunities	percent	98.3	77.5		
0.75	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls	deaths/100,000 population	6.8	9	8.3	7.2
0.75	Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate	providers/100,000 population	128	59		
0.75	Primary Care Provider Rate	providers/100,000 population	80	69		
0.67	Grocery Store Density	stores/1,000 population	0.4			
0.67	Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population	percent	26.1	28.2	28.6	
0.61	Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population	percent	5.9	7.8	7.8	
0.58	Child Abuse Rate	cases/1,000 children	3.3	4.4	9.1	8.5
0.47	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions	deaths/100,000 population	9.5	13.2	10.7	12.4
0.44	Workers Commuting by Public Transportation	percent	9.8	1.5	5	5.5
0.42	Recreation and Fitness Facilities	facilities/1,000 population	0.1		0.1	
0.33	People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	percent	29.6	26.2	28.8	
0.22	Workers who Walk to Work	percent	4.3	2	2.8	3.1

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

Healthy Communities Institute scorecard – St. Louis County

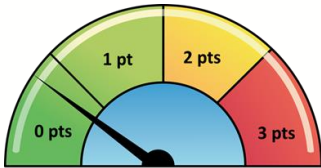


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HCI Score	Indicator	Units	County Value	State Value	National Value	HP2020 Value
2.83	Asthma: Medicare Population	percent	5.4	4.6	4.9	
2.83	Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population	percent	8.8	7.8	7.8	
2.83	Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population	percent	19.1	15.4	15.5	
2.67	Depression: Medicare Population	percent	18.9	18.6	15.4	
2.61	Breast Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 females	144.5	122.6	122.7	
2.61	Cancer: Medicare Population	percent	9.9	7.9	7.9	
2.61	Gonorrhea Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	173.3	125.3	106.1	
2.61	Osteoporosis: Medicare Population	percent	7.6	6.1	6.4	
2.58	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls	deaths/100,000 population	11.2	9	8.3	7.2
2.56	Workers who Walk to Work	percent	1.5	2	2.8	3.1
2.5	Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population	percent	32.5	30.9	29	
2.39	Chlamydia Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	520.9	453.8	446.6	
2.36	Babies with Low Birth Weight	percent	8.9	8	8	7.8
2.33	Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population	percent	44.9	42.5	44.8	
2.33	Single-Parent Households	percent	35.3	33.6	33.3	
2.28	Workers who Drive Alone to Work	percent	83.9	81.5	76.3	
2.19	Adults who Drink Excessively	percent	20.1	17		25.4
2.17	Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population	percent	11.1	9.7	9.8	
2.17	Stroke: Medicare Population	percent	4.4	3.8	3.8	
2.08	Social Associations	membership associations/10,000 population	9.9	11.9		
2.06	All Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	492.9	456.9	459.8	
2.06	Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 males	151.5	121.8	142.3	
2	Fast Food Restaurant Density	restaurants/1,000 population	0.8			
2	Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent	percent	49.6	49.4	52.3	
2	SNAP Certified Stores	stores/1,000 population	0.6			
1.97	Farmers Market Density	markets/1,000 population	0		0	
1.92	Severe Housing Problems	percent	14.4	14.2		
1.92	Student-to-Teacher Ratio	students/teacher	14.7	14.3		
1.89	Hypertension: Medicare Population	percent	58.1	55.1	55.5	
1.86	Annual Ozone Air Quality	(blank)	5			
1.86	Annual Particle Pollution	(blank)	2			
1.83	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer	deaths/100,000 females	24.5	23.8	22.2	20.7
1.83	Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store	percent	6.5			
1.78	Mean Travel Time to Work	minutes	23.4	23.1	25.5	
1.75	Adults with Current Asthma	percent	10.1	10.1	9.1	
1.75	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide	deaths/100,000 population	13	15.3	12.5	10.2
1.75	Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths	percent	37.3	34.6		
1.75	Physical Environment Ranking	(blank)	96			
1.75	Solo Drivers with a Long Commute	percent	30.7	30.1		
1.72	Infant Mortality Rate	deaths/1,000 live births	7.7	7.3		6

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

Healthy Communities Institute scorecard – St. Louis County (continued)

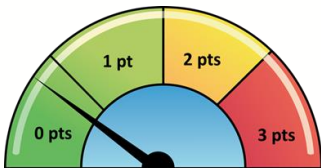


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HCI Score	Indicator	Units	County Value	State Value	National Value	HP2020 Value
1.72	People 65+ Living Alone	percent	28.9	28.3	27	
1.69	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease	deaths/100,000 population	16	17.9	13.3	
1.69	Babies with Very Low Birth Weight	percent	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
1.69	Preterm Births	percent	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.4
1.67	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease	deaths/100,000 population	126.5	123	105.7	103.4
1.67	Chlamydia Incidence Rate: Females 15-19	cases/100,000 females aged 15-19	4119.5	3607		
1.67	Food Insecurity Rate	percent	16.1	17	15.8	
1.67	Grocery Store Density	stores/1,000 population	0.2			
1.67	Households without a Vehicle	percent	7.1	7.3	9.1	
1.67	People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store	percent	3.8			
1.67	Syphilis Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	3.9	4.2	5.5	
1.64	Diabetic Screening: Medicare Population	percent	85.1	86		
1.61	Recognized Carcinogens Released into Air	pounds	84066			
1.58	High Blood Pressure Prevalence	percent	31.9	32.6	30.8	26.9
1.58	Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate	providers/100,000 population	52	59		
1.53	High School Graduation	percent	86	86	80	82.4
1.5	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries	deaths/100,000 population	40.4	48.4	39.2	36.4
1.5	Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	45.7	45.6	43.3	38.6
1.5	Heart Failure: Medicare Population	percent	15.3	14.3	14.6	
1.47	Children with Health Insurance	percent	94.3	92.9		100
1.44	Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care	percent	84.5	77.9		77.9
1.42	Food Environment Index	(blank)	7.2	7		
1.42	Morbidity Ranking	(blank)	49			
1.39	PBT Released	pounds	314			
1.33	Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption	percent	13.3	12.5		
1.33	Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store	percent	5			
1.31	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia	deaths/100,000 population	16.3	17.6	15.4	
1.31	Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	11.4	11.5	11.2	
1.28	Diabetes: Medicare Population	percent	25.2	26.1	27	
1.28	Liquor Store Density	stores/100,000 population	6.9	6.4	10.4	
1.28	Unemployed Workers in Civilian Labor Force	percent	5.6	6.1	5.6	
1.25	Adults who are Overweight	percent	32.6	34.3	35.7	
1.25	Clinical Care Ranking	(blank)	1			
1.25	Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning	deaths/100,000 population	12.8	14.4		
1.25	Health Behaviors Ranking	(blank)	7			
1.25	Mortality Ranking	(blank)	16			
1.25	Poor Mental Health Days	days	3.1	3.8		
1.25	Social and Economic Factors Ranking	(blank)	25			
1.19	Adults who are Obese	percent	28.2	30	27.8	30.5

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

Healthy Communities Institute scorecard – St. Louis County (continued)

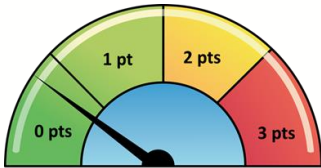


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HCI Score	Indicator	Units	County Value	State Value	National Value	HP2020 Value
1.17	Colon Cancer Screening	percent	70.8	66.6		
1.17	High Cholesterol Prevalence: Adults 35+	percent	39.9	42.9		
1.17	Homeownership	percent	65.4	59.5	56.9	
1.17	Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population	percent	28.4	28.2	28.6	
1.17	Pap Test History	percent	79.4	74.9		
1.08	Adults with Diabetes	percent	10.3	10.7		
1.08	Drinking Water Violations	percent	0	4.4		
1.06	Workers Commuting by Public Transportation	percent	2.5	1.5	5	5.5
1.03	Mammography Screening: Medicare Population	percent	67.5	62		
1.03	Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program	percent	33.7	38		
1	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	deaths/100,000 population	38.6	42.1	37	34.8
1	Children Living Below Poverty Level	percent	16.3	21.6	21.6	
1	Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store	percent	1.1			
1	Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 population	70.8	76.1	64.9	
1	Violent Crime Rate	crimes/100,000 population	311.9	452		
1	Young Children Living Below Poverty Level	percent	19.7	26	24.7	
0.92	Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	percent	8.5	17.5	8.5	1.4
0.92	Voter Turnout	percent	69.2	66	61.8	
0.89	Adults with Health Insurance	percent	85.6	81.5	79.7	100
0.89	Houses Built Prior to 1950	percent	17.2	20	18.9	
0.89	Life Expectancy for Females	years	81.1	79.6	80.8	
0.89	Life Expectancy for Males	years	76.2	74.6	76.1	
0.89	Low-Income Preschool Obesity	percent	11.2			
0.86	Poor Physical Health Days	days	2.9	3.7		
0.86	Self-Reported General Health Assessment: Poor or Fair	percent	12	16		
0.83	Adults who are Sedentary	percent	23.4			32.6
0.83	Families Living Below Poverty Level	percent	8.1	11.1	11.3	
0.83	People Living 200% Above Poverty Level	percent	73.9	64.7	65.8	
0.83	People Living Below Poverty Level	percent	10.9	15.5	15.4	
0.81	Premature Death	years/100,000 population	6660	7714		
0.78	COPD: Medicare Population	percent	9.9	13.1	11.3	
0.78	Households with Cash Public Assistance Income	percent	1.7	2.5	2.8	
0.75	Access to Exercise Opportunities	percent	96.9	77.5		
0.75	Adults who Smoke	percent	17	22.6		12
0.75	Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate	cases/100,000 females	6.7	8.1	7.8	7.1
0.75	Dentist Rate	dentists/100,000 population	80	52		
0.75	Primary Care Provider Rate	providers/100,000 population	120	69		
0.72	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer	deaths/100,000 population	170	185.9	173.8	161.4
0.72	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer	deaths/100,000 population	15.4	17.1	15.9	14.5

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

Healthy Communities Institute scorecard – St. Louis County (continued)



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0.67	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to HIV	deaths/100,000 population	1.2	1.2	2.2	3.3
0.64	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes	deaths/100,000 population	16.5	20.3	21.3	
0.64	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer	deaths/100,000 males	19	20.7	22.3	21.8
0.64	Persons with Disability Living in Poverty	percent	19.5	30.1	28.2	
0.64	Recreation and Fitness Facilities	facilities/1,000 population	0.2		0.1	
0.61	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease	deaths/100,000 population	18.6	26.9	24	
0.61	People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level	percent	6.3	8.9	9.4	
0.58	Child Abuse Rate	cases/1,000 children	2	4.4	9.1	8.5
0.58	Preventable Hospital Stays	discharges/1,000 Medicare enrollees	52	65		
0.56	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer	deaths/100,000 population	48.1	57.7	48.4	45.5
0.5	Child Food Insecurity Rate	percent	17.3	21.6	21.4	
0.5	People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher	percent	92.1	87.6	86	
0.47	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions	deaths/100,000 population	7.2	13.2	10.7	12.4
0.42	Teen Birth Rate	live births/1,000 females aged 15-19	19.1	30	26.5	
0.39	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	deaths/100,000 population	33.5	51.7	42.1	
0.39	Median Household Income	dollars	58910	47380	53046	
0.17	People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	percent	40.6	26.2	28.8	
0.17	Per Capita Income	dollars	34795	25649	28155	

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

The tax year the hospital last conducted a needs assessment

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis last conducted a CHNA in 2012.

Existing health care facilities and resources within the community that are available to respond to the health needs of the community

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis held a meeting with local, regional, and corporate members to determine priorities for the 2016-2018 CHNA and strategic implementation plan. Priorities chosen included:

- Diabetes: Resources include the SSM Health DePaul Hospital – St. Louis Diabetes Clinic, diabetic dietitians, diabetic educators and endocrinologists.
- Heart and Vascular Disease: Resources include cardiologists, cardiothoracic surgeons and electrophysiology.
- Access to Care: Resources include our partnerships with National Qualified Health Centers and the Integrated Health Network, in addition to the SSM Health Medical Group primary care physicians.

How the data was obtained

In Sept. 2015, SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis, along with Christian Hospital and BJC Healthcare, conducted a focus group that represented the broad interest and diversity of North St. Louis County and St. Louis City. This included representatives from the St. Louis County and St. Louis City Health Departments. In total, the hospital had 17 representatives who participated in the discussion. Participants were asked to identify the primary health issues affecting the constituents which they represent. After exhausting individual concerns, the focus was shifted towards topics of concern identified in the 2012 CHNA cycle. Items not previously discussed were re-evaluated by the participants. After all discussion had concluded, a survey inclusive of all topics discussed was distributed. Participants were asked to score each health issue in terms of their perception of its importance and the ability of SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis to make a significant impact. The results were collected, analyzed and reviewed by senior hospital leadership, prior to identifying the top priorities to be addressed.

Health indicator data was derived from a variety of sources including the Healthy Communities Institute (HCI) analytics platform. The website includes the most up-to-date publicly available data for approximately 140 community indicators from over 20 sources and covering 20 topics in the areas of population health, determinants of health and quality of life.

The health needs of the community

Please see “The Health of Our Community” and “The Health Needs of Our Community” sections for analysis of health indicators specific to the health of our community and the identified priorities to be addressed going forward.

Primary and chronic disease needs and other health issues of uninsured persons, low-income persons and minority groups

The Mission of SSM Health is to continue the healing ministry of Jesus Christ by providing regional, cost-effective, high-quality health services for everyone with a special concern for the poor and vulnerable. The strongest cultural influences ensuring constancy of purpose and goal achievement are reflected in our Mission, Vision and Values.

Toward that end and to be maximally effective, health programs must meet a tangible need of the community. They must be presented to and accessible by the very people who need them most. The previous study of demographics, community health indicators and community feedback is necessary to assist the hospital in the planning, development, implementation and evaluation of population health programs in order to reduce disease burden within the community. SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis acknowledges the populations for which disparities exist and the unique burdens associated with their demographic status.

The process for identifying and prioritizing community health needs and services to meet the community health needs

Prior to review of the data, a list of criteria was developed to aid in the selection of priority needs. During the data review process, attention was directed to health issues that met any of these criteria:

- Health issues that impact a significant portion of the population, or for which disparities exist, and which put a greater burden on some population groups
- Poor rankings for health issues within the service area as compared to other counties, state average, national average or Healthy People 2020 national health goals
- Health issues for which trends are worsening

The SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis campus executive team also considered indicators that relate to problems the public health departments had already identified through their own assessments. In addition, SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis examined “social determinants of health,” or factors in the community that can either contribute to poor health outcomes or support a healthy community. This data is available on our website ssmhealth.com and in the County Health Rankings report for St. Louis City and St. Louis County.

The process for consulting with persons representing the community’s interests

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis sought input from community stakeholders who represent the broad interest and diversity of North St. Louis County and St. Louis City including representatives from both the St. Louis County and St. Louis City Health Departments. Participants were invited to the aforementioned focus group session, where discussion was centered around top areas of existing health concerns.

Persons representing the community with whom the hospital consulted

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis benefited from input derived through consultation of numerous community leaders representing diverse constituencies. The leaders associated with primary data collection are listed with their affiliations below. Additionally, SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis benefited from guidance and input from individuals with expertise in public/population health.

Date	Solicitation Type	Panel Member Title	Panel Member Organization	Panel Member Name (Optional)
6/15/2015	Focus Group	N/A	Family Resource Center	Valerie Adkins
	Focus Group	Director of Public Relations	SLU Education and Public Services	Brenda Bobo-Fisher
	Focus Group	Lt. Colonel	St. Louis County Police Department	Troy Doyle
	Focus Group	Councilman	Ward 1 - Florissant	Tim Lee
	Focus Group	Chamber President	Greater North County Chamber of Commerce	Carolyn Marty
	Focus Group	N/A	Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church	Sr. Rose Mercurio
	Focus Group	Executive Director	Edward Jones YMCA	Jeanette Mix
	Focus Group	Director of Health Services	Hazelwood School District	Crystal Nelson
	Focus Group	N/A	Reddy Health and Performance	Dave Reddy
	Focus Group	Reverend	Grace Lutheran Chapel & School	Nate Ruback
	Focus Group	Executive Director	Mid-East Area Agency on Aging	Mary Schaefer
	Focus Group	Division Director	St. Louis County Department of Health	Spring Schmidt
	Focus Group	Board President	North County Churches United	Rance Thomas
	Focus Group	Director of Public Policy Research Center	University of Mo., St. Louis	Mark Tranel
	Focus Group	Senior Vice President (Retired)	United Way	Lottie Wade
	Focus Group	Vice President of Clinical Services	People's Health Centers	Vickie Wade
	Focus Group	Program Coordinator	Crisis Nursery	Denise Wiehardt
Focus Group	N/A	Community Representative	Don Zykan	

Information gaps that limit the hospital facility's ability to assess all of the community's health needs

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis observes that, while many health status indicators for its service area might score above average, they may still represent problems that are above the medically preferable prevalence rate (i.e. nonexistent), place a heavy burden on our population, trends might be worsening and/or fall short of acceptable benchmarks. In addition, aggregate health data for the entire population often masks the unfair, heavy burdens on certain groups within the population. SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis made a conscious effort to reveal and acknowledge these disparities when possible.

Needs the hospital will not address and the reasons

Because SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis has limited resources, not every health indicator which has an identified need for improvement could be addressed. Those community needs identified but not “prioritized” for improvement included the following:

- Mental health and substance abuse: Both were noted as having a high level of concern. SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis already has significant resources in North St. Louis County at this time and will continue to invest.
- Obesity, inactivity and nutrition: We continue to grow our SSM Health Weight Loss institute and its scope within the community.
- Medication management: SSM Health RxExpress Pharmacy continues to grow and work with the community to improve medication education and availability.
- Economic issues, poverty, unemployment: SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis will continue to provide jobs and work with collaborators to create opportunities for employment.
- Violence: SSM Health DePaul Hospital – St. Louis works with law enforcement in St. Louis County and depends on them for help in collaboration related to community violence.
- Smoking and tobacco use: SSM Health DePaul Hospital – St. Louis is a tobacco-free campus and has pulmonary programs and education available on campus for smoking and tobacco cessation.
- Cerebrovascular disease: SSM Health DePaul Hospital – St. Louis is the first hospital in St. Louis County to achieve Joint Commission Comprehensive Stroke Center certification. We will continue to provide excellent stroke care to the community going forward.



Other hospital facilities who participated in SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis CHNA process

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis conducted its CHNA focus group in coordination with BJC Healthcare and Christian Hospital and will continue to partner with other SSM Health St. Louis hospitals to address identified needs.

How SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis makes its needs assessment widely available to the public

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis 2016 CHNA is available online at ssmhealth.com/system and upon request from the hospital facility at 314-344-6000. See section on “Going Forward” for more information.

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis

12303 DePaul Drive | Bridgeton, MO 63044



2016-2018

Strategic Implementation Plan



Prior to review of the data, a list of criteria was developed to aid in the selection of priority areas. During the data review process, attention was directed to health issues that met any of these criteria:

- Health issues that impact many people or for which disparities exist, and which put a greater burden on some population groups
- Health issues for which trends are worsening
- Poor rankings for health issues in St. Louis City and County as compared to the state average, other counties or Healthy People 2020 national health goals



The SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis CHNA team also considered indicators that relate to problems that Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other state agencies have identified through their own assessments. In addition, the team examined “social determinants of health,” or factors in the community that can either contribute to poor health outcomes or support a healthy community. These data elements are available on our website ssmhealth.com/system and in the County Health Rankings report for St. Louis City and St. Louis County.

Priority #1 Diabetes

Priority #2 Heart and Vascular Care

Priority #3 Access to Care



Diabetes is a leading cause of death in the US and can have a harmful effect on most of the organ systems in the human body. It is a frequent cause of end-stage renal disease, non-traumatic lower-extremity amputation and a leading cause of blindness. Individuals with diabetes are also at increased risk for ischemic heart disease, neuropathy and stroke. The disease disproportionately affects minority populations, in addition to the elderly. Its incidence is likely to increase as minority populations grow and the US population ages.

Diabetes can be treated and managed by healthy eating, regular physical activity and medications to lower blood glucose levels. Patient education and self-care practices also are important aspects of disease management that help people with diabetes stay healthy. By working together, people with diagnosed diabetes, their support network and their health care providers can reduce the occurrence diabetes and related complications.

SSM Health DePaul Hospital – St. Louis’ Comprehensive Diabetes Clinic is designed to provide proper diabetes treatment and education that can help individuals stay healthy. The goal of the Type 2 Diabetes BASICS Program is to show individuals they can learn to live well with diabetes.

Additional facts and figures

- 27.8% of people living with diabetes are undiagnosed ¹
- African Americans are 1.7x as likely to develop diabetes as whites ¹
- Death rates for African Americans with diabetes are 27% higher than Caucasians ¹
- 13.6% of men and 11.2% of women have diabetes ¹
- The direct medical expenditures attributable to diabetes are over \$116 billion ¹
- 30.1% of the St. Louis Medicare population is affected by diabetes, which was greater than the state average of 26.1% ²
- While the prevalence of diabetes is somewhat close to state average, the age-adjusted death rate due to diabetes in St. Louis is 32.8 deaths per 100,000 persons, which is notably higher than the state rate of 20.3 deaths per 100,000 persons ²

Priority
#1



For information about our diabetes education program, visit our website at ssmhealth.com/depaul.

Strategic Implementation Plan Diabetes



Goals

The goals of SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis include:

- Decrease the age-adjusted death rate due to diabetes in St. Louis County from 16.5 deaths per 100,000 persons reported in 2015 to 15 deaths per 100,000 persons by 2018 (HCI)
- Reduce the average hemoglobin A1C level of patients seen in the SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis Comprehensive Diabetes Clinic from 8.41% in 2015 to 7.5% by 2018 (Clinic Reporting)



Action plan

- Increase screening of diabetes in the SSM Health Medical Group St. Louis County Medicare population from 85.1% reported in 2015 to 90% by 2018 (Epic)
- Diabetes screening and management will be done in partnership with the SSM Health Medical Group, in parallel with their goals related to National Committee for Quality Assurance Diabetes recognition. This will be accomplished through outreach with our SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis Community Out-Reach Bus and SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis Diabetes Clinic
- Increase number of North St. Louis County residents treated by SSM Health Weight Loss Institute from 277/year in 2014 to 600/year by 2018. This will be accomplished by increasing awareness within our community about the risk of obesity and its relation to heart disease through our weight loss clinic and marketing
- Increase education to primary care providers in the area related to the new and standard of care in weight loss medicine
- Increase the annual number of patients seen by SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis Comprehensive Diabetes Clinic (the clinic's first day was 4/27/2015) to 900 by 2019. This will be done by hiring one new physician and up to two new nurse practitioners. The clinic will concentrate on patients who are new diabetics or are failing treatment by primary care providers

Community partners and supporting resources

- St. Louis County Health Department
- SSM Health Medical Group
- SSM Health Weight Loss Institute
- Regional Health Commission

Heart and Vascular Disease



Heart disease includes a range of conditions that affect the health of one's heart. There are a number of deficiencies within our community that correlate to poor heart health. Some of these lifestyle behaviors that increase the risk of heart disease include:

- Smoking
- Uncontrolled blood pressure
- High cholesterol levels
- Uncontrolled diabetes
- Stress and depression
- Unhealthy food choices
- Lack of exercise

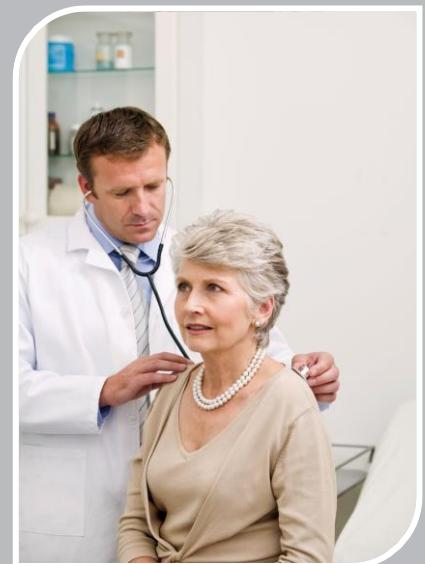
In some cases, minorities and those living under financial distress are often segments of the population who are most affected by factors contributing to heart disease.

SSM Health and SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis offer a wide scope of programs with the goal of creating healthy lifestyle behaviors and reducing the risk of heart disease in our communities.

Additional facts and figures

- 8.8% of the Medicare population in St. Louis County have been diagnosed with atrial fibrillation (irregular heartbeat), which is higher than both state and national averages of 7.8% (state and national average are consistent with each other)
- 44.9% of the Medicare population in St. Louis County have hyperlipidemia
- 15.3% of the Medicare population in St. Louis County have heart failure
- 58.1% of the Medicare population and 31.9% of all adults in St. Louis County have hypertension
- 28.4% of the Medicare population in St. Louis County have ischemic (advanced) heart disease

Priority
#2



For information about heart and vascular care, visit our website at [ssmhealth.com/depaul](https://www.ssmhealth.com/depaul).

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

Strategic Implementation Plan Heart and Vascular Disease



Goals

The goals of SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis include:

- Decrease the age-adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease in St. Louis County from 126.5 deaths per 100,00 persons reported in 2015 to 115 deaths per 100,00 persons by 2018 (HCI)
- Decrease STEMI average door-to-balloon time from 61 minutes reported in 2015 to 55 minutes by 2018 (Epic)
- Reduce the number of STEMI outliers by 10% and achieve zero outliers going forward between 2016 and 2018 (Epic)
- Decrease the 30-day congestive heart failure (CHF) readmission rate from 19.87% reported in 2015 to 13.53% by 2018 (PIR)



Action plan

- Increase collaborative efforts between our cardiologists, STEMI coordinators, emergency department and entity STEMI team
- Implement known best practices that are the gold standard in care coordination by increasing collaboration between cardiology and primary care, as well as new outreach platforms

Community partners and supporting resources

- SSM Health Medical Group
- SSM Health Heart Institute

Access to Care



Priority #3

At its heart, the entire Community Health Needs Assessment process is about improving access to care. The initiative was developed as part of the health care reform movement, in order to hold health care entities accountable for ensuring the communities which they serve are able to access the care they need.

SSM Health realizes that each community has unique barriers to care that in some cases go beyond the supply of physicians available to serve their associated populations. These barriers include, but are not limited to:

- Health literacy or the ability of persons within the community to comprehend the health care services available to them
- Inadequate insurance coverage, affordability of services and transportation issues
- The ability of persons within the community to understand the importance of regular health assessments with medical providers

In addition to the significant investment of primary care and specialty providers within the St. Louis region, SSM Health and the SSM Health Medical Group are continuously developing initiatives to increase the convenience, access, value and quality of our services available to the communities we serve.

Additional facts and figures

- 21.9% of adults in St. Louis do not have insurance, which is higher than both state and national uninsured rates of 18.5% and 20.3%, respectively
- 27.4% of the St. Louis population are reported as living below the poverty level, which is almost double than both state and national rates
- 41.5% of children in St. Louis are reported as living below the poverty level, which is almost double than both state and national rates
- The primary care provider rate in St. Louis County is reported as 120 providers per 100,000 individuals, which was greater than the state rate of 69 providers per 100,000 individuals



For information about our providers and locations, visit our website at ssmhealth.com/depaul.

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

Strategic Implementation Plan

Access to Care



Goals

The goals of SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis include:

- Decrease the number of preventable hospital stays in St. Louis County from 52 cases per 1,000 Medicare enrollees reported in 2015 to 45 cases per 1,000 Medicare enrollees by 2018 (HCI)
- Improve overall Health Behaviors Ranking of St. Louis County from 7 (2015 rank) to 6 by 2018 (HCI)
- Reduce overall readmission rate at SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis from 11.9% (Aug YTD) in 2015 to 9% by 2018 (Readmissions Report)



Action plan

- Implement the SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis Community Out-Reach Bus
- Increase encounters resulting in appointments and show rate from 70% and 29% to 80% and 40% by 2018 through Integrated Health Network collaboration using the Community Resource Coordinator Program
- Combined with the efforts of other SSM Health St. Louis Hospitals and SSM Health Medical Group, increase the primary care physician rate in St. Louis County from of 120 providers per 100,000 persons reported in 2015, to 124 providers per 100,000 persons by 2018 (HCI)

Community partners and supporting resources

- SSM Health Medical Group
- Integrated Health Network
- St. Louis County Health Department

Achieving our Goals, Now and in the Future

SSM Health is committed to improving the health of our communities through collaborative efforts to address unmet needs.



SSM Health

SSM Health DePaul Hospital - St. Louis is pleased to make this source of reliable, current community health and population data available to our community. We invite community organizations, planners, policy makers, educational institutions and residents to use this site as a tool to understand and track community health issues and plan strategies for improvement.

Please visit ssmhealth.com/system for more information.

Explore Data



FIND HEALTH DATA



FIND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA



FIND HEALTH DISPARITIES

Healthy People 2020 Progress Tracker

The Healthy People 2020 progress tracker provides a platform for measuring improvement of population health metrics associated with the US Healthy People 2020 objectives. The health objectives and 2020 goals allow communities to assess their health status through a comprehensive set of key disease indicators and create action plans relative to key priorities.

Indicator	Current and Target	Data	Since Prior Period	Status
Access to Health Services				
Adults with Health Insurance <small>MAP</small>	Current: 78.1 percent Target: 100.0	78.1 100.0 Current Target	↓	TARGET NOT MET
Children with Health Insurance <small>MAP</small>	Current: 93.4 percent Target: 100.0	93.4 100.0 Current Target	↓	TARGET NOT MET
Adolescent Health				
High School Graduation <small>MAP</small>	Current: 62.3 percent Target: 82.4	62.3 82.4 Current Target	↑	TARGET NOT MET

Contact us to learn more at 314-344-6000.