

SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton

1015 Bowles Ave | Fenton, MO 63026



2016-2018

## Community Health Needs Assessment



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## Message to Our Community



SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton delivers exceptional, compassionate care to South St. Louis County. 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 St. Clare Hospital - Fenton conducted a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) by gathering health-related information from Healthy Communities Institute (HCI) specific to St. Louis, Jefferson and Franklin counties. 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:

- Substance Abuse
- Access to Care
- Health Awareness

During this time, SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 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/stclare](http://ssmhealth.com/stclare) to learn more about how we will continue to make a difference in our community.

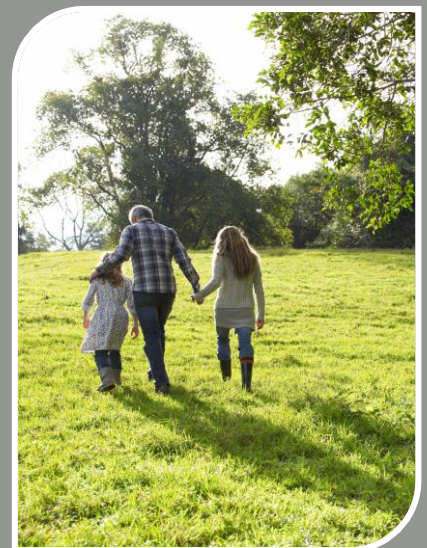
I welcome your thoughts on how we can create a healthier community together.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ellis Hawkins".

Ellis Hawkins

President at SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton



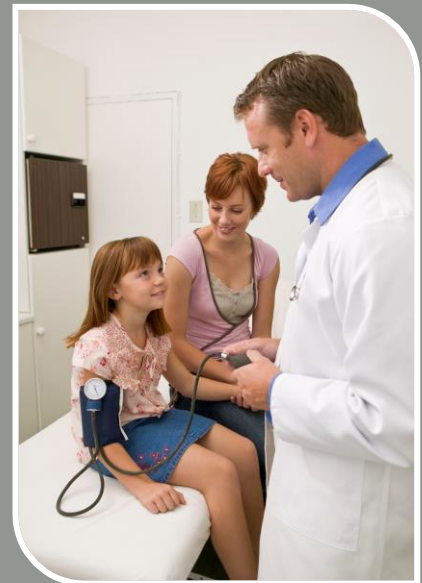
Contact us for more information or to take part in improving the health of our community by calling 636-496-2502 or visit our website at [ssmhealth.com/stclare](http://ssmhealth.com/stclare).



## Background

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

- **Substance Abuse:** Resources include SSM Health St. Clare Hospital – Fenton, SSM Health Medical Group, Comtrema Inc., Magdala Foundation, Committed Caring Faith Communities Inc., My Redeemer Lives Ministry, Family Health Centers, National Council on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse (NCADA) St. Louis Area Inc., Better Family Life Inc., Parishes Associated on Kinloch Team (PAKT), Rockwood Drug Free Coalition, St. Louis County Police and Saint Anthony's Medical Center.
- **Access to care:** Resources include SSM Health St. Clare Hospital – Fenton, Saint Louis Connect Care, SSM Health Medical Group, Missouri Foundation for Health, La Clinica – Latino Community Health Centers, St. Louis Integrated Health Network, Dove Foundation, Volunteers in Medicine, South County Health Center and People's Health Center – West Side.
- **Health Awareness:** Resources include SSM Health St. Clare Hospital – Fenton, SSM Health Medical Group, Family Care Health Centers and St. Louis County Department of Public Health, Missouri Foundation for Health, Independent primary care physicians and Go! St. Louis.

## Goals

### Diabetes

- Reduce the death rate due to drug poisoning in St. Louis County from 12.8 deaths per 100,000 in 2015, to 12.6 deaths per 100,000 by 2018
- Reduce the percentage of driving deaths in St. Louis County associated with alcohol use from 37.3%, as reported in 2015, to 36.3% by 2018
- Reduce the percentage of adults in St. Louis County who drink excessively from 20.1%, as reported in 2015, to 19.1% by 2018

### Heart and Vascular Care

- Reduce the age-adjusted death rate due to heart disease in St. Louis County from 126.5 deaths per 100,000 individuals in 2015 to the state average of 123 deaths per 100,000 individuals by 2018
- Decrease the number of preventable hospital stays from 52 cases per 1,000 Medicare enrollees in 2015 to 45 cases per 1,000 Medicare enrollees by 2018
- Improve overall Health Behaviors Ranking of St. Louis County from 7, as reported in 2015, to 6 by 2018

### Access to Care

- Reduce the age-adjusted death rate due to heart disease in St. Louis County from 126.5 deaths per 100,000 individuals in 2015 to the state average of 123 deaths per 100,000 individuals by 2018
- Decrease the number of preventable hospital stays from 52 cases per 1,000 Medicare enrollees in 2015 to 45 cases per 1,000 Medicare enrollees by 2018
- Improve overall Health Behaviors Ranking of St. Louis County from 7, as reported in 2015, to 6 by 2018

# About SSM Health and SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton



## 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 St. Clare Hospital - Fenton

### Highlight of services

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

SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton has more than 20 medical specialty areas. Highlights of our clinical programs include cardiovascular, gastroenterology, general surgery, neurosurgery, oncology, obstetrics and gynecology, orthopedics, pain management, pulmonology and vascular services.

### Community benefit

In 2014, SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton provided \$18.9 million in unreimbursed care and \$1.2 million in other community benefits for a total of over \$20.1 million.

### Additional affiliations and partnerships

SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton is proud to be part of community projects that work to improve health outcomes in our community. Local partnerships include:

- Fenton Rec Center - Riverchase
- Arnold Rec Center
- Northwest School District
- Kirkwood Parks & Rec

## 2014

### Hospital at a Glance

Admissions: 9,782

Outpatient Visits: 66,187

ER Visits: 38,370

Births: 1,208

Beds: 154

Employees: 925

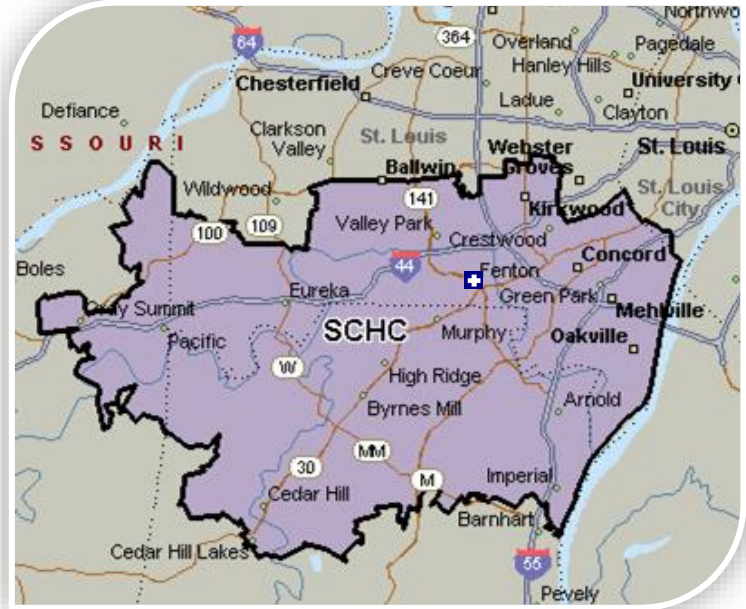
Medical Staff: 930+

Volunteers: 193

# About our Community



SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton defines its community as South St. Louis County. In 2015, this service area had an estimated population of 430,229 people. The following pages of information include demographic and health indicator statistics specific to this community.



SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton

## Our community by the numbers

### Race/Ethnicity



91.4% White/Non-Hispanic  
4.0% African American or Hispanic  
4.6% All Others

### Education Levels

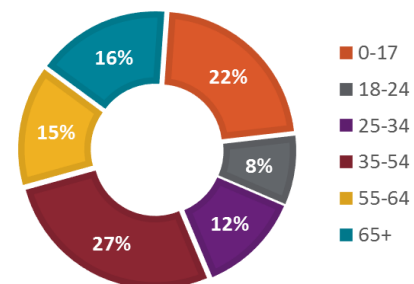


8.7% No High School Degree  
27.7% High School Degree  
29.1% Some College/Associates Degree  
32.4% Bachelor's Degree or Greater

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



## Voice of the community

SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton conducted a focus group that represented the broad interest and diversity of South St. Louis County and surrounding areas. This included representatives from both 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 St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 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.

## Key priorities

### Issues identified and discussed include:

- Substance abuse
- Mental illness
- Access to care
- Health awareness
- Care coordination
- Aging population
- Cardiovascular disease
- Cerebrovascular disease
- Obesity
- Diabetes
- Cancer
- Respiratory disease
- Motor vehicle accidents
- C-sections



### Substance Abuse

Much of the discussion during the focus group held at SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton was dominated by concern for the rise in illicit drug use, particularly heroin and overdose cases within the region.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) ranks drug poisoning (overdose) as the number one cause of injury-related death in the US, with 43,982 deaths occurring in 2013.



### 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 due to clinic density and transportation issues.

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.



### Health Awareness

Health awareness, while hard to quantify, was a key area of need discussed by the focus group and consistently identified as a root cause for many of the health issues listed above.

Ensuring the community has the resources available to maintain a healthy lifestyle, in itself, does not guarantee a healthier community. Members within the community need to be aware of the resources available to them and understand why it is in their best interest to use these resources.



# Substance Abuse



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) ranks drug poisoning (overdose) as the number one cause of injury-related death in the US, with 43,982 deaths occurring in 2013. While much attention has been given to deaths involving opioid analgesics, in recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin. A recent study using data from 28 states reported that the death rate for heroin overdose doubled from 2010 through 2012. <sup>1</sup>

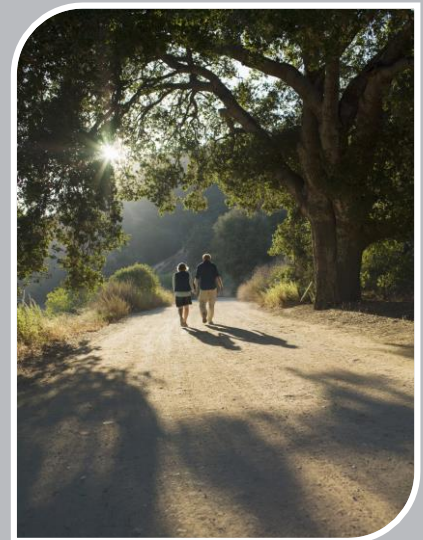
Much of the discussion during the focus group held at SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton was dominated by concern for the rise in illicit drug use, particularly heroin and methamphetamine.

SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton will continue to offer and grow its medical stabilization services. This program offers a unique opportunity to help medically stabilize an individual's opiate and/or alcohol withdrawal symptoms, providing them with the resources to prevent relapse of their addiction. The program also provides outpatient referrals to community resources and partners at discharge to support our patients.

## Additional facts and figures

- From 2000 through 2013, the age-adjusted rate for drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin nearly quadrupled from 0.7 deaths per 100,000 individuals in 2000 to 2.7 deaths per 100,000 individuals in 2013. Most of the increase occurred after 2010 <sup>1</sup>
- The number of drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin was nearly four times higher for men (6,525 deaths) than women (1,732 deaths) in 2013 <sup>1</sup>
- In 2000, non-Hispanic African Americans aged 45-64 had the highest rate for drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin (2 deaths per 100,000 individuals). In 2013, non-Hispanic Caucasians aged 18-44 had the highest rate (7 deaths per 100,000 individuals) <sup>1</sup>
- From 2000 through 2013, the age-adjusted rate for drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin increased for all regions of the country, with the greatest increase seen in the Midwest <sup>1</sup>
- 20.1% of adults in St. Louis County are reported to drink excessively, which is higher than the state average of 17% <sup>2</sup>
- 37.3% of all driving deaths in St. Louis County are alcohol-related, which is higher than the state average of 34.6% <sup>2</sup>
- The death rate due to drug poisoning (reported) in St. Louis County is 12.8 deaths per 100,000 individuals, which is notably higher than the CDC statistics above <sup>2</sup>

Priority  
#1



For information about our medical stabilization program, visit our website at [ssmhealth.com/stclare](http://ssmhealth.com/stclare).

Sources: <sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <sup>2</sup> Healthy Communities Institute

## Access to Care



Priority  
#2

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

While many individuals within our service area have access to a motor vehicle, some do not. Many people in the community rely on public transportation as their main means for travel. The community stakeholders made it known that access to care, specifically from a geographic perspective, continues to be a problem for individuals within their communities.

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 are reported to not have insurance, which was higher than both state and national uninsured rates of 18.5% and 20.3%, respectively <sup>1</sup>
- 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 <sup>1</sup>
- 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 <sup>1</sup>
- The primary care provider rate in St. Louis County is reported as 120 providers per 100,000 individuals, which was greater than state rate of 69 providers per 100,000 individuals
- 7.1% of households in St. Louis County do not have access to a vehicle
- 2.5% of workers in St. Louis County rely on public transportation for their daily commute

Source: Healthy Communities Institute



For information about our providers and locations, visit our website at [ssmhealth.com/stclare](http://ssmhealth.com/stclare).

# Health Awareness



Health awareness is a multifaceted topic that illustrates to the extent to which an individual is aware of what constitutes a healthy lifestyle, the community resources available to increase their knowledge on healthy lifestyle choices and avoid health-risk behaviors that can lead to chronic disease development and/or premature death. Some of these risky behaviors identified in the health data and discussed in the focus group include smoking, excessive drinking, illicit drug use, uncontrolled blood pressure, uncontrolled diabetes, uncontrolled stress and depression, poor nutrition and 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 chronic disease development.

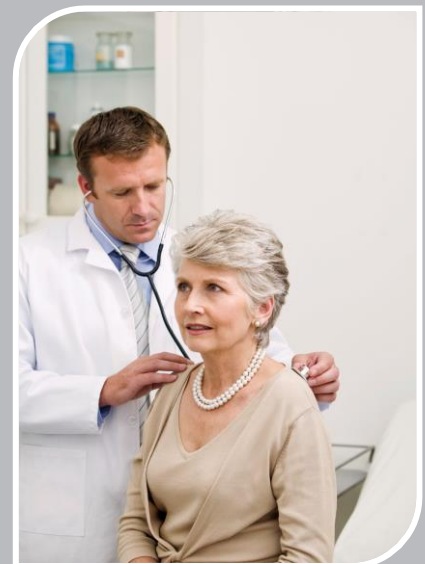
Ensuring the community has the resources available to maintain a healthy lifestyle, in itself, does not guarantee a healthier community. Members within the community need to be aware of the resources available to them and understand why it is in their best interest to utilize the resources. SSM Health and SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton offer a wide scope of programs with the goal of creating healthy lifestyle behaviors and reducing the risk of chronic 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%
- The age-adjusted death rate due to heart disease in St. Louis County is 126.5 deaths per 100,000 individuals, which is higher than both state and national rates of 123 and 105.7 deaths per 100,000 individuals, respectively
- 44.9% of the Medicare population in St. Louis County have been diagnosed with hyperlipidemia
- 15.3% of the Medicare population in St. Louis County have been diagnosed with 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
- 32.6% of adults in St. Louis County are overweight
- 28.2% of adults in St. Louis County are obese
- 23.4% of adults in St. Louis County report having a sedentary lifestyle

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

# Priority #3



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



## 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 St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 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](http://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
<b>Access to Health Services</b>				
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
<b>Adolescent Health</b>				
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 636-496-2502.

SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton

1015 Bowles Ave | Fenton, MO 63026



2016-2018

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## Appendices



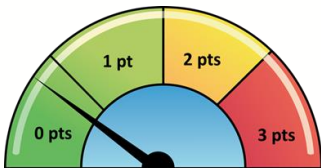
Additional demographic information

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS										
		Selected Area	USA					2015	2020	% Change
2010 Total Population		423,689	308,745,538			Total Male Population		209,758	213,441	1.8%
2015 Total Population		430,229	319,459,991			Total Female Population		220,471	224,342	1.8%
2020 Total Population		437,783	330,689,365			Females, Child Bearing Age (15-44)		78,406	78,950	0.7%
% Change 2015 - 2020		1.8%	3.5%							
Average Household Income		\$78,609	\$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	78,005	18.1%	75,879	17.3%	19.1%	<\$15K	13,073	7.6%	12.7%	
15-17	16,963	3.9%	17,210	3.9%	4.0%	\$15-25K	15,626	9.1%	10.8%	
18-24	35,545	8.3%	37,750	8.6%	9.9%	\$25-50K	40,639	23.7%	23.9%	
25-34	52,621	12.2%	51,473	11.8%	13.3%	\$50-75K	33,681	19.6%	17.8%	
35-54	116,333	27.0%	109,170	24.9%	26.3%	\$75-100K	24,600	14.3%	12.0%	
55-64	61,811	14.4%	65,414	14.9%	12.7%	Over \$100K	43,903	25.6%	22.8%	
65+	68,951	16.0%	80,887	18.5%	14.7%					
<b>Total</b>	<b>430,229</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>437,783</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>171,522</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
EDUCATION LEVEL					RACE/ETHNICITY					
Education Level Distribution					Race/Ethnicity Distribution					
2015 Adult Education Level	Pop Age 25+	% of Total	USA % of Total		Race/Ethnicity	2015 Pop	% of Total	USA % of Total		
Less than High School	8,610	2.9%	5.9%		White Non-Hispanic	393,032	91.4%	61.8%		
Some High School	17,349	5.8%	8.0%		Black Non-Hispanic	7,036	1.6%	12.3%		
High School Degree	82,874	27.7%	28.1%		Hispanic	10,467	2.4%	17.6%		
Some College/Assoc. Degree	93,877	31.3%	29.1%		Asian & Pacific Is. Non-Hispanic	12,307	2.9%	5.3%		
Bachelor's Degree or Greater	97,006	32.4%	28.9%		All Others	7,387	1.7%	3.1%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>299,716</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>430,229</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		

Source: Truven Health Analytics 2015



## Healthy Communities Institute scorecard – St. Louis City

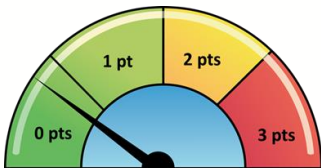


- SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton is pleased to make this source of community health and population data available to our community. We invite community organizations, planners, policy makers, educational institutions and residents to use this site as a tool to understand and track community health 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](http://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)

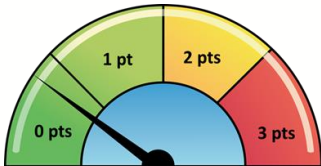


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HCI Score	Indicator	Units	County Value	State Value	National Value	HP2020 Value
2.31	Preterm Births	percent	15.1	11.5	11.4	11.4
2.25	Adults with Current Asthma	percent	11.7	10.1	9.1	
2.25	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes	deaths/100,000 population	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)



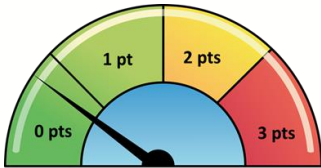
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HCI Score	Indicator	Units	County Value	State Value	National Value	HP2020 Value
1.67	Violent Crime Rate	crimes/100,000 population	1885.3	452		
1.64	Annual Particle Pollution	(blank)	2			
1.64	Diabetic Screening: Medicare Population	percent	83.3	86		
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)

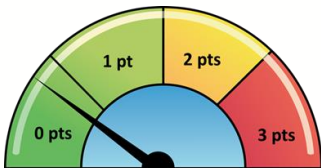


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HCI Score	Indicator	Units	County Value	State Value	National Value	HP2020 Value
0.83	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease	deaths/100,000 population	19.7	26.9	24	
0.75	Access to Exercise Opportunities	percent	98.3	77.5		
0.75	Age-Adjusted 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

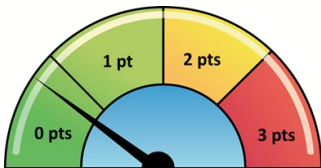


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HCI Score	Indicator	Units	County Value	State Value	National Value	HP2020 Value
2.83	Asthma: Medicare Population	percent	5.4	4.6	4.9	
2.83	Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population	percent	8.8	7.8	7.8	
2.83	Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population	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)



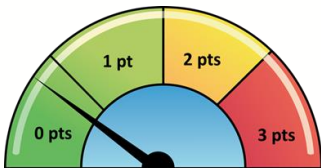
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HCI Score	Indicator	Units	County Value	State Value	National Value	HP2020 Value
1.72	People 65+ Living Alone	percent	28.9	28.3	27	
1.69	Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease	deaths/100,000 population	16	17.9	13.3	
1.69	Babies with Very Low Birth 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)

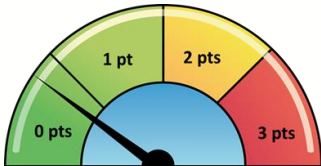


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1.17	Colon Cancer Screening	percent	70.8	66.6		
1.17	High Cholesterol Prevalence: Adults 35+	percent	39.9	42.9		
1.17	Homeownership	percent	65.4	59.5	56.9	
1.17	Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population	percent	28.4	28.2	28.6	
1.17	Pap Test History	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)



- SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 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](http://ssmhealth.com/system)

HCI Score	Indicator	Units	County Value	State Value	National Value	HP2020 Value
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

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SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 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

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

- Substance Abuse: Resources include SSM Health St. Clare Hospital – Fenton, SSM Health Medical Group, Comtrema Inc., Magdala Foundation, Committed Caring Faith Communities Inc., My Redeemer Lives Ministry, Family Health Centers, National Council on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse (NCADA) St. Louis Area Inc., Better Family Life Inc., Parishes Associated on Kinloch Team (PAKT), Rockwood Drug Free Coalition, St. Louis County Police and Saint Anthony’s Medical Center.
- Access to care: Resources include SSM Health St. Clare Hospital – Fenton, Saint Louis Connect Care, SSM Health Medical Group, Missouri Foundation for Health, La Clinica – Latino Community Health Centers, St. Louis Integrated Health Network, Dove Foundation, Volunteers in Medicine, South County Health Center and People’s Health Center – West Side.
- Health Awareness: Resources include SSM Health St. Clare Hospital – Fenton, SSM Health Medical Group, Family Care Health Centers and St. Louis County Department of Public Health, Missouri Foundation for Health, Independent primary care physicians and Go! St. Louis.

## How the data was obtained

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In Sept. 2015, SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton conducted a focus group that represented the broad interest and diversity of South St. Louis County and St. Louis City. This included representatives from both 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 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 St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 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

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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 St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 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

In addition, SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 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](http://ssmhealth.com) and in the County Health Rankings report for St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Jefferson County and Franklin County.

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

SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton sought input from community stakeholders who represent the broad interest and diversity of South St. Louis County and St. Louis City including representatives from 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.

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

SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 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 St. Clare Hospital - Fenton made a conscious effort to reveal and acknowledge these disparities when possible.



## Persons representing the community with whom the hospital consulted

SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 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 St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 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
7/8/2015	Focus Group	Director	Rockwood School District Drug Coalition	Renee Heney
	Focus Group	CEO	Comtrea	Tracey Wiecking
	Focus Group	Superintendent	Northwest School District	Paul Ziegler
	Focus Group	EMS	Fenton Fire Department	Paul Seemayer
	Focus Group	Detective	St. Louis County Police Department	Casey Lambert
	Focus Group	Sr. Living Counselor	Meremec Bluffs	Lauren Scherer
	Focus Group	Director	Mid East Area on Aging	Mary Schaefer
	Focus Group	Director	Jefferson County Health Department	Doug Dodson
	Focus Group	Attorney	Rockwood School District Drug Coalition	Laurie Gunderson
	Focus Group	COO	St Louis Integrated Health Network	Will Franklin
	Focus Group	CHIP Manager	St. Louis County Department of Health	Gena Traver

## Needs the hospital will not address and the reasons

Because SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 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 mental illness, care coordination, cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, obesity, diabetes, respiratory disease and cesarean sections. These needs have not been “prioritized”, as per the community’s perception, they are not the driving force behind the service area’s health issues. Rather, they are sub-components of substance abuse, access to care and health awareness and/or byproducts exacerbated by deficiencies existing within said priorities. It is the community’s and hospital’s belief that addressing these issues head-on will have a positive effect on the identified needs not prioritized. Additionally, these issues were generally ranked considerably lower than the top three priorities.

Additional needs not prioritized include:

- **Cancer:** While the community’s perception of cancer as a priority was relatively low, SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton realizes that cancer is, in fact, an issue and is continuously working to improve oncology care within the region, with assistance from the SSM Health Medical Group and SSM Cancer Care.
- **Motor Vehicle Accidents:** While SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton provides care to those injured in motor vehicle accidents, the Missouri Department of Motor Vehicles, as well as state and local law enforcement agencies, are best equipped to monitor and decrease the likelihood of accidents associated with unsafe driving practices.



## **Other hospital facilities who participated in SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton CHNA process**

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While SSM Health St. Clare Hospital – Fenton conducted its CHNA process independently, the hospital will continue to partner with other SSM Health St. Louis hospitals to address identified needs.

## **How SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton makes its needs assessment widely available to the public**

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SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 2016 CHNA is available online at [ssmhealth.com/system](http://ssmhealth.com/system) and upon request from the hospital facility at 636-496-2502. See section on “Going Forward” for more information.

SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton

1015 Bowles Ave | Fenton, MO 63026



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 St. Louis County as compared to the state average, other counties or Healthy People 2020 national health goals



The SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton CHNA team also considered indicators that relate to problems the Centers for Disease Control 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](http://ssmhealth.com/system) and in the County Health Rankings report in the County Health Rankings report for St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Jefferson County and Franklin County.

*Priority #1 Substance Abuse*

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*Priority #2 Access to Care*

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*Priority #3 Health Awareness*

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# Substance Abuse



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) ranks drug poisoning (overdose) as the number one cause of injury-related death in the US, with 43,982 deaths occurring in 2013. While much attention has been given to deaths involving opioid analgesics, in recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin. A recent study using data from 28 states reported that the death rate for heroin overdose doubled from 2010 through 2012. <sup>1</sup>

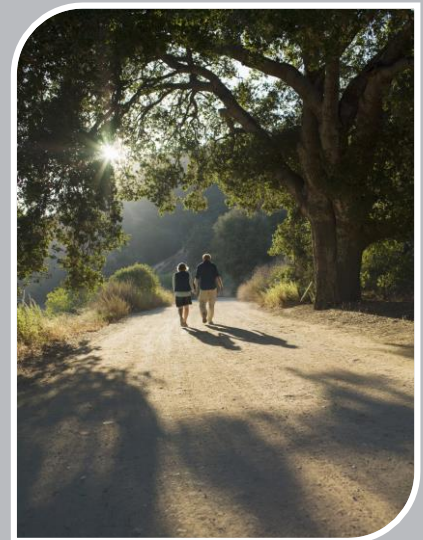
Much of the discussion during the focus group held at SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton was dominated by concern for the rise in illicit drug use, particularly heroin and methamphetamine.

SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton will continue to offer and grow its medical stabilization services. This program offers a unique opportunity to help medically stabilize an individual's opiate and/or alcohol withdrawal symptoms, providing them with the resources to prevent relapse of their addiction. The program also provides outpatient referrals to community resources and partners at discharge to support our patients.

## Additional facts and figures

- From 2000 through 2013, the age-adjusted rate for drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin nearly quadrupled from 0.7 deaths per 100,000 individuals in 2000 to 2.7 deaths per 100,000 individuals in 2013. Most of the increase occurred after 2010 <sup>1</sup>
- The number of drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin was nearly four times higher for men (6,525 deaths) than women (1,732 deaths) in 2013 <sup>1</sup>
- In 2000, non-Hispanic African Americans aged 45-64 had the highest rate for drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin (2 deaths per 100,000 individuals). In 2013, non-Hispanic Caucasians aged 18-44 had the highest rate (7 deaths per 100,000 individuals) <sup>1</sup>
- From 2000 through 2013, the age-adjusted rate for drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin increased for all regions of the country, with the greatest increase seen in the Midwest <sup>1</sup>
- 20.1% of adults in St. Louis County are reported to drink excessively, which is higher than the state average of 17% <sup>2</sup>
- 37.3% of all driving deaths in St. Louis County are alcohol-related, which is higher than the state average of 34.6% <sup>2</sup>
- The death rate due to drug poisoning (reported) in St. Louis County is 12.8 deaths per 100,000 individuals, which is notably higher than the CDC statistics above <sup>2</sup>

Priority  
#1



For information about our medical stabilization program, visit our website at [ssmhealth.com/stclare](http://ssmhealth.com/stclare).

Sources: <sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <sup>2</sup> Healthy Communities Institute

# Strategic Implementation Plan Substance Abuse



## Goals

The goals of SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton include:

- Reduce the death rate due to drug poisoning in St. Louis County from 12.8 deaths per 100,000 in 2015, to 12.6 deaths per 100,000 by 2018 (HCI)
- Achieve SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton medical stabilization goal of discharging 80% of patients that complete the program with a plan for behavioral health/substance abuse treatment (Manual Chart Audit in Epic/Medical Stabilization Log)
- Reduce the percentage of driving deaths in St. Louis County associated with alcohol use from 37.3%, as reported in 2015, to 36.3% by 2018 (HCI)
- Reduce the percentage of adults in St. Louis County who drink excessively from 20.1%, as reported in 2015, to 19.1% by 2018 (HCI)



## Action plan

- SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton will continue to offer and grow its medical stabilization services. This program is a unique opportunity that helps medically stabilize an individual's opiate and/or alcohol withdrawal symptoms providing them with the resources to prevent relapse of their addiction. The program also provides outpatient referrals to community resources and partners at discharge to support our patients.

## Community partners and supporting resources

- SSM Health St. Clare Hospital – Fenton
- Comtrea Inc.
- Magdala Foundation
- Committed Caring Faith Communities Inc.
- My Redeemer Lives Ministry
- Family Health Centers
- National Council on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse (NCADA) St. Louis Area Inc.
- Better Family Life Inc., Parishes Associated on Kinloch Team (PAKT)
- Rockwood Drug Free Coalition
- St. Louis County Police
- Saint Anthony's Medical Center

## Access to Care



Priority  
#2

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

While many individuals within our service area have access to a motor vehicle, some do not. Many people in the community rely on public transportation as their main means for travel. The community stakeholders made it known that access to care, specifically from a geographic perspective, continues to be a problem for individuals within their communities.

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 are reported to not have insurance, which was higher than both state and national uninsured rates of 18.5% and 20.3%, respectively <sup>1</sup>
- 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 <sup>1</sup>
- 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 <sup>1</sup>
- The primary care provider rate in St. Louis County is reported as 120 providers per 100,000 individuals, which was greater than state rate of 69 providers per 100,000 individuals
- 7.1% of households in St. Louis County do not have access to a vehicle
- 2.5% of workers in St. Louis County rely on public transportation for their daily commute

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

For information about our providers and locations, visit our website at [ssmhealth.com/stclare](http://ssmhealth.com/stclare).

# Strategic Implementation Plan

## Access to Care



### Goals

The goals of SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton include:

- Reduce the age-adjusted death rate due to heart disease in St. Louis County from 126.5 deaths per 100,000 individuals in 2015 to the state average of 123 deaths per 100,000 individuals by 2018 (HCI)
- Decrease the number of preventable hospital stays from 52 cases per 1,000 Medicare enrollees in 2015 to 45 cases per 1,000 Medicare enrollees by 2018 (HCI)
- Improve overall Health Behaviors Ranking of St. Louis County from 7, as reported in 2015, to 6 by 2018 (HCI)
- Improve overall readmission rate at SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton from 9.01% (Aug YTD) in 2015 to 8% by 2018 (PIR)
- Improve heart failure readmission rate at SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton from 17.01% (Aug YTD) in 2015 to 13.52% by 2018 (PIR)



### Action plan

- 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 120 providers per 100,000 individuals, as reported in 2015, to 124 providers per 100,000 individuals in 2018 (HCI)
- SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton will continue to actively recruit adult primary care physicians, which will lead to more primary care physicians in the St. Louis South County region. With a higher density of primary care physicians, people will be able to travel shorter distances in order to access primary care
- Implement known best practices that are the gold standard in care coordination, as well as new outreach platforms

### Community partners and supporting resources

- SSM Health Medical Group
- SSM Health Heart Institute
- Saint Louis Connect Care
- Missouri Foundation for Health
- La Clinica - Latino Community Health Centers
- St. Louis Integrated Health Network
- Dove Foundation
- Volunteers in Medicine
- South County Health Center and People's Health Center - West Side.
- Area nursing homes/senior care centers
- Senior care transportation providers
- St. Louis County Department of Health



Health awareness is a multifaceted topic that illustrates to the extent to which an individual is aware of what constitutes a healthy lifestyle, the community resources available to increase their knowledge on healthy lifestyle choices and avoid health-risk behaviors that can lead to chronic disease development and/or premature death. Some of these risky behaviors identified in the health data and discussed in the focus group include smoking, excessive drinking, illicit drug use, uncontrolled blood pressure, uncontrolled diabetes, uncontrolled stress and depression, poor nutrition and 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 chronic disease development.

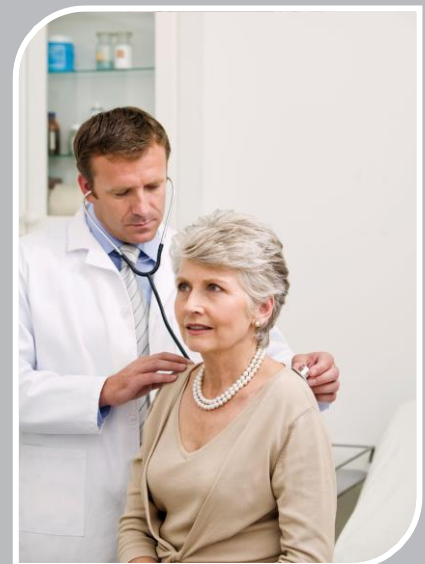
Ensuring the community has the resources available to maintain a healthy lifestyle, in itself, does not guarantee a healthier community. Members within the community need to be aware of the resources available to them and understand why it is in their best interest to utilize the resources. SSM Health and SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton offer a wide scope of programs with the goal of creating healthy lifestyle behaviors and reducing the risk of chronic 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%
- The age-adjusted death rate due to heart disease in St. Louis County is 126.5 deaths per 100,000 individuals, which is higher than both state and national rates of 123 and 105.7 deaths per 100,000 individuals, respectively
- 44.9% of the Medicare population in St. Louis County have been diagnosed with hyperlipidemia
- 15.3% of the Medicare population in St. Louis County have been diagnosed with 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
- 32.6% of adults in St. Louis County are overweight
- 28.2% of adults in St. Louis County are obese
- 23.4% of adults in St. Louis County report having a sedentary lifestyle

Source: Healthy Communities Institute

Priority  
#3



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

# Strategic Implementation Plan

## Health Awareness



### Goals

The goals of SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton include:

- Reduce the age-adjusted death rate due to heart disease in St. Louis County from 126.5 deaths per 100,000 individuals in 2015 to the state average of 123 deaths per 100,000 individuals by 2018 (HCI)
- Decrease the number of preventable hospital stays from 52 cases per 1,000 Medicare enrollees in 2015 to 45 cases per 1,000 Medicare enrollees by 2018 (HCI)
- Improve overall Health Behaviors Ranking of St. Louis County from 7, as reported in 2015, to 6 by 2018 (HCI)
- Improve overall readmission rate at SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton from 9.01% (Aug YTD) in 2015 to 8% by 2018 (PIR)
- Improve heart failure readmission rate at SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton from 17.01% (Aug YTD) in 2015 to 13.52% by 2018 (PIR)



### Action plan

- 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 individuals, as reported in 2015, to 124 providers per 100,000 individuals in 2018 (HCI)
- SSM Health St. Clare Hospital - Fenton will continue to raise awareness about contributing factors to cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease states through communications on its campus; collaborate with community partners to improve community-based education, and screening opportunities; and work with physicians to identify ways to use outpatient diabetic and nutrition consults

### Community partners and supporting resources

- SSM Health Medical Group
- Integrated Health Network
- Missouri Foundation for Health
- Independent primary care physicians
- Go! St. Louis

## 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 St. Clare Hospital - Fenton 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](http://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
<b>Access to Health Services</b>				
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
<b>Adolescent Health</b>				
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 636-496-2502.