



## Community Health Needs Assessment 2012

The St. John's Medical Center 2012 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) meets all IRC Section 501(r) requirements. As required, it includes descriptions of the following information:

- I. The Community
- II. Process and Methods for the Survey
- III. Existing Healthcare Facilities and Resources within the Community
- IV. Community Input
- V. Community Health Needs ([Teton County Community Health Assessment 2011](#))

As allowed by statute, the 2012 St. John's Medical Center Community Health Needs Assessment utilizes data from the Teton County Community Health Assessment 2011 (TCCHA 2011) conducted by Teton County Public Health (TCPH).

It is the intention of St. John's Medical Center to collaborate with TCPH on the community health assessment for future required assessments. Both organizations are required to produce a community health assessment every three years; completing the initial St. John's CHNA for fiscal year 2012 allows the hospital to align timelines and coordinate efforts with TCPH moving forward.

### **I. The Community:**

IRS Section 501(r) requires that the CHNA focus on the communities served by the hospital facility. For purposes of section 501(r), Treasury and the IRS intend to provide that a hospital may take into account all relevant facts and circumstances in defining the community a hospital facility serves. Currently, Treasury and the IRS have requested comments regarding whether future regulations should define the geographic community of a hospital facility as the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or, if the hospital facility is a rural facility not located in a MSA, as the county in which the facility is located.

For the purposes of this report, the community served by St. John's Medical Center has been defined as Teton County, WY for the following reasons:

- St. John's Hospital became a Wyoming Hospital Tax District in the election of November 1975.
- Teton County Hospital District, dba St. John's Medical Center, was created to ensure local healthcare for county residents would be available.
- The Hospital District shares the same geographic boundaries as the county of Teton, WY.
- St. John's Medical Center receives property tax revenues from Teton County, WY residents.
  - In FY 2011 St. John's Medical Center received approximately \$4 million in county property tax revenues – these revenues partially cover the cost of providing uncompensated care to the community.
- St. John's has a public election of Trustees, all of whom must be residents of Teton County, WY.

It should also be noted, that due to its rural location, St. John's Medical Center has a robust secondary service area including neighboring counties in Idaho and Wyoming. Furthermore, due to its prominence as an international tourism destination, St. John's Medical Center regularly provides medical care to patients from around the world who fall ill while visiting Jackson Hole. Nevertheless, St. John's Medical Center's primary community remains Teton County, WY.

## **II. Process and Methods for the Health Survey**

The survey data on community health needs (Section V) for the CHNA was drawn from the Teton County Community Health Assessment 2011 (TCCHA 2011). Hence, the methodology for our assessment is that which was utilized for the Teton County Community Health Assessment 2011.

### **Methodology for Teton County Community Health Assessment 2011:**

This assessment gave an overview of community health in Teton County, Wyoming and data for each of the elements discussed. For the purpose of this assessment, health was considered in the broadest sense. Physical, mental, social, emotional and physiological factors were all taken into account.

There were three primary types of data used in the Teton County Community Health Assessment 2011:

1. Individual data sources: Data for a specific time period on a specific topic and/or for a specific client base. This is the most reliable type of data, provided the agency that is collecting and reporting has sound methodologies. An example is the Center for Disease Control (CDC).
2. Data compiled from more than one source to address a goal: Rankings, national health programs and other community health projects compile data over time, often from multiple sources. This process can be very reliable and offer the additional benefit of context and meaning to raw data. An example is the County Health Ranking.
3. Surveys, which are the opinions of participants. While technically "soft", surveys are critical in order to understand current behavior to change it before disease, death or injury happen. An example is the BRFSS, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

### **Methodology for the determination of the Top Five Positive and Top Five Negative Health Indicators in the Teton County Community Health Assessment 2011:**

The determination of the Top Five Positive Health Indicators and Top Five Negative Health Indicators was heavily influenced by the County Health Rankings Report. These rankings were then compared against all the data collected (including a public survey), adjusted for our small population, and then updated with information so new it was not included in the County Rankings report. Finally, Terri Gregory, the Manager of Teton County Public Health reviewed, modified and approved all items and their ranking.

For further information about the methodology utilized in the collection of data for the TCCHA 2011, please refer to Section V.

### III. Community Input

IRS Section 501(r) requires that a CHNA must take into account input from persons who represent the broad interests of the community served by the hospital facility, including those with special knowledge of or expertise in public health. The Teton County Community Health Assessment 2011, which St. John's Medical Center is utilizing as the Community Health Needs section of this report, comprehensively surveyed the broad interests of the community and particularly emphasized the input of those with special knowledge and expertise in public health. (See Section II and Section V for full information).

In addition, in compiling its CHNA St. John's contracted with Susan Eriksen-Meier of Susan Eriksen-Meier Consulting to assist with the collection of data. Susan Eriksen-Meier is a licensed consultant with the Standards of Excellence Institute and has twenty years of experience with more than 100 local organizations and agencies. In 2011, she served as the primary consultant for three major public health assessments in Teton County, WY.

Ms. Eriksen-Meier interviewed the following community members about initiatives their agency are engaged in which target the Teton County Top Five Negative Health Indicators and the Top Five Positive Health Indicators.

Interviews were conducted in person, by phone or via email with the following people:

1. Deidre Ashley, Executive Director, Jackson Hole Community Counseling Center
2. Stacey Caesar, Prevention Specialist, Teton Youth & Family Services and Curran-Seeley Foundation
3. Representative Keith Gingery, Teton County Attorney, Representative to the Teton County Board of Health
4. Terri Gregory, Manager, Teton County Public Health
5. Maureen Murphy, Event Manager, Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce
6. Anna Thompson, Wyoming Seatbelt Coalition
7. Todd Smith, Jackson Hole Police Chief
8. Jim Whalen, Teton County Sherriff
9. Ed Wigg, Executive Director, Curran Seeley Foundation

In addition, the results of the following reports and assessments were utilized:

1. 2011 County Health Rankings
2. 2011 Teton County Public Health Assessment
3. 2012 Justice and Mental Health Assessment
4. Breast Cancer in Wyoming, Wyoming Department of Health
5. Community Foundation of Jackson Hole, Grants in Action and Nonprofit Directory
6. Teton County Needs: A Social Service Needs Assessment
7. Teton County Prevention Needs Assessment. (2010)
8. Wyoming Cancer Control Plan 2011-2015, Wyoming Comprehensive Cancer Control Consortium
9. Wyoming Colorectal Cancer Screening Program, Wyoming Department of Health
10. WY Mental Health and Substance Abuse Divisions. (2010). 2010 Gaps Analysis Report, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services System. I.D.E.A. Consulting, Nancy M. Callahan, Ph.D

Lastly the following websites served as a resource for data collection:

1. CHI Center: <http://www.tetonwellness.org/chi>
2. Community Foundation of Jackson Hole: [www.cfjacksonhole.org](http://www.cfjacksonhole.org)
3. County Health Rankings: [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org)
4. Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce: [www.jacksonholechamber.com](http://www.jacksonholechamber.com)
5. Jackson Hole Marathon: [www.jacksonholemarathon.com](http://www.jacksonholemarathon.com)
6. St. John’s Medical Center: <http://www.tetonhospital.org/>
7. St. John’s Medical Center Foundation: <http://www.sjmcfoundation.org/>
8. Teton Wellness Institute: <http://www.tetonwellness.org/>
9. Teton County School District #1: <http://www.tcsd.org>
10. Teton County: Multiple Departments: <http://www.tetonwyo.org/>
11. Teton County Systems of Care: <http://www.tetonwyo.org/sofc/topics/human-services-system-of-care-members/201053/>
12. Town of Jackson: <http://www.ci.jackson.wy.us>
13. Teton Youth and Family Service: <http://tetonyouth.org/>
14. Turning Point Pregnancy Center: <http://www.turningpointjh.org/>
15. Vertical Harvest: <http://verticalharvest.org/>
16. Vote Smart: <http://votesmart.org/candidate/key-votes/52765/keith-gingery>
17. Wyoming Seatbelt Coalition: <http://www.wysbc.org/>
18. Wyoming Safety Laws3: <http://www.dmv.org/wy-wyoming/safety-laws.php#Seat-Belts->

**IV. Existing Healthcare Resources and Facilities within the Community:**

IRS Section 501(r) requires a description of the existing healthcare facilities and other resources within the community available to meet the community health needs identified through the Community Health Needs Assessment.

Resource	Health and Economic Assistance Services Provided
Coordination of Services & Community Awareness	<p><u>Community wide:</u>            Teton County Systems of Care            Human Services Planning Council</p> <p><u>Alcohol/Drug:</u>            Teton County Drug Court            AL-ANON &amp; Alcoholics Anonymous</p> <p><u>Mental Health:</u>            Mental Health System of Care            Mental Health Resource Booklet            Suicide Coalition            Integrated Mental Health Project TCSD</p> <p><u>Prenatal Care:</u>            Maternal Child Health/Interagency Coordinating Council            Maternal Child Health Resource Booklet</p> <p><u>General:</u>            Latino Resource Center            Latino Services Network</p>

	<p>Systems of Education  Teton County Childcare Association  Teton County Victim Services</p>
Health and Human Service Providers	<p>Department of Family Services Adult and Child Protective Services  CLIMB Wyoming  Community Entry Services  Community Safety Network  Community Resource Center  Curran Seeley Foundation  DFS Youth and Family Services, Economic Assistance, Childcare,  El Puente Medical Translation Service  Teton County Tobacco Prevention Program and Support  Teton Literacy  Teton Youth and Family Services  Turning Point Crisis Pregnancy Center  Uplift  Western Wyoming Family Planning</p> <p>+ over 100 Integrative Healthcare Providers</p>
Hospitals	<p>St. John’s Medical Center (48-acute care beds, 24/7 emergency room, comprehensive inpatient and outpatient services, physician clinics, wellness programs)</p>
Other Health Centers	<p>Ambulatory Care Surgery Center  Emergent/urgent care centers (2)  St. John’s seasonal clinic at Teton Village  Teton County Public Health  Teton Free Clinic</p>
Physicians	<p>More than 20 primary care providers and more than 50 physicians representing 20 medical specialties (see St. John’s Directory of Services for complete listing).</p>

**V. Community Health Needs (Teton County Community Health Assessment)**