



**Straub Medical Center
Community Health Improvement Plan**

— November 2016 —

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1 Introduction

Straub Medical Center is pleased to share its Community Health Improvement Plan, which follows the development of the March 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment. In accordance with requirements in the Affordable Care Act and IRS 990 Schedule H requirements, this Plan was approved by the Board of Directors for Straub Medical Center on September 8, 2016.

2 Community Served by Straub Medical Center

Straub Medical Center serves the health needs of residents across the state of Hawai'i.

In 2013, Hawai'i had a population of 1,404,054. Hawai'i's population is slightly older than the rest of the country, with a median age of 38.1 (compared to 37.5 for the U.S.). Children under 18 make up only 22.0% of the state's population (compared to 23.3% in the U.S.) and adults over 65 made up 15.7% of the population (compared to 14.2% in the U.S.).¹ As measured by the decennial Census, the population density in the state is much higher than the U.S. overall.²

The largest single race group in Hawai'i is Asian; the majority of which identifies as Filipino or Japanese. Hawai'i also has much larger Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and multiracial populations than the rest of the country, where nearly one in four residents identifies as two or more races. A closer examination of the multiracial population, in addition to the single-race populations, shows that 25.7% of the population identified as any part Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 55.8% as any part Asian, and 42.5% as any part White. The proportion of residents identifying as White only, Black/African American only, Hispanic/Latino, and Other is much smaller than the U.S. overall.¹

The overall income in Hawai'i is relatively high. Median household income for the state in 2009-2013 was \$67,402; the national value was substantially lower at \$53,046. Hawai'i also has a smaller population living in poverty compared to the U.S., at 11.2 vs. 15.4%. Certain race/ethnic groups are more affected by poverty: the Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander population had the highest poverty rates. It is important to note, however, that federal definitions of poverty are not geographically adjusted, so the data may not adequately reflect the proportion of Hawai'i residents who struggle to provide for themselves due to the high cost of living in the state.³

Hawai'i is well educated compared to the rest of the nation, whether measured by the proportion of residents ages 25 and over with at least a high school degree or by those with at least a bachelor's degree.³

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), a federal agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has designated the majority of the State of Hawai'i as being a Health Professional Shortage Area. Such designations indicate that many Hawai'i residents encounter provider shortages and/or economic, cultural, and linguistic barriers when trying to access primary, mental health, or oral health care services.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013 Estimates

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

³ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2013 Estimates

3 Community Benefit Planning Process

3.1 Development of the Community Health Needs Assessment

Fifteen Hawai'i hospitals across the state, including Straub, jointly conducted a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) to fulfill requirements mandated by the Affordable Care Act, in accordance with final IRS rules issued on December 31, 2014. The Healthcare Association of Hawai'i led this collaboration to conduct state- and county-wide assessments. Straub adopted the statewide CHNA report which was developed through the collaborative CHNA process.

3.2 Areas of Need

The CHNA looked at health broadly and considered a wide array of health and quality of life data. These four topic areas were identified as being the highest areas of need for the state of Hawai'i:

- Access to Health Services
- Diabetes
- Mental Health & Mental Disorders
- Substance Abuse

3.3 Priorities

In January 2016, Straub's Community Benefit team met to prioritize the significant community health needs for the state of Hawai'i, considering several criteria:

- Alignment with CHNA
- Opportunity for partnership
- Availability of existing resources or programs
- Opportunities to address disparities or race/ethnic sub-groups
- Community input from stakeholder interviews

A Prioritization Matrix methodology was used to select the priority topic areas to be addressed in the hospital's Community Health Improvement Strategy. For each of the prioritization criteria listed above, the top four topic areas were scored using a scale of 1-3, and scores were totaled to establish ranks for each of the five topic areas. These ranking results were tabulated across the Community Benefit Team participants to establish the top two Straub priorities.

After reviewing the scoring and ranking, the top two topic areas selected as priorities were:

- Access to Health Services
- Diabetes

3.4 CHNA Areas of Need not Addressed

The following areas of need identified from the CHNA will not be addressed in this Community Health Improvement Plan.

Children’s Health	Older Adults & Aging
Immunizations & Infectious Diseases	Oral Health
Disabilities	Prevention & Safety
Environmental & Occupational Health	Respiratory Diseases
Family Planning	Teen & Adolescent Health
Heart Disease & Stroke	Substance Abuse
Mental Health & Mental Disorders	Women’s Health

These needs were not selected because they are beyond Straub Medical Center’s current community benefit resources and/or areas of expertise.

It is expected that the priority areas that were selected will include activities that have impact on multiple topic areas where there is a need for services.

4 Community Health Improvement Strategy

Priority Area 1: Access to Health Services

Strategy 1.1: Provide access to specialty health care in medically underserved communities

Activities	Hospital Resources	Partners
Visiting Physicians: Send Straub physicians to medically underserved areas on Maui, Kaua'i and Hawai'i Island to provide services for specialties not otherwise easily accessible on these islands.	Fund and administer program Provide Straub physicians	Wilcox Medical Clinic Pacific Cancer Institute, Maui

Strategy 1.2: Support development of Hawai'i's health care workforce

Activities	Hospital Resources	Partners
Medical Residencies: Provide medical residencies at Straub Medical Center.	Fund program Provide training and medical expertise	University of Hawai'i, John A. Burns School of Medicine
Physician Recruitment: Recruit physicians to Hawai'i for specialties where Hawai'i experiences a documented shortage.	Provide recruiting staff Fund recruitment activities	

Strategy 1.3: Subsidize health services for vulnerable populations

Activities	Hospital Resources	Partners

Medical Respite: Contract for Medical Respite services upon discharge for homeless patients who require stepped-down care and housing.	Provide funding for services	Mental Health Kokua
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Priority Area 2: Diabetes

Strategy 2.1: Prevent diabetes by reducing obesity and developing healthy lifestyles

Activities	Hospital Resources	Partners
NEW Keiki: Provide this validated, family-based intensive lifestyle intervention for high BMI youth ages 7-18 at locations on O‘ahu, in partnership with the YMCA and HPH hospitals. Focus on enrollment from high need geographies and populations with health disparities.	Contribute program funding	YMCA of Honolulu Kapi‘olani Medical Center for Women & Children Wilcox Medical Center Pali Momi Medical Center

Strategy 2.2: Improve diabetes self-management

Activities	Hospital Resources	Partners
Diabetes Self-Management Education: Provide Straub’s American Diabetes Association approved, evidence-based 8-week Diabetes Self-Management Education program at community locations throughout O‘ahu, targeting under-served and high socio-economic need diabetic patients.	Contribute program funding Provide program staff Provide program administration	Pali Momi Medical Center