Community Health Needs Assessment

Data Summary
Community Health Needs Assessment Survey

- In person surveys
  - CASPER
- 354 surveys completed for Johnson County
  - 181 surveys completed for Shawnee Mission Health
- Randomly selected households
- Representative within 10% of the population
Demographics
Total Population: 544,179

2014 est: 560,025

US Census Bureau, 2010; American Community Survey, 2010-2014
### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 years</td>
<td>39,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 14 years</td>
<td>80,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 24 years</td>
<td>62,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
<td>79,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>78,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
<td>81,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years</td>
<td>63,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 74 years</td>
<td>31,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 to 84 years</td>
<td>18,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 years and over</td>
<td>9,332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010
Median Age: 37
Population Change 2000 - 2010

21%

451,087 – 544,179
Gender

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

CHA Survey
55% Female
45% Male
Marital Status

1. Married (68%)

2. Never married/single (11%)

3. Divorced (10%)

4. Widowed (8%), 5. Unmarried partner (3%)

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Race

- White - 86% (91%)
- Black or African American - 4% (3%)
- Asian - 4% (2%)
- Some Other Race - 3% (3%)
  - Including American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and “Other”
- Two or More Races - 3% (1%)

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 (Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015)
Percent Population Change (2000-2010) by Race

- White
- American Indian / Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander
- Other Race
- Multiple Race

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010
Ethnicity

Not Hispanic or Latino
505,230
93%

Hispanic
38,949
7%

Mexican
29,026

Puerto Rican
1,369

Cuban
690

Other Hispanic or Latino*
7,864

*This category is comprised of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

*CHA Survey – 9% Hispanic

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010
Population Increase 2000-2010

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010
Puente Marketing and Advertising, 2015
46% Of Johnson County’s Hispanic population are considered an H1 or H2
Of Johnson County’s Hispanic population are considered an H3, H4, or H5
## Language spoken at home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(94%) (2%) (4%)

American Community Survey, 2010-2014 (Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015)
Linguistic isolation

This is the percentage of the population aged 5 and older who live in a home in which no person 14 years old and over speaks only English, or in which no person 14 years old and over speak a non-English language and speak English "very well."

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Limited English Proficiency

This is the percentage of the population aged 5 and older who speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than "very well." This indicator is relevant because an inability to speak English well creates barriers to healthcare access, provider communications, and health literacy/education.

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Education, Income, and Employment
Education

*American Community Survey, 2010-2014  ^Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
On-Time Graduation

- Johnson County, KS (90.8%)
- Kansas (84.7%)
- United States (82.2%)

8% of Johnson County residents are Veterans
Employment

1. Full-time (45%)
2. Self-employed (25%)
3. Part-time (11%)
4. Unemployed (3%)

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Employment

1. Full-time (45%)
2. Self-employed (25%)
3. Part-time (11%)
4. Unemployed (3%)
Median Household Income

$74,717

Johnson County

$51,939

United States

American Community Survey, 2010-2014
Household Income

*ACS, ^CHA Survey

*American Community Survey, 2010-2014

^Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Per Capita Income

- **Johnson County, KS (38,827)**
- **Kansas (26,928)**
- **United States (28,154)**

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Per Capita Income, by Ethnicity

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Children Below 100% Federal Poverty Line

- Johnson County, KS (8.6%)
- Kansas (18.7%)
- United States (21.6%)

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Children Below 200% Federal Poverty Line

- Johnson County, KS (21.2%)
- Kansas (42.1%)
- United States 43.8%

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Population Below 100% Federal Poverty Line

- Johnson County, KS (6.6%)
- Kansas (13.8%)
- United States (15.4%)

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Homelessness

Seven of Ten
Households Experiencing Homelessness in Johnson County Contain Children

**Status Among Homeless Adults**

- **6 of 10** Survivors of trauma or abuse
- **2.5 of 10** Serious Mental illness
- **.25 of 10** Substance Abuse Disorder

**15** Median age of persons experiencing homelessness in Johnson County

United Community Services, Point in Time Counts, 2011-2015
Health Status
General Health

- Excellent: 20%
- Very Good: 40%
- Good: 30%
- Fair: 9%
- Poor: 2%

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Percent Adults with Poor or Fair Health (Age-Adjusted)

Johnson County, KS (8.2%)
Kansas (12.7%)
United States (15.7%)

Morbidity and Mortality
Leading causes of death

1. Cancer
2. Heart Disease
3. Atherosclerosis
4. Stroke
5. Chronic lower respiratory disease

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015

Overweight/Obese*: 12 in 20
High Blood Pressure: 7 in 20
High Cholesterol: 6 in 20
Pre-Diabetes: 2 in 20
Heart Disease: 2 in 20
Diabetes*: 1 in 20

*Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
Percent of Adults Overweight (BMI 25.0 – 29.9)

- Johnson County, KS (35.7%)
- Kansas (35.3%)
- United States (35.8%)

Percent of Adults Obese (BMI >30)

- Johnson County, KS (23%)
- Kansas (30.1%)
- United States (27.1%)

Disability
8% Are living with a disability

Johnson County has one of the largest deaf communities in the country

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Immunizations
Kindergartener Immunizations

Healthy People 2020

Percent Immunized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTaP5</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio4</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMR2</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Var2</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HepB3</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kansas Kindergarten Immunization Assessment Survey, 2014-15
Exemptions

Kansas Kindergarten Immunization Assessment Survey, 2014-15, unpublished data
Percent Population Age 65 with Pneumonia Vaccination (Age-Adjusted)

- Johnson County, KS (75.7%)
- Kansas (68.8%)
- United States (67.5%)

1 in 2

Adults were immunized against influenza

Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013
Mental Health
**Mental Health**

Little interest or pleasure in doing things

11 in 40 people said that in the last month, they have felt little interest or pleasure in doing things at least occasionally.

Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless

10 in 40 people said that in the last month, they have felt down, depressed, or hopeless at least occasionally.

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Mental Health

Little interest or pleasure in doing things

Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless

23% saw a mental health provider about these feelings

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Suicide, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)

- Johnson County, KS (13.8)
- Kansas (14.7)
- United States (12.3)

County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013
Emotional Wellness

7 in 50
Always/Usually worried about paying bills

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Emotional Wellness

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015

- **7 in 50** Always/Usually worried about paying bills
- **9 in 50** Sometimes worried about paying bills
Emotional Wellness

6 in 50

Very worried about paying medical bills

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Emotional Wellness

6 in 50
Very worried about paying medical bills

8 in 50
Moderately worried about paying medical bills

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Lack of Social or Emotional Support

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support all or most of the time. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional support is critical for navigating the challenges of daily life as well as for good mental health. Social and emotional support is also linked to educational achievement and economic stability.

What people are saying about the adequacy and accessibility mental health services...

“Difficult to access,...to schedule,...to get attention during [the] crisis of new and established patients”

“Focus is on crisis care, need to rebuild the preventive community support”

“Limited & stigmatized”

Johnson County Key Informant Interviews, 2016
Health Behaviors
Substance Abuse
12% Smoke cigarettes some days or every day

3% Smoke e-cigarettes some days or every day

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
18% of adults drink excessively (defined as more than two drinks per day on average for men and one drink per day on average for women).

Healthy Eating
Number of Days with 5+ Servings of Fruit and Vegetables

- 20% 0 days
- 26% 7 days

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Reducing Salt  46%  
Reducing Sugar  57%

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Barriers to eating healthy

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Fast Food Restaurants, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)

- Johnson County, KS (83.6)
- Kansas (72.3)
- United States (72.7)

County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013
Fast Food Restaurants, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)

- Johnson County, KS (83.6)
- Kansas (72.3)
- United States (72.7)

Grocery Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)

- Johnson County, KS (13.6)
- Kansas (17.4)
- United States (21.2)
What are the barriers to accessing, preparing and consuming healthy foods?

“Many of my clients say that fresh veggies and fruits are too expensive when on SNAP program benefits”

“Lack of motivation, busy schedules, ease of convenience foods and drive thru”

“Lack of knowledge – more healthy cooking classes would be helpful”

Johnson County Key Informant Interviews, 2016
In the last 7 days, how many days exercised

19% 0 days

21% 7 days
Barriers to exercising

1. Not motivated to exercise (47%)
2. No time to exercise (19%)
3. Exercising costs too much money (18%)

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Neighborhood Walkability

- There are roads, sidewalks, paths or trails where I can walk or bike: 85%
- It is easy to walk to parks and playgrounds: 72%
- Places I go often are within easy walking distance: 55%
- It is easy to walk to a transit stop: 22%
- There is so much traffic along nearby streets that it makes it difficult to walk: 20%
- The amount of crime makes it unsafe to go on walks: 5%

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Recreation and Fitness Facilities, Per 100,000 Population

- Johnson County, KS (16.4)
- Kansas (8.2)
- United States (9.7)

County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013
What can be done to encourage physical fitness?

“Create easier access to public transit - increases walking to/from points of access”

“What bike lanes to encourage work commutes”

“Free or nearly free fitness events (most 5K's are more than $40/pp.”

Johnson County Key Informant Interviews, 2016
Healthcare Access
Insurance

Private Insurance – 84%
Public Insurance – 19%

American Community Survey, 2010-2014
Uninsured Population

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Where do you go for healthcare when ill?

1. Doctor’s Office (72%)
2. Urgent Care (13%)
3. Pharmacy Clinic (5%)
4. Free/Low Cost Clinic (5%)

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Where do you go for preventative healthcare?

1. Doctor’s Office (90%)
2. Free/Low Cost Clinic (5%)

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
1 in 10 people said they had a problem getting healthcare for themselves or a family member in the last 12 months

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
People had problems accessing care at...

1. General Practitioner (34%)
2. Dentist (32%)
3. Mental Health Provider (19%)

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Reasons people delayed care

- It wasn't a priority: 28%
- Couldn't get an appointment soon enough: 13%
- They weren't open: 8%
- Didn't know where to go: 4%
- No transportation: 3%
- No translator: 1%

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Financial issues in obtaining care

- **No Health Insurance**
  - Yes: 9%
  - No: 91%

- **Health Insurance Not Accepted**
  - Yes: 10%
  - No: 90%

- **Not Enough Insurance**
  - Yes: 13%
  - No: 87%

- **Cost Was Too High**
  - Yes: 15%
  - No: 85%

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
People couldn’t afford...

- Dental Care: 12%
- Eyeglasses: 10%
- Prescription Medications: 8%
- Routine Healthcare: 8%
- Specialist: 7%
- Follow-up Care: 6%
- Hearing Aids: 2%

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Percent Adults with Poor Dental Health

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 and older who self-report that six or more of their permanent teeth have been removed due to tooth decay, gum disease, or infection.
Emergency room usage

11 in 50

Visited the ER 1+ times in the past 12 months

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Emergency room usage

5 in 50

Visited the ER 2+ times in the past 12 months

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Reasons for ER usage

Problem was too serious for the doctor’s office
- Yes: 61%
- No: 39%

Doctor’s office wasn’t open
- Yes: 46%
- No: 54%

Arrived by ambulance or other emergency vehicle
- Yes: 22%
- No: 78%

Receive majority of care at the ER
- Yes: 14%
- No: 86%

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
56% Take prescription medications

30% Occasionally forget to take their meds

6% Stop taking their meds when they feel better

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
What people are saying about the adequacy and accessibility of primary health care services...

“Seems accessible, but only if you have nice insurance”

“Plenty of providers, our population has challenges traveling to appointments”

Johnson County Key Informant Interviews, 2016
Social Economic Factors
1 in 4 Are eligible for free/reduced price lunch

National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2013-14
Free or Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility

- Johnson County, KS (25.5%)
- Kansas (50.1%)
- United States (52.4%)

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch, NCES CCD 2013-14

National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2013-14
Percent Households Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Benefits

- Johnson County, KS (4%)
- Kansas (9.4%)
- United States (12.4%)

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Disparity Index

Disparity Index Score (0 = No Disparity; 1 - 40 = Some Disparity; Over 40 = High Disparity)

- Johnson County, KS
- Kansas
- United States

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
This indicator reports the number of SNAP-authorized food stores as a rate per 100,000 population. SNAP-authorized stores include grocery stores as well as supercenters, specialty food stores, and convenience stores that are authorized to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits.
WIC-Authorized Retailers, Rate per 100,000 Population

This indicator reports the number of food stores and other retail establishments per 100,000 population that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits and that carry designated WIC foods and food categories. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of food security and healthy food access for women and children in poverty as well as environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

2 in 50 people said that they didn’t have enough food

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
12% Experienced food insecurity in the past year

Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food

Feeding America, 2013
Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Assistance eligibility is determined based on household income of the food insecure households relative to the maximum income-to-poverty ratio for assistance programs (SNAP, WIC, school meals, CSFP and TEFAP).

Feeding America, 2013
Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Household Income

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
What people are saying about the affordability of living...

“Most lower SES groups find it unaffordable”

“Moderately affordable with low income housing less available”

“Not very affordable for a young couple with a family. Daycare is expensive”
1 in 25 Households do not have a motor vehicle

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Households without a Motor Vehicle

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
Workers Traveling to Work Using Public Transit

- Johnson County, KS (0.41%)
- Kansas (0.47%)
- United States (5.01%)

American Community Survey, 2009-2013
What People Think
Most Important Factors for a “Healthy Community”

1. Good Schools (53%)
2. Low Crime/Safe Neighborhoods (48%)
3. Good Place to Raise Children (47%)
4. Good Jobs that Pay Livable Wages (19%)

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
“Quality of living and good educational opportunities”

“Availability of services”

“Extensive trail system”

“Parks and green space”

Greatest Strengths of Johnson County

Johnson County Key Informant Interviews, 2016
Services that Need the Most Improvement

1. Transportation Options (34%)
2. Mental Health Services (29%)
3. More Affordable Health Services (27%)
4. Positive Teen Activities (23%)

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Services that Need the Most Improvement

- Transportation options: 34%
- Mental health services/counseling/support groups: 29%
- More affordable health services: 27%
- Positive teen activities: 23%
- Elder care options: 19%
- Services for disabled people: 18%
- Higher paying employment: 17%
- Better/more recreational facilities: 15%
- Better/more healthy food choices: 15%
- More affordable/better housing: 14%
- Child care options: 14%
- Availability of employment: 8%
- Better educational opportunities: 7%
- Animal control: 7%
- Access to assistance for food: 6%
- Support to help me manage my health conditions: 4%
- Transgender services: 4%
- Culturally appropriate health services: 3%

Community Health Assessment Survey, 2015
Greatest Needs of Johnson County

“Housing and a fare wage for low income people”

“More extensive public transportation”

“Greater focus on the community’s poverty population”

Johnson County Key Informant Interviews, 2016
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