

Texas, Hurricane Harvey

Form **990**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax

Under section 501(c), 527, or 4947(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code (except private foundations)

- ▶ Do not enter social security numbers on this form as it may be made public.
▶ Information about Form 990 and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form990.

OMB No. 1545-0047

2016
Open to Public
Inspection

A For the 2016 calendar year, or tax year beginning and ending

B Check if applicable: <input type="checkbox"/> Address change <input type="checkbox"/> Name change <input type="checkbox"/> Initial return <input type="checkbox"/> Final return/terminated <input type="checkbox"/> Amended return <input type="checkbox"/> Application pending	C Name of organization St. David's Foundation		D Employer identification number 74-1356589
	Doing business as		E Telephone number 512-879-6600
	Number and street (or P.O. box if mail is not delivered to street address)	Room/suite	
	1303 San Antonio St. 500		
	City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code Austin, TX 78701		G Gross receipts \$ 118,354,871.
F Name and address of principal officer: Earl Maxwell 1303 San Antonio St., Suite 500, Austin, TX		H(a) Is this a group return for subordinates? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No H(b) Are all subordinates included? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If "No," attach a list. (see instructions) H(c) Group exemption number ▶	
I Tax-exempt status: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 501(c)(3) <input type="checkbox"/> 501(c) () (insert no.) <input type="checkbox"/> 4947(a)(1) or <input type="checkbox"/> 527 J Website: ▶ www.stdavidfoundation.org K Form of organization: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Other ▶ L Year of formation: 1924 M State of legal domicile: TX			

Part I Summary

Activities & Governance	1 Briefly describe the organization's mission or most significant activities: To improve health and healthcare for all Central Texans.		
	2 Check this box <input type="checkbox"/> if the organization discontinued its operations or disposed of more than 25% of its net assets.		
	3 Number of voting members of the governing body (Part VI, line 1a)	3	19
	4 Number of independent voting members of the governing body (Part VI, line 1b)	4	18
	5 Total number of individuals employed in calendar year 2016 (Part V, line 2a)	5	90
	6 Total number of volunteers (estimate if necessary)	6	65
	7a Total unrelated business revenue from Part VIII, column (C), line 12	7a	0.
b Net unrelated business taxable income from Form 990-T, line 34	7b	-423,654.	
Revenue	8 Contributions and grants (Part VIII, line 1h)	Prior Year 119,779.	Current Year 133,020.
	9 Program service revenue (Part VIII, line 2g)	115,854,861.	117,868,782.
	10 Investment income (Part VIII, column (A), lines 3, 4, and 7d)	284,442.	351,315.
	11 Other revenue (Part VIII, column (A), lines 5, 6d, 8c, 9c, 10c, and 11e)	3,323.	1,754.
	12 Total revenue - add lines 8 through 11 (must equal Part VIII, column (A), line 12)	116,262,405.	118,354,871.
Expenses	13 Grants and similar amounts paid (Part IX, column (A), lines 1-3)	50,061,529.	51,213,260.
	14 Benefits paid to or for members (Part IX, column (A), line 4)	0.	0.
	15 Salaries, other compensation, employee benefits (Part IX, column (A), lines 5-10)	6,905,617.	8,641,429.
	16a Professional fundraising fees (Part IX, column (A), line 11e)	0.	0.
	b Total fundraising expenses (Part IX, column (D), line 25) ▶ 0.		
	17 Other expenses (Part IX, column (A), lines 11a-11d, 11f-24e)	5,016,870.	6,875,841.
	18 Total expenses. Add lines 13-17 (must equal Part IX, column (A), line 25)	61,984,016.	66,730,530.
19 Revenue less expenses. Subtract line 18 from line 12	54,278,389.	51,624,341.	
Net Assets or Fund Balances	20 Total assets (Part X, line 16)	Beginning of Current Year 777,786,499.	End of Year 862,537,751.
	21 Total liabilities (Part X, line 26)	37,537,068.	40,357,128.
	22 Net assets or fund balances. Subtract line 21 from line 20	740,249,431.	822,180,623.

Part II Signature Block

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than officer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Sign Here	Signature of officer		Date	
	Amy Vaughan, CFO Type or print name and title			
Paid Preparer Use Only	Print/Type preparer's name Paula Wendling	Preparer's signature <i>Paula Wendling</i>	Date 1/31/18	Check if self-employed <input type="checkbox"/> PTIN P00536805
	Firm's name ▶ Flieller, Kruger & Skelton, PLLC	Firm's EIN ▶ 74-2939657		
	Firm's address ▶ 221 West Sixth Street, Suite 1200 Austin, TX 78701		Phone no. (512) 479-6000	

May the IRS discuss this return with the preparer shown above? (see instructions) ☒ Yes ☐ No

Part III Statement of Program Service AccomplishmentsCheck if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part III ☐**1** Briefly describe the organization's mission:To improve health and healthcare for all Central Texans.**2** Did the organization undertake any significant program services during the year which were not listed on the prior Form 990 or 990-EZ? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes," describe these new services on Schedule O.

3 Did the organization cease conducting, or make significant changes in how it conducts, any program services? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes," describe these changes on Schedule O.

4 Describe the organization's program service accomplishments for each of its three largest program services, as measured by expenses. Section 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) organizations are required to report the amount of grants and allocations to others, the total expenses, and revenue, if any, for each program service reported.**4a** (Code:) (Expenses \$ 53,665,466. including grants of \$ 51,213,260.) (Revenue \$)The reporting organization provides grants and corresponding program services to community organizations and indigent adults with the purpose of improving access to health care in Central Texas.**4b** (Code:) (Expenses \$ 7,022,953. including grants of \$) (Revenue \$)The reporting organization provides free dental care for low income children through Title 1 schools and for indigent adults in Central Texas who have no other access to services. This service is provided with fully equipped mobile dental clinics that are taken to the schools and safety-net agencies where the adults are located. Each clinic is staffed with full time dentists and support personnel.**4c** (Code:) (Expenses \$ including grants of \$) (Revenue \$ 117,868,531.)The reporting organization controls hospitals dedicated to serving Central Texas under the community benefit standard and The Affordable Care Act. St. David's Healthcare Partnership includes hospitals, free-standing emergency rooms, ambulatory care centers, and urgent care centers.**4d** Other program services (Describe in Schedule O.)

(Expenses \$ including grants of \$) (Revenue \$)

4e Total program service expenses 60,688,419.

Part IV Checklist of Required Schedules

	Yes	No
1 Is the organization described in section 501(c)(3) or 4947(a)(1) (other than a private foundation)? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule A</i>	1 X	
2 Is the organization required to complete <i>Schedule B, Schedule of Contributors</i> ?	2 X	
3 Did the organization engage in direct or indirect political campaign activities on behalf of or in opposition to candidates for public office? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule C, Part I</i>	3	X
4 Section 501(c)(3) organizations. Did the organization engage in lobbying activities, or have a section 501(h) election in effect during the tax year? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule C, Part II</i>	4 X	
5 Is the organization a section 501(c)(4), 501(c)(5), or 501(c)(6) organization that receives membership dues, assessments, or similar amounts as defined in Revenue Procedure 98-19? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule C, Part III</i>	5	X
6 Did the organization maintain any donor advised funds or any similar funds or accounts for which donors have the right to provide advice on the distribution or investment of amounts in such funds or accounts? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part I</i>	6	X
7 Did the organization receive or hold a conservation easement, including easements to preserve open space, the environment, historic land areas, or historic structures? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part II</i>	7	X
8 Did the organization maintain collections of works of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part III</i>	8	X
9 Did the organization report an amount in Part X, line 21, for escrow or custodial account liability, serve as a custodian for amounts not listed in Part X; or provide credit counseling, debt management, credit repair, or debt negotiation services? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part IV</i>	9	X
10 Did the organization, directly or through a related organization, hold assets in temporarily restricted endowments, permanent endowments, or quasi-endowments? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part V</i>	10 X	
11 If the organization's answer to any of the following questions is "Yes," then complete Schedule D, Parts VI, VII, VIII, IX, or X as applicable.		
a Did the organization report an amount for land, buildings, and equipment in Part X, line 10? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part VI</i>	11a X	
b Did the organization report an amount for investments - other securities in Part X, line 12 that is 5% or more of its total assets reported in Part X, line 16? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part VII</i>	11b X	
c Did the organization report an amount for investments - program related in Part X, line 13 that is 5% or more of its total assets reported in Part X, line 16? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part VIII</i>	11c X	
d Did the organization report an amount for other assets in Part X, line 15 that is 5% or more of its total assets reported in Part X, line 16? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part IX</i>	11d	X
e Did the organization report an amount for other liabilities in Part X, line 25? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part X</i>	11e X	
f Did the organization's separate or consolidated financial statements for the tax year include a footnote that addresses the organization's liability for uncertain tax positions under FIN 48 (ASC 740)? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Part X</i>	11f X	
12a Did the organization obtain separate, independent audited financial statements for the tax year? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule D, Parts XI and XII</i>	12a	X
b Was the organization included in consolidated, independent audited financial statements for the tax year? <i>If "Yes," and if the organization answered "No" to line 12a, then completing Schedule D, Parts XI and XII is optional</i>	12b X	
13 Is the organization a school described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii)? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule E</i>	13	X
14a Did the organization maintain an office, employees, or agents outside of the United States?	14a	X
b Did the organization have aggregate revenues or expenses of more than \$10,000 from grantmaking, fundraising, business, investment, and program service activities outside the United States, or aggregate foreign investments valued at \$100,000 or more? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule F, Parts I and IV</i>	14b	X
15 Did the organization report on Part IX, column (A), line 3, more than \$5,000 of grants or other assistance to or for any foreign organization? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule F, Parts II and IV</i>	15	X
16 Did the organization report on Part IX, column (A), line 3, more than \$5,000 of aggregate grants or other assistance to or for foreign individuals? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule F, Parts III and IV</i>	16	X
17 Did the organization report a total of more than \$15,000 of expenses for professional fundraising services on Part IX, column (A), lines 6 and 11e? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule G, Part I</i>	17	X
18 Did the organization report more than \$15,000 total of fundraising event gross income and contributions on Part VIII, lines 1c and 8a? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule G, Part II</i>	18	X
19 Did the organization report more than \$15,000 of gross income from gaming activities on Part VIII, line 9a? <i>If "Yes," complete Schedule G, Part III</i>	19	X

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Part IV Checklist of Required Schedules (continued)

	Yes	No
20a Did the organization operate one or more hospital facilities? If "Yes," complete Schedule H	X	
b If "Yes" to line 20a, did the organization attach a copy of its audited financial statements to this return?	X	
21 Did the organization report more than \$5,000 of grants or other assistance to any domestic organization or domestic government on Part IX, column (A), line 1? If "Yes," complete Schedule I, Parts I and II	X	
22 Did the organization report more than \$5,000 of grants or other assistance to or for domestic individuals on Part IX, column (A), line 2? If "Yes," complete Schedule I, Parts I and III	X	
23 Did the organization answer "Yes" to Part VII, Section A, line 3, 4, or 5 about compensation of the organization's current and former officers, directors, trustees, key employees, and highest compensated employees? If "Yes," complete Schedule J	X	
24a Did the organization have a tax-exempt bond issue with an outstanding principal amount of more than \$100,000 as of the last day of the year, that was issued after December 31, 2002? If "Yes," answer lines 24b through 24d and complete Schedule K. If "No," go to line 25a		X
b Did the organization invest any proceeds of tax-exempt bonds beyond a temporary period exception?		
c Did the organization maintain an escrow account other than a refunding escrow at any time during the year to defease any tax-exempt bonds?		
d Did the organization act as an "on behalf of" issuer for bonds outstanding at any time during the year?		
25a Section 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), and 501(c)(29) organizations. Did the organization engage in an excess benefit transaction with a disqualified person during the year? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part I		X
b Is the organization aware that it engaged in an excess benefit transaction with a disqualified person in a prior year, and that the transaction has not been reported on any of the organization's prior Forms 990 or 990-EZ? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part I		X
26 Did the organization report any amount on Part X, line 5, 6, or 22 for receivables from or payables to any current or former officers, directors, trustees, key employees, highest compensated employees, or disqualified persons? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part II		X
27 Did the organization provide a grant or other assistance to an officer, director, trustee, key employee, substantial contributor or employee thereof, a grant selection committee member, or to a 35% controlled entity or family member of any of these persons? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part III		X
28 Was the organization a party to a business transaction with one of the following parties (see Schedule L, Part IV instructions for applicable filing thresholds, conditions, and exceptions):		
a A current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part IV		X
b A family member of a current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part IV	X	
c An entity of which a current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee (or a family member thereof) was an officer, director, trustee, or direct or indirect owner? If "Yes," complete Schedule L, Part IV		X
29 Did the organization receive more than \$25,000 in non-cash contributions? If "Yes," complete Schedule M		X
30 Did the organization receive contributions of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets, or qualified conservation contributions? If "Yes," complete Schedule M		X
31 Did the organization liquidate, terminate, or dissolve and cease operations? If "Yes," complete Schedule N, Part I		X
32 Did the organization sell, exchange, dispose of, or transfer more than 25% of its net assets? If "Yes," complete Schedule N, Part II		X
33 Did the organization own 100% of an entity disregarded as separate from the organization under Regulations sections 301.7701-2 and 301.7701-3? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part I		X
34 Was the organization related to any tax-exempt or taxable entity? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part II, III, or IV, and Part V, line 1	X	
35a Did the organization have a controlled entity within the meaning of section 512(b)(13)?	X	
b If "Yes" to line 35a, did the organization receive any payment from or engage in any transaction with a controlled entity within the meaning of section 512(b)(13)? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part V, line 2	X	
36 Section 501(c)(3) organizations. Did the organization make any transfers to an exempt non-charitable related organization? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part V, line 2		X
37 Did the organization conduct more than 5% of its activities through an entity that is not a related organization and that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes? If "Yes," complete Schedule R, Part VI		X
38 Did the organization complete Schedule O and provide explanations in Schedule O for Part VI, lines 11b and 19?	X	

Note. All Form 990 filers are required to complete Schedule OForm **990** (2016)

Part V Statements Regarding Other IRS Filings and Tax ComplianceCheck if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part V ☐

		Yes	No
1a Enter the number reported in Box 3 of Form 1096. Enter -0- if not applicable	1a 99		
b Enter the number of Forms W-2G included in line 1a. Enter -0- if not applicable	1b 0		
c Did the organization comply with backup withholding rules for reportable payments to vendors and reportable gaming (gambling) winnings to prize winners?	1c	X	
2a Enter the number of employees reported on Form W-3, Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements, filed for the calendar year ending with or within the year covered by this return	2a 90		
b If at least one is reported on line 2a, did the organization file all required federal employment tax returns?	2b	X	
Note. If the sum of lines 1a and 2a is greater than 250, you may be required to e-file (see instructions)			
3a Did the organization have unrelated business gross income of \$1,000 or more during the year?	3a	X	
b If "Yes," has it filed a Form 990-T for this year? If "No," to line 3b, provide an explanation in Schedule O	3b	X	
4a At any time during the calendar year, did the organization have an interest in, or a signature or other authority over, a financial account in a foreign country (such as a bank account, securities account, or other financial account)?	4a		X
b If "Yes," enter the name of the foreign country: See instructions for filing requirements for FinCEN Form 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts (FBAR).			
5a Was the organization a party to a prohibited tax shelter transaction at any time during the tax year?	5a		X
b Did any taxable party notify the organization that it was or is a party to a prohibited tax shelter transaction?	5b		X
c If "Yes," to line 5a or 5b, did the organization file Form 8886-T?	5c		
6a Does the organization have annual gross receipts that are normally greater than \$100,000, and did the organization solicit any contributions that were not tax deductible as charitable contributions?	6a		X
b If "Yes," did the organization include with every solicitation an express statement that such contributions or gifts were not tax deductible?	6b		
7 Organizations that may receive deductible contributions under section 170(c).			
a Did the organization receive a payment in excess of \$75 made partly as a contribution and partly for goods and services provided to the payor?	7a		X
b If "Yes," did the organization notify the donor of the value of the goods or services provided?	7b		
c Did the organization sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of tangible personal property for which it was required to file Form 8282?	7c		X
d If "Yes," indicate the number of Forms 8282 filed during the year	7d		
e Did the organization receive any funds, directly or indirectly, to pay premiums on a personal benefit contract?	7e		X
f Did the organization, during the year, pay premiums, directly or indirectly, on a personal benefit contract?	7f		X
g If the organization received a contribution of qualified intellectual property, did the organization file Form 8899 as required?	7g		
h If the organization received a contribution of cars, boats, airplanes, or other vehicles, did the organization file a Form 1098-C?	7h		
8 Sponsoring organizations maintaining donor advised funds. Did a donor advised fund maintained by the sponsoring organization have excess business holdings at any time during the year?	8		
9 Sponsoring organizations maintaining donor advised funds.			
a Did the sponsoring organization make any taxable distributions under section 4966?	9a		
b Did the sponsoring organization make a distribution to a donor, donor advisor, or related person?	9b		
10 Section 501(c)(7) organizations. Enter:			
a Initiation fees and capital contributions included on Part VIII, line 12	10a		
b Gross receipts, included on Form 990, Part VIII, line 12, for public use of club facilities	10b		
11 Section 501(c)(12) organizations. Enter:			
a Gross income from members or shareholders	11a		
b Gross income from other sources (Do not net amounts due or paid to other sources against amounts due or received from them.)	11b		
12a Section 4947(a)(1) non-exempt charitable trusts. Is the organization filing Form 990 in lieu of Form 1041?	12a		
b If "Yes," enter the amount of tax-exempt interest received or accrued during the year	12b		
13 Section 501(c)(29) qualified nonprofit health insurance issuers.			
a Is the organization licensed to issue qualified health plans in more than one state?	13a		
Note. See the instructions for additional information the organization must report on Schedule O.			
b Enter the amount of reserves the organization is required to maintain by the states in which the organization is licensed to issue qualified health plans	13b		
c Enter the amount of reserves on hand	13c		
14a Did the organization receive any payments for indoor tanning services during the tax year?	14a		X
b If "Yes," has it filed a Form 720 to report these payments? If "No," provide an explanation in Schedule O	14b		

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Part VI Governance, Management, and Disclosure For each "Yes" response to lines 2 through 7b below, and for a "No" response to line 8a, 8b, or 10b below, describe the circumstances, processes, or changes in Schedule O. See instructions.

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part VI

☒**Section A. Governing Body and Management**

	Yes	No
1a Enter the number of voting members of the governing body at the end of the tax year 1a 19 If there are material differences in voting rights among members of the governing body, or if the governing body delegated broad authority to an executive committee or similar committee, explain in Schedule O.		
b Enter the number of voting members included in line 1a, above, who are independent 1b 18		
2 Did any officer, director, trustee, or key employee have a family relationship or a business relationship with any other officer, director, trustee, or key employee? 2		X
3 Did the organization delegate control over management duties customarily performed by or under the direct supervision of officers, directors, or trustees, or key employees to a management company or other person? 3		X
4 Did the organization make any significant changes to its governing documents since the prior Form 990 was filed? 4		X
5 Did the organization become aware during the year of a significant diversion of the organization's assets? 5		X
6 Did the organization have members or stockholders? 6		X
7a Did the organization have members, stockholders, or other persons who had the power to elect or appoint one or more members of the governing body? 7a		X
b Are any governance decisions of the organization reserved to (or subject to approval by) members, stockholders, or persons other than the governing body? 7b	X	
8 Did the organization contemporaneously document the meetings held or written actions undertaken during the year by the following:		
a The governing body? 8a	X	
b Each committee with authority to act on behalf of the governing body? 8b	X	
9 Is there any officer, director, trustee, or key employee listed in Part VII, Section A, who cannot be reached at the organization's mailing address? If "Yes," provide the names and addresses in Schedule O 9		X

Section B. Policies (This Section B requests information about policies not required by the Internal Revenue Code.)

	Yes	No
10a Did the organization have local chapters, branches, or affiliates? 10a		X
b If "Yes," did the organization have written policies and procedures governing the activities of such chapters, affiliates, and branches to ensure their operations are consistent with the organization's exempt purposes? 10b		
11a Has the organization provided a complete copy of this Form 990 to all members of its governing body before filing the form? 11a	X	
b Describe in Schedule O the process, if any, used by the organization to review this Form 990.		
12a Did the organization have a written conflict of interest policy? If "No," go to line 13 12a	X	
b Were officers, directors, or trustees, and key employees required to disclose annually interests that could give rise to conflicts? 12b	X	
c Did the organization regularly and consistently monitor and enforce compliance with the policy? If "Yes," describe in Schedule O how this was done 12c	X	
13 Did the organization have a written whistleblower policy? 13	X	
14 Did the organization have a written document retention and destruction policy? 14	X	
15 Did the process for determining compensation of the following persons include a review and approval by independent persons, comparability data, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision?		
a The organization's CEO, Executive Director, or top management official 15a	X	
b Other officers or key employees of the organization 15b	X	
If "Yes" to line 15a or 15b, describe the process in Schedule O (see instructions).		
16a Did the organization invest in, contribute assets to, or participate in a joint venture or similar arrangement with a taxable entity during the year? 16a	X	
b If "Yes," did the organization follow a written policy or procedure requiring the organization to evaluate its participation in joint venture arrangements under applicable federal tax law, and take steps to safeguard the organization's exempt status with respect to such arrangements? 16b	X	

Section C. Disclosure

17 List the states with which a copy of this Form 990 is required to be filed: **None**

18 Section 6104 requires an organization to make its Forms 1023 (or 1024 if applicable), 990, and 990-T (Section 501(c)(3)s only) available for public inspection. Indicate how you made these available. Check all that apply.
☒ Own website ☐ Another's website ☒ Upon request ☐ Other (explain in Schedule O)

19 Describe in Schedule O whether (and if so, how) the organization made its governing documents, conflict of interest policy, and financial statements available to the public during the tax year.

20 State the name, address, and telephone number of the person who possesses the organization's books and records: **CFO - (512) 879-6600**
1303 San Antonio Street, Suite 500, Austin, TX 78701

Part VII Compensation of Officers, Directors, Trustees, Key Employees, Highest Compensated Employees, and Independent ContractorsCheck if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part VII ☐**Section A. Officers, Directors, Trustees, Key Employees, and Highest Compensated Employees****1a** Complete this table for all persons required to be listed. Report compensation for the calendar year ending with or within the organization's tax year.

- List all of the organization's **current** officers, directors, trustees (whether individuals or organizations), regardless of amount of compensation. Enter -0- in columns (D), (E), and (F) if no compensation was paid.
- List all of the organization's **current** key employees, if any. See instructions for definition of "key employee."
- List the organization's five **current** highest compensated employees (other than an officer, director, trustee, or key employee) who received reportable compensation (Box 5 of Form W-2 and/or Box 7 of Form 1099-MISC) of more than \$100,000 from the organization and any related organizations.
- List all of the organization's **former** officers, key employees, and highest compensated employees who received more than \$100,000 of reportable compensation from the organization and any related organizations.
- List all of the organization's **former directors or trustees** that received, in the capacity as a former director or trustee of the organization, more than \$10,000 of reportable compensation from the organization and any related organizations.

List persons in the following order: individual trustees or directors; institutional trustees; officers; key employees; highest compensated employees; and former such persons.

☐ Check this box if neither the organization nor any related organization compensated any current officer, director, or trustee.

(A) Name and Title	(B) Average hours per week (list any hours for related organizations below line)	(C) Position (do not check more than one box, unless person is both an officer and a director/trustee)						(D) Reportable compensation from the organization (W-2/1099-MISC)	(E) Reportable compensation from related organizations (W-2/1099-MISC)	(F) Estimated amount of other compensation from the organization and related organizations
		Individual trustee or director	Institutional trustee	Officer	Key employee	Highest compensated employee	Former			
(1) Jerry Turner Board Chair	10.00 5.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(2) Marc Winkelman Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(3) Karen Cole Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(4) Lynn Sherman Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(5) Charles Chaffin Trustee	5.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(6) Ray Bonilla Vice Chair	5.00 0.10	X						0.	0.	0.
(7) John Murray Trustee	1.00 5.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(8) Peter Pincoffs Secretary and Vice Chair	5.00 5.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(9) H. David Hughes Past Chair & Board of Governors	5.00 10.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(10) Ray Benson Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(11) C.W. Hetherly Past Chair & Board of Governors	5.00 5.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(12) Shannon Ratliff Secretary	10.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(13) Jim Prentice Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(14) Betsy Abell Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(15) Craig Hester Trustee	5.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(16) Darrick McGill Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(17) Harriet O'Neill Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.

Part VII Section A. Officers, Directors, Trustees, Key Employees, and Highest Compensated Employees (continued)

(A) Name and title	(B) Average hours per week (list any hours for related organizations below line)	(C) Position (do not check more than one box, unless person is both an officer and a director/trustee)						(D) Reportable compensation from the organization (W-2/1099-MISC)	(E) Reportable compensation from related organizations (W-2/1099-MISC)	(F) Estimated amount of other compensation from the organization and related organizations
		Individual trustee or director	Institutional trustee	Officer	Key employee	Highest compensated employee	Former			
(18) Chuck Treadwell Trustee	1.00	X						0.	0.	0.
(19) R. Earl Maxwell CEO	43.50 1.50			X				367,752.	0.	18,398.
(20) Bobbie Barker Executive Vice President	39.50 0.50			X				233,473.	0.	17,031.
(21) Amy Vaughan CFO	39.50 0.50			X				135,080.	0.	19,635.
(22) Dave Thomsen Executive Vice President	39.00 1.00			X				141,269.	0.	11,369.
(23) Cathy Iberg Vice President	40.00			X				198,836.	0.	0.
(24) William Buster Vice President	39.50 0.50			X				124,416.	0.	9,399.
(25) Blake Holman Chief Information Officer	40.00			X				202,170.	0.	10,990.
(26) Shailee Gupta Clinical Director	40.00				X			158,769.	0.	20,648.
1b Sub-total								1,561,765.	0.	107,470.
c Total from continuation sheets to Part VII, Section A								863,179.	0.	93,606.
d Total (add lines 1b and 1c)								2,424,944.	0.	201,076.

2 Total number of individuals (including but not limited to those listed above) who received more than \$100,000 of reportable compensation from the organization

14

- 3** Did the organization list any **former** officer, director, or trustee, key employee, or highest compensated employee on line 1a? If "Yes," complete Schedule J for such individual
- 4** For any individual listed on line 1a, is the sum of reportable compensation and other compensation from the organization and related organizations greater than \$150,000? If "Yes," complete Schedule J for such individual
- 5** Did any person listed on line 1a receive or accrue compensation from any unrelated organization or individual for services rendered to the organization? If "Yes," complete Schedule J for such person

	Yes	No
3	X	
4	X	
5		X

Section B. Independent Contractors

1 Complete this table for your five highest compensated independent contractors that received more than \$100,000 of compensation from the organization. Report compensation for the calendar year ending with or within the organization's tax year.

(A) Name and business address	(B) Description of services	(C) Compensation
Carol Clark 3205 Dancy Street, Austin, TX 78722	Attorney's fees	242,400.
Kristy Ozmun P.O. Box 300848, Austin, TX 78703	Marketing services and consulting	120,000.

2 Total number of independent contractors (including but not limited to those listed above) who received more than \$100,000 of compensation from the organization

2

See Part VII, Section A Continuation sheets

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Part VII Section A. Officers, Directors, Trustees, Key Employees, and Highest Compensated Employees (continued)

(A) Name and title	(B) Average hours per week (list any hours for related organizations below line)	(C) Position (check all that apply)						(D) Reportable compensation from the organization (W-2/1099-MISC)	(E) Reportable compensation from related organizations (W-2/1099-MISC)	(F) Estimated amount of other compensation from the organization and related organizations
		Individual trustee or director	Institutional trustee	Officer	Key employee	Highest compensated employee	Former			
(27) Caesar Collazo Staff Dentist	40.00					X		138,523.	0.	20,142.
(28) Ensy Atarod Lead Dentist	40.00					X		155,127.	0.	20,390.
(29) Mamatha Pasala Lead Dentist	40.00					X		138,906.	0.	20,061.
(30) Yana Kushner Lead Dentist	40.00					X		124,996.	0.	13,112.
(31) Stephen Collard Staff Dentist	40.00					X		148,559.	0.	10,431.
(32) James J. Ries Former CFO	39.50 0.50						X	157,068.	0.	9,470.
Total to Part VII, Section A, line 1c								863,179.		93,606.

Part VIII Statement of RevenueCheck if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part VIII ☐

				(A) Total revenue	(B) Related or exempt function revenue	(C) Unrelated business revenue	(D) Revenue excluded from tax under sections 512 - 514
Contributions, Gifts, Grants and Other Similar Amounts	1 a Federated campaigns	1a					
	b Membership dues	1b					
	c Fundraising events	1c					
	d Related organizations	1d					
	e Government grants (contributions)	1e					
	f All other contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts not included above	1f	133,020.				
	g Noncash contributions included in lines 1a-1f: \$						
	h Total. Add lines 1a-1f			133,020.			
Program Service Revenue	2 a St. David's HealthCare Partnershi	Business Code	621990	117,868,531.	117,868,531.		
	b Medicare Reimbursement		621990	251.	251.		
	c						
	d						
	e						
	f All other program service revenue						
	g Total. Add lines 2a-2f			117,868,782.			
	3 Investment income (including dividends, interest, and other similar amounts)			351,315.			351,315.
4 Income from investment of tax-exempt bond proceeds							
5 Royalties			1,754.			1,754.	
Other Revenue	6 a Gross rents	(i) Real	(ii) Personal				
	b Less: rental expenses						
	c Rental income or (loss)						
	d Net rental income or (loss)						
	7 a Gross amount from sales of assets other than inventory	(i) Securities	(ii) Other				
	b Less: cost or other basis and sales expenses						
	c Gain or (loss)						
	d Net gain or (loss)						
	8 a Gross income from fundraising events (not including \$ _____ of contributions reported on line 1c). See Part IV, line 18	a					
	b Less: direct expenses	b					
	c Net income or (loss) from fundraising events						
	9 a Gross income from gaming activities. See Part IV, line 19	a					
	b Less: direct expenses	b					
	c Net income or (loss) from gaming activities						
	10 a Gross sales of inventory, less returns and allowances	a					
	b Less: cost of goods sold	b					
	c Net income or (loss) from sales of inventory						
	Miscellaneous Revenue			Business Code			
	11 a						
	b						
c							
d All other revenue							
e Total. Add lines 11a-11d							
12 Total revenue. See instructions.			118,354,871.	117,868,782.	0.	353,069.	

Part IX Statement of Functional Expenses

Section 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4) organizations must complete all columns. All other organizations must complete column (A).

Check if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part IX ☐

Do not include amounts reported on lines 6b, 7b, 8b, 9b, and 10b of Part VIII.	(A) Total expenses	(B) Program service expenses	(C) Management and general expenses	(D) Fundraising expenses
1 Grants and other assistance to domestic organizations and domestic governments. See Part IV, line 21	49,849,110.	49,849,110.		
2 Grants and other assistance to domestic individuals. See Part IV, line 22	1,364,150.	1,364,150.		
3 Grants and other assistance to foreign organizations, foreign governments, and foreign individuals. See Part IV, lines 15 and 16				
4 Benefits paid to or for members				
5 Compensation of current officers, directors, trustees, and key employees	1,489,819.	250,503.	1,239,316.	
6 Compensation not included above, to disqualified persons (as defined under section 4958(f)(1)) and persons described in section 4958(c)(3)(B)				
7 Other salaries and wages	5,481,178.	4,415,681.	1,065,497.	
8 Pension plan accruals and contributions (include section 401(k) and 403(b) employer contributions)	292,281.	210,696.	81,585.	
9 Other employee benefits	928,091.	757,835.	170,256.	
10 Payroll taxes	450,060.	318,126.	131,934.	
11 Fees for services (non-employees):				
a Management				
b Legal	354,248.		354,248.	
c Accounting	88,098.		88,098.	
d Lobbying				
e Professional fundraising services. See Part IV, line 17				
f Investment management fees	970,050.		970,050.	
g Other. (If line 11g amount exceeds 10% of line 25, column (A) amount, list line 11g expenses on Sch O.)	586,989.	384,567.	202,422.	
12 Advertising and promotion	548,701.	44,006.	504,695.	
13 Office expenses	731,683.	224,440.	507,243.	
14 Information technology	317,182.	80,362.	236,820.	
15 Royalties				
16 Occupancy	1,107,293.	781,463.	325,830.	
17 Travel	146,693.	120,906.	25,787.	
18 Payments of travel or entertainment expenses for any federal, state, or local public officials				
19 Conferences, conventions, and meetings	151,483.	89,701.	61,782.	
20 Interest				
21 Payments to affiliates				
22 Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	645,097.	508,275.	136,822.	
23 Insurance	293,066.	124,730.	168,336.	
24 Other expenses. Itemize expenses not covered above. (List miscellaneous expenses in line 24e. If line 24e amount exceeds 10% of line 25, column (A) amount, list line 24e expenses on Schedule O.)				
a Dental Program Supplies	540,006.	540,006.		
b Complex Dental Care Sub	367,972.	367,972.		
c Repairs and Maintenance	250,763.	250,763.		
d Leased Equipment	25,560.		25,560.	
e All other expenses	-249,043.	5,127.	-254,170.	
25 Total functional expenses. Add lines 1 through 24e	66,730,530.	60,688,419.	6,042,111.	0.
26 Joint costs. Complete this line only if the organization reported in column (B) joint costs from a combined educational campaign and fundraising solicitation.				

Check here ☐ if following SOP 98-2 (ASC 958-720)

Part X Balance SheetCheck if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part X ☐

		(A) Beginning of year		(B) End of year
Assets	1 Cash - non-interest-bearing	68.	1	95.
	2 Savings and temporary cash investments	3,466,695.	2	639,077.
	3 Pledges and grants receivable, net		3	
	4 Accounts receivable, net		4	
	5 Loans and other receivables from current and former officers, directors, trustees, key employees, and highest compensated employees. Complete Part II of Schedule L		5	
	6 Loans and other receivables from other disqualified persons (as defined under section 4958(f)(1)), persons described in section 4958(c)(3)(B), and contributing employers and sponsoring organizations of section 501(c)(9) voluntary employees' beneficiary organizations (see instr). Complete Part II of Sch L		6	
	7 Notes and loans receivable, net	6,395,182.	7	5,146,933.
	8 Inventories for sale or use		8	
	9 Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	179,923.	9	289,292.
	10a Land, buildings, and equipment: cost or other basis. Complete Part VI of Schedule D	10a 4,281,570.		
	b Less: accumulated depreciation	10b 1,875,144.	10c	2,406,426.
	11 Investments - publicly traded securities		11	
	12 Investments - other securities. See Part IV, line 11	474,302,907.	12	503,627,724.
	13 Investments - program-related. See Part IV, line 11	290,731,776.	13	350,428,204.
	14 Intangible assets		14	
	15 Other assets. See Part IV, line 11		15	
16 Total assets. Add lines 1 through 15 (must equal line 34)	777,786,499.	16	862,537,751.	
Liabilities	17 Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,551,591.	17	6,663,216.
	18 Grants payable	34,878,641.	18	33,735,923.
	19 Deferred revenue		19	
	20 Tax-exempt bond liabilities		20	
	21 Escrow or custodial account liability. Complete Part IV of Schedule D		21	
	22 Loans and other payables to current and former officers, directors, trustees, key employees, highest compensated employees, and disqualified persons. Complete Part II of Schedule L		22	
	23 Secured mortgages and notes payable to unrelated third parties		23	
	24 Unsecured notes and loans payable to unrelated third parties		24	
	25 Other liabilities (including federal income tax, payables to related third parties, and other liabilities not included on lines 17-24). Complete Part X of Schedule D	1,106,836.	25	-42,011.
	26 Total liabilities. Add lines 17 through 25	37,537,068.	26	40,357,128.
Net Assets or Fund Balances	Organizations that follow SFAS 117 (ASC 958), check here <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and complete lines 27 through 29, and lines 33 and 34.			
	27 Unrestricted net assets	737,630,162.	27	819,560,070.
	28 Temporarily restricted net assets		28	
	29 Permanently restricted net assets	2,619,269.	29	2,620,553.
	Organizations that do not follow SFAS 117 (ASC 958), check here <input type="checkbox"/> and complete lines 30 through 34.			
	30 Capital stock or trust principal, or current funds		30	
	31 Paid-in or capital surplus, or land, building, or equipment fund		31	
	32 Retained earnings, endowment, accumulated income, or other funds		32	
	33 Total net assets or fund balances	740,249,431.	33	822,180,623.
	34 Total liabilities and net assets/fund balances	777,786,499.	34	862,537,751.

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Part XI Reconciliation of Net AssetsCheck if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part XI ☐

1	Total revenue (must equal Part VIII, column (A), line 12)	1	118,354,871.
2	Total expenses (must equal Part IX, column (A), line 25)	2	66,730,530.
3	Revenue less expenses. Subtract line 2 from line 1	3	51,624,341.
4	Net assets or fund balances at beginning of year (must equal Part X, line 33, column (A))	4	740,249,431.
5	Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments	5	30,306,851.
6	Donated services and use of facilities	6	
7	Investment expenses	7	
8	Prior period adjustments	8	
9	Other changes in net assets or fund balances (explain in Schedule O)	9	0.
10	Net assets or fund balances at end of year. Combine lines 3 through 9 (must equal Part X, line 33, column (B))	10	822,180,623.

Part XII Financial Statements and ReportingCheck if Schedule O contains a response or note to any line in this Part XII ☒

	Yes	No
1 Accounting method used to prepare the Form 990: <input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accrual <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ If the organization changed its method of accounting from a prior year or checked "Other," explain in Schedule O.		
2a Were the organization's financial statements compiled or reviewed by an independent accountant? _____ If "Yes," check a box below to indicate whether the financial statements for the year were compiled or reviewed on a separate basis, consolidated basis, or both: <input type="checkbox"/> Separate basis <input type="checkbox"/> Consolidated basis <input type="checkbox"/> Both consolidated and separate basis	2a	X
b Were the organization's financial statements audited by an independent accountant? _____ If "Yes," check a box below to indicate whether the financial statements for the year were audited on a separate basis, consolidated basis, or both: <input type="checkbox"/> Separate basis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consolidated basis <input type="checkbox"/> Both consolidated and separate basis	2b	X
c If "Yes" to line 2a or 2b, does the organization have a committee that assumes responsibility for oversight of the audit, review, or compilation of its financial statements and selection of an independent accountant? _____ If the organization changed either its oversight process or selection process during the tax year, explain in Schedule O.	2c	X
3a As a result of a federal award, was the organization required to undergo an audit or audits as set forth in the Single Audit Act and OMB Circular A-133? _____	3a	X
b If "Yes," did the organization undergo the required audit or audits? If the organization did not undergo the required audit or audits, explain why in Schedule O and describe any steps taken to undergo such audits _____	3b	

Form 990 (2016)

SCHEDULE A
(Form 990 or 990-EZ)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Public Charity Status and Public Support

Complete if the organization is a section 501(c)(3) organization or a section 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trust.
▶ Attach to Form 990 or Form 990-EZ.

▶ Information about Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form990.

OMB No. 1545-0047

2016

**Open to Public
Inspection**

Name of the organization

St. David's Foundation

Employer identification number

74-1356589

Part I Reason for Public Charity Status (All organizations must complete this part.) See instructions.

The organization is not a private foundation because it is: (For lines 1 through 12, check only one box.)

- 1 ☐ A church, convention of churches, or association of churches described in **section 170(b)(1)(A)(i)**.
- 2 ☐ A school described in **section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii)**. (Attach Schedule E (Form 990 or 990-EZ).)
- 3 ☒ A hospital or a cooperative hospital service organization described in **section 170(b)(1)(A)(iii)**.
- 4 ☐ A medical research organization operated in conjunction with a hospital described in **section 170(b)(1)(A)(iii)**. Enter the hospital's name, city, and state: _____
- 5 ☐ An organization operated for the benefit of a college or university owned or operated by a governmental unit described in **section 170(b)(1)(A)(iv)**. (Complete Part II.)
- 6 ☐ A federal, state, or local government or governmental unit described in **section 170(b)(1)(A)(v)**.
- 7 ☐ An organization that normally receives a substantial part of its support from a governmental unit or from the general public described in **section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)**. (Complete Part II.)
- 8 ☐ A community trust described in **section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)**. (Complete Part II.)
- 9 ☐ An agricultural research organization described in **section 170(b)(1)(A)(ix)** operated in conjunction with a land-grant college or university or a non-land-grant college of agriculture (see instructions). Enter the name, city, and state of the college or university: _____
- 10 ☐ An organization that normally receives: (1) more than 33 1/3% of its support from contributions, membership fees, and gross receipts from activities related to its exempt functions - subject to certain exceptions, and (2) no more than 33 1/3% of its support from gross investment income and unrelated business taxable income (less section 511 tax) from businesses acquired by the organization after June 30, 1975. See **section 509(a)(2)**. (Complete Part III.)
- 11 ☐ An organization organized and operated exclusively to test for public safety. See **section 509(a)(4)**.
- 12 ☐ An organization organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of, to perform the functions of, or to carry out the purposes of one or more publicly supported organizations described in **section 509(a)(1)** or **section 509(a)(2)**. See **section 509(a)(3)**. Check the box in lines 12a through 12d that describes the type of supporting organization and complete lines 12e, 12f, and 12g.
- a ☐ **Type I.** A supporting organization operated, supervised, or controlled by its supported organization(s), typically by giving the supported organization(s) the power to regularly appoint or elect a majority of the directors or trustees of the supporting organization. **You must complete Part IV, Sections A and B.**
- b ☐ **Type II.** A supporting organization supervised or controlled in connection with its supported organization(s), by having control or management of the supporting organization vested in the same persons that control or manage the supported organization(s). **You must complete Part IV, Sections A and C.**
- c ☐ **Type III functionally integrated.** A supporting organization operated in connection with, and functionally integrated with, its supported organization(s) (see instructions). **You must complete Part IV, Sections A, D, and E.**
- d ☐ **Type III non-functionally integrated.** A supporting organization operated in connection with its supported organization(s) that is not functionally integrated. The organization generally must satisfy a distribution requirement and an attentiveness requirement (see instructions). **You must complete Part IV, Sections A and D, and Part V.**
- e ☐ Check this box if the organization received a written determination from the IRS that it is a Type I, Type II, Type III functionally integrated, or Type III non-functionally integrated supporting organization.

f Enter the number of supported organizations

g Provide the following information about the supported organization(s).

(i) Name of supported organization	(ii) EIN	(iii) Type of organization (described on lines 1-10 above (see instructions))	(iv) Is the organization listed in your governing document?		(v) Amount of monetary support (see instructions)	(vi) Amount of other support (see instructions)
			Yes	No		
Total						

LHA For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the Instructions for Form 990 or 990-EZ. 632021 09-21-16 **Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2016**

Part II Support Schedule for Organizations Described in Sections 170(b)(1)(A)(iv) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)

(Complete only if you checked the box on line 5, 7, or 8 of Part I or if the organization failed to qualify under Part III. If the organization fails to qualify under the tests listed below, please complete Part III.)

Section A. Public Support

Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in) ▶	(a) 2012	(b) 2013	(c) 2014	(d) 2015	(e) 2016	(f) Total
1 Gifts, grants, contributions, and membership fees received. (Do not include any "unusual grants.")						
2 Tax revenues levied for the organization's benefit and either paid to or expended on its behalf						
3 The value of services or facilities furnished by a governmental unit to the organization without charge						
4 Total. Add lines 1 through 3						
5 The portion of total contributions by each person (other than a governmental unit or publicly supported organization) included on line 1 that exceeds 2% of the amount shown on line 11, column (f)						
6 Public support. Subtract line 5 from line 4.						

Section B. Total Support

Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in) ▶	(a) 2012	(b) 2013	(c) 2014	(d) 2015	(e) 2016	(f) Total
7 Amounts from line 4						
8 Gross income from interest, dividends, payments received on securities loans, rents, royalties and income from similar sources						
9 Net income from unrelated business activities, whether or not the business is regularly carried on						
10 Other income. Do not include gain or loss from the sale of capital assets (Explain in Part VI.)						
11 Total support. Add lines 7 through 10						
12 Gross receipts from related activities, etc. (see instructions)					12	
13 First five years. If the Form 990 is for the organization's first, second, third, fourth, or fifth tax year as a section 501(c)(3) organization, check this box and stop here ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>						

Section C. Computation of Public Support Percentage

14 Public support percentage for 2016 (line 6, column (f) divided by line 11, column (f))	14	%
15 Public support percentage from 2015 Schedule A, Part II, line 14	15	%
16a 33 1/3% support test - 2016. If the organization did not check the box on line 13, and line 14 is 33 1/3% or more, check this box and stop here. The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>		
b 33 1/3% support test - 2015. If the organization did not check a box on line 13 or 16a, and line 15 is 33 1/3% or more, check this box and stop here. The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>		
17a 10% -facts-and-circumstances test - 2016. If the organization did not check a box on line 13, 16a, or 16b, and line 14 is 10% or more, and if the organization meets the "facts-and-circumstances" test, check this box and stop here. Explain in Part VI how the organization meets the "facts-and-circumstances" test. The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>		
b 10% -facts-and-circumstances test - 2015. If the organization did not check a box on line 13, 16a, 16b, or 17a, and line 15 is 10% or more, and if the organization meets the "facts-and-circumstances" test, check this box and stop here. Explain in Part VI how the organization meets the "facts-and-circumstances" test. The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>		
18 Private foundation. If the organization did not check a box on line 13, 16a, 16b, 17a, or 17b, check this box and see instructions ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>		

Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2016

Part III Support Schedule for Organizations Described in Section 509(a)(2)

(Complete only if you checked the box on line 10 of Part I or if the organization failed to qualify under Part II. If the organization fails to qualify under the tests listed below, please complete Part II.)

Section A. Public Support

Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in) ►	(a) 2012	(b) 2013	(c) 2014	(d) 2015	(e) 2016	(f) Total
1 Gifts, grants, contributions, and membership fees received. (Do not include any "unusual grants.")						
2 Gross receipts from admissions, merchandise sold or services performed, or facilities furnished in any activity that is related to the organization's tax-exempt purpose						
3 Gross receipts from activities that are not an unrelated trade or business under section 513						
4 Tax revenues levied for the organization's benefit and either paid to or expended on its behalf						
5 The value of services or facilities furnished by a governmental unit to the organization without charge						
6 Total. Add lines 1 through 5						
7a Amounts included on lines 1, 2, and 3 received from disqualified persons						
b Amounts included on lines 2 and 3 received from other than disqualified persons that exceed the greater of \$5,000 or 1% of the amount on line 13 for the year						
c Add lines 7a and 7b						
8 Public support. (Subtract line 7c from line 6.)						

Section B. Total Support

Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in) ►	(a) 2012	(b) 2013	(c) 2014	(d) 2015	(e) 2016	(f) Total
9 Amounts from line 6						
10a Gross income from interest, dividends, payments received on securities loans, rents, royalties and income from similar sources						
b Unrelated business taxable income (less section 511 taxes) from businesses acquired after June 30, 1975						
c Add lines 10a and 10b						
11 Net income from unrelated business activities not included in line 10b, whether or not the business is regularly carried on						
12 Other income. Do not include gain or loss from the sale of capital assets (Explain in Part VI.)						
13 Total support. (Add lines 9, 10c, 11, and 12.)						

14 First five years. If the Form 990 is for the organization's first, second, third, fourth, or fifth tax year as a section 501(c)(3) organization, check this box and **stop here** ☐

Section C. Computation of Public Support Percentage

15 Public support percentage for 2016 (line 8, column (f) divided by line 13, column (f))	15	%
16 Public support percentage from 2015 Schedule A, Part III, line 15	16	%

Section D. Computation of Investment Income Percentage

17 Investment income percentage for 2016 (line 10c, column (f) divided by line 13, column (f))	17	%
18 Investment income percentage from 2015 Schedule A, Part III, line 17	18	%

19a 33 1/3% support tests - 2016. If the organization did not check the box on line 14, and line 15 is more than 33 1/3%, and line 17 is not more than 33 1/3%, check this box and **stop here**. The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization ☐

b 33 1/3% support tests - 2015. If the organization did not check a box on line 14 or line 19a, and line 16 is more than 33 1/3%, and line 18 is not more than 33 1/3%, check this box and **stop here**. The organization qualifies as a publicly supported organization ☐

20 Private foundation. If the organization did not check a box on line 14, 19a, or 19b, check this box and see instructions ☐

Part IV Supporting Organizations

(Complete only if you checked a box in line 12 on Part I. If you checked 12a of Part I, complete Sections A and B. If you checked 12b of Part I, complete Sections A and C. If you checked 12c of Part I, complete Sections A, D, and E. If you checked 12d of Part I, complete Sections A and D, and complete Part V.)

Section A. All Supporting Organizations

	Yes	No
1 Are all of the organization's supported organizations listed by name in the organization's governing documents? If "No," describe in Part VI how the supported organizations are designated. If designated by class or purpose, describe the designation. If historic and continuing relationship, explain.		
2 Did the organization have any supported organization that does not have an IRS determination of status under section 509(a)(1) or (2)? If "Yes," explain in Part VI how the organization determined that the supported organization was described in section 509(a)(1) or (2).		
3a Did the organization have a supported organization described in section 501(c)(4), (5), or (6)? If "Yes," answer (b) and (c) below.		
b Did the organization confirm that each supported organization qualified under section 501(c)(4), (5), or (6) and satisfied the public support tests under section 509(a)(2)? If "Yes," describe in Part VI when and how the organization made the determination.		
c Did the organization ensure that all support to such organizations was used exclusively for section 170(c)(2)(B) purposes? If "Yes," explain in Part VI what controls the organization put in place to ensure such use.		
4a Was any supported organization not organized in the United States ("foreign supported organization")? If "Yes," and if you checked 12a or 12b in Part I, answer (b) and (c) below.		
b Did the organization have ultimate control and discretion in deciding whether to make grants to the foreign supported organization? If "Yes," describe in Part VI how the organization had such control and discretion despite being controlled or supervised by or in connection with its supported organizations.		
c Did the organization support any foreign supported organization that does not have an IRS determination under sections 501(c)(3) and 509(a)(1) or (2)? If "Yes," explain in Part VI what controls the organization used to ensure that all support to the foreign supported organization was used exclusively for section 170(c)(2)(B) purposes.		
5a Did the organization add, substitute, or remove any supported organizations during the tax year? If "Yes," answer (b) and (c) below (if applicable). Also, provide detail in Part VI , including (i) the names and EIN numbers of the supported organizations added, substituted, or removed; (ii) the reasons for each such action; (iii) the authority under the organization's organizing document authorizing such action; and (iv) how the action was accomplished (such as by amendment to the organizing document).		
b Type I or Type II only. Was any added or substituted supported organization part of a class already designated in the organization's organizing document?		
c Substitutions only. Was the substitution the result of an event beyond the organization's control?		
6 Did the organization provide support (whether in the form of grants or the provision of services or facilities) to anyone other than (i) its supported organizations, (ii) individuals that are part of the charitable class benefited by one or more of its supported organizations, or (iii) other supporting organizations that also support or benefit one or more of the filing organization's supported organizations? If "Yes," provide detail in Part VI .		
7 Did the organization provide a grant, loan, compensation, or other similar payment to a substantial contributor (defined in section 4958(c)(3)(C)), a family member of a substantial contributor, or a 35% controlled entity with regard to a substantial contributor? If "Yes," complete Part I of Schedule L (Form 990 or 990-EZ).		
8 Did the organization make a loan to a disqualified person (as defined in section 4958) not described in line 7? If "Yes," complete Part I of Schedule L (Form 990 or 990-EZ).		
9a Was the organization controlled directly or indirectly at any time during the tax year by one or more disqualified persons as defined in section 4946 (other than foundation managers and organizations described in section 509(a)(1) or (2))? If "Yes," provide detail in Part VI .		
b Did one or more disqualified persons (as defined in line 9a) hold a controlling interest in any entity in which the supporting organization had an interest? If "Yes," provide detail in Part VI .		
c Did a disqualified person (as defined in line 9a) have an ownership interest in, or derive any personal benefit from, assets in which the supporting organization also had an interest? If "Yes," provide detail in Part VI .		
10a Was the organization subject to the excess business holdings rules of section 4943 because of section 4943(f) (regarding certain Type II supporting organizations, and all Type III non-functionally integrated supporting organizations)? If "Yes," answer 10b below.		
b Did the organization have any excess business holdings in the tax year? (Use Schedule C, Form 4720, to determine whether the organization had excess business holdings.)		

Part IV Supporting Organizations (continued)

	Yes	No
11 Has the organization accepted a gift or contribution from any of the following persons?		
a A person who directly or indirectly controls, either alone or together with persons described in (b) and (c) below, the governing body of a supported organization?		
b A family member of a person described in (a) above?		
c A 35% controlled entity of a person described in (a) or (b) above? If "Yes" to a, b, or c, provide detail in Part VI .		

Section B. Type I Supporting Organizations

	Yes	No
1 Did the directors, trustees, or membership of one or more supported organizations have the power to regularly appoint or elect at least a majority of the organization's directors or trustees at all times during the tax year? If "No," describe in Part VI how the supported organization(s) effectively operated, supervised, or controlled the organization's activities. If the organization had more than one supported organization, describe how the powers to appoint and/or remove directors or trustees were allocated among the supported organizations and what conditions or restrictions, if any, applied to such powers during the tax year.		
2 Did the organization operate for the benefit of any supported organization other than the supported organization(s) that operated, supervised, or controlled the supporting organization? If "Yes," explain in Part VI how providing such benefit carried out the purposes of the supported organization(s) that operated, supervised, or controlled the supporting organization.		

Section C. Type II Supporting Organizations

	Yes	No
1 Were a majority of the organization's directors or trustees during the tax year also a majority of the directors or trustees of each of the organization's supported organization(s)? If "No," describe in Part VI how control or management of the supporting organization was vested in the same persons that controlled or managed the supported organization(s).		

Section D. All Type III Supporting Organizations

	Yes	No
1 Did the organization provide to each of its supported organizations, by the last day of the fifth month of the organization's tax year, (i) a written notice describing the type and amount of support provided during the prior tax year, (ii) a copy of the Form 990 that was most recently filed as of the date of notification, and (iii) copies of the organization's governing documents in effect on the date of notification, to the extent not previously provided?		
2 Were any of the organization's officers, directors, or trustees either (i) appointed or elected by the supported organization(s) or (ii) serving on the governing body of a supported organization? If "No," explain in Part VI how the organization maintained a close and continuous working relationship with the supported organization(s).		
3 By reason of the relationship described in (2), did the organization's supported organizations have a significant voice in the organization's investment policies and in directing the use of the organization's income or assets at all times during the tax year? If "Yes," describe in Part VI the role the organization's supported organizations played in this regard.		

Section E. Type III Functionally Integrated Supporting Organizations

1 Check the box next to the method that the organization used to satisfy the Integral Part Test during the year (see instructions).			
a <input type="checkbox"/> The organization satisfied the Activities Test. Complete line 2 below.			
b <input type="checkbox"/> The organization is the parent of each of its supported organizations. Complete line 3 below.			
c <input type="checkbox"/> The organization supported a governmental entity. Describe in Part VI how you supported a government entity (see instructions).			
2 Activities Test. Answer (a) and (b) below.			
a Did substantially all of the organization's activities during the tax year directly further the exempt purposes of the supported organization(s) to which the organization was responsive? If "Yes," then in Part VI identify those supported organizations and explain how these activities directly furthered their exempt purposes, how the organization was responsive to those supported organizations, and how the organization determined that these activities constituted substantially all of its activities.			
b Did the activities described in (a) constitute activities that, but for the organization's involvement, one or more of the organization's supported organization(s) would have been engaged in? If "Yes," explain in Part VI the reasons for the organization's position that its supported organization(s) would have engaged in these activities but for the organization's involvement.			
3 Parent of Supported Organizations. Answer (a) and (b) below.			
a Did the organization have the power to regularly appoint or elect a majority of the officers, directors, or trustees of each of the supported organizations? Provide details in Part VI .			
b Did the organization exercise a substantial degree of direction over the policies, programs, and activities of each of its supported organizations? If "Yes," describe in Part VI the role played by the organization in this regard.			

Part V Type III Non-Functionally Integrated 509(a)(3) Supporting Organizations

- 1** ☐ Check here if the organization satisfied the Integral Part Test as a qualifying trust on Nov. 20, 1970 (explain in Part VI.) **See instructions.** All other Type III non-functionally integrated supporting organizations must complete Sections A through E.

Section A - Adjusted Net Income		(A) Prior Year	(B) Current Year (optional)
1 Net short-term capital gain	1		
2 Recoveries of prior-year distributions	2		
3 Other gross income (see instructions)	3		
4 Add lines 1 through 3	4		
5 Depreciation and depletion	5		
6 Portion of operating expenses paid or incurred for production or collection of gross income or for management, conservation, or maintenance of property held for production of income (see instructions)	6		
7 Other expenses (see instructions)	7		
8 Adjusted Net Income (subtract lines 5, 6, and 7 from line 4)	8		

Section B - Minimum Asset Amount		(A) Prior Year	(B) Current Year (optional)
1 Aggregate fair market value of all non-exempt-use assets (see instructions for short tax year or assets held for part of year):			
a Average monthly value of securities	1a		
b Average monthly cash balances	1b		
c Fair market value of other non-exempt-use assets	1c		
d Total (add lines 1a, 1b, and 1c)	1d		
e Discount claimed for blockage or other factors (explain in detail in Part VI):			
2 Acquisition indebtedness applicable to non-exempt-use assets	2		
3 Subtract line 2 from line 1d	3		
4 Cash deemed held for exempt use. Enter 1-1/2% of line 3 (for greater amount, see instructions)	4		
5 Net value of non-exempt-use assets (subtract line 4 from line 3)	5		
6 Multiply line 5 by .035	6		
7 Recoveries of prior-year distributions	7		
8 Minimum Asset Amount (add line 7 to line 6)	8		

Section C - Distributable Amount			Current Year
1 Adjusted net income for prior year (from Section A, line 8, Column A)	1		
2 Enter 85% of line 1	2		
3 Minimum asset amount for prior year (from Section B, line 8, Column A)	3		
4 Enter greater of line 2 or line 3	4		
5 Income tax imposed in prior year	5		
6 Distributable Amount. Subtract line 5 from line 4, unless subject to emergency temporary reduction (see instructions)	6		
7 <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if the current year is the organization's first as a non-functionally integrated Type III supporting organization (see instructions).			

Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2016

Part V **Type III Non-Functionally Integrated 509(a)(3) Supporting Organizations** (continued)

Section D - Distributions			Current Year
1	Amounts paid to supported organizations to accomplish exempt purposes		
2	Amounts paid to perform activity that directly furthers exempt purposes of supported organizations, in excess of income from activity		
3	Administrative expenses paid to accomplish exempt purposes of supported organizations		
4	Amounts paid to acquire exempt-use assets		
5	Qualified set-aside amounts (prior IRS approval required)		
6	Other distributions (describe in Part VI). See instructions		
7	Total annual distributions. Add lines 1 through 6		
8	Distributions to attentive supported organizations to which the organization is responsive (provide details in Part VI). See instructions		
9	Distributable amount for 2016 from Section C, line 6		
10	Line 8 amount divided by Line 9 amount		

Section E - Distribution Allocations (see instructions)	(i) Excess Distributions	(ii) Underdistributions Pre-2016	(iii) Distributable Amount for 2016
1 Distributable amount for 2016 from Section C, line 6			
2 Underdistributions, if any, for years prior to 2016 (reasonable cause required- explain in Part VI). See instructions			
3 Excess distributions carryover, if any, to 2016:			
a			
b			
c From 2013			
d From 2014			
e From 2015			
f Total of lines 3a through e			
g Applied to underdistributions of prior years			
h Applied to 2016 distributable amount			
i Carryover from 2011 not applied (see instructions)			
j Remainder. Subtract lines 3g, 3h, and 3i from 3f.			
4 Distributions for 2016 from Section D, line 7: \$			
a Applied to underdistributions of prior years			
b Applied to 2016 distributable amount			
c Remainder. Subtract lines 4a and 4b from 4			
5 Remaining underdistributions for years prior to 2016, if any. Subtract lines 3g and 4a from line 2. For result greater than zero, explain in Part VI. See instructions			
6 Remaining underdistributions for 2016. Subtract lines 3h and 4b from line 1. For result greater than zero, explain in Part VI. See instructions			
7 Excess distributions carryover to 2017. Add lines 3j and 4c			
8 Breakdown of line 7:			
a			
b Excess from 2013			
c Excess from 2014			
d Excess from 2015			
e Excess from 2016			

Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2016

Part VI **Supplemental Information.** Provide the explanations required by Part II, line 10; Part II, line 17a or 17b; Part III, line 12; Part IV, Section A, lines 1, 2, 3b, 3c, 4b, 4c, 5a, 6, 9a, 9b, 9c, 11a, 11b, and 11c; Part IV, Section B, lines 1 and 2; Part IV, Section C, line 1; Part IV, Section D, lines 2 and 3; Part IV, Section E, lines 1c, 2a, 2b, 3a, and 3b; Part V, line 1; Part V, Section B, line 1e; Part V, Section D, lines 5, 6, and 8; and Part V, Section E, lines 2, 5, and 6. Also complete this part for any additional information.
(See instructions.)

(See instructions.)

Schedule B(Form 990, 990-EZ,
or 990-PF)Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service**Schedule of Contributors**

▶ Attach to Form 990, Form 990-EZ, or Form 990-PF.
▶ Information about Schedule B (Form 990, 990-EZ, or 990-PF) and
its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form990.

OMB No. 1545-0047

2016

Name of the organization

St. David's Foundation

Employer identification number

74-1356589

Organization type (check one):

Filers of:

Section:

Form 990 or 990-EZ

☒ 501(c)(3) (enter number) organization☐ 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trust **not** treated as a private foundation☐ 527 political organization

Form 990-PF

☐ 501(c)(3) exempt private foundation☐ 4947(a)(1) nonexempt charitable trust treated as a private foundation☐ 501(c)(3) taxable private foundationCheck if your organization is covered by the **General Rule** or a **Special Rule**.**Note:** Only a section 501(c)(7), (8), or (10) organization can check boxes for both the General Rule and a Special Rule. See instructions.**General Rule**☒ For an organization filing Form 990, 990-EZ, or 990-PF that received, during the year, contributions totaling \$5,000 or more (in money or property) from any one contributor. Complete Parts I and II. See instructions for determining a contributor's total contributions.**Special Rules**☐ For an organization described in section 501(c)(3) filing Form 990 or 990-EZ that met the 33 1/3% support test of the regulations under sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi), that checked Schedule A (Form 990 or 990-EZ), Part II, line 13, 16a, or 16b, and that received from any one contributor, during the year, total contributions of the greater of (1) \$5,000 or (2) 2% of the amount on (i) Form 990, Part VIII, line 1h, or (ii) Form 990-EZ, line 1. Complete Parts I and II.☐ For an organization described in section 501(c)(7), (8), or (10) filing Form 990 or 990-EZ that received from any one contributor, during the year, total contributions of more than \$1,000 *exclusively* for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. Complete Parts I, II, and III.☐ For an organization described in section 501(c)(7), (8), or (10) filing Form 990 or 990-EZ that received from any one contributor, during the year, contributions *exclusively* for religious, charitable, etc., purposes, but no such contributions totaled more than \$1,000. If this box is checked, enter here the total contributions that were received during the year for an *exclusively* religious, charitable, etc., purpose. Don't complete any of the parts unless the **General Rule** applies to this organization because it received *nonexclusively* religious, charitable, etc., contributions totaling \$5,000 or more during the year ▶ \$ _____**Caution:** An organization that isn't covered by the General Rule and/or the Special Rules doesn't file Schedule B (Form 990, 990-EZ, or 990-PF), but it **must** answer "No" on Part IV, line 2, of its Form 990; or check the box on line H of its Form 990-EZ or on its Form 990-PF, Part I, line 2, to certify that it doesn't meet the filing requirements of Schedule B (Form 990, 990-EZ, or 990-PF).**LHA For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the Instructions for Form 990, 990-EZ, or 990-PF. Schedule B (Form 990, 990-EZ, or 990-PF) (2016)**

Employer identification number

74-1356589

Part II

[illegible]

Name of organization	Employer identification number
St. David's Foundation	74-1356589

Part III Exclusively religious, charitable, etc., contributions to organizations described in section 501(c)(7), (8), or (10) that total more than \$1,000 for the year from any one contributor. Complete columns (a) through (e) and the following line entry. For organizations completing Part III, enter the total of exclusively religious, charitable, etc., contributions of \$1,000 or less for the year. (Enter this info. once.) ▶ \$

Use duplicate copies of Part III if additional space is needed.

(a) No. from Part I	(b) Purpose of gift	(c) Use of gift	(d) Description of how gift is held
(e) Transfer of gift			
Transferee's name, address, and ZIP + 4		Relationship of transferor to transferee	
(e) Transfer of gift			
Transferee's name, address, and ZIP + 4		Relationship of transferor to transferee	
(e) Transfer of gift			
Transferee's name, address, and ZIP + 4		Relationship of transferor to transferee	
(e) Transfer of gift			
Transferee's name, address, and ZIP + 4		Relationship of transferor to transferee	

SCHEDULE C
(Form 990 or 990-EZ)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Political Campaign and Lobbying Activities

For Organizations Exempt From Income Tax Under section 501(c) and section 527

- ▶ **Complete if the organization is described below.** ▶ **Attach to Form 990 or Form 990-EZ.**
▶ **Information about Schedule C (Form 990 or 990-EZ) and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form990.**

OMB No. 1545-0047

2016

**Open to Public
Inspection**

If the organization answered "Yes," on Form 990, Part IV, line 3, or Form 990-EZ, Part V, line 46 (Political Campaign Activities), then

- Section 501(c)(3) organizations: Complete Parts I-A and B. Do not complete Part I-C.
- Section 501(c) (other than section 501(c)(3)) organizations: Complete Parts I-A and C below. Do not complete Part I-B.
- Section 527 organizations: Complete Part I-A only.

If the organization answered "Yes," on Form 990, Part IV, line 4, or Form 990-EZ, Part VI, line 47 (Lobbying Activities), then

- Section 501(c)(3) organizations that have filed Form 5768 (election under section 501(h)): Complete Part II-A. Do not complete Part II-B.
- Section 501(c)(3) organizations that have NOT filed Form 5768 (election under section 501(h)): Complete Part II-B. Do not complete Part II-A.

If the organization answered "Yes," on Form 990, Part IV, line 5 (Proxy Tax) (see separate instructions) or Form 990-EZ, Part V, line 35c (Proxy Tax) (see separate instructions), then

- Section 501(c)(4), (5), or (6) organizations: Complete Part III.

Name of organization

St. David's Foundation

Employer identification number

74-1356589

Part I-A Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c) or is a section 527 organization.

1 Provide a description of the organization's direct and indirect political campaign activities in Part IV.

2 Political campaign activity expenditures ▶ \$

3 Volunteer hours for political campaign activities ▶

Part I-B Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c)(3).

1 Enter the amount of any excise tax incurred by the organization under section 4955 ▶ \$

2 Enter the amount of any excise tax incurred by organization managers under section 4955 ▶ \$

3 If the organization incurred a section 4955 tax, did it file Form 4720 for this year? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4a Was a correction made? ☐ Yes ☐ No

b If "Yes," describe in Part IV.

Part I-C Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c), except section 501(c)(3).

1 Enter the amount directly expended by the filing organization for section 527 exempt function activities ▶ \$

2 Enter the amount of the filing organization's funds contributed to other organizations for section 527
exempt function activities ▶ \$

3 Total exempt function expenditures. Add lines 1 and 2. Enter here and on Form 1120-POL,
line 17b ▶ \$

4 Did the filing organization file **Form 1120-POL** for this year? ☐ Yes ☐ No

5 Enter the names, addresses and employer identification number (EIN) of all section 527 political organizations to which the filing organization made payments. For each organization listed, enter the amount paid from the filing organization's funds. Also enter the amount of political contributions received that were promptly and directly delivered to a separate political organization, such as a separate segregated fund or a political action committee (PAC). If additional space is needed, provide information in Part IV.

(a) Name	(b) Address	(c) EIN	(d) Amount paid from filing organization's funds. If none, enter -0-.	(e) Amount of political contributions received and promptly and directly delivered to a separate political organization. If none, enter -0-.

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the Instructions for Form 990 or 990-EZ.

Schedule C (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2016

LHA

632041 11-10-16

Part II-A Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c)(3) and filed Form 5768 (election under section 501(h)).

- A** Check ☐ if the filing organization belongs to an affiliated group (and list in Part IV each affiliated group member's name, address, EIN, expenses, and share of excess lobbying expenditures).
- B** Check ☐ if the filing organization checked box A and "limited control" provisions apply.

Limits on Lobbying Expenditures (The term "expenditures" means amounts paid or incurred.)	(a) Filing organization's totals	(b) Affiliated group totals												
1a Total lobbying expenditures to influence public opinion (grass roots lobbying)														
b Total lobbying expenditures to influence a legislative body (direct lobbying)														
c Total lobbying expenditures (add lines 1a and 1b)														
d Other exempt purpose expenditures														
e Total exempt purpose expenditures (add lines 1c and 1d)														
f Lobbying nontaxable amount. Enter the amount from the following table in both columns.														
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">If the amount on line 1e, column (a) or (b) is:</th> <th style="text-align: left;">The lobbying nontaxable amount is:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not over \$500,000</td> <td>20% of the amount on line 1e.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over \$500,000 but not over \$1,000,000</td> <td>\$100,000 plus 15% of the excess over \$500,000.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over \$1,000,000 but not over \$1,500,000</td> <td>\$175,000 plus 10% of the excess over \$1,000,000.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over \$1,500,000 but not over \$17,000,000</td> <td>\$225,000 plus 5% of the excess over \$1,500,000.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over \$17,000,000</td> <td>\$1,000,000.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	If the amount on line 1e, column (a) or (b) is:	The lobbying nontaxable amount is:	Not over \$500,000	20% of the amount on line 1e.	Over \$500,000 but not over \$1,000,000	\$100,000 plus 15% of the excess over \$500,000.	Over \$1,000,000 but not over \$1,500,000	\$175,000 plus 10% of the excess over \$1,000,000.	Over \$1,500,000 but not over \$17,000,000	\$225,000 plus 5% of the excess over \$1,500,000.	Over \$17,000,000	\$1,000,000.		
If the amount on line 1e, column (a) or (b) is:	The lobbying nontaxable amount is:													
Not over \$500,000	20% of the amount on line 1e.													
Over \$500,000 but not over \$1,000,000	\$100,000 plus 15% of the excess over \$500,000.													
Over \$1,000,000 but not over \$1,500,000	\$175,000 plus 10% of the excess over \$1,000,000.													
Over \$1,500,000 but not over \$17,000,000	\$225,000 plus 5% of the excess over \$1,500,000.													
Over \$17,000,000	\$1,000,000.													
g Grassroots nontaxable amount (enter 25% of line 1f)														
h Subtract line 1g from line 1a. If zero or less, enter -0-														
i Subtract line 1f from line 1c. If zero or less, enter -0-														
j If there is an amount other than zero on either line 1h or line 1i, did the organization file Form 4720 reporting section 4911 tax for this year?														

☐ Yes ☐ No
4-Year Averaging Period Under section 501(h)

(Some organizations that made a section 501(h) election do not have to complete all of the five columns below.

See the separate instructions for lines 2a through 2f.)

Lobbying Expenditures During 4-Year Averaging Period					
Calendar year (or fiscal year beginning in)	(a) 2013	(b) 2014	(c) 2015	(d) 2016	(e) Total
2a Lobbying nontaxable amount					
b Lobbying ceiling amount (150% of line 2a, column(e))					
c Total lobbying expenditures					
d Grassroots nontaxable amount					
e Grassroots ceiling amount (150% of line 2d, column (e))					
f Grassroots lobbying expenditures					

Schedule C (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2016

Part II-B Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c)(3) and has NOT filed Form 5768 (election under section 501(h)).

For each "Yes," response on lines 1a through 1i below, provide in Part IV a detailed description of the lobbying activity.

	(a)		(b)
	Yes	No	Amount
1 During the year, did the filing organization attempt to influence foreign, national, state or local legislation, including any attempt to influence public opinion on a legislative matter or referendum, through the use of:			
a Volunteers?		X	
b Paid staff or management (include compensation in expenses reported on lines 1c through 1i)?		X	
c Media advertisements?		X	
d Mailings to members, legislators, or the public?		X	
e Publications, or published or broadcast statements?		X	
f Grants to other organizations for lobbying purposes?		X	
g Direct contact with legislators, their staffs, government officials, or a legislative body?	X		686.
h Rallies, demonstrations, seminars, conventions, speeches, lectures, or any similar means?		X	
i Other activities?	X		20,540.
j Total. Add lines 1c through 1i			21,226.
2a Did the activities in line 1 cause the organization to be not described in section 501(c)(3)?		X	
b If "Yes," enter the amount of any tax incurred under section 4912			
c If "Yes," enter the amount of any tax incurred by organization managers under section 4912			
d If the filing organization incurred a section 4912 tax, did it file Form 4720 for this year?			

Part III-A Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c)(4), section 501(c)(5), or section 501(c)(6).

	Yes	No
1 Were substantially all (90% or more) dues received nondeductible by members?	1	
2 Did the organization make only in-house lobbying expenditures of \$2,000 or less?	2	
3 Did the organization agree to carry over lobbying and political campaign activity expenditures from the prior year?	3	

Part III-B Complete if the organization is exempt under section 501(c)(4), section 501(c)(5), or section 501(c)(6) and if either (a) BOTH Part III-A, lines 1 and 2, are answered "No," OR (b) Part III-A, line 3, is answered "Yes."

1 Dues, assessments and similar amounts from members	1	
2 Section 162(e) nondeductible lobbying and political expenditures (do not include amounts of political expenses for which the section 527(f) tax was paid).		
a Current year	2a	
b Carryover from last year	2b	
c Total	2c	
3 Aggregate amount reported in section 6033(e)(1)(A) notices of nondeductible section 162(e) dues	3	
4 If notices were sent and the amount on line 2c exceeds the amount on line 3, what portion of the excess does the organization agree to carryover to the reasonable estimate of nondeductible lobbying and political expenditure next year?	4	
5 Taxable amount of lobbying and political expenditures (see instructions)	5	

Part IV Supplemental Information

Provide the descriptions required for Part I-A, line 1; Part I-B, line 4; Part I-C, line 5; Part II-A (affiliated group list); Part II-A, lines 1 and 2 (see instructions); and Part II-B, line 1. Also, complete this part for any additional information.

Part II-B, Line 1, Lobbying Activities:

The Schedule K-1 from St. David's Healthcare Partnership, LP (the "Partnership") included \$20,540 of lobbying expenditures, which constituted the portion of the organization's annual association dues dedicated to lobbying activities.

Part IV Supplemental Information (continued)

In addition to amounts reported on the above-mentioned Schedule K-1, the Partnership participated in direct contact with local legislators. David Huffstutler, CEO of the Partnership, spent 1.5 hours on lobbying activities during 2016. The amount reported on Line 1g above reflects the costs of these activities based upon hourly rates of compensation and allocable overhead for the officer involved.

SCHEDULE D
(Form 990)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Supplemental Financial Statements

▶ **Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11a, 11b, 11c, 11d, 11e, 11f, 12a, or 12b.**
▶ **Attach to Form 990.**

▶ **Information about Schedule D (Form 990) and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form990.**

OMB No. 1545-0047

2016

Open to Public Inspection

Name of the organization

St. David's Foundation

Employer identification number

74-1356589

Part I Organizations Maintaining Donor Advised Funds or Other Similar Funds or Accounts. Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 6.

	(a) Donor advised funds	(b) Funds and other accounts
1 Total number at end of year		
2 Aggregate value of contributions to (during year)		
3 Aggregate value of grants from (during year)		
4 Aggregate value at end of year		
5 Did the organization inform all donors and donor advisors in writing that the assets held in donor advised funds are the organization's property, subject to the organization's exclusive legal control?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
6 Did the organization inform all grantees, donors, and donor advisors in writing that grant funds can be used only for charitable purposes and not for the benefit of the donor or donor advisor, or for any other purpose conferring impermissible private benefit?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Part II Conservation Easements. Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 7.

1 Purpose(s) of conservation easements held by the organization (check all that apply).
☐ Preservation of land for public use (e.g., recreation or education) ☐ Preservation of a historically important land area
☐ Protection of natural habitat ☐ Preservation of a certified historic structure
☐ Preservation of open space

2 Complete lines 2a through 2d if the organization held a qualified conservation contribution in the form of a conservation easement on the last day of the tax year.

	Held at the End of the Tax Year
a Total number of conservation easements	2a
b Total acreage restricted by conservation easements	2b
c Number of conservation easements on a certified historic structure included in (a)	2c
d Number of conservation easements included in (c) acquired after 8/17/06, and not on a historic structure listed in the National Register	2d

3 Number of conservation easements modified, transferred, released, extinguished, or terminated by the organization during the tax year ▶

4 Number of states where property subject to conservation easement is located ▶

5 Does the organization have a written policy regarding the periodic monitoring, inspection, handling of violations, and enforcement of the conservation easements it holds?

☐ Yes ☐ No

6 Staff and volunteer hours devoted to monitoring, inspecting, handling of violations, and enforcing conservation easements during the year ▶

7 Amount of expenses incurred in monitoring, inspecting, handling of violations, and enforcing conservation easements during the year ▶ \$

8 Does each conservation easement reported on line 2(d) above satisfy the requirements of section 170(h)(4)(B)(i) and section 170(h)(4)(B)(ii)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

9 In Part XIII, describe how the organization reports conservation easements in its revenue and expense statement, and balance sheet, and include, if applicable, the text of the footnote to the organization's financial statements that describes the organization's accounting for conservation easements.

Part III Organizations Maintaining Collections of Art, Historical Treasures, or Other Similar Assets.

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 8.

1a If the organization elected, as permitted under SFAS 116 (ASC 958), not to report in its revenue statement and balance sheet works of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of public service, provide, in Part XIII, the text of the footnote to its financial statements that describes these items.

b If the organization elected, as permitted under SFAS 116 (ASC 958), to report in its revenue statement and balance sheet works of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of public service, provide the following amounts relating to these items:

(i) Revenue included on Form 990, Part VIII, line 1

(ii) Assets included in Form 990, Part X

2 If the organization received or held works of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets for financial gain, provide the following amounts required to be reported under SFAS 116 (ASC 958) relating to these items:

a Revenue included on Form 990, Part VIII, line 1

b Assets included in Form 990, Part X

LHA For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the Instructions for Form 990.

Schedule D (Form 990) 2016

632051 08-29-16

Part III Organizations Maintaining Collections of Art, Historical Treasures, or Other Similar Assets (continued)

3 Using the organization's acquisition, accession, and other records, check any of the following that are a significant use of its collection items (check all that apply):

- a ☐ Public exhibition
 b ☐ Scholarly research
 c ☐ Preservation for future generations
 d ☐ Loan or exchange programs
 e ☐ Other _____

4 Provide a description of the organization's collections and explain how they further the organization's exempt purpose in Part XIII.

5 During the year, did the organization solicit or receive donations of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets to be sold to raise funds rather than to be maintained as part of the organization's collection? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Part IV Escrow and Custodial Arrangements. Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 9, or reported an amount on Form 990, Part X, line 21.

1a Is the organization an agent, trustee, custodian or other intermediary for contributions or other assets not included on Form 990, Part X? ☐ Yes ☐ No

b If "Yes," explain the arrangement in Part XIII and complete the following table:

	Amount
c Beginning balance	1c
d Additions during the year	1d
e Distributions during the year	1e
f Ending balance	1f

2a Did the organization include an amount on Form 990, Part X, line 21, for escrow or custodial account liability? ☐ Yes ☐ No

b If "Yes," explain the arrangement in Part XIII. Check here if the explanation has been provided on Part XIII ☐

Part V Endowment Funds. Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 10.

	(a) Current year	(b) Prior year	(c) Two years back	(d) Three years back	(e) Four years back
1a Beginning of year balance	2,619,269.	2,623,782.	2,621,161.	2,584,920.	2,549,231.
b Contributions					
c Net investment earnings, gains, and losses	1,284.	-4,513.	2,621.	36,241.	35,689.
d Grants or scholarships					
e Other expenditures for facilities and programs					
f Administrative expenses					
g End of year balance	2,620,553.	2,619,269.	2,623,782.	2,621,161.	2,584,920.

2 Provide the estimated percentage of the current year end balance (line 1g, column (a)) held as:

- a Board designated or quasi-endowment ☐ _____ %
 b Permanent endowment ☒ 100.00 %
 c Temporarily restricted endowment ☐ _____ %

The percentages on lines 2a, 2b, and 2c should equal 100%.

3a Are there endowment funds not in the possession of the organization that are held and administered for the organization by:

- (i) unrelated organizations _____
 (ii) related organizations _____

	Yes	No
3a(i)		X
3a(ii)		X
3b		

b If "Yes" on line 3a(ii), are the related organizations listed as required on Schedule R? _____

4 Describe in Part XIII the intended uses of the organization's endowment funds.

Part VI Land, Buildings, and Equipment.

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 11a. See Form 990, Part X, line 10.

Description of property	(a) Cost or other basis (investment)	(b) Cost or other basis (other)	(c) Accumulated depreciation	(d) Book value
1a Land				
b Buildings				
c Leasehold improvements				
d Equipment				
e Other		4,281,570.	1,875,144.	2,406,426.
Total. Add lines 1a through 1e. (Column (d) must equal Form 990, Part X, column (B), line 10c.)				2,406,426.

Schedule D (Form 990) 2016

Part VII Investments - Other Securities.

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 11b. See Form 990, Part X, line 12.

(a) Description of security or category (including name of security)	(b) Book value	(c) Method of valuation: Cost or end-of-year market value
(1) Financial derivatives		
(2) Closely-held equity interests		
(3) Other		
(A) Wells Fargo Investments	40,198,582.	End-of-Year Market Value
(B) TIFF Private Equity		
(C) Partners 2007	2,775,948.	End-of-Year Market Value
(D) TIFF Private Equity		
(E) Partners 2008	4,727,749.	End-of-Year Market Value
(F) TIFF Private Equity		
(G) Partners 2009	1,328,158.	End-of-Year Market Value
(H)		
Total. (Col. (b) must equal Form 990, Part X, col. (B) line 12.) ▶	503,627,724.	

Part VIII Investments - Program Related.

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 11c. See Form 990, Part X, line 13.

(a) Description of investment	(b) Book value	(c) Method of valuation: Cost or end-of-year market value
(1) St. David's Healthcare		
(2) Partnership, LP, LLP	350,428,204.	Cost
(3)		
(4)		
(5)		
(6)		
(7)		
(8)		
(9)		
Total. (Col. (b) must equal Form 990, Part X, col. (B) line 13.) ▶	350,428,204.	

Part IX Other Assets.

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 11d. See Form 990, Part X, line 15.

(a) Description	(b) Book value
(1)	
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	
(6)	
(7)	
(8)	
(9)	
Total. (Column (b) must equal Form 990, Part X, col. (B) line 15.) ▶	

Part X Other Liabilities.

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 11e or 11f. See Form 990, Part X, line 25.

1. (a) Description of liability	(b) Book value	
(1) Federal income taxes		
(2) Due to St. David's Community		
(3) Health Foundation Holdings	14,674.	
(4) Due from St. David's Foundation		
(5) Community Fund	-36,731.	
(6) Due from St. David's Community		
(7) Health Foundation Initiatives	-19,954.	
(8)		
(9)		
Total. (Column (b) must equal Form 990, Part X, col. (B) line 25.) ▶	-42,011.	

2. Liability for uncertain tax positions. In Part XIII, provide the text of the footnote to the organization's financial statements that reports the organization's liability for uncertain tax positions under FIN 48 (ASC 740). Check here if the text of the footnote has been provided in Part XIII ☒

Schedule D (Form 990) 2016

Part XI Reconciliation of Revenue per Audited Financial Statements With Revenue per Return.

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 12a.

1	Total revenue, gains, and other support per audited financial statements		1	
2	Amounts included on line 1 but not on Form 990, Part VIII, line 12:			
a	Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments	2a		
b	Donated services and use of facilities	2b		
c	Recoveries of prior year grants	2c		
d	Other (Describe in Part XIII.)	2d		
e	Add lines 2a through 2d		2e	
3	Subtract line 2e from line 1		3	
4	Amounts included on Form 990, Part VIII, line 12, but not on line 1:			
a	Investment expenses not included on Form 990, Part VIII, line 7b	4a		
b	Other (Describe in Part XIII.)	4b		
c	Add lines 4a and 4b		4c	
5	Total revenue. Add lines 3 and 4c . (This must equal Form 990, Part I, line 12.)		5	

Part XII Reconciliation of Expenses per Audited Financial Statements With Expenses per Return.

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 12a.

1	Total expenses and losses per audited financial statements		1	
2	Amounts included on line 1 but not on Form 990, Part IX, line 25:			
a	Donated services and use of facilities	2a		
b	Prior year adjustments	2b		
c	Other losses	2c		
d	Other (Describe in Part XIII.)	2d		
e	Add lines 2a through 2d		2e	
3	Subtract line 2e from line 1		3	
4	Amounts included on Form 990, Part IX, line 25, but not on line 1:			
a	Investment expenses not included on Form 990, Part VIII, line 7b	4a		
b	Other (Describe in Part XIII.)	4b		
c	Add lines 4a and 4b		4c	
5	Total expenses. Add lines 3 and 4c . (This must equal Form 990, Part I, line 18.)		5	

Part XIII Supplemental Information.

Provide the descriptions required for Part II, lines 3, 5, and 9; Part III, lines 1a and 4; Part IV, lines 1b and 2b; Part V, line 4; Part X, line 2; Part XI, lines 2d and 4b; and Part XII, lines 2d and 4b. Also complete this part to provide any additional information.

Part V, line 4:

The Key Endowment funds will be used for nursing scholarships at Texas State University.

Part X, Line 2:

The Foundation, Holdings, Community Fund, and Initiatives are public, nonprofit 501(C)(3) organizations exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(C)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, except to the extent they have unrelated business activities. As such, no provision for federal income taxes has been made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements related to these four entities.

Part XIII Supplemental Information *(continued)*

The Foundation's policy is to record interest and penalty expense related to income taxes as interest and other expense, respectively. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, no interest or penalties have been or are required to be accrued. The Foundation, generally, is no longer subject to income tax examination by federal authorities for years prior to December 31, 2013.

Part VII Investments - Other Securities. See Form 990, Part X, line 12.

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**SCHEDULE H
(Form 990)**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Hospitals

- **Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, question 20.**
► **Attach to Form 990.**
► **Information about Schedule H (Form 990) and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form990.**

OMB No. 1545-0047

2016

**Open to Public
Inspection**

Name of the organization

St. David's Foundation

Employer identification number

74-1356589

Part I Financial Assistance and Certain Other Community Benefits at Cost

	Yes	No
1a Did the organization have a financial assistance policy during the tax year? If "No," skip to question 6a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
b If "Yes," was it a written policy?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2 If the organization had multiple hospital facilities, indicate which of the following best describes application of the financial assistance policy to its various hospital facilities during the tax year. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applied uniformly to all hospital facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Applied uniformly to most hospital facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Generally tailored to individual hospital facilities		
3 Answer the following based on the financial assistance eligibility criteria that applied to the largest number of the organization's patients during the tax year.		
a Did the organization use Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) as a factor in determining eligibility for providing <i>free</i> care? If "Yes," indicate which of the following was the FPG family income limit for eligibility for free care: <input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 150% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 200% <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
b Did the organization use FPG as a factor in determining eligibility for providing <i>discounted</i> care? If "Yes," indicate which of the following was the family income limit for eligibility for discounted care: <input type="checkbox"/> 200% <input type="checkbox"/> 250% <input type="checkbox"/> 300% <input type="checkbox"/> 350% <input type="checkbox"/> 400% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>500</u> %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c If the organization used factors other than FPG in determining eligibility, describe in Part VI the criteria used for determining eligibility for free or discounted care. Include in the description whether the organization used an asset test or other threshold, regardless of income, as a factor in determining eligibility for free or discounted care.		
4 Did the organization's financial assistance policy that applied to the largest number of its patients during the tax year provide for free or discounted care to the "medically indigent"?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5a Did the organization budget amounts for free or discounted care provided under its financial assistance policy during the tax year?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
b If "Yes," did the organization's financial assistance expenses exceed the budgeted amount?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c If "Yes" to line 5b, as a result of budget considerations, was the organization unable to provide free or discounted care to a patient who was eligible for free or discounted care?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6a Did the organization prepare a community benefit report during the tax year?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
b If "Yes," did the organization make it available to the public?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Complete the following table using the worksheets provided in the Schedule H instructions. Do not submit these worksheets with the Schedule H.

7 Financial Assistance and Certain Other Community Benefits at Cost

	(a) Number of activities or programs (optional)	(b) Persons served (optional)	(c) Total community benefit expense	(d) Direct offsetting revenue	(e) Net community benefit expense	(f) Percent of total expense
Financial Assistance and Means-Tested Government Programs						
a Financial Assistance at cost (from Worksheet 1)			37,927,180.	229,077.	37,698,103.	5.97%
b Medicaid (from Worksheet 3, column a)			50,532,337.	55,111,771.	-4,579,434.	.00%
c Costs of other means-tested government programs (from Worksheet 3, column b)			0.	0.		.00%
d Total Financial Assistance and Means-Tested Government Programs			88,459,517.	55,340,848.	33,118,669.	5.97%
Other Benefits						
e Community health improvement services and community benefit operations (from Worksheet 4)			4,003,016.	0.	4,003,016.	.63%
f Health professions education (from Worksheet 5)			1,981,118.	0.	1,981,118.	.31%
g Subsidized health services (from Worksheet 6)			0.	0.		.00%
h Research (from Worksheet 7)			0.	0.		.00%
i Cash and in-kind contributions for community benefit (from Worksheet 8)			54,144,326.	0.	54,144,326.	8.58%
j Total. Other Benefits			60,128,460.		60,128,460.	9.52%
k Total. Add lines 7d and 7j			148,587,977.	55,340,848.	93,247,129.	15.49%

Part II Community Building Activities Complete this table if the organization conducted any community building activities during the tax year, and describe in Part VI how its community building activities promoted the health of the communities it serves.

	(a) Number of activities or programs (optional)	(b) Persons served (optional)	(c) Total community building expense	(d) Direct offsetting revenue	(e) Net community building expense	(f) Percent of total expense
1 Physical improvements and housing						
2 Economic development						
3 Community support						
4 Environmental improvements						
5 Leadership development and training for community members						
6 Coalition building						
7 Community health improvement advocacy						
8 Workforce development						
9 Other						
10 Total						

Part III Bad Debt, Medicare, & Collection Practices
Section A. Bad Debt Expense

	Yes	No
1 Did the organization report bad debt expense in accordance with Healthcare Financial Management Association Statement No. 15?	1	X
2 Enter the amount of the organization's bad debt expense. Explain in Part VI the methodology used by the organization to estimate this amount	2	4,892,781.
3 Enter the estimated amount of the organization's bad debt expense attributable to patients eligible under the organization's financial assistance policy. Explain in Part VI the methodology used by the organization to estimate this amount and the rationale, if any, for including this portion of bad debt as community benefit	3	0.
4 Provide in Part VI the text of the footnote to the organization's financial statements that describes bad debt expense or the page number on which this footnote is contained in the attached financial statements.		

Section B. Medicare

5 Enter total revenue received from Medicare (including DSH and IME)	5	159,823,666.
6 Enter Medicare allowable costs of care relating to payments on line 5	6	147,347,394.
7 Subtract line 6 from line 5. This is the surplus (or shortfall)	7	12,476,272.
8 Describe in Part VI the extent to which any shortfall reported in line 7 should be treated as community benefit. Also describe in Part VI the costing methodology or source used to determine the amount reported on line 6. Check the box that describes the method used: <input type="checkbox"/> Cost accounting system <input type="checkbox"/> Cost to charge ratio <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other		

Section C. Collection Practices

9a Did the organization have a written debt collection policy during the tax year?	9a	X
b If "Yes," did the organization's collection policy that applied to the largest number of its patients during the tax year contain provisions on the collection practices to be followed for patients who are known to qualify for financial assistance? Describe in Part VI	9b	X

Part IV Management Companies and Joint Ventures (owned 10% or more by officers, directors, trustees, key employees, and physicians - see instructions)

(a) Name of entity	(b) Description of primary activity of entity	(c) Organization's profit % or stock ownership %	(d) Officers, directors, trustees, or key employees' profit % or stock ownership %	(e) Physicians' profit % or stock ownership %
1 St. David's HealthCare Partnership, L.P., LLP	The Foundation owns a controlling interest in St. David's HealthCare Partnership, which operated four hospitals in Central Texas.	40.59%	.00%	.00%
2				

Part V Facility Information (continued)**Section B. Facility Policies and Practices**

(Complete a separate Section B for each of the hospital facilities or facility reporting groups listed in Part V, Section A)

Name of hospital facility or letter of facility reporting group Facility Reporting Group ALine number of hospital facility, or line numbers of hospital facilities in a facility reporting group (from Part V, Section A): 1, 2, 3, 4

	Yes	No
Community Health Needs Assessment		
1 Was the hospital facility first licensed, registered, or similarly recognized by a state as a hospital facility in the current tax year or the immediately preceding tax year?	1	X
2 Was the hospital facility acquired or placed into service as a tax-exempt hospital in the current tax year or the immediately preceding tax year? If "Yes," provide details of the acquisition in Section C	2	X
3 During the tax year or either of the two immediately preceding tax years, did the hospital facility conduct a community health needs assessment (CHNA)? If "No," skip to line 12	3	X
If "Yes," indicate what the CHNA report describes (check all that apply):		
a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A definition of the community served by the hospital facility		
b <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demographics of the community		
c <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing health care facilities and resources within the community that are available to respond to the health needs of the community		
d <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> How data was obtained		
e <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The significant health needs of the community		
f <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary and chronic disease needs and other health issues of uninsured persons, low-income persons, and minority groups		
g <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The process for identifying and prioritizing community health needs and services to meet the community health needs		
h <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The process for consulting with persons representing the community's interests		
i <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The impact of any actions taken to address the significant health needs identified in the hospital facility's prior CHNA(s)		
j <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe in Section C)		
4 Indicate the tax year the hospital facility last conducted a CHNA: <u>20 16</u>		
5 In conducting its most recent CHNA, did the hospital facility 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? If "Yes," describe in Section C how the hospital facility took into account input from persons who represent the community, and identify the persons the hospital facility consulted	5	X
6a Was the hospital facility's CHNA conducted with one or more other hospital facilities? If "Yes," list the other hospital facilities in Section C	6a	X
b Was the hospital facility's CHNA conducted with one or more organizations other than hospital facilities? If "Yes," list the other organizations in Section C	6b	X
7 Did the hospital facility make its CHNA report widely available to the public?	7	X
If "Yes," indicate how the CHNA report was made widely available (check all that apply):		
a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospital facility's website (list url): <u>www.stdavidfoundation.org/about-us/commu</u>		
b <input type="checkbox"/> Other website (list url):		
c <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Made a paper copy available for public inspection without charge at the hospital facility		
d <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (describe in Section C)		
8 Did the hospital facility adopt an implementation strategy to meet the significant community health needs identified through its most recently conducted CHNA? If "No," skip to line 11	8	X
9 Indicate the tax year the hospital facility last adopted an implementation strategy: <u>20 16</u>		
10 Is the hospital facility's most recently adopted implementation strategy posted on a website?	10	X
a If "Yes," (list url): <u>www.stdavidfoundation.org/about-us/community-health</u>		
b If "No," is the hospital facility's most recently adopted implementation strategy attached to this return?	10b	X
11 Describe in Section C how the hospital facility is addressing the significant needs identified in its most recently conducted CHNA and any such needs that are not being addressed together with the reasons why such needs are not being addressed.		
12a Did the organization incur an excise tax under section 4959 for the hospital facility's failure to conduct a CHNA as required by section 501(r)(3)?	12a	X
b If "Yes" to line 12a, did the organization file Form 4720 to report the section 4959 excise tax?	12b	
c If "Yes" to line 12b, what is the total amount of section 4959 excise tax the organization reported on Form 4720 for all of its hospital facilities? \$		

Part V Facility Information (continued)**Financial Assistance Policy (FAP)****Name of hospital facility or letter of facility reporting group** Facility Reporting Group A

	Yes	No
Did the hospital facility have in place during the tax year a written financial assistance policy that:		
13 Explained eligibility criteria for financial assistance, and whether such assistance included free or discounted care?	13 X	
If "Yes," indicate the eligibility criteria explained in the FAP:		
a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal poverty guidelines (FPG), with FPG family income limit for eligibility for free care of <u>200</u> % and FPG family income limit for eligibility for discounted care of <u>500</u> %		
b <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income level other than FPG (describe in Section C)		
c <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asset level		
d <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medical indigency		
e <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Insurance status		
f <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underinsurance status		
g <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residency		
h <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (describe in Section C)		
14 Explained the basis for calculating amounts charged to patients?	14 X	
15 Explained the method for applying for financial assistance?	15 X	
If "Yes," indicate how the hospital facility's FAP or FAP application form (including accompanying instructions) explained the method for applying for financial assistance (check all that apply):		
a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Described the information the hospital facility may require an individual to provide as part of his or her application		
b <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Described the supporting documentation the hospital facility may require an individual to submit as part of his or her application		
c <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provided the contact information of hospital facility staff who can provide an individual with information about the FAP and FAP application process		
d <input type="checkbox"/> Provided the contact information of nonprofit organizations or government agencies that may be sources of assistance with FAP applications		
e <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe in Section C)		
16 Was widely publicized within the community served by the hospital facility?	16 X	
If "Yes," indicate how the hospital facility publicized the policy (check all that apply):		
a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The FAP was widely available on a website (list url): <u>See Part V, Page 8</u>		
b <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The FAP application form was widely available on a website (list url): <u>See Part V, Page 8</u>		
c <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A plain language summary of the FAP was widely available on a website (list url): <u>See Part V, Page 8</u>		
d <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The FAP was available upon request and without charge (in public locations in the hospital facility and by mail)		
e <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The FAP application form was available upon request and without charge (in public locations in the hospital facility and by mail)		
f <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A plain language summary of the FAP was available upon request and without charge (in public locations in the hospital facility and by mail)		
g <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individuals were notified about the FAP by being offered a paper copy of the plain language summary of the FAP, by receiving a conspicuous written notice about the FAP on their billing statements, and via conspicuous public displays or other measures reasonably calculated to attract patients' attention		
h <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notified members of the community who are most likely to require financial assistance about availability of the FAP		
i <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The FAP, FAP application form, and plain language summary of the FAP were translated into the primary language(s) spoken by LEP populations		
j <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe in Section C)		

Schedule H (Form 990) 2016

Part V Facility Information (continued)**Billing and Collections**Name of hospital facility or letter of facility reporting group Facility Reporting Group A

	Yes	No	
17 Did the hospital facility have in place during the tax year a separate billing and collections policy, or a written financial assistance policy (FAP) that explained all of the actions the hospital facility or other authorized party may take upon nonpayment?	17	X	
18 Check all of the following actions against an individual that were permitted under the hospital facility's policies during the tax year before making reasonable efforts to determine the individual's eligibility under the facility's FAP:			
a <input type="checkbox"/> Reporting to credit agency(ies)			
b <input type="checkbox"/> Selling an individual's debt to another party			
c <input type="checkbox"/> Deferring, denying, or requiring a payment before providing medically necessary care due to nonpayment of a previous bill for care covered under the hospital facility's FAP			
d <input type="checkbox"/> Actions that require a legal or judicial process			
e <input type="checkbox"/> Other similar actions (describe in Section C)			
f <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None of these actions or other similar actions were permitted			
19 Did the hospital facility or other authorized party perform any of the following actions during the tax year before making reasonable efforts to determine the individual's eligibility under the facility's FAP?	19		X
If "Yes," check all actions in which the hospital facility or a third party engaged:			
a <input type="checkbox"/> Reporting to credit agency(ies)			
b <input type="checkbox"/> Selling an individual's debt to another party			
c <input type="checkbox"/> Deferring, denying, or requiring a payment before providing medically necessary care due to nonpayment of a previous bill for care covered under the hospital facility's FAP			
d <input type="checkbox"/> Actions that require a legal or judicial process			
e <input type="checkbox"/> Other similar actions (describe in Section C)			
20 Indicate which efforts the hospital facility or other authorized party made before initiating any of the actions listed (whether or not checked) in line 19 (check all that apply):			
a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provided a written notice about upcoming ECAs (Extraordinary Collection Action) and a plain language summary of the FAP at least 30 days before initiating those ECAs			
b <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Made a reasonable effort to orally notify individuals about the FAP and FAP application process			
c <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processed incomplete and complete FAP applications			
d <input type="checkbox"/> Made presumptive eligibility determinations			
e <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe in Section C)			
f <input type="checkbox"/> None of these efforts were made			

Policy Relating to Emergency Medical Care

21 Did the hospital facility have in place during the tax year a written policy relating to emergency medical care that required the hospital facility to provide, without discrimination, care for emergency medical conditions to individuals regardless of their eligibility under the hospital facility's financial assistance policy?	21	X	
If "No," indicate why:			
a <input type="checkbox"/> The hospital facility did not provide care for any emergency medical conditions			
b <input type="checkbox"/> The hospital facility's policy was not in writing			
c <input type="checkbox"/> The hospital facility limited who was eligible to receive care for emergency medical conditions (describe in Section C)			
d <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe in Section C)			

Schedule H (Form 990) 2016

Part V Facility Information (continued)**Charges to Individuals Eligible for Assistance Under the FAP (FAP-Eligible Individuals)**Name of hospital facility or letter of facility reporting group Facility Reporting Group A**22** Indicate how the hospital facility determined, during the tax year, the maximum amounts that can be charged to FAP-eligible individuals for emergency or other medically necessary care.

- a** ☐ The hospital facility used a look-back method based on claims allowed by Medicare fee-for-service during a prior 12-month period
- b** ☐ The hospital facility used a look-back method based on claims allowed by Medicare fee-for-service and all private health insurers that pay claims to the hospital facility during a prior 12-month period
- c** ☒ The hospital facility used a look-back method based on claims allowed by Medicaid, either alone or in combination with Medicare fee-for-service and all private health insurers that pay claims to the hospital facility during a prior 12-month period
- d** ☐ The hospital facility used a prospective Medicare or Medicaid method

23 During the tax year, did the hospital facility charge any FAP-eligible individual to whom the hospital facility provided emergency or other medically necessary services more than the amounts generally billed to individuals who had insurance covering such care?

If "Yes," explain in Section C.

24 During the tax year, did the hospital facility charge any FAP-eligible individual an amount equal to the gross charge for any service provided to that individual?

If "Yes," explain in Section C.

	Yes	No
23		X
24		X

Schedule H (Form 990) 2016

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

Facility Reporting Group A

Part V, line 16a, FAP website:

www.stdavids.com/patients-visitors/charity-discount-policy

Facility Reporting Group A

Part V, line 16b, FAP Application website:

www.stdavids.com/patients-visitors/charity-discount-policy

Facility Reporting Group A

Part V, line 16c, FAP Plain Language Summary website:

www.stdavids.com/patients-visitors/charity-discount-policy

Schedule H, Part V, Section B. Facility Reporting Group A

Facility Reporting Group A consists of:

- Facility 1: St. David's Medical Center
- Facility 2: St. David's North Austin Medical Center
- Facility 3: St. David's South Austin Medical Center
- Facility 4: St. David's Round Rock Medical Center

Group A-Facility 1 -- St. David's Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 5: In preparation of the CHNA for Austin / Travis County, the reporting organization collaborated with Seton, Central Health and Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services. Through the collective effort, a focus group, interviews and online surveys were conducted from November 2015 - February 2016 with leaders from a wide range of organizations in different sectors, community stakeholders, and residents

Part V Facility Information *(continued)*

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

to gauge their perceptions of the community, their health concerns, and what programming, services, or initiatives are most needed to address these concerns. Representatives from collaborating agencies made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Assessment. The steering committee members contributed contact information for 70 people who represent the broad interests of Travis County and who are knowledgeable about its health-related issues. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place. A total of nine interviews, 30 online surveys and one focus group with community stakeholders were conducted. Ultimately, the qualitative research engaged over 35 individuals in discussions about the health issues they deemed critical in their community. Organizations represented by these individuals include Austin ISD, People's Community Clinic, Lone Star Circle of Care, and Community Action Network.

In preparation of the CHNA for Bastrop County, the reporting organization collaborated with Seton and Central Health. Through the collective effort, a focus group, interviews and online surveys were conducted from November 2015 - February 2016 with leaders from a wide range of organizations in different sectors, community stakeholders, and residents to gauge their perceptions of the community, their health concerns, and what programming, services, or initiatives are most needed to address these concerns. Representatives from collaborating agencies made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Assessment. The steering committee members contributed contact information for 37 people who represent the broad interests of Bastrop County and who are knowledgeable about its

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

health-related issues. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place. A total of nine interviews, 13 online surveys and one focus group with community stakeholders were conducted. Ultimately, the qualitative research engaged over 20 individuals in discussions about the health issues they deemed critical in their community. Organizations represented by these individuals include Bastrop County Indigent Health Care, Family Crisis Center, Bastrop ISD, and DSHS-Bastrop County Health Department.

In preparation of the CHNA for Hays County, the reporting organization collaborated with Seton and Central Health. Through the collective effort, a focus group, interviews and online surveys were conducted from October 2015 - February 2016 with leaders from a wide range of organizations in different sectors, community stakeholders, and residents to gauge their perceptions of the community, their health concerns, and what programming, services, or initiatives are most needed to address these concerns. Representatives from collaborating agencies made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Assessment. The steering committee members contributed contact information for 69 people who represent the broad interests of Hays County and who are knowledgeable about its health-related issues. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place. A total of ten interviews, 17 online surveys and one focus group with community stakeholders were conducted. Ultimately, the qualitative research engaged over 20 individuals in discussions about the health issues they deemed critical in their community. Organizations represented by these individuals include Hays CISD, CommuniCare Health Centers,

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

Methodist Healthcare Ministries, and Hays County Food Bank.

In preparation of the CHNA for Williamson County, the reporting organization collaborated with the Williamson County and Cities Health District, the WilCo Wellness Alliance, Baylor Scott & White Health, Opportunities for Williamson and Burnet Counties, and the Seton Healthcare Family, collectively referred to as the CHA Team. The CHA Team used the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process as a proven systematic framework for identifying community health needs and the resources for meeting those needs. The assessment process included both primary data generated by the partners and secondary data from external organizations. The team also gathered qualitative data through facilitated discussions, key informant interviews, and focus groups with residents and stakeholders. Trained facilitators conducted 12 focus groups with community members from a variety of groups including youth, non-English speakers, older adults, healthcare systems staff, non-profit organizations, educational entities, and local governments. In all, the CHA process engaged more than 100 individual community members.

Group A-Facility 1 -- St. David's Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 6b: Central Health District

Group A-Facility 1 -- St. David's Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 7d: The Community Health Needs Assessments are made available on the facility's web page,

www.stdavidss.com/locations/st-davidss-medical-center

Part V Facility Information *(continued)*

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

Group A-Facility 1 -- St. David's Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 11: The St. David's Foundation embraced the Affordable Care Act requirements to conduct community health needs assessments in the geographies of its medical facilities and create strategic implementation plans for each facility. St. David's augmented its area-based, collaborative, comprehensive community health planning efforts in Travis and Williamson Counties by leading similar assessments for Bastrop and Hays Counties and consolidating an assessment of community health needs across all communities in the medical facilities' geographies. The community health needs assessment (CHNA) process was data-led, evidence-based and reflective of key community partnerships.

Several overarching themes emerged from synthesizing the quantitative and qualitative data of the CHNAs. These needs informed the priorities, goals, objectives, and strategies of the St. David's Medical Center Strategic Implementation Plan.

Need Areas:

1. Improved healthcare access, quality and insurance coverage
2. Improved socioeconomic factors that contribute to health
3. Improved health and well-being of children
4. Improved health and well-being of women
5. Improved health and well-being of seniors
6. Improved health and well-being in rural communities

These major findings from the CHNAs align well with the six established

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

priority areas of St. David's Foundation as described in the detailed Strategic Implementation Plan, attached as Exhibit H-1. All areas highlighted by the CHNAs are being addressed by the 2016-2018 Strategic Implementation Plan. This plan is meant to be reviewed annually and adjusted to accommodate revisions that merit attention.

Group A-Facility 1 -- St. David's Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 13h: The following is a summary of the Charity Care Policy adopted by St. David's Medical Center:

The facility provides applications to patients and provides help, if needed to fill out the application for charity care.

The patient is asked to verify the income of family members. Adult patients must provide the income for spouses and any dependents. Dependent patients must provide the income for parents and other dependents.

The facility seeks documentation of income from the patient including W-2 and paycheck stubs. Qualification for a public benefit program also qualifies patients for charity care. The facility works with patients who do not have documentation to find other ways to prove the patient's status.

The facility provides charity care for patients who have an income of less than 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines. The facility determines charity eligibility for patients who have an income in excess of 200% of Federal

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

Poverty Guidelines. For these financially indigent patients, a sliding scale discount is applied to accounts for patients whose income is between 200% and 500% of FPG. If the patient's discounted account balance, after any third-party payments, exceeds 10% of the patient's annual income, the excess is forgiven.

Group A-Facility 2 -- St. David's North Austin Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 5: In preparation of the CHNA for Austin / Travis County, the reporting organization collaborated with Seton, Central Health and Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services. Through the collective effort, a focus group, interviews and online surveys were conducted from November 2015 - February 2016 with leaders from a wide range of organizations in different sectors, community stakeholders, and residents to gauge their perceptions of the community, their health concerns, and what programming, services, or initiatives are most needed to address these concerns. Representatives from collaborating agencies made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Assessment. The steering committee members contributed contact information for 70 people who represent the broad interests of Travis County and who are knowledgeable about its health-related issues. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place. A total of nine interviews, 30 online surveys and one focus group with community stakeholders were conducted. Ultimately, the qualitative research engaged over 35 individuals in discussions about the health issues they deemed critical in their community. Organizations represented by these individuals include Austin ISD, People's Community Clinic, Lone Star Circle of Care, and Community

Part V Facility Information *(continued)*

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

Action Network.

In preparation of the CHNA for Bastrop County, the reporting organization collaborated with Seton and Central Health. Through the collective effort, a focus group, interviews and online surveys were conducted from November 2015 - February 2016 with leaders from a wide range of organizations in different sectors, community stakeholders, and residents to gauge their perceptions of the community, their health concerns, and what programming, services, or initiatives are most needed to address these concerns. Representatives from collaborating agencies made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Assessment. The steering committee members contributed contact information for 37 people who represent the broad interests of Bastrop County and who are knowledgeable about its health-related issues. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place. A total of nine interviews, 13 online surveys and one focus group with community stakeholders were conducted. Ultimately, the qualitative research engaged over 20 individuals in discussions about the health issues they deemed critical in their community. Organizations represented by these individuals include Bastrop County Indigent Health Care, Family Crisis Center, Bastrop ISD, and DSHS-Bastrop County Health Department.

In preparation of the CHNA for Hays County, the reporting organization collaborated with Seton and Central Health. Through the collective effort, a focus group, interviews and online surveys were conducted from October 2015 - February 2016 with leaders from a wide range of organizations in different sectors, community stakeholders, and residents to gauge their

Part V Facility Information *(continued)*

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

perceptions of the community, their health concerns, and what programming, services, or initiatives are most needed to address these concerns.

Representatives from collaborating agencies made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Assessment. The steering committee members contributed contact information for 69 people who represent the broad interests of Hays County and who are knowledgeable about its health-related issues. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place. A total of ten interviews, 17 online surveys and one focus group with community stakeholders were conducted. Ultimately, the qualitative research engaged over 20 individuals in discussions about the health issues they deemed critical in their community. Organizations represented by these individuals include Hays CISD, CommuniCare Health Centers, Methodist Healthcare Ministries, and Hays County Food Bank.

In preparation of the CHNA for Williamson County, the reporting organization collaborated with the Williamson County and Cities Health District, the WilCo Wellness Alliance, Baylor Scott & White Health, Opportunities for Williamson and Burnet Counties, and the Seton Healthcare Family, collectively referred to as the CHA Team. The CHA Team used the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process as a proven systematic framework for identifying community health needs and the resources for meeting those needs. The assessment process included both primary data generated by the partners and secondary data from external organizations. The team also gathered qualitative data through facilitated discussions, key informant interviews, and focus groups with

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

residents and stakeholders. Trained facilitators conducted 12 focus groups with community members from a variety of groups including youth, non-English speakers, older adults, healthcare systems staff, non-profit organizations, educational entities, and local governments. In all, the CHA process engaged more than 100 individual community members.

Group A-Facility 2 -- St. David's North Austin Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 6b: Central Health District

Group A-Facility 2 -- St. David's North Austin Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 7d: The Community Health Needs Assessments are made available on the facility's web page, www.stdavids.com/locations/st-davids-north-austin-medical-center.

Group A-Facility 2 -- St. David's North Austin Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 11: The St. David's Foundation embraced the Affordable Care Act requirements to conduct community health needs assessments in the geographies of its medical facilities and create strategic implementation plans for each facility. St. David's augmented its area-based, collaborative, comprehensive community health planning efforts in Travis and Williamson Counties by leading similar assessments for Bastrop and Hays Counties and consolidating an assessment of community health needs across all communities in the medical facilities' geographies. The community health needs assessment (CHNA) process was data-led, evidence-based, and reflective of key community partnerships.

Several overarching themes emerged from synthesizing the quantitative and

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

qualitative data of the CHNAs. These needs informed the priorities, goals, objectives, and strategies of the North Austin Medical Center Strategic Implementation Plan.

Need Areas:

1. Improved healthcare access, quality and insurance coverage
2. Improved socioeconomic factors that contribute to health
3. Improved health and well-being of children
4. Improved health and well-being of women
5. Improved health and well-being of seniors
6. Improved health and well-being in rural communities

These major findings from the CHNAs align well with the six established priority areas of St. David's Foundation as described in the detailed Strategic Implementation Plan, attached as Exhibit H-1. All areas highlighted by the CHNAs are being addressed by the 2016-2018 Strategic Implementation Plan. This plan is meant to be reviewed annually and adjusted to accommodate revisions that merit attention.

Group A-Facility 2 -- St. David's North Austin Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 13h: The following is a summary of the Charity Care Policy adopted by St. David's North Austin Medical Center:

The facility provides applications to patients and provides help, if needed to fill out the application for charity care.

The patient is asked to verify the income of family members. Adult

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

patients must provide the income for spouses and any dependents.

Dependent patients must provide the income for parents and other dependents.

The facility seeks documentation of income from the patient including W-2 and paycheck stubs. Qualification for a public benefit program also qualifies patients for charity care. The facility works with patients who do not have documentation to find other ways to prove the patient's status.

The facility provides charity care for patients who have an income of less than 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines. The facility determines charity eligibility for patients who have an income in excess of 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines. For these financially indigent patients, a sliding scale discount is applied to accounts for patients whose income is between 200% and 500% of FPG. If the patient's discounted account balance, after any third-party payments, exceeds 10% of the patient's annual income, the excess is forgiven.

Group A-Facility 3 -- St. David's South Austin Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 5: In preparation of the CHNA for Austin / Travis County, the reporting organization collaborated with Seton, Central Health and Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services. Through the collective effort, a focus group, interviews and online surveys were conducted from November 2015 - February 2016 with leaders from a wide range of organizations in different sectors, community stakeholders, and residents to gauge their perceptions of the community, their health concerns, and

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

what programming, services, or initiatives are most needed to address these concerns. Representatives from collaborating agencies made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Assessment. The steering committee members contributed contact information for 70 people who represent the broad interests of Travis County and who are knowledgeable about its health-related issues. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place. A total of nine interviews, 30 online surveys and one focus group with community stakeholders were conducted. Ultimately, the qualitative research engaged over 35 individuals in discussions about the health issues they deemed critical in their community. Organizations represented by these individuals include Austin ISD, People's Community Clinic, Lone Star Circle of Care, and Community Action Network.

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Part V Facility Information *(continued)*

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place. A total of nine interviews, 13 online surveys and one focus group with community stakeholders were conducted. Ultimately, the qualitative research engaged over 20 individuals in discussions about the health issues they deemed critical in their community. Organizations represented by these individuals include Bastrop County Indigent Health Care, Family Crisis Center, Bastrop ISD, and DSHS-Bastrop County Health Department.

In preparation of the CHNA for Hays County, the reporting organization collaborated with Seton and Central Health. Through the collective effort, a focus group, interviews and online surveys were conducted from October 2015 - February 2016 with leaders from a wide range of organizations in different sectors, community stakeholders, and residents to gauge their perceptions of the community, their health concerns, and what programming, services, or initiatives are most needed to address these concerns. Representatives from collaborating agencies made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Assessment. The steering committee members contributed contact information for 69 people who represent the broad interests of Hays County and who are knowledgeable about its health-related issues. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place. A total of ten interviews, 17 online surveys and one focus group with community stakeholders were conducted. Ultimately, the qualitative research engaged over 20 individuals in discussions about the health issues they deemed critical in their community. Organizations represented by these individuals include Hays CISD, CommuniCare Health Centers, Methodist Healthcare Ministries, and Hays County Food Bank.

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

In preparation of the CHNA for Williamson County, the reporting organization collaborated with the Williamson County and Cities Health District, the WilCo Wellness Alliance, Baylor Scott & White Health, Opportunities for Williamson and Burnet Counties, and the Seton Healthcare Family, collectively referred to as the CHA Team. The CHA Team used the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process as a proven systematic framework for identifying community health needs and the resources for meeting those needs. The assessment process included both primary data generated by the partners and secondary data from external organizations. The team also gathered qualitative data through facilitated discussions, key informant interviews, and focus groups with residents and stakeholders. Trained facilitators conducted 12 focus groups with community members from a variety of groups including youth, non-English speakers, older adults, healthcare systems staff, non-profit organizations, educational entities, and local governments. In all, the CHA process engaged more than 100 individual community members.

Group A-Facility 3 -- St. David's South Austin Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 6b: Central Health District

Group A-Facility 3 -- St. David's South Austin Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 7d: The Community Health Needs Assessments are made available on the facility's web page,

www.stdavid.com/locations/st-david-south-austin-medical-center

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

Group A-Facility 3 -- St. David's South Austin Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 11: The St. David's Foundation embraced the Affordable Care Act requirements to conduct community health needs assessments in the geographies of its medical facilities and create strategic implementation plans for each facility. St. David's augmented its area-based, collaborative, comprehensive community health planning efforts in Travis and Williamson Counties by leading similar assessments for Bastrop and Hays Counties and consolidating an assessment of community health needs across all communities in the medical facilities' geographies. The community health needs assessment (CHNA) process was data-led, evidence-based, and reflective of key community partnerships.

Several overarching themes emerged from synthesizing the quantitative and qualitative data of the CHNAs. These needs informed the priorities, goals, objectives, and strategies of the South Austin Medical Center Strategic Implementation Plan.

Need Areas:

1. Improved healthcare access, quality and insurance coverage
2. Improved socioeconomic factors that contribute to health
3. Improved health and well-being of children
4. Improved health and well-being of women
5. Improved health and well-being of seniors
6. Improved health and well-being in rural communities

These major findings from the CHNAs align well with the six established priority areas of St. David's Foundation as described in the detailed

Part V Facility Information *(continued)*

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

Strategic Implementation Plan, attached as Exhibit H-1. All areas highlighted by the CHNAs are being addressed by the 2016-2018 Strategic Implementation Plan. This plan is meant to be reviewed annually and adjusted to accommodate revisions that merit attention.

Group A-Facility 3 -- St. David's South Austin Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 13h: The following is a summary of the Charity Care Policy adopted by St. David's South Austin Medical Center:

The facility provides applications to patients and provides help, if needed to fill out the application for charity care.

The patient is asked to verify the income of family members. Adult patients must provide the income for spouses and any dependents. Dependent patients must provide the income for parents and other dependents.

The facility seeks documentation of income from the patient including W-2 and paycheck stubs. Qualification for a public benefit program also qualifies patients for charity care. The facility works with patients who do not have documentation to find other ways to prove the patient's status.

The facility provides charity care for patients who have an income of less than 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines. The facility determines charity eligibility for patients who have an income in excess of 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines. For these financially indigent patients, a sliding

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

scale discount is applied to accounts for patients whose income is between 200% and 500% of FPG. If the patient's discounted account balance, after any third-party payments, exceeds 10% of the patient's annual income, the excess is forgiven.

Group A-Facility 4 -- St. David's Round Rock Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 5: In preparation of the CHNA for Austin / Travis County, the reporting organization collaborated with Seton, Central Health and Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services. Through the collective effort, a focus group, interviews and online surveys were conducted from November 2015 - February 2016 with leaders from a wide range of organizations in different sectors, community stakeholders, and residents to gauge their perceptions of the community, their health concerns, and what programming, services, or initiatives are most needed to address these concerns. Representatives from collaborating agencies made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Assessment. The steering committee members contributed contact information for 70 people who represent the broad interests of Travis County and who are knowledgeable about its health-related issues. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place. A total of nine interviews, 30 online surveys and one focus group with community stakeholders were conducted. Ultimately, the qualitative research engaged over 35 individuals in discussions about the health issues they deemed critical in their community. Organizations represented by these individuals include Austin ISD, People's Community Clinic, Lone Star Circle of Care, and Community Action Network.

Part V Facility Information *(continued)*

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

In preparation of the CHNA for Bastrop County, the reporting organization collaborated with Seton and Central Health. Through the collective effort, a focus group, interviews and online surveys were conducted from November 2015 - February 2016 with leaders from a wide range of organizations in different sectors, community stakeholders, and residents to gauge their perceptions of the community, their health concerns, and what programming, services, or initiatives are most needed to address these concerns. Representatives from collaborating agencies made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Assessment. The steering committee members contributed contact information for 37 people who represent the broad interests of Bastrop County and who are knowledgeable about its health-related issues. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place. A total of nine interviews, 13 online surveys and one focus group with community stakeholders were conducted. Ultimately, the qualitative research engaged over 20 individuals in discussions about the health issues they deemed critical in their community. Organizations represented by these individuals include Bastrop County Indigent Health Care, Family Crisis Center, Bastrop ISD, and DSHS-Bastrop County Health Department.

In preparation of the CHNA for Hays County, the reporting organization collaborated with Seton and Central Health. Through the collective effort, a focus group, interviews and online surveys were conducted from October 2015 - February 2016 with leaders from a wide range of organizations in different sectors, community stakeholders, and residents to gauge their perceptions of the community, their health concerns, and what programming,

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

services, or initiatives are most needed to address these concerns.

Representatives from collaborating agencies made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Assessment. The steering committee members contributed contact information for 69 people who represent the broad interests of Hays County and who are knowledgeable about its health-related issues. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place. A total of ten interviews, 17 online surveys and one focus group with community stakeholders were conducted. Ultimately, the qualitative research engaged over 20 individuals in discussions about the health issues they deemed critical in their community. Organizations represented by these individuals include Hays CISD, CommuniCare Health Centers, Methodist Healthcare Ministries, and Hays County Food Bank.

In preparation of the CHNA for Williamson County, the reporting organization collaborated with the Williamson County and Cities Health District, the WilCo Wellness Alliance, Baylor Scott & White Health, Opportunities for Williamson and Burnet Counties, and the Seton Healthcare Family, collectively referred to as the CHA Team. The CHA Team used the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process as a proven systematic framework for identifying community health needs and the resources for meeting those needs. The assessment process included both primary data generated by the partners and secondary data from external organizations. The team also gathered qualitative data through facilitated discussions, key informant interviews, and focus groups with residents and stakeholders. Trained facilitators conducted 12 focus

Part V Facility Information *(continued)*

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

groups with community members from a variety of groups including youth, non-English speakers, older adults, healthcare systems staff, non-profit organizations, educational entities, and local governments. In all, the CHA process engaged more than 100 individual community members.

Group A-Facility 4 -- St. David's Round Rock Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 6b: Central Health District

Group A-Facility 4 -- St. David's Round Rock Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 7d: The Community Health Needs Assessments are made available on the facility's web page,
www.stdavidss.com/locations/st-davidss-round-rock-medical-center

Group A-Facility 4 -- St. David's Round Rock Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 11: The St. David's Foundation embraced the Affordable Care Act requirements to conduct community health needs assessments in the geographies of its medical facilities and create strategic implementation plans for each facility. St. David's augmented its area-based, collaborative, comprehensive community health planning efforts in Travis and Williamson Counties by leading similar assessments for Bastrop and Hays Counties and consolidating an assessment of community health needs across all communities in the medical facilities' geographies. The community health needs assessment (CHNA) process was data-led, evidence-based, and reflective of key community partnerships.

Several overarching themes emerged from synthesizing the quantitative and qualitative data of the CHNAs. These needs informed the priorities, goals,

Part V Facility Information (continued)

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

objectives, and strategies of the Round Rock Medical Center Strategic Implementation Plan.

Need Areas:

1. Improved healthcare access, quality and insurance coverage
2. Improved socioeconomic factors that contribute to health
3. Improved health and well-being of children
4. Improved health and well-being of women
5. Improved health and well-being of seniors
6. Improved health and well-being in rural communities

These major findings from the CHNAs align well with the six established priority areas of St. David's Foundation as described in the detailed Strategic Implementation Plan, attached as Exhibit H-1. All areas highlighted by the CHNAs are being addressed by the 2016-2018 Strategic Implementation Plan. This plan is meant to be reviewed annually and adjusted to accommodate revisions that merit attention.

Group A-Facility 4 -- St. David's Round Rock Medical Center

Part V, Section B, line 13h: The following is a summary of the Charity Care Policy adopted by St. David's Round Rock Medical Center:

The facility provides applications to patients and provides help, if needed to fill out the application for charity care.

The patient is asked to verify the income of family members. Adult patients must provide the income for spouses and any dependents.

Part V Facility Information *(continued)*

Section C. Supplemental Information for Part V, Section B. Provide descriptions required for Part V, Section B, lines 2, 3j, 5, 6a, 6b, 7d, 11, 13b, 13h, 15e, 16j, 18e, 19e, 20e, 21c, 21d, 23, and 24. If applicable, provide separate descriptions for each hospital facility in a facility reporting group, designated by facility reporting group letter and hospital facility line number from Part V, Section A ("A, 1," "A, 4," "B, 2," "B, 3," etc.) and name of hospital facility.

Dependent patients must provide the income for parents and other dependents.

The facility seeks documentation of income from the patient including W-2 and paycheck stubs. Qualification for a public benefit program also qualifies patients for charity care. The facility works with patients who do not have documentation to find other ways to prove the patient's status.

The facility provides charity care for patients who have an income of less than 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines. The facility determines charity eligibility for patients who have an income in excess of 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines. For these financially indigent patients, a sliding scale discount is applied to accounts for patients whose income is between 200% and 500% of FPG. If the patient's discounted account balance, after any third-party payments, exceeds 10% of the patient's annual income, the excess is forgiven.

Part VI Supplemental Information

Provide the following information.

- 1 Required descriptions.** Provide the descriptions required for Part I, lines 3c, 6a, and 7; Part II and Part III, lines 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9b.
- 2 Needs assessment.** Describe how the organization assesses the health care needs of the communities it serves, in addition to any CHNAs reported in Part V, Section B.
- 3 Patient education of eligibility for assistance.** Describe how the organization informs and educates patients and persons who may be billed for patient care about their eligibility for assistance under federal, state, or local government programs or under the organization's financial assistance policy.
- 4 Community information.** Describe the community the organization serves, taking into account the geographic area and demographic constituents it serves.
- 5 Promotion of community health.** Provide any other information important to describing how the organization's hospital facilities or other health care facilities further its exempt purpose by promoting the health of the community (e.g., open medical staff, community board, use of surplus funds, etc.).
- 6 Affiliated health care system.** If the organization is part of an affiliated health care system, describe the respective roles of the organization and its affiliates in promoting the health of the communities served.
- 7 State filing of community benefit report.** If applicable, identify all states with which the organization, or a related organization, files a community benefit report.

Part I, Line 3c:

In compliance with IRC Section 501(r), the hospitals provide 100% financial assistance (Charity Care) for eligible patients with income equal to or less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG). For eligible patients with income over 200% FPG and equal to 500% or less than FPG, discounts are provided on a sliding scale. Eligibility is determined using various sources of documentation and income verification. Throughout 2016, the accounts for individuals without any health insurance who live in low income zip codes and who failed to respond to collection efforts were removed from accounts receivable and treated as charity care. The reporting organization, together with the hospitals, began the process of updating its charity care policy in compliance with Section 501(r) in 2014.

Part I, Line 7:

The hospitals utilize the cost to charge ratio from the audited financial statements.

Part VI Supplemental Information

Provide the following information.

- 1 Required descriptions.** Provide the descriptions required for Part I, lines 3c, 6a, and 7; Part II and Part III, lines 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9b.
- 2 Needs assessment.** Describe how the organization assesses the health care needs of the communities it serves, in addition to any CHNAs reported in Part V, Section B.
- 3 Patient education of eligibility for assistance.** Describe how the organization informs and educates patients and persons who may be billed for patient care about their eligibility for assistance under federal, state, or local government programs or under the organization's financial assistance policy.
- 4 Community information.** Describe the community the organization serves, taking into account the geographic area and demographic constituents it serves.
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- 6 Affiliated health care system.** If the organization is part of an affiliated health care system, describe the respective roles of the organization and its affiliates in promoting the health of the communities served.
- 7 State filing of community benefit report.** If applicable, identify all states with which the organization, or a related organization, files a community benefit report.

Part I, Ln 7 Col(f):

Bad debts are excluded from the calculation of total expenses.

Part II, Community Building Activities:

All of the hospitals are active in the community promoting health of Central Texans. The Foundation provides significant grants each year to numerous agencies and local safety net clinics. The Foundation focuses its funding on six key areas that will improve the health and health care of all Central Texans.

Part III, Line 4:

St. David's Foundation's proportionate share of bad debt expense from its ownership interest in St. David's Healthcare Partnership, LP, LLP (the "Partnership") is reported on Schedule H, Part III, Line 2. Following is the footnote to the Partnership's audited financial statements which describes bad debt expense:

"The SDHP [the Partnership] records a provision for doubtful accounts

Part VI Supplemental Information

Provide the following information.

- 1 Required descriptions.** Provide the descriptions required for Part I, lines 3c, 6a, and 7; Part II and Part III, lines 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9b.
- 2 Needs assessment.** Describe how the organization assesses the health care needs of the communities it serves, in addition to any CHNAs reported in Part V, Section B.
- 3 Patient education of eligibility for assistance.** Describe how the organization informs and educates patients and persons who may be billed for patient care about their eligibility for assistance under federal, state, or local government programs or under the organization's financial assistance policy.
- 4 Community information.** Describe the community the organization serves, taking into account the geographic area and demographic constituents it serves.
- 5 Promotion of community health.** Provide any other information important to describing how the organization's hospital facilities or other health care facilities further its exempt purpose by promoting the health of the community (e.g., open medical staff, community board, use of surplus funds, etc.).
- 6 Affiliated health care system.** If the organization is part of an affiliated health care system, describe the respective roles of the organization and its affiliates in promoting the health of the communities served.
- 7 State filing of community benefit report.** If applicable, identify all states with which the organization, or a related organization, files a community benefit report.

(based primarily on historical collection experience) related to uninsured accounts at the estimated net self-pay revenues the Partnership expects to collect. Adverse changes in general economic conditions, business office operations, payor mix, or trends in federal or state governmental health coverage could affect the Partnership's collection of accounts receivable, cash flows, and results of operations."

Part III, Line 8:

The amounts reported on Part III, Lines 5-7 have been determined by aggregating the information from the individual facility cost report(s) for each of the Hospitals operated by SDHP [St. David's Healthcare Partnership, LP, LLP]. The Hospitals operated by SDHP may have cost report year ends other than December 31, 2016. Accordingly, for a facility with a non-calendar cost report year end, the cost report that was filed for the cost report year end that ended during 2016 was utilized. It is important to note that amounts included in lines 5-7 do not include Medicare revenue and related cost for freestanding ambulatory surgery services and for physician services.

Part VI Supplemental Information

Provide the following information.

- 1 Required descriptions.** Provide the descriptions required for Part I, lines 3c, 6a, and 7; Part II and Part III, lines 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9b.
- 2 Needs assessment.** Describe how the organization assesses the health care needs of the communities it serves, in addition to any CHNAs reported in Part V, Section B.
- 3 Patient education of eligibility for assistance.** Describe how the organization informs and educates patients and persons who may be billed for patient care about their eligibility for assistance under federal, state, or local government programs or under the organization's financial assistance policy.
- 4 Community information.** Describe the community the organization serves, taking into account the geographic area and demographic constituents it serves.
- 5 Promotion of community health.** Provide any other information important to describing how the organization's hospital facilities or other health care facilities further its exempt purpose by promoting the health of the community (e.g., open medical staff, community board, use of surplus funds, etc.).
- 6 Affiliated health care system.** If the organization is part of an affiliated health care system, describe the respective roles of the organization and its affiliates in promoting the health of the communities served.
- 7 State filing of community benefit report.** If applicable, identify all states with which the organization, or a related organization, files a community benefit report.

Part III, Line 9b:

The hospital facilities do not take any actions listed in Schedule H, Part V, Section B, Lines 18 and 19. The facilities write off all charity care and in compliance with IRC Section 501(r), do not pursue collection on patients who qualify for charity care.

Part I, Line 7b:

Part I, Line 7b, Column (f): In accordance with Form 990 instructions, the percent of total expense for Line 7b, Unreimbursed Medicaid, is reported as zero. The actual amount of Line 7b, Column (f) is -0.73%. Lines 7d and 7k, Column (f), would be 5.24% and 14.76%, respectively.

Part III, Line 1: Hospitals controlled by the Foundation determine bad debt and charity care in accordance with GAAP and with IRC Section 501(r). Whether bad debt is determined in accordance with Statement 15 requirements is a more difficult issue.

Part VI Supplemental Information

Provide the following information.

- 1 Required descriptions.** Provide the descriptions required for Part I, lines 3c, 6a, and 7; Part II and Part III, lines 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9b.
- 2 Needs assessment.** Describe how the organization assesses the health care needs of the communities it serves, in addition to any CHNAs reported in Part V, Section B.
- 3 Patient education of eligibility for assistance.** Describe how the organization informs and educates patients and persons who may be billed for patient care about their eligibility for assistance under federal, state, or local government programs or under the organization's financial assistance policy.
- 4 Community information.** Describe the community the organization serves, taking into account the geographic area and demographic constituents it serves.
- 5 Promotion of community health.** Provide any other information important to describing how the organization's hospital facilities or other health care facilities further its exempt purpose by promoting the health of the community (e.g., open medical staff, community board, use of surplus funds, etc.).
- 6 Affiliated health care system.** If the organization is part of an affiliated health care system, describe the respective roles of the organization and its affiliates in promoting the health of the communities served.
- 7 State filing of community benefit report.** If applicable, identify all states with which the organization, or a related organization, files a community benefit report.

Statement 15 requires hospitals to recognize revenue only when collections are reasonably assured and for an amount that is determinable. Most hospitals, including those controlled by the Foundation, use mathematical models based on prior history to determine the percentage of patient billings that is likely to result in bad debt.

For this reason, and out of an abundance of caution, the Foundation has answered "no" to whether Statement 15 is followed. Despite the best efforts of HMFA to assist hospitals in determining the difference between patients who have the capacity to pay for their care but won't pay and patients who lack the capacity to pay, the determination always involves judgment. However, the hospitals controlled by the Foundation determine charity care on the core principles set forth in Statement 15, including specific criteria for charity care, a specific time of determination, record keeping, disclosure of the charity care policy and valuation of charity care at cost.

Part VI Supplemental Information

Provide the following information.

- 1 Required descriptions.** Provide the descriptions required for Part I, lines 3c, 6a, and 7; Part II and Part III, lines 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9b.
- 2 Needs assessment.** Describe how the organization assesses the health care needs of the communities it serves, in addition to any CHNAs reported in Part V, Section B.
- 3 Patient education of eligibility for assistance.** Describe how the organization informs and educates patients and persons who may be billed for patient care about their eligibility for assistance under federal, state, or local government programs or under the organization's financial assistance policy.
- 4 Community information.** Describe the community the organization serves, taking into account the geographic area and demographic constituents it serves.
- 5 Promotion of community health.** Provide any other information important to describing how the organization's hospital facilities or other health care facilities further its exempt purpose by promoting the health of the community (e.g., open medical staff, community board, use of surplus funds, etc.).
- 6 Affiliated health care system.** If the organization is part of an affiliated health care system, describe the respective roles of the organization and its affiliates in promoting the health of the communities served.
- 7 State filing of community benefit report.** If applicable, identify all states with which the organization, or a related organization, files a community benefit report.

Part I, Lines 6a and 6b:

St. David's Healthcare Partnership, LP, LLP files annual Statements of Community Benefits as required by the Texas Department of State Health Services.

Part VI, Line 2:

The Partnership Strategic Planning Process continually assesses and addresses the needs of the community. The Foundation recently participated in a capacity study for the surrounding service area to assess the overall community needs. The Foundation's Grants Program addresses the needs of the service area.

Part VI, Line 3:

Each hospital posts a summary of its charity care policy in admission areas, emergency rooms, and other areas where eligible patients are likely to be present. The hospitals' Condition of Admission consent informs the patients that they may be eligible for financial assistance or charity

Part VI Supplemental Information

Provide the following information.

- 1 Required descriptions.** Provide the descriptions required for Part I, lines 3c, 6a, and 7; Part II and Part III, lines 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9b.
- 2 Needs assessment.** Describe how the organization assesses the health care needs of the communities it serves, in addition to any CHNAs reported in Part V, Section B.
- 3 Patient education of eligibility for assistance.** Describe how the organization informs and educates patients and persons who may be billed for patient care about their eligibility for assistance under federal, state, or local government programs or under the organization's financial assistance policy.
- 4 Community information.** Describe the community the organization serves, taking into account the geographic area and demographic constituents it serves.
- 5 Promotion of community health.** Provide any other information important to describing how the organization's hospital facilities or other health care facilities further its exempt purpose by promoting the health of the community (e.g., open medical staff, community board, use of surplus funds, etc.).
- 6 Affiliated health care system.** If the organization is part of an affiliated health care system, describe the respective roles of the organization and its affiliates in promoting the health of the communities served.
- 7 State filing of community benefit report.** If applicable, identify all states with which the organization, or a related organization, files a community benefit report.

care and they may request information about these programs. A summary of the financial assistance program is provided to the patient during the intake and discharge processes. Patients are informed of availability of various government benefits, such as Medicaid, and receive assistance with the qualification for such programs, where applicable.

Part VI, Line 4:

The hospitals are located in Travis and Williamson counties. The patients are predominately from Travis, Williamson and Hays counties. The Foundation's grant program recipients closely align with patient demographics served at the hospitals.

Part VI, Line 5:

The hospitals operate as exempt hospitals; they have open emergency rooms and medical staff. The Foundation invests its share of earnings from the hospitals into programs in Central Texas that increase access to healthcare.

Part VI Supplemental Information

Provide the following information.

- 1 Required descriptions.** Provide the descriptions required for Part I, lines 3c, 6a, and 7; Part II and Part III, lines 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9b.
- 2 Needs assessment.** Describe how the organization assesses the health care needs of the communities it serves, in addition to any CHNAs reported in Part V, Section B.
- 3 Patient education of eligibility for assistance.** Describe how the organization informs and educates patients and persons who may be billed for patient care about their eligibility for assistance under federal, state, or local government programs or under the organization's financial assistance policy.
- 4 Community information.** Describe the community the organization serves, taking into account the geographic area and demographic constituents it serves.
- 5 Promotion of community health.** Provide any other information important to describing how the organization's hospital facilities or other health care facilities further its exempt purpose by promoting the health of the community (e.g., open medical staff, community board, use of surplus funds, etc.).
- 6 Affiliated health care system.** If the organization is part of an affiliated health care system, describe the respective roles of the organization and its affiliates in promoting the health of the communities served.
- 7 State filing of community benefit report.** If applicable, identify all states with which the organization, or a related organization, files a community benefit report.

Part VI, Line 6:

The Foundation is a general partner in St. David's Healthcare, a hospital system that meets the Community Benefit Standard and the requirements of the Affordable Care Act in delivering hospital care to Central Texas. In addition, the Foundation has assessed the unmet healthcare needs of Central Texas and uses the earnings from the hospitals to meet those needs in many ways. The Foundation makes grants to charities in Central Texas meeting the healthcare needs of the indigent. The Foundation also makes grants to educational institutions to support medical education. The Foundation's affiliates give needs-based scholarships to students pursuing healthcare careers. In addition, the Foundation provides free dental care to the children in more than 50 low income schools and to the adult patients of safety net clinics in Central Texas, and it pays for discounted eye exams and eyeglasses for low income Central Texans.

Part VI, Line 7, List of States Receiving Community Benefit Report:

TX

SCHEDULE I
(Form 990)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

**Grants and Other Assistance to Organizations,
Governments, and Individuals in the United States**

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 21 or 22.

▶ Attach to Form 990.

▶ Information about Schedule I (Form 990) and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form990.

OMB No. 1545-0047

2016

**Open to Public
Inspection**

Name of the organization

St. David's Foundation

Employer identification number

74-1356589

Part I General Information on Grants and Assistance

1 Does the organization maintain records to substantiate the amount of the grants or assistance, the grantees' eligibility for the grants or assistance, and the selection criteria used to award the grants or assistance?

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

2 Describe in Part IV the organization's procedures for monitoring the use of grant funds in the United States.

Part II Grants and Other Assistance to Domestic Organizations and Domestic Governments. Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 21, for any recipient that received more than \$5,000. Part II can be duplicated if additional space is needed.

1 (a) Name and address of organization or government	(b) EIN	(c) IRC section (if applicable)	(d) Amount of cash grant	(e) Amount of non-cash assistance	(f) Method of valuation (book, FMV, appraisal, other)	(g) Description of noncash assistance	(h) Purpose of grant or assistance
AIDS Services of Austin 7215 Cameron Rd Austin, TX 78752	74-2440845	501(c)(3)	659,797.	0.			Health Access Grant
Any Baby Can 6207 Sheridan Avenue Austin, TX 78723	74-2684335	501(c)(3)	697,095.	0.			Health Access Grant
Austin Child Guidance Center 810 W 45th St Austin, TX 78751	74-1166783	501(c)(3)	621,594.	0.			Health Access Grant
Austin Children's Shelter 4800 Manor Rd Austin, TX 78723	74-2320657	501(c)(3)	383,988.	0.			Health Access Grant
Austin Clubhouse PO Box 300568 Austin, TX 78703	90-0505527	501(c)(3)	117,088.	0.			Health Access Grant
Austin Community Foundation 4315 Guadalupe, Suite 300 Austin, TX 78751	74-1934031	501(c)(3)	80,000.	0.			Health Access Grant

2 Enter total number of section 501(c)(3) and government organizations listed in the line 1 table **80.**

3 Enter total number of other organizations listed in the line 1 table **2.**

LHA For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the Instructions for Form 990.

Schedule I (Form 990) (2016)

Part II Continuation of Grants and Other Assistance to Governments and Organizations in the United States (Schedule I (Form 990), Part II.)

(a) Name and address of organization or government	(b) EIN	(c) IRC section if applicable	(d) Amount of cash grant	(e) Amount of non-cash assistance	(f) Method of valuation (book, FMV, appraisal, other)	(g) Description of non-cash assistance	(h) Purpose of grant or assistance
Austin Groups for the Elderly 3710 Cedar St, Box 2 Austin, TX 78705	74-2431028	501(c)(3)	677,905.	0.			Health Access Grant
Austin Recovery 8402 Cross Park Dr Austin, TX 78754	74-1609108	501(c)(3)	1,032,297.	0.			Health Access Grant
Austin Speech Labs 7800 Shoal Creek Blvd, Ste 240S Austin, TX 78757	26-2137242	501(c)(3)	66,618.	0.			Health Access Grant
Austin Travis County Integral Care PO Box 3548 Austin, TX 78764	74-1547909	501(c)(3)	1,400,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Bastrop County Emergency Food Bank 806 Fayette St Bastrop, TX 78602	74-2485884	501(c)(3)	40,491.	0.			Health Access Grant
Bastrop County Women's Shelter 431 Old Austin Hwy Bastrop, TX 78602	74-2304542	501(c)(3)	55,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Boys and Girls Club of the Capital Area - 303 W Johanna St - Austin, TX 78704	74-6087356	501(c)(3)	584,859.	0.			Health Access Grant
Breast Cancer Resource Center PO Box 300040 Austin, TX 78703	74-2743333	501(c)(3)	308,193.	0.			Health Access Grant
Central Texas Food Bank 6500 Metropolis Drive Austin, TX 78744	74-2217350	501(c)(3)	1,154,550.	0.			Health Access Grant

Schedule I (Form 990)

Part II Continuation of Grants and Other Assistance to Governments and Organizations in the United States (Schedule I (Form 990), Part II.)

(a) Name and address of organization or government	(b) EIN	(c) IRC section if applicable	(d) Amount of cash grant	(e) Amount of non-cash assistance	(f) Method of valuation (book, FMV, appraisal, other)	(g) Description of non-cash assistance	(h) Purpose of grant or assistance
Capital Idea PO Box 1784 Austin, TX 78767	74-2893041	501(c)(3)	769,369.	0.			Health Access Grant
Center for Child Protection 8509 FH 969, Bldg C Austin, TX 78724	74-2562585	501(c)(3)	263,923.	0.			Health Access Grant
Central Texas Medical Center 501A Broadway San Marcos, TX 78666	74-2575462	501(c)(3)	20,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
The Final Acts Project 14455 Santa Rita Helotes, TX 78023	47-0996466	501(c)(3)	25,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Communicare Barrio Comprehensive Family Care - 3066 Commerce - San Antonio, TX 78220	74-1724391	501(c)(3)	1,399,266.	0.			Health Access Grant
Communities in Schools 3000 S IH 35 Austin, TX 78704	74-2369020	501(c)(3)	684,886.	0.			Health Access Grant
Community Health Centers of Central Texas - 228 St. George St - Gonzales, TX 78629	74-1548089	501(c)(3)	719,564.	0.			Health Access Grant
Drive A Senior PO Box 743 Georgetown, TX 78627	20-3414707	501(c)(3)	277,659.	0.			Health Access Grant
Easter Seals of Central Texas 1611 Headway Circle Austin, TX 78754	75-0808811	501(c)(3)	102,249.	0.			Health Access Grant

Schedule I (Form 990)

Part II Continuation of Grants and Other Assistance to Governments and Organizations in the United States (Schedule I (Form 990), Part II.)

(a) Name and address of organization or government	(b) EIN	(c) IRC section if applicable	(d) Amount of cash grant	(e) Amount of non-cash assistance	(f) Method of valuation (book, FMV, appraisal, other)	(g) Description of non-cash assistance	(h) Purpose of grant or assistance
El Buen Samaritano 7000 Woodhue Austin, TX 78745	74-2488682	501(c)(3)	1,077,421.	0.			Health Access Grant
Family Eldercare 2210 Hancock Dr Austin, TX 78756	74-2286387	501(c)(3)	387,991.	0.			Health Access Grant
Foundation Communities 3036 S. First St Austin, TX 78704	74-2563260	501(c)(3)	3,341,924.	0.			Health Access Grant
Hays-Caldwell Women's Center PO Box 234 San Marcos, TX 78667	74-2020505	501(c)(3)	347,291.	0.			Health Access Grant
Health Alliance for Austin Musicians - PO Box 301496 - Austin, TX 78703	74-1934031	501(c)(3)	367,994.	0.			Health Access Grant
Helping the Aging, Needy and Disabled - 1640B 2nd St - Austin, TX 78702	74-1888198	501(c)(3)	143,538.	0.			Health Access Grant
Hospice Austin 4107 Spicewood Springs Blvd Austin, TX 78759	74-2200596	501(c)(3)	369,611.	0.			Health Access Grant
Immunization Partnership 3000 Richmond Ave, Suite 200-B Houston, TX 77098	76-0695612	501(c)(3)	180,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Interagency Support Council of Eastern Williamson County - 400 Porter St - Taylor, TX 76574	84-1636308	501(c)(3)	381,209.	0.			Health Access Grant

Schedule I (Form 990)

Part II Continuation of Grants and Other Assistance to Governments and Organizations in the United States (Schedule I (Form 990), Part II.)

(a) Name and address of organization or government	(b) EIN	(c) IRC section if applicable	(d) Amount of cash grant	(e) Amount of non-cash assistance	(f) Method of valuation (book, FMV, appraisal, other)	(g) Description of non-cash assistance	(h) Purpose of grant or assistance
Interfaith Care Alliance 314 E. Highland Mall Blvd #495 Austin, TX 78752	74-2845698	501(c)(3)	205,317.	0.			Health Access Grant
LifeWorks 3700 S. 1st St Austin, TX 78704	74-2137189	501(c)(3)	1,001,260.	0.			Health Access Grant
Lone Star Circle of Care 1500 W. University Ave Georgetown, TX 78628	74-3001674	501(c)(3)	7,742,429.	0.			Health Access Grant
Manos de Cristo 4911 Harmon Ave Austin, TX 78751	74-2511974	501(c)(3)	112,129.	0.			Health Access Grant
Marathon Kids PO Box 5501 Austin, TX 78763	06-1722171	501(c)(3)	301,839.	0.			Health Access Grant
Meadows Mental Health Policy Foundation - 3003 Swiss Ave - Dallas, TX 75204	75-6015322	501(c)(3)	500,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Meals on Wheels and More 3227 E. 5th St Austin, TX 78702	23-7202594	501(c)(3)	1,009,383.	0.			Health Access Grant
People's Community Clinic 2909 N. IH 35 Austin, TX 78722	23-7087608	501(c)(3)	5,730,166.	0.			Health Access Grant
Planned Parenthood 201 East Ben White Blvd Austin, TX 78704	37-1515621	501(c)(3)	299,436.	0.			Health Access Grant

Schedule I (Form 990)

Part II Continuation of Grants and Other Assistance to Governments and Organizations in the United States (Schedule I (Form 990), Part II.)

(a) Name and address of organization or government	(b) EIN	(c) IRC section if applicable	(d) Amount of cash grant	(e) Amount of non-cash assistance	(f) Method of valuation (book, FMV, appraisal, other)	(g) Description of non-cash assistance	(h) Purpose of grant or assistance
Round Rock Serving Center PO Box 5006 Round Rock, TX 78683	74-2454410	501(c)(3)	153,506.	0.			Health Access Grant
Safe Services Alliance dba The Lift Alliance - PO Box 19454 - Austin, TX 78760	45-5384648	501(c)(3)	410,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Sacred Heart Community Clinic PO Box 5845 Round Rock, TX 78683	27-2901548	501(c)(3)	10,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
SafePlace PO Box 19454 Austin, TX 78760	74-1977853	501(c)(3)	714,949.	0.			Health Access Grant
Samaritan Center 2425A Burnet Rd Austin, TX 78756	74-1832864	501(c)(3)	332,985.	0.			Health Access Grant
Samaritan Health Ministries PO Box 133 Cedar Park, TX 78630	74-2570190	501(c)(3)	86,814.	0.			Health Access Grant
SIMS Foundation PO Box 2152 Austin, TX 78768	74-2766013	501(c)(3)	165,689.	0.			Health Access Grant
Spirit Reins Inc 2055 CR 284 Liberty Hill, TX 78642	06-1692909	501(c)(3)	151,956.	0.			Health Access Grant
Sustainable Food Center 1106 Clayton Lane Austin, TX 78723	74-2441468	501(c)(3)	351,638.	0.			Health Access Grant

Schedule I (Form 990)

Part II Continuation of Grants and Other Assistance to Governments and Organizations in the United States (Schedule I (Form 990), Part II.)

(a) Name and address of organization or government	(b) EIN	(c) IRC section if applicable	(d) Amount of cash grant	(e) Amount of non-cash assistance	(f) Method of valuation (book, FMV, appraisal, other)	(g) Description of non-cash assistance	(h) Purpose of grant or assistance
Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board - 1200 E. Anderson Lane - Austin, TX 78752	74-6016766	State of Texas	1,696,310.	0.			Health Access Grant
Texas Ramp Project PO Box 832065 Richardson, TX 78083	33-1139484	501(c)(3)	85,369.	0.			Health Access Grant
Texas Scottish Rite Hospital 2222 Welborn St Dallas, TX 75219	75-0818178	501(c)(3)	100,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Texas State University 601 University Drive San Marcos, TX 78666	74-1946138	501(c)(3)	3,507,819.	0.			Health Access Grant
University of Texas at Austin PO Box 7726 Austin, TX 78713	74-6000203	State of Texas	750,223.	0.			Health Access Grant
Capital Area Council of Governments - 6800 Burleson Rd Building 310 Suite 165 - Austin, TX 78744	74-1689381	501(c)(3)	99,752.	0.			Health Access Grant
Volunteer Healthcare Clinic 4215 Medical Parkway Austin, TX 78756	74-6082464	501(c)(3)	112,727.	0.			Health Access Grant
Waterloo Counseling Center 3000 S IH 35 Austin, TX 78704	74-2291792	501(c)(3)	149,610.	0.			Health Access Grant
Williamson County Crisis Center 1011 Gattis School Rd, Ste 106 Round Rock, TX 78664	74-2277114	501(c)(3)	78,906.	0.			Health Access Grant

Schedule I (Form 990)

Part II Continuation of Grants and Other Assistance to Governments and Organizations in the United States (Schedule I (Form 990), Part II.)

(a) Name and address of organization or government	(b) EIN	(c) IRC section if applicable	(d) Amount of cash grant	(e) Amount of non-cash assistance	(f) Method of valuation (book, FMV, appraisal, other)	(g) Description of non-cash assistance	(h) Purpose of grant or assistance
Williamson-Burnet County Opportunities - PO Box 740 - Georgetown, TX 78627	74-6075213	501(c)(3)	215,864.	0.			Health Access Grant
YMCA of Austin 1402 Cesar Chavez Austin, TX 78702	74-1193464	501(c)(3)	331,975.	0.			Health Access Grant
YMCA of Greater Williamson County 1812 N. Mays St Round Rock, TX 78664	74-2206558	501(c)(3)	58,854.	0.			Health Access Grant
Council for At-Risk Youth 3710 Cedar St Ste 23 Austin, TX 78705	74-2921243	501(c)(3)	175,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Texas A&M Foundation 401 George Bush Dr College Station, TX 77840	74-2245072	501(c)(3)	131,250.	0.			Health Access Grant
Book Boosters, Inc. 5212 Scottish Thistle Dr Austin, TX 78739	74-2652688	501(c)(3)	25,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Austin Parks Foundation 507 Calles Street Suite 116 Austin, TX 78702	74-2648803	501(c)(3)	61,113.	0.			Health Access Grant
Huston-Tillotson University 900 Chicon St Austin, TX 78702	74-1180151	501(c)(3)	75,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
CATCH Global Foundation 8000 Centre Park Dr Ste 350 Austin, TX 78754	46-5369024	501(c)(3)	50,000.	0.			Health Access Grant

Schedule I (Form 990)

Part II Continuation of Grants and Other Assistance to Governments and Organizations in the United States (Schedule I (Form 990), Part II.)

(a) Name and address of organization or government	(b) EIN	(c) IRC section if applicable	(d) Amount of cash grant	(e) Amount of non-cash assistance	(f) Method of valuation (book, FMV, appraisal, other)	(g) Description of non-cash assistance	(h) Purpose of grant or assistance
NAMI Austin PO Box 302398 Austin, TX 78703	74-2374858	501(c)(3)	50,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Out Youth 909 E 49th 1/2 St Austin, TX 78751	74-2732971	501(c)(3)	50,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Goodwill Industries of Central Texas - 1015 Norwood Park Blvd - Austin, TX 78753	74-1322808	501(c)(3)	32,500.	0.			Health Access Grant
Half Helen Foundation 6405 S IH 35 Austin, TX 78744	46-2808051	501(c)(3)	50,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
It's Time Texas Inc. 911 W Anderson Ln Ste 202 Austin, TX 78757	43-2051509	501(c)(3)	50,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Texas Network of Youth Services, Inc. - PO Box 26855 - Austin, TX 78755	75-1791374	501(c)(3)	50,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Westcave Outdoor Discovery Center 24814 Hamilton Pool Rd Round Mtn, TX 78663	51-0204049	501(c)(3)	25,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Blackland Community Development Corp. - 1902 E 22nd St - Austin, TX 78722	74-2279246	501(c)(3)	50,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Mothers' Milk Bank at Austin 5925 Dillard Cir Austin, TX 78752	74-2883760	501(c)(3)	200,000.	0.			Health Access Grant

Schedule I (Form 990)

Part II Continuation of Grants and Other Assistance to Governments and Organizations in the United States (Schedule I (Form 990), Part II.)

(a) Name and address of organization or government	(b) EIN	(c) IRC section if applicable	(d) Amount of cash grant	(e) Amount of non-cash assistance	(f) Method of valuation (book, FMV, appraisal, other)	(g) Description of non-cash assistance	(h) Purpose of grant or assistance
Mayor's Health and Fitness Council 750 Allison Ln San Marcos, TX 78666	27-1876747	501(c)(3)	25,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
ECHO 100 N IH-35 #1003 Austin, TX 78701	27-4449243	501(c)(3)	25,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
Young Invincibles 1411 K Street NW Washington, DC 20005	46-2214021	501(c)(3)	25,000.	0.			Health Access Grant
St. David's Community Health Foundation Holdings - 1303 San Antonio St #500 - Austin, TX 78701	74-2206098	501(c)(3)	50,000.	0.			Health Access Grant

Part III **Grants and Other Assistance to Domestic Individuals.** Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 22.
Part III can be duplicated if additional space is needed.

(a) Type of grant or assistance	(b) Number of recipients	(c) Amount of cash grant	(d) Amount of non-cash assistance	(e) Method of valuation (book, FMV, appraisal, other)	(f) Description of noncash assistance
Discounted eye exams and eyeglasses for needy Central Texans.	11749	1,437,453.	0.		

Part IV **Supplemental Information.** Provide the information required in Part I, line 2; Part III, column (b); and any other additional information.

Part I, Line 2:

The Foundation monitors the use of grant funds through the following procedures:

- Grantees submit quarterly reports to Program Officers 30 days after the close of each calendar quarter. Review of quarterly report information includes analysis of a) metric data for goal and outcome measures; b) demographic data; c) significant program activities, accomplishments and/or changes; and d) results of client satisfaction surveys.

- Grantees submit year-end reports to Program Officers after the close of

Part IV Supplemental Information

fourth quarter. Review of year-end reports includes analysis of aggregate data from quarterly reports and documentation of financial statements.

- Program officers distribute summary reports to senior management and board members for analysis.

- Program Officers attend grantees' board meetings at least one time per year.

- Staff and board members review agency grant proposals in connection with site visits.

- Staff conduct periodic site visits throughout funding year.

Part III

The reporting organization pays for discounted eye exams and eye glasses for Central Texans. Eye-care providers submit invoices for services provided to patients who submit vouchers for care. Vouchers are provided to financially indigent individuals whose income equals 200% or less of federal poverty guidelines (FPG). The reporting organization pays provider invoices directly upon receiving the vouchers.

**SCHEDULE J
(Form 990)**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Compensation Information

For certain Officers, Directors, Trustees, Key Employees, and Highest
Compensated Employees

▶ Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 23.

▶ Attach to Form 990.

▶ Information about Schedule J (Form 990) and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form990.

OMB No. 1545-0047

2016

Open to Public
Inspection

Name of the organization

St. David's Foundation

Employer identification number

74-1356589

Part I Questions Regarding Compensation

1a Check the appropriate box(es) if the organization provided any of the following to or for a person listed on Form 990, Part VII, Section A, line 1a. Complete Part III to provide any relevant information regarding these items.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> First-class or charter travel | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing allowance or residence for personal use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Travel for companions | <input type="checkbox"/> Payments for business use of personal residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tax indemnification and gross-up payments | <input type="checkbox"/> Health or social club dues or initiation fees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discretionary spending account | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal services (such as, maid, chauffeur, chef) |

b If any of the boxes on line 1a are checked, did the organization follow a written policy regarding payment or reimbursement or provision of all of the expenses described above? If "No," complete Part III to explain

2 Did the organization require substantiation prior to reimbursing or allowing expenses incurred by all directors, trustees, and officers, including the CEO/Executive Director, regarding the items checked on line 1a?

3 Indicate which, if any, of the following the filing organization used to establish the compensation of the organization's CEO/Executive Director. Check all that apply. Do not check any boxes for methods used by a related organization to establish compensation of the CEO/Executive Director, but explain in Part III.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compensation committee | <input type="checkbox"/> Written employment contract |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Independent compensation consultant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compensation survey or study |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Form 990 of other organizations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approval by the board or compensation committee |

4 During the year, did any person listed on Form 990, Part VII, Section A, line 1a, with respect to the filing organization or a related organization:

a Receive a severance payment or change-of-control payment?

b Participate in, or receive payment from, a supplemental nonqualified retirement plan?

c Participate in, or receive payment from, an equity-based compensation arrangement?

If "Yes" to any of lines 4a-c, list the persons and provide the applicable amounts for each item in Part III.

Only section 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), and 501(c)(29) organizations must complete lines 5-9.

5 For persons listed on Form 990, Part VII, Section A, line 1a, did the organization pay or accrue any compensation contingent on the revenues of:

a The organization?

b Any related organization?

If "Yes" on line 5a or 5b, describe in Part III.

6 For persons listed on Form 990, Part VII, Section A, line 1a, did the organization pay or accrue any compensation contingent on the net earnings of:

a The organization?

b Any related organization?

If "Yes" on line 6a or 6b, describe in Part III.

7 For persons listed on Form 990, Part VII, Section A, line 1a, did the organization provide any nonfixed payments not described on lines 5 and 6? If "Yes," describe in Part III

8 Were any amounts reported on Form 990, Part VII, paid or accrued pursuant to a contract that was subject to the initial contract exception described in Regulations section 53.4958-4(a)(3)? If "Yes," describe in Part III

9 If "Yes" on line 8, did the organization also follow the rebuttable presumption procedure described in Regulations section 53.4958-6(c)?

Yes No

1b		
2	X	
4a		X
4b		X
4c		X
5a		X
5b		X
6a		X
6b		X
7		X
8		X
9		

LHA For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the Instructions for Form 990.

Schedule J (Form 990) 2016

Part II Officers, Directors, Trustees, Key Employees, and Highest Compensated Employees. Use duplicate copies if additional space is needed.

For each individual whose compensation must be reported on Schedule J, report compensation from the organization on row (i) and from related organizations, described in the instructions, on row (ii). Do not list any individuals that aren't listed on Form 990, Part VII.

Note: The sum of columns (B)(i)-(iii) for each listed individual must equal the total amount of Form 990, Part VII, Section A, line 1a, applicable column (D) and (E) amounts for that individual.

(A) Name and Title		(B) Breakdown of W-2 and/or 1099-MISC compensation			(C) Retirement and other deferred compensation	(D) Nontaxable benefits	(E) Total of columns (B)(i)-(D)	(F) Compensation in column (B) reported as deferred on prior Form 990
		(i) Base compensation	(ii) Bonus & incentive compensation	(iii) Other reportable compensation				
(1) R. Earl Maxwell	(i)	367,752.	0.	0.	7,950.	10,448.	386,150.	0.
CEO	(ii)	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(2) Bobbie Barker	(i)	233,473.	0.	0.	6,876.	10,155.	250,504.	0.
Executive Vice President	(ii)	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(3) Amy Vaughan	(i)	135,080.	0.	0.	4,047.	15,588.	154,715.	0.
CFO	(ii)	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(4) Dave Thomsen	(i)	141,269.	0.	0.	0.	11,369.	152,638.	0.
Executive Vice President	(ii)	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(5) Cathy Iberg	(i)	198,836.	0.	0.	0.	0.	198,836.	0.
Vice President	(ii)	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(6) Blake Holman	(i)	202,170.	0.	0.	1,395.	9,595.	213,160.	0.
Chief Information Officer	(ii)	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(7) Shailee Gupta	(i)	158,769.	0.	0.	4,917.	15,731.	179,417.	0.
Clinical Director	(ii)	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(8) Caesar Collazo	(i)	138,523.	0.	0.	4,462.	15,680.	158,665.	0.
Staff Dentist	(ii)	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(9) Ensy Atarod	(i)	155,127.	0.	0.	4,697.	15,693.	175,517.	0.
Lead Dentist	(ii)	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(10) Mamatha Pasala	(i)	138,906.	0.	0.	4,390.	15,671.	158,967.	0.
Lead Dentist	(ii)	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(11) Stephen Collard	(i)	148,559.	0.	0.	1,038.	9,393.	158,990.	0.
Staff Dentist	(ii)	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(12) James J. Ries	(i)	157,068.	0.	0.	4,734.	4,736.	166,538.	0.
Former CFO	(ii)	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
	(i)							
	(ii)							
	(i)							
	(ii)							
	(i)							
	(ii)							
	(i)							
	(ii)							

Part III	Supplemental Information
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Provide the information, explanation, or descriptions required for Part I, lines 1a, 1b, 3, 4a, 4b, 4c, 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b, 7, and 8, and for Part II. Also complete this part for any additional information.

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SCHEDULE L
(Form 990 or 990-EZ)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Transactions With Interested Persons

- ▶ **Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 25a, 25b, 26, 27, 28a, 28b, or 28c, or Form 990-EZ, Part V, line 38a or 40b.**
▶ **Attach to Form 990 or Form 990-EZ.**
▶ **Information about Schedule L (Form 990 or 990-EZ) and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form990.**

OMB No. 1545-0047

2016

**Open To Public
Inspection**

Name of the organization

St. David's Foundation

Employer identification number

74-1356589

Part I Excess Benefit Transactions (section 501(c)(3), section 501(c)(4), and 501(c)(29) organizations only).

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 25a or 25b, or Form 990-EZ, Part V, line 40b.

1	(a) Name of disqualified person	(b) Relationship between disqualified person and organization	(c) Description of transaction	(d) Corrected?	
				Yes	No

2 Enter the amount of tax incurred by the organization managers or disqualified persons during the year under section 4958 ▶ \$

3 Enter the amount of tax, if any, on line 2, above, reimbursed by the organization ▶ \$

Part II Loans to and/or From Interested Persons.

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990-EZ, Part V, line 38a or Form 990, Part IV, line 26; or if the organization reported an amount on Form 990, Part X, line 5, 6, or 22.

(a) Name of interested person	(b) Relationship with organization	(c) Purpose of loan	(d) Loan to or from the organization?		(e) Original principal amount	(f) Balance due	(g) In default?		(h) Approved by board or committee?		(i) Written agreement?	
			To	From			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

Total ▶ \$

Part III Grants or Assistance Benefiting Interested Persons.

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 27.

(a) Name of interested person	(b) Relationship between interested person and the organization	(c) Amount of assistance	(d) Type of assistance	(e) Purpose of assistance

LHA For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the Instructions for Form 990 or 990-EZ.

Schedule L (Form 990 or 990-EZ) 2016

Part IV Business Transactions Involving Interested Persons.

Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 28a, 28b, or 28c.

(a) Name of interested person	(b) Relationship between interested person and the organization	(c) Amount of transaction	(d) Description of transaction	(e) Sharing of organization's revenues?	
				Yes	No
C.W. Hetherly (Past Chair)	Family relationship	117,705.	C.W. Hether		X

Part V Supplemental Information

Provide additional information for responses to questions on Schedule L (see instructions).

Sch L, Part IV, Business Transactions Involving Interested Persons:

(a) Name of Person: C.W. Hetherly (Past Chair)

(b) Relationship Between Interested Person and Organization:

Family relationship with St. David's Healthcare Partnership, LP, LLP

(c) Amount of Transaction \$ 117,705.

(d) Description of Transaction: C.W. Hetherly's son, Michael Hetherly, is the Director - Provider Sponsored Networks, St. David's Healthcare Partnership, LP, LLP, an entity related by ownership to the reporting organization, or one of its affiliates. The reported amount of the transaction includes Michael Hetherly's salary & benefits.

(e) Sharing of Organization Revenues? = No

SCHEDULE O
(Form 990 or 990-EZ)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Supplemental Information to Form 990 or 990-EZ

Complete to provide information for responses to specific questions on
Form 990 or 990-EZ or to provide any additional information.

▶ Attach to Form 990 or 990-EZ.

▶ Information about Schedule O (Form 990 or 990-EZ) and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form990.

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2016

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Form 990, Part VI, Section A, line 7b:

Board Decision Matters are delegated by the Foundation Board as follows:

Decisions on Capital Budget and Operating Budget transfers of amounts of

2.5% or less of the total grants budget are delegated to the Chief

Executive Officer. Final authority for grants of between \$1,000,000 and

\$2,000,000 is delegated to the Community Investment Committee; final

authority for grants of less than \$1,000,000 is delegated to the Executive

Vice President of Community Investments; and final authority for grants of

less than \$250,000 is delegated to the Vice President of Community

Investments. Decisions on contracts and expenditures of amounts of \$250,000

or less are delegated to the Chief Executive Officer.

Form 990, Part VI, Section B, line 11b:

The reporting organization's Tax and Audit Committee reviews a draft of the

Form 990 in detail prior to it being finalized. A final version of Form 990

is sent to the Trustees prior to filing.

Form 990, Part VI, Section B, Line 12c:

The reporting organization annually verifies compliance with the conflicts

of interest policy. The individuals covered by this policy include the

officers and trustees. The persons covered by this policy are required to

annually disclose or update the Chairman of the Board of Trustees on a form

provided by the organization their interests that could give rise to

conflicts of interest. For each interest disclosed to the Chairman of the

Board of Trustees of the Foundation, the Chairman will determine whether

to: (a) take no action; (b) assure full disclosure to the Board of Trustees

LHA For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the Instructions for Form 990 or 990-EZ.

Schedule O (Form 990 or 990-EZ) (2016)

632211 08-25-16

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of the Foundation and other individuals covered by this policy; (c) ask the person to recuse from participation in related discussions or decisions within the organization; or (d) ask the person to resign from his or her position in the Organization or, if the person refuses to resign, become subject to possible removal in accordance with the Organization's removal procedures. The organization's CEO will monitor proposed or ongoing transactions for conflicts of interest and disclose them to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees in order to deal with potential or actual conflicts.

Form 990, Part VI, Section B, Line 15:

To establish the compensation of the organization's top management officials, other officers, and key employees, the Foundation used the report of an independent compensation consultant. The report was prepared in 2014. Without participation of the officer, director or other top management official under consideration, the Compensation Committee determined and approved compensation based on the independent consultant's report.

This process was undertaken for the following officers, directors, and key employees for 2016 compensation on December 14, 2015:

R. Earl Maxwell, CEO

Bobbie Barker, Vice President

Shailee Gupta, Clinical Director

This process was undertaken for Amy Vaughan, CFO, for 2016 compensation on January 19, 2016. No compensation was paid at the 2016 increased salaries prior to approval by the Compensation Committee.

Name of the organization	Employer identification number
St. David's Foundation	74-1356589

Form 990, Part VI, Section C, Line 19:

The reporting organization's governing documents, conflicts of interest policy and financial statements are available to the public upon request. Please contact the CFO at 512-879-6600.

Form 990, Part XII, Line 2b:

The reporting organization's financial statements were audited by an independent accountant as part of consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements included St. David's Foundation, St. David's Community Health Foundation Holdings, St. David's Foundation Community Fund, St. David's Community Health Foundation Initiatives, St. David's Foundation Impact Fund, LP, and St. David's Foundation Impact Fund, GP, LLC.

Form 990, Part VI, Section A, Line 1a:

The Board of Trustees of the reporting organization (the "Foundation") established an Executive Committee (the "Committee") to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility for the operations of the organization and its affiliates. The Committee has the power to conduct the business of the Foundation during the period between meetings of the Board, in accordance with the policies and expressed wishes of the Board and established protocol. The Committee is authorized to secure such resources as it reasonably needs to fulfill its responsibilities, including outside consultants, as appropriate. The Chief Executive Officer of the Foundation, or an appointed representative, serves as the Committee's staff liaison. The Committee

Name of the organization

St. David's Foundation

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also consists of three elected governing Board officers: Chair, Vice Chair and Secretary, the Past Chair of the Foundation, the Chair of the Board of Governors, and the chairs of other governing Board committees. All Committee members are governing board members, must be independent of management, and receive no compensation from the Foundation.

The Board of Trustees has adopted a set of Central Governance Principles to provide a specific framework for the decision-making and governance activities of the Committee.

Officer Compensation of Related Organizations:

St. David's Foundation (the "Foundation") owns a general partner interest in St. David's Healthcare Partnership, LP, LLP (the "Partnership"). The amounts below represent the compensation paid by the Partnership during 2016.

Cindy Sightes, CFO

Salary	\$ 246,082
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Employee Benefits	\$ 47,275
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C. David Huffstutler, CEO

Salary	\$ 483,223
--------	------------

Employee Benefits	\$ 68,734
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**SCHEDULE R
(Form 990)**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Related Organizations and Unrelated Partnerships

▶ **Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 33, 34, 35b, 36, or 37.**

▶ **Attach to Form 990.**

▶ **Information about Schedule R (Form 990) and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form990.**

OMB No. 1545-0047

2016

**Open to Public
Inspection**

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Part I Identification of Disregarded Entities. Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 33.

(a) Name, address, and EIN (if applicable) of disregarded entity	(b) Primary activity	(c) Legal domicile (state or foreign country)	(d) Total income	(e) End-of-year assets	(f) Direct controlling entity

Part II Identification of Related Tax-Exempt Organizations. Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 34 because it had one or more related tax-exempt organizations during the tax year.

(a) Name, address, and EIN of related organization	(b) Primary activity	(c) Legal domicile (state or foreign country)	(d) Exempt Code section	(e) Public charity status (if section 501(c)(3))	(f) Direct controlling entity	(g) Section 512(b)(13) controlled entity?	
						Yes	No
St. David's Community Health Foundation Holdings - 74-2206098, 1303 San Antonio St. #500, Austin, TX 78701	Holds endowment funds used to assist the needy of Central Texas	Texas	501(c)(3)	Sec 170 (b)(1)(A)(vi)	St. David's Foundation	X	
St. David's Foundation Community Fund - 74-2898888, 1303 San Antonio St. #500, Austin, TX 78701	Provides needs-based scholarships to students in Central Texas	Texas	501(c)(3)	Sec 170 (b)(1)(A)(vi)	St. David's Foundation	X	
St. David's Community Health Foundation Initiatives - 27-0112979, 1303 San Antonio St. #500, Austin, TX 78701	Supports St. David's Foundation, Community Fund, and Holdings	Texas	501(c)(3)	Sec 509(a)(3), I	St. David's Foundation Community Fund	X	

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the Instructions for Form 990.

Schedule R (Form 990) 2016

Part III Identification of Related Organizations Taxable as a Partnership. Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 34 because it had one or more related organizations treated as a partnership during the tax year.

(a) Name, address, and EIN of related organization	(b) Primary activity	(c) Legal domicile (state or foreign country)	(d) Direct controlling entity	(e) Predominant income (related, unrelated, excluded from tax under sections 512-514)	(f) Share of total income	(g) Share of end-of-year assets	(h) Disproportionate allocations?		(i) Code V-UBI amount in box 20 of Schedule K-1 (Form 1065)	(j) General or managing partner?		(k) Percentage ownership
							Yes	No		Yes	No	
St. David's Healthcare Partnership, L.P., LLP - 74-2781812, 98 San Jacinto, Ste 1800, Austin, TX 78701	Owns & operates four hospitals in Central TX	TX	N/A	Related	148,843,120.	575,974,092.		X	N/A	X		40.59%
Bailey Square Ambulatory Surgical Center, Ltd. - 75-2467365, 98 San Jacinto, Ste 1800, Austin, TX 78701	Ambulatory surgery center	TX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A
South Austin Surgery Center, Ltd. - 62-1775267, 98 San Jacinto, Ste 1800, Austin, TX 78701	Ambulatory surgery center	TX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A
Leadership Healthcare Holdings II LP, LLP - 34-1996283, 98 San Jacinto, Ste 1800, Austin, TX 78701	Owns an interest in a radiology center	TX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A

Part IV Identification of Related Organizations Taxable as a Corporation or Trust. Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 34 because it had one or more related organizations treated as a corporation or trust during the tax year.

(a) Name, address, and EIN of related organization	(b) Primary activity	(c) Legal domicile (state or foreign country)	(d) Direct controlling entity	(e) Type of entity (C corp, S corp, or trust)	(f) Share of total income	(g) Share of end-of-year assets	(h) Percentage ownership	(i) Section 512(b)(13) controlled entity?	
								Yes	No
St. David's Foundation Impact Fund, L.P. - 34-1996279, 1303 San Antonio St. #500, Austin, TX 78701	Owns indirect interest in a radiology center;	TX	N/A	C CORP	N/A	N/A	N/A		X
St. David's Foundation Impact Fund GP, LLC - 34-1996272, 1303 San Antonio St. #500, Austin, TX 78701	Owns indirect interest in a radiology center;	TX	N/A	C CORP	N/A	N/A	N/A		X

Part III Continuation of Identification of Related Organizations Taxable as a Partnership

[illegible]

Part V Transactions With Related Organizations. Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 34, 35b, or 36.**Note:** Complete line 1 if any entity is listed in Parts II, III, or IV of this schedule.

	Yes	No
1 During the tax year, did the organization engage in any of the following transactions with one or more related organizations listed in Parts II-IV?		
a Receipt of (i) interest, (ii) annuities, (iii) royalties, or (iv) rent from a controlled entity	1a X	
b Gift, grant, or capital contribution to related organization(s)	1b X	
c Gift, grant, or capital contribution from related organization(s)	1c	X
d Loans or loan guarantees to or for related organization(s)	1d X	
e Loans or loan guarantees by related organization(s)	1e X	
f Dividends from related organization(s)	1f	X
g Sale of assets to related organization(s)	1g	X
h Purchase of assets from related organization(s)	1h	X
i Exchange of assets with related organization(s)	1i	X
j Lease of facilities, equipment, or other assets to related organization(s)	1j	X
k Lease of facilities, equipment, or other assets from related organization(s)	1k X	
l Performance of services or membership or fundraising solicitations for related organization(s)	1l	X
m Performance of services or membership or fundraising solicitations by related organization(s)	1m	X
n Sharing of facilities, equipment, mailing lists, or other assets with related organization(s)	1n X	
o Sharing of paid employees with related organization(s)	1o X	
p Reimbursement paid to related organization(s) for expenses	1p X	
q Reimbursement paid by related organization(s) for expenses	1q X	
r Other transfer of cash or property to related organization(s)	1r	X
s Other transfer of cash or property from related organization(s)	1s	X
2 If the answer to any of the above is "Yes," see the instructions for information on who must complete this line, including covered relationships and transaction thresholds.		

(a) Name of related organization	(b) Transaction type (a-s)	(c) Amount involved	(d) Method of determining amount involved
(1) St. David's Foundation Impact Fund, LP	A	183,615.FMV	
(2) St. David's Foundation Community Fund	A	143,847.FMV	
(3) St. David's Foundation Community Fund	D	3,443,648.FMV	
(4) St. David's Foundation Impact Fund, LP	D	1,740,016.FMV	
St. David's Community Health Foundation			
(5) Initiatives	K	1,080,094.FMV	
St. David's Community Health Foundation			
(6) Holdings	B	50,000.FMV	

Part VI **Unrelated Organizations Taxable as a Partnership.** Complete if the organization answered "Yes" on Form 990, Part IV, line 37.

Provide the following information for each entity taxed as a partnership through which the organization conducted more than five percent of its activities (measured by total assets or gross revenue) that was not a related organization. See instructions regarding exclusion for certain investment partnerships.

[illegible]

Part VII Supplemental Information.

Provide additional information for responses to questions on Schedule R. See instructions.

Part III, Identification of Related Organizations Taxable as Partnership:

Name of Related Organization:

Bailey Square Ambulatory Surgical Center, Ltd.

Direct Controlling Entity: St. David's Healthcare Partnership, LP, LLP

Name of Related Organization:

South Austin Surgery Center, Ltd.

Direct Controlling Entity: St. David's Healthcare Partnership, LP, LLP

Name of Related Organization:

Leadership Healthcare Holdings II LP, LLP

Direct Controlling Entity: St. David's Foundation Impact Fund, LP

Name of Related Organization:

Leadership Healthcare Holdings LP, LLP

Direct Controlling Entity: St. David's Foundation Community Fund

Name of Related Organization:

Oakwood Surgery Center, Ltd.

Direct Controlling Entity: Leadership Healthcare Holdings LP, LLP

Name of Related Organization:

North Austin Surgery Center, LP

Direct Controlling Entity: Leadership Healthcare Holdings LP, LLP

Name of Related Organization:

CP Surgery Center, LLC

Part VII Supplemental Information.

Provide additional information for responses to questions on Schedule R. See instructions.

Direct Controlling Entity: Leadership Healthcare Holdings LP, LLP

Name of Related Organization:

MCA-CTMC Holdings, LLC

Direct Controlling Entity: Leadership Healthcare Holdings LP, LLP

Part IV, Identification of Related Organizations Taxable as Corp or Trust:

Name of Related Organization:

St. David's Foundation Impact Fund, L.P.

Primary Activity: Owns indirect interest in a radiology center; makes
research grants

Name of Related Organization:

St. David's Foundation Impact Fund GP, LLC

Primary Activity: Owns indirect interest in a radiology center; makes
research grants

**Return by a U.S. Transferor of Property
to a Foreign Corporation**

OMB No. 1545-0026

► **Information about Form 926 and its separate instructions is at www.irs.gov/form926.**
► **Attach to your income tax return for the year of the transfer or distribution.**

Attachment
Sequence No. **128**

Part I U.S. Transferor Information (see instructions)

Name of transferor St. David's Foundation	Identifying number (see instructions) 74-1356589
---	--

1 If the transferor was a corporation, complete questions 1a through 1d.

a If the transfer was a section 361(a) or (b) transfer, was the transferor controlled (under section 368(c)) by 5 or fewer domestic corporations? ☐ Yes ☒ No

b Did the transferor remain in existence after the transfer? ☒ Yes ☐ No
If not, list the controlling shareholder(s) and their identifying number(s):

Controlling shareholder	Identifying number

c If the transferor was a member of an affiliated group filing a consolidated return, was it the parent corporation? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If not, list the name and employer identification number (EIN) of the parent corporation:

Name of parent corporation	EIN of parent corporation

d Have basis adjustments under section 367(a)(5) been made? ☐ Yes ☒ No

2 If the transferor was a partner in a partnership that was the actual transferor (but is not treated as such under section 367), complete questions 2a through 2d.

a List the name and EIN of the transferor's partnership:

Name of partnership	EIN of partnership
TIFF Realty and Resources IV, LLC	46-4442812

b Did the partner pick up its pro rata share of gain on the transfer of partnership assets? ☐ Yes ☒ No

c Is the partner disposing of its **entire** interest in the partnership? ☐ Yes ☒ No

d Is the partner disposing of an interest in a limited partnership that is regularly traded on an established securities market? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Part II Transferee Foreign Corporation Information (see instructions)

3 Name of transferee (foreign corporation) ACTIVUM SG IBERIA FEEDER FUND I, LP	4a Identifying number, if any 98-1264538
---	---

5 Address (including country) Ordanance House, 31 Pier Road St. Helier, JE4 8PW Jersey	4b Reference ID number ACTIVUMSGII
---	---

6 Country code of country of incorporation or organization
JE

7 Foreign law characterization (see instructions)
Limited Partnership

8 Is the transferee foreign corporation a controlled foreign corporation? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Part III Information Regarding Transfer of Property (see instructions)

Type of property	(a) Date of transfer	(b) Description of property	(c) Fair market value on date of transfer	(d) Cost or other basis	(e) Gain recognized on transfer
Cash	12/31/2016		139,346.		
Stock and securities					
Installment obligations, account receivables or similar property					
Foreign currency or other property denominated in foreign currency					
Inventory					
Assets subject to depreciation recapture (see Temp. Regs. sec. 1.367(a)-4T(b))					
Tangible property used in trade or business not listed under another category					
Intangible property					
Property to be leased (as described in final and temp. Regs. sec. 1.367(a)-4(c))					
Property to be sold (as described in Temp. Regs. sec. 1.367(a)-4T(d))					
Transfers of oil and gas working interests (as described in Temp. Regs. sec. 1.367(a)-4T(e))					
Other property					

Supplemental Information Required To Be Reported (see instructions):

Part IV Additional Information Regarding Transfer of Property (see instructions)**9** Enter the transferor's interest in the foreign transferee corporation before and after the transfer:(a) Before .1530 % (b) After .1530 %**10** Type of nonrecognition transaction (see instructions) **► IRC Section 351****11** Indicate whether any transfer reported in Part III is subject to any of the following:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| a Gain recognition under section 904(f)(3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| b Gain recognition under section 904(f)(5)(F) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| c Recapture under section 1503(d) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| d Exchange gain under section 987 | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

12 Did this transfer result from a change in the classification of the transferee to that of a foreign corporation? ☐ Yes ☒ No**13** Indicate whether the transferor was required to recognize income under final and Temporary Regulations sections 1.367(a)-4 through 1.367(a)-6 for any of the following:

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| a Tainted property | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| b Depreciation recapture | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| c Branch loss recapture | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| d Any other income recognition provision contained in the above-referenced regulations | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

14 Did the transferor transfer assets which qualify for the trade or business exception under section 367(a)(3)? ☐ Yes ☒ No**15 a** Did the transferor transfer foreign goodwill or going concern value as defined in Temporary Regulations section 1.367(a)-1T(d)(5)(iii)? ☐ Yes ☒ No**b** If the answer to line 15a is "Yes," enter the amount of foreign goodwill or going concern value transferred ► \$ _____**16** Was cash the only property transferred? ☒ Yes ☐ No**17 a** Was intangible property (within the meaning of section 936(h)(3)(B)) transferred as a result of the transaction? ☐ Yes ☒ No**b** If "Yes," describe the nature of the rights to the intangible property that was transferred as a result of the transaction:

Form **926** (Rev. 12-2013)

**Return by a U.S. Transferor of Property
to a Foreign Corporation**

OMB No. 1545-0026

► **Information about Form 926 and its separate instructions is at www.irs.gov/form926.**
► **Attach to your income tax return for the year of the transfer or distribution.**

Attachment
Sequence No. **128**

Part I U.S. Transferor Information (see instructions)

Name of transferor St. David's Foundation	Identifying number (see instructions) 74-1356589
---	--

1 If the transferor was a corporation, complete questions 1a through 1d.

a If the transfer was a section 361(a) or (b) transfer, was the transferor controlled (under section 368(c)) by 5 or fewer domestic corporations? ☐ Yes ☒ No

b Did the transferor remain in existence after the transfer? ☒ Yes ☐ No
If not, list the controlling shareholder(s) and their identifying number(s):

Controlling shareholder	Identifying number

c If the transferor was a member of an affiliated group filing a consolidated return, was it the parent corporation? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If not, list the name and employer identification number (EIN) of the parent corporation:

Name of parent corporation	EIN of parent corporation

d Have basis adjustments under section 367(a)(5) been made? ☐ Yes ☒ No

2 If the transferor was a partner in a partnership that was the actual transferor (but is not treated as such under section 367), complete questions 2a through 2d.

a List the name and EIN of the transferor's partnership:

Name of partnership	EIN of partnership
TIFF PRIVATE EQUITY PARTNERS 2014, LLC	46-4420737

b Did the partner pick up its pro rata share of gain on the transfer of partnership assets? ☐ Yes ☒ No

c Is the partner disposing of its **entire** interest in the partnership? ☐ Yes ☒ No

d Is the partner disposing of an interest in a limited partnership that is regularly traded on an established securities market? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Part II Transferee Foreign Corporation Information (see instructions)

3 Name of transferee (foreign corporation) ASOF III FEEDER FUND L.P	4a Identifying number, if any 98-1161947
--	---

5 Address (including country) TRAFALGAR COURT, LES BANQUES ST. PETER PORT, GY1 3QL Guernsey	4b Reference ID number ASOFIIIF
--	--

6 Country code of country of incorporation or organization
GK

7 Foreign law characterization (see instructions)
Limited Partnership

8 Is the transferee foreign corporation a controlled foreign corporation? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Part III Information Regarding Transfer of Property (see instructions)

Type of property	(a) Date of transfer	(b) Description of property	(c) Fair market value on date of transfer	(d) Cost or other basis	(e) Gain recognized on transfer
Cash	12/31/2016		158,896.		
Stock and securities					
Installment obligations, account receivables or similar property					
Foreign currency or other property denominated in foreign currency					
Inventory					
Assets subject to depreciation recapture (see Temp. Regs. sec. 1.367(a)-4T(b))					
Tangible property used in trade or business not listed under another category					
Intangible property					
Property to be leased (as described in final and temp. Regs. sec. 1.367(a)-4(c))					
Property to be sold (as described in Temp. Regs. sec. 1.367(a)-4T(d))					
Transfers of oil and gas working interests (as described in Temp. Regs. sec. 1.367(a)-4T(e))					
Other property					

Supplemental Information Required To Be Reported (see instructions):

Part IV Additional Information Regarding Transfer of Property (see instructions)**9** Enter the transferor's interest in the foreign transferee corporation before and after the transfer:(a) Before .3119 % (b) After .3119 %**10** Type of nonrecognition transaction (see instructions) **► IRC Section 351****11** Indicate whether any transfer reported in Part III is subject to any of the following:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| a Gain recognition under section 904(f)(3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| b Gain recognition under section 904(f)(5)(F) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| c Recapture under section 1503(d) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| d Exchange gain under section 987 | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

12 Did this transfer result from a change in the classification of the transferee to that of a foreign corporation? ☐ Yes ☒ No**13** Indicate whether the transferor was required to recognize income under final and Temporary Regulations sections 1.367(a)-4 through 1.367(a)-6 for any of the following:

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| a Tainted property | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| b Depreciation recapture | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| c Branch loss recapture | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| d Any other income recognition provision contained in the above-referenced regulations | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

14 Did the transferor transfer assets which qualify for the trade or business exception under section 367(a)(3)? ☐ Yes ☒ No**15 a** Did the transferor transfer foreign goodwill or going concern value as defined in Temporary Regulations section 1.367(a)-1T(d)(5)(iii)? ☐ Yes ☒ No**b** If the answer to line 15a is "Yes," enter the amount of foreign goodwill or going concern value transferred ► \$ _____**16** Was cash the only property transferred? ☒ Yes ☐ No**17 a** Was intangible property (within the meaning of section 936(h)(3)(B)) transferred as a result of the transaction? ☐ Yes ☒ No**b** If "Yes," describe the nature of the rights to the intangible property that was transferred as a result of the transaction:

_____Form **926** (Rev. 12-2013)

**Return by a U.S. Transferor of Property
to a Foreign Corporation**

OMB No. 1545-0026

► **Information about Form 926 and its separate instructions is at www.irs.gov/form926.**
► **Attach to your income tax return for the year of the transfer or distribution.**

Attachment
Sequence No. **128**

Part I U.S. Transferor Information (see instructions)

Name of transferor St. David's Foundation	Identifying number (see instructions) 74-1356589
---	--

1 If the transferor was a corporation, complete questions 1a through 1d.

a If the transfer was a section 361(a) or (b) transfer, was the transferor controlled (under section 368(c)) by 5 or fewer domestic corporations? ☐ Yes ☒ No

b Did the transferor remain in existence after the transfer? ☒ Yes ☐ No
If not, list the controlling shareholder(s) and their identifying number(s):

Controlling shareholder	Identifying number

c If the transferor was a member of an affiliated group filing a consolidated return, was it the parent corporation? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If not, list the name and employer identification number (EIN) of the parent corporation:

Name of parent corporation	EIN of parent corporation

d Have basis adjustments under section 367(a)(5) been made? ☐ Yes ☒ No

2 If the transferor was a partner in a partnership that was the actual transferor (but is not treated as such under section 367), complete questions 2a through 2d.

a List the name and EIN of the transferor's partnership:

Name of partnership	EIN of partnership
TIFF PRIVATE EQUITY PARTNERS 2014, LLC	46-4420737

b Did the partner pick up its pro rata share of gain on the transfer of partnership assets? ☐ Yes ☒ No

c Is the partner disposing of its **entire** interest in the partnership? ☐ Yes ☒ No

d Is the partner disposing of an interest in a limited partnership that is regularly traded on an established securities market? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Part II Transferee Foreign Corporation Information (see instructions)

3 Name of transferee (foreign corporation) ALTOR FUND IV (NO. 2) AB	4a Identifying number, if any 98-1186832
--	---

5 Address (including country) POSTBOX 16116 Stockholm 103 23 Sweden	4b Reference ID number ALTORIVNO2
--	--

6 Country code of country of incorporation or organization
SW

7 Foreign law characterization (see instructions)
PARTNERSHIP

8 Is the transferee foreign corporation a controlled foreign corporation? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Part III Information Regarding Transfer of Property (see instructions)

Type of property	(a) Date of transfer	(b) Description of property	(c) Fair market value on date of transfer	(d) Cost or other basis	(e) Gain recognized on transfer
Cash	12/31/2016		183,612.		
Stock and securities					
Installment obligations, account receivables or similar property					
Foreign currency or other property denominated in foreign currency					
Inventory					
Assets subject to depreciation recapture (see Temp. Regs. sec. 1.367(a)-4T(b))					
Tangible property used in trade or business not listed under another category					
Intangible property					
Property to be leased (as described in final and temp. Regs. sec. 1.367(a)-4(c))					
Property to be sold (as described in Temp. Regs. sec. 1.367(a)-4T(d))					
Transfers of oil and gas working interests (as described in Temp. Regs. sec. 1.367(a)-4T(e))					
Other property					

Supplemental Information Required To Be Reported (see instructions):

Part IV Additional Information Regarding Transfer of Property (see instructions)**9** Enter the transferor's interest in the foreign transferee corporation before and after the transfer:(a) Before .1173 % (b) After .1359 %**10** Type of nonrecognition transaction (see instructions) **► IRC Section 351****11** Indicate whether any transfer reported in Part III is subject to any of the following:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| a Gain recognition under section 904(f)(3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| b Gain recognition under section 904(f)(5)(F) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| c Recapture under section 1503(d) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| d Exchange gain under section 987 | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

12 Did this transfer result from a change in the classification of the transferee to that of a foreign corporation? ☐ Yes ☒ No**13** Indicate whether the transferor was required to recognize income under final and Temporary Regulations sections 1.367(a)-4 through 1.367(a)-6 for any of the following:

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| a Tainted property | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| b Depreciation recapture | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| c Branch loss recapture | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| d Any other income recognition provision contained in the above-referenced regulations | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

14 Did the transferor transfer assets which qualify for the trade or business exception under section 367(a)(3)? ☐ Yes ☒ No**15 a** Did the transferor transfer foreign goodwill or going concern value as defined in Temporary Regulations section 1.367(a)-1T(d)(5)(iii)? ☐ Yes ☒ No**b** If the answer to line 15a is "Yes," enter the amount of foreign goodwill or going concern value transferred ► \$ _____**16** Was cash the only property transferred? ☒ Yes ☐ No**17 a** Was intangible property (within the meaning of section 936(h)(3)(B)) transferred as a result of the transaction? ☐ Yes ☒ No**b** If "Yes," describe the nature of the rights to the intangible property that was transferred as a result of the transaction:

Form **926** (Rev. 12-2013)

**Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File an
Exempt Organization Return**

OMB No. 1545-1709

► **File a separate application for each return.**► **Information about Form 8868 and its instructions is at www.irs.gov/form8868.**

Electronic filing (e-file). You can electronically file Form 8868 to request a 6-month automatic extension of time to file any of the forms listed below with the exception of Form 8870, Information Return for Transfers Associated With Certain Personal Benefit Contracts, for which an extension request must be sent to the IRS in paper format (see instructions). For more details on the electronic filing of this form, visit www.irs.gov/efile, click on Charities & Non-Profits, and click on e-file for Charities and Non-Profits.

Automatic 6-Month Extension of Time. Only submit original (no copies needed).

All corporations required to file an income tax return other than Form 990-T (including 1120-C filers), partnerships, REMICs, and trusts must use Form 7004 to request an extension of time to file income tax returns.

		Enter filer's identifying number
Type or print <small>File by the due date for filing your return. See instructions.</small>	Name of exempt organization or other filer, see instructions. St. David's Foundation	Employer identification number (EIN) or 74-1356589
	Number, street, and room or suite no. If a P.O. box, see instructions. 1303 San Antonio St., No. 500	Social security number (SSN)
	City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code. For a foreign address, see instructions. Austin, TX 78701	

Enter the Return Code for the return that this application is for (file a separate application for each return)

0	1
---	---

Application Is For	Return Code	Application Is For	Return Code
Form 990 or Form 990-EZ	01	Form 990-T (corporation)	07
Form 990-BL	02	Form 1041-A	08
Form 4720 (individual)	03	Form 4720 (other than individual)	09
Form 990-PF	04	Form 5227	10
Form 990-T (sec. 401(a) or 408(a) trust)	05	Form 6069	11
Form 990-T (trust other than above)	06	Form 8870	12

CFO

- The books are in the care of ► **1303 San Antonio Street, Suite 500 - Austin, TX 78701**
Telephone No. ► **(512) 879-6600** Fax No. ► **(512) 879-6250**
- If the organization does not have an office or place of business in the United States, check this box ☐
- If this is for a Group Return, enter the organization's four digit Group Exemption Number (GEN) ☐. If this is for the whole group, check this box ☐. If it is for part of the group, check this box ☐ and attach a list with the names and EINs of all members the extension is for.

1 I request an automatic 6-month extension of time until **November 15, 2017**, to file the exempt organization return for the organization named above. The extension is for the organization's return for:

- ☒ calendar year **2016** or
► ☐ tax year beginning _____, and ending _____

2 If the tax year entered in line 1 is for less than 12 months, check reason: ☐ Initial return ☐ Final return
☐ Change in accounting period

3a If this application is for Forms 990-BL, 990-PF, 990-T, 4720, or 6069, enter the tentative tax, less any nonrefundable credits. See instructions.	3a	\$	0.
b If this application is for Forms 990-PF, 990-T, 4720, or 6069, enter any refundable credits and estimated tax payments made. Include any prior year overpayment allowed as a credit.	3b	\$	0.
c Balance due. Subtract line 3b from line 3a. Include your payment with this form, if required, by using EFTPS (Electronic Federal Tax Payment System). See instructions.	3c	\$	0.

Caution: If you are going to make an electronic funds withdrawal (direct debit) with this Form 8868, see Form 8453-EO and Form 8879-EO for payment instructions.

Electronic Filing PDF Attachment

Strategic Objective 1: Improve Healthcare Access, Quality and Insurance Coverage							
Goal	Method	Assigned	Timeline			Indicators	Baseline 2015
			2016	2017	2018		
Strategic Initiative: Increase access to & quality of patient-centered medical homes (including primary, dental and mental health care)							
1. Increase access to primary care services for the unfunded in Central Texas.	Grants	Abena A	X	X	X	Primary care visits at grant partner clinics	30,721
2. Increase integration of care by supporting behavioral health programs in primary care settings.	Grants	Abena A	X	X	X	Patients receiving mental health services through an integrated model at grant partner clinics	2,213
3. Reduce burden of navigating a complex health system by supporting case management/patient navigation services.	Grants	Abena A	X	X	X	Patients receiving navigation services at grant partner sites	1,321
Strategic Initiative: Increase access to specialty care (medical and mental health specialists)							
4. Increase access to specialty medical care services (e.g. retinopathy, endocrinology).	Grants	Abena A	X	X	X	Specialty care visits at grant partner clinics	733
5. Increase access to mental health services for highly prevalent conditions (e.g. anxiety and depression).	Grants	Kim M	X	X		Patients receiving behavioral health services at grant partner sites	3,322
Strategic Initiative: Increase access to dental care and improve oral health							
6. Increase access to dental services for low-income adults.	Grants	Elizabeth K	X	X	X	Adult dental visits at grant partner clinics	8,478
7. Increase access to free preventive and restorative dental care through school-based dental program.	Internally Operated Program	Madge V	X	X	X	Dental care visits on the mobile clinics of the St. David's Dental Program	20,198
Strategic Initiative: Increase enrollment and utilization of insurance coverage							
8. Increase ability of eligible low-income families to enroll in medical insurance (e.g. through tax preparation services).	Grants	Elizabeth K		X	X	Patients newly enrolled at grant partner sites	New
Strategic Initiative: Ensure workforce is adequate and reflective of community diversity							
9. Increase recruitment and retention of medical providers (e.g. physicians, dentists, psychiatrists, nurse practitioners) in safety-net clinic settings.	Loan Repay Program	William B	X	X	X	Loan repayment participants	85
10. Increase ability of colleges and other institutions to train more medical professionals to address workforce shortages (e.g. nurse practitioners).	Grants	William B	X	X		Funding amount to institutions	\$1,154,076
11. Increase the interest level and likelihood of high school students to enter the medical field through Neal Kocurek Scholarships and mentorship.	Internally Operated Program	April R	X	X	X	Scholarships awarded (4 - 8 years of dedicated support for each)	55

Strategic Objective 2: Improve Socioeconomic Factors that Contribute to Health							
Goal	Method	Assigned	Timeline			Indicators	Baseline 2015
			2016	2017	2018		
Strategic Initiative: Increase availability and utilization of healthy food and physical activity options							
1. Increase access to programs that address nutrition and physical activity for children and their families.	Grants	Elizabeth K	X	X		Participants in health promotion and behavior change programs at grant partner sites	10,985
2. Improve access to environments (e.g. parks, recreational facilities) that promote physical activity in high-need areas of Central Texas.	Grants	Elizabeth K			X	Funding amount to "built environment" projects	\$700,000
Strategic Initiative: Improve delivery and coordination of wrap-around services for low-income housing developments							
3. Increase access to support services for families living in supportive, affordable housing (e.g. health and education facilities onsite).	Grants	Kim M	X	X	X	Funding amount to affordable housing improvement projects	\$2,795,000

Strategic Objective 3: Improve the Health and Well-being of Children							
Goal	Method	Assigned	Timeline			Indicators	Baseline 2015
			2016	2017	2018		
Strategic Initiative: Increase prevention and treatment of trauma in children							
1. Increase access to counseling services for at-risk students	Grants	Kim M	X	X		Students receiving mental health services through school and after-school programs	2,331
Strategic Initiative: Reduce teen pregnancy							
2. Increase access to comprehensive sexuality education and pregnancy prevention programming for young adults.	Grants	Andrew L		X	X	Students participating in programming provided by grant partners	New

Strategic Objective 4: Improve the Health and Well-being of Women							
Goal	Method	Assigned	Timeline			Indicators	Baseline 2015
			2016	2017	2018		
Strategic Initiative: Increase access to comprehensive women's health services							
1. Increase access to pre and postnatal care to improve birth outcomes for both mother and child	Grants	Elizabeth K			X	Patients receiving services at grant partner clinics before and after birth of child	New

Strategic Objective 5: Improve the Health and Well-being of Seniors							
Goal	Method	Assigned	Timeline			Indicators	Baseline 2015
			2016	2017	2018		
Strategic Initiative: Improve quality and ability for seniors to age in place							
1. Reduce caregiver burden by providing training (e.g. fall prevention, dementia, chronic disease self-management) to family members and caretakers.	Grants	Andrew L	X	X		Participants in trainings provided by grant partners	421
2. Increase access to geriatric health services (e.g. end-of-life care, speech therapy, medication management).	Grants	Andrew L	X	X		Elderly patients receiving health services at grant partner clinics	402
3. Increase access to services (e.g. meals, home health visits, transportation, house maintenance) for home-bound older adults to assist them in aging in place.	Grants	Andrew L	X	X	X	Elderly clients served by grant partners	3,262
4. Increase awareness and interest of younger generations by providing volunteer opportunities to assist older adults.	Internally Operated Program	Taylor G	X	X	X	Members of the Health's Angels volunteer program	150

Strategic Objective 6: Improve the Health and Well-being in Rural Communities							
Goal	Method	Assigned	Timeline			Indicators	Baseline 2015
			2016	2017	2018		
Strategic Initiative: Increase access to primary care in rural areas							
1. Increase access to diagnostic and primary care services through new, nontraditional access points (mobile clinics, telehealth, etc.)	Grants	Abena A		X	X	Primary care visits provided to residents of targeted rural communities	New
Strategic Initiative: Reduce substance use in rural areas							
2. Increase understanding concerning underlying causes and best approaches	Grants	Kim M			X	Convenings of rural community members conducted	New

Methodology

Grant partners are required to report progress towards goals either quarterly or semi-annually which are then reviewed by SDF staff. In order to estimate our impact as a funder, the total of the output (e.g. patients seen) is multiplied by the proportion of the project budget funded by the Foundation. For example, if our funding makes up 25% of the total project budget, we estimate that 25% of patients (or visits) were made possible by the Foundation. This is summed across grant partners and compared by year. For internal programs fully funded and operated by the Foundation, 100% of patients are reflected.

Generally, the Foundation has two “grant cycles” and after approval, grant terms either start January 1st or July 1st. For the purposes of reporting, the year in the column refers to the project start date. 2015 refers to grants where the term covers the calendar year and when the term covers July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. Twelve months of funding is always used to keep comparisons equal.

Strategic Objective 1: Improve Healthcare Access, Quality and Insurance Coverage							
Goal	Method	Assigned	Timeline			Indicators	Baseline 2015
			2016	2017	2018		
Strategic Initiative: Increase access to & quality of patient-centered medical homes (including primary, dental and mental health care)							
1. Increase access to primary care services for the unfunded in Central Texas.	Grants	Abena A				Primary care visits at grant partner clinics	30,721
2. Increase access to dental services for low-income adults.	Grants	Elizabeth K				Adult dental visits at grant partner clinics	8,478
3. Increase integration of care by supporting behavioral health programs in primary care settings.	Grants	Abena A				Patients receiving mental health services through an integrated model at grant partner clinics	2,213
4. Reduce burden of navigating a complex health system by supporting case management/patient navigation services.	Grants	Abena A				Patients receiving navigation services at grant partner sites	1,321
Strategic Initiative: Increase access to specialty care (medical and mental health specialists)							
5. Increase access to specialty medical care services (e.g. retinopathy, endocrinology).	Grants	Abena A				Specialty care visits at grant partner clinics	733
6. Increase access to mental health services for highly prevalent conditions (e.g. anxiety and depression).	Grants	Kim M				Patients receiving behavioral health services at grant partner sites	3,322
Strategic Initiative: Increase enrollment and utilization of insurance coverage							
7. Increase ability of eligible low-income families to enroll in medical insurance (e.g. through tax preparation services).	Grants	Elizabeth K				Patients newly enrolled at grant partner sites	New
Strategic Initiative: Ensure workforce is adequate and reflective of community diversity							
8. Increase recruitment and retention of medical providers (e.g. physicians, dentists, psychiatrists, nurse practitioners) in safety-net clinic settings.	Loan Repay Program	William B				Loan repayment participants	85
9. Increase ability of colleges and other institutions to train more medical professionals to address workforce shortages (e.g. nurse practitioners).	Grants	William B				Funding amount to institutions	\$1,154,076
10. Increase the interest level and likelihood of high school students to enter the medical field through Neal Kocurek Scholarships and mentorship.	Internally Operated Program	April R				Scholarships awarded (4 - 8 years of dedicated support for each)	55

Under Development

1. Increase Access to Patient-Centered Medical Homes		Abena A				Increase patients served at grant partner clinics accredited as a medical home model	None
2. Increase Quality of Patient-Centered Medical Homes		Abena A				Increase patients reporting satisfaction with how their care was coordinated	None
3. Increase Ability to Refer to Specialty Care Services		Abena A				Increase providers reporting improvement in referral ability	None
5. Increase Enrollment of Medical Insurance		Elizabeth K				Increase patients newly enrolled at grant partner clinics and other sites	None
6. Increase Utilization of Medical Insurance		Elizabeth K				Increase patients reporting improved health literacy focused on insurance	None
7. Increase the Supply of Medical Professionals		William B				Increase students graduating from a pre-med program	None
8. Increase Diversity of Medical Professionals		William B				Improve the racial/social-economic diversity of the internally operated Neal Kocurek Scholarship	None

Strategic Objective 2: Improve Socioeconomic Factors that Contribute to Health							
Goal	Method	Assigned	Timeline			Indicators	Baseline 2015
			2016	2017	2018		
Strategic Initiative: Increase availability and utilization of healthy food and physical activity options							
1. Increase access to programs that address nutrition and physical activity for children and their families.	Grants	Elizabeth K				Participants in health promotion and behavior change programs at grant partner sites	10,985
2. Improve access to environments (e.g. parks, recreational facilities) that promote physical activity in high-need areas of Central Texas.	Grants	Elizabeth K				Funding amount to "built environment" projects	\$700,000
Strategic Initiative: Improve delivery and coordination of wrap-around services for low-income housing developments							
3. Increase access to support services for families living in supportive, affordable housing (e.g health and education facilities onsite).	Grants	Kim M				Funding amount to affordable housing improvement projects	\$2,795,000

Under Development

1. Increase Access to Patient-Centered Medical Homes		Abena A				Increase patients served at grant partner clinics accredited as a medical home model	None
2. Increase Quality of Patient-Centered Medical Homes		Abena A				Increase patients reporting satisfaction with how their care was coordinated	None
3. Increase Ability to Refer to Specialty Care Services		Abena A				Increase providers reporting improvement in referral ability	None
5. Increase Enrollment of Medical Insurance		Elizabeth K				Increase patients newly enrolled at grant partner clinics and other sites	None
6. Increase Utilization of Medical Insurance		Elizabeth K				Increase patients reporting improved health literacy focused on insurance	None
7. Increase the Supply of Medical Professionals		William B				Increase students graduating from a pre-med program	None

8. Increase Diversity of Medical Professionals		William B				Improve the racial/social-economic diversity of the internally operated Neal Kocurek Scholarship	None
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Strategic Objective 3: Improve the Health and Well-being of Children							
Goal	Method	Assigned	Timeline			Indicators	Baseline 2015
			2016	2017	2018		
Strategic Initiative: Increase prevention and treatment of trauma in children							
1. Increase access to counseling services for at-risk students	Grants	Kim M				Students receiving mental health services through school and after-school programs	2,331
Strategic Initiative: Reduce teen pregnancy							
2. Increase access to comprehensive sexuality education and pregnancy prevention programming for young adults.	Grants	Andrew L				Students participating in programming provided by grant partners	<i>New</i>
Strategic Initiative: Improve oral health of elementary school children							
3. Increase access to free preventive and restorative dental care through school-based dental program.	Internally Operated Program	Madge V				Dental care visits on the mobile clinics of the St. David's Dental Program	20,198

Under Development

1. Increase Access to Patient-Centered Medical Homes		Abena A				Increase patients served at grant partner clinics accredited as a medical home model	None
2. Increase Quality of Patient-Centered Medical Homes		Abena A				Increase patients reporting satisfaction with how their care was coordinated	None
3. Increase Ability to Refer to Specialty Care Services		Abena A				Increase providers reporting improvement in referral ability	None
5. Increase Enrollment of Medical Insurance		Elizabeth K				Increase patients newly enrolled at grant partner clinics and other sites	None
6. Increase Utilization of Medical Insurance		Elizabeth K				Increase patients reporting improved health literacy focused on insurance	None
7. Increase the Supply of Medical Professionals		William B				Increase students graduating from a pre-med program	None

8. Increase Diversity of Medical Professionals		William B				Improve the racial/social-economic diversity of the internally operated Neal Kocurek Scholarship	None
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Strategic Objective 4: Improve the Health and Well-being of Women							
Goal	Method	Assigned	Timeline			Indicators	Baseline 2015
			2016	2017	2018		
Strategic Initiative: Increase access to comprehensive women's health services							
1. Increase access to pre and postnatal care to improve birth outcomes for both mother and child	Grants	Elizabeth K				Patients receiving services at grant partner clinics before and after birth of child	New

Under Development

1. Increase Access to Patient-Centered Medical Homes		Abena A				Increase patients served at grant partner clinics accredited as a medical home model	None
2. Increase Quality of Patient-Centered Medical Homes		Abena A				Increase patients reporting satisfaction with how their care was coordinated	None
3. Increase Ability to Refer to Specialty Care Services		Abena A				Increase providers reporting improvement in referral ability	None
5. Increase Enrollment of Medical Insurance		Elizabeth K				Increase patients newly enrolled at grant partner clinics and other sites	None
6. Increase Utilization of Medical Insurance		Elizabeth K				Increase patients reporting improved health literacy focused on insurance	None
7. Increase the Supply of Medical Professionals		William B				Increase students graduating from a pre-med program	None
8. Increase Diversity of Medical Professionals		William B				Improve the racial/social-economic diversity of the internally operated Neal Kocurek Scholarship	None

Strategic Objective 5: Improve the Health and Well-being of Seniors							
Goal	Method	Assigned	Timeline			Indicators	Baseline 2015
			2016	2017	2018		
Strategic Initiative: Improve quality and ability for seniors to age in place							
1. Reduce caregiver burden by providing training (e.g. fall prevention, dementia, chronic disease self-management) to family members and caretakers.	Grants	Andrew L				Participants in trainings provided by grant partners	421
2. Increase access to geriatric health services (e.g. end-of-life care, speech therapy, medication management).	Grants	Andrew L				Elderly patients receiving health services at grant partner clinics	402
3. Increase access to services (e.g. meals, home health visits, transportation, house maintenance) for home-bound older adults to assist them in aging in place.	Grants	Andrew L				Elderly clients served by grant partners	3,262
4. Increase awareness and interest of younger generations by providing volunteer opportunities to assist older adults.	Internally Operated Program	Taylor G				Members of the Health's Angels volunteer program	150

Under Development

1. Increase Access to Patient-Centered Medical Homes		Abena A				Increase patients served at grant partner clinics accredited as a medical home model	None
2. Increase Quality of Patient-Centered Medical Homes		Abena A				Increase patients reporting satisfaction with how their care was coordinated	None
3. Increase Ability to Refer to Specialty Care Services		Abena A				Increase providers reporting improvement in referral ability	None
5. Increase Enrollment of Medical Insurance		Elizabeth K				Increase patients newly enrolled at grant partner clinics and other sites	None
6. Increase Utilization of Medical Insurance		Elizabeth K				Increase patients reporting improved health literacy focused on insurance	None

7. Increase the Supply of Medical Professionals		William B				Increase students graduating from a pre-med program	None
8. Increase Diversity of Medical Professionals		William B				Improve the racial/social-economic diversity of the internally operated Neal Kocurek Scholarship	None

Strategic Objective 6: Improve the Health and Well-being in Rural Communities							
Goal	Method	Assigned	Timeline			Indicators	Baseline 2015
			2016	2017	2018		
Strategic Initiative: Increase access to primary care in rural areas							
1. Increase access to diagnostic and primary care services through new, nontraditional access points (mobile clinics, telehealth, etc.)	Grants	Abena A				Primary care visits provided to residents of targeted rural communities	New
Strategic Initiative: Reduce substance use in rural areas							
2. Increase understanding concerning underlying causes and best approaches	Grants	Kim M				Convenings of rural community members conducted	New

Under Development

1. Increase Access to Patient-Centered Medical Homes		Abena A				Increase patients served at grant partner clinics accredited as a medical home model	None
2. Increase Quality of Patient-Centered Medical Homes		Abena A				Increase patients reporting satisfaction with how their care was coordinated	None
3. Increase Ability to Refer to Specialty Care Services		Abena A				Increase providers reporting improvement in referral ability	None
5. Increase Enrollment of Medical Insurance		Elizabeth K				Increase patients newly enrolled at grant partner clinics and other sites	None
6. Increase Utilization of Medical Insurance		Elizabeth K				Increase patients reporting improved health literacy focused on insurance	None
7. Increase the Supply of Medical Professionals		William B				Increase students graduating from a pre-med program	None
8. Increase Diversity of Medical Professionals		William B				Improve the racial/social-economic diversity of the internally operated Neal Kocurek Scholarship	None

2016 Community Health Needs Assessment for Travis County



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and Background

St. David's Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family, Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services, and Central Health have collaborated to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment for Travis County. The purpose of the Assessment is to identify and prioritize health needs so that these organizations can better serve their communities.

The Assessment includes four components: 1) review of previously published community needs assessments and quantitative data from secondary sources, 2) interviews, 3) focus groups, and 4) an online survey. Nybeck Analytics reviewed quantitative data analyses by Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services, MIA Consulting, and previously published community needs assessments. We incorporated these quantitative findings into the project design, interviews and focus group, and this report as appropriate. During the interviews, focus group, and online survey, Nybeck Analytics gathered input from people who represent the broad interests of Travis County and who have special knowledge of or expertise in the community's health issues. The key stakeholders included nonprofit leaders, health department authorities, public school leaders, healthcare providers or leaders, elected officials, researchers, people representing distinct geographic areas, and people representing certain ethnic/racial groups. Consultants for Nybeck Analytics conducted nine interviews and one focus group between Nov. 14, 2015 and Jan. 14, 2016. After completing the interviews and focus group, we administered an online survey in early Feb. 2016 to help prioritize needs previously identified in the Assessment. (For a detailed description of methodology, please refer to **Appendices.**)

Unmet Community Health Needs

During the Assessment, Nybeck consultants asked participants to explain what they believed were the most significant community health needs facing Travis County and the people served by the participant's organizations, barriers to meeting those needs, and potential solutions. Rather than describing "community context" or "social or environmental factors," when asked to name the most significant "community health needs," participants often replied with: "poverty," "transportation," "housing," and also needs more traditionally considered healthcare-related issues. Nybeck Analytics has followed their lead and written the report in the spirit of their responses. Based on the online survey findings and a qualitative assessment of the interviews and focus group, Nybeck Analytics offers the needs in prioritized order below.

Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles (nutritious food, physical activity, preventive services). Participants noted the burden of chronic diseases such as heart disease, cancer, stroke, chronic lung disease, and diabetes. They emphasized investments in 1) tobacco cessation, 2) physical activity, and 3) nutrition. Approaches should be collaborative and comprehensive. Work sites, schools, and healthcare organizations can coordinate to support healthy lifestyles.

Resources and services to combat poverty. These included workforce development, early childhood education, affordable housing, and increasing the minimum wage.

Mental and behavioral healthcare. Assessment participants stressed the need to strengthen community-based services and offer more preventive care and other relatively low levels of care to people with mental and behavioral health issues. They suggested 1) studies on the cost-effectiveness of preventive services, 2) reducing the stigma of therapy, 3) earlier intervention for children to prevent mental illness, 4) expansion of mental and behavioral healthcare in schools, and 5) strengthening and expanding integrated behavioral healthcare.

Affordable housing. Participants in the Assessment called for 1) more affordable housing, 2) greater awareness and understanding of homelessness and its causes, 3) housing people with substance abuse problems or mental health issues, 4) more family shelters. They argued that housing should be seen as a “health intervention.”

Primary and preventive healthcare. Participants emphasized system-level changes like improving quality of care, payment reform, and greater healthcare coverage. They also discussed solving the provider shortage, conducting more sophisticated marketing and development for safety net clinics to make them more accessible to the neediest patients, using a more holistic approach to healthcare, and providing culturally and linguistically appropriate health-related publications and materials.

Patient navigation. Patient navigation was brought up within several contexts such as to obtain healthcare coverage, to be provided to residents in affordable and supportive housing, and to help patients navigate primary and preventive care, specialty care, mental and behavioral healthcare, and substance abuse treatment.

Resources and treatment for substance abuse. A participant suggested a community-wide education and outreach response to emerging drug epidemics. Several called for building capacity in the area of substance use disorders.

More robust transportation system. Many comments focused on providing transportation to and from social service agencies and healthcare facilities. Suggestions for improvement included better planning when developing new clinics, better urban planning, and a partnership among transit and healthcare interests to tackle the transportation issue.

Reproductive health services and family planning. Participants cited the relatively high rates of HIV and other STDs in Travis County. They suggested routine HIV testing in hospitals and increasing HPV vaccine rates. With the HPV vaccine, there is a huge opportunity for success in preventing cervical, anal, and throat cancers. Focus participants stressed the continued need for family planning, including abortion services when appropriate and necessary. They also spoke of the high teen pregnancy rate among Hispanics.

Dental care among adults. Interviewees and focus group participants suggested partnerships among clinics and hospitals to help patients and decrease emergency room visits.

Specialty care and procedures. Several people stressed the need for specialty care and procedures among patients who depend on the healthcare safety net and who are covered by Medicaid. They discussed the potential for a new ambulatory surgery center.

Vision care and eyeglasses. Vision care and free to low-cost eyeglasses continue to be needs among older adults and families with children in the Austin Independent School District. Focus group participants called for a community-based approach to solving this issue.

Importance of Collaboration and Partnerships

An overall theme in addressing unmet needs in Travis County was greater collaboration and more strategic partnerships. These suggestions involved blanket agreements among the City, the County, and school districts to cut down on bureaucracies, data-sharing agreements among entities, a system of coordination among social service and healthcare providers, and a collaborative effort to improve the continuum of care.

Populations to Target with Resources and Services

Suggested resources and services can benefit all residents of Travis County, particularly those with limited resources. Interviewees and focus group participants identified people in low-income households and the following groups who may be particularly vulnerable and in need of specific resources:

- Children: preventive mental and behavioral health services, psychiatric care, HPV vaccines, vision care and eyeglasses
- Older adults: caregiver support, more trained healthcare providers, housing, transportation, food and nutrition, alternatives to nursing homes, eyeglasses
- Those suffering from severe mental illnesses or addiction: housing, peer support
- Residents of affordable or supportive housing: mental and behavioral healthcare, patient navigation
- Residents of Del Valle: transportation, resources supporting healthy lifestyles
- People with disabilities: greater number of higher-quality services, children's therapies
- Certain ethnic/racial groups: resources supporting healthy lifestyles (African Americans and Hispanics), culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach and healthcare resources (Asian-Americans and Hispanics), and HIV awareness campaigns (African-Americans)

INTRODUCTION

St. David's Foundation

St. David's Foundation is part of the public-private partnership known as St. David's HealthCare, which includes six hospitals in the Central Texas region. The Foundation represents the public arm of the partnership and is designated as a 501(c)3 hospital by the IRS. Each year, the Foundation returns a share of St. David's HealthCare's earnings to the community in the form of grants. The Foundation's grant making occurs within a five-county area in Central Texas, which includes Travis. In recent years, the Foundation has experienced dramatic growth in its earnings from St. David's HealthCare, and in 2015, the Foundation invested more than \$65 million through grants and direct programs focused on community health.

Purpose of Community Health Needs Assessment

St. David's Foundation (SDF), Seton Healthcare Family (Seton), Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services, and Central Health have collaborated to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment for Travis County. The purpose of the Assessment is to identify and prioritize health needs so that these organizations can better serve their communities.

As non-profit hospitals, Seton and SDF are each required by the IRS to prepare Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNAs) to be finished by the end of their 2016 tax years. The two organizations share the same IRS requirements to conduct CHNAs in Travis County. The IRS encourages hospitals to work with local partners to conduct CHNAs so that the community and each organization can benefit from the collaboration and avoid duplication of efforts.

For the 2016 CHNA process for Travis County, Seton and SDF collaborated in planning and making decisions to meet the needs of all organizations and the community. The organizations strove to equally divide work and financial investment. Division of responsibilities was made based on respective staff capacity and expertise and the following components:

Component	Examples	Owner Organization
Quantitative data acquisition	BRFSS, Census, RWJF County Rankings	Seton Healthcare Family
Data analysis & Interpretation	Health indicators & outcomes, demographics	Austin/Travis County Health & Human Services, St. David's Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family
Qualitative data and community feedback	Focus groups, forums, stakeholder interviews	St. David's Foundation
CHNA report development		Independently developed by each organization

To meet the goals of the Assessment, “community health” is defined in a broad sense and includes numerous factors at multiple levels. Individual behaviors (diet and exercise), clinical care (access to medical services), social and economic factors (state’s minimum wage), and the physical environment (air quality, parks, sidewalks) can impact a community’s health.¹

Purpose of Report

This report focuses on the community health needs of Travis County. It describes findings from a literature review, interviews and focus groups, an online survey, and a review of existing quantitative data collected from secondary sources. The interviews and focus group were administered in Travis County. Representatives from St. David’s Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family, Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services, and Central Health identified and prioritized key stakeholders to participate in the interviews, the focus group, and online survey. Key stakeholders included people who represent the broad interests of Travis County and who have special knowledge or expertise in its health issues. They included nonprofit leaders, health department authorities, public school leaders, healthcare providers or leaders, elected officials, researchers, people representing distinct geographic areas, and people representing certain ethnic/racial groups. (See **Appendices** for a detailed description of methodology.)

Profile of Travis County

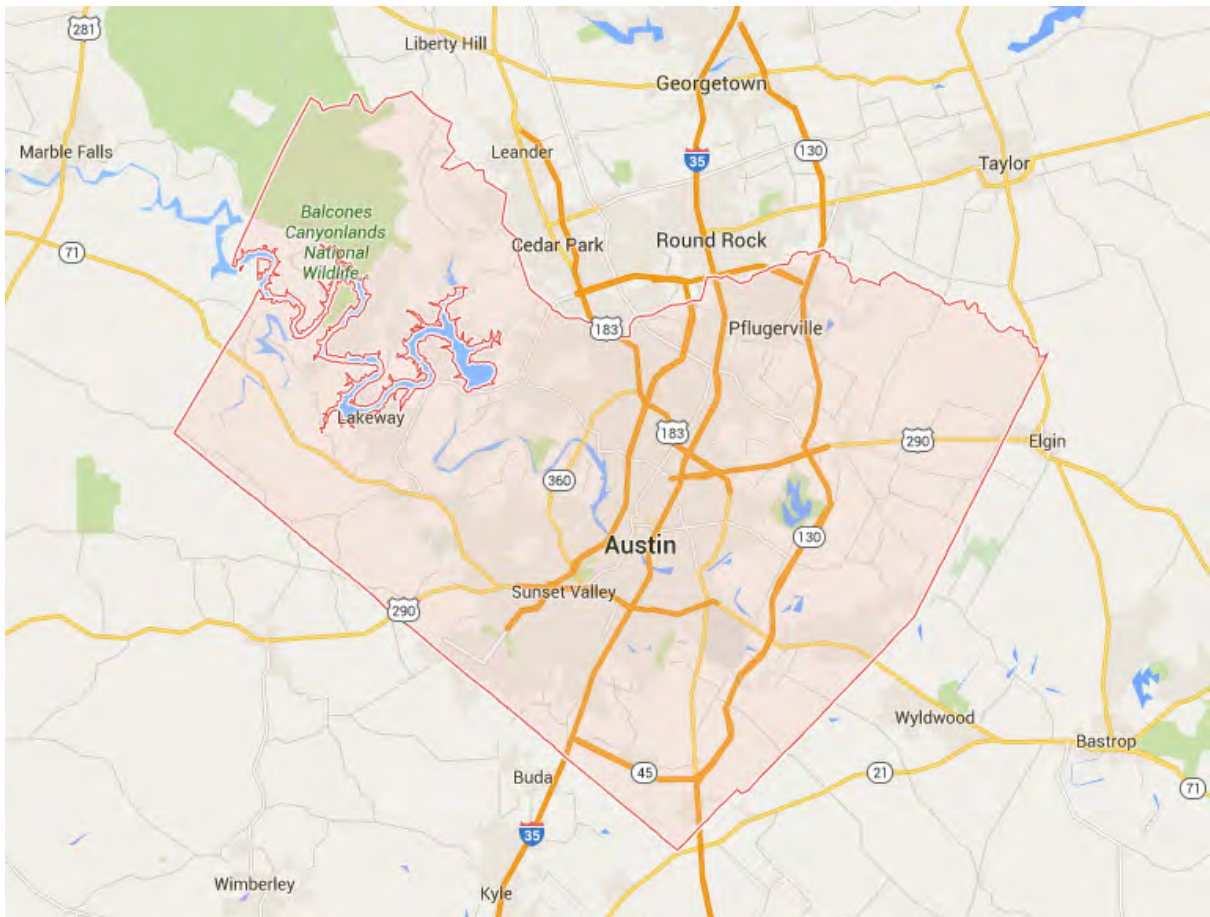
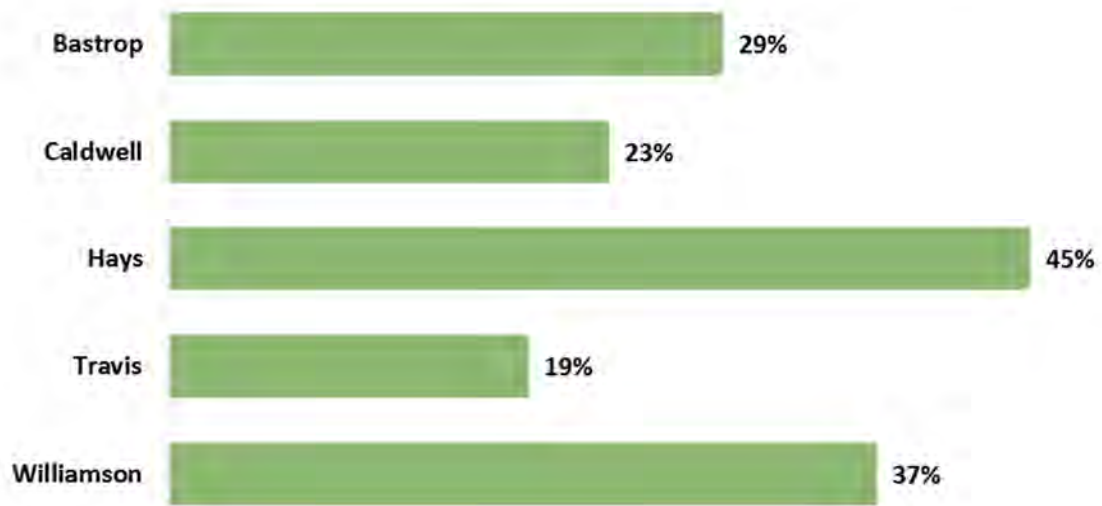
Travis County’s 2016 population is estimated to be 1,129,582. Bastrop’s population is equal to 7% of Travis’ population. Caldwell’s population equals 4% of the Travis population, and the population of Hays equals 17% of the Travis population. By 2030, Travis County’s population is expected to increase by 19%, adding 213,247 people and bringing the total to 1,342,829.²

Projected Population by Age Group, County Comparisons, 2016					
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson
0 to 17	20,058	9,876	46,572	277,728	130,024
18	1,247	590	3,595	13,944	7,184
19 to 64	48,815	25,414	118,338	736,421	296,034
65 and over	12,070	5,853	19,836	101,489	55,320
Total	82,190	41,733	188,341	1,129,582	488,562

Source: Texas State Data Center

Several independent school districts (ISDs) serve Travis County. The largest is Austin ISD, and others include Del Valle, Eanes, Lago Vista, Lake Travis, Leander, Manor, and Pflugerville. Cities in Travis include: Austin, Bee Cave, Cedar Park, Creedmoor, Elgin, Jonestown, Lago Vista, Lakeway, Manor, Pflugerville, Rollingwood, Sunset Valley, and West Lake Hills.

Projected Population Growth, 2016-2030



COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS IN TRAVIS COUNTY

This section presents findings from the interviews, focus group, and review of existing quantitative data. Nybeck Analytics is not endorsing the ideas or the needs described during the interviews and focus group, nor have we checked for accuracy of people's statements. During each interview and the focus group, we asked the participant to explain what he or she thought were the most significant community health needs facing Travis County and the people served by the participant's organization, barriers to meeting those needs, and potential solutions. Rather than describing "community context" or "social or environmental factors," when asked to name the most significant "community health needs," participants often replied with: "poverty," "transportation," "housing," and also needs more traditionally considered healthcare-related issues. Nybeck Analytics has followed their lead and written the report in the spirit of their responses. This section describes the community health needs in prioritized order. Nybeck Analytics offers this prioritization based on our analysis of the online survey findings and a qualitative assessment of the interviews and focus group.

Resources and Services Supporting Healthy Lifestyles

The Issues

In Travis County, chronic diseases are the major causes of morbidity and mortality, with high human and economic costs. "If you look at the burden of disease, both from mortality, morbidity, prevalence, you've got chronic diseases like heart disease, cancer, stroke, chronic lung disease, diabetes. Those not only affect so many people... The economic cost to our community is huge. The burden on our entire healthcare system, the hospitalizations, the outpatient clinics, the medications, all of that is huge..." Blacks have a higher prevalence of cardiovascular disease than Whites and Hispanics. Blacks and Hispanics have higher rates of diabetes than Whites.³

Lung cancer is the leading cause of death among the cancers, with almost 90% of lung cancers due directly to smoking. Not surprisingly, tobacco is the leading cause of preventable death in Travis County. Each year, cigarettes and other tobacco products cause approximately 600 deaths.⁴ In 2011-2012, an estimated 175,293 Travis County adults, or 1 in 6, "currently" used tobacco products such as cigarettes, snus, snuff, chewing tobacco, pipes or cigars. Tobacco use in Travis County differs by sex, age group, and income:

- Men are more likely to use tobacco than women.
- Adults aged 18-44 years are more likely to use tobacco than those over 65.
- Adults with lower incomes are more likely to use tobacco than their wealthier counterparts.
- Adults without a high school diploma are more likely to use tobacco than those with higher education levels.⁵

Lack of physical activity and poor nutrition are major causes of heart disease and diabetes. In 2011-2012, over 400,000 Travis County adults (37%) were considered overweight. Over 230,000 Travis County adults (21%) were considered clinically obese. In recent years, there has been an

increase of overweight and obesity. African Americans (42%) and Latinos (37%) experienced much higher rates of obesity than Whites (19%).⁶

In Central Texas, many people have limited access to healthy foods. For example, compared to the rest of Texas and the U.S., there is a relatively low ratio of WIC-authorized food stores to people in all four counties. In Travis, 8% of the low-income population does not live within a mile of a grocery store.⁷

Limited Access to Healthy Foods, County Comparisons		
	Number of WIC-Authorized Stores per 100,000, 2011	Percentage of Low-Income Population Not Close to Grocery Store, 2010
Bastrop	5.3	18%
Caldwell	5.2	8%
Hays	5.5	7%
Travis	6.0	8%
Williamson	4.5	7%
Texas	9.1	10%
U.S.	15.6	6%

Source: RWJF County Health Rankings

Suggested Solutions



Assessment participants emphasized investments in: 1) tobacco cessation, 2) physical activity, and 3) nutrition. Approaches should be comprehensive. Work sites, schools, the City, the County, healthcare organizations, and social service organizations can coordinate to improve various aspects that affect these conditions.

“Let’s Finish Off Tobacco”

Interviewees suggested increasing and enhancing community-wide policies and more screening and referral of patients. Organizations such as Seton Healthcare Family and St. David’s can be advocates for community policy and can gather usual and unusual suspects in the campaign.

Continue to Promote Healthy Foods and Exercise

Resources and services in support of healthy lifestyles include: health education, affordable healthy food, grocery stores, accessible parks near people most in need, and sidewalks. “We can strengthen the food safety net and simplify the process for becoming SNAP eligible.” As a community, we need to learn “how to infuse healthier food into people’s daily lives.”

Resources and Services to Combat Poverty

The Issues

Suburban poverty in the Austin Metro area has grown 143% during the last decade.⁸ In Travis County, 17% of residents lived under the Federal Poverty Level. Interviewees and focus group participants echoed recent studies showing widening disparities in Travis County. When asked about the biggest need in our county, a focus group participant said, “The increased economic segregation in our community. The Martin Prosperity Institute named Austin as one of the most economically segregated cities in the nation...”⁹

Estimated Number and Percentage of People Living under the Federal Poverty Level, County Comparisons, 2010-2014

	Below FPL	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	13,594	82,190	17%
Caldwell	7,787	41,733	19%
Hays	32,112	188,341	17%
Travis	196,773	1,129,582	17%
Williamson	34,248	488,562	7%
Texas	-	-	18%
U.S.	-	-	15%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

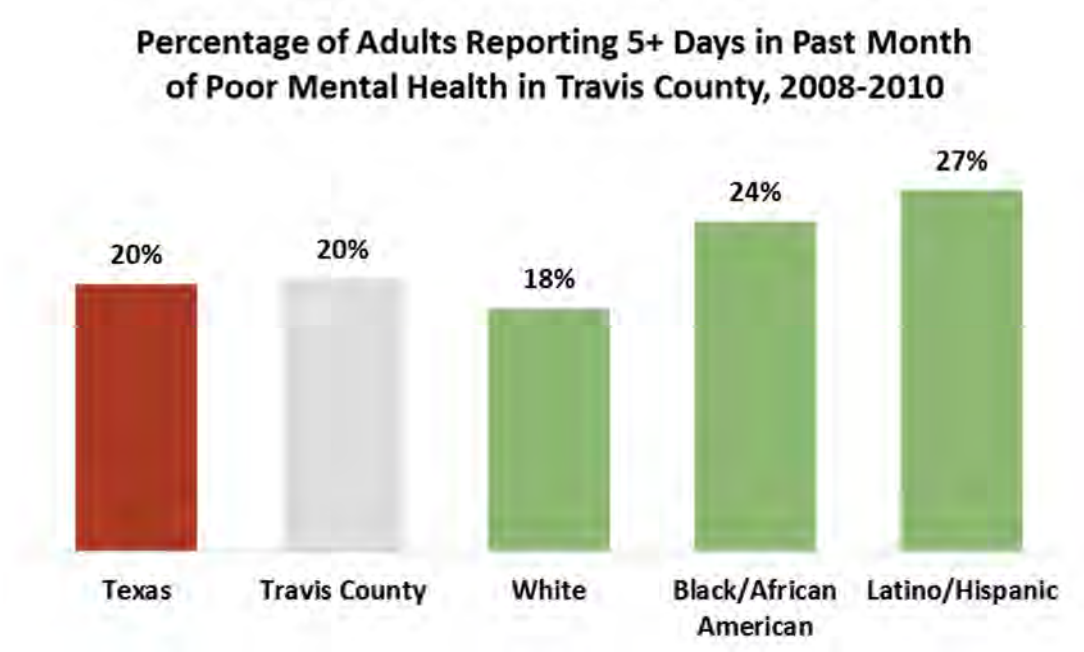
Suggested Solutions

- “If we can improve the socioeconomic status of everyone whether it’s workforce development, getting people adequate paying jobs, early childhood education to get people out of the cycle of poverty... Housing and getting people low-income housing, **affordable housing** are things that can raise the underlying socioeconomic status.”
- “In terms of prevention, a significant increase in the minimum wage is a massive win in terms of addressing social determinants of health...”

Mental and Behavioral Healthcare

Prevalence

A significant percentage of adults in Travis County report having poor mental health at least five days in the past month. The percentage of Latinos reporting poor mental health (27%) is higher than that of African Americans (24%) or Whites (18%).



Early Intervention Services

Assessment participants suggested strengthening community-based services and offering more preventive care and other relatively low levels of care to people with mental and behavioral health issues.

The Issues

“...If we don’t have prevention [or] early intervention systems in place, we pay for these people somewhere, somehow on multiple levels...” For example, “70% of the kids in the juvenile justice system have a mental health issue... Similar for the adult system. The majority of the people who are in the local jail have some kind of mental health condition, and the folks who are living on the streets, they have mental health conditions at high percentages. The folks that use emergency services are most likely to have a mental health condition.... As a community, we pay for these people somewhere and in multiple systems if we aren’t able to find earlier intervention points.”

Suggested Solutions

Strengthen community-based services. “Travis County has done a good job at expanding crisis capacity and getting more inpatient access to services. Now, we really need to build out the

other parts of the system, so that we have stronger community-based supports in place that help prevent people from even needing crisis services to begin with.” (See [The Integrated Behavioral Health System in Travis County-The Desired Continuum of Care](#), pg. 46.)

For example, “...One of the most recent issues is big support for a sobriety center... To go from being drunk to not drunk, and so if we put a bunch of money into that, what are we doing on the backend to make sure there are resources to connect people to? ...Do we also have resources to connect them to if they have an interest in engaging in more care, so they’re not hitting the sobriety center every weekend?”

Fund cost-effectiveness studies on preventive services. “Prevention works in individual cases, but in terms of being able to say this investment in prevention will save you this much, I don’t think there’s really been a good quantifying of that, so it’s easier to say let’s invest in these crisis services because you can tell that if people are getting in to crisis services, then they’re not getting in to the jails or whatever. But when it’s further down the line, it’s just hard to figure out how much that’s saving.”

Reduce the stigma of therapy and counseling. To increase the number of people accessing lower levels of care, Assessment participants suggested that we further reduce the stigma surrounding mental health services:

- “Therapy, counseling, those different things have a stigma... Being able to [have] somebody who can explain the information to you in your own language or from your own background or maybe even tell your own story... Just making people understand.”
- “Austin Area Research Organization’s health committee is developing a strategy around mental health stigma and how they might help address it, and that might be a major barrier removal to helping people get into care.”

Provide earlier and better intervention for children to prevent onset of mental illness.

- “I think one of the continuing challenges is access to psychiatric care for kids if they need it, because unless you’re insured, access to psychiatric care is really hard to get... making sure we have community-based services available for ongoing counseling that kids need.”
- “Psychiatric care? We don’t have a lot of that in Pflugerville as far as physicians. Then, it’s really hard to get somebody to downtown Austin. Once you get there and you identify the problem--psychiatrist, psychologist--if they get diagnosed... How do they get there? How do they get their lab work for the meds that they’re on? It goes back to **transportation**. That is kind of like our biggest one I think: **transportation**.”

Expand mental and behavioral healthcare in schools.

- “My big ask would be to mimic the program that Manor ISD has right here, the People’s Community Clinic, Austin Travis County Integral Care, Student Family Support Office... Expand this program that we have” to include “zero to at least 18 to get all of our kiddos.”
- “Language is key, so more bilingual therapists would be key. Your medical profession and your therapy, mental health should look like a community.” In Manor, “there are 14 languages on one campus.”

- “We [AISD] now have 17 campuses that offer onsite mental health treatment with an LPC. In the spring, we’re going to pilot tele-psychiatry on three campuses, and we are looking for a future opportunity with our partners: Seton and Dell Children’s Medical Center that provide all of our nursing services... So looking at other opportunities to bring healthcare and access to healthcare to where the students and families are.”
- “How do we make sure that services are available across the entire county, whatever that looks like, through mobile services or co-located services with other providers or campus-based services? I think if you were to talk to some of the school districts, they would say mental health is one of their number one issues. Our opportunity is for prevention and earlier intervention with kids to get them on a better life path.”

Strengthen and expand integrated behavioral healthcare. Interviewees and focus group participants suggested that we “strengthen the level of integration that we have... When people go to their primary care provider, they can get all their needs met, or if they come to [Integral Care] because they have a serious mental illness, they can get all their needs met for physical and health problems.” We also need to ensure “that substance use disorder is part of that integration...”

People around the country are applying integrated healthcare to new client populations and agency settings. For example, in addition to placing mental/behavioral health experts in primary care settings, agencies are placing primary care providers into behavioral health settings to serve those with serious mental illnesses or substance abuse concerns. Integrated healthcare programs are also being offered to high-risk populations such as pregnant women and abused or neglected children in State custody.¹⁰ Integrated care programs are also expanding to include additional **holistic** health practices. **Peer support** workers are being added to integrated healthcare programs to promote consumer empowerment.¹¹ Some programs are devoting more attention to healthy behaviors such as **nutrition, exercise**, and stress management.¹² Perhaps the most compelling direction is in regard to **prevention**. While in its infancy, integrated care programs for **early childhood** are being created. Trauma in childhood (abuse/neglect, maternal depression, domestic violence) is a significant predictor of physical and mental health problems in adulthood.¹³ These stressors have been associated with the risk of cardiovascular disease, cancer, depression, substance abuse, suicide, and other health concerns. Some of the relationships have been described as “enormous.”

Barriers

Barriers to improving mental and behavioral healthcare exist in Travis County. Both involve funding. “One of the biggest challenges our community faces is what’s going to happen around the **1115 Waiver**. For example, [Integral Care’s] Mobile Crisis Outreach Team works to divert people from inappropriate places, such as emergency departments and jails, and we have found that it’s a very effective tool to help keep people from those more expensive levels of care... How do we continue to support effective interventions that we know are working as resources shift? ...One of the biggest risks is that as we build pieces of the system, if we don’t maintain them, then we start seeing these situations where people are flooding the crisis system or needing care

because they're not getting intervention earlier." Another challenge is making sure people have **coverage** so that they can access the [mental and behavioral healthcare] they need.

Affordable Housing

The Issues

In Travis County, there are relatively high rates of housing problems: substandard structures and a high-cost housing burden.¹⁴ Incomes are relatively flat, and housing prices continue to rise.

Percentage of Substandard Housing Units, County Comparisons, 2010-2014	
Bastrop	31%
Caldwell	34%
Hays	41%
Travis	39%
Williamson	30%
Texas	34%
U.S.	36%
Source: RWJF County Health Rankings, "Substandard" is a unit with at least 1 of 5 specified deficiencies.	

Households with Housing Costs Using More than 30% of Household Income, County Comparisons, 2010-2014	
Bastrop	29%
Caldwell	30%
Hays	40%
Travis	38%
Williamson	30%
Texas	32%
U.S.	36%
Source: RWJF County Health Rankings	

Homelessness is also a problem in Travis County. In Austin, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness declined between 2014 and 2015, but there are still 1,877 homeless people, 662 of whom are living on the streets.¹⁵ Manor ISD serves between 450-500 homeless students annually. Austin ISD served 2,641 homeless students in school year 2014-2015.

Suggested Solutions

Interviewees and focus group participants made several suggestions on how to assist people who need housing.

Greater Awareness and Understanding of Homelessness

One interviewee said that to help families who need homes, we need to understand the "real barriers" to getting one. "My big ask is that for people to really understand, that it's not always a choice, it's just we have working families that just missed one mortgage payment or lost a job because of medical, which leads into homelessness. We have some undocumented families that are afraid to seek housing because they don't have the proper documentation to rent an apartment, so they stay with their friends or family."

"Manor has housing that seems to be affordable, but because most of the houses out here are propane, so that's a higher fee at certain times during the year. People don't anticipate their propane bill being \$300-\$400 per month for propane." Manor bills and collects month to month,

so families cannot become indebted to its utility company. “But, we have some families that have come from Austin who have \$2,000 worth of debt for the utility company, so now [they] can’t get housing because [they] can’t get the utilities set up. Let’s figure out what their real barrier is to housing. What can we help fix?” St. Vincent de Paul, East Rural Clinic, and Caritas provide utility assistance in Manor.

Housing People with Substance Use Problems or Mental Health Issues

An interviewee suggested expanding housing services for people with substance use problems or mental health issues. “We are now using housing as a health intervention, and this [stops] the cycle of people just using services over and over again and not really getting any better. [Housing] is a health intervention and one that’s critical for preventing people from becoming really ill and also helping people regain recovery once they do become really ill. The populations that [Austin Travis County Integral Care] serve need permanent supportive housing.” With regard to housing, Integral Care works with Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO), Salvation Army, Front Steps, Green Doors, Mobile Loaves and Fishes, and Community First.

One participant in our Assessment praised the accomplishments of a Medicaid 1115 waiver project, which may need funding to continue. “It’s really been beneficial for [Foundation Communities]. The funding that the City has funneled to support housing through the Medicaid Waiver program has transformed how we are able to [improve] healthcare access. [It’s] a community treatment team model that we employ in supportive housing for people who have crisis mental health needs. We went from being able to provide nothing to having a fairly robust system to provide to our tenants in our supportive housing communities.”

Need for Family Shelters

“We need family shelters... You have families that stay in a shelter or a church for a week, and then they move to another church. That can be taxing on the family. Since you’re in a church, you sleep there, you eat there, you do all of your basic needs there, but everybody usually has to be out by six to eight o’clock in the morning. Then when you’re out, and you transport into the Day Center, which is in Balcony, it’s taxing on the family. Salvation Army is a great shelter for families, but the family dorm is usually [available only] if you have a spouse.” Foundation for the Homeless also provides family shelter.

Primary and Preventive Healthcare

Interviewees and focus group participants emphasized the need for greater access to primary and preventive healthcare. They discussed payment reform and quality of care, shortage of providers, lack of healthcare coverage, lack of convenient healthcare facilities, utilizing a more holistic approach, and overuse of the emergency room. Participants in our Assessment acknowledged that system-level changes can improve access to primary and preventive health services.

Quality of Care and Payment Reform

The Issues

The problem is that “nobody pays for [prevention]. Healthcare is an industry built on reimbursement. The model of healthcare is fee for service, so those other services are what you would call soft or social services... And the healthcare model as it is today does not award or fund prevention.”



Suggested Solutions

One participant suggested leveraging all of the benefits of managed care: “To the degree that we can, and funders can drive that kind of collaboration, make sure from the get go, we’re leveraging all the benefits of managed care without it turning into just a payer exercise in trying to squeeze out every penny of that capitated rate that they possibly can to make it work financially.”

Assessment participants suggested that we “all come together” to:

- “Promote systems change and quality care. [Promote] data, health information exchange, electronic medical record changes, continued support for Integrated Care Collaboration.”
- “...Pool all the healthcare dollars and then find out the strategies and ways to really bend the costs covered by prevention and education because an illness model doesn’t work...”

Healthcare Coverage

Another system-level issue discussed by participants in many contexts is the lack of healthcare coverage. In Travis County, approximately 33,834 children (12%) are uninsured; 26% of adults are uninsured.

- “We lead the nation in uninsured.”
- “About 11% of families in the [Austin School] District are uninsured... The population of families that we serve through our Family Resource Centers, it’s about 25% of those families that are uninsured. So looking at lots of social and health, mental health needs for this.”

**Estimated Number and Percentage of Uninsured Children,
Aged 0 to 18, County Comparisons, 2013**

	Uninsured	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	3,515	21,305	17%
Caldwell	1,287	10,466	12%
Hays	5,970	50,167	12%
Travis	33,834	291,672	12%
Williamson	13,446	137,208	10%
Texas	-	-	13%
U.S.	-	-	8%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

**Estimated Number and Percentage of Uninsured Adults,
Aged 18 to 64, County Comparisons, 2013**

	Uninsured	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	15,269	50,062	31%
Caldwell	8,035	26,004	31%
Hays	31,215	121,933	26%
Travis	191,343	750,365	26%
Williamson	60,644	303,218	20%
Texas	-	-	31%
U.S.	-	-	21%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

Provider Shortage

**Primary Care Physicians
per 100,000 Population,
County Comparisons, 2012**

Bastrop	28.1
Caldwell	28.4
Hays	46.7
Travis	81.2
Williamson	63.8
Texas	58.5
U.S.	74.5

Source: RWJF Health Rankings

The Issues

Even though Travis County is not designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area, several participants described a lack of access due to the shortage of providers. For example, “There’s still a huge access issue, but there aren’t enough medical personnel currently to address that. Really, a lot of the need is in the ancillary health areas, particularly nurses: Licensed Practical Nurses, Registered Nurses. The pipeline is very narrow. There’s not enough faculty with a support for nursing education.”

The table above shows 81 primary care physicians to 100,000 people in Travis. When interpreting provider to population ratios, it is important to keep in mind that most urban areas have much

higher ratios than rural areas and that providers in urban centers, like Austin, may serve patients who live in outlying counties, which would lower the effective ratio of providers to patients.

Suggested Solutions

“There has to be a pipeline in this community. The medical school will attract people from all over the country... To create avenues in this community that start in our school systems that educate kids about health professions and give them opportunities to begin to explore those careers all the way up through internships in high school and hard connections to the colleges here in our community that might prepare them for any of those potential careers through the healthcare industry. We have to find a way to use that medical school as a mechanism to create healthcare professionals who are connected to this community. That’s a huge thing that I’m not seeing enough discussion about, as to how we create our own local pipeline to healthcare.”

Insufficient Number of Clinics and Geographic Mal-Distribution of Health Services

The Issues

“Even with all the FQHCs and all the service we have, it’s still an access problem... All of it combined takes care of about half the need, about 200,000 uninsured in Travis County.” Also, we need to address “the migration population shifts in our community and how that’s pushing people to some degree out of our areas. To make sure those populations are still able to access those services... As population shifts in Travis County, and particularly the safety net population or people under 200% FPL, we know the clusters and the areas in which they’re moving to. They’re moving east, they’re moving north into Pflugerville and the like.”

Suggested Solutions

Interviewees suggested that people in Travis County conduct more sophisticated marketing and development planning. One argued that safety net providers should increase their agility and more quickly move to the populations that need them. For example, “...More sophisticated market development, assess where population is going, create agility in safety net providers as Chicago has done. Match clinics to patient landscape.”

Another suggested bringing healthcare to the patients through telemedicine: “We’re going to pilot telemedicine on a high school campus to see how that might work, so looking at other opportunities to bring healthcare where the students and families are.”

A Holistic Approach

One participant suggested that grant making organizations encourage a more innovative, holistic approach to healthcare by “bringing their program areas out of independent silos” like primary healthcare, mental healthcare, dental health, and nutrition and exercise, etc.

Others emphasized how individuals may experience better health and be more receptive to different treatments if providers were to take a more holistic approach to healthcare.

- “Spiritual side. [El Buen Samaritano] is starting to launch things like pain management through meditation, prayer-centered meditation groups... Our population’s very responsive to that, and so I think there’s a lot of untapped potential there.”
- “The holistic approach... is really more akin to Asian culture. They go to one doctor for cultural, mental, and spiritual needs because it’s all interconnected, but that system is not pervasive... The stigma of mental health treatment can be alleviated to some extent by interconnecting it with physical health, so then this doesn’t have as much stigma... I think that the spiritual is an important element too that needs to be incorporated.”

Culturally Appropriate Materials

Several Assessment participants emphasized the need for culturally appropriate materials related to health and accessing care. People in Travis County can do a better job of addressing health literacy and providing information in many languages including English, Spanish, Vietnamese, other Asian languages, and Arabic.

Patient Navigation

According to participants in the Assessment, the term, *patient navigation*, means assistance moving through the complex healthcare system, and it also means “connecting people to supports in the community.” Patient navigation was brought up within several contexts (obtaining healthcare coverage, affordable housing, primary and preventive care, specialty care, mental and behavioral healthcare, and substance abuse treatment). The below excerpts highlight the key stakeholders’ desire for patient navigation services under several circumstances.

Fund Case Managers and Patient Navigation Services inside Clinics

- “...Patient navigation and there’s no funding for that... And we’re all trying to cobble together some kind of intake system that screens families for all the social services that they could be eligible for...”
- “There’s a social service system that’s working through Best Single Source or Best Single Source Plus, and you’ve got... 15 different organizations coming together with a system so that there’s no wrong door, and anyone entering with a utility need or rental need, are able to access services. There’s a case management component that addresses the needs of that individual client within the individual organization. It’s been very effective... Couldn’t that be applied in a medical community?”
- “Isn’t that kind of what the CCC, the Community Care Collaborative, is trying to do through the work they’re doing to create an integrated delivery system?” “Exactly.”

Train Community Health Workers on Healthcare Coverage and Navigation Services

During the focus group, some participants argued for better trained community health workers who could assist people in obtaining healthcare coverage and accessing care:

- “We could train those community health workers on the Medicaid system... We’re cross training all of our parent support specialists and our school counselors, and all of our therapists, and our licensed professional counselors are trained on Medicaid, so that when they’re providing services to families and students, they can [assist with healthcare coverage]... I know several organizations in the community: Central Health, Seton, that have licensures for the Medicaid system that maybe we can partner with.”
- “Community health workers, especially with the state moving to managed care, that is a good adjunct to that model. In a lot of other communities, it’s not just used for social determinates of health, it’s used for the medical system to connect people with the medical systems and the specialty care... Where do they go, how do they keep their appointments?”

Others in the focus group expressed skepticism with regard to volunteers doing such work. For example:

- “I think we have to be careful... There has to be an infrastructure. There has to be supervision. These are complex rules. There are potential liabilities. There’s confidentiality and HIPAA. It’s not an easy thing... They really have to be part of a system.”

One participant noted the potential of Central Health’s Community Health Champions:

- “Central Health is developing the Community Health Champion program... Addressing the continuum, you’ve got doctors on one end, and you’ve got your next-door neighbor on the other end. It just seems like in Austin, there are big gaps in between that continuum of how to get that care and so—I don’t like the idea of expecting volunteers to be able to solve significant problems over time. The Community Health Champions at least is a piece in that puzzle.”

Pay Peers to Offer Support and Navigation

“If you can train people who have experienced [mental health issues], and then they can be the navigators who help people... They’re paid workers... It’s a more formalized system, where people can bring their lived experience to help other people... navigate systems and connect to the care they need, and those can be used in any system: chronic disease, substance use, mental health.”

Provide Better Navigation in Tandem with Specialty Care

“We need better navigation and case management for the people in the system, as opposed to thinking that more specialty care is going to always solve the problem... If you just see a specialist, and then go back to your normal life, then you’re going to need to see the specialist again. Whereas if you have a case manager who helps you navigate the system and see the lower levels

of care, then it keeps you from having to see the specialist... We need to dig into [this] and understand better what really is going to work... It may actually be a little simpler, but we need to think about it in a more complex way.”

Provide Patient Navigation for People in Affordable/Supportive Housing

“We need to figure out a way to integrate better into the affordable/supportive housing. So many of the issues are health, and [Foundation Communities] has staff who work with a range of issues related to support, but nobody who really specializes in navigating the healthcare system, even for people who have insurance like Medicaid. It’s still a challenge to be able to know what your benefits are, to be able to navigate, to make sure you do the reapplication on time. Just a whole series of things related to MAP and Medicaid. People fall through the cracks even if they do have a third-party payer...”

Resources and Treatment for Substance Abuse

Assessment participants explained issues, raised questions, and discussed barriers with regard to substance abuse and substance abuse treatment.

Provide Community-Wide Education and Outreach on Emerging Drug Problems

“We treat people that take K2, [a dangerous synthetic drug], but there’s nobody in the community that seems to be responsible for responding from an information referral, community alert perspective... We know it’s hitting homeless populations and marginal populations very heavily... From a public health perspective, who’s responsible for responding when these kinds of issues arise in a community? You have a new drug and something that’s dangerous, that’s creating a lot of issues for people... How is a community going to mobilize and respond? How as a community, do we mobilize and respond around these issues in an effective way because it is really detrimental to our community overall, not only from a health perspective but from a public safety, cost perspective... It ties up our emergency system...”

Fill the Gaps in the Substance Use Disorder Area

The Issues

“There’s very little access to substance abuse in this community.” “Over the last several years, we have lost capacity in the substance use disorder area.”

Barriers to Treating People with Substance Use Disorders

- “Some of it has to do with reimbursement rates that don’t cover cost of care. So then that’s true with a lot of the state resources. So folks aren’t renewing their contracts or services with the state, and I would say it’s just providers trying to figure out how [they] can provide the care.”
- “With the changes brought about by the Affordable Care Act and the Mental Health Parity Act, ideally there will be more resources available because people will be covered through insurance for these issues, but if you’re uninsured, which we still have a large number of uninsured, you don’t necessarily have access to that kind of care.”

More Robust Transportation System

The Issues

Many interviewees and participants emphasized the role that transportation plays in individual and community health. A representative from CapMetro acknowledged, “There’s a real need to get people to the clinics, and they’re having a hard time.” “[Transportation] is a health and human services issue for sure. It’s about getting to food. It’s about getting somewhere where you can make a living, and those are health issues for sure.”

Transportation’s a big problem in Del Valle, Manor, and Pflugerville. “The Superintendent of Del Valle ISD says that the 148 square miles around her school had no doctor’s office and no grocery store” and no public transportation... “It creates a difficult situation for families... They can’t participate in their children’s lives. They can’t provide the kind of oversight and supervision the children need, so it just really creates a detrimental situation all the way around.” “One of the bigger things [in Manor] is transportation, transportation to and from the facilities... Transportation is huge...” An interviewee in Pflugerville said, “I keep going back to transportation. We don’t have buses. We don’t have any of that transportation for parents to get kids to certain areas.”

Suggested Solutions

Better Planning When Developing New Clinics

- Take advantage of CapMetro’s data collection. “[CapMetro’s] Trip Planning Specialist has all of the data on what health facilities people call her about... She’s got a 13-page report on all of the data she has, for one year...”
- “One of [CapMetro’s] asks would be, before any architectural drawings are done, land is bought, site decision locations are made... We have to talk to you about it before any of those decisions are made. We do get in the situation where a health facility is developed.....and then we get the call, ‘Hey, we have this great new facility. We’d love to have bus service there.’ It’s like, ‘Well, you’re on a frontage road that we can’t safely serve,’ or ‘You are not in our service area.’”
- “Before clinics are put in a certain place, [they can talk] to CapMetro to make sure it’s even possible to put a route where the clinic is... If it’s outside of our service area, we cannot serve that [area] with our sales tax funds.”
- “If you’re looking for a high-quality service, you need density, you need a lot of people that are within walking distance of your service, you need access to the service, you need sidewalks, and a vast majority of our customers walk up to our service, they don’t drive. You need other destinations besides just your facility that are nearby. If you’re a health clinic, an office, a grocer or whatever, the more that’s around you that people would want to go to, the better the chances that you’re going to have decent quality of service. Then we also need straight lines that our service can operate on.”

Better Urban Planning

- “A community value... We need more affordable housing within the central city, and we need better land use planning.”
- “Better land use policies that encourage things like sidewalks, straight lines, physical infrastructure of more future planning for transportation, ...small area, more density. More diversity of housing, such as single family homes, apartments, duplexes.”
- “Location-efficient housing (affordable housing next to public transit) can increase household affordability and have a disproportionately positive impact on low-income households.”

A Partnership among Transit and Healthcare Interests

Interviewees suggested a “demonstration project on transit and healthcare facilities working together and how to provide transit for their customers. I’ve always thought that might be a good idea, especially if we [CapMetro] are looking outside the service area. We don’t know how open health agencies are to partnering with us on funding transportation. If we’re looking at something outside the service area, we would need some sort of funding partnership. We have not done that yet with a healthcare facility.”

Reproductive Health Services and Family Planning

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

The Issues

Travis County has a relatively high rate of HIV and STD prevalence compared to Texas.¹⁶ Some 1,000 people in Travis do not know they are HIV positive. Some 250,000 people in Travis County currently have Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). Since 2003, the number of primary and secondary syphilis cases in Travis County has increased over 300 percent. Black Americans have disproportionately higher rates of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases and are more likely to die from HIV than other groups.¹⁷

Suggested Solutions

For HIV, one interviewee suggested that hospitals, like Brackenridge, can “support routine HIV testing.” The CDC recommends routine testing for HIV. The community can also provide prevention and public awareness campaigns, specifically among African Americans.

The “HPV vaccine is a huge opportunity for success” in preventing cervical, anal, and throat cancers. “The greatest coverage is still like 20% to 30% teens... Right now, probably 250,000 people are affected with HPV... That’s a low hanging fruit basket... If you can get all providers to recommend it, just to include it in their recommendations and don’t differentiate it, it’s a part of the package...”

Family Planning Services

Abortion Services

“...It’s unclear what’s going to be happening at the state and federal level with Title X. [Abortion services haven’t] been completely eliminated yet in Travis County, but it’s moving in that direction, so we want to make sure women have access to reproductive health services, family planning, including abortion if appropriate and necessary.”

Preventing Unwanted Pregnancies among Teens

The teen pregnancy rate for Travis County is relatively low compared to Texas. Yet, in 2011, the rate for Hispanics (47.2 per 1000 15 to 17 year olds) in Travis County was nearly double the county’s overall teen pregnancy rate. The birth rate for White adolescent was 3.9, and for Blacks aged 15 to 17, it was 30.3.¹⁸ In Pflugerville, “three of the schools have pregnant middle schoolers, one to two on each campus.”

Dental Care among Adults

“Dental is still a need in Travis County. That is very obvious.” Many adults in Travis County cannot access dental care. Thirty-one percent reported that they had not had a dental exam in the past year.

Estimated Number and Percentage of Adults with No Dental Exam in Past 12 Months, County Comparisons, 2006-2010

	No Exam	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	37,528	62,132	60%
Caldwell	11,978	31,857	38%
Hays	51,462	141,769	36%
Travis	264,075	851,854	31%
Williamson	100,032	358,538	28%
Texas	-	-	37%
U.S.	-	-	30%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates (19 and older) from Texas State Data Center (2016)

There is “one cause: there are no payer sources—doctors and clinics cannot afford to offer dental.” Interviewees and focus group participants stressed the need for dental care and how this need translates to overuse of the emergency room. Interviewees suggested a partnership among clinics and hospitals: “This is an area where we could use collaboration from hospitals because... a significant number of their emergency department visits are probably related to emergency dental care. One would think that there would be a way to work with hospitals to divert those visits that don’t need to be there through a clinic that could actually take care of dental needs before they abscess...”

Specialty Care and Procedures

The Issues

Several people stressed the need for specialty care among patients who depend on the healthcare safety net and who are covered by Medicaid. “Specialty care is a mess.” “In my population one of the biggest needs is access to specialty care. We’re a primary care practice. Patients need specialists frequently. If they don’t have a payer source like Medicaid, MAP, or ACA product, it is very difficult in this community. There are very limited resources, especially if they need a procedure.” “It’s a year wait when you have an orthopedic issue...” Not surprisingly, delayed specialty care often results in unreimbursed inpatient hospital care or emergency room care.

Suggested Solutions

With regard to specialty care, Assessment participants discussed the potential for a new ambulatory surgery center:

- “...Encouraging is the new Dell Medical School, especially around specialty care... They’re talking about building an ambulatory surgery center so that those folks who can’t get into specialists could.”
- “...An ambulatory surgery center where you can walk in and get many procedures done in a day surgery, no need to spend overnight in the hospital, including taking your gall bladder out laparoscopically versus spending a night in the hospital. You can do that in a 23-hour stay.”

Vision Care and Eyeglasses

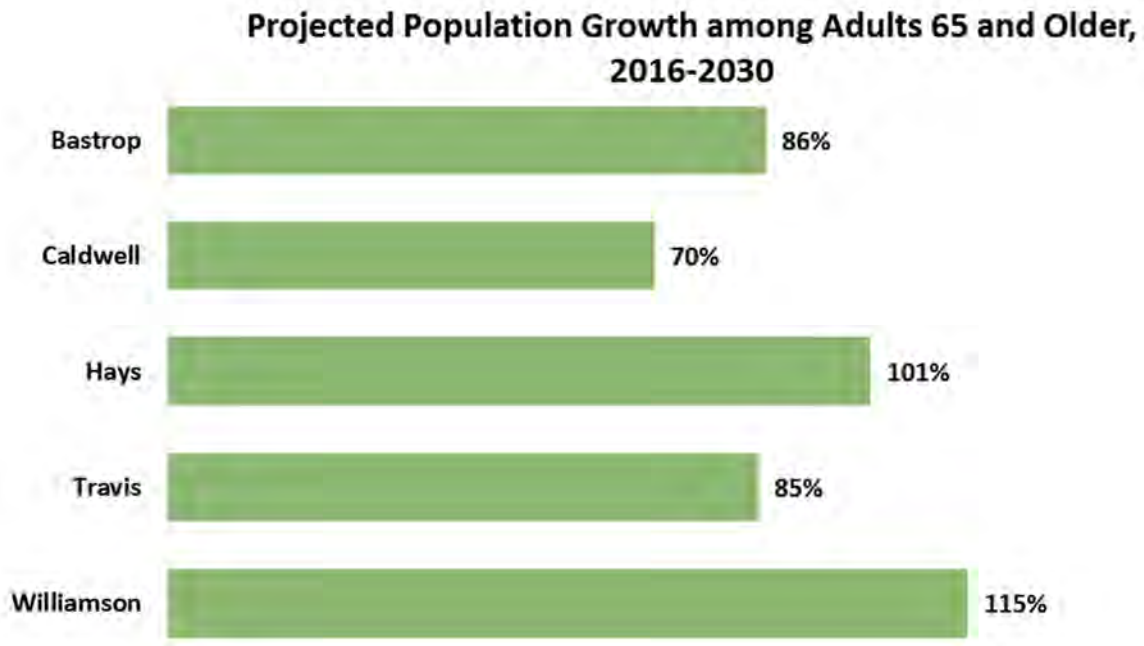
Vision care and free to low-cost eyeglasses continue to be needs among older adults and families with children in the Austin Independent School District. “Often times, the family is sharing the one pair of glasses that was prescribed to the child.”

Needs among Specific Populations

Older Adults

Participants emphasized the needs of older adults in Central Texas. Some of their needs mirror the issues of the overall population; others are specific to seniors. Why emphasize the needs of older adults? “The aging population is just absolutely exploding.” In Travis County, in 2016, adults aged 65 and older numbered 101,489. By 2030, it’s projected that there will be 187,459 seniors, an 85% increase.¹⁹

“The growth in the aging population is going to tax everything. Do we have enough hospitals? Do we have enough minor care clinics? Do we have enough personnel to care for them? Do we have enough transportation resources? Do we have the educated workforce that can help care for the population?”



Caregiver Support

In Travis County, there is an unmet need for caregiver support and in-home respite. The lack of caregiver support can cause family caregivers to work part-time, leave the workforce, or retire early.²⁰ “Family care givers are definitely being taxed or being asked to provide care for a lot longer than they used to because people live with that illness a lot longer.”

Middle-income seniors suffer “because they don’t qualify for Medicaid. Because middle-income seniors do not qualify for Medicaid, the State cannot pay for an in-home caregiver. Many of these middle-income families lack long-term care insurance, “so they really get stuck.”

Caregiver support services do exist in Travis County, but according to interviewees, the amount of these services is not going to be able to keep up with population growth. Often, churches are able to offer caregiver respite services for only “a couple of hours once a week. It’s really insufficient.”

More Trained Nurses for Assisted Living and Nursing Home Facilities

There is a growing need for trained staff who can provide consistent high-quality care. Central Texas needs more Registered Nurses, Licensed Practical Nurses, Licensed Vocational Nurses, and Certified Nursing Assistants who have training in gerontology. “As more and more [assisted living facilities and nursing homes] open up in our ten counties, primarily in Hays, Travis and Williamson, because that’s where the populous is, staffing in those facilities is becoming more and more of an issue. There are not enough people being trained. The competition is growing so much that consistency is starting to falter.”

Affordable and Accessible Housing for Older Adults

Seniors need affordable *and accessible* housing. “People can’t age in affordable housing if it’s not accessible.” One problem is that many seniors make too much money to qualify for income-qualified housing. Yet, they also cannot afford to “pay outrageous taxes. They’re moving out of Travis County. They’re moving out to the more outlying counties, and the problem is, there are fewer support services available for them.”

There is currently a push for “Transit-Oriented Housing Developments,” which are often public-private partnerships. The Aging and Disability Resource Center has an initiative called “Housing Navigation,” which is becoming involved with the housing authorities in the ten-county Central Texas region.

Appropriate Food Sources and Good Nutrition

Congress passed the Older Americans Act (OAA) in 1965 in response to concern by policymakers about a lack of community social services for older adults. Although older adults may receive services under other federal programs, the Older Americans Act is considered to be the major vehicle for social and nutrition services to seniors and their caregivers. The Act authorizes a wide array of service programs through a national network of 56 State agencies on aging, 629 area agencies on aging, and nearly 20,000 providers. Unfortunately, according to an interviewee, Texas lost approximately 17% of its Older American Act funds in 2013. This funding has not been replaced, and the current political environment is not conducive to increased funding. The Area Agency on Aging of the Capital Area and a network of providers rely on this funding to provide many home-delivered meals and congregate meals, and funding for them continues to be an issue.

Need for Culturally-Appropriate Materials in More Languages

Among older adults, there is need for publications in multiple languages. In Travis, 6% of people aged 60 and older have limited English skills.

Adults Aged 60 and Older with Limited English Speaking Ability, County Comparisons, 2010			
	Limited English	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	705	13,064	5%
Caldwell	290	6,455	4%
Hays	839	20,455	4%
Travis	7,293	115,757	6%
Williamson	1,565	55,880	3%

Source: U.S. Census, cited in Area Agency on Aging of the Capital Area, Capital Area Council of Governments Area Plan, FY 2015-2016.

Dental Care

“Medicaid doesn’t pay for any dental. The Area Agency on Aging of the Capital Area has a long waiting list for people who need dental... it’s not just a filling, it’s teeth needing to be pulled. Major stuff... The lack of dental care is a huge issue for our seniors. It’s the number one way they get an infection in their heart. They can’t eat. They need soft foods. They don’t have access to soft foods... People even on Medicaid can’t afford [dental services]. They definitely can’t afford any kind of even preventive dental care....”

Care Transitions

A *care transition* is the movement of a patient from one setting of care (hospital, ambulatory primary care practice, ambulatory specialty care practice, long-term care, home health, rehabilitation facility) to another. Much evidence exists that patients who undergo transitions often experience quality-of-care issues. An interviewee from a community-based organization advocated for more funding to pay for “train the trainer” courses. She noted that care transition programs run by community-based organizations work best if hospitals allow the Care Transitions coach to embed herself in the hospital to “talk about care transitions, to get people to agree to be in the Care Transitions program, and [to make sure] the case managers [in the hospital] have a good understanding of it. Then the hospitals have to be somewhat agreeable in [providing information about the patient being discharged.]”

Leadership, Collaboration, and Planning that Account for Older Adults

An interviewee suggested a Commission on Seniors in every town, city, and county so that the voices and perspectives of seniors can be included in discussions on planning. In addition to creating the commissions or task forces, city and county planners need to take advantage of them.

Alternatives to Nursing Homes

According to an interviewee, the conversion of Medicaid to managed care organizations is changing the way the Medicaid population’s needs are being met. The change is affecting seniors who live in nursing homes. “Assisted living for seniors is a much more affordable way to care for folks than 24-hour skilled nursing care... Medicaid in Texas only pays for an extremely limited amount of care in assisted livings. So, it’s forcing our Medicaid population to live in skilled nursing facilities, when they may not need to... That’s a very high cost of care... It always seemed fairly tragic that there’s a group of seniors with Alzheimer’s who could really benefit from being in an assisted living facility, and they can’t participate in that.” She advocated for giving our seniors more options and choices: their own homes, assisted living facilities, and nursing homes.

Eyeglasses for Older Adults Who Do Not Qualify for Medicaid

The Area Agency on Aging of the Capital Area “helps some people get glasses, just basic glasses when their glasses break. Again, we have very little funding. I think Medicaid does help pay for one pair of glasses every two years. Most of the time they may be okay, but it’s your middle-income people who need help with glasses.”

People with Disabilities

For people with disabilities in Central Texas, “access to services is far and away the most important thing.” “The national office for United Cerebral Palsy just released a report that compared quality of services for people with disabilities nationwide, and Texas is only ahead of Mississippi right now...” The waiting for home- and community-based services: “Nationally, there are 350,000 people on the waiting list; 50% of those individuals live in Texas.”

The “hostility of the state legislature to the Medicaid program severely restricts access. There’s no defined benefit for autism currently, and our state Medicaid program is one of the last states to define a benefit. With now 1 out of 45 kids presenting with autism, the fact that we’re not addressing that is going to present a severe opportunity for us...” There was also a “\$350,000,000 cut to children’s therapies [during] the last legislative session... When you consider the fact with rising autism rates being what they are..., and the fact that we’re at the very bottom of the nation right now addressing needs for a population that’s doubling over the next decade, [it] really presents a perfect storm for us.”

PRIORITIZING UNMET NEEDS

Rankings

Nybeck Analytics administered an online survey after all interviews and the focus group were completed so that Assessment participants and other identified key stakeholders had the opportunity to prioritize unmet needs previously specified. The first part of the survey asked respondents to rank unmet needs by five criteria often used to prioritize community health needs. (Please refer to the **Appendices** for a detailed description of methodology.) The criteria were: 1) Relatively large number of people affected, 2) Availability of cost-effective solutions, 3) A root cause of several other issues, 4) Existence of large disparities among groups, and 5) Existence of leadership and momentum to solve unmet need. Based on these weighted criteria, 30 respondents ranked the unmet needs. Respondents’ priority scores were very high and extremely similar for all of the community needs. There was not much variation. The needs that received the highest rankings were (in this order): 1) resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles, 2) reproductive health services and family planning, 3) primary healthcare, 4) mental and behavioral healthcare, 5) resources and services to combat poverty, and 6) affordable housing. Dental care among adults and specialty care were ranked lowest. In a separate question on the survey, when asked to “choose one unmet need as the most important to address in the next one to three years,” respondents ranked these as the top priorities: 1) resources and services to combat poverty, 2) affordable housing, and 3) mental and behavioral healthcare. No one named “dental care among adults.” (See **Appendix 1** for tables showing results.) **Supports for healthy lifestyles, mental and behavioral healthcare, and combating poverty were consistently rated as higher priorities.** Dental care among adults and specialty care were consistently rated as lower priorities.

When asked to choose the “one unmet need to address,” three respondents expressed reservations about choosing only one. One explained,

We can’t afford to address just one issue as the return on investment differs across issue areas. Affordable housing, transportation and combating poverty are very expensive and will require long term commitments; expanding primary care access, healthy lifestyles, dental, behavioral health, including substance abuse treatment, and specialty care less so. Investments in those areas may produce broader return to the community in a shorter timeframe. Reproductive health needs to be looked at separately from abortions, but both are overly politicized, especially teen birth control and sex education and therefore difficult to address.

Based on the online survey findings and a qualitative assessment of the interviews and focus group, Nybeck Analytics offers the needs in prioritized order below.

Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles (nutritious food, physical activity, preventive services). Participants noted the burden of chronic diseases such as heart disease, cancer, stroke, chronic lung disease, and diabetes. They emphasized investments in 1) tobacco cessation, 2) physical activity, and 3) nutrition. Approaches should be collaborative and comprehensive. Work sites, schools, and healthcare organizations can coordinate to support healthy lifestyles.

Resources and services to combat poverty. These included workforce development, early childhood education, affordable housing, and increasing the minimum wage.

Mental and behavioral healthcare. Assessment participants stressed the need to strengthen community-based services and offer more preventive care and other relatively low levels of care to people with mental and behavioral health issues. They suggested 1) studies on the cost-effectiveness of preventive services, 2) reducing the stigma of therapy, 3) earlier intervention for children to prevent mental illness, 4) expansion of mental and behavioral healthcare in schools, and 5) strengthening and expanding integrated behavioral healthcare.

Affordable housing. Participants in the Assessment called for 1) more affordable housing, 2) greater awareness and understanding of homelessness and its causes, 3) housing people with substance abuse problems or mental health issues, 4) more family shelters. They argued that housing should be seen as a “health intervention.”

Primary and preventive healthcare. Participants emphasized system-level changes like improving quality of care, payment reform, and greater healthcare coverage. They also discussed solving the provider shortage, conducting more sophisticated marketing and development for safety net clinics to make them more accessible to the neediest patients, using a more holistic approach to healthcare, and providing culturally and linguistically appropriate health-related publications and materials.

Patient navigation. Patient navigation was brought up within several contexts such as to obtain healthcare coverage, to be provided to residents in affordable and supportive housing, and to help patients navigate primary and preventive care, specialty care, mental and behavioral healthcare, and substance abuse treatment.

Resources and treatment for substance abuse. A participant suggested a community-wide education and outreach response to emerging drug epidemics. Several called for building capacity in the area of substance use disorders.

More robust transportation system. Many comments focused on providing transportation to and from social service agencies and healthcare facilities. Suggestions for improvement included better planning when developing new clinics, better urban planning, and a partnership among transit and healthcare interests to tackle the transportation issue.

Reproductive health services and family planning. Participants cited the relatively high rates of HIV and other STDs in Travis County. They suggested routine HIV testing in hospitals and increasing HPV vaccine rates. With the HPV vaccine, there is a huge opportunity for success in preventing cervical, anal, and throat cancers. Focus participants stressed the continued need for family planning, including abortion services when appropriate and necessary. They also spoke of the high teen pregnancy rate among Hispanics.

Dental care among adults. Interviewees and focus group participants suggested partnerships among clinics and hospitals to help patients and decrease emergency room visits.

Specialty care and procedures. Several people stressed the need for specialty care and procedures among patients who depend on the healthcare safety net and who are covered by Medicaid. They discussed the potential for a new ambulatory surgery center.

Vision care and eyeglasses. Vision care and free to low-cost eyeglasses continue to be needs among older adults and families with children in the Austin Independent School District. Focus group participants called for a community-based approach to solving this issue.

Importance of Root Causation

In explaining how they chose the one unmet need to address in the next one to three years, almost all respondents emphasized how the issue is a **root cause for other issues**. For example, poverty “is the deepest root of all root causes.” A respondent who prioritized affordable housing said, “It is difficult for people to recover from substance abuse, mental health episodes or even physical impairments without the safety and security afforded by a private room...” A respondent who prioritized mental and behavioral healthcare explained, “It’s a core issue that is linked to several other issues including overall health, poverty, substance use disorder, tobacco use, chronic disease. It often goes untreated and drives high utilization of emergency/crisis and criminal justice services.” A respondent who prioritized supports for healthy lifestyles also stressed the concept of root causation.

Researchers have referred to the social determinants of health as “upstream” factors affecting “downstream” health issues and interventions.²¹ In other words, the strains of poverty, low levels of education, housing instability, and a lack of transportation create situations that produce health disparities. Subsequently, interventions must be developed to address the disproportionately high rate of health problems in resource-poor environments. Just as scholars have argued, respondents emphasized that the antecedent causes must be addressed first. The benefit of starting “upstream” is that it will be more effective and more cost efficient than trying to fund a multitude of services for treating health problems and crises. While it could be argued that initiatives to address poverty and homelessness are not “health” interventions, the respondents felt otherwise.

Populations to Target with Resources and Services

Suggested resources and services can benefit all residents of Travis County, particularly those with limited resources. Interviewees and focus group participants identified people in low-income households and the following groups who may be particularly vulnerable and in need of specific resources:

- Children: preventive mental and behavioral health services, psychiatric care, HPV vaccines, vision care and eyeglasses
- Older adults: caregiver support, more trained healthcare providers, housing, transportation, food and nutrition, alternatives to nursing homes, eyeglasses
- Those suffering from severe mental illnesses or addiction: housing, peer support
- Residents of affordable or supportive housing: mental and behavioral healthcare, patient navigation
- Residents of Del Valle: transportation, resources supporting healthy lifestyles
- People with disabilities: greater number of higher-quality services, children’s therapies
- Certain ethnic/racial groups: resources supporting healthy lifestyles (African Americans and Hispanics), culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach and healthcare resources (Asian-Americans and Hispanics), and HIV awareness campaigns (African-Americans)

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Description of Methodology

Review of Literature and Quantitative Data

A Nybeck Consultant conducted a literature review using previously published community needs assessments and other local reports focused on Austin or Travis County. MIA Consulting, on behalf of Seton Healthcare Family, was partly responsible for the collection and review of the quantitative data that derive from secondary sources. Community-level data were gathered from sources including the American Community Survey, U.S. Census and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, and the Texas State Data Center to illustrate the county's demographics, health outcomes and health factors. MIA Consulting reviewed 80 measures and put measures into groups to allow data to be examined at a higher level.

Data analysis utilized z-score methodology to compare measures of specific counties to each other, Texas, and the United States. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) uses z-scores to produce its county rankings for various health measures. Z-scores are a way to standardize different types of data for comparison purposes. The scores measure the number of standard deviations from the average of all counties, and are not a comparison to an ideal standard.

Nybeck Analytics incorporated the findings from MIA Consulting, Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services publications, and previous community needs assessments into the project design, interviews and focus group, and this report as appropriate. Nybeck Analytics incorporated several estimates and figures from the Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Department's *2015 Critical Health Indicators Report*. See **Appendix 2** for references.

Interviews with Key Stakeholders

Purpose

The purpose of in-depth interviews was to “identify and prioritize the health needs of the community” from the stakeholders’ points of view. Findings from interviews informed the design of the focus group. Interviews followed a semi-structured guide, and covered the identification of health needs, prioritization of health needs, and how best to meet those needs. The interviewer asked about barriers and reasons for unmet health needs, existing resources, needed resources, and potential solutions among specific subgroups in the community. At the end of each interview, the interviewer 1) asked if the interviewee could recommend anyone for an interview, focus group, or the online survey, 2) asked for permission to use quotes with interviewee’s name, and 3) explained that all interviewees would be asked to complete a brief survey to prioritize health needs. Refer to **Appendix 3** for Interview Guide.

Sample and Recruitment

Representatives from collaborating agencies (St. David’s Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family, Central Health, and Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services) made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Assessment. The steering committee

members contributed contact information for 70 people who represent the broad interests of Travis County and who are knowledgeable about its health-related issues. These stakeholders included nonprofit leaders, health department authorities, public school leaders, healthcare providers or leaders, elected officials, researchers, people representing distinct geographic areas, and people representing certain ethnic/racial groups. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place.

To recruit interviewees, Nybeck consultants, with the assistance of St. David's Foundation and collaborating partners, called and emailed prioritized key stakeholders. Nybeck Analytics conducted 9 interviews (8 face-to-face and 1 phone) between Nov. 17, 2015 and Jan. 14, 2016. Interviews lasted between 25 and 60 minutes, and all face-to-face interviews took place at the interviewees' offices. Two interviews included two interviewees. The sample included people from the below organizations.

Organizations Represented by Interviewees	
Name	Type
Austin/Travis County HHS	State, county, city health dept.
CAPCOG	Community-based organization
CapMetro	Transportation
CapMetro	Transportation
CapMetro	Transportation
Del Valle ISD	Public education, health in schools
Integral Care	Safety net clinic, mental health
Integral Care	Safety net clinic, mental health
Lone Star Circle of Care	Safety net clinic
Manor ISD	Public education, health in schools
Pflugerville ISD	Public education, health in schools

Transcription

All interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed and remain confidential.

Focus Group

Purpose and Questions to Address

The purpose of the focus group was to approximate a group response to ideas and flesh out proposed concepts. The group followed a semi-structured guide:

1. Identify significant health needs
2. Identify barriers and reasons for unmet health needs
3. What supports, programs, and services would help to improve the needs, or issues?
4. Identify existing resources, needed resources, and potential solutions among specific subgroups in the community
5. What is the group's reaction to a) health needs, b) barriers, and c) supports, programs, and services put forth by the interviewees, the literature review, and the quantitative analyses?

Nybeck consultants finalized the design of the focus group guide after discussions with St. David's Foundation (SDF) staff and the Steering Committee, a review of the quantitative data presented by SDF's collaborating partners, and analysis of interview data collected up to the day of the focus group.

Recruitment and Sample

Potential participants were identified from the list of 70 key stakeholders. Most participants were recruited through organizations (schools, social service agencies, clinics) that provide services to community residents. Others were elected officials or government leaders. During recruitment, Nybeck staff explained the study's purpose. An incentive of \$50 was offered to all participants. Nybeck consultants recruited 13 key stakeholders who represented a specific group, occupation, or perspective important to the project. Eleven people from the below organizations participated in the focus group.

Organizations Represented by Focus Group Participants

Name	Type
Asian American Quality of Life Commission	Community-based organization
Austin ISD	Public education, health in schools
City of Austin	City government
Community Action Network	Community-based organization
CommUnity Care	Safety net clinic
El Buen Samaritano	Safety net clinic
Foundation Communities	Community-based organization
Meals on Wheels and More	Community-based organization
One Voice/Easter Seals Central Texas	Community-based organization
People's Community Clinic	Safety net clinic
Travis County	State, county, city health dept.

Administering Focus Group and Collecting Data

The focus group lasted 90 minutes. The moderator began with an "unbiased" assessment of the focus group participants' views of the health needs in their community. The moderator asked open-ended questions about health needs. Next, the moderator followed up with probes about any health needs that came up in the quantitative and qualitative analyses but that didn't come up in the groups open-ended responses, such as, "You mentioned that there is a need in your community for primary care services like better management of diabetes. We've heard from other sources/stakeholders that there is also a need to improve the management of hypertension in their communities. Is this something that you are also facing within your community? Please tell me more." An assistant moderator took notes and digitally recorded the group interview for transcription.

Data Analysis: Interviews and Focus Group

Nybeck consultants coded all transcripts and identified the main themes. From successive readings of transcripts, we used content analysis to produce a progressively more refined coding scheme. Nybeck consultants collaboratively developed the coding and themes for the final summaries.

Online Survey to Prioritize Needs

A goal of this project is to prioritize health needs. This prioritization was a two-step process. The first determined the criteria used to prioritize health needs using Nominal Group Technique. The second step was to prioritize the health needs identified throughout the project (literature review, quantitative analysis, interviews, and focus group) through an online survey.

A Nybeck consultant administered the Nominal Group Technique during two planning meetings that took place in October 2015 (**Appendix 4**). SDF staff, Nybeck consultants, and collaborating partners completed the exercise, which resulted in five weighted criteria to be used in prioritizing needs: 1) Relatively large number of people affected (.29), 2) Availability of cost-effective solutions (.26), 3) A root cause of several other issues (.21), 4) Existence of large disparities among groups (.14), and 5) Existence of leadership and momentum to solve unmet need (.10).

The second step involved the survey. Using the criteria identified during the two planning meetings, Nybeck constructed a Prioritization Matrix on SurveyMonkey. See **Appendix 5** for process. A St. David's Foundation Program Officer emailed a note to all listed stakeholders with email addresses (n=62), saying that they would receive an email invitation from Nybeck Analytics to complete the six-minute survey. A Nybeck consultant emailed all interviewees, all focus group participants, and other key stakeholders an invitation on Feb. 1, 2016. A reminder was emailed on Feb. 5, and the survey closed on Feb. 9. Fourteen interviewees and focus group participants and sixteen other key stakeholders completed the survey. The response rate was 48%.

Sample for Online Survey		
	n	%
Private nonprofit social service organization (provider, executive, other staff)	12	40%
City, county, or state government (elected official or other staff)	5	17%
School or school district (nurse, counselor, superintendent, other staff)	3	10%
Private, nonprofit safety net clinic (provider, executive, other staff)	3	10%
Health department of public clinic (provider or other staff)	1	3%
Private for-profit medical practice (provider, executive, other staff)	1	3%
University or private research firm	1	3%
Foundation or other philanthropic organization	1	3%
Local mental health authority	1	3%
Other	2	7%
Total	30	100%

Following instructions in the Priority Matrix, a Nybeck consultant analyzed the data using SPSS. Based on the weighted criteria, 30 respondents ranked the unmet needs in this order:

1. Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles (healthy food, physical activity, preventive services)
2. Reproductive health services and family planning, including abortion
3. Primary healthcare
4. Mental and behavioral healthcare
5. Resources and services to combat poverty
6. Affordable housing
7. Substance abuse treatment
8. Transportation
9. Dental care among adults
10. Specialty care

In a separate question, when asked to “choose one unmet need as the most important to address in the next one to three years,” resources and services to combat poverty, affordable housing, and mental and behavioral healthcare were the top priorities (see table below). No one named “dental care among adults.”

Choosing One Unmet Need as the Most Important to Address In the Next One to Three Years, Travis County, 2016		
	n	%
Resources and services to combat poverty	6	20%
Affordable housing	6	20%
Mental and behavioral healthcare	6	20%
Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles (healthy food, physical activity, preventive services)	3	10%
Transportation	2	7%
Primary healthcare	1	3%
Substance abuse treatment	1	3%
Specialty care	1	3%
Reproductive health services and family planning, including abortion	1	3%
Don't know	3	10%
Total	30	100%

Appendix 2. References

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United Way for Greater Austin. "Top Community Needs by District." http://www.unitedwayaustin.org/06/2015/top-community-needs-by-district/?utm_source=July%20Newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=newsletter. Oct. 2015.

Appendix 3. Interview Guide

Introduction

St. David's Foundation has asked Nybeck Analytics to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment. Seton Healthcare Family, Central Health, and Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services are collaborating with St. David's. The purpose of the Assessment is to identify and prioritize health needs of the community so that these organizations can better serve their patients and communities. We want to get input from people who represent the broad interests of Travis County and who have special knowledge of or expertise in its health issues. The purpose of this interview is to get *your* perspective and opinions.

Definition of Community (Travis)

Background of Interviewee/Organization

Current role, background and training, expertise

Significant Health Needs

- What are largest unmet needs? Why?
- What concerns you most about this community's health? Why?
- Barriers and reasons for unmet health needs

Resources/Solutions

- Thinking about the "significant health needs" identified above, what services are needed, or what services need to be expanded or improved?
- Identify current resources in the community
- Find out how best to meet identified needs, identify resources and potential solutions: What do you think could be done to address the health need we've discussed?
- Identify existing resources, needed resources, and potential solutions among specific subgroups in the community

Closing and Follow-Up

- Ask if interviewee knows anyone else in community appropriate for interview, focus group, or online survey.
- Ask for permission to use quotes with interviewee's name. If "yes," Explain that if quote is slated for final report, a Nybeck consultant will contact interviewee and get explicit permission to use specific quote.
- Explain that a Nybeck consultant will email invitation to complete a brief online survey to prioritize health needs.

Appendix 4. Nominal Group Technique¹

The Nominal Group Technique (NGT) has been widely used in public health as a mechanism for prioritizing health problems through group input and information exchange. This method is useful in the early phases of prioritization when there is a need to generate many ideas in a short amount of time and when input from multiple people must be taken into consideration. An advantage of using this technique is that it is a democratic process allowing for equal say among all participants, regardless of position in the agency or community.

Step-by-Step Instructions:

1. **Establish group structure** – Group of partners with Nybeck Consultant as moderator. Moderator clarifies objective and the process.
2. **Silent brainstorming** – Nybeck consultant asks partners to brainstorm and think about potential criteria before meeting.
3. **Each person lists the criteria that they thought about on a note card.**
4. **Generate list in round-robin fashion** – Nybeck consultant solicits one idea from each person and lists them on a flip chart for the group to view. This process should be repeated until all ideas and recommendations are listed.
5. **Group discussion** – Nybeck consultant reads aloud each item in sequence, and the group responds with feedback on how to condense or group items. Participants also provide clarification for any items that others find unclear. Add criteria as necessary.
6. **Anonymous ranking** – On a note card, all people at meeting silently rank each listed health problems on a scale from 1 to 5 (or so), and Nybeck consultant collects, tallies, and calculates total scores.
7. **Repeat if desired/weight criteria**– Once the results are displayed, the group can vote to repeat the process if items on the list receive tied scores or if the results need to be narrowed down further. Discuss how to weight criteria.

¹ Duttweiler, M. 2007. *Priority Setting Tools: Selected Background and Information and Techniques*. Cornell Cooperative Extension. Cited in “First Things First: Prioritizing Health Problems,” National Association of County and City Health Officials. <http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/accreditation/upload/Prioritization-Summaries-and-Examples.pdf>. Sept. 2015.

Appendix 5. Prioritization Matrix²

A prioritization matrix is one of the more commonly used tools for prioritization and is ideal when health problems are considered against a large number of criteria or when an agency is restricted to focusing on only one priority health issue. Although decision matrices are more complex than alternative methods, they provide a visual method for prioritizing and account for criteria with varying degrees of importance. The following steps outline the procedure for applying a prioritization matrix to prioritize health issues. The table below shows a single person's matrix.

Example Prioritization Matrix				
	Criterion 1 (Rating X Weight)	Criterion 2 (Rating X Weight)	Criterion 3 (Rating X Weight)	Priority Score
Health Problem A	2 X 0.5 = 1	1 X .25 = .25	3 X .25 = .75	2
Health Problem B	3 X 0.5 = 1.5	2 X .25 = 0.5	2 X .25 = 0.5	2.5
Health Problem C	1 X 0.5 = 0.5	1 X .25 = .25	1 X .25 = .25	1

1. Create a matrix – List all issues vertically down the y-axis of the matrix and all the criteria across the x-axis of the matrix so that each row is represented by a health issue and each column is represented by a criterion. Include an additional column for the priority score.

2. Rate against specified criteria – Fill in cells of the matrix by rating each health issue against each criterion, which should have been established by the team prior to beginning this process. An example of a rating scale can include the following: 3 = criterion met well, 2 = criterion met, 1 = criterion not met.

3. Weight the criteria – If each criterion has a differing level of importance, account for the variations by assigning weights to each criterion. For example, if 'Criterion 1' is twice as important as 'Criterion 2' and 'Criterion 3,' the weight of 'Criterion 1' could be .5 and the weight of 'Criterion 2' and 'Criterion 3' could be .25. Multiply the rating established in Step 2 with the weight of the criteria in each cell of the matrix. If the chosen criteria all have an equal level of importance, skip this step.

4. Calculate priority scores – Once the cells of the matrix have been filled, calculate the final priority score for each health issue by adding the scores across the row. Assign ranks to the health problems with the highest priority score receiving a rank of '1.'

² Duttweiler, M. 2007. *Priority Setting Tools: Selected Background and Information and Techniques*. Cornell Cooperative Extension. Cited in "First Things First: Prioritizing Health Problems," National Association of County and City Health Officials. <http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/accreditation/upload/Prioritization-Summaries-and-Examples.pdf>. Sept. 2015.

Appendix 6. Online Survey Instrument

Welcome and Thanks

This 6-minute online survey is part of the 2015-2016 Community Health Needs Assessment. The Assessment is a collaborative effort led by St. David's Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family, Central Health, and Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services. On behalf of these organizations, thanks for helping to prioritize community health needs in Travis County.

1. In the last few months, as part of the Community Health Needs Assessment, did you participate in an interview or focus group?

1. Yes (*skip to Q3*)
2. No

Prioritizing Community Health Needs in Travis County

During the Community Health Needs Assessment, people who represent the broad interests of Travis County and who are familiar with its health issues identified several unmet needs. These unmet needs are listed on the left. Five criteria, or questions, often used to prioritize needs are listed at the top.

2. Considering the unmet needs on the left, please use the drop-down menus to answer each question by responding "yes," "somewhat," or "no."

	Does this unmet need affect a relatively large number of people?	Are cost-effective solutions available to address this?	Is this unmet need a root cause of several other issues?	Thinking of this unmet need, do large disparities exist among groups?	Do leadership and momentum exist to solve this?
Resources and services to combat poverty					
Transportation					
Affordable housing					
Primary healthcare					
Dental care among adults					
Mental and behavioral healthcare					
Substance abuse treatment					
Specialty care					
Reproductive health services and family planning, including abortion					
Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles (healthy food, physical activity, preventive services)					

Prioritizing Needs in Travis: Interview and Focus Group Participants

Unmet needs identified during the Assessment's interviews, focus group, and literature review are listed on the left. Five criteria, or questions, often used to prioritize needs are listed at the top.

3. Considering the unmet needs on the left, please use the drop-down menus to answer each question by responding "yes," "somewhat," or "no."

	Does this unmet need affect a relatively large number of people?	Are cost-effective solutions available to address this?	Is this unmet need a root cause of several other issues?	Thinking of this unmet need, do large disparities exist among groups?	Do leadership and momentum exist to solve this?
Resources and services to combat poverty					
Transportation					
Affordable housing					
Primary healthcare					
Dental care among adults					
Mental and behavioral healthcare					
Substance abuse treatment					
Specialty care					
Reproductive health services and family planning, including abortion					
Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles (healthy food, physical activity, preventive services)					

Last Three Questions

4. If you could choose one unmet need as the most important to address in the next one to three years, what would it be?

1. Resources and services to combat poverty
2. Transportation
3. Affordable housing
4. Primary healthcare
5. Dental care among adults
6. Mental and behavioral healthcare
7. Substance abuse treatment
8. Specialty care (such as cardiology, urology, orthopedics, etc.)
9. Reproductive health services and family planning, including abortion

- 10. Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles (healthy food, physical activity, preventive services)
- 11. Don't know

5. Please explain why you chose to prioritize this one need. _____

6. Where do you work? Please choose the response that most closely describes your work place.

- 1. Health department or public clinic (provider, executive, other staff)
- 2. Private for-profit medical practice (provider or other staff)
- 3. Private, nonprofit social service organization (provider, executive, other staff)
- 4. School or school district (nurse, counselor, superintendent, other staff)
- 5. Place of worship
- 6. Hospital (hospitalist, nurse, executive, other staff)
- 7. Private, nonprofit safety net clinic (provider, executive, other staff)
- 8. University or private research firm
- 9. Foundation or other philanthropic organization
- 10. City, county, or state government (elected official or other staff)
- 11. Other (please specify) _____

Thanks so much for completing the survey. We really appreciate it.

ENDNOTES

¹ This definition of community health is the same used by Austin/Travis County HHS in its Community Health Assessment. See Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Dept. *Together We Thrive: Austin/Travis County Community Health Plan*. Dec. 2012. https://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Health/CHA-CHIP/cha_report_8-24-12.pdf. Nov. 2015.

² These projections are based on the Texas State Data Center's One-Half 2000-2010 Migration (0.5) Scenario. It assumes rates of net migration one-half of those of the post-2000 decade. The reason for including this scenario is that many counties in Texas are unlikely to continue to experience the overall levels of relative extensive growth of the 2000 to 2010 decade. This scenario projects rates of population growth that are slower than 2000-2010 changes, but with steady growth. <http://osd.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>. March 2016.

³ Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Dept. *2015 Critical Health Indicators Report*. http://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Health/Info_to_Post/Critical_Health_Indicators_2015.pdf. Nov. 2015.

⁴ Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Dept. 2015.

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⁷ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>. Feb. 2016. *Living close to a grocery store* is defined differently in rural and non-rural areas. In rural areas, it means living less than 10 miles from a grocery store. In non-rural areas, it means less than 1 mile. *Low income* is defined as having an annual family income of less than or equal to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.

⁸ Brookings Institute, cited in *2014 Community Needs & Trends Report* by United Way for Greater Austin, United Way 211.

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¹¹ Watt, Toni. 2015. *Advancing Peer Support in Integrated Care: Year 1 Evaluation Report*.

¹² Watt, Toni, et al. 2015. "A Primary Care-Based Early Childhood Nutrition Intervention: Evaluation of a Pilot Program Serving Low-Income Hispanic Women," *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*, 2, 537-547.

¹³ Shonkoff, J.P. et al. 2012. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics*, 129: e232-e246. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study. 1996.

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/>. March 2016.

¹⁴ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

¹⁵ Housing Works Austin. "2015 City Council District Analyses." <http://housingworksaustin.org/news/2015-city-council-district-analyses/>. Oct. 2015.

¹⁶ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

¹⁷ Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Dept. 2015.

¹⁸ Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Dept. 2015.

¹⁹ These projections are based on the Texas State Data Center's One-Half 2000-2010 Migration (0.5) Scenario. It assumes rates of net migration one-half of those of the post-2000 decade. The reason for including this scenario is that many counties in the State are unlikely to continue to experience the overall levels of relative extensive growth of the 2000 to 2010 decade. This scenario projects rates of population growth that are slower than 2000-2010 changes, but with steady growth. <http://osd.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>. March 2016.

²⁰ AARP Public Policy Institute and National Alliance for Caregiving. *Caregiving in the U.S. 2015*. June 2015. http://www.caregiving.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/2015_CaregivingintheUS_Final-Report-June-4_WEB.pdf. Feb. 2016.

²¹ Gehlert, S. et al. "Targeting Health Disparities: A Model Linking Upstream Determinants to Downstream Interventions: Knowing about the Interaction of Societal Factors and Disease Can Enable Targeted Interventions to Reduce Health Disparities." *Health Affairs* (Project Hope). 2008;27(2):339-349.

Community Health Needs Assessment For Bastrop County



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and Background

St. David's Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family, and Central Texas Medical Center have collaborated to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment for Bastrop County. The purpose of the Assessment is to identify and prioritize health needs so that these three organizations can better serve their communities.

The Assessment includes four components: 1) review of previously published community needs assessments and quantitative data from secondary sources, 2) interviews, 3) focus groups, and 4) an online survey. Nybeck Analytics reviewed quantitative data analyses by MIA Consulting and previously published community needs assessments. We incorporated the findings from MIA Consulting and previous community needs assessments into the project design, interviews and focus group, and this report as appropriate. During the interviews, focus group, and online survey, Nybeck Analytics gathered input from people who represent the broad interests of Bastrop County and who have special knowledge of or expertise in the community's health issues. The key stakeholders included nonprofit leaders, health department authorities, public school leaders, healthcare providers or leaders, elected officials, researchers, people representing distinct geographic areas, and people representing certain ethnic/racial groups. Consultants for Nybeck Analytics conducted nine interviews between Nov. 9 and 23, 2015 and one focus group on Jan. 29, 2016. After completing the interviews and focus group, we administered an online survey in early Feb. 2016 to help prioritize needs previously identified in the Assessment. (For a detailed description of methodology, please refer to **Appendices**.)

Unmet Community Health Needs

During the interviews and focus group, Nybeck consultants asked each participant to explain what he or she believed to be the most significant community health needs facing Bastrop County and the people served by the participant's organizations, barriers to meeting those needs, and potential solutions. Rather than describing "community context" or "social or environmental factors," when asked to name the most significant "community health needs," participants often replied with: "transportation" and "housing" and also needs more traditionally considered healthcare-related issues. Nybeck Analytics has followed their lead and written the report in the spirit of their responses. Based on the online survey findings and a qualitative assessment of the interviews and focus group, Nybeck Analytics offers the needs in prioritized order below.

Primary healthcare. Assessment participants decried the primary care provider shortage, which has been a problem for many years. Several named it as their number one priority in Bastrop. Participants want more providers and integrated care at school-based clinics.

More robust transportation system. Several Assessment participants named transportation as their number one priority, a root cause of other issues, and as a barrier to accessing healthcare. Bastrop needs an “affordable collaboration for a public transportation system.”

Mental and behavioral healthcare. There is a relatively high rate of suicide in the county, which is most likely due to recent suicides among children in Smithville. There are very few mental and behavioral healthcare resources aimed at serving the mental health needs of the community, especially children and Housing Authority clients, before emergencies develop. Participants would like to see more early intervention services and school-based services, including qualified counselors and case managers.

Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles. A priority is “making sure that we have healthy food options and education for families in the community.” Participants emphasized culturally and linguistically appropriate prevention programs aimed at low-income residents.

Affordable housing. Participants rated housing as a high priority. Recent population growth and the recent fires have contributed to the housing shortage. Assessment participants said people with disabilities and families in Elgin may be particularly vulnerable. Interviewees described the lack of stable housing as a barrier to a better life and as a root cause of health-related problems.

System of coordination among social service and healthcare providers. People who work in healthcare and the social services expressed frustration at the lack of coordination and communication among their circle of professionals in Bastrop. Assessment participants recognized accomplishments of the Interagency Group, the Wesley Nurses, and Bastrop Community Care and its members. They noted that partnerships and funding can be instrumental in creating a system of coordination.

Patient navigation and education about available resources. Potential clients and patients in the community do not seem to be aware of existing resources. Many “have absolutely no idea where to go, what questions to ask.” Providers, facing difficulties, realize that they must do a better job at promoting available services. Participants described a need for patient navigation, especially with regard to insurance and financial considerations related to healthcare. Information in English and Spanish is important.

Dental care among adults. According to Assessment participants, “There are no dental services on a sliding scale or affordable that are available to adults.” Adults on Medicaid often cannot find a dentist who will accept Medicaid in Bastrop.

Eyeglasses and hearing aids for children. Very low-cost eyeglasses, hearing services, and hearing aids are needs among children in Bastrop. School nurses often have to search for reliable hearing resources when children fail their hearing tests.

Childcare and after-school care. Participants described a lack of daycare resources in Bastrop County and linked daycare and after-school care to a family’s health and well-being.

Specialty care. While still an issue, participants said that the number of specialty physicians providing services in Bastrop seems to be increasing.

Building Community and Connections

Bastrop is changing, and change can be unsettling. Population growth has transformed a quaint historic village into a fast-growth city. Many in Bastrop fear that their quiet town of friendly neighbors will become lost among the new developments. People want to build community in the social sense *and* with bricks and mortar. The infrastructures for transportation, housing, and health and social services need to be strengthened in a way that maintain “that wonderful community feel.” Participants expressed enthusiasm for existing collaborations and their desire for more strategic partnerships to accomplish the community’s goals.

Populations to Target with Resources and Services

Suggested resources and services can benefit all residents of Bastrop County, particularly those with limited resources. Interviewees and focus group participants identified people in low-income households and the following groups who may be particularly vulnerable and need specific resources:

- Children: childcare and afterschool care, eyeglasses and hearing resources, preventive mental and behavioral health services
- Older adults: a community center, eyeglasses, dental care, caregiver support, housing, transportation, food and nutrition, alternatives to nursing homes
- Residents in Elgin and Smithville: primary healthcare, mental and behavioral health services
- People in supportive housing: mental and behavioral health services

INTRODUCTION

St. David's Foundation

St. David's Foundation is part of the public-private partnership known as St. David's HealthCare, which includes six hospitals in the Central Texas region. The Foundation represents the public arm of the partnership and is designated as a 501(c)3 hospital by the IRS. Each year, the Foundation returns a share of St. David's HealthCare's earnings to the community in the form of grants. The Foundation's grant making occurs within a five-county area in Central Texas, which includes Bastrop. In recent years, the Foundation has experienced dramatic growth in its earnings from St. David's HealthCare, and in 2015, the Foundation invested more than \$65 million through grants and direct programs focused on community health.

Purpose of Community Health Needs Assessment

St. David's Foundation (SDF), Seton Healthcare Family (Seton), and Central Texas Medical Center (CTMC) have collaborated to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment for Bastrop County. The purpose of the Assessment is to identify and prioritize health needs so that these organizations can better serve their communities.

As non-profit hospitals, Seton, SDF, and Central Texas Medical Center are each required by the IRS to prepare Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNAs) to be finished by the end of their 2016 tax years. The three organizations share the same IRS requirements to conduct CHNAs. In prior years, Seton, SDF and CTMC conducted separate CHNAs in Bastrop County and reported similar prioritized needs for the county. The IRS encourages hospitals to work with local partners to conduct CHNAs so that the community and each organization can benefit from the collaboration and avoid duplication of efforts.

For the 2016 CHNA process for Bastrop County, Seton, SDF, and CTMC collaborated in planning and making decisions to meet the needs of all organizations and the community. The organizations strove to equally divide work and financial investment. Division of responsibilities was made based on respective staff capacity and expertise and the following components:

Component	Examples	Owner Organization
Quantitative data acquisition	BRFSS, Census, RWJF County Rankings	Seton Healthcare Family
Data analysis & Interpretation	Health indicators & outcomes, demographics	St. David's Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family
Qualitative data and community feedback	Focus groups, forums, stakeholder interviews	St. David's Foundation
CHNA report development		Independently developed by each organization

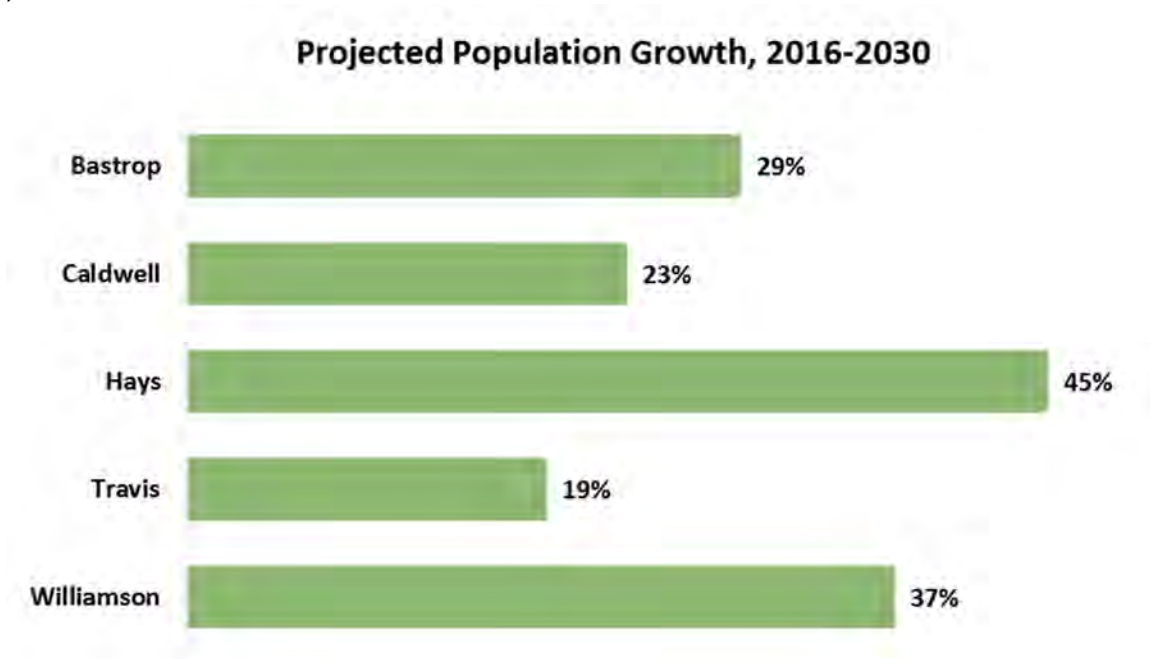
To meet the goals of the Assessment, “community health” is defined in a broad sense and includes numerous factors at multiple levels. Individual behaviors (diet and exercise), clinical care (access to medical services), social and economic factors (state’s minimum wage), and the physical environment (air quality, parks, sidewalks) can impact a community’s health.¹

Purpose of Report

This report focuses on the community health needs of Bastrop County. It describes findings from a literature review, interviews and focus groups, an online survey, and a review of existing quantitative data collected from secondary sources. Representatives from St. David’s Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family, and Central Texas Medical Center identified and prioritized key stakeholders to participate in the interviews, the focus group, and online survey. Key stakeholders included people who represent the broad interests of Bastrop County and who have special knowledge or expertise in its health issues. They included nonprofit leaders, health department authorities, public school leaders, healthcare providers or leaders, elected officials, researchers, people representing distinct geographic areas, and people representing certain ethnic/racial groups. (See **Appendices** for a detailed description of methodology.)

Profile of Bastrop County

Bastrop County’s 2016 population is estimated to be 82,190. By 2030, Bastrop County’s population is expected to increase by 29%, adding 24,111 people and bringing the total to 106,301.²



Projected Population by Age Group, County Comparisons, 2016

	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson
0 to 17	20,058	9,876	46,572	277,728	130,024
18	1,247	590	3,595	13,944	7,184
19 to 64	48,815	25,414	118,338	736,421	296,034
65 and over	12,070	5,853	19,836	101,489	55,320
Total	82,190	41,733	188,341	1,129,582	488,562

Source: Texas State Data Center

Cities include Bastrop (approximately 7,856 people in 2014), Elgin (8,622), and Smithville (3,927). Each city has its own school district. In 2014, Whites made up approximately 55% of the population, Hispanics made up 35%, African Americans made up 8%, and other racial/ethnic groups made up 2% of the Bastrop County population.³



Recently, Bastrop County's population has grown quickly. Much of the growth is due to an exodus of people from Austin who can no longer afford to live there. Thus, the population growth includes a disproportionate number of people with lower levels of education and income. In Bastrop County, 17% of people, or 13,594, live under the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Compared to the U.S., a relatively high percentage of children (27%) live below the FPL.

Estimated Number and Percentage of People Living under the Federal Poverty Level, County Comparisons, 2010-2014

	Below FPL	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	13,594	82,190	17%
Caldwell	7,787	41,733	19%
Hays	32,112	188,341	17%
Travis	196,773	1,129,582	17%
Williamson	34,248	488,562	7%
Texas	-	-	18%
U.S.	-	-	15%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

Estimated Number and Percentage of Children Living under the Federal Poverty Level, County Comparisons, 2010-2014

	Below FPL	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	5,416	20,058	27%
Caldwell	2,568	9,876	26%
Hays	6,986	46,572	15%
Travis	58,323	277,728	21%
Williamson	13,002	130,024	10%
Texas	-	-	25%
U.S.	-	-	22%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

The arrival of new residents with lower education and income levels has created a corresponding increase in the demand for social services.

- “...Bastrop is going from being and thinking like a little town to needing to be *Pflugerville*. Every institution in this community, everything we do as a community is influenced by that dynamic.”
- “Bastrop is growing too fast. We’re not growing in the resource area.”
- “Elgin ISD is growing about 1.25% economically disadvantage every year. So, over time, in 25 years, we’ve grown over 30% in our population... That’s not unusual for Texas, but we are now at 72% low SES [socioeconomic status], which comes with a lot of challenges.”

The county is struggling to rebuild after the recent fires and floods. The Hidden Pines Fire burned in 2008. In September 2011, Bastrop County suffered the most destructive wildfire in Texas history. This fire, the Bastrop County Complex fire, destroyed over 1,600 homes. In May and October 2015, floods devastated the county.

According to interviewees, many people in the county are still coming to terms with the county’s tremendous population growth. The Assessment participants themselves are searching for ways

to build community in the social sense and also the actual infrastructure for transportation, housing, and health and social services.

- “It affects everything we do. Me, naming it, doesn’t help it. We’ve got to actually do something and figure out what that is and not say to people, who come in and want to change something, we can’t say to them, ‘If you hate this place that much, why did you move here in the first place? Why do you come in and change everything we already have?’”
- “The same thing is true for our social services and our quality of life... How do you maintain that wonderful community feel? How do you maintain that?”
- “It is, ‘How come I go to the restaurant and don’t know anybody?’ So, they’re sort of bewildered by it, and they’re just sticking to their friends.”
- “...There’s not a real community center...” and there is an inadequate community center for older adults.

COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS IN BASTROP COUNTY

This section presents findings from the interviews, focus group, and review of existing quantitative data. Nybeck Analytics is not endorsing the ideas or the needs described, nor have we checked for accuracy of people’s statements. During interviews and the focus group, we asked participants to explain what they thought were the most significant community health needs facing Bastrop County and the people served by the participants’ organizations, barriers to meeting those needs, and potential solutions. Rather than describing “community context” or “social or environmental factors,” when asked to name the most significant “community health needs,” participants often replied with “transportation” and “housing” and also needs more traditionally considered healthcare-related issues. We have followed their lead and written the report in the spirit of their responses.

Primary Healthcare

The Issues

Lack of Healthcare Coverage

Compared to the U.S., Bastrop County has a relatively high percentage of children (17%) and adults aged 18 to 64 (31%) who are uninsured.

**Estimated Number and Percentage of Uninsured Children,
Aged 0 to 18, County Comparisons, 2013**

	Uninsured	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	3,515	21,305	17%
Caldwell	1,287	10,466	12%
Hays	5,970	50,167	12%
Travis	33,834	291,672	12%
Williamson	13,446	137,208	10%
Texas	-	-	13%
U.S.	-	-	8%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

**Estimated Number and Percentage of Uninsured Adults,
Aged 18 to 64, County Comparisons, 2013**

	Uninsured	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	15,269	50,062	31%
Caldwell	8,035	26,004	31%
Hays	31,215	121,933	26%
Travis	191,343	750,365	26%
Williamson	60,644	303,218	20%
Texas	-	-	31%
U.S.	-	-	21%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

Cost Barriers

**Estimated Number and Percentage of Adults Who Could
Not See a Physician Due to Cost,
County Comparisons, 2006-2012**

	Could Not See Physician	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	14,290	62,132	23%
Caldwell	8,283	31,857	26%
Hays	21,265	141,769	15%
Travis	127,778	851,854	15%
Williamson	35,854	358,538	10%
Texas	-	-	19%
U.S.	-	-	14%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

In Bastrop County, 23% of adults (n=14,290) reported that they could not see a physician during the past year due to cost. This percentage is relatively high compared to the U.S.

Primary Care Provider Shortage

Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, County Comparisons, 2012	
Bastrop	28.1
Caldwell	28.4
Hays	46.7
Travis	81.2
Williamson	63.8
Texas	58.5
U.S.	74.5
Source: RWJF Health Rankings	

With approximately 28 primary care physicians per 100,000 people, Bastrop County has been designated a Health Professional Shortage Area for primary care providers.⁴

Assessment participants decried the provider shortage, which has been a problem for many years. Several named it as their number one community health need priority in Bastrop.

- “In the 20 years I’ve been with Bastrop County Indigent Care, our struggle has been to maintain primary doctors.”
- “The biggest thing in Bastrop that’s needed is primary care providers... It’s clearly a primary care shortage area. I think everybody knows that. In large part, that’s due to physician geographic maldistribution. We’ve been trying to recruit in Bastrop for almost two years now for primary care providers, and we’ve not been able to do it.”
- “...There’s a situation in Smithville and similarly in Elgin where there is an entire population of people who have no primary care physician. They just are not getting seen by anybody.”
- “I think if you say, ‘Where in Bastrop County is there a void of proper medical care?’, I probably would identify Elgin as the place in our county where we have the least resources to meet the needs.”
- “There are limited doctors who take Medicaid, and they’re being overwhelmed... I think they have their little percentage of their clients that they’ll accept, but it seems like there’s so many people in the community on Medicaid that it’s becoming more and more difficult to get into a doctor.”
- “Regardless of the level of the primary care provider, be they doctor, be they advanced practice nurse, be they a PA [physician’s assistant], it’s nobody. We have an issue, obviously...”

A local clinic has tried mightily to recruit a primary care physician. During an interview, the CEO explained some of the issues with attracting a physician to the area.

We’ve tried incentives with large signing bonuses or retention bonuses or the like. I’m sure eventually you could have an incentive where somebody would do it, but whether or not that provider is suited for the community and cares about the community... I think you have to be that new smaller market in order for them to work effectively. That’s our biggest problem is

just workforce within Bastrop County... I think that one very helpful thing is actually identifying providers who want to work in rural areas.

You also have to find an independently functioning provider who's not scared about being the only person out there sometimes and has the confidence to make the [medical decisions]. The other thing is, the further you get out, the more acute patients often are, coming in, in terms of more complex or more acute because they haven't had regular healthcare... Having a provider with the confidence and the experience who's seen these things and can manage an acute chronic situation is important. It's not just anybody that you can put in these locations.

Vaccines for Adults

Nurses at the County Health Department described how it's difficult for many adults to obtain recommended vaccines. The health department cannot provide vaccines to adults over the age of 19. "I get a lot of adults that are on Medicaid, they're not children, they're Adult Medicaid, they're not Medicare. We cannot give vaccines to adult Medicaid patients. Their doctor writes them an order, he doesn't carry vaccine in his office, they can't get it from the drug store, they can't get it from us, they don't know where to get it from."

Suggested Solutions

Increase Number of Providers in Bastrop

Assessment participants suggested that St. David's Foundation continue to promote or expand its loan repayment programs and create a pipeline for providers, specifically in rural areas.

I think St. David's [Foundation], for example, does a great job with its loan repayment... It does an excellent job with their loan repayment program that I believe they run through the State. If there were something that specifically tried to draw people who want to work in rural areas, because there are people who want to do that, it's a matter of being able to find them, locate them, let them know of these communities that exist here and be able to draw them in. From a pipeline perspective, there are definitely people who want to work in these areas. I don't think they necessarily know about these opportunities.

Another participant recommended the creation of a college readiness program and a regional pipeline for future healthcare professionals.

College readiness programs... If we can encourage, through our healthcare partnerships, internships—we've already got Texas A&M Health Science Center, UT Health Science Center, Texas State and Austin Community College—all of these great programs that are trying to produce our next generation of professionals. We need to think forward and have internships that encourage them, educate them and make them knowledgeable about our systems of care. This is so that, 1) we can steal them when they're ready to come out, and 2) to keep them informed about what the public system and private systems are all about, so they can make informed choices.

Integrated Care at School-Based Clinics

Participants suggested integrated school-based care that can be offered to students, their families, and school staff. One successful school-based campus clinic already exists in Elgin.

- “It’s got to be school-based health centers, not just counseling, but why not just go ahead and put primary healthcare in schools? Then we need to have a nurse practitioner that’s there along with our counselors. We see not only the kids, we see the kids’ families, we see the teachers and instructors. We keep them on their feet and in school and in a safe environment rather than having to make the parents stop what they’re doing at work or at home, come pick up the child, take that child somewhere else and then get back home. It’s all taken care of there. It’s those commonsense **prevention**-type things.”
- “We’ve actually created a school-based health clinic on one of our campuses [in Elgin ISD], and it’s more than just school based. Now it’s a clinic to serve our entire community, not just students. It’s on our campus... We... are partnering with Community Health Centers of South Central Texas.”



A New Medical Facility in Elgin

The participant noted that the successful school-based clinic is unable to fully meet the needs of Elgin. “We need more than just the school clinic... We’ve got to have something more substantial in terms of a medical facility in Elgin.”

Vaccines for Adults

To make vaccines more accessible, nurses recommended a designated clinic or other place where adults on Medicaid could obtain vaccines.

More Robust Transportation System

The Issues

Four focus group participants named transportation as their number one priority. Interviewees who live in the cities of Bastrop and Elgin also named it as a top priority, a root cause of other issues, and as a barrier to accessing healthcare.

- “Basically, the number one issue in both Bastrop and Caldwell Counties with regard to health care needs is transportation. There is no real public transportation that allows for quick and timely access and convenient access to health care.”

- “Especially with the geographic scope of a county like Bastrop, it just makes solving transportation problems for patients very, very difficult. That’s certainly an issue that we have.”
- “I think transportation is certainly a major issue for patients in terms of being able to get to and from clinics. I think it’s obviously more acute as you get out from the urban areas into these outlying counties. There just aren’t a lot of options. For the patients that [Lone Star Circle of Care] provides care to who are usually under 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, there are a number of stars that need to align to make their appointments. Transportation is one of them. If anything goes wrong, even with CARTS or other things that they are able to get access to, then they could miss their appointment. Transportation has been something that consistently has been an issue since we’ve opened the clinic.”

People are grateful for CARTS but note its limitations.

- “In general, what concerns me most? Transportation, definitely. We do have what we call a CARTS System that runs between 8:00 and 5:00. They have specific routes that are in the city limits. They do have particular types of services that you can have outside the city limits, but they are limited, and they do cost a little bit more.”
- “CARTS is a good system, but it's not a real consistent system... Yeah, if they have an appointment in Austin, you can get the CARTS bus from here to Austin, but you have to connect with Austin transit buses to go anywhere and then getting back again to where you can be picked up and brought back out to Bastrop. It can be very difficult.”

In Elgin, the school district must provide rides to vulnerable families.

Elgin ISD has a very large homeless and foster care population that we serve... We have a designated position to assist with **homeless** and in foster care. I want say we are in the upwards of when you combine those two – probably close to 300 kiddos. They spend a lot of time assisting families in transportation needs. When they have to go to the doctor, they get picked up by our folks and get taken to their appointments and so forth because they don’t have vehicles.

Suggested Solutions

“The first [priority] would be an **affordable collaboration for a public transportation system**. That’s got to be number one. If you don’t have that, you’ve got nothing.” Another interviewee suggested a partnership among clinics and funders.

In terms of potential solutions, I have seen some health centers do van transportation of patients. That may be something that works in Bastrop for people who have particular difficulties getting into see a provider. Transportation is actually provided by the clinic itself. Certainly that would be something we would need a foundation or some other external assistance for because this is nothing we would have the wherewithal to do on our own. That is somewhere where a partnership could be very important in terms of being able to provide transportation to patients who need it.

Several organizations and individuals have formed a loose collaboration to address transportation problems as they relate to healthcare and explore options. The entities include: Bluebonnet Trails, the City of Bastrop with Mayor Kesselus, the County with Judge Pape, the Episcopal Foundation, CARTS, and others.

Mental and Behavioral Healthcare

The Issues

Suicide

There is a relatively high rate of suicide,⁵ which is most likely due to recent suicides among teens in Smithville.

Lack of Access

There are few mental and behavioral healthcare resources aimed at serving the mental health needs of the community, especially children and Housing Authority clients, before emergencies develop. Bastrop County has been designated a Health Professional Shortage Area for Mental Health. An interviewee noted that there weren't enough behavioral specialists. Three interviewees described issues among the populations that they serve.

- “Accessible mental health services... It's prevention. It's full-based mental health services with qualified counselors who are there to connect with the kids at a point in time when they have questions or concerns. It's not waiting for their first suicide attempt, or to come in when there is a suicide and try to wrap around the children. So often, that's been the role, and we just need qualified counselors on the school-based campuses.”
- “The second priority, I would say mental health is probably becoming the biggest challenge for Elgin ISD and providing the necessary resources to address family and student needs in the area of mental health.”
- “The other thing we've experienced working here at the Housing Authority with a lot of our clients who may have mental health disorders or something, the really only place they can go to is MHMR if they're not a threat to themselves or others. There's such a long waiting list. It's hard to get in. But even when they get in, they don't see a doctor right now in person. I guess they don't have a doctor on staff. They're doing TV monitors. So, we're seeing clients where we can see that they're spiraling out of control, or we can see that their behavior is not the way it had been consistently and have concerns... I guess, there's no other real options if you're on Medicaid or Mental Health Services.”

Suggested Solutions

Participants would like to see more early intervention services and school-based mental and behavioral health services, including qualified counselors. One interviewee described **case management** as a “game changer” but also as a “drop in the bucket.” Elgin ISD needs funding to bring in Communities in Schools and also to continue a successful program.

- “A lot of school districts have the Communities In School programs... My experience with that has been very positive. Elgin has never had the opportunity or the finances to be able to participate with that.”

- “Elgin ISD was incredibly fortunate to obtain a federal grant that allowed us to add one counselor at every campus, two social workers... and a school psychologist. That’s just barely touching where our needs are. It’s a three-year grant. Potentially, it could extend a fourth year if we have any additional dollars out of the grant that did not get spent. Trying to sustain that will be a challenge for us for sure. So far, it’s been great. It has freed up our campus counselors... The social workers have added a completely new dynamic. They’re amazed at the number of students and families that have a need. It’s not just students. It’s the entire family that needs the intervention or family support.”

Resources and Services Supporting Healthy Lifestyles

The Issues

Percentage of Adults Aged 20 and Older Who Are Obese, 2011

Bastrop	31%
Caldwell	31%
Hays	27%
Travis	21%
Williamson	29%
Texas	29%

Sources: RWJF County Health Rankings

About a third of adults in Bastrop County are considered obese.

Limited Access to Healthy Foods, County Comparisons

	Number of WIC-Authorized Stores per 100,000, 2011	Percentage of Low-Income Population Not Close to Grocery Store, 2010
Bastrop	5.3	18%
Caldwell	5.2	8%
Hays	5.5	7%
Travis	6.0	8%
Williamson	4.5	7%
Texas	9.1	10%
U.S.	15.6	6%

Source: RWJF County Health Rankings

There is a relatively low number of WIC-authorized stores per 100,000 people, and 18% of low-income residents do not live close to a grocery store.⁶

Estimated Number and Percentage of Adults Aged 20 and Over Reporting No Leisure-Time Physical Activity, County Comparisons, 2011

	With Access	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	17,657	60,885	29%
Caldwell	7,817	31,267	25%
Hays	29,017	138,174	21%
Travis	134,066	837,910	16%
Williamson	63,244	351,354	18%
Texas	-	-	23%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF Health Rankings, population estimates (19 and older) from Texas State Data Center (2016)

Many residents in Bastrop (n=17,657) reported no leisure-time physical activity.

Estimated Number and Percentage of People with Access to Exercise Opportunities, 2010-2013

	With Access	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	46,848	82,190	57%
Caldwell	20,867	41,733	50%
Hays	177,041	188,341	94%
Travis	1,095,695	1,129,582	97%
Williamson	459,248	488,562	94%
Texas	-	-	84%
U.S.	-	-	85%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

Only 57% of Bastrop County residents live reasonably close to a park or recreational facility that offers space for physical activity. Types of locations can include city, county, state, or national parks and facilities such as gyms, community centers, YMCAs, dance studios and pools.⁷

Suggested Solutions

Education and Greater Access to Healthy Foods

Several participants suggested health education and greater access to healthy foods. They emphasized culturally and linguistically appropriate prevention programs aimed at low-income residents.

- “It requires changing lifestyles, changing habits, everything from personal hygiene habits to eating habits to exercising and taking care of oneself, it's a lifestyle kind of an issue, and I'm not sure that healthcare... I know this is the **holistic** approach..., and I've heard them talk about that, but I'm not sure we're making a lot of progress toward really ministering to the whole person.”
- “It's healthy foods and nutrition education. It's all about wellness and prevention, and that starts with having access to affordable, healthy foods and nutrition that is also culturally sensitive. Like recipes in Spanish, not just in English. Access to health markets or farmers' markets that provide healthy, fresh foods in appropriate ways. Also the education, not only would you provide them the food. How easy is it to get fast food?”

You provide them with easy ways to prepare those foods that make it convenient for the families. We have some farmers' markets, but they're more or less, if you think about it, charming markets in downtown areas rather than an educational venue that would be welcoming and help them to... serve the low-income residents."

Participants believe that education programs can go hand-in-hand with chronic disease management. "We, like most communities, need more education and more grassroots efforts in the areas of chronic health conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, the things that people need to be taking medication for but don't have the resources that they need, actually retraining on lifestyle and habits that are so hard to break and change."

Affordable Housing

The Issues

In Bastrop County, 31% of housing units are considered "substandard." Almost a third of households have a high-cost housing burden. That is, the housing costs account for more than 30% of the household's income.⁸

Percentage of Substandard Housing Units, County Comparisons, 2010-2014	
Bastrop	31%
Caldwell	34%
Hays	41%
Travis	39%
Williamson	30%
Texas	34%
U.S.	36%
Source: RWJF County Health Rankings, "Substandard" is a unit with at least 1 of 5 specified deficiencies.	

Households with Housing Costs Using More than 30% of Household Income, County Comparisons, 2010-2014	
Bastrop	29%
Caldwell	30%
Hays	40%
Travis	38%
Williamson	30%
Texas	32%
U.S.	36%
Source: RWJF County Health Rankings	

Participants rated housing as a high priority during interviews. Recent population growth and the two fires have contributed to the problem.

- "Housing. Very scarce... We've had a shortage of housing that's really increased I'd say in the last year. So, right now there is definitely a rental housing shortage in Bastrop. Then as far as the Housing Authority goes..., our money is restricted to the specific programs we administer, but there's no new funding to expand those programs."
- "One thing that has crippled the housing is the Bastrop County Complex Fire [2011]. You take out over 1,600 homes and you've crippled your housing ratio." "Not much has been rebuilt from the fire either. It has been very slow rebuilding."
- "...Just an overall housing shortage, as far as affordable housing in Bastrop. It just seems like our existing housing is not keeping up with the demands of the growth."

Assessment participants named people with disabilities and families in Elgin as particularly vulnerable.

- “I would say the biggest issue we’ve encountered is, especially disabled people that need a one or two-bedroom unit. Housing is scarce anyway, but a lot of the new constructions have been three or four bedroom units.”
- “It just seems like a very large number [of homeless and foster care students] in Elgin ISD. This is the one of the smallest districts that I’ve worked in, but it just seems like a very large number for a district our size.”

Interviewees described the lack of stable housing as a barrier to a better life and as a root cause of health-related problems.

- “If they’re looking at something that’s going to be causing somebody to have success in their future, a collaboration, I’m going to underscore that in all of the answers, it’s providing **affordable** housing. If it’s **transitional** housing, if it’s anything that can get somebody back on their feet so they can get their life together...”

System of Coordination Among Social Service and Healthcare Providers

The Issues

People who work in healthcare and the social services expressed frustration at the lack of coordination and communication among their circle of professionals in Bastrop.

- “There’s one more problem: community resources. So, Lois might have something available going on in her clinic, and Diana might have something going on at the school, and I’m over here in Smithville and don’t have a clue.”
- “I don’t know what the clinic’s schedule is now at this point because there’s no communication from anyone here to say these are services that we’re currently offering. They’re supposed to have dental, they’re supposed to have behavioral health, they’re supposed to have—I think they’re doing women’s health.”

Suggested Solutions

Assessment participants recognized accomplishments of the Interagency Group, the Wesley Nurses, and Bastrop Community Care and its members. They suggested that partnerships and funding can be instrumental in creating a system of coordination.

- “The Interagency Group is kind of our living document. I was with Interagency when I tried to form that document initially, but then I realized cost, frequency of printing, you know. We talked about a document online, but then the administering of that document online, who’s going to keep it up and that kind of thing was an issue. But Sandy’s absolutely right, the group as a whole and her mail list has become our **resource guide** because there are three or four people who pick up when Sophie’s got an issue. Our nurses, the Wesley nurses, with the Methodist churches in our communities are huge resources. Because they’re constantly out assessing these towns... So it kind of keeps everybody together because it changes every day.”

- “...Bastrop Community Care, it's our attempt to network. We're just trying to do what we can to reduce inefficiency, to draw people together, to increase interconnectivity and find out where the gaps are, in anything, and see if we can do something to leverage it, or maybe to do it ourselves as time goes on. So, anyway, we've started these networking meetings with non-profits and churches and mainly a couple of state agencies that seem real critical.”
- “Bastrop Community Care is trying to get some grant funding to basically compile a list of services and get that information out... To try to pull together as much as they can into this **resource booklet**, I guess is a good word for it... We've tried to compile phone numbers where people could go to ask for help and stuff. To have the entire community come together and do something like that, I think would be wonderful for our residents because there's a lot of people who have absolutely no idea where to go, what questions to ask, so they're intimidated.”

Patient Navigation and Education about Available Resources

The Issues

Potential clients and patients in the community do not seem to be aware of existing resources. Many “have absolutely no idea where to go, what questions to ask.” Providers, facing difficulties, realize that they must do a better job at promoting available services.

The final thing may be communicating or outreaching to the community and making them aware of the services that are available. That's always challenging as well. Finding and reaching the right people and letting them know. I think Spanish speaking is a big one. Our clinics tend to build by word of mouth... It certainly seems like even though we are doing large-scale marketing pieces like ads in the paper, radio ads and the like, but for whatever reason, it doesn't seem to be having a lot of effect on actually identifying the right people and bringing them in the door. Even though this community is small, it's interesting, somehow information is not being communicated as perhaps it could be... It's interesting because you would think a smaller community would be easier to penetrate via word of mouth. It certainly, in my experience, has been true. Something is not working in terms of how... or maybe it's just **disrupted social networks that existed prior to the explosive growth**.

Participants described a need for patient navigation, especially with regard to healthcare coverage and financial considerations.

Awareness of how families can access medical help and understanding what supports are available to them financially. Embedded within our clinic is counseling support to walk them through the eligibility process for CHIP, Medicaid and whatever financial supports they are eligible for. They walk them through that and that's been helpful as well. A lot of people will sometimes avoid even going to the doctor because they think it's going to cost them a lot of money when they don't realize there are ways to offset that expense.

Information for patients in their own languages is important.

Spanish speaking, obviously, for every answer that I'll be giving you, we've got to reinforce that the need is for communication. Number one on that communication list is Spanish speaking individuals who can coordinate the services. That includes primary care physicians, psychiatrist, case managers, it's everybody... But, it's our front desk operations. We've got to make sure that we're connecting... That's a huge issue.

Dental Care among Adults

Bastrop County has a very high rate of “no dental care among adults in the last twelve months.”⁹ Sixty percent said they had not had a dental exam in the past year. That is double the percentage in the U.S. and much higher than other Central Texas counties (see table below). According to Assessment participants, “There are no dental services on a sliding scale or affordable that are available to adults.” Bastrop County has been designated a Health Professional Shortage Area for Dental Care. Adults on Medicaid cannot find a dentist who will accept Medicaid. The “children seem to be fine. There are pediatric dentists who seem to cover the children.”

Estimated Number and Percentage of Adults with No Dental Exam in Past 12 Months, County Comparisons, 2006-2010

	No Exam	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	37,528	62,132	60%
Caldwell	11,978	31,857	38%
Hays	51,462	141,769	36%
Travis	264,075	851,854	31%
Williamson	100,032	358,538	28%
Texas	-	-	37%
U.S.	-	-	30%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates (19 and older) from Texas State Data Center (2016)

Eyeglasses and Hearing Aids for Children

Very low-cost eyeglasses, hearing services, and hearing aids are needs among children in Bastrop. “The biggest thing that we run into is when we, [the school nurses], refer students out for assistance for vision or hearing. Our biggest issue right now is having reliable hearing resources where we can refer students who do fail their hearing, and not just going to their local provider, they may need further extensive evaluation.”

Childcare and After-School Care

Participants described a lack of daycare resources in Bastrop County. “All of our daycares are at capacity, and there are waiting lists. So daycare facilities, especially for our kids who are in school,

our district has two, but they're at capacity as well. We have to feed them and provide transportation. There are no slots available anywhere in this area, not even in-home slots."

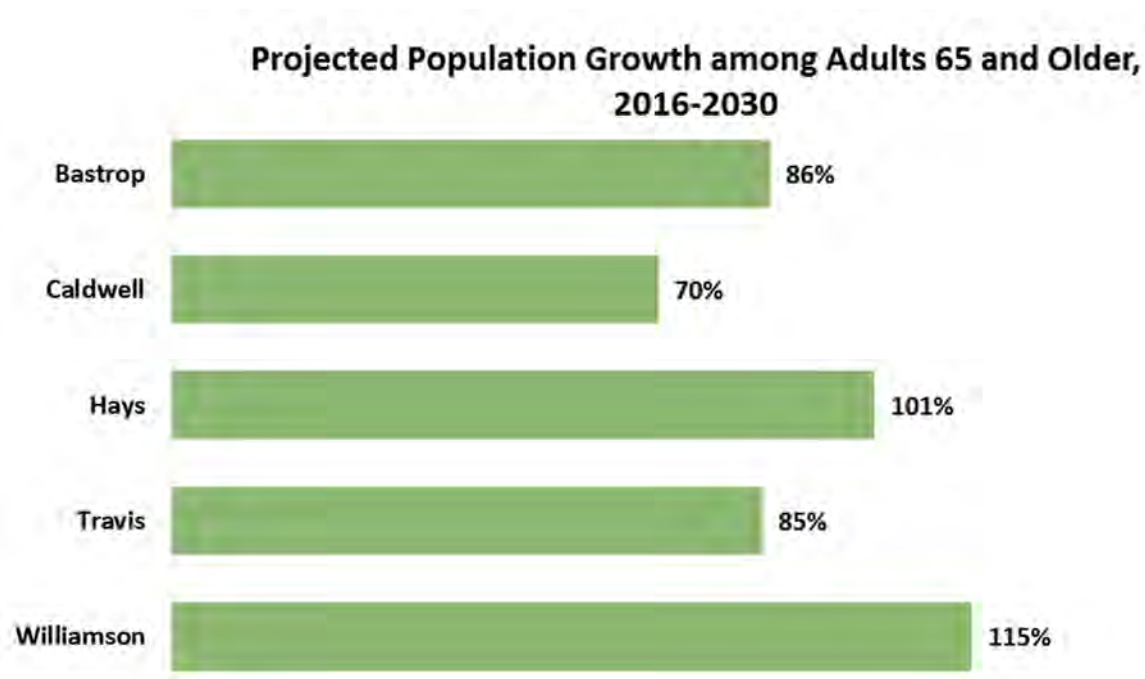
A participant linked daycare and after-school care to a family's health and well-being. "Access to daycare and programs for children... That affects persons seeking healthcare. How do they take care of that child? Also, afterschool programs... if you have a family member who's working two jobs, how is that child remaining safe in the communities?"

Specialty Care

While still an issue, participants said that the number of specialty physicians providing services in Bastrop seems to be increasing. "Until recently we haven't had any specialists... We're kind of in an interim transitional kind of period where we're starting to get a lot of specialists. I mean I've got the best cardiologist in Central Texas... He comes out to Bastrop once a week."

Needs Among Older Adults

Participants emphasized the needs of older adults in Central Texas. Some of their needs mirror the issues of the overall population; others are specific to seniors. Why emphasize the needs of older adults? "The aging population is just absolutely exploding." In Bastrop County, in 2016, adults aged 65 and older number 12,070. By 2030, it's projected that there will be 22,507 seniors, an 86% increase.¹⁰



Eyeglasses

Many seniors do not have the money to buy eyeglasses. The Area Agency on Aging of the Capital Area “helps some people get glasses, just basic glasses when their glasses break. Again, we have very little funding. I think Medicaid does help pay for one pair of glasses every two years. Most of the time they may be okay, but it’s your middle-income people who need help with glasses.”

Dental Care

Medicaid doesn’t pay for any dental. The Area Agency on Aging of the Capital Area has a long waiting list for people who need dental... it’s not just a filling, it’s teeth needing to be pulled. Major stuff... The lack of dental care is a huge issue for our seniors. It’s the number one way they get an infection in their heart. They can’t eat. They need soft foods. They don’t have access to soft foods... People even on Medicaid can’t afford [dental services]. They definitely can’t afford any kind of preventive dental care....

Appropriate Food Sources and Good Nutrition

Congress passed the Older Americans Act (OAA) in 1965 in response to concern by policymakers about a lack of community social services for older adults. Although older adults may receive services under other federal programs, the Older Americans Act is considered to be the major vehicle for social and nutrition services to seniors and their caregivers. The Act authorizes a wide array of service programs through a national network of 56 State agencies on aging, 629 area agencies on aging, and nearly 20,000 providers. Unfortunately, according to an interviewee, Texas lost approximately 17% of its Older American Act funds in 2013. This funding has not been replaced, and the current political environment is not conducive to increased funding. The Area Agency on Aging of the Capital Area and a network of providers rely on this funding to provide many home-delivered meals and congregate meals, and funding for them continues to be an issue.

Affordable and Accessible Housing for Older Adults

Seniors need affordable *and accessible* housing. “People can’t age in affordable housing if it’s not accessible.” One problem is that many seniors make too much money to qualify for income-qualified housing. Yet, they also cannot not afford to “pay outrageous taxes. They’re moving out of Travis County. They’re moving out to the more outlying counties, and the problem is, there are fewer support services available for them.”

There is currently a push for “Transit-Oriented Housing Developments,” which are often public-private partnerships. The Aging and Disability Resource Center has an initiative called “Housing Navigation,” which is becoming involved with the housing authorities in the ten-county Central Texas region.

Caregiver Support

In Bastrop County, there is an unmet need for caregiver support and in-home respite. The lack of caregiver support can cause family caregivers to work part-time, leave the workforce, or retire

early.⁴ Middle-income seniors suffer “because they don’t qualify for Medicaid. Because middle-income seniors do not qualify for Medicaid, the State cannot pay for an in-home caregiver. Many of these middle-income families lack long-term care insurance, “so they really get stuck.” “The low-income, hard-to-reach [people in rural areas] are in a difficult situation because there are fewer providers to provide the care. This is especially true in Caldwell, Hays, and Bastrop.” There are more companies that provide in-home care and personal care assistants in Williamson and Travis.

Leadership, Collaboration, and Planning that Account for Older Adults

An interviewee suggested a Commission on Seniors in every town, city, and county so that the voices and perspectives of seniors can be included in discussions on planning. In addition to creating the commissions or task forces, city and county planners need to take advantage of them.

Alternatives to Nursing Homes

According to an interviewee, the conversion of Medicaid to managed care organizations is changing the way the Medicaid population’s needs are being met. The change is affecting seniors who live in nursing homes. “Assisted living for seniors is a much more affordable way to care for folks than 24-hour skilled nursing care... Medicaid in Texas only pays for an extremely limited amount of care in assisted livings. So, it’s forcing our Medicaid population to live in skilled nursing facilities, when they may not need to... That’s a very high cost of care... It always seemed fairly tragic that there’s a group of seniors with Alzheimer’s who could really benefit from being in an assisted living facility, and they can’t participate in that.” She advocated for giving our seniors more options and choices: their own homes, assisted living facilities, and nursing homes.

PRIORITIZING UNMET NEEDS

The Rankings

Key informants identified many unmet needs and potential solutions. A central goal of the Needs Assessment is to assist with the prioritization of problems and solutions. Thus, we created an online survey that asked respondents to assess several community health needs on a number of criteria. These criteria were: 1) Relatively large number of people affected, 2) Availability of cost-effective solutions, 3) A root cause of several other issues, 4) Existence of large disparities among groups, and 5) Existence of leadership and momentum to solve unmet need. (See **Appendices** for methodology.)

Respondents’ priority scores were very high and similar for all of the community needs. Thus, it is difficult to use these data to identify areas for emphasis. The highest scores were for primary healthcare, mental and behavioral healthcare, system of coordination among providers, and patient navigation and education. The lowest scores were for affordable housing and vision and hearing resources. The survey also asked respondents to select the most important community health need to address in the next one to three years. The top response was affordable housing (n=2). No respondents selected a system of coordination as the most important priority. Two

respondents expressed reservations about choosing only one unmet need. They explained, “All of these choices are very important,” and “I cannot choose ‘the most’ because they all intertwine.” Based on the online survey findings and a qualitative assessment of the interviews and focus group, Nybeck Analytics offers the needs in prioritized order below.

Primary healthcare. Assessment participants decried the primary care provider shortage, which has been a problem for many years. Several named it as their number one priority in Bastrop. Participants want more providers and integrated care at school-based clinics.

More robust transportation system. Several Assessment participants named transportation as their number one priority, a root cause of other issues, and as a barrier to accessing healthcare. Bastrop needs an “affordable collaboration for a public transportation system.”

Mental and behavioral healthcare. There is a relatively high rate of suicide in the county, which is most likely due to recent suicides among children in Smithville. There are very few mental and behavioral healthcare resources aimed at serving the mental health needs of the community, especially children and Housing Authority clients, before emergencies develop. Participants would like to see more early intervention services and school-based services, including qualified counselors and case managers.

Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles. A priority is “making sure that we have healthy food options and education for families in the community.” Participants emphasized culturally and linguistically appropriate prevention programs aimed at low-income residents.

Affordable housing. Participants rated housing as a high priority. Recent population growth and the recent fires have contributed to the housing shortage. Assessment participants said people with disabilities and families in Elgin may be particularly vulnerable. Interviewees described the lack of stable housing as a barrier to a better life and as a root cause of health-related problems.

System of coordination among social service and healthcare providers. People who work in healthcare and the social services expressed frustration at the lack of coordination and communication among their circle of professionals in Bastrop. Assessment participants recognized accomplishments of the Interagency Group, the Wesley Nurses, and Bastrop Community Care and its members. They noted that partnerships and funding can be instrumental in creating a system of coordination.

Patient navigation and education about available resources. Potential clients and patients in the community do not seem to be aware of existing resources. Many “have absolutely no idea where to go, what questions to ask.” Providers, facing difficulties, realize that they must do a better job at promoting available services. Participants described a need for patient navigation, especially with regard to insurance and financial considerations related to healthcare. Information in English and Spanish is important.

Dental care among adults. According to Assessment participants, “There are no dental services on a sliding scale or affordable that are available to adults.” Adults on Medicaid often cannot find a dentist who will accept Medicaid in Bastrop.

Eyeglasses and hearing aids for children. Very low-cost eyeglasses, hearing services, and hearing aids are needs among children in Bastrop. School nurses often have to search for reliable hearing resources when children fail their hearing tests.

Childcare and after-school care. Participants described a lack of daycare resources in Bastrop County and linked daycare and after-school care to a family’s health and well-being.

Specialty care. While still an issue, participants said that the number of specialty physicians providing services in Bastrop seems to be increasing.

Importance of Root Causation

We also reviewed the qualitative comments on priorities chosen. The qualitative data allow us to get a more in-depth picture of how respondents established their priorities. The results from Bastrop County suggest that emphasis should be on root causes.

Researchers have referred to the social determinants of health as “upstream” factors affecting “downstream” health issues and interventions.¹¹ In other words, the strains of poverty, low levels of education, housing instability, and a lack of transportation create situations that produce health disparities. Subsequently, interventions must be developed to address the disproportionately high rate of health problems in resource-poor environments. Just as scholars have argued, respondents emphasized that the antecedent causes must be addressed first. The benefit of starting “upstream” is that it will be more effective and more cost efficient than trying to fund a multitude of services for treating health problems and crises. While it could be argued that initiatives to address transportation and housing are not “health” interventions, the respondents felt otherwise. Respondents stated that developing community partnerships to promote improved transportation and affordable housing should be high on the priority list. For example, “Without transportation individuals are not able to access other needed services.” Another respondent said, “If someone at least has a warm safe place to call home, things won't seem as hopeless and motivate to get help with other issues.” Respondents who chose “supporting healthy lifestyles” and vision and hearing resources also emphasized root causation:

- “Lifestyle affects everything else in health. I could have chosen any of these, but changing lifestyle is essential to all.”
- “The kids are our future, and if they can't see or hear, how can they succeed academically and be successful in the future?”

Building Community and Connections

Bastrop is changing, and change can be unsettling. Population growth has transformed a quaint historic village into a fast-growth city. Many in Bastrop fear that their quiet town of friendly neighbors will become lost among the new developments. People want to build community in the social sense *and* with bricks and mortar. The infrastructures for transportation, housing, and health and social services need to be strengthened in a way that maintain “that wonderful community feel.” Participants expressed enthusiasm for existing collaborations and their desire for more strategic partnerships to accomplish the community’s goals.

Populations to Target with Resources and Services

Suggested resources and services can benefit all residents of Bastrop County, particularly those with limited resources. Interviewees and focus group participants identified people in low-income households and the following groups who may be particularly vulnerable and need specific resources:

- Children: childcare and afterschool care, eyeglasses and hearing resources, preventive mental and behavioral health services
- Older adults: a community center, eyeglasses, dental care, caregiver support, housing, transportation, food and nutrition, alternatives to nursing homes
- Residents in Elgin and Smithville: primary healthcare, mental and behavioral health services
- People in supportive housing: mental and behavioral health services

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Description of Methodology

Review of Literature and Quantitative Data

A Nybeck Consultant conducted a literature review using previously published community needs assessments focused on Central Texas or Bastrop. MIA Consulting, on behalf of Seton Healthcare Family, was responsible for the collection and review of the quantitative data that derive from secondary sources. Community-level data were gathered from sources including the American Community Survey, U.S. Census and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, and the Texas State Data Center to illustrate the county's demographics, health outcomes and health factors. MIA Consulting reviewed 80 measures and put measures into groups to allow data to be examined at a higher level.

The CHNA data analysis utilizes z-score methodology to compare health measures of specific counties to each other, Texas, and the United States. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) uses z-scores to produce its county rankings for various health measures. Z-scores are a way to standardize different types of data for comparison purposes. The scores measure the number of standard deviations from the average of all counties, and are not a comparison to an ideal standard.

Nybeck Analytics incorporated the findings from MIA Consulting and previous community needs assessments into the project design, interviews and focus group, and this report as appropriate.

Interviews with Key Stakeholders

Purpose

The purpose of in-depth interviews was to “identify and prioritize the health needs of the community” from the stakeholders’ points of view. Findings from interviews informed the design of the focus group. Interviews followed a semi-structured guide, and covered the identification of health needs, prioritization of health needs, and how best to meet those needs. The interviewer asked about barriers and reasons for unmet health needs, existing resources, needed resources, and potential solutions among specific subgroups in the community. At the end of each interview, the interviewer 1) asked if the interviewee could recommend anyone for an interview, focus group, or the online survey, 2) asked for permission to use quotes with interviewee’s name, and 3) explained that all interviewees would be asked to complete a brief survey to prioritize health needs. Refer to **Appendix 2** for Interview Guide.

Sample and Recruitment

Representatives from collaborating agencies (St. David’s Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family, Central Texas Medical Center) made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Community Health Needs Assessment. The steering committee members contributed contact information for 37 people who represent the broad interests of Bastrop County and who are knowledgeable about its health-related issues. These key stakeholders

included nonprofit leaders, health department authorities, public school leaders, healthcare providers or leaders, elected officials, researchers, people representing distinct geographic areas, and people representing certain ethnic/racial groups. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place.

To recruit interviewees, Nybeck consultants, with the assistance of St. David's Foundation and collaborating partners, called and emailed prioritized key stakeholders. Nybeck Analytics conducted 9 interviews with 10 key stakeholders in Bastrop County. Interviews lasted between 25 and 60 minutes and took place at interviewees' offices or by phone. Between November 9-23, 2015, a Nybeck consultant administered 4 face-to-face interviews and 5 phone interviews. The sample included people from the below organizations.

Organizations Represented by Interviewees	
Name	Type
Bastrop County Indigent Health Care	City or county gov't
Bastrop Housing Authority	City or county gov't
Bastrop Housing Authority	City or county gov't
Bluebonnet Trails Community Services, MHMR	Community-based org.
CAPCOG	Community-based org.
City of Bastrop	City or county gov't
County of Bastrop	City or county gov't
Elgin ISD	Public education, health in schools
Family Crisis Center	Community-based org.
Wesley Nurses, Methodist Healthcare Ministries	Community-based org.

Transcription

All interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed and remain confidential.

Focus Group

Purpose and Questions to Address

The purpose of the focus group was to approximate a group response to ideas and flesh out proposed concepts. The group followed a semi-structured guide:

1. Identify significant health needs
2. Identify barriers and reasons for unmet health needs
3. What supports, programs, and services would help to improve the needs, or issues?
4. Identify existing resources, needed resources, and potential solutions among specific subgroups in the community
5. What is the group's reaction to a) health needs, b) barriers, and c) supports, programs, and services put forth by the interviewees, the literature review, and the quantitative analyses?

Nybeck consultants finalized the design of the focus group guide after discussions with St. David's Foundation (SDF) staff and the Steering Committee, a review of the quantitative data presented

by SDF's collaborating partners, and analysis of interview data collected up to the day of the focus group.

Recruitment and Sample

Potential participants were identified from the list of 37 key stakeholders. Most participants were recruited through organizations (schools, social service agencies, clinics) that provide services to community residents. Others were elected officials or government leaders. During recruitment, Nybeck staff explained the study's purpose. An incentive of \$50 was offered to all participants. Nybeck consultants recruited 13 key stakeholders who represented a specific group, occupation, or perspective important to the project. Eight people from the below organizations participated in the focus group on January 29, 2016:

Organizations Represented by Focus Group Participants	
Name	Type
A Plus Lifestyle Medical Group	Primary care provider, for-profit
Bastrop Chamber of Commerce	City or county gov't
Bastrop ISD	Public education, health in schools
Centene, Managed Care and Bastrop County Interagency Group	Healthcare, for-profit and community-based org.
DSHS-Bastrop County Health Dept.	State, county, city health dept.
DSHS-Bastrop County Health Dept.	State, county, city health dept.
DSHS-Bastrop County Health Dept.	State, county, city health dept.
Smithville ISD	Public education, health in schools

Administering Focus Group and Collecting Data

The focus group lasted 90 minutes. The moderator began with an "unbiased" assessment of the focus group participants' views of the health needs in their community. The moderator asked open-ended questions about health needs. Next, the moderator followed up with probes about any health needs that came up in the quantitative and qualitative analyses but that didn't come up in the groups open-ended responses, such as, "You mentioned that there is a need in your community for primary care services like better management of diabetes. We've heard from other sources/stakeholders that there is also a need to improve the management of hypertension in their communities. Is this something that you are also facing within your community? Please tell me more." An assistant moderator took notes and digitally recorded the group interview for transcription.

Data Analysis: Interviews and Focus Group

Nybeck consultants coded all transcripts and identified the main themes. From successive readings of transcripts, we used content analysis to produce a progressively more refined coding scheme. Nybeck consultants collaboratively developed the coding and themes for the final summaries.

Online Survey to Prioritize Needs

A goal of this project is to prioritize health needs. This prioritization was a two-step process. The first determined the criteria used to prioritize health needs using Nominal Group Technique. The second step was to prioritize the health needs identified throughout the project (literature review, quantitative analysis, interviews, and focus group) through an online survey.

A Nybeck consultant administered the Nominal Group Technique during two planning meetings that took place in October 2015 (**Appendix 3**). SDF staff, Nybeck consultants, and collaborating partners completed the exercise, which resulted in five weighted criteria to be used in prioritizing needs: 1) Relatively large number of people affected (.29), 2) Availability of cost-effective solutions (.26), 3) A root cause of several other issues (.21), 4) Existence of large disparities among groups (.14), and 5) Existence of leadership and momentum to solve unmet need (.10).

The second step involved the survey. Using the criteria identified during the two planning meetings, Nybeck constructed a Prioritization Matrix on SurveyMonkey. See **Appendix 4** for process. An SDF Program Officer emailed a note to all listed stakeholders with email addresses (n=31), saying that they would receive an email invitation from Nybeck Analytics to complete the six-minute survey. A Nybeck consultant emailed all interviewees, all focus group participants, and other key stakeholders an invitation on Feb. 1, 2016. A reminder was emailed on Feb. 5, and the survey closed on Feb. 9. Eight interviewees and focus group participants and five other key stakeholders completed the survey. The response rate was 42%.

Sample for Online Survey		
	n	%
City, county, or state government (elected official or other staff)	5	38%
Health department of public clinic (provider or other staff)	3	23%
School or school district (nurse, counselor, superintendent, other staff)	2	15%
Private nonprofit social service organization (provider, executive, other staff)	1	8%
Other	2	15%
Total	13	100%

Following instructions in the Priority Matrix, a Nybeck consultant analyzed the data using SPSS. Based on the weighted criteria, 13 respondents ranked the unmet needs in this order:

1. Primary healthcare
2. Mental and behavioral healthcare
3. System of coordination among social service and healthcare providers
4. Patient navigation and education about available resources and services
5. Transportation
6. Dental care among adults
7. Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles
8. Specialty care
9. Affordable housing

10. Low-cost eyeglasses, corrective lenses, and hearing aids

In a separate question, when asked to “choose one unmet need as the most important to address in the next one to three years,” the top response was affordable housing (n=2). No respondents selected system of coordination among providers (see table below).

Choosing One Unmet Need as the Most Important to Address In the Next One to Three Years, Bastrop County, 2016		
	n	%
Affordable housing	2	15%
Dental care among adults	1	8%
Mental and behavioral healthcare	1	8%
Patient navigation	1	8%
Primary healthcare	1	8%
(healthy food, physical activity, preventive services)	1	8%
Specialty care	1	8%
Transportation	1	8%
Eyeglasses, corrective lenses, and hearing aids	1	8%
Don't know	2	15%
Missing	1	8%
Total	13	100%

Appendix 2. Interview Guide

Introduction

St. David's Foundation has asked Nybeck Analytics to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment. Seton Healthcare Family and Central Texas Medical Center are collaborating with St. David's. The purpose of the Assessment is to identify and prioritize health needs of the community so that these organizations can better serve their patients and communities. We want to get input from people who represent the broad interests of Bastrop County and who have special knowledge of or expertise in its health issues. The purpose of this interview is to get *your* perspective and opinions.

Definition of Community (Bastrop)

Background of Interviewee/Organization

Current role, background and training, expertise

Significant Health Needs

- What are largest unmet needs? Why?
- What concerns you most about this community's health? Why?
- Barriers and reasons for unmet health needs

Resources/Solutions

- Thinking about the "significant health needs" identified above, what services are needed, or what services need to be expanded or improved?
- Identify current resources in the community
- Find out how best to meet identified needs, identify resources and potential solutions: What do you think could be done to address the health need we've discussed?
- Identify existing resources, needed resources, and potential solutions among specific subgroups in the community

Closing and Follow-Up

- Ask if interviewee knows anyone else in community appropriate for interview, focus group, or online survey.
- Ask for permission to use quotes with interviewee's name. If "yes," explain that if quote is slated for final report, a Nybeck consultant will contact interviewee and get explicit permission to use specific quote.
- Explain that a Nybeck consultant will email invitation to complete a brief online survey to prioritize health needs.

Appendix 3. Nominal Group Technique¹

The Nominal Group Technique (NGT) has been widely used in public health as a mechanism for prioritizing health problems through group input and information exchange. This method is useful in the early phases of prioritization when there is a need to generate many ideas in a short amount of time and when input from multiple people must be taken into consideration. An advantage of using this technique is that it is a democratic process allowing for equal say among all participants, regardless of position in the agency or community.

Step-by-Step Instructions:

1. **Establish group structure** – Group of partners with Nybeck Consultant as moderator. Moderator clarifies objective and the process.
2. **Silent brainstorming** – Nybeck consultant asks partners to brainstorm and think about potential criteria before meeting.
3. **Each person lists the criteria that they thought about on a note card.**
4. **Generate list in round-robin fashion** – Nybeck consultant solicits one idea from each person and lists them on a flip chart for the group to view. This process should be repeated until all ideas and recommendations are listed.
5. **Group discussion** – Nybeck consultant reads aloud each item in sequence, and the group responds with feedback on how to condense or group items. Participants also provide clarification for any items that others find unclear. Add criteria as necessary.
6. **Anonymous ranking** – On a note card, all people at meeting silently rank each listed health problems on a scale from 1 to 5 (or so), and Nybeck consultant collects, tallies, and calculates total scores.
7. **Repeat if desired/weight criteria**– Once the results are displayed, the group can vote to repeat the process if items on the list receive tied scores or if the results need to be narrowed down further. Discuss how to weight criteria.

¹ Duttweiler, M. 2007. *Priority Setting Tools: Selected Background and Information and Techniques*. Cornell Cooperative Extension. Cited in “First Things First: Prioritizing Health Problems,” National Association of County and City Health Officials. <http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/accreditation/upload/Prioritization-Summaries-and-Examples.pdf>. Sept. 2015.

Appendix 4. Prioritization Matrix²

A prioritization matrix is one of the more commonly used tools for prioritization and is ideal when health problems are considered against a large number of criteria or when an agency is restricted to focusing on only one priority health issue. Although decision matrices are more complex than alternative methods, they provide a visual method for prioritizing and account for criteria with varying degrees of importance. The following steps outline the procedure for applying a prioritization matrix to prioritize health issues. The table below shows a single person's matrix.

Example Prioritization Matrix				
	Criterion 1 (Rating X Weight)	Criterion 2 (Rating X Weight)	Criterion 3 (Rating X Weight)	Priority Score
Health Problem A	2 X 0.5 = 1	1 X .25 = .25	3 X .25 = .75	2
Health Problem B	3 X 0.5 = 1.5	2 X .25 = 0.5	2 X .25 = 0.5	2.5
Health Problem C	1 X 0.5 = 0.5	1 X .25 = .25	1 X .25 = .25	1

1. Create a matrix – List all issues vertically down the y-axis of the matrix and all the criteria across the x-axis of the matrix so that each row is represented by a health issue and each column is represented by a criterion. Include an additional column for the priority score.

2. Rate against specified criteria – Fill in cells of the matrix by rating each health issue against each criterion, which should have been established by the team prior to beginning this process. An example of a rating scale can include the following: 3 = criterion met well, 2 = criterion met, 1 = criterion not met.

3. Weight the criteria – If each criterion has a differing level of importance, account for the variations by assigning weights to each criterion. For example, if 'Criterion 1' is twice as important as 'Criterion 2' and 'Criterion 3,' the weight of 'Criterion 1' could be .5 and the weight of 'Criterion 2' and 'Criterion 3' could be .25. Multiply the rating established in Step 2 with the weight of the criteria in each cell of the matrix. If the chosen criteria all have an equal level of importance, skip this step.

4. Calculate priority scores – Once the cells of the matrix have been filled, calculate the final priority score for each health issue by adding the scores across the row. Assign ranks to the health problems with the highest priority score receiving a rank of '1.'

² Duttweiler, M. 2007. *Priority Setting Tools: Selected Background and Information and Techniques*. Cornell Cooperative Extension. Cited in "First Things First: Prioritizing Health Problems," National Association of County and City Health Officials. <http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/accreditation/upload/Prioritization-Summaries-and-Examples.pdf>. Sept. 2015.

Appendix 5. Online Survey Instrument

Welcome and Thanks

This 6-minute online survey is part of the 2015-2016 Community Health Needs Assessment. The Assessment is a collaborative effort led by St. David's Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family, and Central Texas Medical Center. On behalf of these organizations, thanks for helping to prioritize community health needs in Bastrop County.

1. In the last few months, as part of the Community Health Needs Assessment, did you participate in an interview or focus group?

1. Yes (*skip to Q3*)
2. No

Prioritizing Community Health Needs in Bastrop County

During the Community Health Needs Assessment, people who represent the broad interests of Bastrop County and who are familiar with its health issues identified several unmet needs. These unmet needs are listed on the left. Five criteria, or questions, often used to prioritize needs are listed at the top.

2. Considering the unmet needs on the left, please use the drop-down menus to answer each question by responding "yes," "somewhat," or "no."

	Does this unmet need affect a relatively large number of people?	Are cost-effective solutions available to address this?	Is this unmet need a root cause of several other issues?	Thinking of this unmet need, do large disparities exist among groups?	Do leadership and momentum exist to solve this?
Patient navigation and education about available resources and services					
Transportation					
Affordable housing					
Primary healthcare					
Dental care among adults					
Mental and behavioral healthcare					
System coordination among social service and healthcare providers					
Specialty care					
Low-cost eyeglasses, corrective lenses, and hearing aids					
Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles (healthy food, physical activity, preventive services)					

Prioritizing Needs in Bastrop: Interview and Focus Group Participants

Unmet needs identified during the Assessment's interviews, focus groups, and literature review are listed on the left. Five criteria, or questions, often used to prioritize needs are listed at the top.

3. Considering the unmet needs on the left, please use the drop-down menus to answer each question by responding "yes," "somewhat," or "no."

	Does this unmet need affect a relatively large number of people?	Are cost-effective solutions available to address this?	Is this unmet need a root cause of several other issues?	Thinking of this unmet need, do large disparities exist among groups?	Do leadership and momentum exist to solve this?
Patient navigation and education about available resources and services					
Transportation					
Affordable housing					
Primary healthcare					
Dental care among adults					
Mental and behavioral healthcare					
System coordination among social service and healthcare providers					
Specialty care					
Low-cost eyeglasses, corrective lenses, and hearing aids					
Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles (healthy food, physical activity, preventive services)					

Last Three Questions

4. If you could choose one unmet need as the most important to address in the next one to three years, what would it be?

1. Patient navigation and education about available resources and services
2. Transportation
3. Affordable housing
4. Primary healthcare
5. Dental care among adults
6. Mental and behavioral healthcare
7. System coordination among social service and healthcare providers
8. Specialty care
9. Low-cost eyeglasses, corrective lenses, and hearing aids
10. Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles (healthy food, physical activity, preventive services)
11. Don't know

5. Please explain why you chose to prioritize this one need. _____

6. Where do you work? Please choose the response that most closely describes your work place.

1. Health department or public clinic (provider, executive, other staff)
2. Private for-profit medical practice (provider or other staff)
3. Private, nonprofit social service organization (provider, executive, other staff)
4. School or school district (nurse, counselor, superintendent, other staff)
5. Place of worship
6. Hospital (hospitalist, nurse, executive, other staff)
7. Private, nonprofit safety net clinic (provider, executive, other staff)
8. University or private research firm
9. Foundation or other philanthropic organization
10. City, county, or state government (elected official or other staff)
11. Other (please specify) _____

Thanks so much for completing the survey. We really appreciate it.

ENDNOTES

¹ This definition of community health is the same used by Austin/Travis County HHS in its Community Health Assessment. See Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Dept. *Together We Thrive: Austin/Travis County Community Health Plan*. Dec. 2012. https://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Health/CHA-CHIP/cha_report_8-24-12.pdf. Nov. 2015.

² These projections are based on the Texas State Data Center's One-Half 2000-2010 Migration (0.5) Scenario. It assumes rates of net migration one-half of those of the post-2000 decade. The reason for including this scenario is that many counties in Texas are unlikely to continue to experience the overall levels of relative extensive growth of the 2000 to 2010 decade. This scenario projects rates of population growth that are slower than 2000-2010 changes, but with steady growth. <http://osd.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>. March 2016.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, *QuickFacts*. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48/48021.html>. Feb. 2016.

⁴ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

⁵ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

⁶ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>. Feb. 2016. *Living close to a grocery store* is defined differently in rural and non-rural areas. In rural areas, it means living less than 10 miles from a grocery store. In non-rural areas, it means less than 1 mile. *Low income* is defined as having an annual family income of less than or equal to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.

⁷ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. "Reasonably close" is residing in a census block within a half mile of a park or residing within one mile of a recreational facility (urban census tracts) or residing within three miles of a recreational facility (rural census tracts).

⁸ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

⁹ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

¹⁰ These projections are based on the Texas State Data Center's One-Half 2000-2010 Migration (0.5) Scenario. It assumes rates of net migration one-half of those of the post-2000 decade. The reason for including this scenario is that many counties in the State are unlikely to continue to experience the overall levels of relative extensive growth of the 2000 to 2010 decade. This scenario projects rates of population growth that are slower than 2000-2010 changes, but with steady growth. <http://osd.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>. March 2016.

¹¹ Gehlert S, Sohmer D, Sacks T, Mininger C, McClintock M, Olopade O. Targeting Health Disparities: A Model Linking Upstream Determinants to Downstream Interventions: Knowing about the interaction of societal factors and disease can enable targeted interventions to reduce health disparities. *Health Affairs* (Project Hope). 2008;27(2):339-349. doi:10.1377/hlthaff.27.2.339.

Community Health Needs Assessment for Hays County



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and Background

St. David's Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family, and Central Texas Medical Center have collaborated to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment for Hays County. The purpose of the Assessment is to identify and prioritize health needs so that these organizations can better serve their communities.

The Assessment includes four components: 1) review of previously published community needs assessments and quantitative data from secondary sources, 2) interviews, 3) focus groups, and 4) an online survey. Nybeck Analytics reviewed quantitative data analyses by MIA Consulting and previously published community needs assessments. We incorporated the findings from MIA Consulting and previous community needs assessments into the project design, interviews and focus group, and this report as appropriate. During the interviews, focus group, and online survey, Nybeck Analytics gathered input from people who represent the broad interests of Hays County and who have special knowledge of or expertise in the community's health issues. The key stakeholders included nonprofit leaders, health department authorities, public school leaders, healthcare providers or leaders, elected officials, researchers, people representing distinct geographic areas, and people representing certain ethnic/racial groups. Consultants for Nybeck Analytics conducted ten interviews between Oct. 29, 2015 and Jan. 28, 2016 and one focus group on Jan. 6, 2016. After completing the interviews and focus group, we administered an online survey in early Feb. 2016 to help prioritize needs previously identified in the Assessment. (For a detailed description of methodology, please refer to **Appendices**.)

Unmet Community Health Needs

During the interviews and focus group, Nybeck consultants asked participants to explain what they believed were the most significant community health needs facing Hays County and the people served by the participant's organizations, barriers to meeting those needs, and potential solutions. Rather than describing "community context" or "social or environmental factors," when asked to name the most significant "community health needs," participants often replied with: "poverty," "transportation," "housing," and also needs more traditionally considered healthcare-related issues. Nybeck Analytics has followed their lead and written the report in the spirit of their responses. The needs are listed here in priority, according to key stakeholders' responses to the online survey and a qualitative assessment of the interviews and focus group.

Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles. According to participants, a lack of education and economic inequalities lead to poor lifestyle decisions such as unhealthy diets and a lack of exercise. **Diabetes** is a significant health problem, partly due to lack of access to healthy foods and lack of knowledge about healthy eating. Assessment participants stressed the need for community-based strategies and interventions at early ages that promote healthy behaviors. They also suggested education and services to manage diabetes and other chronic diseases.

Resources and services to combat poverty. Participants emphasized that a lack of socio-economic resources is the root cause of most community health concerns. They suggested more local partnerships to address poverty.

Mental and behavioral healthcare. There are very few mental and behavioral healthcare resources aimed at serving the mental health needs of the community, especially children, before emergencies develop. Assessment participants raised concerns about residents with very serious mental health problems who often require extensive treatment and case management. The County, the hospital emergency rooms, the police department, and school counselors often have to respond to crises. Suggestions included: early intervention services, strengthening and expanding integrated behavioral health care, and intensive outpatient treatment for serious mental health or substance abuse concerns.

Primary healthcare. There is a provider shortage in Hays County. Many children (12%) and adults (26%) lack healthcare coverage. Assessment participants suggested expanding primary healthcare into public schools.

More robust transportation system. Many residents do not have cars, and public transportation options are extremely limited. Participants reported a direct link between transportation problems, inability to get to healthcare facilities, and an overutilization of emergency department services. Some service is needed to help residents get to their appointments, return home from the hospital, and pick up their medications. Participants suggested an expansion of bus services, a voucher program run by public or private entities, a delivery service for medications, and coordination and co-location of social services.

Affordable housing. There is a lack of affordable housing in the area. In San Marcos, the university caters to students who need apartments or rooms for rent, and other cities in Hays have a limited inventory of affordable housing. Several participants explicitly linked housing to health.

Resources and treatment for substance abuse. Assessment participants raised concerns about people with substance abuse problems who require extensive treatment and case management. Drug overdoses of illegal and prescription medication are common. Participants expressed concern over the lack of treatment services.

Patient navigation and education about available resources. Many health problems are exacerbated by the challenges of finding providers, navigating the health care system, and managing medication. Case managers and patient navigators, embedded into inpatient and outpatient care, can help patients with these issues.

Reproductive health services and teen pregnancy prevention. There is a relatively high rate of teen pregnancy in Hays County and a relatively high prevalence rate of STDs compared to Texas.

There continues to be a need for high-quality education in schools about sexual health and responsibility.

Dental care. Many people in Hays County do not receive routine dental care and often wait until a serious dental issue occurs before seeking care. Participants suggested expanding education about dental health and dental services. One interviewee suggested that dental care be further integrated into primary care.

Building Community and Connections

An overall theme expressed in the Assessment was the explosive population growth in Hays County and how that has contributed to a sense of disconnectedness and lack of social cohesion. The cities' infrastructures have been unable to keep up with the number of new residents. Several participants described "lost" individuals who do not know who to ask for help or where to turn. Others described a disjointed and inadequate social services infrastructure with little coordination and communication between providers.

Vulnerable Groups

The Needs Assessment identified several vulnerable groups for whom problems are numerous, severe, and underserved. These include people with serious mental illnesses or substance abuse concerns, older adults, and residents of Redwood. These populations can benefit from many of the suggested solutions, which include but are not limited to the following:

- Affordable housing
- Substance abuse treatment and services
- Hybrid inpatient/outpatient program
- Case management and patient navigation
- Services for the elderly, e.g. caregiver support, assisted living, transportation, medication assistance
- A community center in Redwood

INTRODUCTION

St. David's Foundation

St. David's Foundation is part of the public-private partnership known as St. David's HealthCare, which includes six hospitals in the Central Texas region. The Foundation represents the public arm of the partnership and is designated as a 501(c)3 hospital by the IRS. Each year, the Foundation returns a share of St. David's HealthCare's earnings to the community in the form of grants. The Foundation's grant making occurs within a five-county area in Central Texas, which includes Hays. In recent years, the Foundation has experienced dramatic growth in its earnings from St. David's HealthCare, and in 2015, the Foundation invested more than \$65 million through grants and direct programs focused on community health.

Purpose of Community Health Needs Assessment

St. David's Foundation (SDF), Seton Healthcare Family (Seton), and Central Texas Medical Center (CTMC) have collaborated to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment for Hays County. The purpose of the Assessment is to identify and prioritize health needs so that these organizations can better serve their communities.

As non-profit hospitals, Seton, SDF, and Central Texas Medical Center are each required by the IRS to prepare Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNAs) to be finished by the end of their 2016 tax years. The three organizations share the same IRS requirements to conduct CHNAs. In prior years, Seton, SDF and CTMC conducted separate CHNAs in Hays County and reported similar prioritized needs for the county. The IRS encourages hospitals to work with local partners to conduct CHNAs so that the community and each organization can benefit from the collaboration and avoid duplication of efforts.

For the 2016 CHNA process for Hays County, Seton, SDF, and CTMC collaborated in planning and making decisions to meet the needs of all organizations and the community. The organizations strove to equally divide work and financial investment. Division of responsibilities was made based on respective staff capacity and expertise and the following components:

Component	Examples	Owner Organization
Quantitative data acquisition	BRFSS, Census, RWJF County Rankings	Seton Healthcare Family
Data analysis & Interpretation	Health indicators & outcomes, demographics	St. David's Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family
Qualitative data and community feedback	Focus groups, forums, stakeholder interviews	St. David's Foundation
CHNA report development		Independently developed by each organization

To meet the goals of the Assessment, “community health” is defined in a broad sense and includes numerous factors at multiple levels. Individual behaviors (diet and exercise), clinical care (access to medical services), social and economic factors (state’s minimum wage), and the physical environment (air quality, parks, sidewalks) can impact a community’s health.¹

Purpose of Report

This report focuses on the community health needs of Hays County. It describes findings from a literature review, interviews and focus groups, an online survey, and a review of existing quantitative data collected from secondary sources. Representatives from St. David’s Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family, and Central Texas Medical Center identified and prioritized key stakeholders to participate in the interviews, the focus group, and online survey. Key stakeholders included people who represent the broad interests of Hays County and who have special knowledge or expertise in its health issues. They included nonprofit leaders, health department authorities, public school leaders, healthcare providers or leaders, elected officials, researchers, people representing distinct geographic areas, and people representing certain ethnic/racial groups. (See **Appendices** for a detailed description of methodology.)

Profile of Hays County

The Population and Its Tremendous Growth

Hays County’s 2016 population is estimated to be 188,341. Hays County is a suburban county located within the Austin Metropolitan area. Cities include: Buda, Dripping Springs, Hays, Kyle, Mountain City, Niederwald, San Marcos, Umland, Wimberley, and Woodcreek. In 2014, Hays County’s population was approximately 57% White, 37% Hispanic, 4% Black, and 2% Asian.²

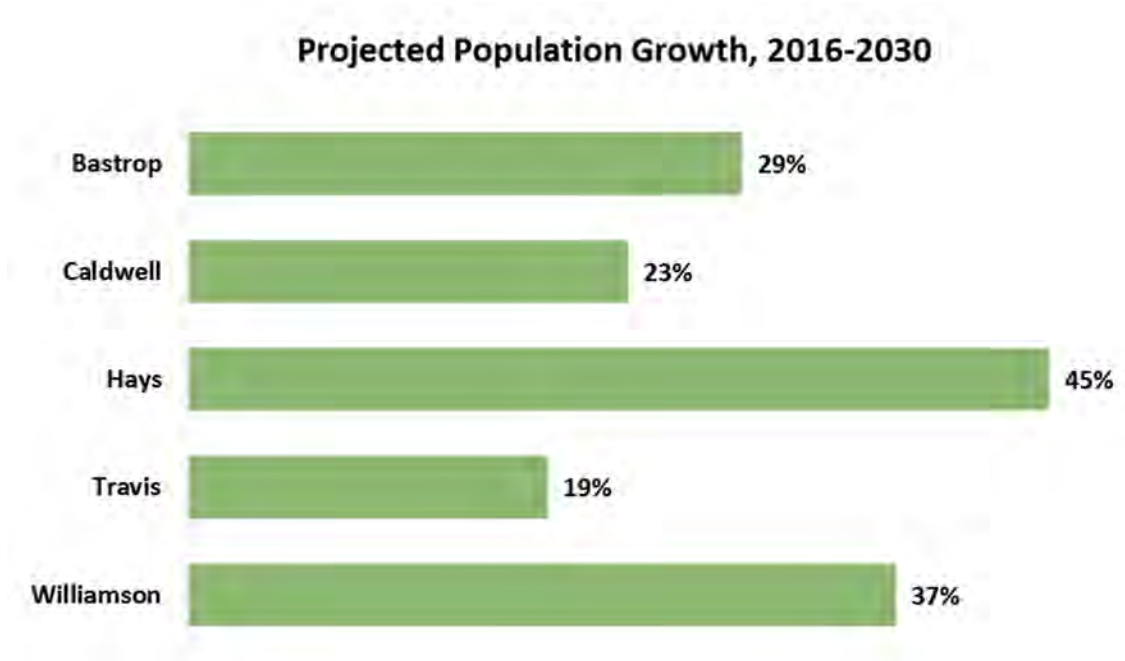
Projected Population by Age Group, County Comparisons, 2016					
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson
0 to 17	20,058	9,876	46,572	277,728	130,024
18	1,247	590	3,595	13,944	7,184
19 to 64	48,815	25,414	118,338	736,421	296,034
65 and over	12,070	5,853	19,836	101,489	55,320
Total	82,190	41,733	188,341	1,129,582	488,562

Source: Texas State Data Center

By 2030, Hays County’s population is expected to increase by 45%, adding 84,906 people and bringing the total to 273,247.³ Hays County is one of the fastest growing areas in the country. San Marcos is the fastest growing city in the United States. The high growth rate is projected to continue for decades. While some of the growth has been fueled by community characteristics, e.g. Texas State University, much of it represents an exodus from Austin of people who can no longer afford to live there. Thus, the population growth includes a disproportionate number of

people with lower levels of education and income. This creates a corresponding increase in the demand for social services.

- “The overarching issue is growth. Just trying to keep up with all the people coming in and all the demand for services. We’ve seen a huge increase in the last five years, about 68% increase in demand for services [at Hays County Women’s Center].”
- “That population, if you look at the in migration and who that population is, they are older than our average age. They have an average age of 36 to 40, they’re less educated than our population, and 30% of them are at the poverty rate.”



School Districts and their Students

There are three school districts in Hays County. The two largest are San Marcos Consolidated Independent School District (CISD) and Hays CISD. The San Marcos CISD serves San Marcos and areas in Hays, Caldwell, and Guadalupe Counties. San Marcos CISD has an enrollment of 7,501 students: 72% are considered Economically Disadvantaged, and 9% are English Language Learners. Hays CISD covers Kyle, Buda, Niederwald, and Uhland. Hays CISD serves 17,205 students: 51% are Economically Disadvantaged, and 16% are English Language Learners. Much smaller is the Wimberley ISD with 2,064 students: 28% are Economically Disadvantaged, and 7% are English Language Learners.⁴

Linguistically and Geographically Isolated Hispanic Communities

There is a large Hispanic population in Hays County, and a significant proportion of it speaks only Spanish. In addition, there is a community located outside the San Marcos city limits (Redwood) that is particularly isolated and without resources.

There is a neighborhood, I don’t even think it’s a neighborhood, I don’t really know what it is. It’s out here on Wonder World... Of all of those kids, they are not in the City of San Marcos. It’s almost like a... It’s like a Colonia. The undocumented Hispanics live out there.

It's a trailer home. It's like you've gone into somewhere else. It might be in Guadalupe County. It's in this no man's land. It's not a city. Those kids go to San Marcos Consolidated Independent School District. What I have been told is that that neighborhood and those kids are primarily the reason why 70% of the School District population qualifies for Free and Reduced Lunch.



Lack of Community Cohesion

Hays County consists of several small cities. Each has had its own approach to community support and engagement. This creates a disjointed social services infrastructure. There is little coordination and communication between service providers. And residents are unsure of available resources and where they are located.

- "Overall in Hays County, the social infrastructure was really in San Marcos... Kyle, Buda, Wimberley, Dripping Springs were all little bitty towns, and each town has its own personality and

own way that it's evolving. Well, Kyle is getting a lot of the lower-income folks... The city of Kyle is really struggling to keep up with any kind of social infrastructure that they need. For instance, we've always served Kyle, but we're [Hays County Women's Center] serving more and more people from Kyle than we ever have."

- "It's just finding ways for people to connect and reshuffling the social infrastructure... What we've always been able to do over the years, and of course, with limited resources, so we didn't have too much choice about this, was that people found us, and they came to us. Well now, with people not being as connected, then they don't find us as easily. So, the traditional ways of doing things, I think you've got to question every one of them."
- "...I think that technology, the connections that I'm talking about, I think that's where a lot of people get their connections, and somehow those need to be about the community that they live in. Somehow [they need] to make real connections to the community that they live in. So, that would be my kind of Central Texas, global wish."

COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS IN HAYS COUNTY

This section presents findings from the interviews, focus group, and review of existing quantitative data. Nybeck Analytics is not endorsing the ideas or the needs described, nor have we checked for accuracy of people's statements. During each interview and the focus group, we asked each participant to explain what he or she thought were the most significant community health needs facing Hays County and the people served by the participant's organization, barriers to meeting those needs, and potential solutions. Rather than describing "community context" or "social or environmental factors," when asked to name the most significant "community health needs," participants often replied with: "poverty," "transportation," "housing," and also needs more traditionally considered healthcare-related issues. Nybeck Analytics has followed their lead and written the report in the spirit of their responses. The needs are listed in priority, according to participants' and other key stakeholders' responses to the online survey and a qualitative assessment of the interviews and focus group.

Resources and Services Supporting Healthy Lifestyles

The Issues

Assessment participants noted a lack of education and economic inequalities lead to poor lifestyle decisions such as unhealthy diets and a lack of exercise. Participants said that **diabetes** is a significant health problem in the area. Several factors can contribute to the development of diabetes or to poor outcomes for diabetic patients. Contributing factors are lack of access to healthy food and lack of knowledge about healthy eating.

- "As far as the school district goes, Hays Consolidated, I think diabetes is one [priority]. I think the lack of understanding of nutrition. You eat what you can afford, and transportation to get to HEB, and once you get there, you can't afford the vegetables, but you certainly can afford fast food, and in Kyle and Buda, fast food is the name of the game. It's cheap, easy."
- "When we're talking about diabetes, I do a lot of education in the community, and I'll set out a piece of chicken, a piece of cake, and piece of bread and say, 'Which would have the least amount of carbs?' Nine out of ten times, they'll grab the cake. Then, also, the misconception that, 'If I'm not on insulin, I'm not a diabetic. Even though I may have a blood sugar of 435, I'm not a diabetic

because I don't take insulin.' So, they are afraid of insulin versus realizing that the sugar's the culprit."

- "Motivation is a huge thing, to try and figure out how we can motivate people to make a change, because I hear a lot of times, 'Well, my dad had diabetes. He had to have his foot amputated, and then his leg. That will happen to me. So, it's a defeatist attitude, and we try and educate that no, meds are different now. Treatment is different now. You don't have to go down that path."

Diabetes Incidence Rate for People Aged 20 and Older, County Comparisons, 2012

Bastrop	7.8
Caldwell	8.2
Hays	7.2
Travis	6.1
Williamson	7.6
Texas	9.8
U.S.	6.8

Source: RWJF County Health Rankings, Rate is per 1000, age-adjusted.

The diabetes incidence rate in Hays County is 7.2, lower than Texas (9.8) but higher than the U.S. (6.8).

Limited Access to Healthy Foods, County Comparisons

	Number of WIC-Authorized Stores per 100,000, 2011	Percentage of Low-Income Population Not Close to Grocery Store, 2010
Bastrop	5.3	18%
Caldwell	5.2	8%
Hays	5.5	7%
Travis	6.0	8%
Williamson	4.5	7%
Texas	9.1	10%
U.S.	15.6	6%

Source: RWJF County Health Rankings

There is a relatively low number of WIC-authorized stores per 100,000 people, and 7% of low-income residents do not live close to a grocery store.⁵

Estimated Number and Percentage of Adults Aged 20 and Over Reporting No Leisure-Time Physical Activity, County Comparisons, 2011

	With Access	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	17,657	60,885	29%
Caldwell	7,817	31,267	25%
Hays	29,017	138,174	21%
Travis	134,066	837,910	16%
Williamson	63,244	351,354	18%
Texas	-	-	23%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF Health Rankings, population estimates (19 and older) from Texas State Data Center (2016)

Many residents in Hays County (n=29,017) reported no leisure-time physical activity.

Suggested Solutions

Community-Based Health Education

Assessment participants stressed the need for strategies that promote healthy behaviors. And these interventions should be started early for maximal impact.

- “I think you've got to start early. You've got to start when they're in elementary school, and have those conversations when you go to the cafeteria. ‘This is what you're going to get. This is why. I just think it’s a culture you have to start young.”
- “Start young. Building those patterns early. A lot of kids see success early, letting them support each other young, early, early... Involving the whole family in those programs.”

Community programs exist and have had some success. For example, the Hays County Food Bank offers family cooking classes, which occasionally include food distribution. However, this program is limited in scope and may need to be expanded.

The way that we get them [to Hays County Food Bank], is that we do a food distribution. So, they come. We make a meal. We all eat together, talk about the food, and talk about nutrition. We do a healthy food distribution, because at our distributions, we pick up food from HEB, what they don’t sell, or what's going out of date, all throughout Hays County. A lot of what we get—the bulk of what we get is bread and sweets... So, we’ve been making a push the past four years or so to make the bulk of what we give out more fresh fruits and vegetables, and we have gotten a lot more of that coming in, and doing education where we pass out kale, because we have a lot of community gardens that are donating to us now.

In addition, new school and community health education programs could be developed. An Assessment participant recommended a community health center that would offer culturally and linguistically appropriate education. The Hays County Food Bank, Texas State Nutrition faculty/students, community gardens, the San Marcos Activity Center, and other local agencies would be excellent partners in a healthy living initiative.

...Getting out into the communities, having a community health facility. Not just a hospital or a doctor’s office that you have to come to in this whole complex where they don’t know

where they're going and don't know building one or building four. It's not clear.... It's the doctors themselves, or their offices or whomever it is that do not make it easy. There isn't a clinic, a neighborhood clinic maybe that's what I'm talking about. *'You're thinking sort of a community center, neighborhood clinic.'* Yes, where people can go in those neighborhoods where there is someone who speaks their languages.

Education and Services to Prevent or Manage Diabetes

A participant believed many people in Hays County who speak Spanish would benefit from learning more about chronic disease management. She also emphasized the need for marketing such programs.

Right now we are getting ready to implement diabetes education classes, but because it is such a need with the Spanish population, we're doing the classes in Spanish... We need to advertise that a little bit better, but we're hoping to meet the Spanish population's need. What we're finding here is that's the highest population of patients that we see that really needs that extra education in managing their diabetes. It's just getting out what we're doing here at the clinic to the different organizations here in Hays County, that they are aware of what we're doing over here, what we're trying to accomplish over here, that the unfunded population and the low income residents of Hays County do have another option besides the Emergency Room.

Interviewees explained how diabetic patients may benefit from patient navigators who could help with purchasing the correct and lowest-cost medications.

- "Sometimes the docs prescribe the most expensive, latest diabetic medicine on the market, and our clients can't afford it. They'd be much better off if they bought the syringes and pulled their own insulin. It's a lot cheaper than the pins that just pop and go."
- "They don't know to ask the right questions for a price comparison. A lot of people don't know they'd pay different amounts at pharmacies."

Another Assessment participant suggested distributing grants to help low-income residents afford medication to control their diabetes. "I wish we could get a grant for insulin and syringes. Medicare and Medicaid will pay for amputations all day long, but they won't give the people insulin and syringes to enable them to keep the blood sugars down so we're not destroying the bodies, and that is what we see here. It's \$1,000. Our clients can't afford that. A thousand dollars a month." Plus, some clinics see "clients who are on two or three different diabetes medicines."

Resources and Services to Combat Poverty

The Issues

Several Assessment participants prioritized poverty as an issue in Hays County. The percentage of adults living under the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is 17%, and the percentage of children living under the FPL is 15%.

Estimated Number and Percentage of People Living under the Federal Poverty Level, County Comparisons, 2010-2014

	Below FPL	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	13,594	82,190	17%
Caldwell	7,787	41,733	19%
Hays	32,112	188,341	17%
Travis	196,773	1,129,582	17%
Williamson	34,248	488,562	7%
Texas	-	-	18%
U.S.	-	-	15%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

Estimated Number and Percentage of Children Living under the Federal Poverty Level, County Comparisons, 2010-2014

	Below FPL	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	5,416	20,058	27%
Caldwell	2,568	9,876	26%
Hays	6,986	46,572	15%
Travis	58,323	277,728	21%
Williamson	13,002	130,024	10%
Texas	-	-	25%
U.S.	-	-	22%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

“...At least 75% of kids in San Marcos CISD are on Free and Reduced Lunch. That’s very concerning. To think that the only meal that kids get is at school. Are they getting the food that they need at home?” In addition to the day-to-day strains of poverty, the residents of Hays County, particularly those with lower incomes, have had to endure environmental disasters. In 2015 two one-hundred year floods occurred, devastating many families economically.

Suggested Solutions

Partnerships to Reduce Poverty and Homelessness

Participants emphasized that a lack of socio-economic resources is the root cause of most community health concerns. They suggested more local partnerships (with churches and community agencies) to address poverty and housing instability. They noted that some of these initiatives are already underway, but simply need more support and collaboration.

- “Well, one thing I think with the education, I’m speaking with a group in New Braunfels, that Renew Church has started a program called STEPS, where they’re helping people learn how to get out of poverty, to break the familial cycle, and I think that’s extremely important because a lot of our issues are stemmed to poverty... I think they’ve graduated their second cohort, and these

people are getting jobs, and they're teaching them life skills, too but it's a very structured program.....What I like is, with the churches--Faith-based. You're in the community and most of the time your community is right there. If we could get more churches to empower them to try and take on these types of programs. I was very impressed with that program there and want to see about replicating it where I worship..."

- "The goal was to help in efforts so that people could get better jobs and have health insurance benefits... This is so that the indigent population goes down. What's another way to make sure that happens? Education, making sure that the labor force here has the training, which is one of the initiatives that we have, workforce training. We make sure they have the training they need so they can get a better job, so they don't have to work as a custodian, they can get a job in manufacturing or welding or in whatever."
- "And my child's not going to college, or they're not going anywhere because they're going to help me support my family. So it's that culture, you have to stay home with us. You have to help us and there's financial aid out there. We have to struggle to get kids to do their financial aid applications, and the money's there. So ACC is there."

Community Center for Redwood

Given the degree of poverty and isolation, a community center for the residents of Redwood was suggested. Redwood is technically in Guadalupe County. However, it is located within the San Marcos area, and residents likely utilize many Hays County health services.

Yeah, low-socioeconomic population out there, and so they work together with I think, San Marcos and Hays County to try to get them like a community center and try to help them in order to let them know about resources. I don't even know if any of the population out there is undocumented or what, but that's just an area where it's people who have health needs, and it's just never ending, just trying to help people and **get them connected to the resources.**

Mental and Behavioral Healthcare

The Issues

Mental health was raised repeatedly as a key health concern. The rates of depression and anxiety appear to be increasing and developing at earlier ages. In addition, with the increase in dementia and Alzheimer's, access to mental and behavioral healthcare is a significant problem among the elderly population. Assessment participants raised concerns about Hays County residents with very serious mental health problems, e.g. bipolar, that require more extensive treatment and considerable case management. They noted that the County, the hospital emergency rooms, the police department, and school counselors are often responding to crises. There are very few mental and behavioral healthcare resources aimed at serving the mental health needs of the community, especially children, before the emergencies develop.

Need for Psychiatric Care

- “The Kyle chief was telling me that they actually saw 150 or 200% jump in a year in the number of psychiatric cases they had to go and see to help evaluate as a police department.”
- “I can tell you from an emergency services perspective, one of our greatest needs in this area is psychiatric services.”
- “We see a lot of psychiatric patients in the hospital in the ED, who have unmet needs and who are in a crisis situation. So, to the tune of about almost one and a half FTEs every pay period just in patient care centers that take care of these psychiatric patients because of their behavior, because they’re high suicide risk, or they have some other psychiatric issue that’s going on that requires them to have a specific patient care companion.”
- “I mean, we take care of patients as inpatients for days in the emergency department. We literally just had a patient who left after being here for six days in the ED waiting for psychiatric services to come available somewhere for him.”
- “Our geriatric population, our psychiatric services for geriatrics, there are none around here. The Oceans Behavioral Health Hospital, that opened in San Marcos recently... They are full all the time. So, that really has become a non-resource again. So, as soon as they filled up, they’re full all the time. As soon as we have a resource available, it becomes completely absorbed, and they have no capacity anymore.”

Need for Providers and Early Intervention Services

The greatest thing that we (Hays CISD) see that’s growing is the need for behavioral health and counseling services... We have a very small number of providers in the area... It’s beyond what we can handle just here in the schools. If we do try to handle it just in the schools or try to beef up what we’re doing, then there’s an expectation from the parent’s side that we continue to do that. We don’t always have the funds to continue to do that... We have academic counselors. Some are trained better than others to deal with suicide or depression... That’s really challenging for these counselors, and dollars are always a big deal within a school... We have sometimes suicide scares at school or crises at school. Handling those crises is very time consuming. That counselor has to drop everything she’s doing to handle that kid for the safety of that child... We just have too many kids to serve... When they have those immediate crises, it can take anywhere from 45 minutes to an hour and a half. We have to stay with that child until they are safe. That doesn’t even handle those outcries at the middle-school level. We have a lot of cutting behaviors that we’re seeing. It’s not suicidal, but it’s a cry for help...

We have a need at both ends of the spectrum but with very low socioeconomic status children. We have trouble being able to place them, we have trouble being able to find the counseling that can continue to support that child. In instances of the immediate need, that’s one thing, but the **on-going counseling** is even harder. We can get maybe three counseling sessions in, that just gets that child through that immediate crisis.....We see a lot of this at the middle school and even at the elementary level... The depression and anxiety, we’re seeing more and more of that at a younger level, so the ability to **intervene early** is important.

Potential Solutions

Early Intervention Services

A participant recommended strengthening community-based services and offering more preventive care and other relatively low levels of care to people with mental and behavioral health issues. Another suggested the expansion of mental and behavioral healthcare in schools. A participant representing public schools said, “Schools would love to have a Community in Schools, but they can’t afford the ten thousand dollars that they have to pay to get the social workers.” Another called for more multilingual counselors in the schools.

Strengthen and Expand Integrated Behavioral Health Care

Participants noted that integrated care is needed, and that it works. It was considered particularly important for early childhood. Behavioral health care could be integrated into primary care, obstetrics/gynecology, and pediatrics.

- “The integrative behavioral health program works.”
- “When you look at postpartum depression or women who have depression, when they have depression, the age range in which they are going to experience depression is during their child bearing ages. So, what does that mean? If a woman becomes depressed during childbearing ages, that means they are attached to children. So, if you address the depression for the mother, that may impact several children. So, being able to identify it early, **address it early, de-stigmatizing it and getting those individuals help early, you impact the whole family**. But, at the same time, if you address behavioral health needs early in a child’s life, then you actually impact that one individual child’s development, their being able to learn, their self-confidence, their being able to be successful adults very, very early in their lives. You know, we see kids as early as three years old.”

Some participants discussed existing integrated behavioral health programs for children. However, it is unclear how widespread these programs are. Behavioral health also needs to be more adequately covered in schools, particularly elementary and middle school, before emotional and behavioral crises emerge.

People around the country are applying integrated healthcare to new client populations and agency settings. For example, in addition to placing mental/behavioral health experts in primary care settings, agencies are placing primary care providers into behavioral health settings to serve those with serious mental illnesses or substance abuse concerns. Integrated healthcare programs are also being offered to high-risk populations such as pregnant women and abused or neglected children in State custody.⁶ Integrated care programs are also expanding to include additional **holistic** health practices. Peer support workers are being added to integrated healthcare programs to promote consumer empowerment.⁷ Some programs are devoting more attention to healthy behaviors such as **nutrition, exercise**, and stress management.⁸ Perhaps the most compelling direction is in regard to **prevention**. While in its infancy, integrated care programs for **early childhood** are being created. Trauma in childhood (abuse/neglect, maternal depression, domestic violence) is a significant predictor of physical and mental health problems in adulthood.⁹ These stressors have been associated with the risk of cardiovascular disease,

cancer, depression, substance abuse, suicide, and other health concerns. Some of the relationships have been described as “enormous.”

Intensive Outpatient Treatment for Serious Mental Health or Substance Abuse Concerns

Several participants suggested that there should be a hybrid inpatient/outpatient service for patients leaving hospitalization for severe mental illness or substance abuse. This could assist with long-term recovery and reduce readmission to the hospital or reentry to the ER.

- “One of the things that I’ll have to say, and I’ve thought a lot about this, is that if a patient who went in with a serious mental illness had access to intensive outpatient for at least a thirty-day period of time to assure that the patient’s condition is stabilized, then transition to inpatient day hospital, day hospital, intensive outpatient, then purely outpatient. I can tell you, that’s not the way it’s happening right now. They go from inpatient to outpatient without having an opportunity to stabilize. When I was doing my training, and I did training in the 1980s, they stayed several weeks. That would never happen these days.”
- “You know, we need a quasi-inpatient where they go every day for eight hours a day, but are allowed to go home during that time. It’s actually an intensive outpatient group to manage these problems. There was one here years ago, but I think the population at the time didn’t support continuing those services, so it was discontinued. Over the past couple of years, it’s just gone up and up where I think there is a need for it again.”

Primary Healthcare

The Issues

Number of Providers and Management of Chronic Diseases

Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, County Comparisons, 2012	
Bastrop	28.1
Caldwell	28.4
Hays	46.7
Travis	81.2
Williamson	63.8
Texas	58.5
U.S.	74.5
Source: RWJF Health Rankings	

Hays County is designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area for primary care providers. There are approximately 47 primary care physicians per 100,000 people.

Primary care physicians’ days are increasingly filled with appointments centered on the management of chronic diseases. The work of primary care over the last 20 to 30 years has shifted considerably, and now 75% of typical primary care visits are for multiple chronic illnesses.¹⁰ The **provider shortage** creates problems for residents of all ages and conditions, but is a particular concern for patients who are **uninsured or under-insured**.

- “I am most concerned about persons without healthcare. I think we have a large percentage of people without healthcare. That ties into income, and so I feel that there are a lot of folks... I get a lot of calls: ‘I don’t have the funds.’ I direct them to the indigent program... The guidelines for

‘indigent’ are so stringent that people seem to be falling through the cracks. That concerns me. How are they getting their healthcare? You see people going to the ER because they don’t have the means to go to their physician’s office or our clinic.”

- “We have had an increase in the number of clinics in the area, but it’s still not enough. Most of the physicians or many of the physicians, especially as you get more towards San Marcos, at the beginning of the year, they accept Medicaid and then sometimes we have challenges where they won’t accept any more Medicaid patients.”

Estimated Number and Percentage of Uninsured Adults, Aged 18 to 64, County Comparisons, 2013

	Uninsured	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	15,269	50,062	31%
Caldwell	8,035	26,004	31%
Hays	31,215	121,933	26%
Travis	191,343	750,365	26%
Williamson	60,644	303,218	20%
Texas	-	-	31%
U.S.	-	-	21%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

In Hays, 26% of adults are uninsured.

Estimated Number and Percentage of Uninsured Children, Aged 0 to 18, County Comparisons, 2013

	Uninsured	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	3,515	21,305	17%
Caldwell	1,287	10,466	12%
Hays	5,970	50,167	12%
Travis	33,834	291,672	12%
Williamson	13,446	137,208	10%
Texas	-	-	13%
U.S.	-	-	8%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

Twelve percent of children are uninsured. This percentage is similar to Texas (13%) and higher than the U.S. percentage (8%).

Estimated Number and Percentage of Adults Who Could Not See a Physician Due to Cost, County Comparisons, 2006-2012

In Hays County, 15% of adults reported a cost barrier to receiving healthcare.

	Could Not See Physician	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	14,290	62,132	23%
Caldwell	8,283	31,857	26%
Hays	21,265	141,769	15%
Travis	127,778	851,854	15%
Williamson	35,854	358,538	10%
Texas	-	-	19%
U.S.	-	-	14%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates from Texas State Data Center (2016)

Suggested Solutions

Expand Primary Healthcare into Schools



Because it is difficult for many families to access primary care services, several participants suggested that primary care be integrated into the public schools.

- “We have a clinic in our school district.... It’s called School-Based Help Clinic. Recently in June, CommuniCare took over the operations of our clinic. What’s really hard for schools is we think in terms of teachers, so although we want to keep the kids in school for every dollar we spend, we’re taking dollars away from the teachers that we need to educate the kids.”
- “We recognized 14 years ago that we had a need in our district, that there aren’t enough services, and created a clinic in one of our more underserved areas through some grant funding. That has expanded.... It’s been really successful. It’s just hard for us to continue to maintain in the managed care world, so we could only accept Medicaid and Chip. We weren’t able to accept private insurance. When it comes to immunizations and being able to get in for doctor’s visits

and actually keeping the kid in school, we're having to turn them away, saying, "You can't come." It's called the WELL Clinic. It stands for Wellness Encouraged Through Lifelong Learning, and it's known as the WELL Clinic."

More Robust Transportation System

The Issues

Transportation is a significant problem. Many residents do not have cars, and public transportation options are extremely limited. While transportation problems are common for low-income residents in all communities, the problem is more severe in Hays County. Participants reported a direct link between transportation problems, inability to get to healthcare facilities, and an overutilization of emergency services.

- "San Marcos, Kyle, and Buda have a real transportation problem. San Marcos is in a better place than Kyle and Buda in Hays County. In Wimberley and Hays County, there's a small group trying to start some transportation resources. **It's probably the number one need** because people can't get to their doctor's appointments. When you think about care transitions coming out of the hospital, trying to get them back and forth to those doctor's visits are a real problem. It leads to readmissions because they don't make their appointments... Transportation is probably the biggest."
- "Transportation's one of the big reasons we have issues getting people out of the hospital discharge-wise, the transportation. And, it's also like **one of the bigger issues of why we see people come back into the ED**, because they've not been able to physically get where they need to go to get the right care. So, they end up coming back to the ED by ambulance or now in a crisis situation or an escalating health problem that could have been dealt with on an outpatient basis."
- "We'll manage them in the ED and then end up sending them home as opposed to admitting them. It's because they haven't had the opportunity to get where they need to go. They couldn't get to their primary care physician. They couldn't keep that appointment. They couldn't get themselves to the pharmacy or **couldn't afford the meds from the pharmacy** so they just don't take them. Or, they self-prioritize which meds they're going to take and which ones they won't. Then, they end up having all these issues. So, transportation is a big problem. We've taken meds to people. We've gone and brought a couple of gallons of gas and put in their gas tank."

One participant explained how certain organizations have had to discontinue services in some areas and worried about the effect on disabled people and older adults.

Kyle, the City Council just voted to stop it. We were like, 'Holy cow, what's going to happen there?' Kyle City Council just voted to stop what's called Demand Response Transportation... They already had bad transportation. What happened as a result of the 2010 census, all the way through San Marcos along the I-35 corridor up through Williamson County... Hays County and Williamson County were not considered urbanized areas. CARTS, which is the rural transportation provider, was [thus] able to provide those rides. Then the 2010 census changed that boundary, so cities like Kyle, Buda and San Marcos [no longer considered rural] have to figure out how to provide transportation resources to seniors and people with disabilities. This used to be paid out of a different fund. It used to be paid out of the rural funds..... and it had a huge impact all along the I-35 corridor. So the City of San Marcos now contracts with CARTS, but the cities had to come up with funding to provide transportation.

Kyle has now chosen not do to that anymore, so the seniors who live in Kyle may not be able to get the rides... to go back and forth to public sites. When the rural boundaries changed and the cities all of a sudden, even though they suspected it was coming, everybody doesn't react until it surprises, right? Many of the seniors lost transportation back and forth to the senior centers.

Suggested Solutions

Participants stressed the need to remedy the transportation problems in Hays County. Some service is needed to help residents get to their appointments, return home from the hospital, and pick up their medications. Some participants suggested enhancing bus services. Others recommended a voucher program. One suggested a delivery service for medications.

Coordination and Co-location of Social Services

Assessment participants suggested the coordination and co-location of social services to help residents understand where services are and to get them to those services. One solution being developed is The Village. This is a community-wide collaborative effort to co-locate (and coordinate) a number of social service agencies. The land has been purchased, and planning is underway. However, the project needs additional funding to come to fruition.

I think all the service organizations here are pretty well-connected. So referrals tend to be made, but right now we have this village function that we're trying to do. The food bank will be there. Community Action, WIC. We're trying to get all these in rotation to make that ease of referral and coordination of appointments, that people have this one stop shop, but we're still two and a half million dollars short but—And so we've already broken ground, we own the land... We've already made sure that we're going to have a stop, CARTS on the Metro. Community Action has some transportation programs, but as far as the Village, it's pretty centrally located where I think if a low-income person had to drive, this is one of our issues, they have to go to WIC, they have to go to Community Action. They can come to one location. It's a lot easier for them to do that, one trip...

Affordable Housing

There is a lack of affordable housing in the area. Compared to Texas and the U.S., there is a relatively high percentage of substandard housing (41%) in Hays County. There is also a high-cost housing burden, meaning that 40% of households spend more than 30% of their household income on housing costs.¹¹

Percentage of Substandard Housing Units, County Comparisons, 2010-2014	
Bastrop	31%
Caldwell	34%
Hays	41%
Travis	39%
Williamson	30%
Texas	34%
U.S.	36%
Source: RWJF County Health Rankings, "Substandard" is a unit with at least 1 of 5 specified deficiencies.	

Households with Housing Costs Using More than 30% of Household Income, County Comparisons, 2010-2014	
Bastrop	29%
Caldwell	30%
Hays	40%
Travis	38%
Williamson	30%
Texas	32%
U.S.	36%
Source: RWJF County Health Rankings	

In San Marcos, the university caters to students who need apartments or rooms for rent. The other cities have a limited inventory of affordable housing as well.¹²

- “One of the big issues that we're facing is that when we bring people in to the shelter because they're victims of domestic violence, [Hays County Women’s Center] can help them identify what all their resources are, options, whatever, but then there’s really no place for them to go. So, there are jobs. That's diminished, but there are not places that they can afford to live... So, the intersection of **poverty and abuse issues** is really at a more critical stage than it’s ever been.”
- “In my opinion, **transportation, housing, and childcare** have always been the barriers to people being able to actually make positive changes. Now, I would put **housing** way, way at the front of the list.”
- “Everything is really catered to the student population [in San Marcos]. So, when you’ve got four students coming together, they can pay \$700 a month each, but when you’ve got a family, a mom with kids, of course she can't pay \$2,800 a month. It’s not even set up for that kind of a family.”
- “...Then you overlay some of these other things that have happened, like the flood. So, there were 100 units of low-income housing that were destroyed by the flood.

Several participants explicitly linked housing to health. If residents don’t have housing, they can’t focus on other issues, such as attending doctor’s visits or healthy eating.

We have no affordable housing for low-income people. That affects their mental health. It’s just a ripple down. It’s like Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs. If you don’t have shelter and food, you can't even begin to think about the diabetes, because, ‘I'm just worried about where I'm going to sleep tonight,’ and we have no money in this town for homelessness prevention at all. With the flood, it’s really tapped the churches out, and it’s tapped all of our growth organizations out. There are not any resources. I can't tell you how many times people scream at my poor receptionist because we don’t have any places to send to.

Resources and Treatment for Substance Abuse

Several participants felt there was an extreme need for substance abuse services and treatment. Assessment participants raised concerns about residents with substance abuse problems that require extensive treatment and considerable case management. Drug overdoses of illegal and

prescription medication are common. Participants expressed concern over the lack of substance abuse treatment services in Hays County.

- “A huge need for substance abuse services. It’s not unique to Hays County. Around the state and around the country, there’s a tremendous need for those two services. For patients who have kind of a very acute, very serious, in and out of the hospital type of condition, we really try to work with the hospital systems, the residential treatment facilities, to be able to help patients who need extensive case management services to be able to manage their condition.”
- “We don’t have a lot of drug counseling or things of that nature that are available to us as resources. So, we end up sourcing a lot of this stuff out of two different counties.”

Patient Navigation and Education about Available Resources

The Issues

Many health problems are exacerbated by the challenges of finding providers, navigating the health care system, and managing medication.

Suggested Solutions

Care management or patient navigators, embedded into inpatient and outpatient care could help patients with these issues. Care management is already part of most integrated care programs. Thus expansion of integrated care could provide both behavioral health services and care management.

- “I’d like to stress, I really think that the future of health education, and that’s where I have my background in, I see that we get more bang for our buck, even though it’s costly with the patient, one-on-one patient navigators, because when you’ve got somebody to help guide you, you’re much more likely to follow that than if you are in a group. If we had a diabetes class, you go to a class and hear about it. But if you’re working one-on-one, they’re going to be much more likely to want your approval. You know what I’m saying? And the hand holding is just huge.”
- “It keeps them better able to manage their healthcare needs. A lot of our patients have really chronic healthcare needs and just are not good at managing it. [Patient navigators] are the ones that will just go in and sit down with them, explain everything. We have a social worker here at the clinic who helps them apply for, fill out applications to apply for meds that they may need to manage their chronic diabetes or high blood pressure. They need a lot of assistance, a lot of assistance.”

Reproductive Health Services and Teen Pregnancy Prevention

According to a school counselor, there is a relatively high rate of teen pregnancy in Hays County. The prevalence rate of STDs is relatively high compared to Texas.¹³ She stressed the continued need for high-quality education in schools about sexual health and responsibility.

One of the things that I'm deeply involved in is preventive education, because the number of pregnant and parenting students is relatively high in our district... It's a pretty high number, although it has dropped a little, consistent with the national trends of fewer pregnant and parenting teens. What's happening is, **the teens that we're serving tend to be much higher**

need in a lot of other reasons. More of them are McKinney-Vento or under the **Homeless Act** or have other big risk factors. There's a lot of **mental health needs**.

So, I work a lot on the **preventive**. In fact, St. David's Foundation actually gave us a small grant a couple of years ago for an initiative that we have called Girl Talk Boy Talk. That's for middle school students and their parents. We really believe that the conversation needs to start early in middle school about sexual health and responsibility, both culturally and just because it's hard to do. Their behavior is more sophisticated, or advanced, than their knowledge, so we see that higher incidence of pregnancy and STDs. They're sexually active early. When we did the YRBSS (Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System), about half of our kids indicated that they had been sexually active before they were 14.

Dental Care

The Issues

There is a lack of affordable dental care in Hays County. People do not get preventive care and often wait until a serious dental issue occurs before seeking care.¹⁴ Thirty-six percent of adults said they had no dental exam in the past year (see table below).

- “We have had patients here that come in [to the Live Oak Health Partners Community Clinic], they wait until the last minute, they're in pain and need dental. What we do, we call around to different places. There's one dental place here in San Marcos that will work with our patients and work on a payment plan.... I believe it's Crescent Dental.”
- “Medicaid doesn't pay for any dental. The Area Agency on Aging of the Capital Area has a long waiting list for people who need dental. Usually, by the time they contact us, it's not just a filling, it's teeth needing to be pulled. Major stuff... The lack of dental care is a huge issue for our seniors. It's the number one way they get an infection in their heart. They can't eat. They need soft foods. They don't have access to soft foods. It really is a big issue. People even on Medicaid can't afford [dental services]. They definitely can't afford any kind of even preventive dental care. Medicaid won't pay for it. Even middle-income people, because dental work is so expensive. We have a vendor agreement with a couple of local dentists who will give us discounted prices... I have so little funding when it comes to dental.”

Estimated Number and Percentage of Adults with No Dental Exam in Past 12 Months, County Comparisons, 2006-2010

	No Exam	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	37,528	62,132	60%
Caldwell	11,978	31,857	38%
Hays	51,462	141,769	36%
Travis	264,075	851,854	31%
Williamson	100,032	358,538	28%
Texas	-	-	37%
U.S.	-	-	30%

Sources: Percentages from RWJF County Health Rankings, population estimates (19 and older) from Texas State Data Center (2016)

Participants also said that many residents don't have knowledge of basic dental care. And in 2015 the City of San Marcos voted to remove fluoride from the water.

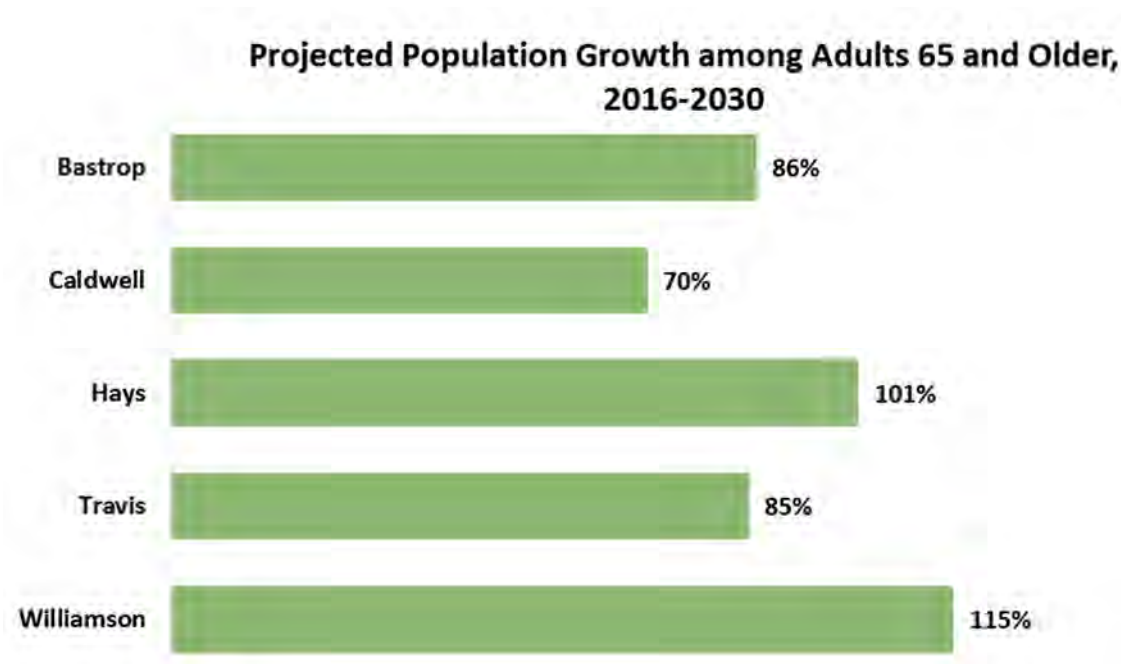
Suggested Solutions

More can be done to teach about dental care, particularly to families with children. Dental services can be made more readily available to Hays County residents. One suggestion was that dental care be integrated into primary care, particularly for children.

CommuniCare has an interesting model that they've been looking at, having a really **holistic** approach. They have talked about, at their clinics, when a child comes in for a doctor's visit, instead of having to go elsewhere for a dental visit, being able to take care of all of that in one. When you come in for a well-check, the child is able to have a dental exam done. This works better for under the age of three. This is per my understanding based on the information they provided to me. You can do a chair visit for under the age of three, and they can just sit and be evaluated. At least that would capture an issue earlier, so I like that **holistic** model, especially when we just have a hard time being able to get them there. If they don't have transportation, if we have them there, why not capture all of their health needs at once? If I was going to ask for something, that would be what I would ask for, although that's a large one to bite off.

Needs Among Older Adults

Participants emphasized the needs of older adults in Central Texas. Some of their needs mirror the issues of the overall population; others are specific to seniors. Why emphasize the needs of older adults? "The aging population is just absolutely exploding." In Hays County, in 2016, adults aged 65 and older number 19,836. By 2030, it's projected that there will be 39,895 seniors, an 101% increase.¹⁵



Culturally-Appropriate Materials in More Languages

Among older adults, there is need for publications in multiple languages, especially in Travis, Williamson and Hays Counties. In Hays in 2010, 4% of adults aged 60 and older do not speak English well.

Adults Aged 60 and Older with Limited English Speaking Ability, County Comparisons, 2010			
	Limited English	Total Pop.	%
Bastrop	705	13,064	5%
Caldwell	290	6,455	4%
Hays	839	20,455	4%
Travis	7,293	115,757	6%
Williamson	1,565	55,880	3%

Source: U.S. Census, cited in Area Agency on Aging of the Capital Area, Capital Area Council of Governments Area Plan, FY 2015-2016.

Eyeglasses for Older Adults Who Do Not Qualify for Medicaid

The Area Agency on Aging of the Capital Area “helps some people get glasses, just basic glasses when their glasses break. Again, we have very little funding. I think Medicaid does help pay for one pair of glasses every two years. Most of the time they may be okay, but it’s your middle-income people who need help with glasses.”

Appropriate Food Sources and Good Nutrition

Congress passed the Older Americans Act (OAA) in 1965 in response to concern by policymakers about a lack of community social services for older adults. The Older Americans Act is considered to be the major vehicle for social and nutrition services to seniors and their caregivers. The Act authorizes a wide array of service programs through a national network of 56 State agencies on aging, 629 area agencies on aging, and nearly 20,000 providers. Unfortunately, according to an interviewee, Texas lost approximately 17% of its OAA funds in 2013. This funding has not been replaced, and the current political environment is not conducive to increased funding. Area Agency on Aging of the Capital Area and a network of providers rely on this funding to provide many home-delivered and congregate meals, and funding for them continues to be an issue.

Affordable and Accessible Housing for Older Adults

Seniors need affordable *and accessible* housing. “People can’t age in affordable housing if it’s not accessible.” One problem is that many seniors make too much money to qualify for income-qualified housing. Yet, they also cannot afford to “pay outrageous taxes. They’re moving out of Travis County. They’re moving out to the more outlying counties, and the problem is, there are fewer support services available for them.”

There is currently a push for “Transit-Oriented Housing Developments,” which are often public-private partnerships. The Aging and Disability Resource Center has an initiative called “Housing Navigation,” which is becoming involved with the housing authorities in Central Texas.

Patient Navigation

An interviewee described a need for patient navigation among older adults:

Yeah. I'm talking specifically about geriatrics. I think there are other issues with our geriatric population around here that we see from an emergency services perspective. We see a lot of people who come in, and they haven't been able to access routine care, don't have information about their meds. We see a lot of them come back. We have a pretty high readmission rate for our respiratory and CHF-related patients. A lot of that is because of the complexity of the medications they have to take, their inability to be able to follow up and the **lack of transportation** resources in our town.

Dental Care

Medicaid doesn't pay for any dental. The Area Agency on Aging of the Capital Area has a long waiting list for people who need dental... it's not just a filling, it's teeth needing to be pulled. Major stuff... The lack of dental care is a huge issue for our seniors. It's the number one way they get an infection in their heart. They can't eat. They need soft foods. They don't have access to soft foods... People even on Medicaid can't afford [dental services]. They definitely can't afford any kind of preventive dental care....

Inpatient or other Semi-Permanent Facility for Psychiatric Patients

An Assessment participant emphasized the older adults who suffer from psychiatric issues also need a safe place to be when they have a crisis.

The problem with geriatric psych patients is that even in the nursing homes where they typically will come from, if their dementia gets bad or they're acting out or aggressive behavior and they can't handle them, there's no other resource to send them anywhere, so they end up coming to the emergency department for de-escalation and for management of crisis. But, then, we can't get them back to that nursing home because of the ongoing issues, or they simply won't take them back.

Caregiver Support

In Hays County, there is an unmet need for caregiver support and in-home respite. The lack of caregiver support can cause family caregivers to work part-time, leave the workforce, or retire early.⁴ Middle-income seniors suffer "because they don't qualify for Medicaid. Because middle-income seniors do not qualify for Medicaid, the State cannot pay for an in-home caregiver. Many of these middle-income families lack long-term care insurance, "so they really get stuck." "The low-income, hard-to-reach [people in rural areas] are in a difficult situation because there are fewer providers to provide the care. This is especially true in Caldwell, Hays, and Bastrop." There are more companies that provide in-home care and personal care assistants in Williamson and Travis.

More Trained Nurses for Assisted Living and Nursing Home Facilities

There is a growing need for trained staff who can provide consistent high-quality care. Central Texas needs more Registered Nurses, Licensed Practical Nurses, Licensed Vocational Nurses, and Certified Nursing Assistants who have training in gerontology. “As more and more [assisted living facilities and nursing homes] open up in our ten counties, primarily in Hays, Travis and Williamson, because that’s where the populous is, staffing in those facilities is becoming more and more of an issue. There are not enough people being trained. The competition is growing so much that consistency is starting to falter.”

Care Transitions

A *care transition* is the movement of a patient from one setting of care (hospital, ambulatory primary care practice, ambulatory specialty care practice, long-term care, home health, rehabilitation facility) to another. Much evidence exists that patients who undergo transitions often experience quality-of-care issues. An interviewee from a community-based organization advocated for more funding to pay for “train the trainer” courses. She noted that care transition programs run by community-based organizations work best if hospitals allow the Care Transitions coach to embed herself in the hospital to talk about care transitions, to get people to agree to be in the Care Transitions program, and [to make sure] the case managers [in the hospital] have a good understanding of it. Then the hospitals have to be somewhat agreeable in [providing information about the patient being discharged.]”

Leadership, Collaboration, and Planning that Account for Older Adults

An interviewee suggested a Commission on Seniors in every town, city, and county so that the voices and perspectives of seniors can be included in discussions on planning. In addition to creating the commissions or task forces, city and county planners need to take advantage of them.

The Sociology Department at Texas State University recently implemented a new online Master’s Program in Aging and Dementia. The program aims to train students as researchers or practitioners in the field. The University is also working with an external funder to create a state of the art facility for the elderly that would be used to launch and study progressive approaches to elder care, particularly for residents with Dementia. Thus, the University would be a strong partner in a Commission for Seniors.

Alternatives to Nursing Homes

According to an interviewee, the conversion of Medicaid to managed care organizations is changing the way the Medicaid population’s needs are being met. The change is affecting seniors who live in nursing homes. “Assisted living for seniors is a much more affordable way to care for folks than 24-hour skilled nursing care... Medicaid in Texas only pays for an extremely limited amount of care in assisted livings. So, it’s forcing our Medicaid population to live in skilled nursing facilities, when they may not need to... That’s a very high cost of care... It always seemed fairly tragic that there’s a group of seniors with Alzheimer’s who could really benefit from being in an

assisted living facility, and they can't participate in that." She advocated for giving our seniors more options and choices: their own homes, assisted living facilities, and nursing homes.

PRIORITIZING UNMET NEEDS

The Rankings

Key informants identified many unmet needs and potential solutions. A central goal of the Needs Assessment is to assist with the prioritization of problems and solutions. Thus, we created an online survey that asked respondents to assess several community health needs on a number of criteria. These criteria were: 1) Relatively large number of people affected, 2) Availability of cost-effective solutions, 3) A root cause of several other issues, 4) Existence of large disparities among groups, and 5) Existence of leadership and momentum to solve unmet need. (See **Appendices** for methodology.)

Respondents' priority scores were very high and extremely similar for all of the community needs. Thus, it is difficult to use these data to identify areas for emphasis. The highest scores were for resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles, reducing poverty, increasing access to primary healthcare, increasing access to reproductive health services and teen pregnancy prevention, and increasing access to mental and behavioral healthcare. The lowest scores were for increasing access to dental services among adults and to specialty care. The survey also asked respondents to select the most important community health need to address in the next one to three years. The top responses were resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles and mental and behavioral healthcare. No respondents selected dental care among adults, affordable housing or reproductive health/teen pregnancy prevention as the most important priority. In summary, the quantitative data suggests that respondents see support for healthy lifestyles and mental and behavioral healthcare as particularly important. Dental care was consistently ranked a lower priority. Based on the online survey findings and a qualitative assessment of the interviews and focus group, Nybeck Analytics offers the needs in prioritized order below.

Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles. According to participants, a lack of education and economic inequalities lead to poor lifestyle decisions such as unhealthy diets and a lack of exercise. **Diabetes** is a significant health problem, partly due to lack of access to healthy foods and lack of knowledge about healthy eating. Assessment participants stressed the need for community-based strategies and interventions at early ages that promote healthy behaviors. They also suggested education and services to manage diabetes and other chronic diseases.

Resources and services to combat poverty. Participants emphasized that a lack of socio-economic resources is the root cause of most community health concerns. They suggested more local partnerships to address poverty.

Mental and behavioral healthcare. There are very few mental and behavioral healthcare resources aimed at serving the mental health needs of the community, especially children, before emergencies develop. Assessment participants raised concerns about residents with very serious mental health problems who often require extensive treatment and considerable case management. The County, the hospital emergency rooms, the police department, and school counselors often have to respond to crises. Suggestions included: early intervention services, strengthening and expanding integrated behavioral health care, and intensive outpatient treatment for serious mental health or substance abuse concerns.

Primary healthcare. There is a provider shortage in Hays County. Many children (12%) and adults (26%) lack healthcare coverage. Assessment participants suggested expanding primary healthcare into public schools.

More robust transportation system. Many residents do not have cars, and public transportation options are extremely limited. Participants reported a direct link between transportation problems, inability to get to healthcare facilities, and an overutilization of emergency department services. Some service is needed to help residents get to their appointments, return home from the hospital, and pick up their medications. Participants suggested an expansion of bus services, a voucher program run by public or private entities, a delivery service for medications, and coordination and co-location of social services.

Affordable housing. There is a lack of affordable housing in the area. In San Marcos, the university caters to students who need apartments or rooms for rent, and other cities in Hays have a limited inventory of affordable housing. Several participants explicitly linked housing to health.

Resources and treatment for substance abuse. Assessment participants raised concerns about people with substance abuse problems who require extensive treatment and case management. Drug overdoses of illegal and prescription medication are common. Participants expressed concern over the lack of treatment services.

Patient navigation and education about available resources. Many health problems are exacerbated by the challenges of finding providers, navigating the health care system, and managing medication. Case managers and patient navigators, embedded into inpatient and outpatient care, can help patients with these issues.

Reproductive health services and teen pregnancy prevention. There is a relatively high rate of teen pregnancy in Hays County and a relatively high prevalence rate of STDs compared to Texas. There continues to be a need for high-quality education in schools about sexual health and responsibility.

Dental care. Many people in Hays County do not receive routine dental care and often wait until a serious dental issue occurs before seeking care. Participants suggested expanding education

about dental health and dental services. One interviewee suggested that dental care be further integrated into primary care.

Importance of Root Causation and Prevention

We also reviewed the qualitative comments on priorities chosen. The qualitative data allow us to get a more in-depth picture of how respondents established their priorities. The results suggest that emphasis should be on root causes and prevention.

Root Causation

Researchers have referred to the social determinants of health as “upstream” factors affecting “downstream” health issues and interventions.¹⁶ In other words, the strains of poverty, low levels of education, housing instability, and a lack of transportation create situations that produce health disparities. Subsequently, interventions must be developed to address the disproportionately high rate of health problems in resource-poor environments. Just as scholars have argued, respondents emphasized that the antecedent causes must be addressed first. The benefit of starting “upstream” is that it will be more effective and more cost efficient than trying to fund a multitude of services for treating health problems and crises. While it could be argued that initiatives to address poverty and homelessness are not “health” interventions, the respondents felt otherwise. Respondents stated that developing community partnerships to promote workforce development, education, affordable housing, and transportation should be high on the priority list.

Prevention

Respondents were also aligned with existing research about the power of prevention. They repeatedly emphasized the need for early intervention. They commented about how inefficient it is to constantly be “putting out fires” rather than addressing problems before they become crises. “Start young. Building those patterns early. A lot of kids see success early, letting them support each other young, early, early, early, early. A lot of these patterns and these things haven’t scanned the issues that live in it, and so involving the whole family in those programs.”

For example, nutrition education, mental health educations and services, and primary care should be more fully developed in school settings. Right now they are extremely limited and focused on crisis management. In addition, interventions should begin in elementary and middle school. Finally, behavioral health should be integrated into primary care to serve early childhood, e.g. depression screening for pregnant women, pediatric behavioral health. These interventions provide preventive approaches that would likely pay off in the long run for overall population health.

Building Community and Connections

An overall theme expressed in the Assessment was the explosive population growth in Hays County and how that has contributed to a sense of disconnectedness and lack of social cohesion.

The cities' infrastructures have been unable to keep up with the number of new residents. Several participants described "lost" individuals who do not know who to ask for help or where to turn. Others described a disjointed and inadequate social services infrastructure with little coordination and communication between providers.

Vulnerable Groups

The Needs Assessment identified several vulnerable groups for whom problems are numerous, severe, and underserved. These include people with serious mental illnesses or substance abuse concerns, older adults, and residents of Redwood. These populations can benefit from many of the suggested solutions, which include but are not limited to the following:

- Affordable housing
- Substance abuse treatment and services
- Hybrid inpatient/outpatient program
- Case management and patient navigation
- Services for the elderly, e.g. caregiver support, assisted living, transportation, medication assistance
- A community center in Redwood

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Description of Methodology

Review of Literature and Quantitative Data

A Nybeck Consultant conducted a literature review using previously published community needs assessments focused on Central Texas or Hays (see [Appendix 2](#) for references). MIA Consulting, on behalf of Seton Healthcare Family, was responsible for the collection and review of the quantitative data that derive from secondary sources. Community-level data were gathered from sources including the American Community Survey, U.S. Census and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, and the Texas State Data Center to illustrate the county's demographics, health outcomes and health factors. MIA Consulting reviewed 80 measures and put measures into groups to allow data to be examined at a higher level.

The CHNA data analysis utilizes z-score methodology to compare health measures of specific counties to each other, Texas, and the United States. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) uses z-scores to produce its county rankings for various health measures. Z-scores are a way to standardize different types of data for comparison purposes. The scores measure the number of standard deviations from the average of all counties, and are not a comparison to an ideal standard.

Nybeck Analytics incorporated the findings from MIA Consulting and previous community needs assessments into the project design, interviews and focus group, and this report as appropriate.

Interviews with Key Stakeholders

Purpose

The purpose of in-depth interviews was to “identify and prioritize the health needs of the community” from the stakeholders’ points of view. Findings from interviews informed the design of the focus group. Interviews followed a semi-structured guide, and covered the identification of health needs, prioritization of health needs, and how best to meet those needs. The interviewer asked about barriers and reasons for unmet health needs, existing resources, needed resources, and potential solutions among specific subgroups in the community. At the end of each interview, the interviewer 1) asked if the interviewee could recommend anyone for an interview, focus group, or the online survey, 2) asked for permission to use quotes with interviewee’s name, and 3) explained that all interviewees would be asked to complete a brief survey to prioritize health needs. Refer to [Appendix 3](#) for Interview Guide.

Sample and Recruitment

Representatives from collaborating agencies (St. David’s Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family, Central Texas Medical Center) made up a steering committee, which was responsible for designing the Community Health Needs Assessment. The steering committee members contributed contact information for 69 people who represent the broad interests of Hays County and who are knowledgeable about its health-related issues. These key stakeholders included

nonprofit leaders, health department authorities, public school leaders, healthcare providers or leaders, elected officials, researchers, people representing distinct geographic areas, and people representing certain ethnic/racial groups. The steering committee then prioritized potential interviewees, paying attention to factors such as type of work and work place.

To recruit interviewees, Nybeck consultants, with the assistance of St. David's Foundation and collaborating partners, called and emailed prioritized key stakeholders. Nybeck Analytics conducted ten interviews with key stakeholders in Hays County. Interviews lasted between 25 and 60 minutes and took place at his or her place of work or by phone. Between Oct. 29, 2015 and Jan. 28, 2016, a Nybeck consultant administered three face-to-face interviews and seven phone interviews. The sample included people from the below organizations.

Organizations Represented by Interviewees	
Name	Type
CAPCOG	Community-based organization
CommuniCare Health Centers	Safety net clinic
Greater San Marcos Partnership	Economic/business
Hays CISD	Public education, health in schools
Hays CISD	Public education, health in schools
Hays County Commissioners Court	State, county, city health dept.
Hays-Caldwell Women's Center	Community-based organization
Live Oak Health Partners Community Clinic	Hospital
Methodist Healthcare Ministries	Safety net clinic
Seton Medical Center Hays	Hospital

Transcription

All interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed and remain confidential.

Focus Group

Purpose and Questions to Address

The purpose of the focus group was to approximate a group response to ideas and flesh out proposed concepts. The group followed a semi-structured guide:

1. Identify significant health needs
2. Identify barriers and reasons for unmet health needs
3. What supports, programs, and services would help to improve the needs, or issues?
4. Identify existing resources, needed resources, and potential solutions among specific subgroups in the community
5. What is the group's reaction to a) health needs, b) barriers, and c) supports, programs, and services put forth by the interviewees, the literature review, and the quantitative analyses?

Nybeck consultants finalized the design of the focus group guide after discussions with St. David's Foundation (SDF) staff and the Steering Committee, a review of the quantitative data presented by SDF's collaborating partners, and analysis of interview data collected up to the day of the focus group.

Recruitment and Sample

Potential participants were identified from the list of 69 key stakeholders. Most participants were recruited through organizations (schools, social service agencies, clinics) that provide services to community residents. Others were elected officials or government leaders. During recruitment, Nybeck staff explained the study's purpose. An incentive of \$50 was offered to all participants. Nybeck consultants recruited eight key stakeholders who represented a specific group, occupation, or perspective important to the project. Six people from the below organizations participated in the focus group.

Organizations Represented by Focus Group Participants

Name	Type
Community Action	Community-based organization
Hays County Food Bank	Community-based organization
Hays ISD	Public education, health in schools
Parish Nurse Program	Safety net clinic
San Marcos Healthy City Task Force	Community-based organization
WIC	State, county, city health dept.

Administering Focus Group and Collecting Data

The focus group lasted 90 minutes. The moderator began with an "unbiased" assessment of the focus group participants' views of the health needs in their community. The moderator asked open-ended questions about health needs. Next, the moderator followed up with probes about any health needs that came up in the quantitative and qualitative analyses but that didn't come up in the groups open-ended responses, such as, "You mentioned that there is a need in your community for primary care services like better management of diabetes. We've heard from other sources/stakeholders that there is also a need to improve the management of hypertension in their communities. Is this something that you are also facing within your community? Please tell me more." An assistant moderator took notes and digitally recorded the group interview for transcription.

Data Analysis: Interviews and Focus Group

Nybeck consultants coded all transcripts and identified the main themes. From successive readings of transcripts, we used content analysis to produce a progressively more refined coding scheme. Nybeck consultants collaboratively developed the coding and themes for the final summaries.

Online Survey to Prioritize Needs

A goal of this project is to prioritize health needs. This prioritization was a two-step process. The first determined the criteria used to prioritize health needs using Nominal Group Technique. The second step was to prioritize the health needs identified throughout the project (literature review, quantitative analysis, interviews, and focus group) through an online survey.

A Nybeck consultant administered the Nominal Group Technique during two planning meetings that took place in October 2015 (**Appendix 4**). SDF staff, Nybeck consultants, and collaborating partners completed the exercise, which resulted in five weighted criteria to be used in prioritizing needs: 1) Relatively large number of people affected (.29), 2) Availability of cost-effective solutions (.26), 3) A root cause of several other issues (.21), 4) Existence of large disparities among groups (.14), and 5) Existence of leadership and momentum to solve unmet need (.10).

The second step involved the survey. Using the criteria identified during the two planning meetings, Nybeck constructed a Prioritization Matrix on SurveyMonkey. See **Appendix 5** for process. A St. David's Foundation Program Officer emailed a note to all listed stakeholders with email addresses (n=59), saying that they would receive an email invitation from Nybeck Analytics to complete the six-minute survey. A Nybeck consultant emailed all interviewees, all focus group participants, and other key stakeholders an invitation on Feb. 1, 2016. A reminder was emailed on Feb. 5, and the survey closed on Feb. 9. Ten interviewees and focus group participants and seven other key stakeholders completed the survey. The response rate was 25%.

Sample for Online Survey		
	n	%
Private nonprofit social service organization (provider, executive, other staff)	4	24%
University or private research firm	3	18%
School or school district (nurse, counselor, superintendent, other staff)	2	12%
Hospital (hospitalist, nurse, executive, other staff)	2	12%
City, county, or state government (elected official or other staff)	1	6%
Private, nonprofit safety net clinic (provider, executive, other staff)	1	6%
Private for-profit medical practice (provider, executive, other staff)	1	6%
Place of worship	1	6%
Foundation or other philanthropic organization	1	6%
EMS Service	1	6%
Total	17	100%

Following instructions in the Priority Matrix, a Nybeck consultant analyzed the data using SPSS. Based on the weighted criteria, 17 respondents ranked the unmet needs in this order:

1. Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles
2. Resources and services to combat poverty
3. Primary healthcare
4. Reproductive health services and teen pregnancy prevention

5. Mental and behavioral healthcare
6. More robust system of transportation
7. Affordable housing
8. Substance abuse treatment
9. Patient navigation
10. Dental care among adults
11. Specialty care

In a separate question, when asked to “choose one unmet need as the most important to address in the next one to three years,” the top two responses were resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles and mental and behavioral healthcare. No respondents selected dental care among adults, affordable housing, or reproductive health services and teen pregnancy prevention as the most important priority (see table below).

Choosing One Unmet Need as the Most Important to Address In the Next One to Three Years, Hays County, 2016		
	n	%
Mental and behavioral healthcare	4	24%
(healthy food, physical activity, preventive services)	4	24%
Resources and services to combat poverty	3	18%
Transportation	2	12%
Primary healthcare	1	6%
Substance abuse treatment	1	6%
Specialty care	1	6%
Patient navigation	1	6%
Total	17	100%

Appendix 2. References

AARP Public Policy Institute and National Alliance for Caregiving. *Caregiving in the U.S. 2015*. June 2015. http://www.caregiving.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/2015_CaregivingintheUS_Final-Report-June-4_WEB.pdf. February 2016.

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Market Street Services, Inc. *Greater San Marcos Vision 2020 Target Business Analysis*, Greater San Marcos Partnership, Nov. 2014.

Appendix 3. Interview Guide

Introduction

St. David's Foundation has asked Nybeck Analytics to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment. Seton Healthcare Family and Central Texas Medical Center are collaborating with St. David's. The purpose of the Assessment is to identify and prioritize health needs of the community so that these organizations can better serve their patients and communities. We want to get input from people who represent the broad interests of Hays County and who have special knowledge of or expertise in its health issues. The purpose of this interview is to get *your* perspective and opinions.

Definition of Community (Hays)

Background of Interviewee/Organization

Current role, background and training, expertise

Significant Health Needs

- What are largest unmet needs? Why?
- What concerns you most about this community's health? Why?
- Barriers and reasons for unmet health needs

Resources/Solutions

- Thinking about the "significant health needs" identified above, what services are needed, or what services need to be expanded or improved?
- Identify current resources in the community
- Find out how best to meet identified needs, identify resources and potential solutions: What do you think could be done to address the health need we've discussed?
- Identify existing resources, needed resources, and potential solutions among specific subgroups in the community

Closing and Follow-Up

- Ask if interviewee knows anyone else in community appropriate for interview, focus group, or online survey.
- Ask for permission to use quotes with interviewee's name. If "yes," explain that if quote is slated for final report, a Nybeck consultant will contact interviewee and get explicit permission to use specific quote.
- Explain that a Nybeck consultant will email invitation to complete a brief online survey to prioritize health needs.

Appendix 4. Nominal Group Technique¹

The Nominal Group Technique (NGT) has been widely used in public health as a mechanism for prioritizing health problems through group input and information exchange. This method is useful in the early phases of prioritization when there is a need to generate many ideas in a short amount of time and when input from multiple people must be taken into consideration. An advantage of using this technique is that it is a democratic process allowing for equal say among all participants, regardless of position in the agency or community.

Step-by-Step Instructions:

1. **Establish group structure** – Group of partners with Nybeck Consultant as moderator. Moderator clarifies objective and the process.
2. **Silent brainstorming** – Nybeck consultant asks partners to brainstorm and think about potential criteria before meeting.
3. **Each person lists the criteria that they thought about on a note card.**
4. **Generate list in round-robin fashion** – Nybeck consultant solicits one idea from each person and lists them on a flip chart for the group to view. This process should be repeated until all ideas and recommendations are listed.
5. **Group discussion** – Nybeck consultant reads aloud each item in sequence, and the group responds with feedback on how to condense or group items. Participants also provide clarification for any items that others find unclear. Add criteria as necessary.
6. **Anonymous ranking** – On a note card, all people at meeting silently rank each listed health problems on a scale from 1 to 5 (or so), and Nybeck consultant collects, tallies, and calculates total scores.
7. **Repeat if desired/weight criteria**– Once the results are displayed, the group can vote to repeat the process if items on the list receive tied scores or if the results need to be narrowed down further. Discuss how to weight criteria.

¹ Duttweiler, M. 2007. *Priority Setting Tools: Selected Background and Information and Techniques*. Cornell Cooperative Extension. Cited in “First Things First: Prioritizing Health Problems,” National Association of County and City Health Officials. <http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/accreditation/upload/Prioritization-Summaries-and-Examples.pdf>. Sept. 2015.

Appendix 5. Prioritization Matrix²

A prioritization matrix is one of the more commonly used tools for prioritization and is ideal when health problems are considered against a large number of criteria or when an agency is restricted to focusing on only one priority health issue. Although decision matrices are more complex than alternative methods, they provide a visual method for prioritizing and account for criteria with varying degrees of importance. The following steps outline the procedure for applying a prioritization matrix to prioritize health issues. The table below shows a single person's matrix.

Example Prioritization Matrix				
	Criterion 1 (Rating X Weight)	Criterion 2 (Rating X Weight)	Criterion 3 (Rating X Weight)	Priority Score
Health Problem A	2 X 0.5 = 1	1 X .25 = .25	3 X .25 = .75	2
Health Problem B	3 X 0.5 = 1.5	2 X .25 = 0.5	2 X .25 = 0.5	2.5
Health Problem C	1 X 0.5 = 0.5	1 X .25 = .25	1 X .25 = .25	1

1. Create a matrix – List all issues vertically down the y-axis of the matrix and all the criteria across the x-axis of the matrix so that each row is represented by a health issue and each column is represented by a criterion. Include an additional column for the priority score.

2. Rate against specified criteria – Fill in cells of the matrix by rating each health issue against each criterion, which should have been established by the team prior to beginning this process. An example of a rating scale can include the following: 3 = criterion met well, 2 = criterion met, 1 = criterion not met.

3. Weight the criteria – If each criterion has a differing level of importance, account for the variations by assigning weights to each criterion. For example, if 'Criterion 1' is twice as important as 'Criterion 2' and 'Criterion 3,' the weight of 'Criterion 1' could be .5 and the weight of 'Criterion 2' and 'Criterion 3' could be .25. Multiply the rating established in Step 2 with the weight of the criteria in each cell of the matrix. If the chosen criteria all have an equal level of importance, skip this step.

4. Calculate priority scores – Once the cells of the matrix have been filled, calculate the final priority score for each health issue by adding the scores across the row. Assign ranks to the health problems with the highest priority score receiving a rank of '1.'

² Duttweiler, M. 2007. *Priority Setting Tools: Selected Background and Information and Techniques*. Cornell Cooperative Extension. Cited in "First Things First: Prioritizing Health Problems," National Association of County and City Health Officials. <http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/accreditation/upload/Prioritization-Summaries-and-Examples.pdf>. 2015.

Appendix 6. Online Survey Instrument

Welcome and Thanks

This 6-minute online survey is part of the 2015-2016 Community Health Needs Assessment. The Assessment is a collaborative effort led by St. David's Foundation, Seton Healthcare Family, and Central Texas Medical Center. On behalf of these organizations, thanks for helping to prioritize community health needs in Hays County.

1. In the last few months, as part of the Community Health Needs Assessment, did you participate in an interview or focus group?

1. Yes (*skip to Q3*)
2. No

Prioritizing Community Health Needs in Hays County

During the Community Health Needs Assessment, people who represent the broad interests of Hays County and who are familiar with its health issues identified several unmet needs. These unmet needs are listed on the left. Five criteria, or questions, often used to prioritize needs are listed at the top.

2. Considering the unmet needs on the left, please use the drop-down menus to answer each question by responding "yes," "somewhat," or "no."

	Does this unmet need affect a relatively large number of people?	Are cost-effective solutions available to address this?	Is this unmet need a root cause of several other issues?	Thinking of this unmet need, do large disparities exist among groups?	Do leadership and momentum exist to solve this?
Resources and services to combat poverty					
Transportation					
Affordable housing					
Primary healthcare					
Dental care among adults					
Mental and behavioral healthcare					
Substance abuse treatment					
Specialty care					
Reproductive health services and Teen Pregnancy Prevention					
Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles (healthy food, physical activity, preventive services)					
Patient navigation and education about available resources and sources					

Prioritizing Needs in Hays: Interview and Focus Group Participants

Unmet needs identified during the Assessment's interviews, focus groups, and literature review are listed on the left. Five criteria, or questions, often used to prioritize needs are listed at the top.

3. Considering the unmet needs on the left, please use the drop-down menus to answer each question by responding "yes," "somewhat," or "no."

	Does this unmet need affect a relatively large number of people?	Are cost-effective solutions available to address this?	Is this unmet need a root cause of several other issues?	Thinking of this unmet need, do large disparities exist among groups?	Do leadership and momentum exist to solve this?
Resources and services to combat poverty					
Transportation					
Affordable housing					
Primary healthcare					
Dental care among adults					
Mental and behavioral healthcare					
Substance abuse treatment					
Specialty care					
Reproductive health services and Teen Pregnancy Prevention					
Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles (healthy food, physical activity, preventive services)					
Patient navigation and education about available resources and sources					

Last Three Questions

4. If you could choose one unmet need as the most important to address in the next one to three years, what would it be?

1. Resources and services to combat poverty
2. Transportation
3. Affordable housing
4. Primary healthcare
5. Dental care among adults
6. Mental and behavioral healthcare
7. Substance abuse treatment
8. Specialty care (such as cardiology, urology, orthopedics, etc.)
9. Reproductive health services and teen pregnancy prevention

10. Resources and services supporting healthy lifestyles (healthy food, physical activity, preventive services)
11. Patient navigation and education about available resources and sources
12. Don't know

5. Please explain why you chose to prioritize this one need. _____

6. Where do you work? Please choose the response that most closely describes your work place.

1. Health department or public clinic (provider, executive, other staff)
2. Private for-profit medical practice (provider or other staff)
3. Private, nonprofit social service organization (provider, executive, other staff)
4. School or school district (nurse, counselor, superintendent, other staff)
5. Place of worship
6. Hospital (hospitalist, nurse, executive, other staff)
7. Private, nonprofit safety net clinic (provider, executive, other staff)
8. University or private research firm
9. Foundation or other philanthropic organization
10. City, county, or state government (elected official or other staff)
11. Other (please specify) _____

Thanks so much for completing the survey. We really appreciate it.

ENDNOTES

¹ This definition of community health is the same used by Austin/Travis County HHS in its Community Health Assessment. See Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Dept. *Together We Thrive: Austin/Travis County Community Health Plan*. Dec. 2012. https://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Health/CHA-CHIP/cha_report_8-24-12.pdf. Nov. 2015.

² U.S. Census Bureau, *QuickFacts*. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48/48209.html>. Feb. 2016.

³ These projections are based on the Texas State Data Center's One-Half 2000-2010 Migration (0.5) Scenario. It assumes rates of net migration one-half of those of the post-2000 decade. The reason for including this scenario is that many counties in Texas are unlikely to continue to experience the overall levels of relative extensive growth of the 2000 to 2010 decade. This scenario projects rates of population growth that are slower than 2000-2010 changes, but with steady growth. <http://osd.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>. March 2016.

⁴ Community Action, Inc. of Central Texas, *Head Start Program, Zero to Five, Community Assessment, 2014-2015*. Available: <http://communityaction.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/2015-Community-Needs-Assessment.pdf>. January 2016.

⁵ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>. Feb. 2016. *Living close to a grocery store* is defined differently in rural and non-rural areas. In rural areas, it means living less than 10 miles from a grocery store. In non-rural areas, it means less than 1 mile. *Low income* is defined as having an annual family income of less than or equal to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.

⁶ Watt, Toni. 2015. *Harris County Protective Services Integrated Health Care Implementation Grant: Mid-Course Evaluation Report*. Submitted to the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health.

⁷ Watt, Toni. 2015. *Advancing Peer Support in Integrated Care: Year 1 Evaluation Report*.

⁸ Watt, Toni, et al. 2015. "A Primary Care-Based Early Childhood Nutrition Intervention: Evaluation of a Pilot Program Serving Low-Income Hispanic Women," *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*, 2, 537-547.

⁹ Shonkoff, J.P. et al. 2012. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics*, 129: e232-e246. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study. 1996. <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/>. March 2016.

¹⁰ Chronic disease: A growing challenge for PCPs. *Medical Economics: Business of Health*. Aug. 9, 2013. <http://medicaleconomics.modernmedicine.com/medical-economics/content/tags/chronic-disease/chronic-disease-growing-challenge-pcps>. Feb. 2016.

¹¹ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

¹² Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

¹³ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

¹⁴ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps.

¹⁵ These projections are based on the Texas State Data Center's One-Half 2000-2010 Migration (0.5) Scenario. It assumes rates of net migration one-half of those of the post-2000 decade. The reason for including this scenario is that many counties in the State are unlikely to continue to experience the overall levels of relative extensive growth of the 2000 to 2010 decade. This scenario projects rates of population growth that are slower than 2000-2010 changes, but with steady growth. <http://osd.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>. March 2016.

¹⁶ Gehlert S, Sohmer D, Sacks T, Mininger C, McClintock M, Olopade O. Targeting Health Disparities: A Model Linking Upstream Determinants to Downstream Interventions: Knowing about the interaction of societal factors and disease can enable targeted interventions to reduce health disparities. *Health Affairs* (Project Hope). 2008;27(2):339-349. doi:10.1377/hlthaff.27.2.339.

2016 Community Health Assessment

Williamson County, Texas



Williamson County and Cities Health District

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Executive Summary

Overview

In order to strategically address health issues within the community, it is vital to first sustain broad community partnerships and develop a shared vision and goals for the future. This joint ownership and responsibility for the community's health catalyzes the efficient utilization of resources across agencies and groups to evaluate and achieve improvements in health status. The Williamson County and Cities Health District (WCCHD) in collaboration with strong community partners, including the WilCo Wellness Alliance (WWA), Baylor Scott & White Health, Opportunities for Williamson and Burnet Counties, Seton Healthcare Family, and the St. David's Foundation led the Williamson County CHA Strategic Planning Team (hereafter referred to as the CHA Team). The goals of the CHA Team were to:

1. Identify existing and emerging community health needs;
2. Identify the strengths and assets available to improve health;
3. Determine key issues that affect quality of life;
4. Understand key forces of change influencing health in the community;
5. Evaluate the local public health system and determine priorities for improvement; and
6. Identify top health priorities for future health improvement efforts.

Methodology

The CHA Team used the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process as a proven systematic framework for identifying community health needs and the resources for meeting those needs.

The MAPP process consisted of four assessments – the community health status assessment, the community themes and strengths assessment, the forces of change assessment, and the local public health systems assessment. Following this framework, the CHA Team utilized a mixed-method, participatory, and collaborative approach to conduct these assessments to evaluate the health of the community defined by the geographic area of Williamson County, Texas.

The assessment process included both primary data generated by the partners and secondary data from external organizations; the CHA team aggregated this data on health, socio-behavioral, and economic indicators for the county from a large number of local, state, and federal data sources.¹ Whenever possible, the CHA Team analyzed data at the census tract level to understand the diversity within and across areas of Williamson County at the most detailed level available.

However, the CHA Team recognized that numbers alone don't always tell the whole story. As such, the team complemented the large volume of quantitative data with qualitative data gathered through facilitated discussions, key informant interviews, and focus groups with residents and stakeholders.

¹ Note: Data sources and references are provided in the main document but have been removed from the Executive Summary for brevity.

Through engagement in facilitated discussions, leadership from WCCHD and the WWA provided feedback on the current status of and potential improvements to the local public health system. Additionally, trained facilitators conducted 12 focus groups with community members from a variety of groups including youth, non-English speakers, older adults, healthcare systems staff, non-profit organizations, educational entities, and local governments. In all, the CHA process engaged more than 100 individual community members.

Together, these quantitative and qualitative analyses constituted a comprehensive view of the factors influencing the health of the community and provided the basis for the community's determination of their priority areas.

Of course, the CHA is just the first part of this effort. The companion document, the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP), will be community's action plan for proactively addressing the priority areas and coordinating community-wide improvement efforts for the next three years. A community-based team in collaboration with the Wilco Wellness Alliance (WWA) and other stakeholders will also develop the CHIP.

Key Findings

Although this document identified many findings and issues, the authors have distilled some of the key findings for consideration here in the Executive Summary and have listed them by assessment below.

Key Findings - Community Health Status Assessment

The Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA) comprised the bulk of the CHA, with detailed analyses of the disease burdens and health statuses of Williamson County residents as compared to the overall population of Texas and national Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) targets. The CHA Team analyzed data on the burden of disease, causes of death, and behavioral risk factors (e.g., lifestyle issues such as tobacco use). The team selected assessment categories from the MAPP framework's Core Indicator List. The following summary statistics and trends describe the changing population, highlight health successes, and identify gaps where progress can be made to improve the health and well-being of Williamson County residents.

Top 10 Causes of Death

Over the past century, the leading causes of death in the U.S. have shifted from infectious diseases and acute illnesses to chronic and degenerative illnesses. In 2013, the top 10 causes of death in Williamson County were: 1. Cancer, 2. Heart Disease, 3. Stroke, 4. Lung Disease, 5. Accidents, 6. Alzheimer's Disease, 7. Kidney Disease, 8. Suicide, 9. Parkinson's Disease, and 10. Diabetes Mellitus. From 2004 to 2013, cancer and heart disease were responsible for over 40% of all attributed causes of death. However, influenza and pneumonia have continued to be common causes of death in both the county and the state.

Population Growth and Demographic Shifts

Between 2010 and 2014, Williamson County's population continued to increase rapidly. Current projections by the Texas Office of the State Demographer (OSD) show that the county is expected to increase from almost 500,000 to over 600,000 in the next ten years, and reach nearly one million residents by 2050. Rapid population growth will place greater demands on the current healthcare and public health infrastructure and may lead to shifts in patterns of disease transmission as the population density increases.



A large part of this growth has been driven by a marked increase in the county's Hispanic population; the OSD estimates that this ethnic group will double by 2050. After English, Spanish was the second most common language spoken at home in the county. Language barriers can prevent access to health care and limit the availability of culturally appropriate information about available resources. As such, planning for future resource allocation and initiatives should consider the needs of the growing Hispanic population.





Williamson County is also graying. By 2050, the OSD predicts residents 65 years and older will be the largest single age group in Williamson County. The healthcare system should consider that additional resources will be needed for advanced care planning and chronic disease management for this growing segment of the population.

Unfortunately, the lack of available health information for other racial and ethnic groups in the county prevented the CHA team from gaining a better understanding of minority health issues. The authors recommend that data sources (particularly those at the local level) include race, ethnicity, and language variables to allow for determination of health disparities in minority populations.

Summary of Health Indicators

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's County Health Rankings has consistently recognized Williamson County as one of the healthiest counties in Texas. The county has ranked in the top three since 2010. There are many definitions of health, but the most holistic is that of the World Health Organization (WHO): "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

The CHSA provided summarized data to put the successes and challenges in context. In many cases, Williamson County met or exceeded the HP2020 targets, but in other areas more can be done to improve the overall health of citizens. The following graphic provides a brief summary of the following topic areas and health indicators, and Williamson County's status for each:

Indicator and Analysis	Status
Access to Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Health Insurance:</u> Although the percentage of uninsured persons in the county was lower than Texas across all groups in both adults and children, 24.2% of Hispanics did not have health insurance as compared to about 10.4% for non-Hispanic Whites, 13.6% for African Americans, and 12.9% for Asian Americans. Florence, Jarrell, Weir, Bartlett, Granger, as well as small areas in Georgetown, Taylor, and Round Rock had the highest percentages of uninsured individuals. The HP2020 goal is 0% uninsured, which the county failed to meet for all groups. 	
Chronic Disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Heart disease:</u> Heart disease mortality rates have been declining and were consistently lower for the county (114.6/100,000) than the state rate (175.5/100,000). However, for men and African Americans, the rates were considerably higher (144.1 and 145.1, respectively). All of these rates failed to meet the HP2020 target of 103.4 deaths per 100,000 population. <u>Stroke:</u> Stroke mortality rates in the county (32.1/100,000) were below both Texas rate (42.6/100,000) and the HP2020 target of 34.8/100,000. However, the mortality rate in Hispanics (35.8/100,000) failed to meet the HP2020 goal. <u>Diabetes:</u> Diabetes death rates in the county at 11.2/100,000 were half the state rate of 	  

22.0/100,000 and fell far below the HP2020 target of 66.6/100,000.

- Blood Pressure and Cholesterol: In the county, 27.2% of adults had high blood pressure, whereas 35.4% had high cholesterol. Although both percentages were lower than the state (30.0% and 41.8% respectively), they still failed to meet the HP2020 goals of 26.9% and 13.5%.



Mental Health & Substance Abuse

- Quality of Life: Adults in the county reported an average of 2.9 poor physical health and 2.7 poor mental health days in the past 30 days, while adults in Texas reported an average of 3.5 days and 3.0 days respectively. There is no HP2020 goal for this metric.
- Intentional Self Harm (Suicide): Suicide rates have increased 34.8% since 2005 in the county, from 8.9/100,000 in 2005-2009 to 12.0/100,000 in the most recent five-year period (2009-2013). The rate was also greater than the state rate of 11.6/100,000. For men, the rate was 18.9/100,000, and for non-Hispanic Whites, 17.5/100,000. This was an important issue in the county and failed to meet the HP2020 target of 10.2/100,000.
- Substance Abuse/Tobacco: A smaller percentage of adults in Williamson County (12.0%) smoked cigarettes than in Texas (15.0%). The county meets the HP2020 target of 12.0%
- Substance Abuse/Alcohol: The percentages of adults that drink excessively were higher in the county (19.0%) than in Texas (17.0%). Still, the county met the HP2020 target of less than 25.4% of adults drinking excessively in the previous 30 days.
- Mental Health Providers: Williamson County had a lower ratio of mental health providers than in Texas. In the county, 1 mental health provider existed for every 1,060 individuals in the county compared to 1 for every 990 in Texas. There is no HP2020 goal for this metric.



Maternal and Child Health




- Low Birth Weight: The percentage of Williamson County babies born with low birth weight has increased for the last decade, with 7.2% of live births. The state percentage was 8.4%. As a whole, the county met the HP2020 target of 7.8%, but at 13.0% African American infants were disproportionately affected by low birth weight and did not meet the HP2020 goal.
- Prenatal Care: The county's overall percentage of mothers who received early prenatal care in the first trimester was 79.6%, which exceeded the HP2020 goal of 77.9%. However, when stratified by race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic Whites exceeded the goal at 83.9% but African American (71.6%) and Hispanic populations (70.6%) were somewhat lower.
- Infant Mortality: The county's infant mortality rate was 4.8/1,000 live births, which was lower than the state's rate of 5.9/1,000. Both were lower than the HP2020 target of 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births even when stratified by race/ethnicity. However, insufficient data were available for African American and Other racial and ethnic groups to determine if a disparity might exist. At the state level, African Americans have nearly doubled the infant mortality (11.5/1,000 versus 5.9/1,000).



Obesity, Overweight, & Healthy Eating

- Obesity: The percentage of obese residents in Williamson County has increased over time from 21.2% in 2004 to 28.5% in 2012, which now has exceeded the state percentage of 28.2%. However, this still met the HP2020 target of 30.5% or fewer obese adults. Disturbingly, the incidence of childhood obesity has also been increasing.
- Overweight: An astounding 40.3% of adults in the county were overweight, which significantly exceeded the average percentage in Texas (35.5%). Combined, overweight and obese account for 68.8% of Williamson County residents, leaving 31.2% at a healthy weight. This was below the HP2020 goal of 33.9% at a healthy weight.
- Healthy Eating: In the county, 74.4% of adults did not consume enough fruits and vegetables, which was below the state average of 76.2%. Hispanic adults had an even higher percentage of



adults with inadequate consumption of fruits and vegetables (85.7%). In addition, food deserts were located in census tracts near Jarrell, Bartlett, Granger, Taylor, Round Rock, and Georgetown. There is no HP2020 goal for this metric.	
Active Living	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical Activity:</i> The number of adults participating in no leisure time physical activity has improved over time from a high of 20.7% in 2005 to 18.4% in 2012 which was nearly half the HP2020 goal of 32.6%. Williamson County has consistently had a lower percentage of physically inactive adults than the state, which averaged 24.0% in 2012. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environment:</i> In 2013, 9.5 recreation and fitness facilities existed for every 100,000 population as compared to 7.7 facilities for every 100,000 population in Texas. Williamson County has consistently had more facilities per capita than the state since at least 2008. There is no HP2020 goal for this metric. 	
Infectious Diseases	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chlamydia and Gonorrhea:</i> Despite reported incidence rates for chlamydia (335.2/100,000) and gonorrhea (67.2/100,000) being lower than in Texas (475.0 and 127.7/100,000), these rates have risen steadily since 2007. These sexually transmitted infections appeared to disproportionately affect women and African Americans (490.7 and 615.2 per 100,000 population, respectively). There is no HP2020 goal for this metric. 	
<p><i>Legend: Red: Disparities exist among different demographic groups for indicator and indicator does not meet HP2020 goal or the indicator does worse compared to the state; Yellow: Disparities might exist among different demographic groups while meeting HP2020 goal or indicator does better than the state; Green: Disparities do not exist among different demographic groups and indicator meets HP2020 goal or does better than the state</i></p>	

Health Disparities

HP2020 defines a health disparity as “a type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage.” Examining factors such as race and ethnicity, gender, age, socioeconomic status (SES), disability status, mental health, or geographic location and characterizing how their complex interactions affect individual and population health can help community members and stakeholders identify and better understand health disparities. The CHSA identified the following key factors (socioeconomic status, geographic distribute, and demographics) as potential sources of health disparities.

- **Socioeconomic Status**
 - There was a small but significant proportion of households with low incomes; 14.1% of households in the county earned less than \$34,999 per year.
 - African Americans had slightly lower median household incomes compared to non-Hispanic Whites (\$69,180 versus \$74,260). Asian Americans did better than non-Hispanic Whites (\$102,713 versus \$74,260), and Hispanics had the lowest median household incomes at \$59,192. Both Hispanics and African American households earned less than the average median household income in the county.
 - The neighborhoods with the lowest median household incomes were located in Taylor. Three census tracts in Taylor, one in Cedar Park, one in Round Rock, and one in Georgetown had the highest concentrations of families living below poverty.
- **Geographic Distribution**
 - Interstate highway 35 (IH-35) separated the county into distinct east and west health profiles.

Individuals living east of IH-35 tended to have lower SES, were more likely to be African American or Hispanic, and had worse health outcomes. Individuals living west of IH-35 tended to have higher SES, were non-Hispanic Whites, and had improved health outcomes. Asian Americans tended to live west of IH-35 and were concentrated near the southern areas of the county.

- Williamson County residents living in cities located in rural areas such as Liberty Hill, Florence, Jarrell, Bartlett, Granger, Taylor, Thrall, Thorndale, and Coupland tended to have worse health outcomes, issues with transportation and health care access, and lack of resources. Additionally, these residents had a higher percentage of babies born with low birth weight, had reduced access to health insurance, and lived in environments that were less conducive to better health (such as food deserts).
- **Demographics (Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Gender)**
 - African Americans had the highest mortality rates for diabetes, cancer, heart disease, and stroke. By contrast, non-Hispanic Whites had higher mortality rates for lung disease, suicide, and unintentional injuries.
 - Males tended to have worse health outcomes than females; they also had higher mortality rates for most health issues and conditions.

Key Findings - Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

While the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA) revealed many positive aspects and an overall positive perception of quality of life in Williamson County, it also identified areas for improvement.

Throughout this assessment process, the CHA Team engaged with key leaders, a wide variety of community stakeholders, a youth population, a Spanish speaking population, an elder population, and both urban and rural residents. These diverse populations shared perceptions of their communities and the county as a whole. According to the data collected the most important values Williamson County residents held were family, health, transportation, safety, leadership and community connection, employment, and recreation opportunities. The assessment also looked at the issues that most affected quality of life in Williamson County. Residents were most concerned with:

- Access to Healthcare
- Affordable Childcare
- Awareness of Resources
- Barriers to Healthy Lifestyles
- Affordable Housing
- Transportation Issues
- Access to Bilingual Resources

Our residents and stakeholders listed a variety of resources as important assets for improving health and quality of life of residents, including the robust network of nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, the growing healthcare system, the network of school districts and higher education campuses, parks and recreation, and the business community. The CTSA process revealed multiple ways to leverage existing resources and provided a comprehensive understanding of the perceptions of values, concerns and assets in the county.



While most acknowledged the many challenges that lay ahead, the community members, stakeholders, and leaders in this assessment anticipated improvements in the health and wellness where they live, work, worship, play, or learn in Williamson County.

Key Findings - Forces of Change Assessment

The Forces of Change Assessment (FoCA) identified the external factors that affect the environment in which the Williamson County public health system operates and the challenges and opportunities created by these factors. Focus group participants identified six forces of change. Within each of these focus areas, participants' recognized specific challenges and opportunities that each of these forces creates for the local public health system. The main force of change described through this assessment was the growth of Williamson County and its impacts on the population and all levels of infrastructure. Other forces of change that were significant in the county were:

- Demographic changes;
- Role of technology;
- Changes in access to healthcare;
- Increasing need for community preparedness; and
- Economic changes.

Key Findings - Local Public Health System Assessment

The Local Public Health Systems Assessment (LPHSA) was a useful process for the participants, which included key leaders from WCCHD and WWA. Through facilitated discussions, participants prioritized and rated services provided by the local public health system in Williamson County. WCCHD, WWA, and the community will use these findings to improve the local public health system's provision of the Ten Essential Public Health Services through the implementation of the short- and long-term improvement recommendations from participants.

Recommendations based on the assessment were:

- Increase community dissemination and promotion of the CHA
- Incorporate outreach and external communications as a core component of Disease Control and Prevention to increase awareness among medical providers
- Increase inclusion and coordination in preparedness planning across all WCCHD divisions
- Develop health district-wide community partner contact list
- Establish process for identifying key constituent partners in the community
- Re-engage the WWA through identifying and recruiting key stakeholders, and robust facilitation of the community and working groups
- Re-assess the structure of the WWA and set WWA goals at the policy, systems, and environmental level

Key Findings - Health Priority Survey

The CHA process provided comprehensive understanding of the perceptions of values, concerns and assets in the county, as well as the external factors affecting the ability of these issues to be addressed through the local public health system. The CHA Team solicited input from the community and determined a list of possible health priorities

based on the results of all of the assessments.

The Top Five Health Priorities For Williamson County In 2016 Were:	
1.	Mental Health: Prevention, support and treatment for mental illness
2.	Access to Healthcare: Basic, affordable healthcare available for all residents
3.	Awareness of Healthcare Resources: Available information and communication channels for resources
4.	Active Living: Resources, access and awareness for physical activity opportunities
5.	Chronic Disease: Prevention, treatment and management of chronic diseases

Conclusions

Through the review of primary and secondary data, this CHA provides a snapshot into the health and quality of life of Williamson County residents. Though the county consistently ranks among the healthiest in Texas, data consistently follows demographic, social, and economic patterns that reveal health disparities across the county. WCCHD, WWA, and community partners will use these results to develop a CHIP to address the top issues in Williamson County.

This collaborative effort will be the common agenda the county will use to improve the health of all residents. Additionally, this assessment and recommendations can be used in the development of the following:

- Community health changes and trends
- Hospital based community benefit plans
- Organizational strategic planning
- Evidence base for grant applications

WCCHD, the WWA, and our community partners hope this assessment will increase engagement in supporting the health of the people of Williamson County.



Introduction

Many factors shape the health of a community. The concept of social determinants of health captures the complex, integrated, and overlapping social structures and economic systems that are responsible for many health inequities. These social structures and economic systems include the social environment, physical environment, health services, and structural and societal factors. Social determinants of health are shaped by the distribution of money, power, and resources throughout the community (1). The five major categories of health determinants are genetics, behavior, social circumstances, environmental and physical influences, and medical care (2). To improve the health and quality of life of a community, it is necessary to address not only the multiple social determinants of health, but also to move from a focus on sickness and disease to one based on prevention and wellness.

Sustained and broad community involvement is necessary to address the strategic health issues within the community and the solutions, like the issues, require the resources of multiple agencies and individuals. This shared ownership of community health among diverse stakeholders offers better mobilization and utilization of resources to achieve improvement. The first step in this community health improvement process is the Community Health Assessment (CHA).

The CHA is designed to:

1. Collect, analyze, and use data to educate and mobilize communities, develop priorities, gather resources, and plan actions to improve population health, and
2. Provide a foundation of data to be used for evidence-based goal setting and decision making (3).

Williamson County CHA

The Williamson County and Cities Health District (WCCHD) led this CHA effort in collaboration with strong community partners including the WilCo Wellness Alliance (WWA), Baylor Scott & White Health, Opportunities for Williamson and Burnet Counties, Seton Healthcare Family, and the St. David's Foundation.

The goals of the Williamson County CHA were to:

1. Identify existing and emerging community health needs;
2. Identify strengths and assets that are available to improve health;
3. Determine key issues that affect quality of life;
4. Understand key forces of change that are or will be influencing health in the community;
5. Evaluate the local public health system and determine priorities for improving provision of the Ten Essential Public Health Services; and
6. Identify top health priorities for future health improvement efforts.

The Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships Framework

The Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) framework from the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) is a proven, systematic, and outcome-oriented process for the ongoing engagement of community stakeholders. MAPP provides a method to help communities prioritize public health issues, identify resources available, and take action. The 2016 Williamson County CHA Team used this process to provide an update to the 2013 report.

MAPP included four assessments, each of which offered important information for improving community health (4). Taken as a whole, the four assessments provided a comprehensive understanding of the health of the community. The four assessments were:

- The **Community Health Status Assessment (CSHA)** identifies priority health issues in the community and looks at health outcomes and health behaviors. Questions answered by this assessment include “How healthy are Williamson County residents?” and “What does the health status of our community look like?”
- The **Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA)** identifies important issues in the community and answers the questions “What is important to our community?” and “What assets do we have that can be used to improve community health?”
- The **Forces of Change Assessment (FoCA)** identifies factors that affect the context of the community such as legislation, technology, and other changes. The assessment answers the question “What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community or the local public health system?”
- The **Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA)** looks at the organizations and agencies that constitute the local public health system and answers the questions “What are the components, activities, competencies, and capacities of the local public health system?” and “How are the Ten Essential Services being provided to the community?”



Methods

The Williamson County CHA Team used both quantitative and qualitative data from primary and secondary data sources to compile the four MAPP assessments and determine health priorities. Significant secondary data sources included:

- American Community Survey (ACS)
- Area Health Resource File (AHRF)
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research (CDC WONDER)
- Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- County Business Patterns (CBP)
- Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice
- Feeding America
- National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP)
- National Vital Statistics System (NVSS)
- Nielsen Claritas and SiteReports
- Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS)
- Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program State Cancer Profiles (SEER SCP)
- Texas Department of Family and Protective Services CPS
- Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)
- Texas Education Agency (TEA)
- Texas Office of the State Demographer (OSD)
- Uniform Crime Reporting – FBI
- U.S. Census Bureau (Census)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Stakeholder Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews

In September 2015, WCCHD and the WWA hosted the Health Education Summit at Texas A&M Health Science Center in Round Rock. The purposes of the event were to:

- Increase capacity of local professionals to engage in effective health education and promotion activities;
- Strengthen multi-sector collaboration for evidence-based improvements in health policies, programs and environments;
- Explore innovative practices aimed at improving health behaviors, health equity, and health policies in Williamson County; and
- Serve as the Annual Fall Meeting for the WWA.

Baylor Scott & White contracted Truven Health Analytics to lead eight focus groups with questions modeled after standards from NACCHO. Participants in the focus groups represented multiple sectors in the community: healthcare, local government, school districts, non-profit, higher education and business. Appendix E contains the full results from these focus groups. Truven Health Analytics also conducted key informant interviews with community leaders.

Community Member Focus Groups

In October 2015, WCCHD conducted four focus groups in locations across Williamson County to obtain public feedback regarding health perceptions of the community. Specifically, the focus groups included participants from pre-identified priority populations across the four geographic areas of the county (North, South, East, and West). WCCHD collaborated with the Literacy Council of Williamson County, Taylor Independent School District (ISD), Good Life Taylor, Opportunities Bagdad Head Start and Opportunities Round Rock Head Start to identify and recruit participants at risk for social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage and of varying age, sex, and race/ethnicity. The specific aim for choosing these subgroups was to identify key health issues and perceptions from populations where resources may be most needed and strategically utilized in the future. The purpose of the focus groups was to gather information from community members about the community they live in and the factors that impact quality of life, community assets and strengths, forces of change, and health priorities.

The CHA team held one community focus group in each of the four geographic areas of Williamson County:

- North Williamson County (Georgetown, Florence, Jarrell, Weir)
- South Williamson County (Round Rock, Hutto)
- East Williamson County (Taylor, Bartlett, Granger, Coupland, Thrall)
- West Williamson County (Cedar Park, Leander, Liberty Hill)

Each focus group was approximately two hours in length and conducted in English (three groups) or Spanish (one group). Each focus group included one facilitator and one scribe from WCCHD or the community. The scribe and the facilitator audio recorded all discussions to ensure that information was captured correctly and completely. The facilitators guided each discussion with the same script modeled after standards from the NACCHO (provided in Appendix F). Participants attended the focus groups on a voluntary basis and consented to participate. Each facilitator discussed with participants how feedback would be used confidentially to identify health priorities across the county. Parental consent forms were obtained for participants under the age of 18. WCCHD staff analyzed responses using WCCHD scribe notes and transcribed audio recordings.

Local Public Health Systems Assessment

The WCCHD District Leadership Team (DLT) and the WWA Leadership Team completed the LPHSA in two rounds.

In October 2015, the WCCHD DLT completed the Priority of Model Standards questionnaire online (Appendix G) and components of the Local Public Health System Performance Assessment Instrument (Appendix H) during a two-hour discussion facilitated by the Director of Public Health Initiatives and Planning (PHIP) at WCCHD.



Eleven participants were present for the assessment and represented the following Divisions:

- Administration
- Clinical Services
- Disease Control and Prevention
- Environmental Health Services
- Information Technology
- Public Health Initiatives and Planning
- Social Services
- Women, Infant and Children (WIC) Program

Participants in the WCCHD DLT meeting used the Socrative mobile device polling application to respond to each of the questions in the assessment. The application calculated averages for the performance scores. The Model Standard scores were an average of the question scores within that Model Standard, Essential Service scores were an average of the Model Standard scores within that Essential Service, and the overall assessment score was the average of the Essential Service scores.

The following week, the WWA Leadership Team completed the same two tools online and during a two-hour discussion facilitated by the Director of PHIP at WCCHD. Eight members completed the survey and four were present for the assessment. Participants represented the following sectors:

- Hospitals
- Local government
- Non-profit organization
- School district

Participants from the WWA Leadership meeting used the facilitated discussion to arrive at a consensus regarding the status of the local public health system and their recommendations for priority areas and improvement.

As a result of these two rounds, the CHA Team collected a detailed assessment of the local public health system based on the input of a diverse group of internal and external stakeholders with knowledge of the system.

Prioritization Process

To identify options for priorities, The CHA Team combined its data review with the information from stakeholder focus groups at Health Education Summit and community member focus groups, where the participants in each group were asked to come to a consensus on what they felt were the top health priorities for the county.

The CHA Team used the issues and ideas generated through the focus groups to develop a quantitative survey for community members and stakeholders to vote on the most critical priorities for Williamson County. The CHA team sent the survey to the entire 400+ membership of the WWA as well as additional community partners via email. The CHA team collected survey responses from November through December 2015. The CHIP will address the issues with the highest number of recorded votes.

Limitations

The nature of available data sources was the largest limitation to the CHSA. The process of data collection, aggregation, and publication by myriad sources prevents access to comprehensive, up-to-the-minute data for the CHSA. For some health indicators, the available data can be several years old and may no longer be representative of the community. For some data, local details concerning socioeconomic, demographic, or geographic distribution were not available, which limited the ability of the analysts to measure the impact of those factors on health statuses. Additionally, significant health events can occur in small numbers and hamper the ability of the analysts to conduct meaningful subgroup analyses by race, ethnicity, or language.

The process of securing focus group participants for the CTSA and FoCA also proved to be challenging. Members of WWA recruited participants as opposed to random selection. This sampling method can introduce selection bias into the results.

The CHA Team encouraged participation from multiple stakeholders in the focus groups, but some representatives were missing from the process including those from the business community, media, health insurance, and judicial institutions. The assessment format for the stakeholder focus groups (as one session in the Health Education Summit) may have precluded some participants, especially those in high profile or demanding roles, from engaging in the meetings. The time commitment may also have hindered the ability of some to participate due to lack of employer support or conflicting priorities. It is also possible that the group process deterred introverted individuals who prefer less interactive approaches.

The methodology for gathering inputs and the development of a response for each question in the LPHSA also incorporated an unavoidable element of subjectivity. In addition, participants had differences in knowledge about the public health system. This may have led to some interpretation differences and issues for some of the questions, potentially introducing a degree of response variability.

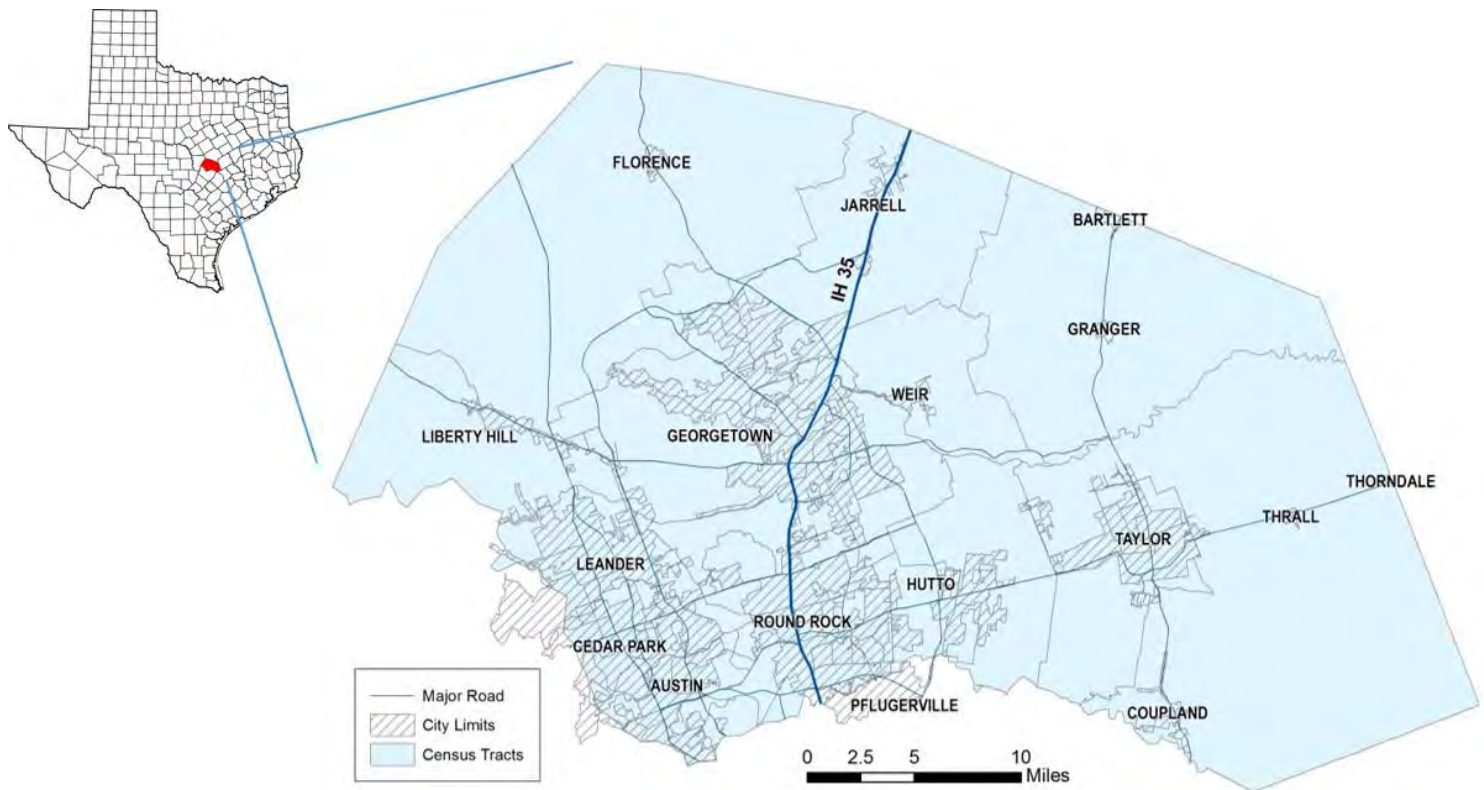


Community Description

Williamson County is a rapidly growing mid-sized county located in Central Texas just north of the state's capital of Austin, which is located in Travis County (**Figure 1**). Williamson is bounded by Burnet County to the West, Bell County to the North, Milam and Lee Counties to the East, and Travis and Bastrop Counties to the South. Austin's continued increase in population has impacted Williamson County, with greater and greater numbers of Williamson County residents commuting into Austin for work each day. However, Williamson County is an economic magnet in its own right, with major employers such as Dell, Sears Teleserv, Emerson, Round Rock Premium Outlets, Baylor Scott & White Healthcare, St. David's Round Rock Medical Center and Georgetown Hospital, Seton Medical Center Williamson, Cedar Park Regional Medical Center, Southwestern University, Texas A&M Health Science Center Round Rock, and TECO Westinghouse (5).

With a total estimated population in 2014 of 489,250 residents, the county has experienced dramatic population growth in the last decade. Demographic changes have accompanied the overall population growth, with large increases in Hispanic, Asian American, and aging populations (6).

Figure 1: Map of Williamson County, Texas



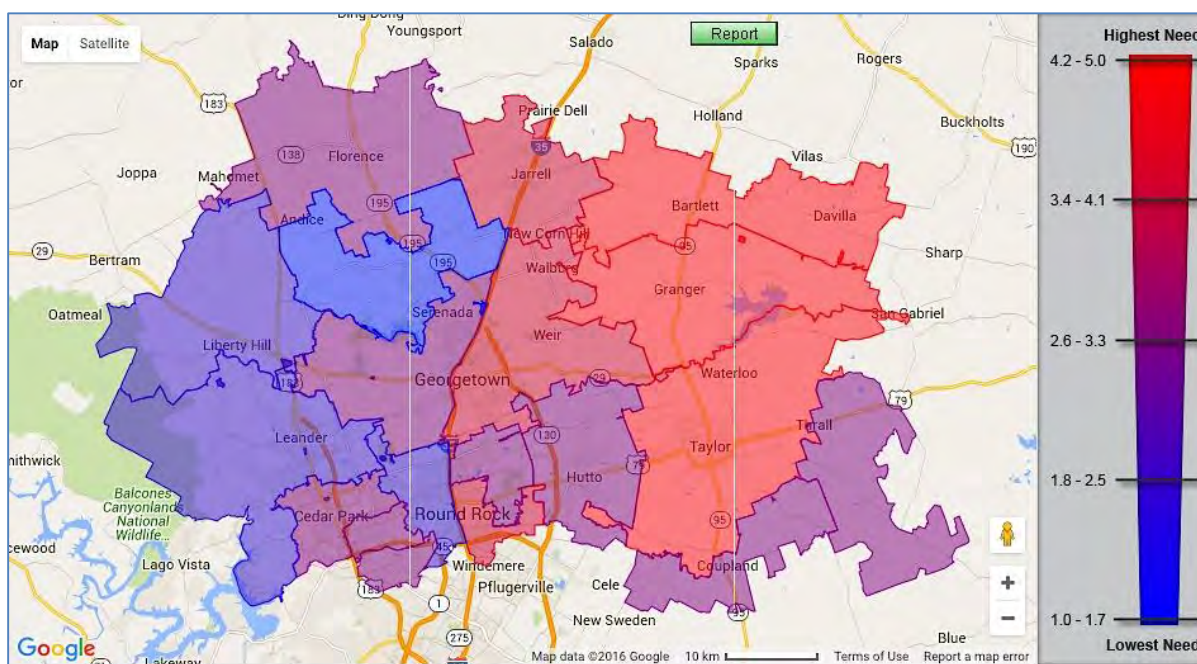
Map Source: Disease Control and Prevention Division, WCCHD

Williamson County was wealthier and more educated than Texas as a whole (7). While the county continued to benefit from an abundance of high technology firms, including the corporate headquarters of Dell Incorporated, the county was also witnessing solid job growth in higher education, healthcare, manufacturing, and retail through economic development efforts to diversify. The county's unemployment rate was 6.9% in 2014, which was lower than the Texas state average of 7.7% (7).

As of 2016, Williamson County ranked in the top three healthiest counties in Texas for the sixth consecutive year (8). Out of 241 ranked counties, Williamson County was third overall in health outcomes and third overall in health factors. While the county was in the top ten for health behaviors (#8), clinical care (#4), and social and economic factors (#3), the county was ranked 135th for physical environment.

Although the county income and educational attainment averages were higher than Texas as a whole, disparities in community healthcare needs existed within the county – mainly between the urban/suburban and rural areas. Truven Health Analytics displayed these disparities in their Community Need Index (CNI) tool (9). The CNI score was an average of five different barrier scores that measured various socioeconomic indicators of each community, and was a strong indicator of a community's demand for various healthcare services. The elements that composed this indicator were income, cultural barriers, education, insurance, and housing. The map of the CNI for Williamson County, shown in **Figure 2**, identified the high need areas of the county, which tended to be in the eastern, more rural area of the county. Williamson County had an average CNI score of 2.9 on a scale of one to five, with five representing areas of highest need. The CNI map provided zip-code level analysis of need. Healthcare and public health communities could use this information to determine geographic areas for targeted intervention.

Figure 2: Community Need Index in Williamson County by Zip Code



Data Sources: Truven Health Analytics, 2015; Insurance Coverage Estimates, 2015; The Nielson Company, 2015; Community Needs Index, 2015.

Community Health Status Assessment

This assessment aimed to answer the following questions:

“How healthy are our residents?”

“What does the health status of our community look like?”

Overview

According to the WHO, health is a “state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” The Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA) is a comprehensive summary representing the aggregate disease burden and health status of Williamson County residents compared to the overall population of Texas and applicable Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) targets. HP2020 is the nationwide set of 10-year health promotion and disease prevention goals established by the United States Department of Health and Human Services (10). The CHA Team obtained data for the CHSA from the most recent available secondary data sources at the local, state, and national levels. Data sources were referenced in each section. The CHSA presents statistics and trends for various health indicators (guidelines used to determine the health status of a county or state) to identify both achievements and gaps in health status and health care availability among race, ethnicity, age, gender, or socioeconomic groups within the county. Community partners can apply these data to determine strengths and key health issues to establish evidence-based planning and interventions across Williamson County.

The CHA Team derived the CHSA section content from the NACCHO MAPP framework “Core Indicator List,” which divided indicators (data elements) into the eleven broad-based categories (C1-11). The CHA team used these categories as a standardized guide to analyze the health status of Williamson County systematically through a strategic process.

The CHA Team identified health successes and challenges through the comparison and analysis of available data related to each category. Once the analysis was completed, the CHA Team summarized the potential impact of the indicators on the overall health status of the community.

The assessments that follow take an in-depth look at health, social, economic, and environmental indicators. These indicators, taken in conjunction with community needs projected for the future, will provide the evidence foundation to improve the health of Williamson County.

The CHSA addressed health indicators within the following categories adapted from the NACCHO MAPP framework “Core Indicator List” and will follow this organizational structure:

- C1. Demographic Characteristics
- C2. Socioeconomic Characteristics
- C3. Health Resource Availability
- C4. Quality of Life
- C5. Behavioral Risk Factors
- C6. Environmental Health Indicators
- C7. Social and Mental Health
- C8. Maternal and Child Health
- C9. Death, Illness, and Injury
- C10. Communicable Disease
- C11. Sentinel Events

Strengths and Limitations

The purpose of this assessment is to provide a general snapshot of the current health of the community. A wide variety of health data is available at the county level, providing extensive evidence to support health improvement decision-making for those in the healthcare and public health communities who will use this document.

Although rich in variety and reliable by source, there were limitations to the data. Not all data sources could provide comprehensive, up-to-the-minute data for at the Williamson County-level. For all health indicators, the CHA Team sought the most recent data available for this assessment, even if from two or more years in the past. For some indicators, local data with details concerning socioeconomic, demographic, or geographic distribution did not exist, thus limiting the CHA Team’s ability to measure the impact on health status from these influencing factors. Additionally, significant health events that occurred in small numbers restricted the ability to conduct meaningful analysis and/or identify disparities, especially for subgroups such as a specific race or ethnicity, or small geographic areas such as zip codes or census tracts.

Please note that for the purposes of this assessment, the non-Hispanic White population was referred to as “White”, the non-Hispanic African American population was referred to as “Black”, and Asian Americans as “Asian” in shorthand for graphs and figures. Hispanics, regardless of race, were noted as Hispanic although in Williamson County they are primarily Hispanic Whites as defined by the U.S. Census.



C1. Demographic Characteristics

Population Growth

“I’ve been here almost 40 years. I was 16 when I got here. [Williamson County] was – very small. There weren’t a lot of people. There are a lot of changes; a lot of people everywhere” – Focus group participant

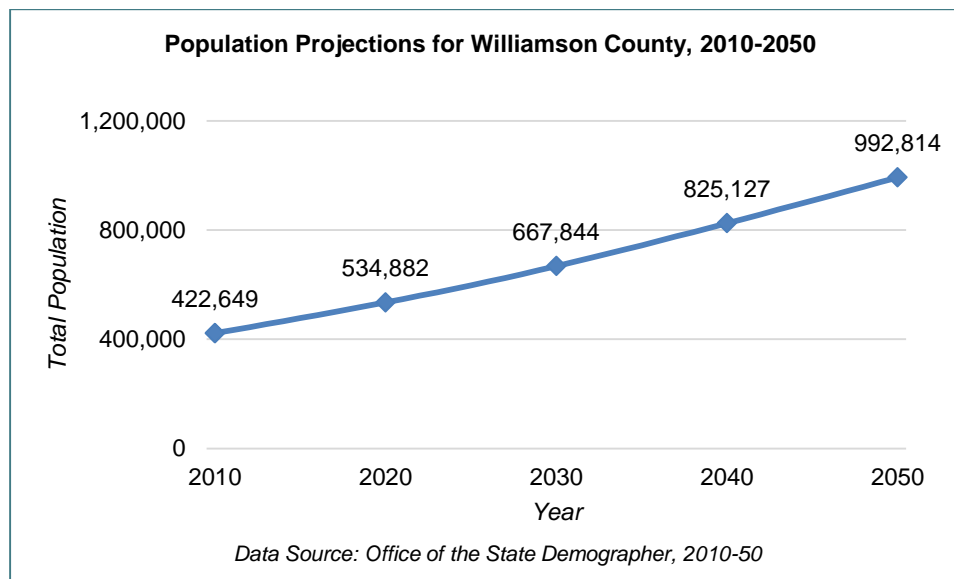
“Yes, a lot of people are coming from the outside. That’s what I’ve noticed.” – Focus group participant

As noted in the Community Description, Williamson County has been undergoing tremendous growth. Between 2010 and 2014, the county’s population grew 15.8%, nearly double the population growth within Texas (7.2%). Cedar Park, Georgetown, Hutto, and Leander lead the county in growth, with increases between 3 and 4 times the state rate as shown in **Table 1** below. The Office of the State Demographer predicted the county’s population to double in size, reaching nearly 1 million residents by 2050 (**Figure 3**).

Table 1: Population Change in Williamson County and Texas, 2010-2050

Geographic Area	2010 Pop. ¹	2014 Pop. ¹	% Growth 2010-14*	2050 Pop. ²
Texas	25,146,104	26,956,958	7.2%	40,502,749
Williamson County	422,649	489,250	15.8%	992,814
Cedar Park	51,743	63,574	22.9%	
Georgetown	47,455	59,102	24.5%	
Hutto	16,459	21,170	28.6%	
Leander	26,262	34,172	30.1%	
Round Rock	99,990	112,744	12.8%	
Taylor	15,281	16,483	7.9%	
<i>Notes: *Growth from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014</i>				
<i>Data Sources: ¹ Census, 2014; ² Office of the State Demographer, 2050</i>				

Figure 3: Population Projections for Williamson County, 2010-2050



The rapid growth in the county can place greater demands on the current healthcare and public health infrastructure as well as on community resources. For example, if population growth outpaces growth in health care providers, a shortage will occur and access to health care will be affected. In addition, rapid growth can lead to shifts in distribution of health conditions and diseases. The county should systematically structure health resources and interventions in regards to culture, language, age, race, ethnicity, and language to accommodate the growing population. Stakeholders should assess health concerns and needs on a recurring and consistent basis, which will be an ongoing challenge given the increasing demands of a growing and changing population.

Gender and Age Distribution

“[A] positive part of my life is coming to the senior center now. When we get a bigger one, it will be even more enjoyable, because a lot of people are getting turned away.”

– Focus group participant

As of 2014, the gender distribution in Williamson County was similar to the overall gender distribution in Texas; slightly more females (50.8%) than males (49.2%) lived in the county (Table 2).

Table 2: Gender Distribution in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

Gender	Williamson County	Texas
Female	50.8%	50.3%
Male	49.2%	49.7%
Data Source: Census, 2014		

The relative proportion of the county’s senior population is also rapidly growing. Figure 4 and Table 3 provide a breakdown of the age groups by percentage of the total. By 2050, residents aged 65 years and older are expected to be the largest age group in Williamson County (24.7%), with a larger proportion than the state as a whole (19.5%). By that time, projections show that one in four county residents will be at least 65 years of age. Projections also show the decreasing proportion of residents under the age of 24, with the percentage of those in the “less than 18 years” and “between 18 to 24 years” age groups shifting from 27.1% and 8.7% in 2014 to 19.9% and 7.7% in 2050, respectively.

Table 3: Age Distribution in Williamson County and Texas, 2014 and 2050

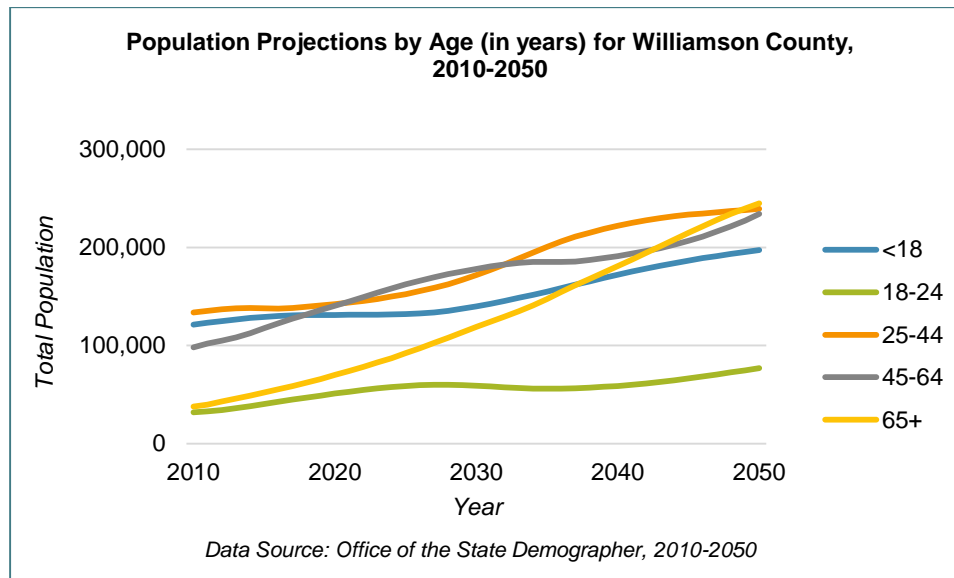
Age	2014 ¹		2050* ²	
	Williamson County	Texas	Williamson County	Texas
Median	34.6	33.8	--	--
Under 18	27.1%	26.4%	19.9%	22.7%
18 to 24	8.7%	10.2%	7.7%	9.0%
25 to 44	29.0%	27.5%	24.1%	25.7%
45 to 64	24.5%	24.2%	23.6%	23.1%
65 and over	10.7%	11.7%	24.7%	19.5%
Notes: * Population Projections: 0.5 Migration Rate				
Data Sources: ¹ Census, 2014; ² Office of the State Demographer, 2050				

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) report on *The State of Aging and Health in America*, 2 out of every 3 older Americans have multiple chronic conditions (11).



The projected sharp increase in the older population and potential for increased prevalence of chronic diseases in Williamson County will increase the need in the future for resources in advance care planning and chronic disease management. In addition, the county will need to provide healthcare and quality of life-associated resources needed to meet the challenges presented by an aging population (11).

Figure 4: Population Projections by Age (in years) for Williamson County, 2010-2050



Race/Ethnicity Distribution

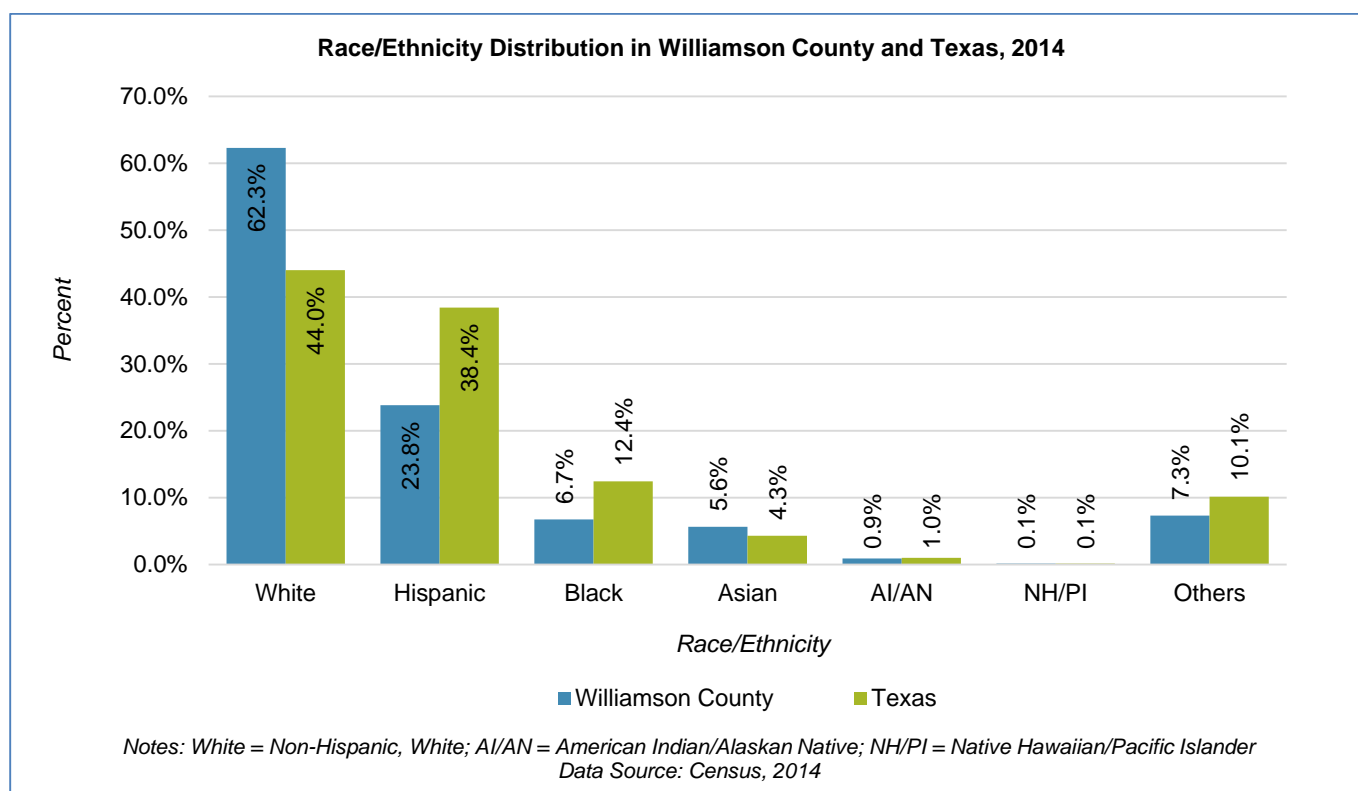
“Personally, I’ve seen a lot of changes in Georgetown because when I got here, there weren’t a lot of Hispanics living here in Georgetown. There wasn’t a lot of information for Hispanics, or perhaps it was that I like didn’t know much or didn’t know, or wasn’t more informed. So, I think that we do need more information; [to be] more informed of what there is.” – Focus group participant

Rapid population growth has brought with it an influx of diverse individuals into Williamson County, and this increased diversity will lead to shifting demographic trends in health status. As shown in **Table 4**, the largest racial and ethnic group in Williamson County in 2014 was non-Hispanic Whites (62.3%) followed by Hispanics (23.8%), Others (7.3%), African Americans (6.7%), Asian Americans (5.6%), American Indians/Alaskan Natives (0.9%), and then Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders (0.1%). **Figure 5** provide a chart of these strata. When compared to Texas, the county had a higher percentage of non-Hispanic White and Asian American populations and a smaller percentage of Hispanic and Black/African American populations. In addition, conditions and risk factors such as obesity and diabetes may disproportionately affect some Hispanic populations (12), and the impact of these conditions and risk factors should be considered by those undertaking any future health improvement strategies.

Table 4: Race/Ethnicity Distribution in Williamson County and Texas, 2014 and 2050

Race/Ethnicity	2014 ¹		2050* ²	
	Williamson County	Texas	Williamson County	Texas
Non-Hispanic White	62.3%	44.0%	42.1%	27.8%
Hispanic [^]	23.8%	38.4%	40.7%	53.1%
Black/African American	6.7%	12.4%	6.3%	10.0%
Asian American	5.6%	4.3%	N/A	N/A
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.9%	1.0%	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%	N/A	N/A
Others	7.3%	10.1%	N/A	N/A
Notes: * Population Projections: 0.5 Migration Rate; N/A: Population projects not available for following races. ^Hispanic involves all races although a majority of individuals that are Hispanic are White. Data Sources: ¹ Census, 2014; ² Office of the State Demographer, 2050				

Figure 5: Race/Ethnicity Distribution in Williamson County and Texas, 2014



In the county, 53.2% of persons younger than 18 years were non-Hispanic White, while Hispanic children accounted for 30.8% of the total number of children (**Figure 6 and Figure 7**). The Hispanic population in the county is expected to increase to nearly match the non-Hispanic White population (40.7% versus 42.1%) by 2050. Future resources and initiatives will be needed to accommodate the growing Hispanic population in the county.

Figure 6: Ethnicity Distribution of Children Under 18 in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

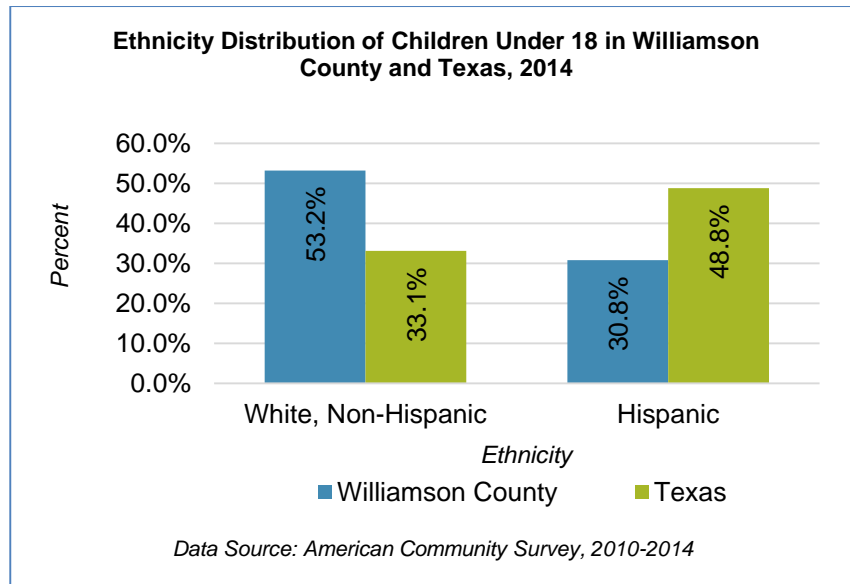
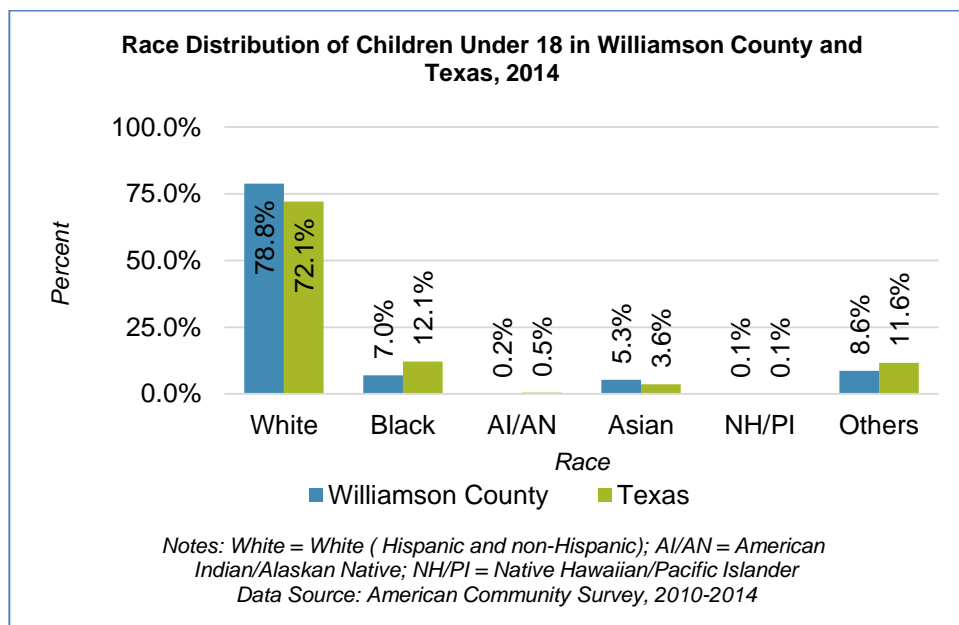
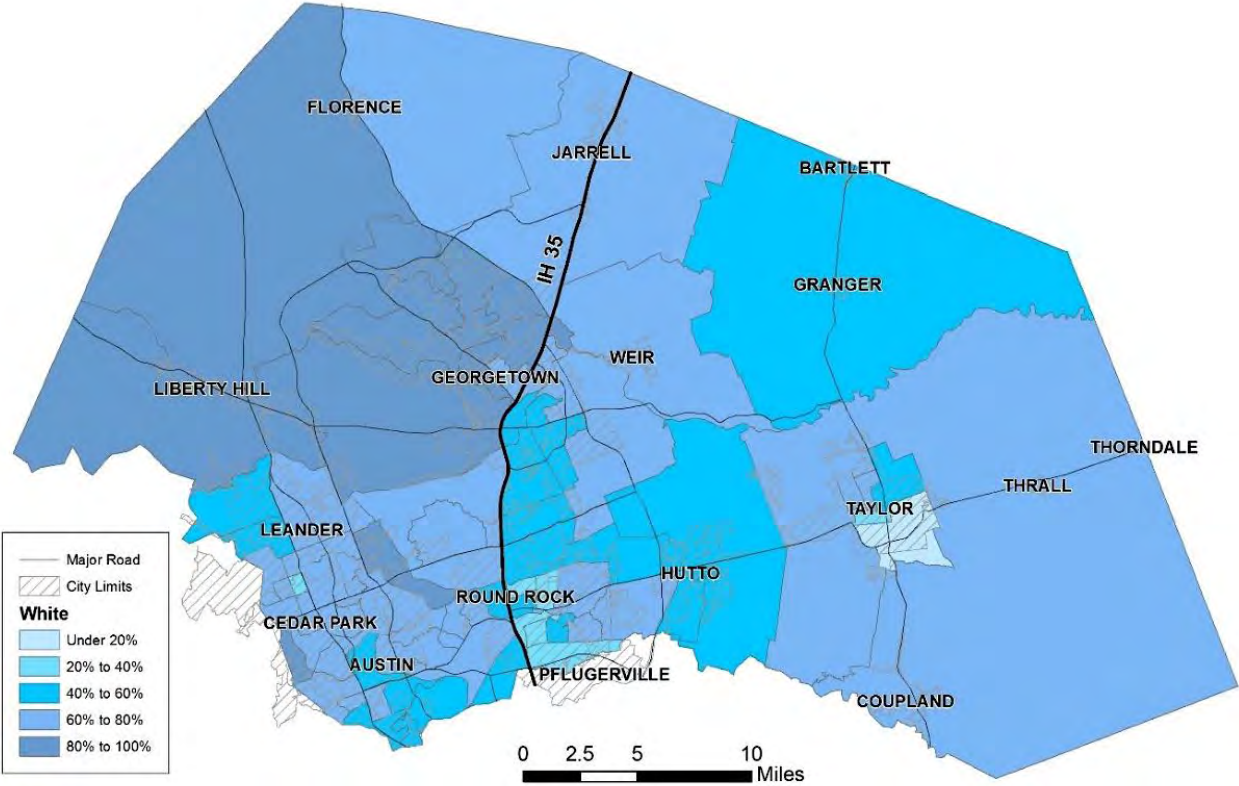


Figure 7: Racial Distribution of Children Under 18 in Williamson County and Texas, 2014



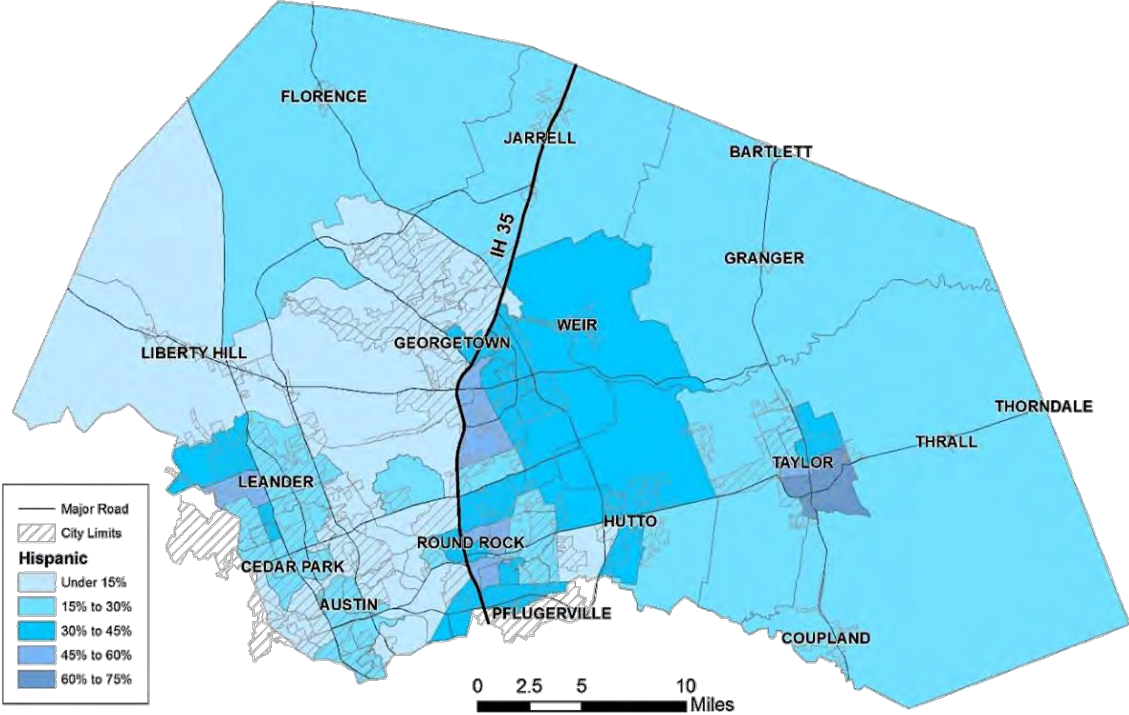
The geographic distributions of racial and ethnic groups throughout Williamson County are shown in the following figures. The CHA team mapped the percentages of non-Hispanic Whites (**Figure 8**), Hispanics (**Figure 9**), African Americans (**Figure 10**), and Asian Americans (**Figure 11**) across the county by census tracts. Census tracts are small and relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of the county with between 1,200 and 8,000 residents. Interstate Highway 35 (IH-35), a major north-south interstate highway, divides the county's geography approximately in half. The interstate is the thick black line on **Figures 8-11**. The largest concentrations of non-Hispanic Whites lived west of IH-35, while Asian Americans lived southwest of the interstate near Austin, Cedar Park, and Round Rock. African Americans and Hispanics mostly lived east of the interstate.

Figure 8: Distribution of Non-Hispanic Whites by Census Tract in Williamson County, 2010-2014



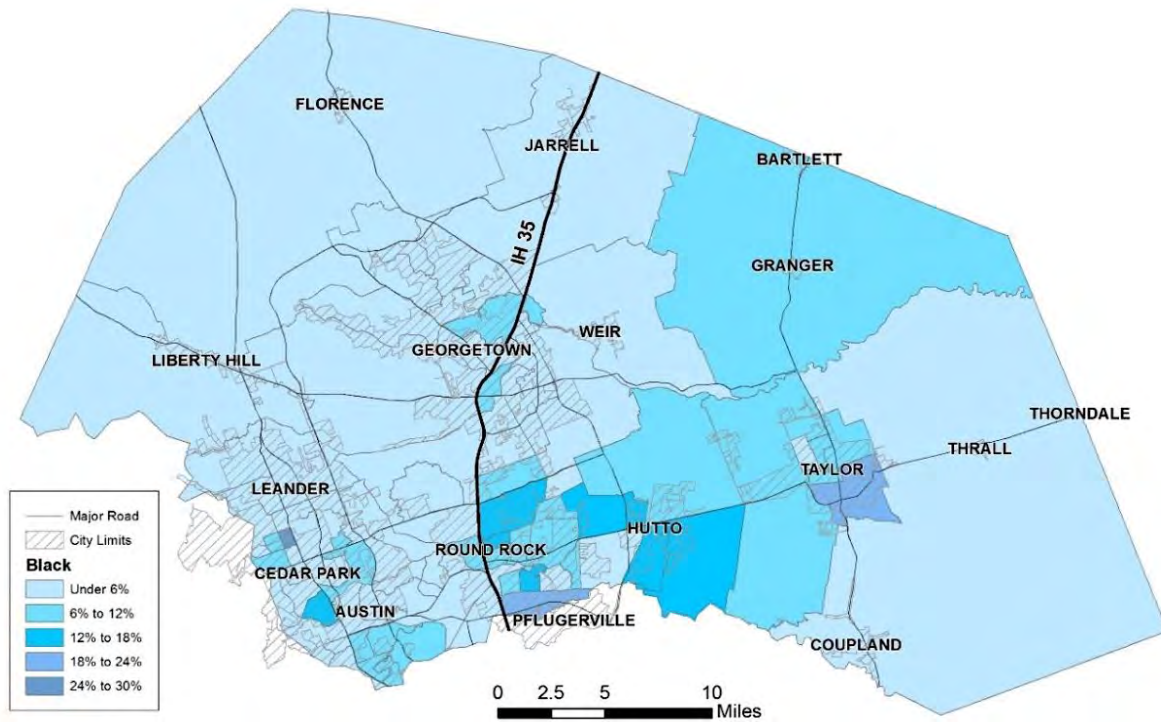
Map Source: Disease Control and Prevention Division, WCCHD
Data Source: American Community Survey, 2010-2014

Figure 9: Distribution of Hispanics by Census Tract in Williamson County, 2010-2014



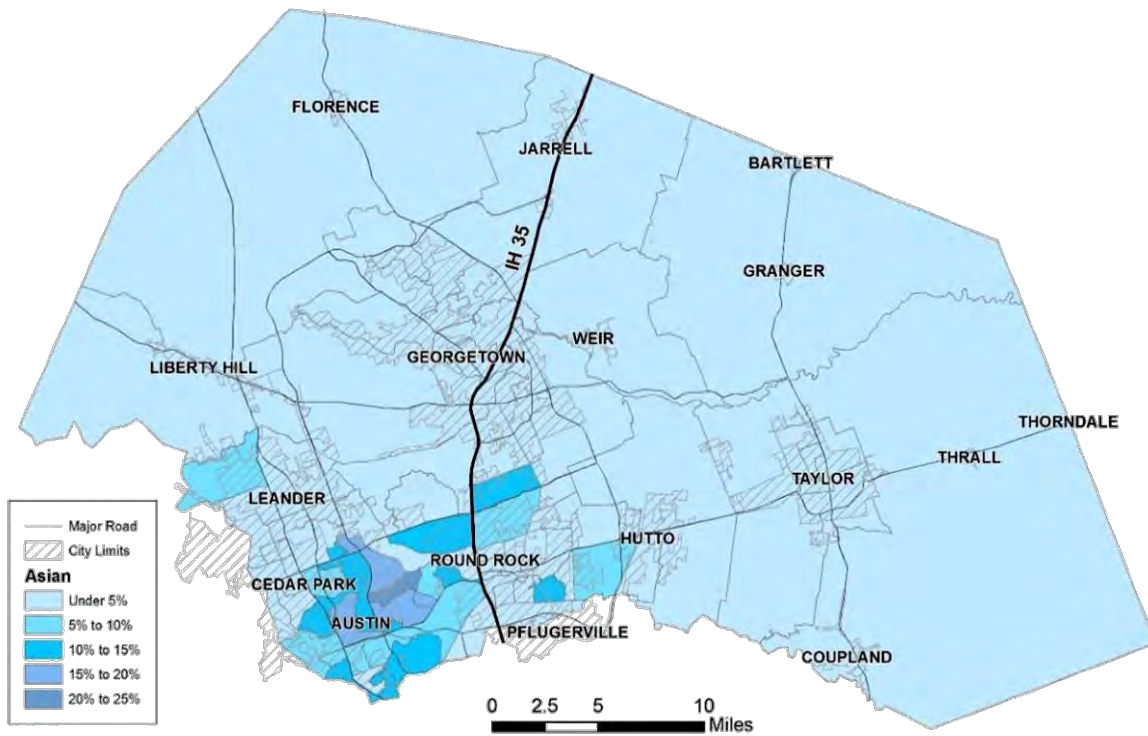
Map Source: Disease Control and Prevention Division, WCCHD
Data Source: American Community Survey, 2010-2014

Figure 10: Distribution of African Americans by Census Tract in Williamson County, 2010-2014



Map Source: Disease Control and Prevention Division, WCCHD
Data Source: American Community Survey, 2010-2014

Figure 11: Distribution of Asian Americans by Census Tract in Williamson County, 2010-2014



Map Source: Disease Control and Prevention Division, WCCHD
Data Source: American Community Survey, 2010-2014

Language Spoken at Home

Compared to Texas, Williamson County had more residents older than five years of age who only spoke the English language at home (Table 5). 79.3% of residents in the county spoke only English at home, as compared to about 65.1% in Texas. A majority of residents in the county who spoke a language other than English at home spoke Spanish (14.6%). Language barriers can prevent access to health care such as knowledge of information about resources. Similarly, a lack of information about the provision of culturally-appropriate care for other racial and ethnic groups can prevent the accurate assessment of the health status of individuals.

Table 5: Language Spoken at Home (Ages 5 and Over) in Williamson County and Texas, 2010-2014

Indicator	Williamson County	Texas
English Only	79.3%	65.1%
Language other than English	20.7%	34.9%
Spanish	14.6%	29.5%
Data Source: American Community Survey, 2010-2014		

C2. Socioeconomic Characteristics

Socioeconomic characteristics are indicators that describe individual or population economic status, work status, and social status. CDC measures economic status by how much money a person earns each year, work status by whether a person has a job, and social status by how many years a person spent in school (13). When measured together, these three indicators estimate socioeconomic status (SES). Research shows that individuals or populations with higher SES have better levels of health and health outcomes (14).

Economic Status - Median Household Income

“[The] cost of living that the elderly and people with families that are just starting out; or even for the kids that are just getting out of college, can’t afford to live in this community. [How] are you going to have a community if you’re just basically narrowing it down to almost, it seems like, to where only the upper class can almost live?” – Focus group participant

As was stated in the Community Description, Williamson County is relatively affluent when compared to Texas; the median household income of the county was \$73,286, more than \$20,000 higher than the state’s median household income. At the subgroup level, the median income for each racial and ethnic group was also higher than each subgroup’s median income in Texas. The non-Hispanic White (\$74,260) and Asian American (\$102,713) populations earned above the Williamson County total median household income.

The Hispanic (\$59,192) and African American (\$69,180) populations earned below the total median household income of the county, but still earned above the median for the state as a whole (Figure 12 and Figure 13). The county’s income distribution for 2010-2014 is depicted in Figure 14.



Figure 12: Median Household Income by Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2015

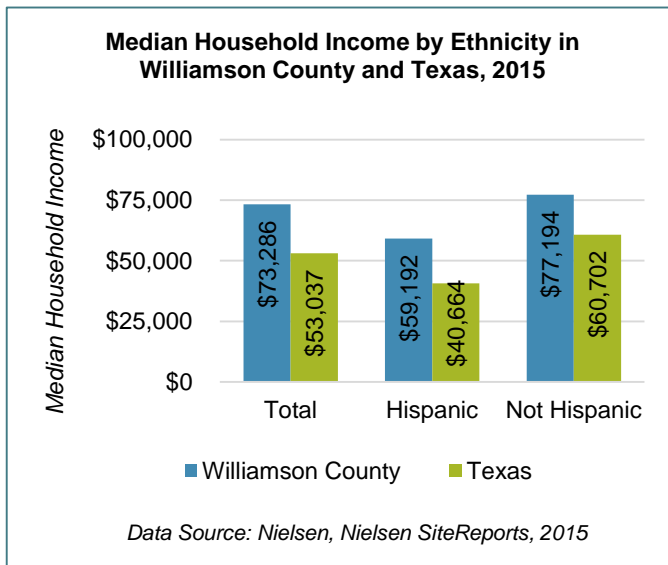


Figure 13: Median Household Income by Race in Williamson County and Texas, 2015

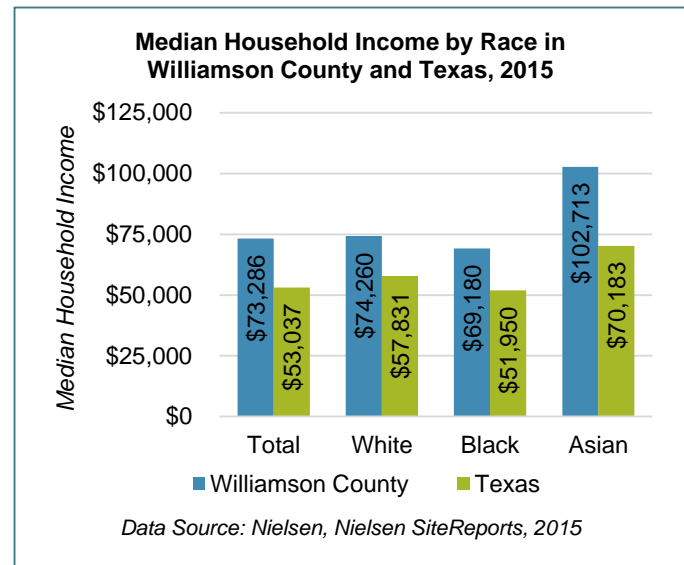
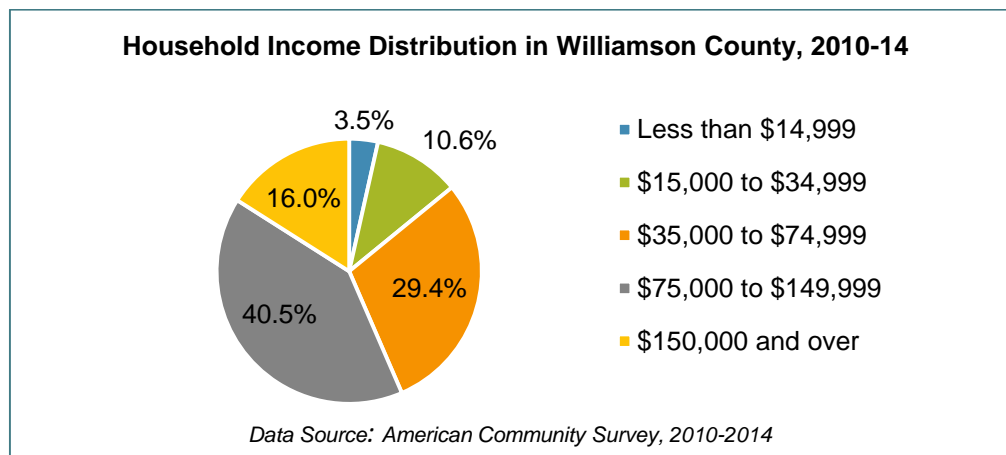
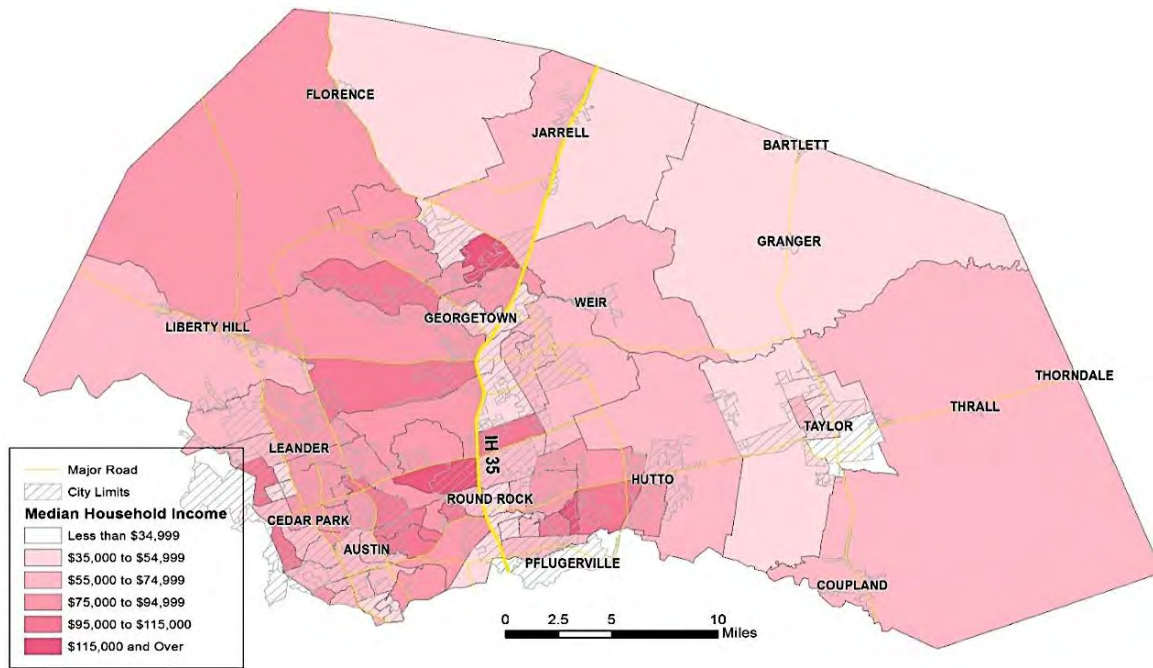


Figure 14: Household Income Distribution in Williamson County, 2010-2014



When mapped across the county (**Figure 15**), the census tracts located west of IH-35 had higher median household incomes when compared to the east side. The areas located in Georgetown and Round Rock had the highest median household income (\$115,000 and over), whereas areas in Taylor had the lowest median household incomes (less than \$34,999).

Figure 15: Median Household Income by Census Tract in Williamson County, 2015



Map Source: Disease Control and Prevention Division, WCCHD
Data Source: Nielson Claritas, 2015

Work Status - Poverty and Unemployment

“When you come here [you] had no idea that the job market is outrageous.”

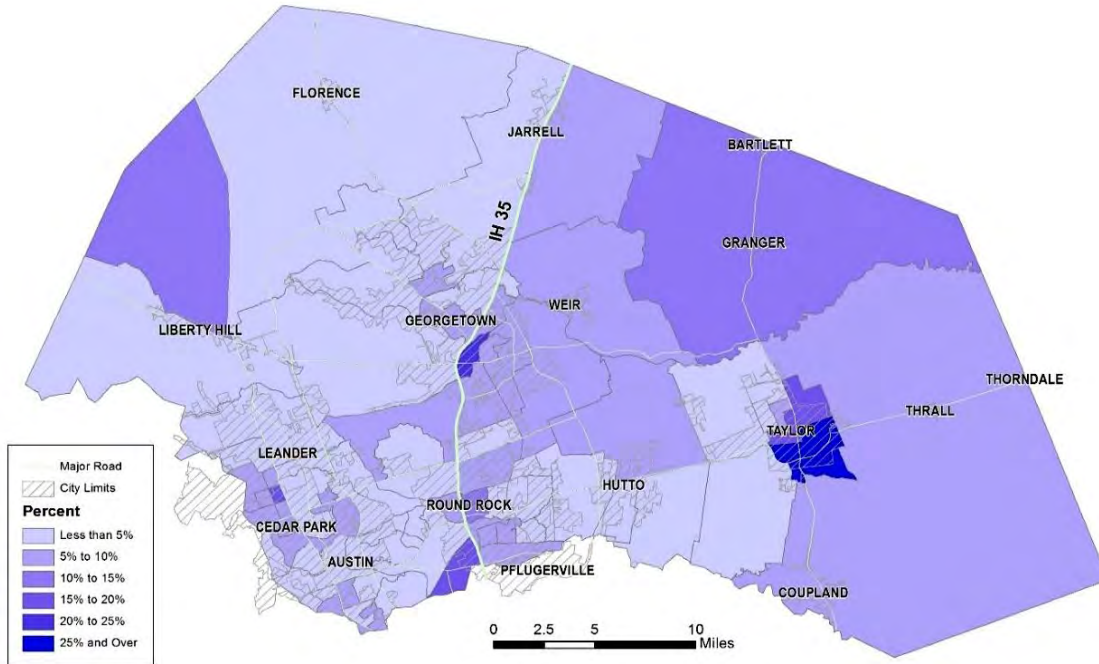
“I can’t even afford the low-income apartments. They need to lower.”— Focus group participants

Compared to the level of poverty in Texas (17.7%), Williamson County residents had a significantly smaller percentage (7.6%) who were living below the federal poverty level in 2010-2014. As stated in **Table 6**, a disproportionate percentage of the poor were African Americans (14.6%) and Hispanics (12.2%).

Table 6: Poverty and Unemployment Levels in Williamson County and Texas, 2010-2014

Indicator	Williamson County	Texas
Population Living Below Poverty Level	7.6%	17.7%
Non-Hispanic White	5.3%	9.3%
African American	14.6%	24.1%
Asian American	5.4%	11.8%
Hispanic	12.2%	26.1%
Children Living Below Poverty Level	9.6%	25.3%
Families Living Below Poverty Level	5.3%	13.7%
Unemployment (Civilian Labor Force, 16 and older)	6.9%	7.7%
<i>Data Source: American Community Survey, 2010-2014</i>		

About 1 in 10 children (9.6%) and 1 in 20 families (5.3%) lived below poverty in the county. Areas east of IH-35 had higher concentrations of families living below poverty than those west of IH-35 (**Figure 16**). Three census tracts in Taylor, one in Cedar Park, one in Round Rock, and one in Georgetown had the highest concentrations of families living below poverty. The percentage of the civilian labor force that was unemployed was lower in the county (6.9%) than in Texas (7.7%) (**Table 6**).

Figure 16: Families Living Below Poverty by Census Tract in Williamson County, 2015

Map Source: Disease Control and Prevention Division, WCCHD
 Data Source: Nielson Claritas, 2015

Social Status - Educational Attainment

Williamson County is highly educated (**Table 7**). A majority of residents aged 25 and older have attended either some form of college or higher (71.7%). This percentage was higher than residents in Texas (56.3%), a pattern that held for Bachelor's and graduate/professional degrees as well. In the county, about 1 in 4 residents had attended some college (24.8%), 1 in 10 had an Associate's degree (8.3%), 1 in 4 had a Bachelor's degree (26.4%), and 1 in 10 had a graduate/professional degree (12.2%).

Table 7: Percentage of Educational Attainment of Population Ages 25 and Older in Williamson County and Texas, 2010-2014

Indicator	Williamson County	Texas
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20.6%	25.2%
Some college, no degree	24.8%	22.7%
Associate's degree	8.3%	6.6%
Bachelor's degree	26.4%	17.9%
Graduate or professional degree	12.2%	9.1%

Data Source: American Community Survey, 2010-2014

C3. Health Resource Availability

Indicators related to health resource availability are used to measure "access, utilization, cost and quality of health care and prevention services" in a population (4). Many barriers prevent access to health care such as a lack of health insurance coverage, a limited availability of health care providers (e.g., primary care physicians, dentists, and mental health providers), lack of transportation, and inability to pay for health services. These barriers can lead to unmet health needs, delays in care, failure to receive preventive services, and preventable hospitalizations (15).

Improving indicators related to health resource availability is one of the keys to advancing the health of the county.

Access to Health Care

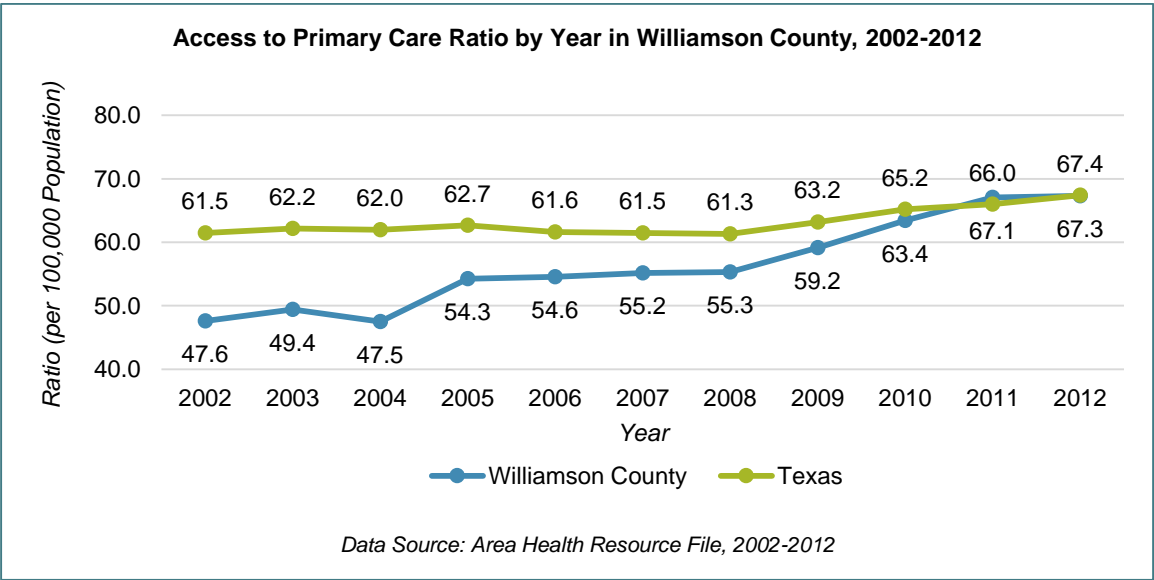
“A lot of people don’t go see their doctor or anything, because they can’t afford it. Consequently they get sicker and wind up passing away because they can’t afford it.”
– Focus group participant

“[Access to healthcare is] terrible. You get sick and [are told], “Well, come next week.” Well, if you're calling, it's because you're sick at that moment.” – Focus group participant

Primary care is a person’s initial point of contact for medical care to prevent and treat disease and illness (4). According to the *Journal of Health Affairs*, patients with a primary care provider have better management of chronic diseases, lower overall healthcare costs, and a higher level of satisfaction with their care (2).

Access to primary care in Williamson County has increased in the last decade to match ratios in Texas (Figure 17). In 2002, the county had a lower ratio of Primary Care Physicians (PCPs) (47.6 PCPs per 100,000 population) as compared to Texas (61.5 PCPs per 100,000 population). By 2012, the county increased to 67.3 PCPs per 100,000 population, nearly matching the ratio in Texas (67.3 versus 67.4 per 100,000 population). According to the Area Health Resource File, the data included all PCPs practicing patient care, including hospital residents.

Figure 17: Access to Primary Care Ratio by Year in Williamson County, 2002-2012



Additional indicators that provided information on the status of access to health care in Williamson County included dentist ratio, mental health providers ratio, percentage of adults without any regular doctor, and the ratio of Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) or centers dedicated to serving individuals with lack of access to medical care in the county (Table 8).



In the county, 1 dentist existed for every 1,880 individuals which was equal to the ratio in Texas and 1 mental health provider existed for every 1,060 individuals in the county compared to 1 for every 990 in Texas. There were 2.6 FQHCs in the county as compared to 1.4 in Texas for every 100,000 individuals in the county. Furthermore, Williamson County (16.5%) had nearly half the percentage of adults without any regular doctor than the rest of the state (32.4%).

Table 8: Additional Access to Health Care Indicators in Williamson County and Texas

Indicator	Williamson County	Texas
Dentist Ratio^{*1}	1880:1	1880:1
Mental Health Providers Ratio²	1060:1	990:1
Federally Qualified Health Centers Ratio^{^3}	2.6	1.4
Adults Without Any Regular Doctor (%)⁴	16.5%	32.4%
Notes: * ratio of population to provider; ^ per 100,000 Population Data Sources: ¹ AHRF, 2014; ² CMS National Provider Identification, 2015; ³ CMS, Provider of Services File, 2014; ⁴ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2012		

Health Insurance

“The sad part is also that you’re paying and you get to a place [and they say], “No, we don’t accept that insurance.” – Focus group participant

“I’m finding what’s difficult is those that used to take Medicare don’t anymore. The problem is [physician’s offices] are dropping a lot of Medicare. Unless you’re an existing customer, they won’t accept you. It’s becoming more of a challenge to find the proper doctors.” – Focus group participant

Health insurance improves health by increasing access to medical treatment, drugs, routine checkups, and screenings. Compared to Texas, fewer Williamson County children (9.1% vs. 14.0%) and total persons (12.6% vs. 21.9%) were uninsured as shown in **Figure 19**. However, when stratified by race/ethnicity, about 1 in 4 Hispanics (24.2%) did not have health insurance – higher than for non-Hispanic White, African American, and Asian American individuals (**Figure 18**).

Figure 18: Percentage of Population without Insurance by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2010-2014

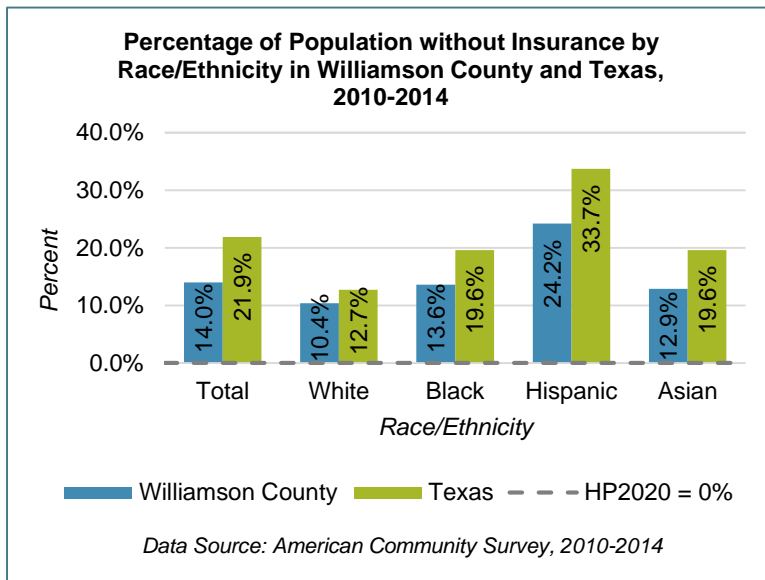
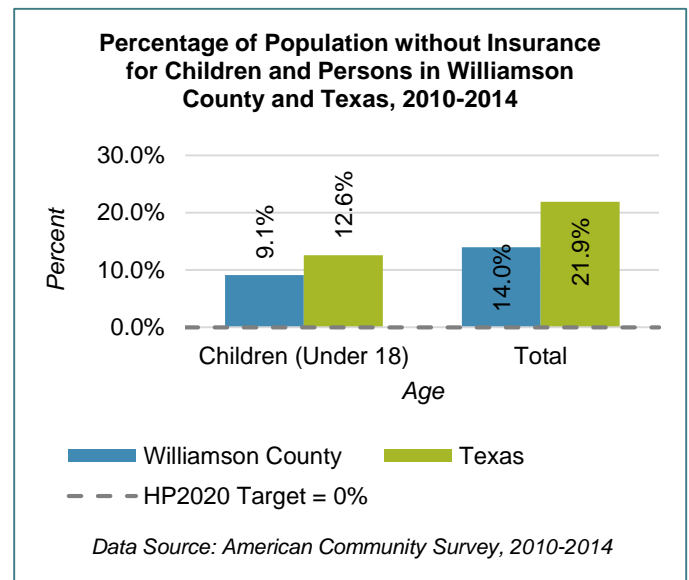
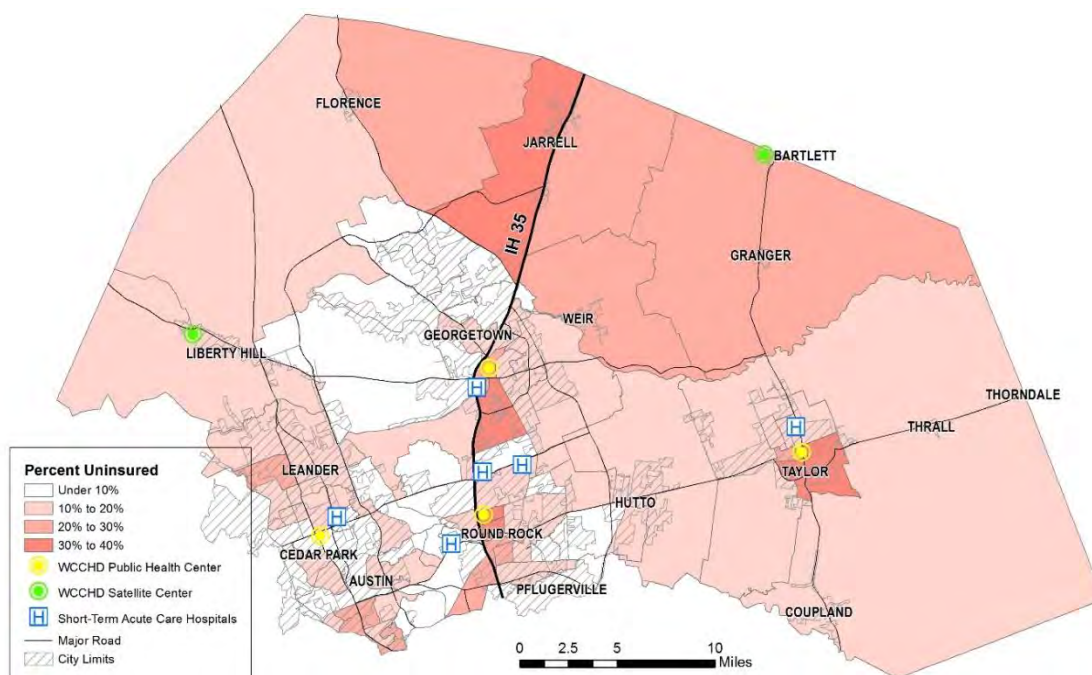


Figure 19: Percentage of Population without Insurance for Children and Persons in Williamson County and Texas, 2010-2014



Williamson County did not meet the ambitious HP2020 target of 100% insurance coverage for children and adults. Geographically, the highest percentages of uninsured individuals were located near the rural and eastern side of the county (**Figure 20**). These cities included Florence, Jarrell, Weir, Bartlett, Granger, and small areas in Georgetown, Taylor, and Round Rock. Williamson County should strive to increase health insurance for all individuals, especially persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 20: Percentage of Total Population without Insurance by Census Tract in Williamson County, 2010-2014



Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations (PPH)

“Affordable is out of the question. You either have no coverage at all, or go to the emergency room. Then they charge you an arm and a leg and you spend the rest of your life paying that off.” – Focus group participant

Potentially preventable hospitalizations (PPH) are admissions to a hospital for certain acute illnesses (e.g., dehydration) or worsening chronic conditions (e.g., diabetes) that may not have required hospitalization had these conditions been managed successfully by primary care providers in outpatient settings (16). To understand the cost burden and impact of PPHs, DSHS collects data for average hospital charges (costs) for selected diseases and conditions (17). In 2013, the average hospital charges and per capita hospital charges were lower in Williamson County than in Texas (Table 9).

However, these costs were still a significant burden - \$31,379 average cost and \$1,442 per adult, reflecting continued issues with management of the illnesses and conditions that could be helped with better access to health care. While not all hospitalizations are avoidable, admissions for PPHs vary and commonly include access to primary care, care-seeking behaviors, and the quality of care available (16). Table 9 on the following page provide a breakdown by illness or condition, as well as a comparison between the county and state for each.

Table 9: Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations for Adult Residents in Williamson County and Texas, 2013

Illness or Condition	Average Hospital Charge		Hospital Charges Divided by 2013 Adult Population	
	Williamson County	Texas	Williamson County	Texas
Total	\$31,379	\$34,178	\$1,442	\$2,512
Bacterial Pneumonia	\$33,399	\$36,925	\$360	\$530
Dehydration	\$23,452	\$21,706	\$61	\$101
Urinary Tract Infection	\$23,518	\$25,282	\$168	\$265
Angina (without procedures)	\$28,256	\$24,987	\$14	\$17
Congestive Heart Failure	\$37,834	\$41,191	\$354	\$689
Hypertension (High Blood Pressure)	\$24,282	\$25,365	\$51	\$85
COPD or Asthma in Older Adults	\$29,650	\$31,674	\$245	\$411
Diabetes Short-term Complications	\$25,662	\$26,913	\$48	\$88
Diabetes Long-term Complications	\$42,309	\$46,872	\$140	\$323
Data Source: Texas Department of State Health Services Center for Health Statistics, 2013				

C4. Quality of Life

Quality of life (QOL) indicators describe not only how long a person lives, but also how well that person is living. QOL measures an individual's ability to function well physically, mentally, emotionally, and socially in life (18). QOL indicators are designed to examine factors that enhance or diminish quality of life. According to the CDC, QOL indicators such as self-reported health status and disability may be more useful to predict health than objective morbidity and mortality measures like cause of death or mortality rates (19).

Self-Reported Health Status

“Some people don't even know what is healthy.” – Focus group participant

Self-reported health status is a measure of how individuals view their own health (18). Williamson County residents reported a better health status than Texas residents overall (**Table 10**). Approximately 1 in 8 adults in the county (13%) reported their health as poor or fair as compared to 1 in 5 in the state (20%). Additionally, adults in the county reported an average of 2.9 poor physical and 2.7 poor mental health days in the past 30 days, while adults in Texas reported an average of 3.5 days and 3.0 days, respectively.

Table 10: Self-Reported Health Status of Adults in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

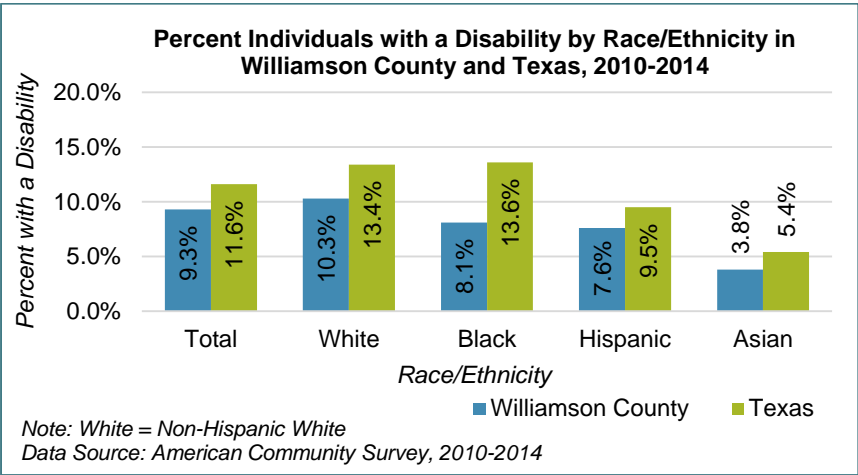
Indicator	Williamson County	Texas
Poor or fair health	13.0%	20.0%
Poor physical health days out of 30 days	2.9	3.5
Poor mental health days out of 30 days	2.7	3.0
<i>Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014</i>		

Disability

According to the CDC, a disability “is any condition of the body or mind (impairment) that makes it more difficult for the person with the condition to do certain activities (activity limitation) and interact with the world around them (participation restrictions)” (20). Disability may significantly affect the quality of life of an individual.

For example, an individual with physical, mental, or emotional conditions can have difficulties going to work or living independently, thus affecting quality of life (20). The percentage of the county’s population with a disability was 9.3%, slightly below 11.6% in Texas (**Figure 21**).

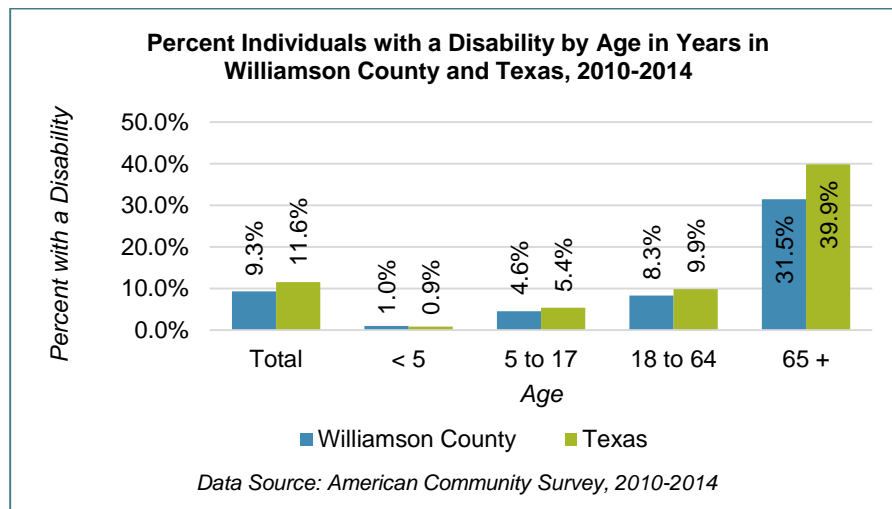
Figure 21: Percent Individuals with a Disability by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2010-2014



The highest percentages of disabilities were in the non-Hispanic White population (10.3%) and adults 65 years of age and older (31.5%), as shown in **Figure 21** and **Figure 22**. The percentage of individuals affected by disability will most likely continue to increase as the population continues to age and the proportion of the population over the age of 65 increases (**Figure 4**).



Figure 22: Percent Individuals with a Disability by Age in Years in Williamson County and Texas, 2010-2014



C5. Behavioral Risk Factors

Behavioral risk factors are behaviors that can increase the chances of injury, disease, or death (4). Behavioral risk factors associated with chronic and infectious diseases include obesity and overweight, physical inactivity and unhealthy eating, substance abuse, and lack of cancer screening.

Adult and Childhood Obesity

“I’d love to see more focus on child obesity. There’s so much land we could actually use, even as a community to do those Victory Gardens.” – Focus group participant

Obesity in an adult is defined as having a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30.0, whereas overweight is generally indicated by a BMI between 25.0 and 29.9 (21). Obesity and overweight increases the chances of developing heart disease, stroke, and diabetes and other risk factors including high blood pressure and high cholesterol (22).

From 2004 to 2012, obesity increased in Williamson County, as it did for Texas as a whole (**Figure 23**). In 2004, 21.2% of the adult population in the county was obese. By 2012, the percentage of adult residents classified as obese rose to 28.5%, surpassing the state percentage of 28.2%. Still, the county met the HP2020 target of 30.5% or less obese adults in the county but is approaching the limit quickly. Furthermore, 4 out of 10 adults in the county were overweight/obese (40.3%), again exceeding the statewide percentage (35.5%) (**Table 11**). Community health improvement initiatives will need to take collective action to reverse these trends.

In contrast, the percentage of individuals with obesity-related risk factors such as high blood pressure and high cholesterol in the county was lower than percentage in the state. About 1 in 4 adults had high blood pressure (27.2%), and about 1 in 3 adults had high cholesterol (35.4%) in the county. This was compared to about 3 in 10 adults (30.0%) and 4 in 10 adults (41.8%) respectively in the state (**Table 11**).

However, the available secondary data for overweight and obese adults does not include additional data related to

high blood pressure and cholesterol. Consequently, the CHA Team was not able to identify a relationship between these conditions and risk factors at the county level. Additional data would be required to examine these conditions and risk factors independently. More specifically, the CHA team would like to analyze data stratified by race/ethnicity and SES to determine those that are at a true risk for being overweight and obese, having high blood pressure and cholesterol, and the relationship between these factors.

Figure 23: Percentage of Adults Obese by Year in Williamson County and Texas, 2004-2012

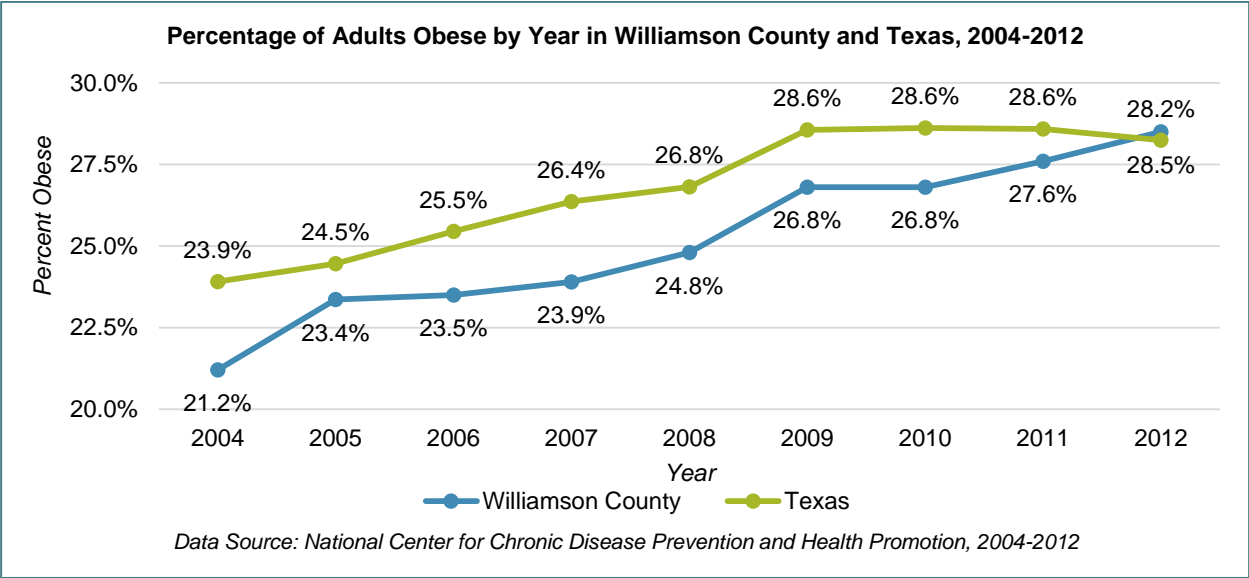


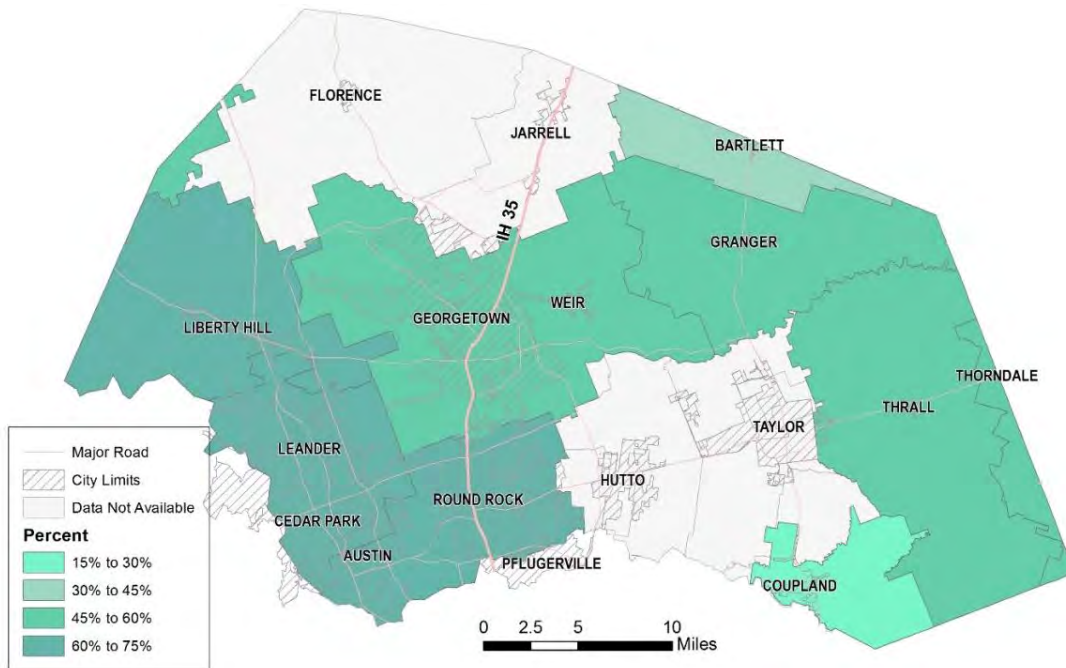
Table 11: Percentage of Adults with Obesity and Overweight Related Risk Factors in Williamson County and Texas

Indicator	Williamson County	Texas
Obesity ¹	28.5%	28.2%
Overweight ²	40.3%	35.5%
High Blood Pressure ³	27.2%	30.0%
High Cholesterol ¹	35.4%	41.8%
Data Sources: ¹ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2011-2012; ² National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2012; ³ BRFSS, 2006-2012		

Similarly, childhood obesity is also on the rise in Williamson County. Childhood obesity can lead to short and long-term health consequences, extending even into adulthood (23). According to the Texas Education Agency (TEA), each independent school district (ISD) in Williamson County is required to evaluate the fitness level of all students between 3rd and 12th grade with the FITNESSGRAM® assessment tool (24).

FITNESSGRAM® uses Healthy Fitness Zones (HFZs) criteria to evaluate student fitness levels (aerobic capacity, body composition, BMI). The zones are established by The Cooper Institute of Dallas, Texas, and represent minimum levels of fitness that offer protection against diseases that result from sedentary living (25). If the performance goal is not met, the results are classified as Needs Improvement (NI) or, for Aerobic Capacity and Body Composition, Very Lean (Body Composition only) or Needs Improvement-Health Risk (NI-HR). When mapped across Williamson County ISDs, Liberty Hill, Leander, Cedar Park, Austin, and Round Rock tended to have higher concentrations of 3rd to 12th graders who achieved the HFZ standards (Figure 24 and Figure 25).

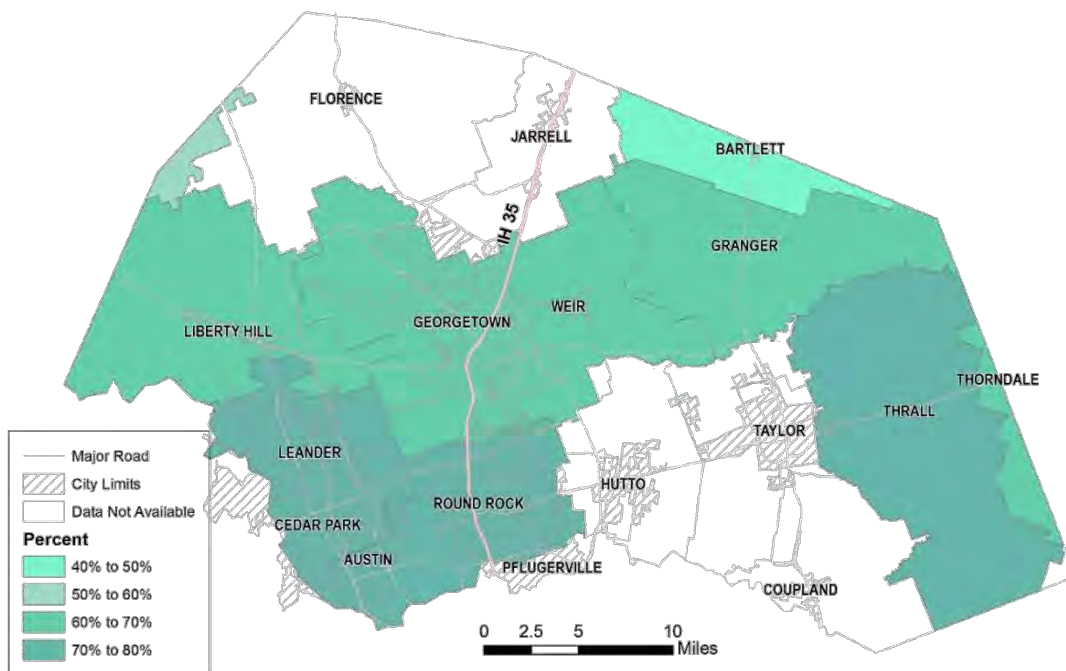
Figure 24: Percent of 3rd to 8th Grade Students with BMI Achieving the Healthy Fitness Zone by Independent School District, 2012-2013



Notes: Percent calculated by dividing the sum of student with "Body Mass Index (BMI) Achieving Healthy Fitness Zone" by all students tested.

Map Source: Disease Control and Prevention Division, WCCHD; Data Source: Texas Education Agency Fitnessgram®, 2012-2013

Figure 25: Percent of 9th to 12th Grade Students with BMI Achieving the Healthy Fitness Zone by Independent School District, 2012-2013



Notes: Percent calculated by dividing the sum of student with "Body Mass Index (BMI) Achieving Healthy Fitness Zone" by all students tested.

Map Source: Disease Control and Prevention Division, WCCHD; Data Source: Texas Education Agency Fitnessgram®, 2012-2013

Physical Inactivity and Unhealthy Eating

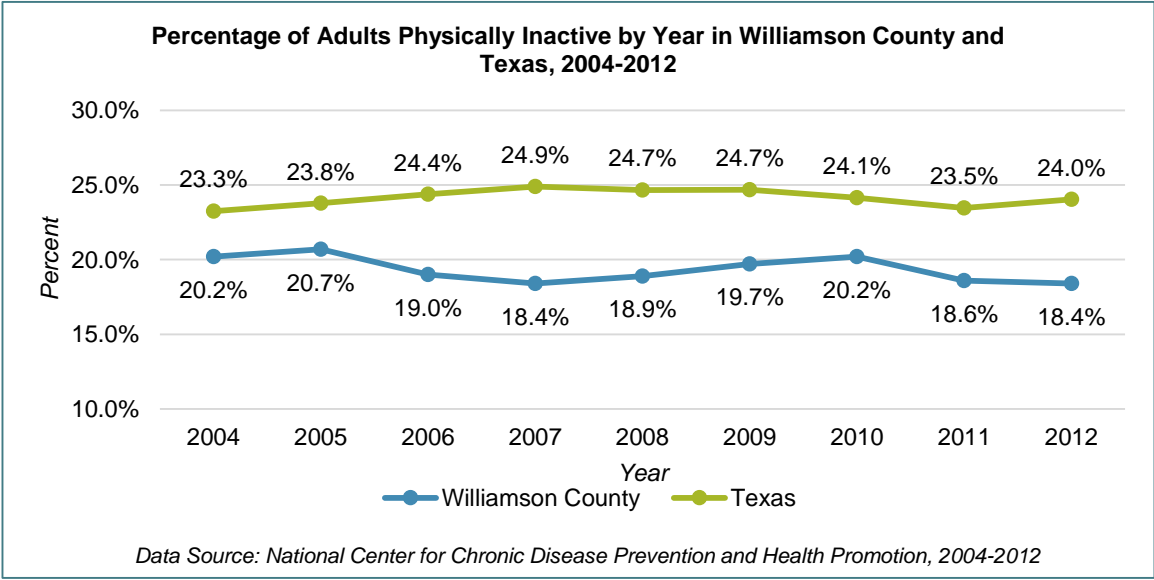
“Even if [a person] were to think about eating healthier and going to the grocery store and looking at the healthier things, they probably would realize that what they're eating is a lot cheaper, and they're used to eating it compared to the healthier foods. Then it just kind of falls on both cultural and financial.” – Focus group participant

“[I would like] more physical activity opportunities for all types of people. People that have healthcare conditions.” – Focus group participant

Physical activity and healthy eating improves health and reduces the risk for disease. Recommended levels of physical activity for adults include either 150 minutes of moderate physical activity or 75 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA) per week and recommended levels for children include 60 minutes of MVPA per day (26). The newly released 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines recommends five guidelines for healthy eating: 1) “follow a healthy eating pattern across the lifespan”, 2) “focus on variety, nutrient density, and amount”, 3) “limit calories from added sugars and saturated fats and reduce sodium intake”, 4) “shift to healthier food and beverage choices”, and 5) “support healthy eating patterns for all” (27).

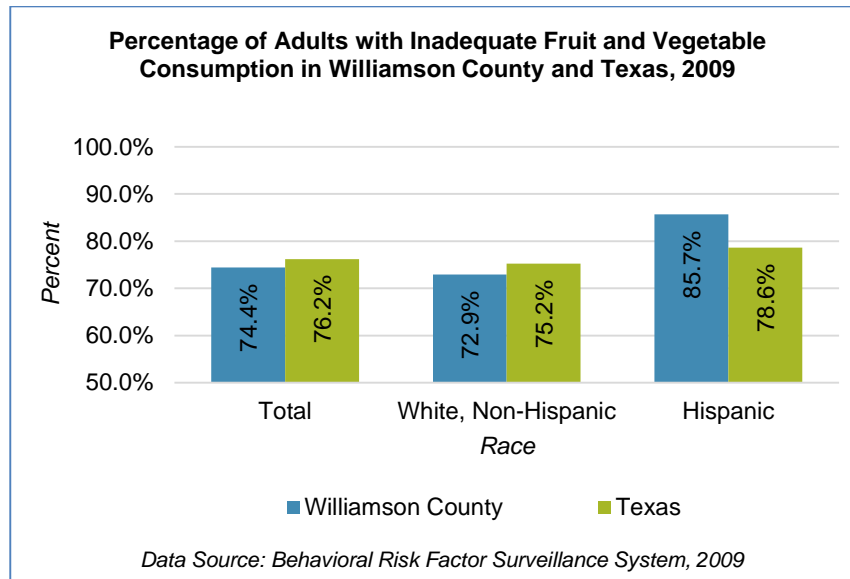
The percentage of physically active adults in the county has improved since 2004 (Figure 26). In 2012, the percentage of adults in Williamson County who reported no leisure time physical activity (18.4%) was below percentage of adults in Texas (24.0%). The county met the HP2020 target of 32.6% of adults engaged in no leisure-time physical activity.

Figure 26: Percentage of Adults Physically Inactive by Year in Williamson County and Texas, 2004-2012



About 3 in 4 adults in the county (74.4%) and in Texas (76.2%) did not consume enough fruits and vegetables (Figure 27). In addition, Hispanic adults had an even higher percentage of adults with inadequate consumption of fruits and vegetables (85.7%). The county must increase efforts to improve healthy eating and physical activity to combat the rising rates of obesity and overweight in the county.

Figure 27: Percentage of Adults with Inadequate Fruit and Vegetable Consumption in Williamson County and Texas, 2009



Substance Use and Abuse

"I don't know, for here it just seems to be normal. That someone's going to get found with drugs in a week." – Focus group participant

Substance abuse involves the misuse of alcohol, tobacco, and legal and illegal drugs. Tobacco use and smoking can damage every organ in the body and cause diseases ranging from cancer to heart disease to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (28). Adults smoked fewer cigarettes in Williamson County (12.0%) than in Texas (15.0%). The county met the HP2020 target of 12.0% (**Figure 28**).

Excessive drinking of alcohol involves binge drinking, heavy drinking, and drinking by pregnant women or persons younger than 21 years. Binge drinking is defined as four or more drinks for women and five or more drinks for men in a single occurrence. Heavy drinking is defined as having eight or more drinks per week for women and fifteen or more drinks per week for men. Excessive drinking can lead to death and disease (29). The percentage of adults that drink excessively was higher in the county (19.0%) than in Texas (17.0%) (**Figure 29**). The county met the HP2020 target of 25.4% of adults drinking excessively in the previous thirty days.

Figure 28: Percentage of Adults Smoking in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

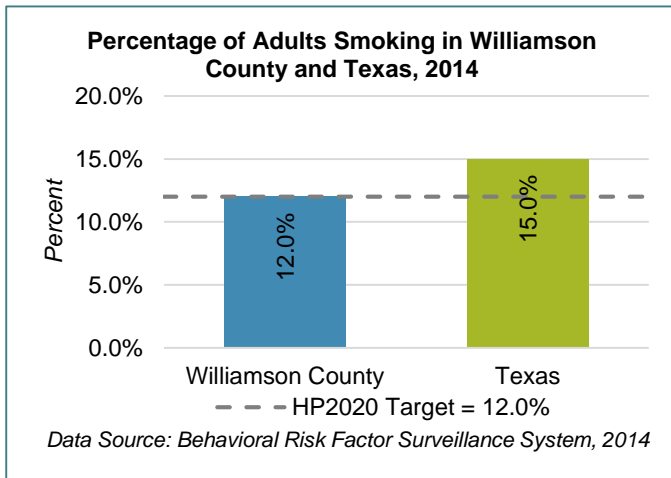
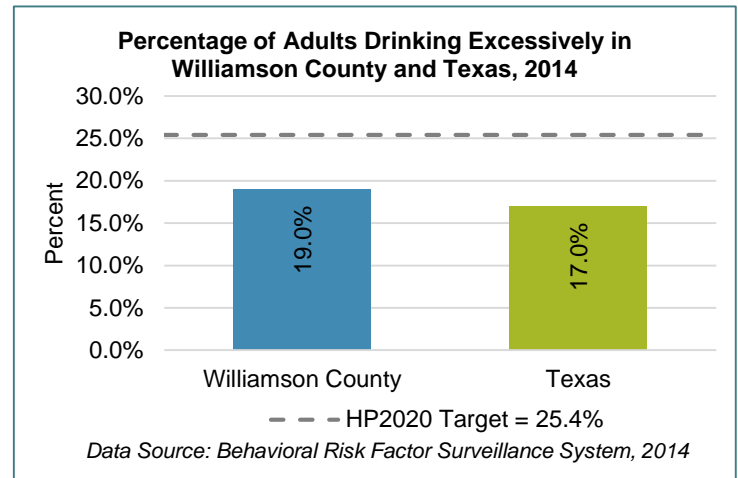


Figure 29: Percentage of Adults Drinking Excessively in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

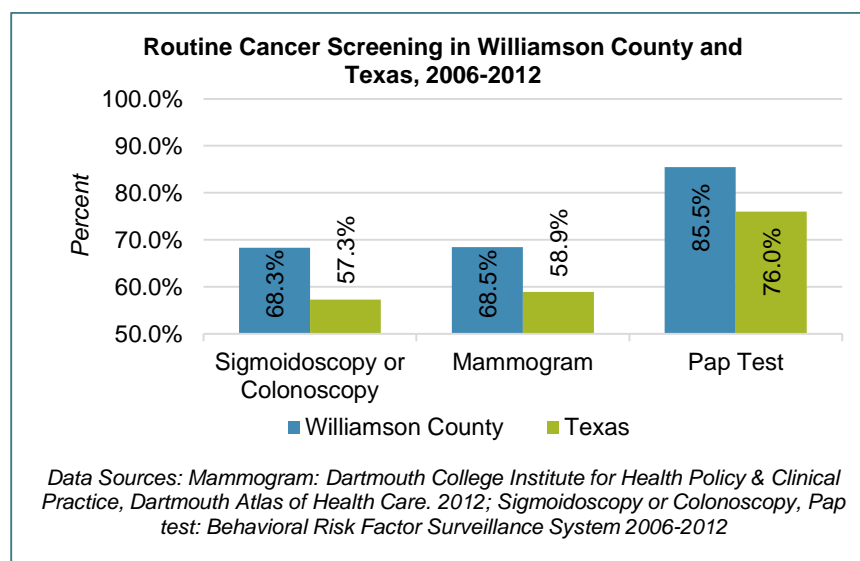


Routine Cancer Screening

Routine cancer screening involves checking for signs and conditions of cancer prior to symptoms. Early detection of cancer leads to more prompt treatment to increase survival. Cancer was the number one cause of death in the county (**Figure 41**). Important routine screening tests for cancer include colonoscopy and sigmoidoscopy for colorectal cancer, mammography for breast cancer, and Pap test for cervical cancer (30).

When compared to Texas, Williamson County has improved percentages of routine cancer screening (**Figure 30**). The percentage of adults aged 50 years and over who have ever had colon cancer screening in the county is 68.3%, higher than in Texas (57.3%). The percentage of Williamson County female Medicare enrollees aged 67-69 years who received mammograms in the past two years was 68.5%, as compared to 58.9% in Texas. The percentage of adult females aged 18 years and over who had a Pap test in the last three years in the county was 85.5%, compared to 76.0% in Texas. However, the county has yet to meet the HP2020 target of 93% screening rate for Pap tests.

Figure 30: Routine Cancer Screening in Williamson County and Texas, 2006-2012



C6. Environmental Health Indicators

The physical and built environments can directly affect health and quality of life by increasing or decreasing exposure to certain environmental risks or health behaviors (31). For example, the physical and built environment can either promote or discourage an active living and healthy eating lifestyle. Additionally, clean air and water are essential to physical health.

Physical Environment

The physical environment can involve air and water quality. Air pollution is measured by particulate matter (PM). Also known as fine particulate matter, PM 2.5 are particles smaller than 2.5 microns in size that can travel deep into the lungs, affecting both short and long-term lung function. Drinking water violations can also be indicative of the water quality of the community. Compared to the state, air pollution and drinking water violations were lower in the county (**Table 12**). Specifically, the fine particulate matter in the county (8.9) was lower than in Texas (9.6) and drinking violations were lower in the county (3.0%) than in Texas (7.0%).

Table 12: Physical Environment in Williamson County and Texas 2011-2014

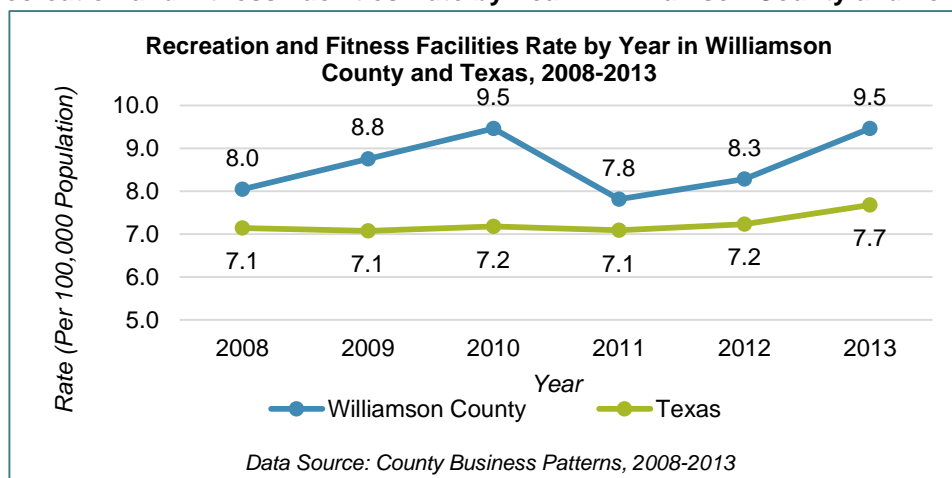
Indicator	Williamson County	Texas
Air pollution – PM 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ¹	8.9	9.6
Drinking water violations ²	3.0%	7.0%
<i>Data Sources: ¹ CDC WONDER, 2011; ² Safe Drinking Water Information System, 2013-2014</i>		

Active Living Support

“They really need to fix some of the roads and actually put sidewalks in, because it’s extremely dangerous to walk this area.” – Focus group participant

Active living support involves creating and improving sidewalks, neighborhood parks/trails, and smoke-free places to improve health and physical activity in the county (31). A higher number of recreation and fitness facilities can increase community access to active living. In 2013, 9.5 recreation and fitness facilities existed for every 100,000 population in Williamson County as compared to 7.7 facilities for every 100,000 population in Texas (**Figure 31**).

Figure 31: Recreation and Fitness Facilities Rate by Year in Williamson County and Texas, 2008-2013



Healthy Eating Support

Feeding America, the nation's largest domestic hunger-relief organization, defines food insecurity as the "lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members." Risk for food insecurity tends to increase as poverty and unemployment increase and home ownership decreases (32). As compared to Texas, Williamson County has lower percentages of overall food insecurity. However, about 1 in 5 children and 1 in 7 persons in the county lacked access to enough food for an active and healthy lifestyle (**Table 13**).

In addition, the built environment surrounding the healthy food environment is associated with the nutrition and diet of its residents and the availability and affordability of healthy foods in the county (31). Compared to Texas, there were less grocery stores/supermarkets and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as food stamps) authorized retailers, but more fast food restaurants per every 100,000 population in the county than in Texas (**Table 13**). Only 9.2 grocery stores and supermarkets and 51.6 SNAP authorized retailers existed for every 100,000 population in the county. In contrast, Texas had 13.8 grocery stores and 71.9 SNAP authorized retailers. On the other hand, 75.5 fast food restaurants existed for every 100,000 population in the county as compared to 74.1 fast food restaurants in Texas. Such an environment can prevent access to affordable healthy foods and promote access to unhealthy foods.

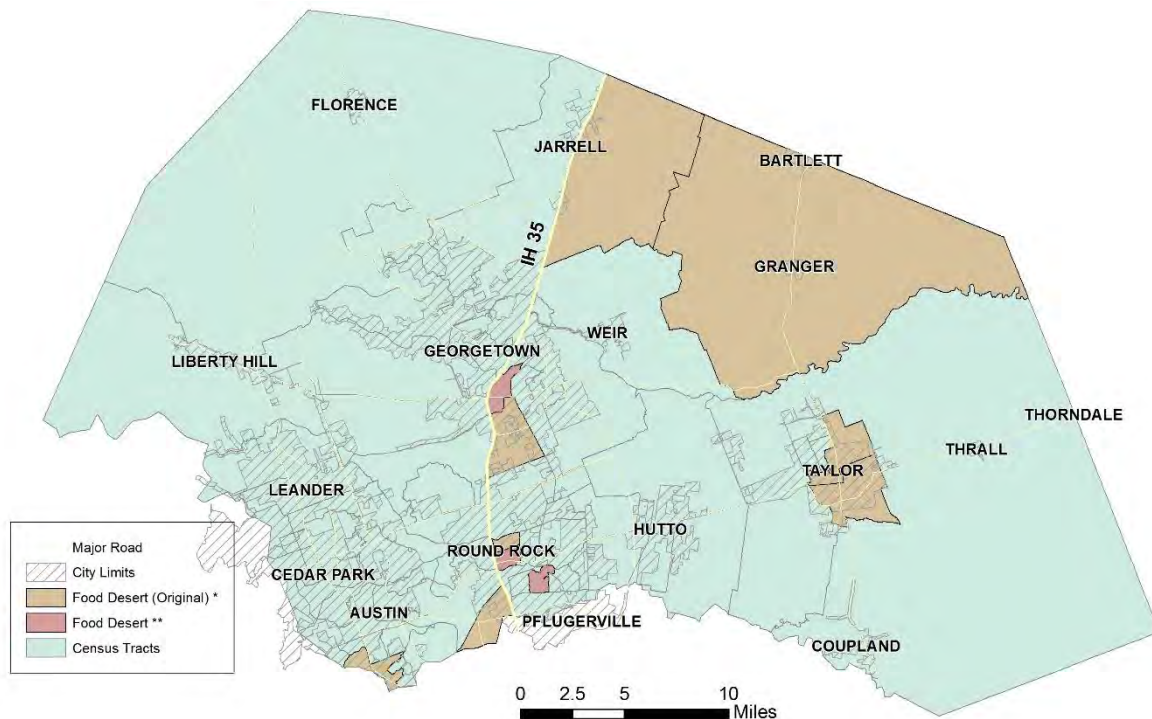
Table 13: Healthy Eating Environment in Williamson County and Texas 2013-2014

Indicator	Williamson County	Texas
Overall Food Insecurity¹	14.7%	17.0%
Child Food Insecurity¹	21.3%	25.6%
Grocery Stores and Supermarkets Rate^{*2}	9.2	13.8
Fast Food Restaurants Rate^{*2}	75.5	74.1
SNAP Authorized Retailers Rate^{*3}	51.6	71.9
<i>Notes: * per 100,000 population</i>		
<i>Data Sources: ¹ Feeding America, 2014; ² County Business Patterns, 2013; ³ U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2014</i>		

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines food deserts as "urban neighborhoods and rural towns without ready access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food." A food desert must meet both low-income and low-access criteria (33). When mapped across Williamson County by census tracts, food deserts were located in census tracts near Jarrell, Bartlett, Granger, Taylor, Round Rock, and Georgetown (**Figure 32**).



Figure 32: Food Deserts by Census Tract in Williamson County, 2010



Notes: * Low- income census tracts where a significant number or share of residents is more than 1 mile (urban) or 10 miles (rural) from the nearest super market; ** Expanded criteria to determine food deserts include 1. 0.5 mile (urban) or 10 miles (rural), 2. 1 mile (urban) or 20 mile (rural), or 3. No vehicle access.

Map Source: Disease Control and Prevention Division, WCCHD

Data Source: USDA Economic Research Service - Food Access Research Atlas, 2010

C7. Social and Mental Health

“I know my mom had mental health issues and there’s not ... she actually had to go to a hospital, like a mental facility here. There wasn’t that many. If you’re on the waiting list. If somebody’s trying to harm themselves and they’re on a waiting list, what are you going to do? Help them when they’re dead, almost?” – Focus group participant

The CDC defines mental health as “a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community.” Mental health also involves emotional, psychological, and social well-being. Lack of adequate housing, safe neighborhoods, education, access to health care, and equitable jobs and wages can increase the risk for mental health issues (34).

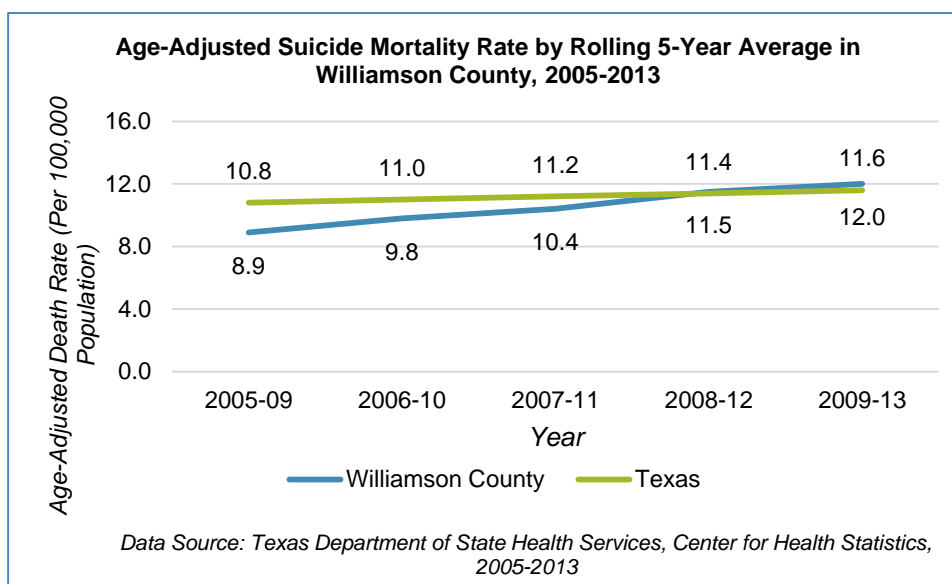
Poor mental health days are days where mental health (including stress, depression, and problems with emotions) was not good. Between 2006 and 2012, the number of poor mental health days that adults in Williamson County reported in the past 30 days was 2.7 days, compared to 3.0 days in Texas (**Table 10**).

Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)

Individuals that are at risk for intentional self-harm (suicide) may contend with a variety of conditions that affect their mental health, including depression, mental illness, substance abuse, loneliness, family history of suicide and violence, or physical illness. Suicide and suicide attempts can leave harmful effects on individuals, families, and communities (35). Decreasing risk for suicide involves targeting these whole hosts of risk factors and increasing protective factors such as mental health support, clinical interventions, and family and community support.

Over the last ten years, suicide was one of the top ten causes of death in the county in six of those years (**Figure 41**). In addition, suicide rates in Williamson County have steadily increased since 2005 surpassing rates in Texas. Between 2005 and 2009, the age-adjusted 5-year death rate for suicide was 8.9 deaths per 100,000 population. Between 2009 and 2013, the age-adjusted 5-year death rate for suicide was 12.0 deaths per 100,000 population (**Figure 33**).

Figure 33: Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rate by Rolling 5-Year Average in Williamson County, 2005-2013



Age-adjusted suicide mortality rates for all individuals, and when stratified for males and non-Hispanic Whites, did not meet the HP2020 target (10.2 deaths/100,000 population) (**Figure 34 and Figure 35**). Males (19.6 deaths/100,000 population) and non-Hispanic Whites (14.5 deaths/100,000 individuals) had higher rates of suicides than the general Texas population. DSHS did not calculate age-adjusted mortality rates for Blacks/African Americans and Other race/ethnicity groups due to small numbers of attributed deaths in these categories.

Figure 34: Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rate by Gender in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013

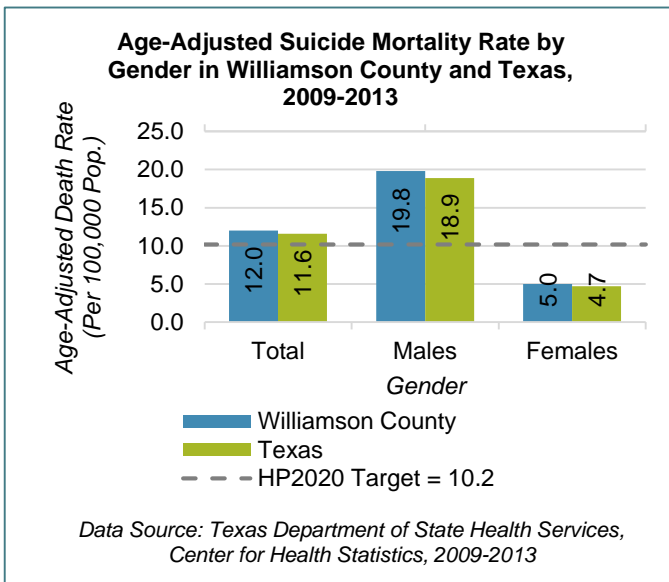
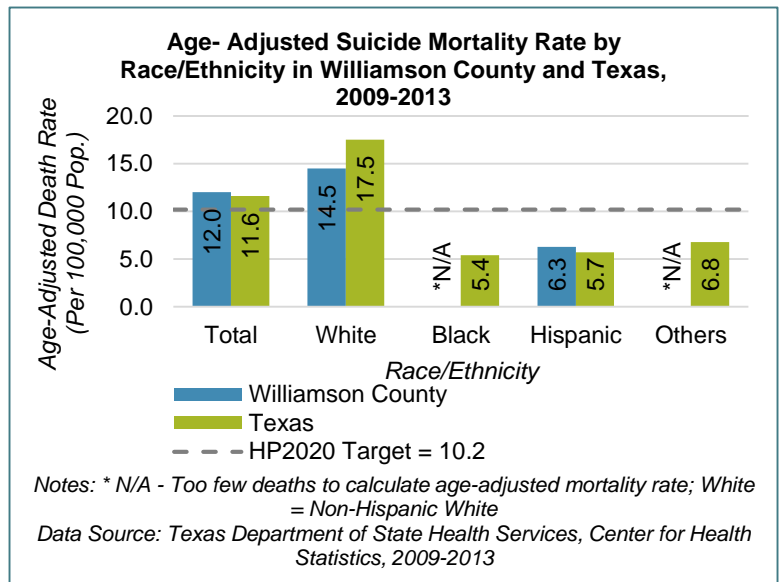


Figure 35: Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013



Additional Mental Health Indicators

"Is safety a priority? Yeah, definitely." – Focus group participant

Motor vehicle crash deaths, child abuse rate, total violent crime rate, and drug overdose mortality rate can be indicative of mental health. The county had improved rates when compared in all categories to Texas. The rate for motor vehicle crash death in the county (6.0 deaths per 100,000 population) was less than half that in Texas (13.4 deaths per 100,000 population). The rate for child abuse in the county (5.3 per 1,000 children) was almost half that in Texas (9.2 per 1,000 children). The total violent crime rate in the county (142.3 reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population) was a third of that in Texas (422.0 violent crimes per 100,000 population). In addition, the number of overdose deaths in the county (8.0 per 100,000 population) was less than in Texas (9.0 per 100,000 population) (Table 14).

Table 14: Additional Mental Health Indicators in Williamson County and Texas, 2002-2014

Indicator	Williamson County	Texas
Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rate ^{*1}	6.0	13.4
Child Abuse Rate (per 1,000 Children) ²	5.3	9.2
Total Violent Crime Rate ^{^*3}	142.3	422.0
Drug Overdose Mortality Rate ^{*4}	8.0	9.0
Notes: ^ Includes homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; * per 100,000 population		
Data Sources: ¹ Texas Department of State Health Services Center for Health Statistics, 2013, ² Texas Department of Family and Protective Services CPS, 2014; ³ Uniform Crime Reporting – FBI, 2010-2012; ⁴ CDC Wonder, 2002-2014		

C8. Maternal and Child Health

The well-being of mothers, infants, and children determine the health of the next generation and can help predict future public health challenges for families, communities, and the health care system (36). Additionally, maternal health is highly correlated with infant and child health (37). Because infants and children are considered vulnerable populations, the health and well-being of this population can also indicate the health status of a community (4).

Infants Born with Low Birth Weight

Infants born with low birth weight weigh less than 2,500 grams and tend to suffer from many health issues. Low birth weight is affected by the mother’s genetics as well as the mother’s health status. In addition, low birth weight is indicative of health disparities in the population (37). The percentage of infants born with low birth weight in the county has slightly increased over time from 6.6% between 2002 and 2008 to 7.2% between 2006 and 2012, whereas in Texas as a whole the percentage has remained essentially constant (Figure 36). Compared to Texas, Williamson County had lower percentages of infants born with low birth weight, except for Hispanic infants (Figure 37).

Figure 36: Percentage of Babies Born with Low Birth Weight by 7-Year Rolling Average in Williamson County and Texas, 2002-2012

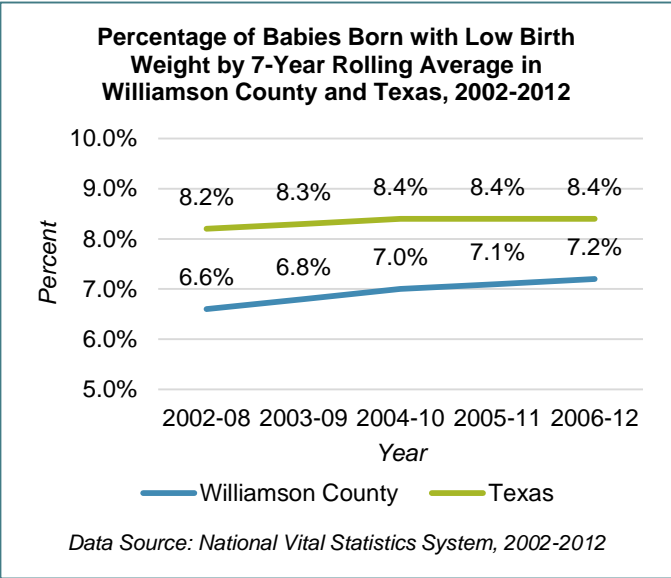
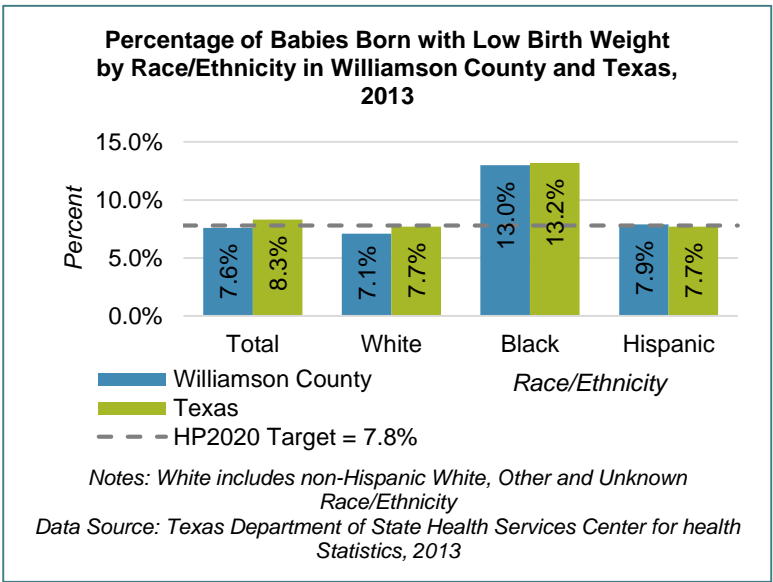


Figure 37: Percentage of Babies Born with Low Birth Weight by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2013



Additionally, the percentages for Black/African American (13.0%) and Hispanic (7.9%) infants exceeded the HP2020 target of 7.8%.

Child and Infant Mortality Rates

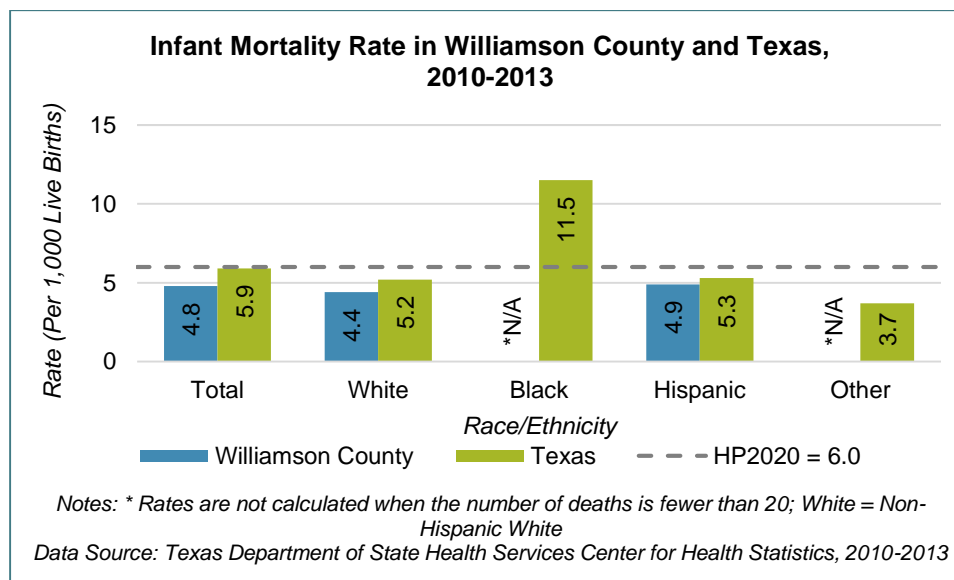
Infant mortality rate is frequently used as a proxy to describe the overall health status of a community, as health factors that impact the community tend to affect the health of an infant (38). Compared to Texas (5.8 deaths/1,000 live births), the infant mortality rate for Williamson County (3.5 deaths/1,000 live births) was lower (Table 15).



Table 15: Child and Infant Mortality Rate in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013

Indicator	Williamson County	Texas	HP2020
Infant Mortality Rate^{*1}	3.5	5.8	6.0
Child Mortality Rate^{^2}	36.7	53.1	--
Notes: * Per 1,000 live births, ^ Per 100,000 Children under 18			
Data Sources: ¹ Texas Department of State Health Services Center for Health Statistics, 2013; ² CDC WONDER, 2009-2012			

Furthermore, the county and the state's mortality rates fell below the HP2020 target (6.0 deaths/1,000 live births) (**Figure 38**). Rates for Non-Hispanic Whites (4.4 deaths/1,000 live births) and Hispanics (4.9 deaths/1,000 live births) in the county fell below the HP2020 target. No rates were available for Blacks/African Americans and Other race/ethnicities due to limited numbers. The child mortality rate can help understand the years of potential life lost in a county (39). Like infant mortality rate, the child mortality rate in the county (36.7 deaths/100,000 children) fell below the rate in Texas (53.1 deaths/100,000 children).

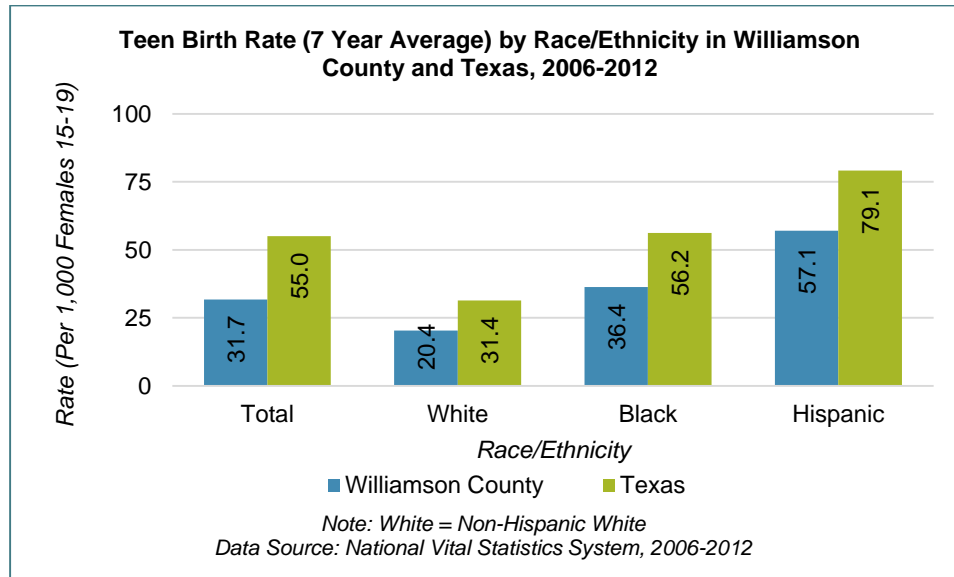
Figure 38: Infant Mortality Rate in Williamson County and Texas, 2010-2013

Teen Births

"I know over five people who are pregnant or have already had their kids." – Youth focus group participant

Teen pregnancy and teen childbirth can increase health care costs, high school dropout rates, lower school achievement, incarceration, and unemployment. In addition, a high teen birth rate might indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices (37). The annual rate of teen births in the county was 31.7 teen births for every 1,000 females aged 15-19 years old (**Figure 39**). The number of teen births was higher for Hispanic (57.1 births/1,000 females aged 15-19) and Black/African American (36.4 births/1,000 females aged 15-19) teenagers. In addition, 1.9% of live births were born to adolescents under the age of 18 years in the county as compared to 3.5% in Texas.

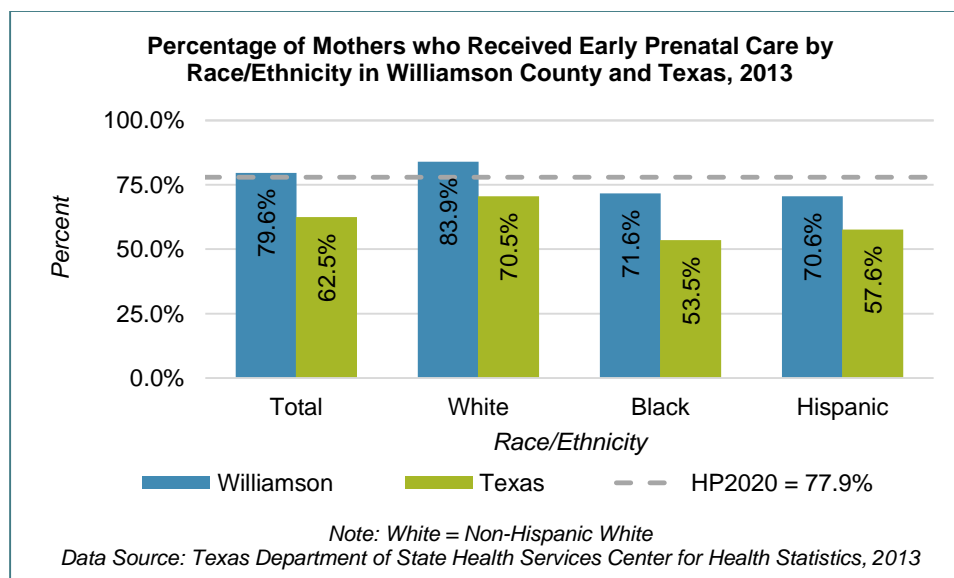
Figure 39: Teen Birth Rate (7 Year Average) by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2006-2012



Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is an important part of improving birth outcomes and reducing pregnancy and childbirth problems. Infants born to mothers who had not received prenatal care are five times more likely to die and three times more likely to be born with low birth weight (40). The total percentage of mothers in 2013 who received early prenatal care in the first trimester (79.6%) met and exceeded the HP2020 goal (77.9%); however, percentages for both Black/African American (71.6%) and Hispanic (70.6%) mothers fell below the HP2020 target. Percentages after stratifying by race/ethnicity were higher in the county than in the state for all groups (Figure 40).

Figure 40: Percentage of Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2013

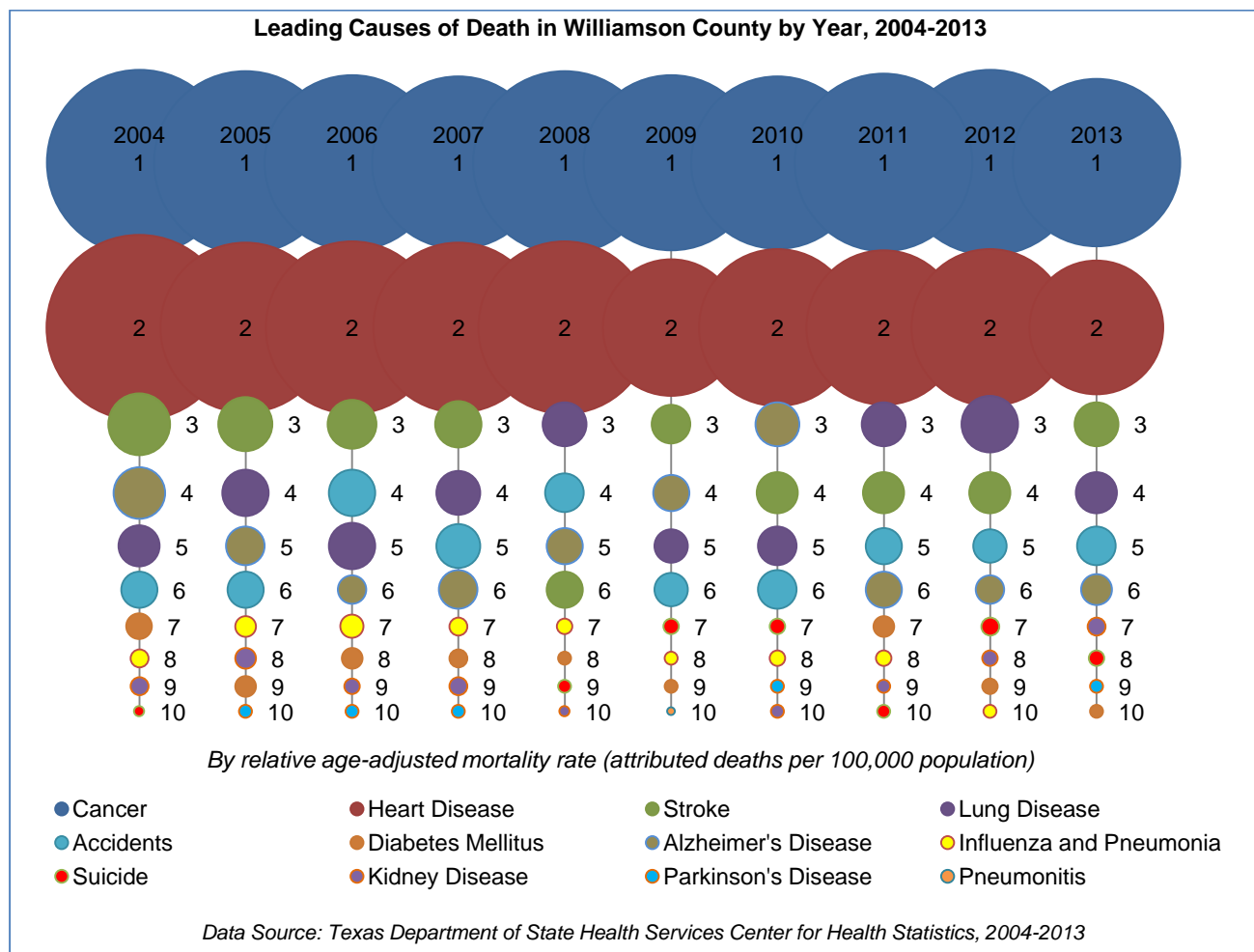


C9. Death, Illness, and Injury

Top 10 Causes of Death

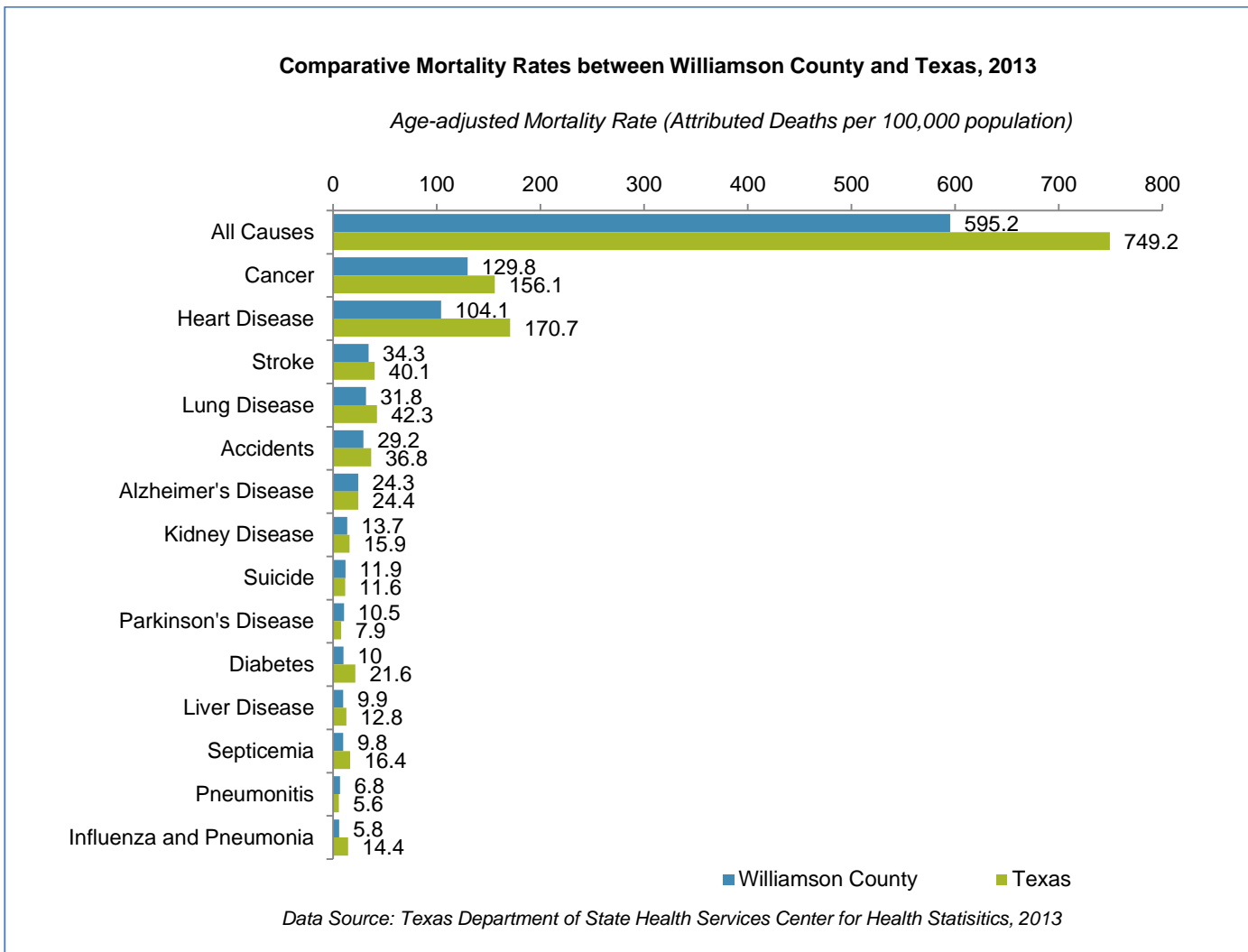
Over the past century, the leading causes of death in the U.S. have shifted from infectious diseases and acute illnesses to chronic and degenerative illnesses (11). From 2004 to 2013, cancer and heart disease were responsible for over 40% of all attributed causes of death in Williamson County. However, influenza and pneumonia have continued to be a common cause of death in both the county and the state. In 2013, the top 10 causes of death in Williamson County were: 1. Cancer, 2. Heart Disease, 3. Stroke, 4. Lung Disease, 5. Accidents, 6. Alzheimer's Disease, 7. Kidney Disease, 8. Suicide, 9. Parkinson's Disease, and 10. Diabetes Mellitus (**Figure 41**).

Figure 41: Leading Causes of Death in Williamson County by Year, 2004-2013



In general, Williamson County (595.2 deaths per 100,000 population) had a lower age-adjusted death rate than in Texas (749.2 deaths per 100,000 population). Among the more common causes of death, Williamson County only had higher mortality rates in 2013 for Parkinson's disease and pneumonitis as compared to Texas as a whole. In contrast to Williamson County, the leading cause of death in Texas in 2013 was heart disease (**Figure 42**).

Figure 42: Comparative Mortality Rates between Williamson County and Texas, 2013



Chronic Disease

Chronic diseases are one of the most “common, costly, and preventable of all health problems” (41). More than a quarter of all Americans and two out of every three older Americans have multiple chronic conditions, and treatment for this population accounts for 66% of the country’s healthcare budget (11). Chronic diseases are complex and can involve many individual and environmental factors; however, persons can reduce their risk by reducing behavioral risk factors and by adopting a healthy lifestyle. Chronic diseases such as cancer, heart disease, stroke, chronic lower respiratory disease, and diabetes are the leading causes of death, disease, injury, and disability in Williamson County.

Cancer

Cancer was the leading cause of death in Williamson County (**Table 16**), and has been for ten years (**Figure 41**). Cancer occurs when abnormal cells divide uncontrollably and invade other parts of the body. Many different types of cancer exist including breast, cervical, colorectal, liver, lung, oral, ovarian, prostate, skin, uterine, vaginal, and vulvar.



Practicing certain preventative practices such as routine cancer screening, vaccinating for human papillomavirus (HPV) in males and females aged 9 to 26, avoiding tobacco use and excess alcohol consumption, increasing physical activity and healthy eating, and reducing sun exposure can reduce risk for cancer (42).

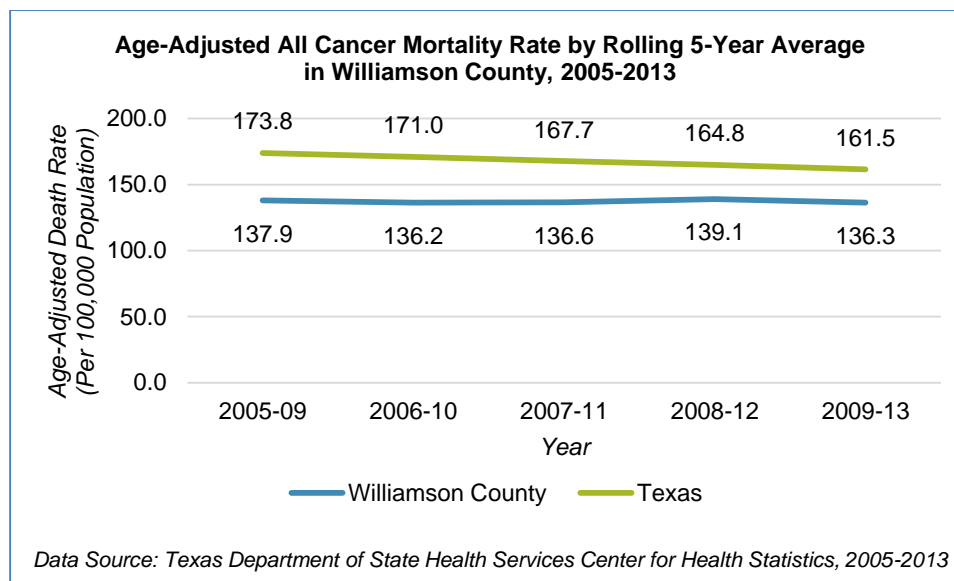
Death rates for all cancer, as well as breast, colorectal, lung, and prostate cancer for the county were below the rates for Texas and HP2020 targets in 2012 (**Table 16**). From 2009-2013, death rates from all cancer in Williamson (136.3 deaths per 100,000 population) were below Texas (161.5 deaths per 100,000 population) and HP2020 (160.6 deaths per 100,000 population).

Table 16: Age-adjusted Cancer Death Rates by Cancer Type in Williamson County and Texas, 2012

Indicator	Williamson County	Texas	HP2020
All Cancer	142.3	164.6	160.6
Breast Cancer (Per 100,000 females)	19.3	21.0	20.7
Colorectal Cancer	12.9	15.4	14.5
Lung Cancer	37.6	43.5	45.5
Prostate Cancer (Per 100,000 males)	14.2	19.6	21.2
<i>Data Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program State Cancer Profiles, 2012</i>			

Since 2005, death rates as indicated by 5-year rolling averages from all cancer in the county and in the state have slowly decreased with county rates consistently lower than the state (**Figure 43**).

Figure 43: Age-Adjusted All Cancer Mortality Rate by Rolling 5-Year Average in Williamson County, 2005-2013



Furthermore, all cancer death rates in Williamson County for both genders and all races/ethnicities fell below the HP2020 target (**Figure 44 and Figure 45**). Still, males (160.5 deaths per 100,000 population), non-Hispanic Whites (143.0 deaths per 100,000 population), and Blacks/African Americans (169.4 deaths per 100,000 population) had higher all-cancer death rates as compared to the rate for the general county population (136.3 deaths per 100,000 population).

Figure 44: Age-Adjusted All Cancer Mortality Rate by Gender in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013

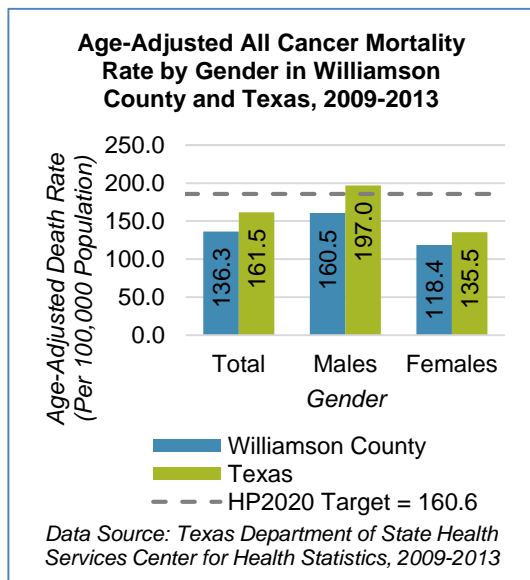
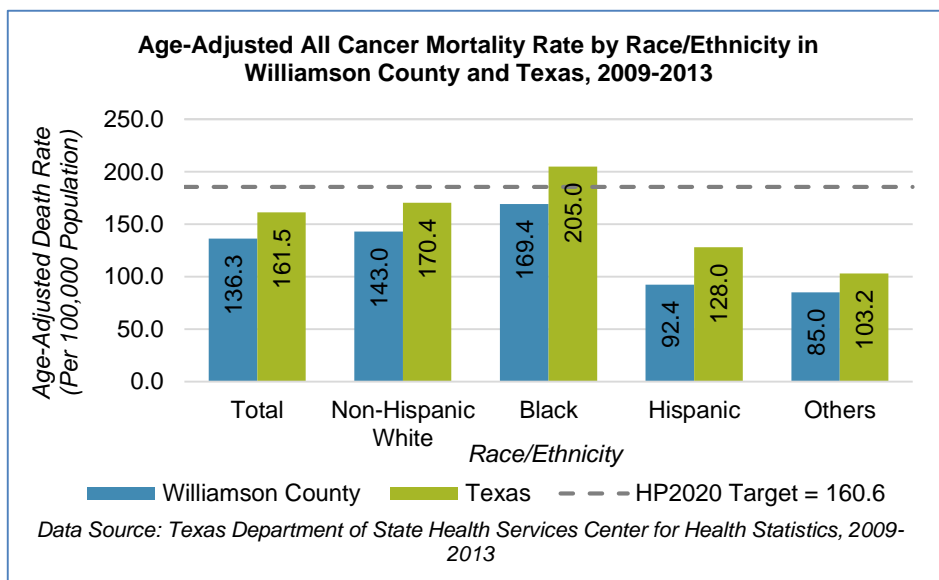


Figure 45: Age-Adjusted All Cancer Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013

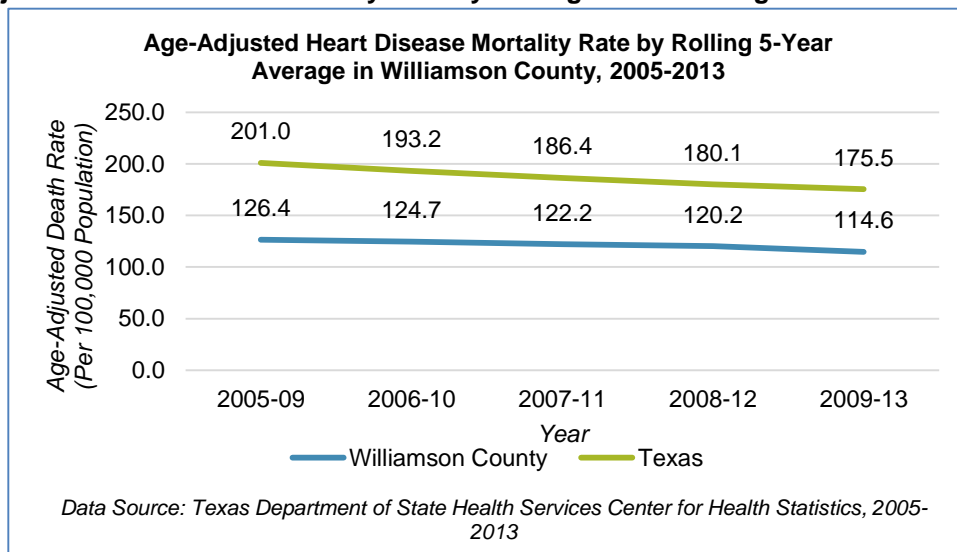


Heart Disease

Heart disease was the second leading cause of death in Williamson County (**Figure 42**). According to the CDC, heart disease includes many types of heart conditions. The most common in the United States is coronary artery disease (CAD) (43). CAD decreases blood flow to the heart and over time can weaken the heart muscle. This may lead to heart failure, an irregular heartbeat, arrhythmia, or heart attack. Many heart diseases, including CAD, can be controlled by making lifestyle changes (reducing risk factors), such as eating a healthier (lower sodium, lower fat) diet, increasing physical activity, and quitting smoking. However, certain risk factors cannot be controlled such as age and family history (43).

Heart disease mortality rates, as indicated by five-year rolling averages from 2005 to 2013, have been declining in both Williamson County and Texas (**Figure 46**).

Figure 46: Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate by Rolling 5-Year Average in Williamson County, 2005-2013



In Williamson County these rates have been consistently lower than in Texas as a whole (114.6 deaths per 100,000 population on average for the five-year period 2009-2013 in the county as compared to 175.5 deaths/100,000 in Texas). Males (144.1 deaths/100,000 population) and Black/African Americans (145.1 deaths/100,000 population) bore a disproportionate burden of mortality in the county as well as in the state (Figure 47 and Figure 48).

Figure 47: Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate by Gender in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013

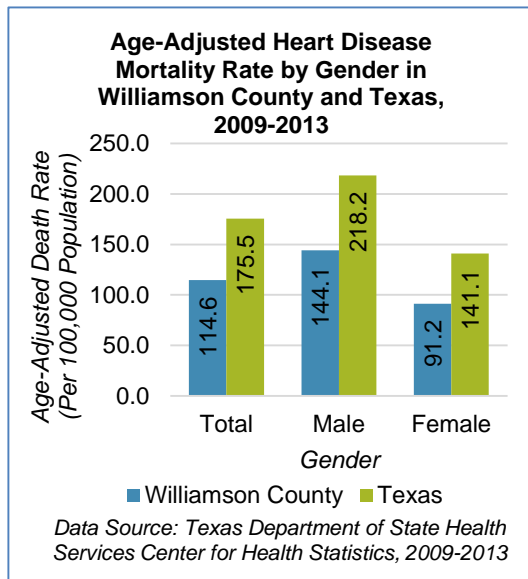
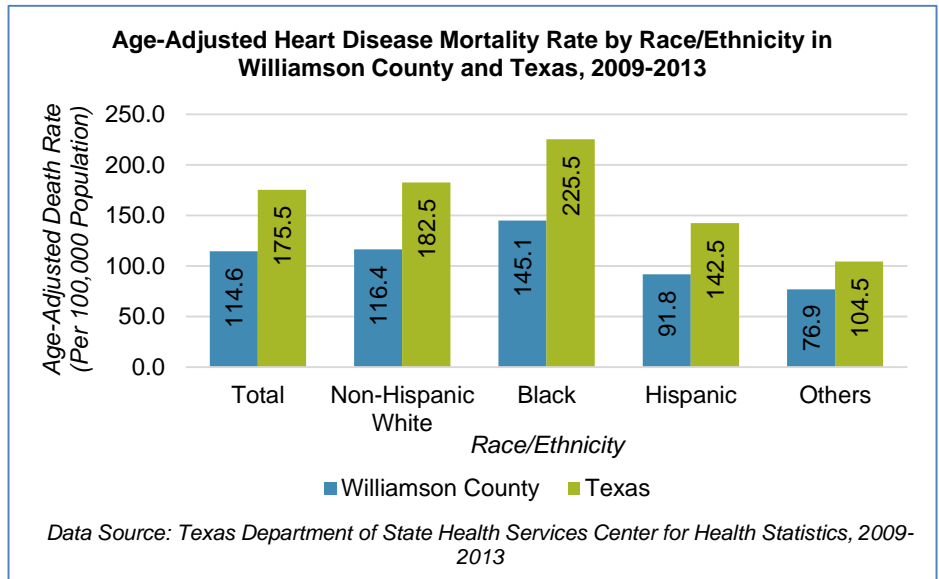


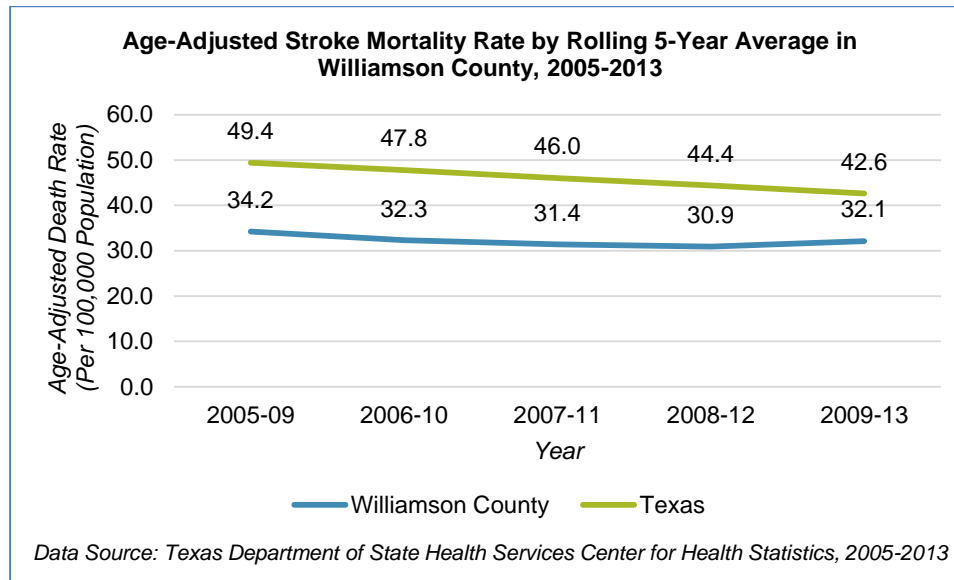
Figure 48: Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013



Stroke

Stroke was the third leading cause of death in Williamson County in 2013 and is a major cause of adult disability (44) (Figure 42). According to the CDC, stroke occurs when the flow of blood to the brain is interrupted and brain cells begin to die due to lack of oxygen. Like heart disease, certain risk factors, such as age and family history, cannot be controlled; however, certain risk factors such as tobacco and alcohol use, physical inactivity, and unhealthy eating can be controlled (44). Stroke mortality rates as indicated by 5-year rolling averages have decreased since 2005 for the both the county and the state; however, rates in the county have slightly increased during the 5-year average from 2009-2013 (Figure 49).

Figure 49: Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rate by Rolling 5-Year Average in Williamson County, 2005-2013



Still, stroke mortality rate in the county (32.1 deaths per 100,000 population) fell below both Texas (42.6 deaths per 100,000 population) and the HP2020 target (34.8 deaths per 100,000 population) (**Figure 50**). Hispanics (35.8 deaths per 100,000 population) and Black/African Americans (54.5 deaths/100,000 population) exceeded the HP2020 goal (**Figure 51**).

Figure 50: Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rate by Gender in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013

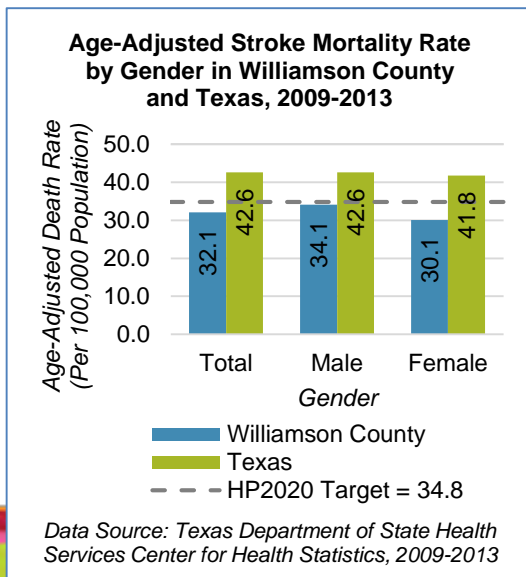
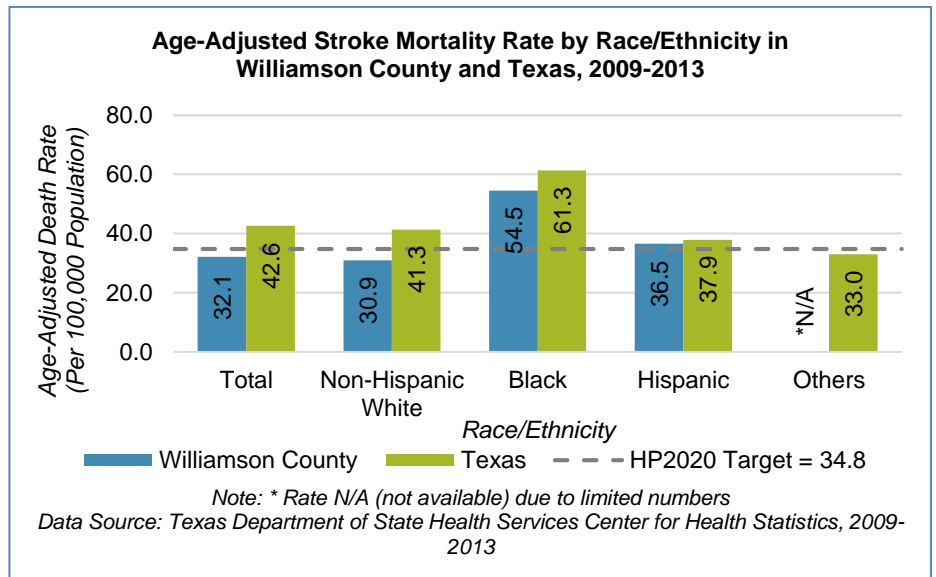


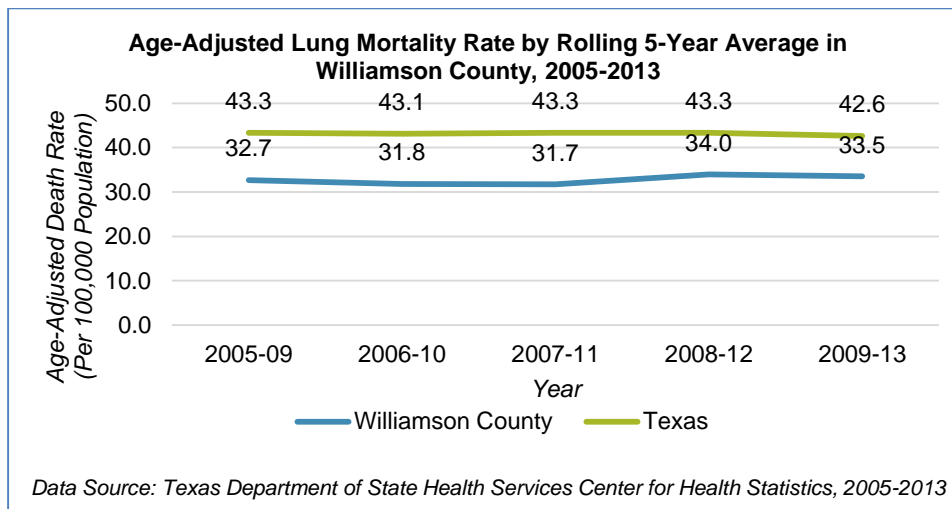
Figure 51: Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013



Lung Disease

According to the CDC, chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) or lung disease are conditions that block airflow and cause issues with breathing. One specific disease is Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). Lung disease can also involve emphysema, chronic bronchitis, and in some cases asthma. The main risk factor for lung disease is exposure to tobacco smoke; however, air pollution, family history, and respiratory infections can also increase risk (28). Since 2005, death rates in the county have increased from 31.7 deaths per 100,000 population in the 5-year average in 2007-2011 to 33.5 deaths per 100,000 population in 2009-2013. Still rates were lower in the county than in the state (Figure 52).

Figure 52: Age-Adjusted Lung Mortality Rate by Rolling 5-Year Average in Williamson County, 2005-2013



In Williamson County, lung disease disproportionately affected both males (38.3 deaths per 100,000 population) and non-Hispanic Whites (36.7 deaths per 100,000 population) (Figure 53 and Figure 54).

Figure 53: Age-Adjusted Lung Disease Mortality Rate by Gender in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013

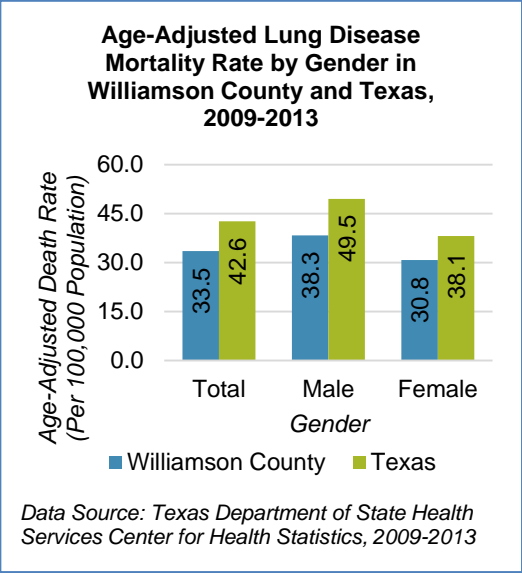
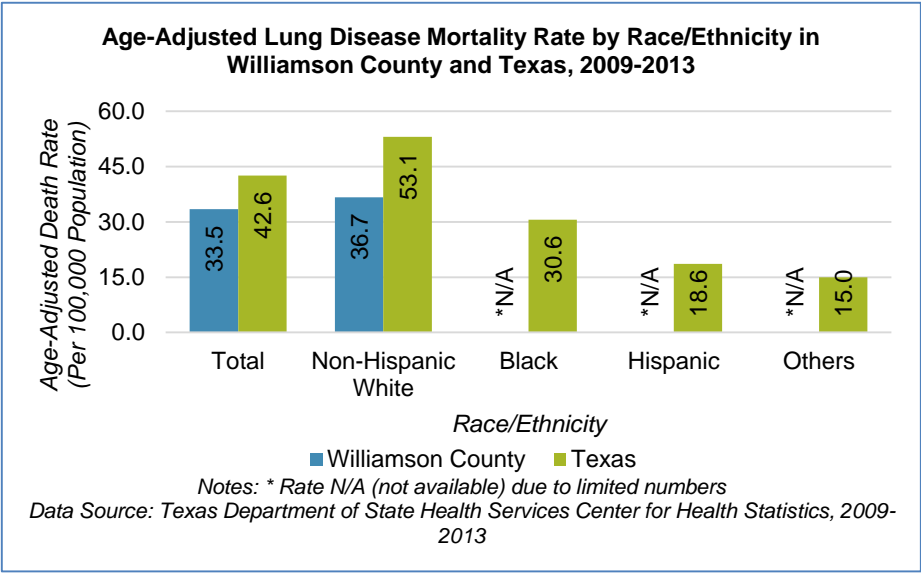


Figure 54: Age-Adjusted Lung Disease Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013



Diabetes Mellitus

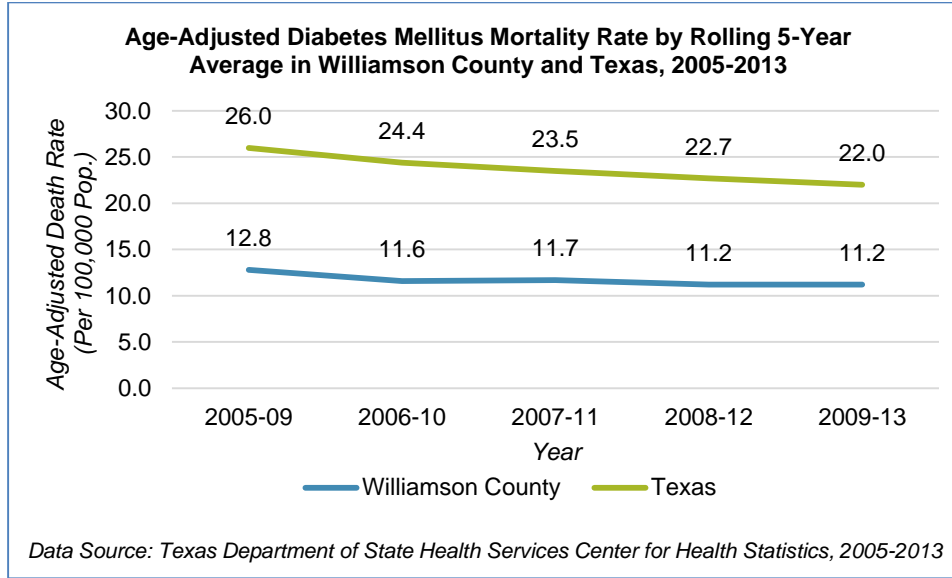
“Well, more than anything, it's diabetes.” (A disease that affects the community) –
Focus group participant

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a disease where blood sugar levels are elevated above normal and can cause serious health complications including heart disease, blindness, kidney failure, and lower-extremity amputations. There are three types of DM: Type 1, Type 2, and gestational. Type 2 DM, accounts for about 90% to 95% of all diagnosed cases of diabetes (45). Obesity, family history, physical inactivity, older age, and reduced glucose intolerance can increase risk for Type 2 DM. Prevention and treatment involve a healthy diet, physical exercise, maintaining a normal body weight, and avoiding use of tobacco (45).

About 8.4% of adults in Williamson County were diagnosed with diabetes in 2012 (45). Total diabetes-related death rates in the county and the state fell far below the HP2020 target of 66.6 deaths/100,000 population (**Figure 55**).



Figure 55: Age-Adjusted Diabetes Mellitus Mortality Rate by Rolling 5-Year Average in Williamson County and Texas, 2005-2013



The average annual death rate in the county from diabetes from 2009 to 2013 was 11.2 deaths per 100,000 population, affecting more males (13.9 deaths per 100,000 population), Blacks/African Americans (41.4 deaths per 100,000 population), and Hispanics (21.5 deaths per 100,000 population). DSHS did not calculate mortality rates for other races/ethnicities (Figure 56 and Figure 57).

Figure 56: Age-Adjusted Diabetes Mellitus Mortality Rate by Gender in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013

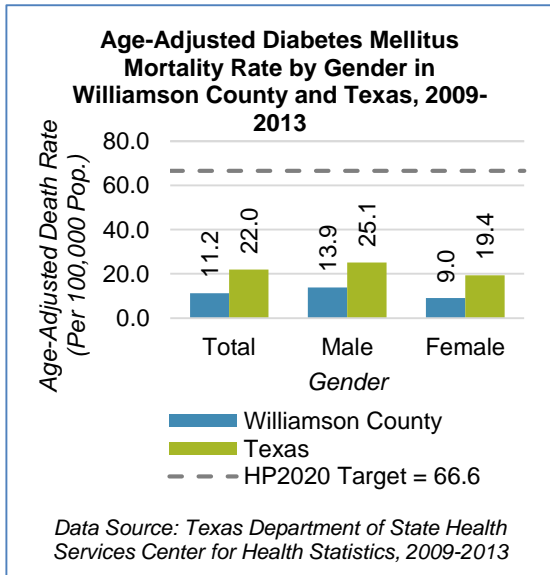
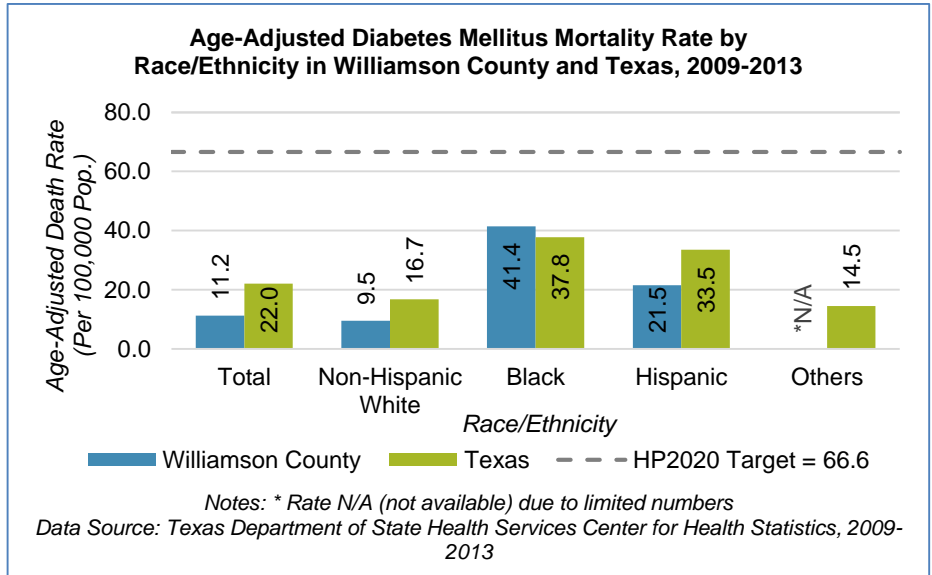


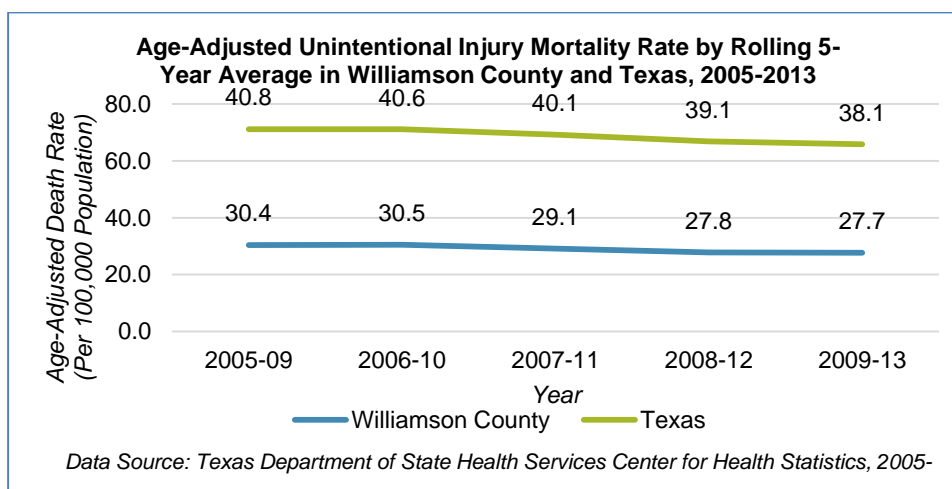
Figure 57: Age-Adjusted Diabetes Mellitus Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013



Unintentional Injuries (Accidents)

Deaths due to unintentional injuries (accidents) can result from car accidents, poisonings, drownings, and falls (46). Since 2005, death rates in the county and the state from unintentional injury have decreased (**Figure 58**). In total, the Williamson County age-adjusted death rates for unintentional injuries or accidents (27.7 deaths per 100,000 population) were lower in 2009 to 2013 than in Texas (38.1 deaths per 100,000 population annual average rate), and lower than the HP2020 goal (36.0 deaths per 100,000 population).

Figure 58: Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate by Rolling 5-Year Average in Williamson County and Texas, 2005-2013



However, death due to unintentional injuries or accidents in the county disproportionately affected males (36.0 deaths per 100,000 population) and non-Hispanic Whites (29.7 deaths per 100,000 population) (**Figure 59** and **Figure 60**).

Figure 59: Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate by Gender in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013

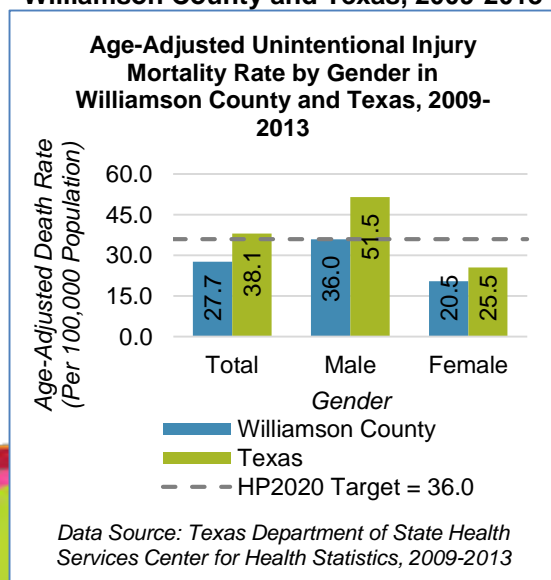
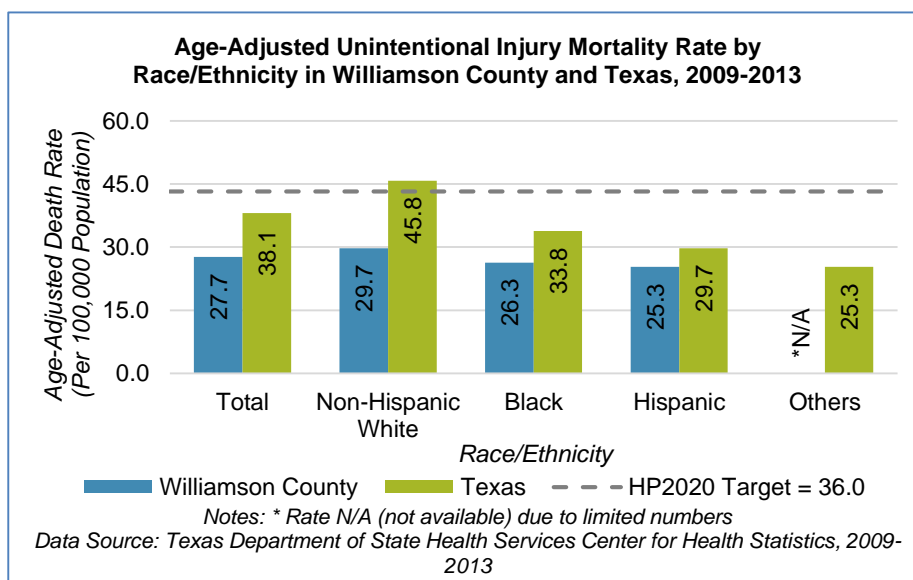


Figure 60: Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2009-2013



C10. Communicable Disease

Bacteria, viruses, or other microorganisms cause infectious diseases. In the 19th and early 20th century, the leading causes of death in the U.S. and Texas were attributed to infectious diseases, including influenza, smallpox, and certain enteric diseases. Public health and medical advances such as vaccine development, treatment for infectious diseases, improved disease screening and surveillance, and improvements in sanitation have facilitated the reduction in infectious disease incidence and mortality (47).

Despite the shift in causes of death, infectious diseases still pose a significant public health and medical concern in the United States, Texas, and indeed worldwide. Certain behaviors can greatly reduce the risk of spreading infections. Proper hand washing, for example, can prevent the transmission of many diseases. Vaccinations reduce illnesses and deaths from diseases such as influenza, pertussis (whooping cough), measles, mumps, and others. Avoidance of risky sexual behaviors reduces the spread of HIV, chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, and other disorders (47).

The following sections address optional communicable disease topics as suggested by the NACCHO MAPP Core Indicator List. WCCHD and DSHS collect data through a passive surveillance system established to collect reports of conditions (diseases) contained on the “Texas Notifiable Conditions List,” a set of diseases which are required by Texas law to be reported by health care providers, hospitals, laboratories, schools, and others to health departments in Texas. Several Texas laws (Health & Safety Code, Chapters 81, 84, and 87) require specific information regarding notifiable conditions be provided to DSHS. Health care providers, hospitals, laboratories, schools, and others are required to report patients who are suspected of having a notifiable condition (Chapter 97, Title 25, Texas Administrative Code) (48). Reports are gathered at local health departments, then are submitted to DSHS, and, ultimately for most conditions, to the CDC. A limitation is that this system only captures illnesses that are reported to health departments, potentially missing possible cases of undetected or unreported illnesses. Therefore, these data are helpful to observe trends and counts to apply interventions, but do not completely represent the actual burden of these illnesses. The following sections briefly summarize reports made by providers to WCCHD and/or DSHS of selected notifiable conditions that met DSHS case criteria.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Syphilis

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) with the bacterium *Treponema pallidum* that can cause severe, long-term complications if not treated with antibiotics correctly (49). Syphilis is reported as primary, secondary or late (latent) stage, depending on the stage of illness at diagnosis. Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis are the earliest stages, reflect symptomatic disease, and are indicators of more recent infection (49). Between 2007 and 2014, the annual rates of reported P&S and total syphilis (primary, secondary, late stage) in Williamson County remained mostly static and lower than Texas rates (**Figure 61 and Figure 62**).

Figure 61: Total Syphilis Rates by Year of Diagnosis in Williamson County and Texas, 2007-2014

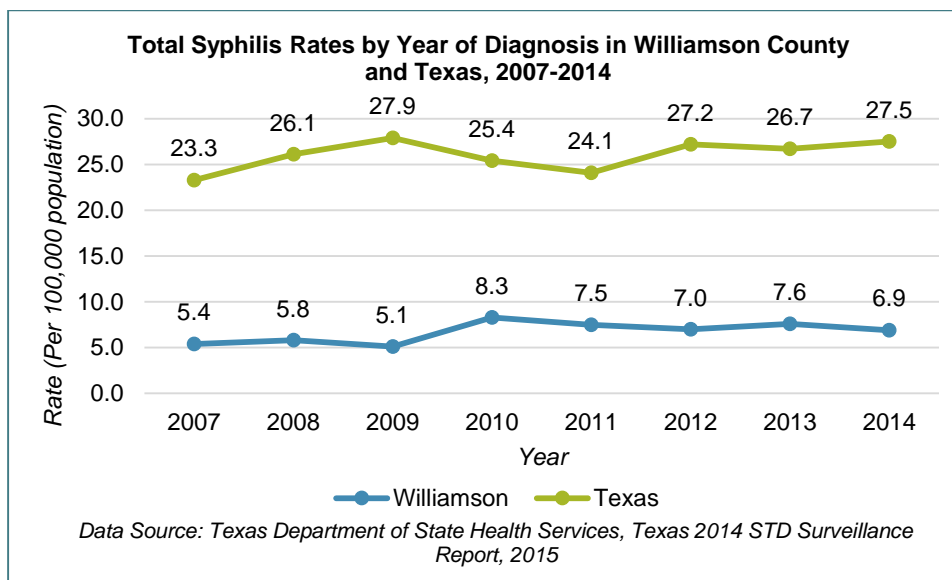
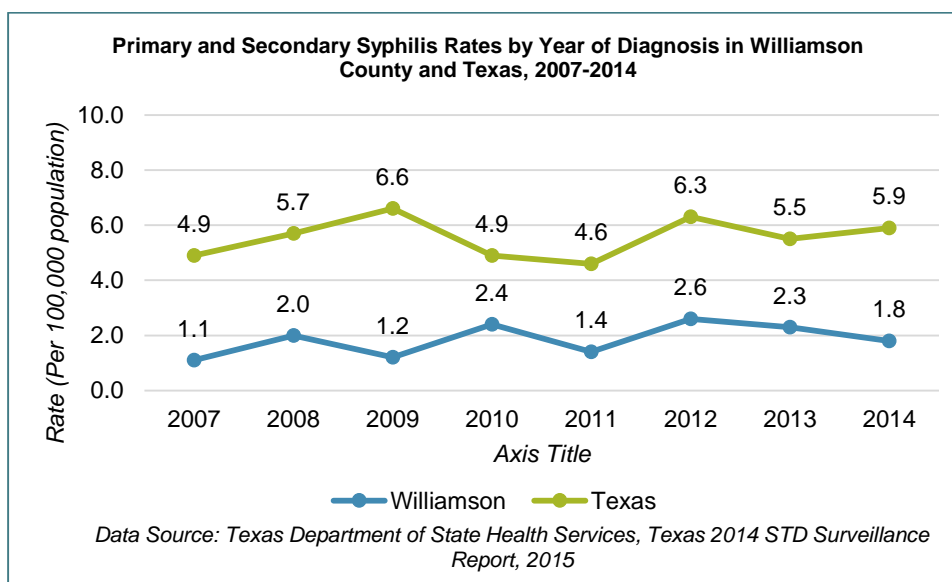


Figure 62: Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates by Year of Diagnosis in Williamson County and Texas, 2007-2014



Among Williamson County males, the 2014 rate of reported P&S syphilis was 3.3 per 100,000 population, a rate lower than the HP2020 target of 6.7 P&S infections per 100,000 males. Females also met the HP2020 target of 1.3 P&S infections per 100,000 females for P&S syphilis with a rate of 0.4 per 100,000 population (**Figure 63**). Blacks/African Americans had the highest rate for reported P&S syphilis at 3.1 per 100,000 population (**Figure 64**).

Figure 63: Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates by Gender in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

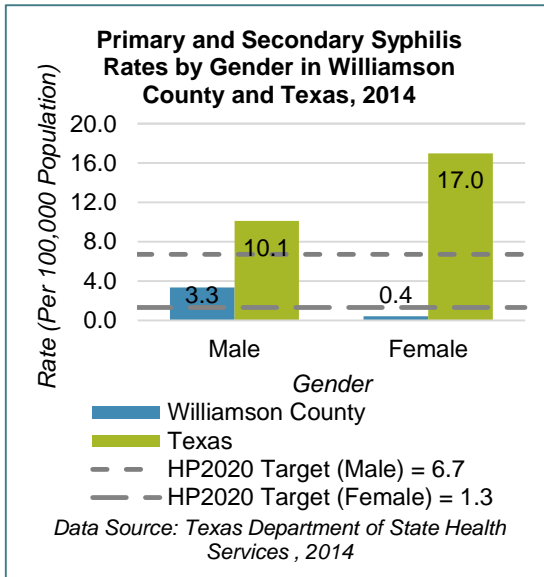
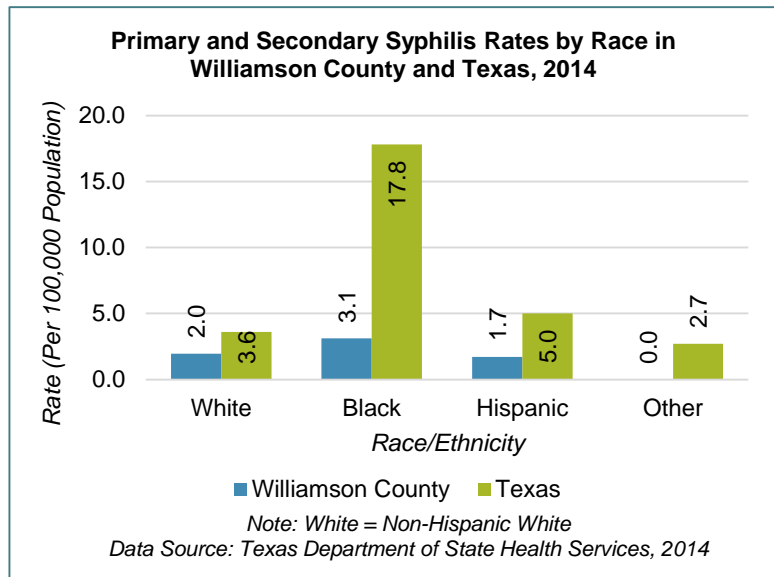
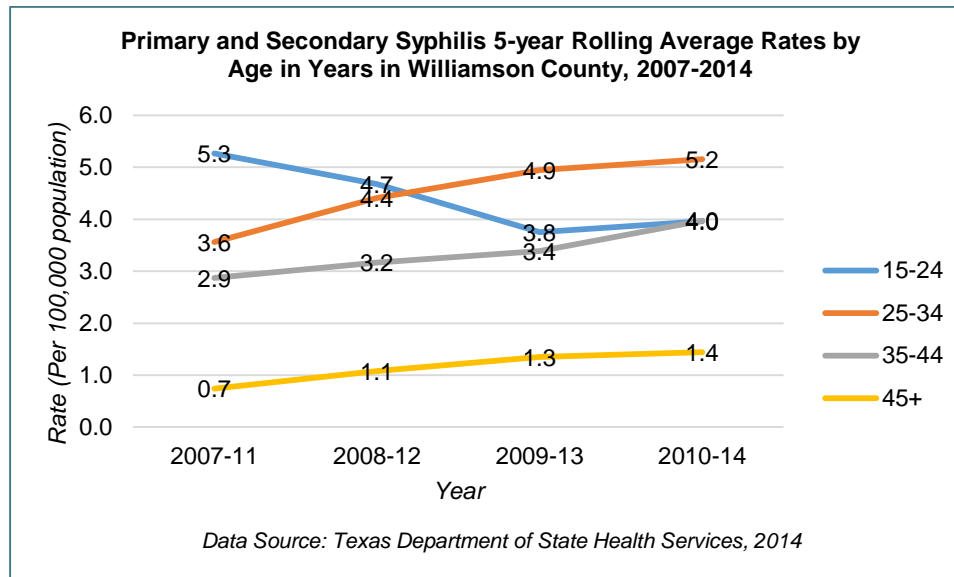


Figure 64: Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates by Race in Williamson County and Texas, 2014



Furthermore, rates of reported syphilis were highest among 15-24 and 25-34 age groups during 2007-2014 (Figure 65).

Figure 65: Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates by Age in Years in Williamson County, 2007-2014

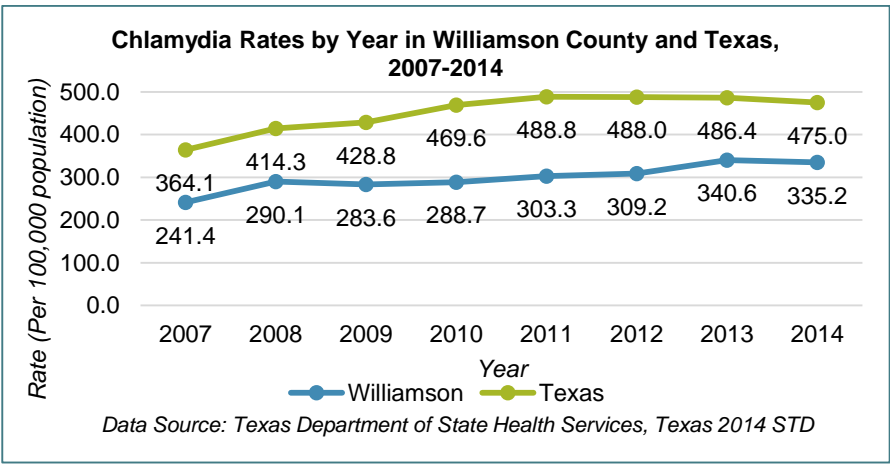


Chlamydia

Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Chlamydia is the most commonly reportable cause of STIs in the United States and in Texas (50). It can cause inflammation of the cervix and urethra in women and inflammation of the urethra and rectal lining in men. Easily treatable with antibiotics, untreated infection can result in pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which is a major cause of infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain (50). Chlamydia is commonly asymptomatic and screening is necessary to identify most infections (51).

Despite rates being lower than in Texas, the reported chlamydia rates in Williamson County have steadily risen since 2007 (Figure 66)

Figure 66: Chlamydia Rates by Year in Williamson County and Texas, 2007-2014



Additionally, the reported rate in Williamson County females (490.7 per 100,000 population) was higher than in males (173.0 per 100,000 population), which may be attributed to increased screening rates due to risk of severe outcomes for females (DSHS, 2012) (Figure 67). Chlamydia rates were disproportionately reported in Black/African Americans (615.2 per 100,000 population), more than double the rate in Hispanics (275.8 per 100,000 population), and followed by non-Hispanic Whites (141.3 per 100,000 population) (Figure 68).



Figure 67: Chlamydia Rates by Gender in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

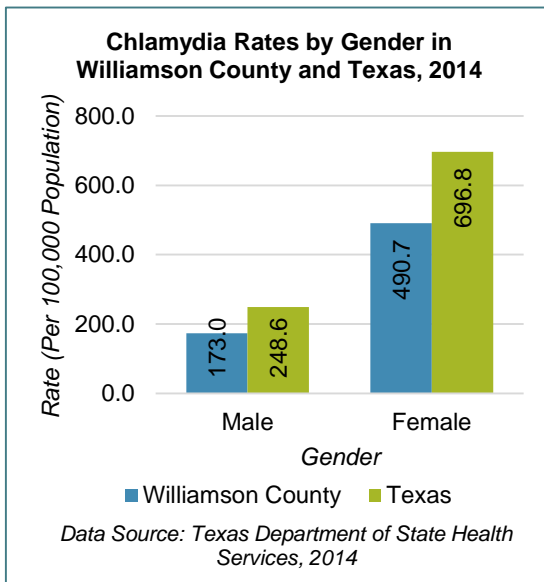
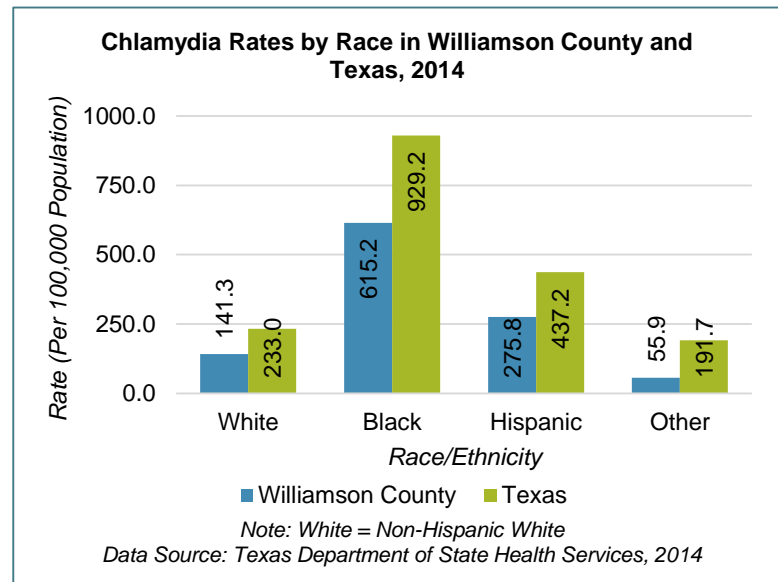
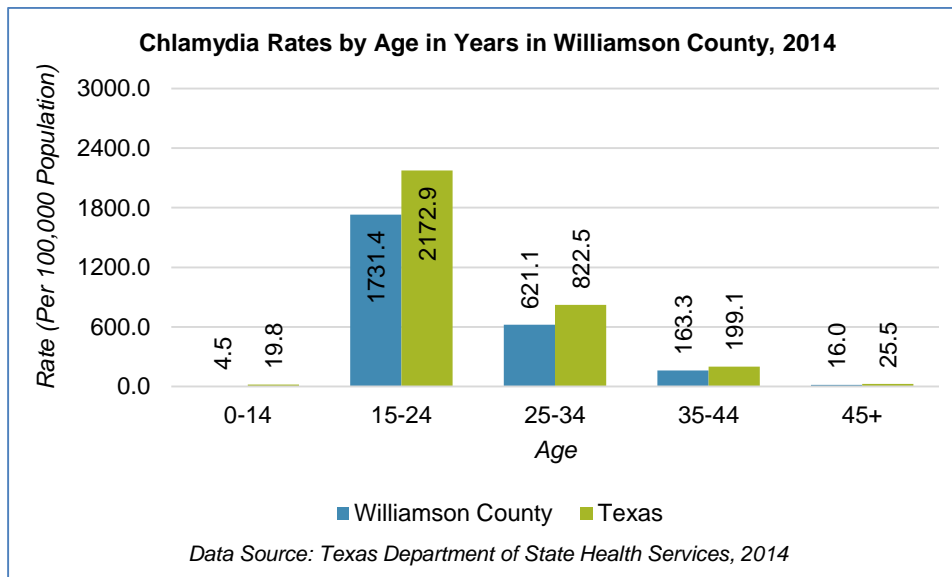


Figure 68: Chlamydia Rates by Race in Williamson County and Texas, 2014



The 15-24 years age group had by far the highest rate compared to all other age groups (Figure 69).

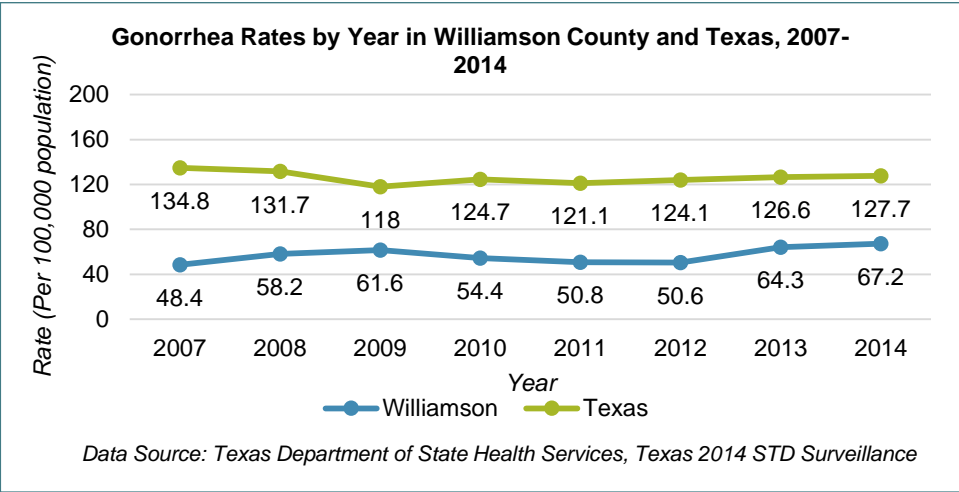
Figure 69: Chlamydia Rates by Age in Years in Williamson County and Texas, 2014



Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is an STI caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* that infects the mucous membranes of the reproductive tract, the cervix, uterus, and fallopian tubes in women, and the urethra in women and men. Gonorrhea infection can also occur in the mouth, throat, eyes and anus (51). Much like chlamydia, gonorrhea can cause very serious complications when not treated, but can be cured with the right antibiotics. While lower than those in Texas as a whole, the rates of reported gonorrhea in Williamson County steadily rose during 2007-2014 (Figure 70).

Figure 70: Gonorrhea Rates by Year in Williamson County and Texas, 2007-2014



HP2020 targets for reported gonorrhea rates in males (194.8 per 100,000 population) and females (251.9 per 100,000 population), respectively, were achieved by Williamson County (68.2 and 66.3 per 100,000 population) (Figure 71). However, Blacks/African Americans (259.2 per 100,000 pop) had nearly triple the rates compared to non-Hispanic White, Hispanic, and Other combined race/ethnicity groups (Figure 72).

Figure 71: Gonorrhea Rates by Gender in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

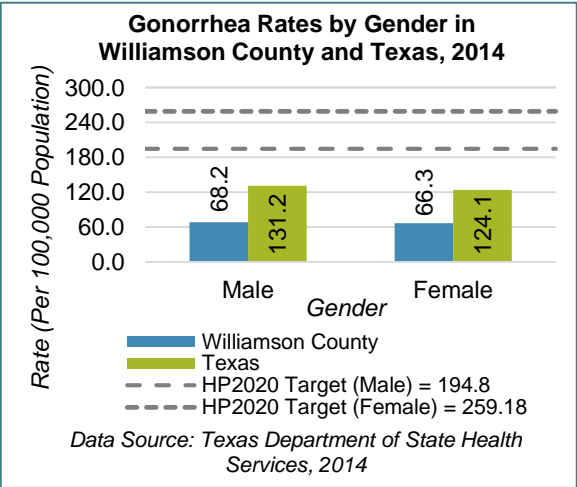
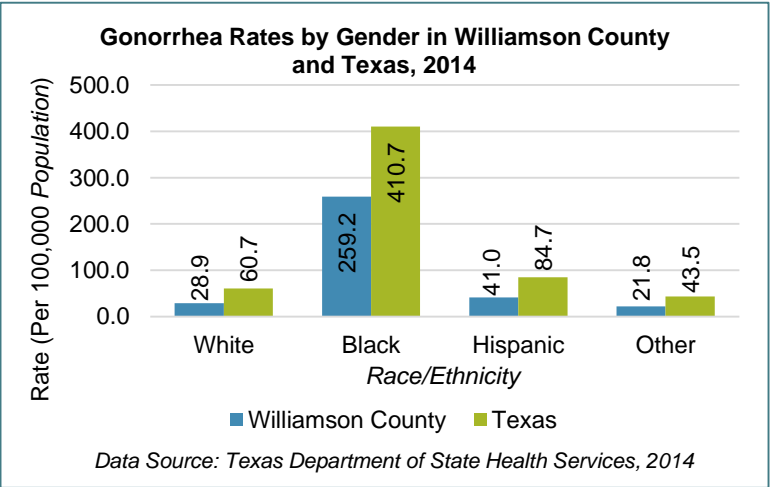
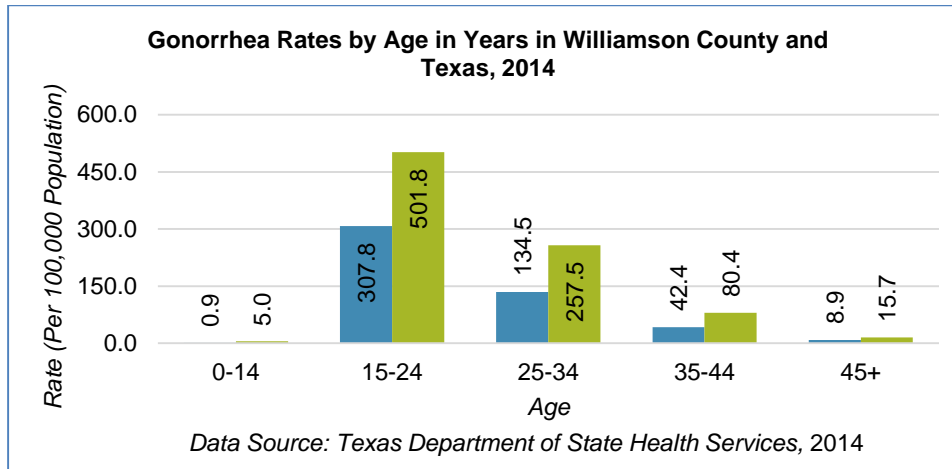


Figure 72: Gonorrhea Rates by Race in Williamson County and Texas, 2014



The highest rates were reported in the 15-24 year (307.8 per 100,000 population) and 25-34 year age groups (134.5 per 100,000 population) (Figure 73).

Figure 73: Gonorrhea Rates by Age in Years in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

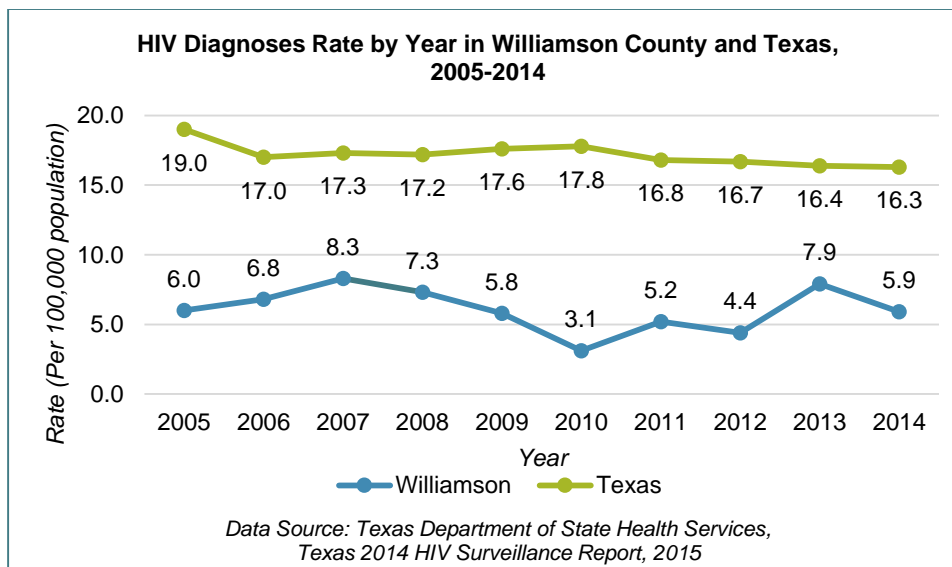


HIV and AIDS

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) causes HIV infection and over time, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). HIV is transmitted from one person to another through blood, semen, vaginal secretions, and breast milk. HIV cannot be cured, but effective antiviral treatment is available to reduce the consequences of infection. If untreated, HIV reduces certain white blood cells known as CD4 cells in the body and causes damage to the immune system, which may lead to AIDS. AIDS results in progressive failure of the immune system and allows life-threatening opportunistic infections and cancers to thrive (52).

Between 2005 and 2014, the reported rate of newly diagnosed HIV infection in Williamson County remained mostly constant and below the Texas rate (Figure 74).

Figure 74: HIV Diagnoses Rate by Year in Williamson County and Texas, 2005-2014



The rate for newly diagnosed AIDS in the county and in Texas has decreased over the same time period (Figure 78). This may be attributed to advances in treatment, which prevent HIV infections to progressing to AIDS. In 2014, the rate of HIV diagnoses by gender was higher in males (10.8 per 100,000 population) (Figure 75), in Blacks and Hispanics (12.5 and 8.5 per 100,000 population) (Figure 76), and in 15-24 year and 25-34 year age groups (16.5 and 13.2 per 100,000 population) (Figure 77).

Figure 75: HIV Diagnoses Rate by Gender in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

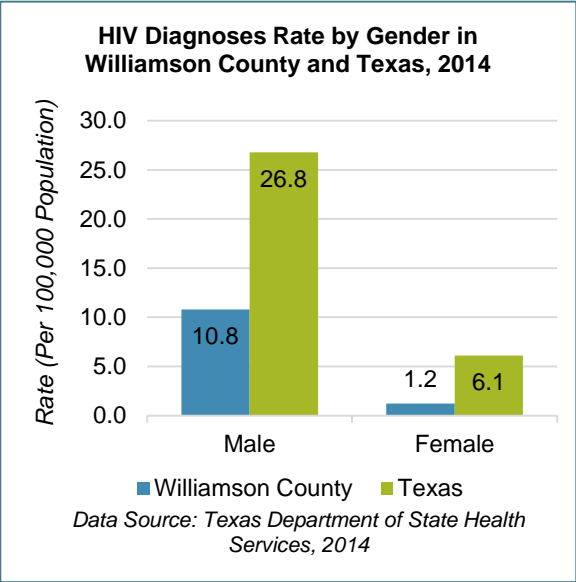


Figure 76: HIV Diagnoses Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

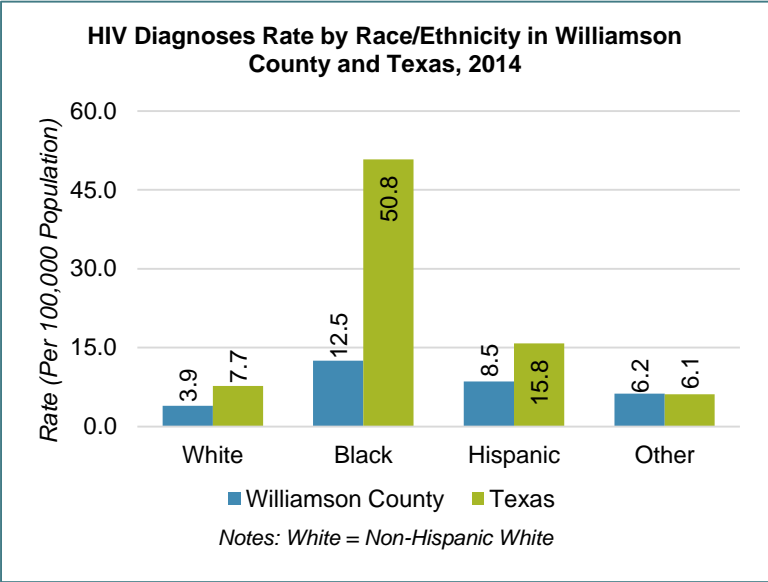


Figure 77: HIV Diagnoses Rate by Age in Years in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

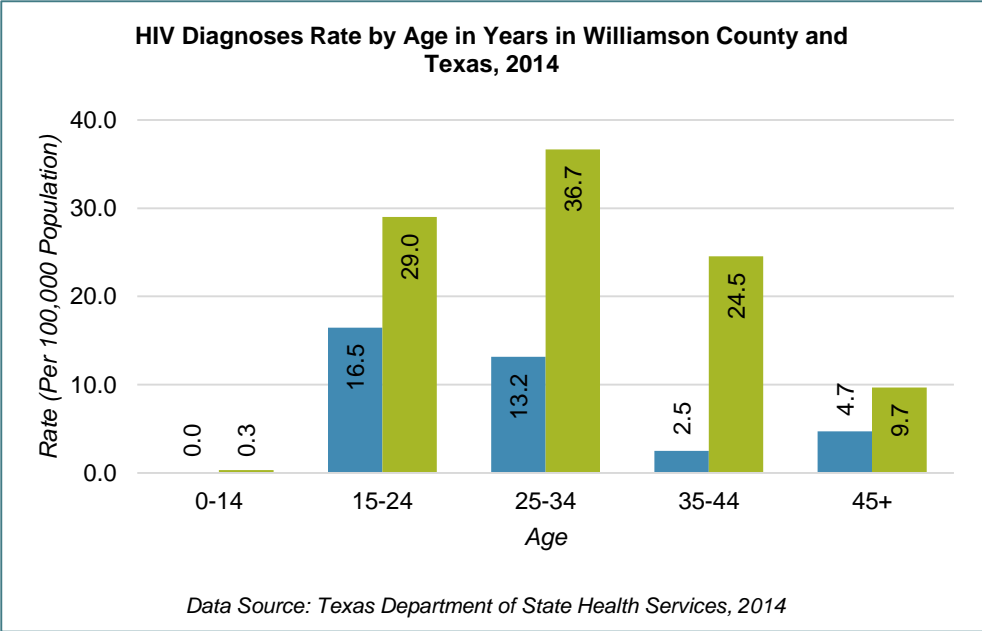
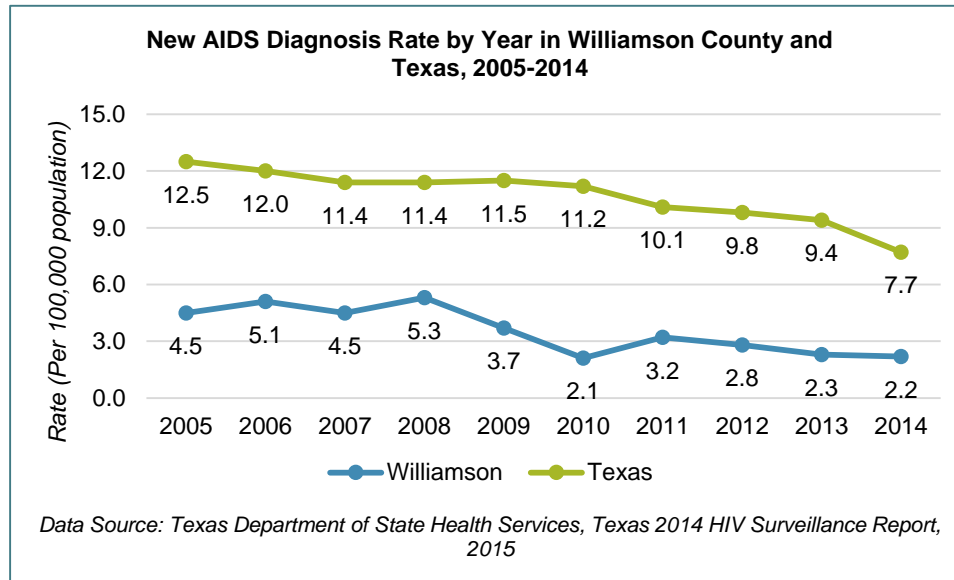


Figure 78: New AIDS Diagnosis Rate by Year in Williamson County and Texas, 2005-2014

In 2014, the rate of AIDS diagnoses in the county by gender was higher in males (3.7 per 100,000 population) (**Figure 79**), in Blacks and Hispanics (6.3 and 3.4 per 100,000 population) (**Figure 80**), and in 15-24 year and 25-34 year age groups (4.9 and 5.9 per 100,000 population) (**Figure 81**).

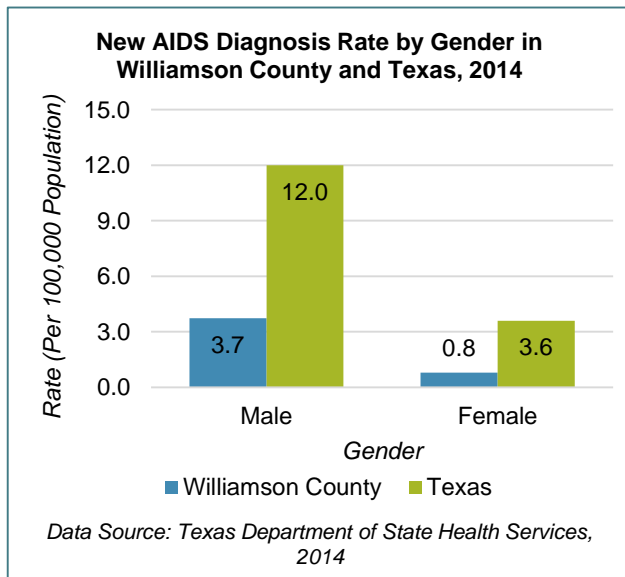
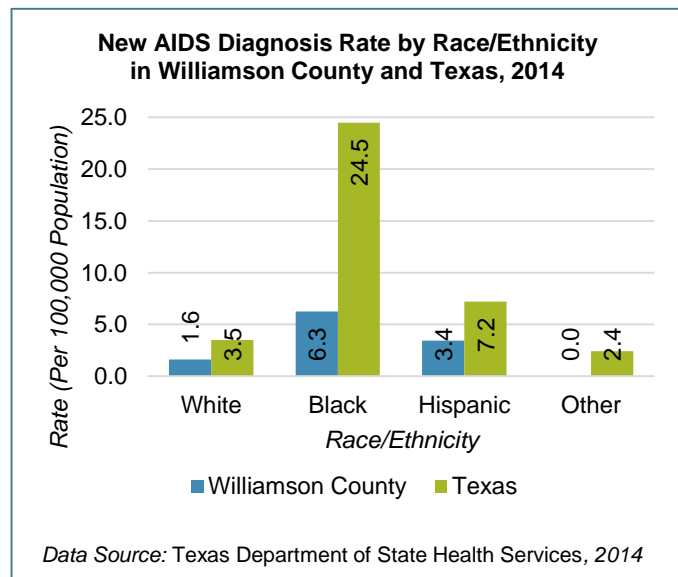
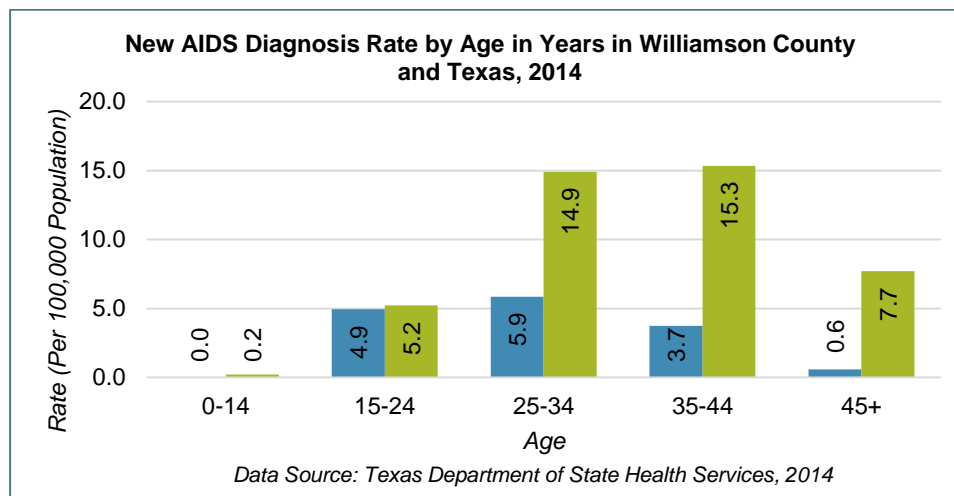
Figure 79: New AIDS Diagnosis Rate by Gender in Williamson County and Texas, 2014**Figure 80: New AIDS Diagnosis Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2014**

Figure 81: New AIDS Diagnosis Rate by Age in Years in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

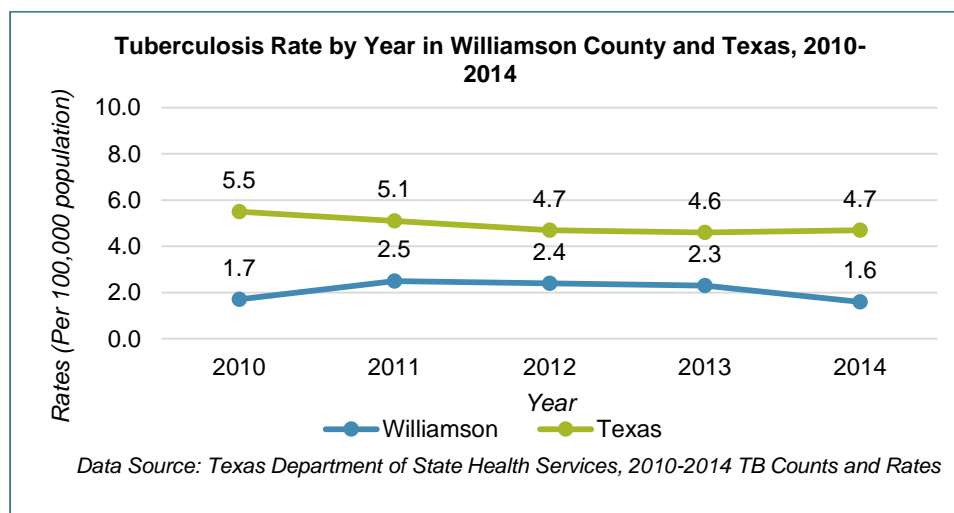


Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis (TB) is a bacterial disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The bacteria usually attack the lungs and can be transmitted when a person with TB in the lungs or throat talks, coughs, or sneezes (51). Fever, night sweats, weight loss, difficulty breathing, and a cough characterize pulmonary TB, the most common form of the disease. TB bacteria can infect any part of the body, including the kidneys, joints, spine, and brain. If not treated properly, TB can be fatal (51).

TB can affect anyone but is more likely to be diagnosed in persons born in a foreign country where TB is prevalent, persons living with diabetes or HIV/AIDS, persons who abuse alcohol and other drugs, persons who live in congregate settings (including prisons and other detention centers), the homeless, and health care workers (51). In 2014, 1,269 cases of tuberculosis (TB) were reported in Texas, a rate of 4.7 per 100,000 population. From 2010 – 2014, TB rates in Williamson County have remained mostly static. In 2014, Williamson County had a reported TB rate of 1.6 per 100,000 population, which was lower than the rate in Texas (Figure 82).

Figure 82: Tuberculosis Rate by Year in Williamson County and Texas, 2010-2014



In 2014, rates by gender for reported TB were similar (**Figure 83**). TB disproportionately affects Asian Americans compared to African Americans, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic Whites. In 2014, the rate of TB for Asian Americans (9.9 per 100,000 population) was three times that of African Americans and Hispanics (3.1 and 2.6 per 100,000 population, respectively) (**Figure 84**). In addition, rates were fairly similar in 2014 across adult age groups (**Figure 85**).

Figure 83: Tuberculosis Rate by Gender in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

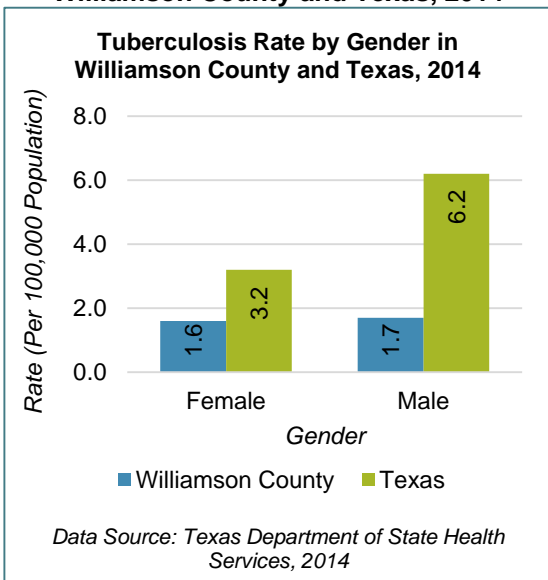


Figure 84: Tuberculosis Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Williamson County and Texas, 2014

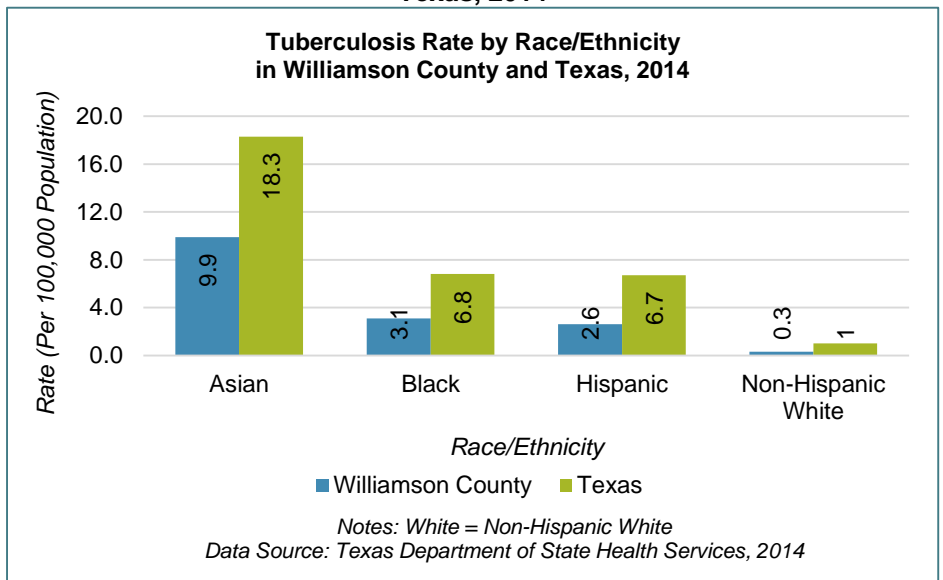
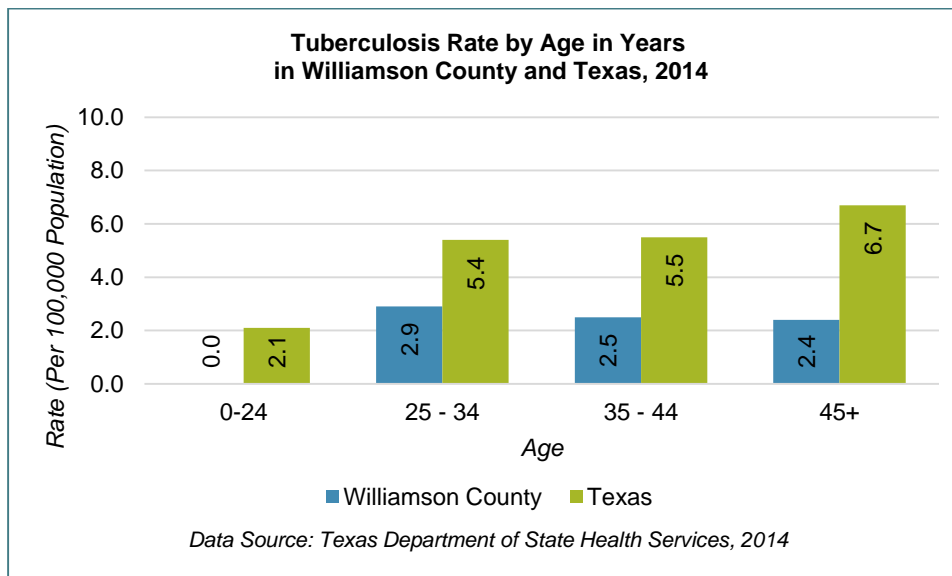


Figure 85: Tuberculosis Rate by Age in Years in Williamson County and Texas, 2014



C11. Sentinel Events

According to the NACCHO MAPP Core Indicator List, “sentinel events are those cases of unnecessary disease, disability, or untimely death that could be avoided if appropriate and timely medical care or preventive services were provided. These include select vaccine preventable illness and unexpected syndromes or infections. Sentinel events may alert the community to health system problems such as inadequate vaccine coverage, lack of primary care and/or screening, a bioterrorist event, or the introduction of globally transmitted infections.” The following section briefly summarizes available data for diseases on the NACCHO MAPP Core Indicator List.

Measles

Measles is a vaccine preventable and highly contagious respiratory disease that causes fever, cough, runny nose and a rash over the entire body. Although county-level data is unavailable, appropriate vaccination coverage with the Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine is a likely reason for the current lack of measles cases (53). The most recent data from the National Immunization Survey (NIS) indicates coverage in Texas (exclusive of Bexar and El Paso Counties and the City of Houston) to be 89.7±4.1% for 1 dose MMR vaccine for children aged 19-35 months and 84.5±4.4% for 2 doses MMR vaccine for adolescents 13-17 years of age (53). The HP2020 goal for 19-35 month old children is 90.0%, and for children by entry into kindergarten, 95.0%. There have been no confirmed cases of measles reported in Williamson County since 1999, which saw two cases reported (**Table 17**).

Mumps

Mumps is a vaccine preventable and highly contagious disease that causes swelling of the salivary glands and is accompanied by fever, muscle aches, headache, tiredness and loss of appetite (54). The most recent laboratory-confirmed mumps case in Williamson County was in 2011 (**Table 17**). Since then, Williamson County has had no reported cases of mumps. MMR coverage rates for infants and teens, as well as the HP2020 goals are as shown above under Measles.

Rubella

Rubella, sometimes called German measles or three-day measles, is a contagious viral disease that is also MMR vaccine preventable. The infection is usually mild with fever and rash. Rubella infection in a pregnant woman, however, can cause birth defects such as deafness, cataracts, heart defects, mental retardation and liver and spleen damage (55). Rubella incidence last peaked in Texas in the 1970s, and the last reported case was in 2004. Reliable county-level data for Williamson County does not exist from DSHS prior to 2004, so it is unknown when the last case occurred in Williamson County (**Table 17**). MMR coverage rates for infants and teens, as well as the HP2020 goals are as shown above under Measles.



Table 17: Case Counts of Select Vaccine Preventable Diseases by MMWR Year in Williamson County, 2010-2014

Disease	Case Counts by Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Measles	0	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	1	0	0	0
Rubella	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Data Source: National Electronic Disease Surveillance System, Texas Department of State Health Services, 2015</i>					

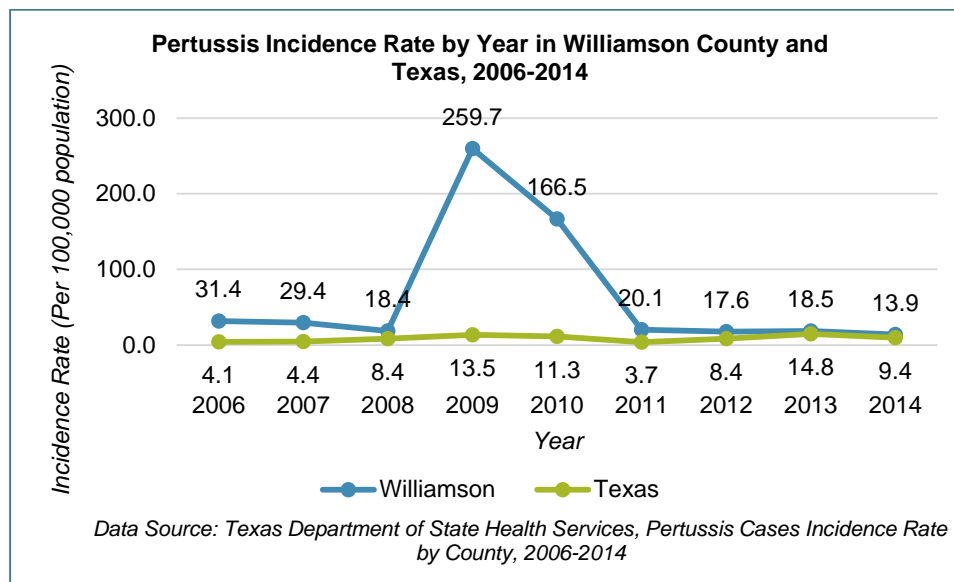
Pertussis

Pertussis, or whooping cough, is a vaccine preventable and highly contagious disease causing uncontrollable and violent coughing. Pertussis can affect people of all ages, but can be very serious, even deadly for babies less than a year old (56).

Pertussis infection rates in Williamson County remained mostly static from 2006 – 2008, until WCCHD detected a large outbreak in 2009. During the 2009 outbreak, the rate for pertussis rose from 18.4 cases per 100,000 population in 2008 to 259.7 cases per 100,000 population, one of the highest reported for a county in the United States (**Figure 86**). Both the number of cases reported and the outbreak duration made it a sentinel event. The outbreak lasted nearly two years and had a dramatic impact on the lives of many residents. It was not uncommon for multiple household members to have suffered from pertussis by the end of the outbreak, amplifying the economic impact on families. The direct medical costs incurred included visits to the emergency department, admission to hospitals, visits to clinics, and cost of prescription and over-the-counter medications. Indirect costs included the cost of unpaid absences from work due to illness in the family and loss of revenue due to student absenteeism.

Pertussis rates began to decline, but remained high until the outbreak subsided in 2010. From 2011 – 2014, pertussis rates remained stable, with the lowest rate since 2006 being reported in 2014 (13.9 cases per 100,000 population). However, pertussis generally follows a three to five year cycle, so a rise in incidence may occur in the near future.

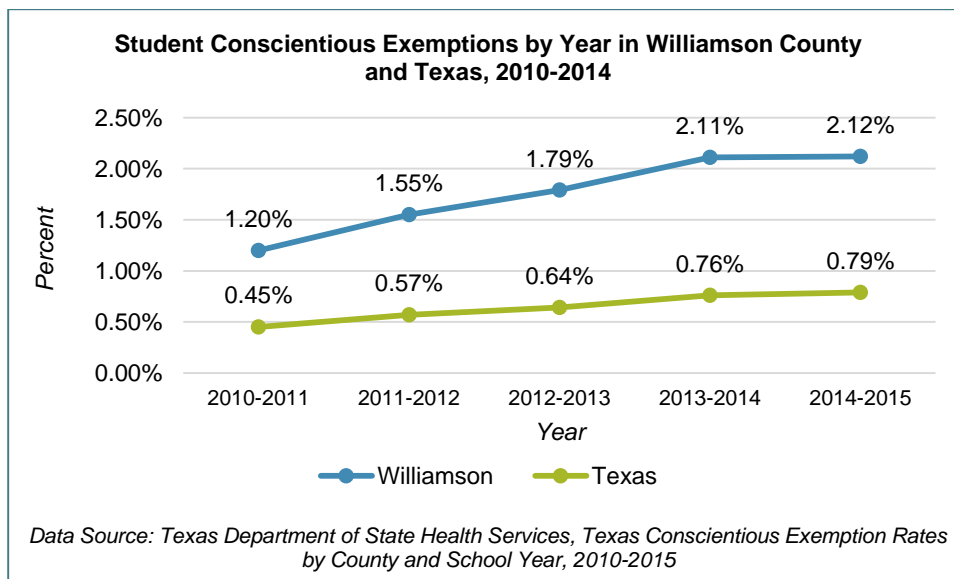
Figure 86: Pertussis Incidence Rate by Year in Williamson County and Texas, 2006-2014



Conscientious Exemptions

According to Texas law, individuals can be exempt from vaccinations because of reasons based off conscience including religious beliefs (57). The percentage of K-12 students with conscientious exemptions in the county has increased over time from 1.20% in 2010-11 to 2.12% in 2014-15 (Figure 87). These percentages have been consistently higher in the county than in the state. An increase in the percentage of conscientious exemptions means an increase in the number of individuals at risk for vaccine-preventable illness or infections, although the exact vaccine or vaccines chosen for exemption are not documented. In addition, a higher proportion of residents that have elected exemption from vaccine reduces the overall “herd” immunity of the community and places those who cannot receive vaccine due to medical contraindications also at higher risk for infection.

Figure 87: Student Conscientious Exemptions by Year in Williamson County and Texas, 2010-2014



Unexpected Syndromes

Ebola

Ebola is a rare and deadly disease caused by infection with Ebola Virus. Ebola is spread through direct contact with a person or animal infected with Ebola. Introduced into the U.S. in September 2014 via a single case in a person who travelled to Texas from a West African country experiencing an unprecedented outbreak, Ebola challenged the very core of healthcare and public health emergency response (58). The threat of this high consequence infectious disease came to Williamson County through county residents exposed to a case in a healthcare worker who provided care to the introduced case, as well as additional travelers from the affected countries in Africa. Both the primary healthcare as well as the public health community had to enhance their isolation and quarantine capacities.

Both are now in the process of taking the lessons learned from their experiences with this high consequence disease and applying them to plans to strengthen the response infrastructure in order to reduce the potential for devastating consequences in the future.

Novel and Emerging Pathogens

Recent introductions of infectious agents from other parts of the world into Central Texas and Williamson County such as viruses like West Nile (first cases in Williamson County in 2003, re-emergence in 2012), Chikungunya (2015), and Zika (2016) have demonstrated repeatedly the vulnerability of the county to global infectious disease threats. In the recent CDC report Global Health Strategy 2012-2015 (59), “The health of Americans is integrally connected to the health of the world.” With the expected increase in growth of the population and influx of travelers and new residents from virtually anywhere on the globe, the appearance of these novel and emerging pathogens will only increase in frequency. Each pathogen will bring its own challenges and impact on the community’s health, potentially taking resources away from established health challenges and decreasing local health security.

Pandemic Influenza

Seasonal influenza is a significant contributor to illness and death every year. When a non-human strain of influenza, such as those found in pigs or birds, gains the ability to infect humans efficiently, the “novel” strain has the capacity for causing a global epidemic, also known as a “pandemic.” The potential for devastating levels of illness and death increases when the human population has little to no immunity to these pandemic strains. The most recent influenza pandemic occurred in 2009 (60). Public health’s pandemic preparedness keeps watch on influenza viruses with the potential for causing these global events. The CDC is watching a number of strains of bird origin (avian influenza). One of these strains is causing significant levels of illness in commercial poultry flocks in the U.S., and persons exposed to the sick birds are being watched closely by public health for the possibility of illness, even though the risk for transmission to humans is thought to be low.

Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

This assessment aimed to answer the following questions:

What community barriers affect quality of life?

How is quality of life perceived in the community?

What assets are available to improve community health?

The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA) focuses on identification of current community issues, perceptions about quality of life, and community assets through feedback from community stakeholders and the general public.

The questions posed in the sidebar are valuable for two reasons. First, community members become vested in the community health improvement process when they have a sense of ownership and responsibility for the outcomes. This occurs when their concerns are genuinely considered and visibly affect the process. Second, the themes and issues identified by asking these questions offer insight into the information and statistics identified in the other assessments.

Methods

The CHA Team identified the themes in this section through feedback from focus groups with Williamson County residents as well as stakeholders.

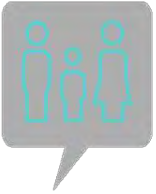
In September 2015, WCCHD and the WWA hosted the Health Education Summit at Texas A&M Health Science Center. The purpose of the event was to increase capacity of local professionals to engage in effective health promotion activities and increase collaboration for evidence-based improvements. The CHA team contracted with Truven Health Analytics to lead eight focus groups modeled after standards from NACCHO. Participants in the focus groups represented multiple sectors: healthcare, local government, school districts, non-profit, higher education, and business.

In October 2015, Truven Health Analytics held four focus groups with community members. Recruitment was based on priority populations through community partners. Each focus group contained one facilitator, one scribe from WCCHD or the community, and used a guide modeled after standards from the NACCHO MAPP framework (Appendix F). Truven Health Analytics held one focus group in each of the four geographic areas of Williamson County, with three focus groups conducted in English and one in Spanish. The following sections summarize overall responses from all these groups.



Community Values

Williamson County residents and stakeholders were asked to list topics and themes that were important and valued in the community. This information was useful because understanding the community is key to any community-wide initiative. The impressions and thoughts of community residents helped to pinpoint important issues and highlight possible solutions.



Family

Participants often mentioned family, children, and a family-oriented environment as important values in the community. This is especially important in the context of health improvement because the family unit is one of the key social contexts where residents develop and live.



Health

Participants identified access to affordable healthcare, mental healthcare, healthy food options, affordable insurance, and health education as important components of the community.



Recreation and Leisure Opportunities

Participants highlighted the importance of fitness facilities, parks, trails, amateur sports, sidewalks, music, and entertainment in the community. With many residents not meeting the recommended daily amount of physical activity, there is a need for more opportunities.



Transportation

Residents and stakeholders identified access to public transportation as an important component of the community to ensure resident access to available services, healthcare, and places of employment. Better transportation options would lead to residents leading healthier lives.



Leadership and Community Connection

Participants expressed desire for a connection between the community and its leaders through effective communication, and the ability to give input on community, political, educational, and neighborhood matters.



Safety

Participants discussed the importance of safety in a community, including in neighborhoods, schools, and public areas. Residents said they would be more likely to engage in physical activity and become connected when they feel safe in their community.



Employment

Residents expressed jobs and employment that provide a livable wage for employees as important components of the community to provide income for housing, transportation, healthcare, childcare, and food, among other needs.

Issues in the Community

The focus group asked Williamson County residents and stakeholders to identify the key issues that affected their quality of life. Questions about quality of life in the community would help to pinpoint specific concerns and to highlight aspects of neighborhoods and/or communities that either enhance or diminish residents' quality of life.

Issue	Representative Quote
<p>Access to healthcare</p> <p>Most participants agreed that access to affordable healthcare was a major concern in their community. Many participants also expressed frustration with insurance eligibility requirements and the lack of awareness regarding coverage. In addition, participants expressed concern over the cost of and access to dental and vision services in the county.</p>	<p><i>"Affordable is out of the question. You either have no coverage at all, or go to the emergency room. Then they charge you an arm and a leg and you spend the rest of your life paying that off." – Focus group participant</i></p>
<p>Affordable childcare</p> <p>Participants frequently expressed concerns about affordability and accessibility of child care programs. Many participants discussed that lack of transportation and lack of awareness of existing programs were barriers to getting children into daycare and other after-school or summer programs.</p>	<p><i>"This one I had, my one was \$940 and when you're bringing home a paycheck of 1,200 and \$940 goes to daycare just for one kid. When I had my second kid, I literally was like, I don't know." – Focus group participant</i></p>
<p>Awareness of resources</p> <p>The majority of participants expressed that a key need in the community was an increase in the awareness of what resources and services were available regarding health care, dental care, vision care, and child care.</p>	<p><i>"And here, one thinks that it's going to be really expensive. I mean, you don't know about the assistance. You don't know about the support. More than anything, it's lack of information." – Focus group participant</i></p>
<p>Barriers to healthy lifestyles</p> <p>Participants noted that many barriers existed within their communities that prevented them from living healthy lifestyles. These barriers included lack of opportunities for physical activity for all ages and abilities, lack of sidewalks, lack of access to healthy eating options, cultural traditions, and lack of health education.</p>	<p><i>"It's also hard to get out and be active when you're in a different financial setting. My mom has to work a lot. She can't think about when we're going to go out and take a walk or take a run." – Focus group participant</i></p>
<p>Affordable housing</p> <p>Community members were concerned about housing, especially in regards to affordability. Many participants expressed frustration over the increases in housing prices because of the growth of the county.</p>	<p><i>"Ten years ago it was okay. We've got affordable housing 10 years ago. Now they don't." – Focus group participant</i></p>
<p>Transportation</p> <p>Participants discussed the need for public transportation options. Transportation was necessary for meeting basic needs such as doctor's appointments, childcare, school, groceries and other errands. Participants noted the lack of connectivity between the cities in Williamson County and especially in the more rural areas.</p>	<p><i>"I wish there was buses too" – Focus group participant</i></p>
<p>Bilingual resources</p> <p>Participants noted the lack of social services, such as health, housing, and education, as well as other resources in Spanish. With an increasing Spanish-speaking population in the county, participants voiced a greater need for increased resources, including English as a second language classes and materials.</p>	<p><i>"If you don't speak English, you lost the work. So, it's important to really know that language to communicate and to know about the other places where we might have assistance." – Focus group participant</i></p>

Assets and Strengths

Asset mapping is an important tool for mobilizing community resources. It is the process by which the capacities of individuals, civic associations, and local institutions are inventoried. Residents and stakeholders in Williamson County listed all the assets they were aware of in the county. A summary of those assets by sector were listed below.

Non-profit Organizations

Participants recognized that an extensive network of non-profit organizations that addressed not only health care issues, but also sought to improve the status of the social determinants of health existed in the county. Many participants described positive experiences with non-profits in the county and voiced that the organizations were cornerstones for many communities in the county.

Faith-based Organizations

Participants identified that Williamson County had multiple ministerial alliances and a strong faith-based community that they depended on for services. The county would need to better understand how various organizations could coordinate with the faith community in the future.

Healthcare System

The increase in population in Williamson County has led to an increase in healthcare providers and a robust healthcare system with hospitals, clinics, behavioral health hospitals, and urgent care centers. Despite the extensive system that includes three major hospital systems, focus group members acknowledged that many challenges existed such as creating awareness of resources and increasing care coordination across all healthcare venues, including inpatient, ambulatory, and home care.

Community Partnerships

With the strong network of organizations within Williamson County, residents saw that the collaborations and partnerships among those organizations were assets to the community. Residents and community members identified the WWA, Public Health and Medical Preparedness Committee, Substance Abuse Collaborative, Systems of Care, Interagency Council of East Williamson County, WilCo Non-Profits, and the Mental Health Task Force as a few examples of strong partnerships and coalitions.

Education System

Focus group members acknowledged that the education system was an asset in the community. Williamson County consisted of 15 independent school districts fully or partially located in the county and many higher education campuses like Austin Community College, Southwestern University, Texas State University, and Texas A&M Health Science Center,

Parks and Recreation

With over 280 miles of existing trails and plans for new parks and trails, residents and community members identified the parks, trails, and recreation system as a major community asset. Building connectivity between trails and communities will need to be a priority.

Business Community

Participants recognized the business community as a major strength of the community because it created connectedness among businesses, encouraged economic development, and provided community information. Williamson County has approximately seven Chambers of Commerce: Cedar Park, Georgetown, Hutto, Leander, Liberty Hill, Round Rock, and Taylor. The county is also home to several large employers, like Dell and The Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT).

Conclusions and Implications

While the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment revealed many positive aspects and an overall good perception of quality of life in Williamson County, participants identified many areas for improvement.

Throughout this assessment process, the CHA Team was able to engage with key leaders, a wide variety of community stakeholders, a youth population, a Spanish speaking population, an elder population, and both urban and rural residents. These diverse populations shared perceptions of their communities and the county as a whole. According to the data collected, the most important values Williamson County residents held were:

- Family
- Health
- Recreation and Leisure Opportunities
- Transportation
- Leadership and Community Connection
- Safety
- Employment

Williamson County residents were most concerned about:

- Access to Healthcare
- Affordable Childcare
- Awareness of Resources
- Barriers to Healthy Lifestyles
- Affordable Housing
- Transportation
- Access to Bilingual Resources

Our residents and stakeholders listed the following categories of resources as the most important assets in improving health and quality of life of residents:

- Non-profit Organizations
- Faith-based Organizations
- Healthcare System
- Business Community
- Community Partnerships and Collaborations
- Education System
- Parks and Recreation

The CTSA process revealed multiple ways to leverage existing resources and provided a comprehensive understanding of the perceptions of values, concerns, and assets in the county. While most acknowledged the many challenges that lay ahead, community members, stakeholders, and leaders in this assessment anticipated improvements in the health and wellness where they live, work, worship, play, or learn in Williamson County.



Forces of Change Assessment

This assessment aimed to answer the following questions:

What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of the community or the local public health system?

What specific threats or opportunities are generated by these occurrences?

The purpose of the Forces of Change Assessment (FoCA) is to identify trends, factors, or events that influence the health and quality of life of the community and the local public health system. The health of a community is affected by many factors. Social determinants of health are the complex, integrated, and overlapping social structures and economic systems that are responsible for most health inequities. These external social structures and economic systems include the social environment, physical environment, health services, and structural and societal factors.

Methods

The CHA Team identified the challenges and opportunities in this section through feedback from focus groups with Williamson County residents as well as stakeholders. This feedback was obtained at the same time as the CTSA described previously and recapped here.

In September 2015, WCCHD and the WWA hosted the Health Education Summit at Texas A&M Health Science Center. The purpose of the event was to increase capacity of local professionals to engage in effective health promotion activities and increase multi-sector collaboration for evidence-based improvements.

Truven Health Analytics led eight focus groups with questions modeled after standards from NACCHO. Participants in the focus groups represented multiple sectors in the community: healthcare, local government, school districts, non-profit, higher education and business.

In October 2015, Truven Health Analytics held four focus groups with community members. Recruitment was based on priority populations through community partners. Each focus group contained one facilitator, one scribe from WCCHD or the community, and used a guide modeled after standards from the NACCHO MAPP framework (Appendix F). Truven Health Analytics held one focus group in each of the four geographic areas of Williamson County, with three focus groups conducted in English and one in Spanish. The forces of change highlighted in the pages that follow are the most common themes that emerged.

Findings

Force of Change: Growth of Williamson County

Challenges

- Rapid population growth has strained all levels of the infrastructure, including:
 - Public schools
 - Healthcare infrastructure
 - Data systems
 - Law enforcement
 - Fire safety
 - Air quality
 - Parks development
 - Road infrastructure, traffic management
 - Public transportation
 - Access to basic needs—food, affordable housing, transportation and childcare
 - Pressure to plan for projected population increases
- Local governments challenged in formerly rural or suburban areas to serve populations with new and different needs (e.g., poverty, language, race and ethnicity, aging, etc.)
- Property values were higher in urban/suburban areas of the county leading to less resources in rural areas
- Provision of necessary preventive services
- Lack of adequate public transportation options, which led to lack of connectivity

Opportunities

- Economic growth and increase in incomes create opportunities related to:
 - Infrastructure growth (road and bridge or data systems) creates employment opportunities
 - Increasing incomes help provide residents with the economic means to be healthy
- More businesses and resources coming into the area
- Form partnerships to offer more opportunities to underserved and under resourced communities in the county
- More healthcare providers coming into the county
- Growth of higher education campuses
- Growth of farmers markets and farm-to-table initiatives

Force of Change: Role of Technology

Challenges

- Technology has replaced physical activity leading to sedentary behavior

Opportunities

- Social media promotes communication and provides channel to reach more people
- Provides opportunity for telemedicine
- Patient portals allow patients better access to their medical records

Force of Change: Demographic Changes, Urban Population, Hispanic Population, Aging Population

Challenges

- Unequal distribution of resources in county lead to increasing disparity between rural and urban populations
- Lack of bilingual resources and services
- Lack of understanding of variations in values and traditions by public health community
- Decreased ability to disseminate health messages
- Aging workforce
- Increased need for social service coordination
- Increased need for caretakers

Opportunities

- Increased investment in parks and recreation with parks department becoming more involved in program planning
- Increased cultural sensitivity within the community
- Diversity among those involved in planning
- Improved coordination of services
- Improved transportation opportunities for non-mobile seniors
- Increasing numbers of well-educated retirees have a high level of engagement and volunteerism



Force of Change: Changes in Access to Healthcare

Challenges	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texas did not expand Medicaid waiver which left gaps of uninsured residents • Medicaid 1115 Waiver (DSRIP) funding is ending in 2016 and future of funding is uncertain • Unequal distribution of providers of county with highest concentrations in urban areas • Rising cost of healthcare services • Providers not taking on new patients • Long wait times for appointments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More hospitals in the county, including two new behavioral health providers • Affordable Care Act provides insurance options for those who were previously uninsured • Increase in urgent care providers • Improved access to specialists • DSRIP funding providing access to health care and prevention from many organizations

Force of Change: Community Preparedness

Challenges	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft of State Annex H Public Health and Medical Plan placed increased responsibility on Public Health and Medical at the City/County level • Current grant funding expires in 2017 for Public Health Emergency Planning • Increase in infectious disease outbreaks in the county requires greater commitment of state and local resources • Increase in flooding due to high rainfall levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased visibility of public health community in disaster responses • Anticipation that the grant funding will be continued • Public Health and Medical Preparedness Committee has increased coordination, capacity, and plans for Williamson County

Force of Change: Economic Changes

Challenges	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of living, including housing prices • Economic fluctuation among large employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic benefits from more property tax dollars, school funding, and revenue for local businesses

Conclusions and Implications

The purpose of this assessment was to identify the external factors that affect the environment in which the Williamson County public health system operates and the challenges and opportunities created by these factors. The focus group participants identified six forces of change. Within each of these focus areas, participants identified specific challenges and opportunities that each of these forces creates for the local public health system. The main forces of change identified through this assessment were:

- Growth of Williamson County;
- Demographic Changes;
- Role of Technology;
- Changes in Access to Healthcare;
- Increasing Need for Community Preparedness; and
- Economic Changes.

The information gathered through the FoCA was an important component of the MAPP process because it provided context for many of the key issues in the community. As community partners come together to identify key strategic issues and priorities for action in Williamson County, they will use these findings in conjunction with the other three MAPP assessments for a comprehensive picture of the community's health status.

Local Public Health Systems Assessment

Acknowledgements

The American Public Health Association, Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, CDC Office for State, Tribal, and Territorial Support, NACCHO, National Network of Public Health Institutes, and Public Health Foundation developed the National Public Health Performance Standards (NPHPS) (61).

This assessment aimed to answer the following questions:

What are the components, activities, competencies, and capacities of our public health system?

How well are the Ten Essential Public Health Services being provided in our system?

Background

The NPHPS was a partnership effort to improve the practice of public health and the performance of public health systems. The NPHPS assessment instruments guide state and local jurisdictions in the evaluation of current performances against a set of optimal standards. Through these assessments, responding sites can consider the activities of all public health system partners, thus addressing the activities of all public, private, and voluntary entities that contribute to public health within the community. The dialogue that occurs in the process of the assessment could also help to identify strengths and weaknesses, determine opportunities for immediate improvements, and establish priorities for long-term investments to improve the public health system.

NPHPS designed three assessment instruments to assist state and local partners in assessing and improving their public health systems or boards of health. The CHA utilized one of these assessments: the Local Public Health System Performance Assessment Instrument. The information obtained from this assessment may then be used to improve and better coordinate public health activities at local levels. In addition, the results gathered provided an understanding of how local public health systems are performing. This information will help local partners make better and more effective policy and resource decisions to improve the community's public health as a whole.

Methods

WCCHD District Leadership Team (DLT): In October 2015, DLT completed the Priority of Model Standards questionnaire online via Survey Monkey (Appendix G) and components of the Local Public Health System Performance Assessment Instrument (Appendix H) via a two-hour facilitated discussion. The online survey identified two priorities that were addressed in detail during a subsequent facilitated discussion.

Through the survey, DLT provided insight into the priority of each of the Ten Essential Public Health Services to the overall Williamson County Public Health System. Through the facilitated discussion, DLT rated the component model standards for the top 2 Essential Public Health Services that were of priority.



Eleven participants were present for the assessment and represented the following WCCHD Divisions:

- Administration
- Clinical Services
- Disease Control and Prevention
- Environmental Health Services
- Information Technology
- Public Health Initiatives and Planning
- Social Services
- WIC

Participants in the WCCHD DLT meeting used the Socrative mobile application to respond to each of the questions in the assessment. All performance scores were an average. Model Standard scores were an average of the question scores within that Model Standard. Each performance measure was compared to the identified Model Standard or “gold standard” and scores were classified as No Activity (0% of activity described within the question was met), Minimal Activity (1-25%), Moderate Activity (26-50%), Significant Activity (51-74%), and Optimal Activity (76-100%). Essential Service scores were an average of the Model Standard scores within that Essential Service, and the overall assessment score was the average of the Essential Service scores. According to NPHPS, the overall assessment score can be interpreted as the “as the overall degree to which your public health system meets the performance standards (quality indicators) for each Essential Service.” The higher the assessment score, the better.

WWA Leadership Team: In October 2015, the WWA Leadership Team completed the Priority of Model Standards questionnaire online and components of the Local Public Health System Performance Assessment Instrument during a two hour facilitated discussion. Eight members completed the survey online and four were present for the later assessment. Participants represented the following sectors:

- Healthcare
- Local government
- Non-profit organization
- Education system

Participants from the WWA Leadership meeting used discussion to come to a consensus for the performance of each standard. The responses to the questions within the assessment were based upon input from diverse participants with different experiences and perspectives in regard to the local public health system.

Priorities

The CHA Team sent the Priority of Model Standards questionnaire to participants via Survey Monkey. The survey was designed to evaluate the priority of each of the Ten Essential Public Health Services to the Williamson County Public Health System as a whole, including all community partners (hospitals, non-profit organizations, health service providers, community organizations, mental health organizations, law enforcement, social services, faith based organizations, and many more). Participant scored Essential Public Health Services from 10 for highest

priority to 1 for lowest priority. Participants were asked to consider past and current activity in each of these sectors when thinking about the priorities. **Table 18** lists the results from the priority survey.

The eleven division directors from WCCHD who completed the survey designated Essential Public Health Service #2: Diagnose and Investigate, and Essential Public Health Service #4: Mobilize Community Partnerships, as the two priority areas to be completed for the assessment. The WWA Leadership Team members who completed the survey designated Essential Public Health Service #4: Mobilize Community Partnerships, and Essential Public Health Service #1: Monitor Health Status, as the two priority areas for the assessment.

Table 18: Ten Essential Public Health Services Priorities

#	Essential Public Health Service	Overall Average
4	Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems	7.74
2	Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards	7.48
1	Monitor health status to identify health problems	7.32
8	Assure a competent public health and personal health care workforce	7.28
3	Inform, educate and empower people about health issues	7.28
5	Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts.	7.24
6	Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety	7.01
9	Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services	6.98
7	Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable	6.98
10	Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems	6.75

Key Findings

The following sections provide the results from the two facilitated discussions held with WCCHD DLT and WWA Leadership Team that assessed the top three priorities for Williamson County.

Essential Public Health Service #1: Monitor Health Status

Participants discussed the current and historical processes for the CHA and the CHIP. Results are shown in **Table 19** and **Table 20**. While the local public health system had a well-established community health improvement committee and regularly conducted CHAs, there was room for improvement. Specifically, participants agreed that the results of the CHA needed to be more widely disseminated in the community and used to engage more partners.

Table 19: Essential Public Health Service #1 (Monitor Health Status) Assessment Results

Model Standard	Performance Measure	Activity Level	Rating
At what level does the Local Public Health System:			
1.3.2	Use information from population health registries in CHAs or other analyses?	Optimal	100
1.1.1	Conduct regular CHAs?	Significant	87.5
1.2.2	Analyze health data, including geographic information, to see where health problems exist?	Significant	87.5
1.1.2	Update the CHA with current information continuously?	Significant	75
1.2.1	Use the best available technology and methods to display data on the public's health?	Moderate	75
1.2.3	Use computer software to create charts, graphs, and maps to display complex public health data?	Significant	75
1.3.1	Collect timely data consistent with current health standards on specific health concerns in order to provide the data to population health registries?	Significant	75
1.1.3	Promote the use of the CHA among community members and partners?	Moderate	50

Table 20: Notes Summary for Essential Public Health Service #1: Monitor Health Status

Strengths	Weaknesses	Short Term Improvements	Long Term Improvements
1.1 Population-Based Community Health Assessment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHA completed on regular basis Hospital partners engaged in CHA Healthy Williamson County website updated with CHIP progress and most recently available data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of CHA among partners and community as a whole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up opportunities for sharing CHA results in community meeting and events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write promotion and dissemination of CHA into project plan and Strategic Plan
1.2 Current Technology to Manage and Communicate Population Health Data			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Williamson County website newly redesigned and includes health indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of zip code level data for more detailed maps Promotion of website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek out forums to share data through community meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share relevant health data through press releases and guest editorials that to increase communication
1.3 Maintaining Population Health Registries			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immunization registries utilized by WCCHD WCCHD reports required conditions to CDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No chronic disease registries 		

Essential Public Health Service #2: Diagnose and Investigate

For EPHS #2, DLT discussed that although WCCHD excelled at effectively responding to positive laboratory results of notifiable disease conditions, WCCHD needed to increase outreach and communication activities to medical providers. Because Williamson County's growth rate was high, many new medical facilities might not be aware of reporting requirements. DLT acknowledged that the Public Health and Medical Preparedness Committee was another strength of WCCHD in providing EPHS#2. While preparedness was more integrated into WCCHD's procedures than in previous years, there was still a need for more detail in preparedness planning and increased coordination across divisions. Another need identified was an improved quality improvement process for after action reports. Results were identified in **Table 21** and **Table 22**.

Table 21: Essential Public Health Service #2 (Diagnose and Investigate) Assessment Results

Model Standard	Performance Measure	Activity Level	Rating
At what level does the Local Public Health System:			
2.1.1	Use only licensed or credentialed laboratories?	Significant	81.8
2.1.2	Maintain a written list of rules related to laboratories, for handling specimens, determining who is in charge of the samples at what point, and reporting the results?	Significant	79.5
2.1.3	Designate a jurisdictional Emergency Response Coordinator?	Significant	77.1
2.2.1	Have ready access to laboratories that can meet routine public health needs for finding out what health problems are occurring?	Moderate	68.2
2.2.2	Participate in a comprehensive surveillance system with national, state, and local partners to identify, monitor, and share information and understand emerging health problems and threats?	Moderate	63.5
2.2.3	Maintain written instructions on how to handle communicable disease outbreaks and toxic exposure incidents, including details about case finding, contact tracing, and source identification	Moderate	62.5

	and containment?		
2.2.4	Prepare to rapidly respond to public health emergencies according to emergency operations coordination guidelines?	Moderate	62.5
2.2.5	Develop written rules to follow in the immediate investigation of public health threats and emergencies, including natural and intentional disasters?	Moderate	58.3
2.2.6	Maintain constant (24/7) access to laboratories that can meet public health needs during emergencies, threats, and other hazards?	Moderate	54.5
2.3.1	Provide and collect timely and complete information on reportable diseases and potential disasters, emergencies, and emerging threats (natural and manmade)?	Moderate	54.2
2.3.2	Evaluate incidents for effectiveness and opportunities for improvement (such as After Action Reports, Improvement Plans, etc.)?	Minimal	47.9
2.3.3	Ensure that the best available resources are used to support surveillance systems and activities, including information technology, communication systems, and professional expertise?	Minimal	39.6
2.3.4	Identify personnel with the technical expertise to rapidly respond to biological, chemical, or/and nuclear public health emergencies?	Minimal	39.6

Table 22: Notes Summary for Essential Public Health Service #2: Diagnose and Investigate

Strengths	Weaknesses	Short Term Improvements	Long Term Improvements
2.1 Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With notifiable conditions, WCCHD does very well, with an average 4.7 day turnaround Williamson County Public Health and Preparedness Committee High level of professional expertise with staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timing of reporting out is a challenge because of the timeline which WCCHD receives reports Passive collecting of samples Need up-to-date contact information because there are many new facilities which are not aware of reporting requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Core Point as an integrated real time data system Optimize new eClinicalWorks electronic health record system to help with secure communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outreach and clarification to providers and community partners of notifiable conditions Include more onsite sample collection
2.2 Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparedness SOP (Standard Operating Procedures) and SOG (Standard Operating Guidelines) documents are very comprehensive and have become integrated within WCCHD recently High access to resources in the region Coordinated education for Haz-Mat team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though there is a robust umbrella structure, the preparedness plan needs more detail Disconnect between preparedness and other divisions Social services needs to be involved outbreaks and threats After Action Report process is inconsistent and QI is not fully incorporated Lack manpower for after action report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More diverse representation from other divisions of the health district in preparedness coalition More agency internal preparedness drills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More holistic response plan and coordination between divisions of WCCHD Increase in personnel to fully incorporate QI through after action review
2.3 Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCCHD uses Clinical Pathology, Oxford Labs, and DSHS for high priority samples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timeline with DSHS labs is a challenge, especially over the weekends No process for tracking unsatisfactory samples that are sent to labs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a monitoring system for rates of unsatisfactory samples

Essential Public Health Service #4: Mobilize Community Partnerships

During the discussion for EPHS #4, DLT articulated the need for a comprehensive list of community partners that would be coordinated across all WCCHD divisions. Participants expressed that while WCCHD excelled at initially engaging community partners through the WWA, there was a need to evaluate the structure of the coalition to fully maximize its potential. WWA successfully facilitated the CHIP process in the past even though outcome measurement posed a challenge. Participants also discussed the need for improved communication between community partners, especially among medical providers. Results were identified in **Table 23** and **Table 24**.

Table 23: Essential Public Health Service #4 Assessment Results

Model Standard	Performance Measure	Activity Level	Rating
At what level does the Local Public Health System:			
4.2.2	Establish a broad-based community health improvement committee?	Significant	70.9
4.2.1	Establish community partnerships and strategic alliances to provide a comprehensive approach to improving health in the community?	Moderate	57.0
4.1.3	Encourage constituents to participate in activities to improve community health?	Moderate	52.8
4.1.1	Maintain a complete and current directory of community organizations?	Minimal	43.8
4.1.2	Follow an established process for identifying key constituents related to overall public health interests and particular health concerns?	Minimal	40.0
4.2.3	Assess how well community partnerships and strategic alliances are working to improve community health?	Minimal	38.9
4.1.4	Create forums for communication of public health issues?	Minimal	34.7

Table 24: Notes Summary for Essential Public Health Service #4: Mobilize Community Partnerships

Strengths	Weaknesses	Short Term Improvements	Long Term Improvements
4.1 Constituency Development			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilization of pre-existing forums (Williamson County Medical Society) as a way to reach practitioners Inclusion of constituents in CHA process Have a database of WWA contacts and members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of community organizations and contacts is disjointed and spread out across divisions Sustainability Lack of defined process for identifying key constituents in the county Low social media engagement Directory of partners and key constituents has turnover and is outdated Turnover in support staff from WWA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase focus groups and formal opportunities for feedback Involve <i>promotoras</i> and other community health workers Send annual survey to assess level of engagement and update distribution list Engage with Chambers of Commerce Engage with Community Relations departments at school districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate the list of community partners across WCCHD and develop an auto-update process Engage the CSRs and WIC in the public health centers to capture constituent feedback Recruit recognizable figure to increase social media engagement Incorporate identifying key constituents as a priority in strategic planning efforts.

4.2 Community Partnerships			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging and recruiting partners through the WWA CHIP and progress reports facilitated by WWA Leadership team Community Health Improvement Committee became the WWA Leadership Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome measurement is a challenge because WWA groups and meetings need a clear, shared agenda Burden of action items from WWA meetings on WCCHD support staff rather than broad community collaboration Lack of metrics and tools to assess WWA Structure of WWA can be improved to increase engagement and accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWA meeting facilitation with the goal of more community partner action items Set terms for WWA chair positions Revise SOP and SOG for WWA Coalition monthly update emails to increase engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key stakeholders and champions for the WWA Reassess the structure and facilitations of the WWA to fully utilize the robust network of partners Set WWA goals at a systems level Merge efforts of the groups Engage with decision makers in community

Conclusions and Implications

The Local Public Health Systems Assessment was a useful process for both the WCCHD DLT and the WWA Leadership Team. The CHIP will use these findings to improve the local public health system’s provision of the Ten Essential Public Health Services through the implementation of short and long term improvement recommendations from participants.

Recommendations based on the assessment included:

- Increase community dissemination and promotion of the CHA
- Incorporate outreach and external communications as a core component of Disease Control and Prevention
- Increase inclusion and coordination in preparedness planning across all WCCHD divisions
- Develop health district-wide community partner contact list
- Establish process for identifying key constituent partners in the community
- Recruit key stakeholders for the WWA, and provide robust facilitation for community and working groups
- Re-assess the structure of the WWA
- Set WWA goals at the policy, systems, and environmental level

The local public health system will use the results of this report to plan for and implement community health improvement activities. Community partners will use these results in conjunction with the other MAPP assessments to develop the CHIP.



Health Priorities

With so many competing needs in the community, determining health priorities will help direct resources and collaborative efforts to the issues that matter most to the community and that will have the greatest impact on health status.

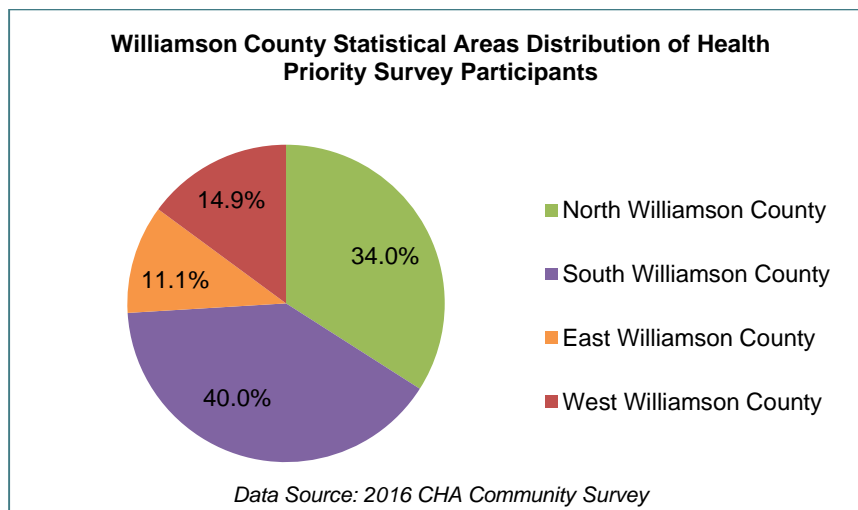
The CHA Team used the qualitative and quantitative data collected and analyzed by the four MAPP assessments to identify the issues to bring to the community to determine health priorities. To solicit community input, the CHA team along with other community partners organized eight focus groups with community stakeholders and four focus groups with community residents during September and October 2015. The CHA team designed these focus groups to gain qualitative insight on the most important health issues in the community.

The CHA Team used the issues and ideas generated through the focus groups to develop a quantitative survey for community members and stakeholders to vote on the most critical priorities for Williamson County and then sent the Community Survey to community partners via email. The CHA Team collected a total of 291 surveys between November 13 and December 9, 2015. The survey asked participants to choose the five issues they felt were the most pressing and what areas they would most like to see county-wide efforts to change and improve health. The five focus areas with the highest number of recorded votes will be addressed in the CHIP.

Participant Demographics

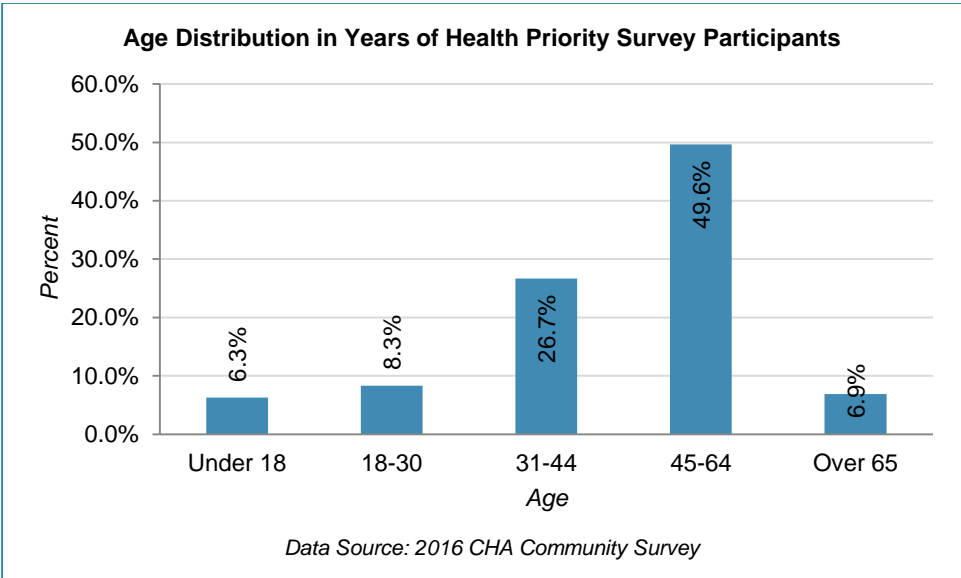
A large portion of participants reported living or working in Georgetown or Round Rock. Almost a quarter of participants lived in Georgetown, with another 17% of participants residing in Round Rock. Overall, thirteen cities in Williamson County were represented in addition to multiple unincorporated areas (**Figure 88**).

Figure 88: Williamson County Statistical Areas Distribution of Health Priority Survey Participants



The majority of participants (78%) were women, 20% were men and 2% declined to answer. Half of participants in the survey were between the ages of 45 and 64 years and 26% of participants were between 31 and 44 years (Figure 89).

Figure 89: Age Distribution in Years of Health Priority Survey Participants



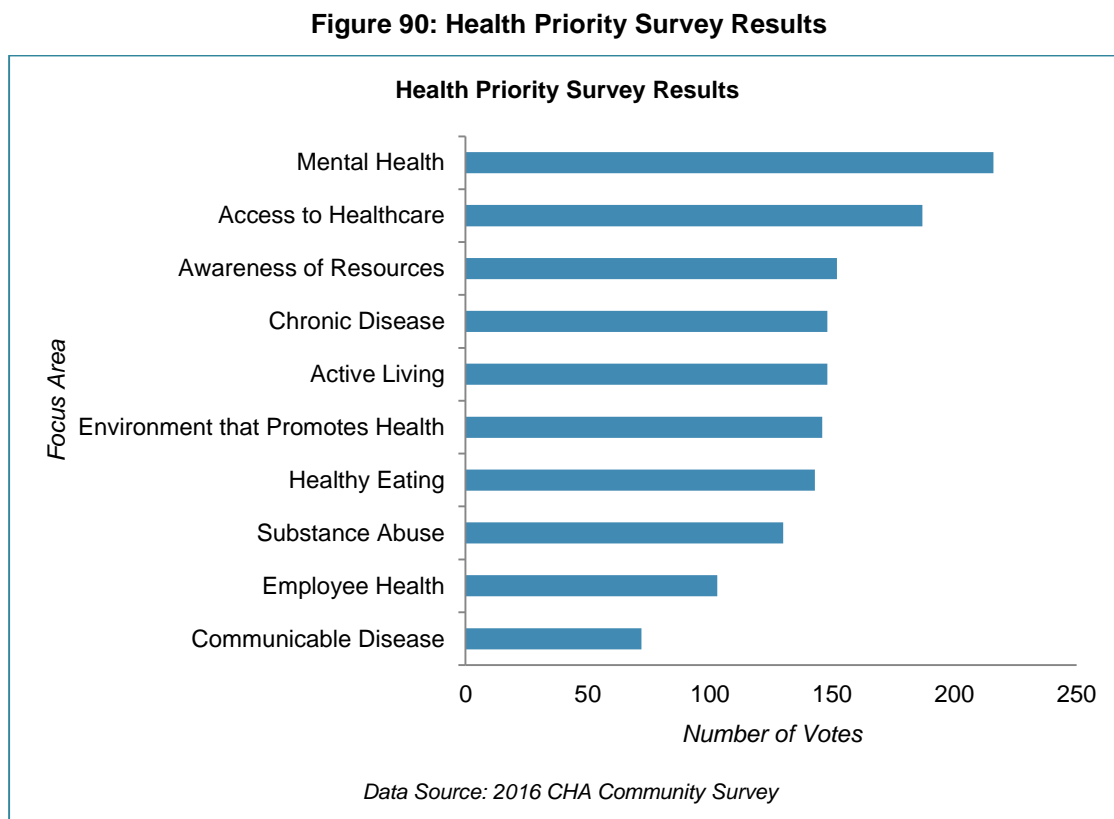
Findings

After one month of polling, Williamson County residents and stakeholders determined the following five focus areas as the top priorities for county-wide efforts to improve health status in the county. Action plans to address these five priorities will be developed in the CHIP.

- 1. **Mental Health:** Prevention, support and treatment for mental illness
- 2. **Access to Healthcare:** Basic, affordable healthcare available for all residents
- 3. **Awareness of Healthcare Resources:** Available information and communication channels for resources
- 4. **Active Living:** Resources, access and awareness for physical activity opportunities
- 5. **Chronic Disease:** Prevention, treatment and management of chronic diseases



Full results of the ten identified focus areas are shown in **Figure 90**.



Participants also took the opportunity to use the survey to identify priorities for the community that weren't listed in the ten focus areas. The most common responses were:

- Transportation options for residents who don't drive
- Needs of older adults and their caregivers
- Maternal health, including prenatal information, postpartum emotional support, and breastfeeding support
- Hunger and food insecurity
- Access to dental services

Participants were also asked to include suggestions for health improvement efforts that addressed health priorities. Many participants expressed the need for collaboration within the county through concerted efforts to improve health and educate the community about resources that already exist. The need for better and ongoing promotion of the efforts undertaken in Williamson County were also mentioned. Another common suggestion for health improvement efforts was prioritizing low income, rural and minority communities to increase health equity within the county.

Conclusions and Implications

The 2016 Williamson County Community Health Assessment (CHA) provided an updated analysis of available data to describe the health and quality of life of Williamson County residents since the last assessment in 2013.


Throughout the 2016 assessment process, the CHA Team engaged with key leaders, community stakeholders, the youth population, the Spanish speaking population, the elderly population, and urban and rural residents in Williamson County to gather well-rounded feedback. The feedback, paired with quantitative data, described the current health status and shared perceptions about the health and well-being of the community.

The 2016 CHA will be utilized as the foundational document by WCCHD, stakeholders, and community partners for evidence-based goal setting and decision making regarding the health of the county. The document will be used to educate and mobilize community partners and residents, develop priorities, gather resources, and plan actions to improve health (3). In addition, the results from the four MAPP assessments will be used to drive the development of the CHIP to address the top issues in the county.

Though Williamson County consistently ranks among the healthiest in Texas, the assessment revealed health conditions, behaviors, and disparities that require additional resources and attention. These existing and emerging community health needs include: heart disease, cancer, intentional self-harm (suicide), chlamydia and gonorrhea, lack of access to health insurance, obesity, and unhealthy eating. Additionally, health disparities existed across the east/west sides of IH-35 and affect individuals with low SES and in certain demographic groups.

To improve the health of Williamson County citizens, community agencies and partners must also address various social determinants of health and work cohesively to focus county resources and attention to identified priorities. Health is influenced by environmental conditions and forces of change in the county and across the state. The community must address the challenges created by the current and future forces of change including: the growth of the county, demographic changes, role of technology, changes in access to healthcare, increasing need for community preparedness, and economic changes. Other key issues expressed by residents that should be taken into consideration include: access to healthcare, affordable childcare, awareness of resources, barriers to a healthy lifestyle, affordable housing, transportation, and access to bilingual resources.

Furthermore, a better understanding of the local public health system will help improve and better coordinate public health activities at local levels. Local partners will be able to make more effective policy and resource decisions to improve the community's public health as a whole. Three essential services of public health were identified for improvement in the local public health system: 1) mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems, 2) diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards, and 3) monitor health status to identify health problems.



The CHA and CHIP processes are community-driven and need to be led by a strong collaboration between community partners and organizations. The residents have identified many resources and assets that are available to contribute to the CHIP: non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, the healthcare system, community partnerships and collaborations, education system, parks and recreation, and the business community.

Based on feedback from stakeholders across the county, the top five health priorities for future health improvement efforts will be:

1. **Mental Health:** Prevention, support and treatment for mental illness
2. **Access to Healthcare:** Basic, affordable healthcare available for all residents
3. **Awareness of Healthcare Resources:** Available information and communication channels for resources
4. **Active Living:** Resources, access and awareness for physical activity opportunities
5. **Chronic Disease:** Prevention, treatment and management of chronic diseases

Identification of priorities is the first step in improving the health of the community. Future steps involve developing action plans with the community during the CHIP process to address each of these priorities. This collaborative effort will be the common agenda the county will use to improve the health of all residents. Additionally, the 2016 assessment and recommendations can be used in the development of the following:

- Community health changes and trends
- Hospital-based community benefit plans
- Organizational strategic planning
- Evidence base for grant applications

WCCHD, the WWA, and our community partners hope this CHA will increase engagement in supporting the health of the people of Williamson County and maintain efforts to continue to be one of the healthiest counties in Texas. Sustained and broad community involvement is necessary to address the strategic health issues within the community and the solutions, like the issues, require the resources of multiple agencies and individuals. This shared ownership of community health among diverse stakeholders offers better mobilization and utilization of resources to achieve improvement. Even though challenges lay ahead, we strive to make Williamson County a healthy place where residents live, work, worship, play, and learn.

Appendices

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Appendix C: List of Acronyms

AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ACS - U.S. Census Bureau 5-Year American Community Survey

AHRF - Area Health Resource File

BMI - Body Mass Index

BRFSS - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

CHA - Community Health Assessment

CHIP - Community Health Improvement Plan

CHSA - Community Health Status Assessment

CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CLRD - Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

CNI - Community Need Index

COPD - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

CTSA - Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

DLT - District Leadership Team

DM - Diabetes mellitus

DSHS – (Texas) Department of State Health Services

DSHS CHS – (Texas) Department of State Health Services Center for Health Statistics

ERCOT - Electric Reliability Council of Texas

EPHS - Essential Public Health Services

FoCA - Forces of Change Assessment

FQHC - Federally Qualified Health Center

HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HFZ - Healthy Fitness Zone (in relation to FITNESSGRAM®)

HP2020 - Healthy People 2020



LPHSA - Local Public Health System Assessment

MAPP - Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships

MERS - Middle East Respiratory Syndrome

MMWR - Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

MVPA - Moderate to Vigorous Physical Activity

NACCHO - National Association of County and City Health Officials

NCCDPHP - National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

NI - Needs Improvement (in relation to FITNESSGRAM®)

NIH - National Institutes of Health

NI- HR - Needs Improvement- Health Risk (in relation to FITNESSGRAM®)

NIS - National Immunization Survey

NPHPS - National Public Health Performance Standards

NVSS - National Vital Statistics System

OSD - Office of the State Demographer

PID - Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

PM - Particulate Matter

PPH - Potentially Preventable Hospitalization

QOL - Quality of Life

SARS - Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

SEER SCP - Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program State Cancer Profiles

SES - Socioeconomic Status

SNAP - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

SOG – Standard Operating Guidelines

SOP – Standard Operating Procedures

STD - Sexually Transmitted Disease

STI - Sexually Transmitted Infection

TB - Tuberculosis

TEA - Texas Education Agency

USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture

WCCHD - Williamson County and Cities Health District

WIC - Women, Infant, and Children Program

WHO - World Health Organization

WWA - WilCo Wellness Alliance



Appendix D: Glossary of Terms

Age-adjusted rate - A rate of morbidity or mortality in a population that is statistically modified to eliminate the effect of age differences in a population.

American Community Survey (ACS) - A nationwide survey that collects and produces information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics about our nation's population every year

Asset mapping - A tool for mobilizing community resources. It is the process by which the capacities of individuals, civic associations, and local institutions are inventoried

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) - A telephone (landline and cellphone) survey that collects data on health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services from U.S. residents 18 years of age and older.

Behavioral risk factors - Behavior which is believed to cause, or to be a contributing factor to, accidents, injuries, disease, and death during youth and adolescence and significant morbidity and mortality in later life

Body Mass Index (BMI) - A common measure of body fat calculated from a person's weight and height. In adults, a BMI between 18.5 and 24.9 is considered healthy. A BMI of 25 to 29.9 is overweight and a BMI of 30 or more is obese. A child's (ages 2 to 19 years) BMI is calculated using a height and weight calculation, and the category is determined by plotting the BMI value on a gender and age specific growth chart.

Built environment - Human-made surroundings in which people live, work, and play.

Cause of death - Any condition which leads to or contributes to death and is classifiable according to the tenth revision of The International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10).

Census tract - Small subdivisions of a county used by the U.S. Census to provide a geographic boundary in which to collect statistical data. The average population size of a census tract is 4,000 people, but it can range between 1,200 and 8,000 people.

Communicable diseases - Diseases that spread from one person to another or from an animal to a person. The spread often happens by air-, water-, or food-borne viruses, fungi, parasites or bacteria, but also through blood or other bodily fluid.

Community Need Index - Score is an average of five different barrier scores that measure various socioeconomic indicators of each community

Demographic characteristics - Include measures of total population as well as percent of total population by age group, gender, race and ethnicity, where these populations and sub-populations are located, and the rate of change in population density over time, due to births, deaths and migration patterns.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) - The federal agency that oversees CMS (Centers for Medicare&Medicaid Services), which administers programs for protecting the health of all Americans, including Medicare, the Marketplace, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program.

Disproportionate(ly) - Characteristic in which an individual or a population has a greater or smaller risk for certain disease, health behavior, or health outcome.

Essential Public Health Services - The public health activities that all communities should undertake and serve as the framework for the NPHPS instruments

Ethnicity - The classification of a population that shares common characteristics, such as, religion, traditions, culture, language, and tribal or national origin.

Focus group - A small-group discussion guided by a trained leader. It is used to learn more about opinions, perceptions, beliefs, and attitudes on a designated topic, and then to guide future action.

Food desert - Urban neighborhoods and rural towns without ready access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food. Instead of supermarkets and grocery stores, these communities may have no food access or are served only by fast food restaurants and convenience stores that offer few healthy, affordable food options.

Health - State of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity

Health behaviors - Activity undertaken by an individual, regardless of actual or perceived health status, for the purpose of promoting, protecting or maintaining health, whether or not such behavior is objectively effective towards that end

Health disparities - Preventable differences in the burden of disease, injury, violence, or opportunities to achieve optimal health that are experienced by socially disadvantaged populations

Health equity - Attainment of the highest level of health for all people

Health indicator - Characteristic of an individual, population, or environment which is subject to measurement (directly or indirectly) and can be used to describe one or more aspects of the health of an individual or population (quality, quantity and time)

Health outcomes - Change in the health status of an individual, group or population which is attributable to a planned intervention or series of interventions, regardless of whether such an intervention was intended to change health status

Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) - Provides science-based, 10-year national objectives for improving the health of all Americans

Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity - Hispanic or Latino origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other or unknown Latin American or Spanish origins, almost always self-reported.

Incidence - The number of newly diagnosed cases of a disease.

Incidence rate - An estimate of the number of new cases of disease in a population, expressed as the number of cases in a unit of time (for example, a year) for a population of a given size (for example, per 100,000 people).

Infant mortality rate - The number of infant deaths (less than 1 year of age) for every 1,000 live births.

Infectious diseases - Diseases caused by pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites or fungi; the diseases can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another

Medicaid - A joint federal and state program that helps with medical costs for some people with limited income and resources. Medicaid programs vary from state to state, but most health care costs are covered if you qualify for both Medicare and Medicaid.



Medicare - Medicare is the federal health insurance program for people who are 65 or older, certain younger people with disabilities, and people with End-Stage Renal Disease (permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a transplant, sometimes called ESRD).

Morbidity - A term used to refer to an illness or illnesses in a population.

Mortality - A term used to refer to death or deaths in a population.

Mortality rate (Death Rate) - A measure of the frequency of death in a defined population during a specified interval of time.

National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO)- An association with members from 2,800 local health departments across the United States that seeks health, equity, and security for all people in their communities through public health policies and services. NACCHO's mission is to be a leader, partner, catalyst, and voice for local health departments in order to ensure the conditions that promote health and equity, combat disease, and improve the quality and length of all lives.

Percent - A ratio "out of 100." Example: 75% means 75 out of 100.

Population - The total of all individuals in a given area.

Population projections – Population projections are estimates of the population for future dates. They are typically based on an estimated population consistent with the most recent decennial census and are produced using the cohort-component method. Projections illustrate possible courses of population change based on assumptions about future births, deaths, net international migration, and domestic migration. In some cases, several series of projections are produced based on alternative assumptions for future fertility, life expectancy, net international migration, and (for state-level projections) state-to-state or domestic migration.

Poverty status - Family income expressed as a percent of the poverty threshold. Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income. Reported and imputed income levels are grouped into categories relative to the poverty threshold. The poverty threshold for each year is based on definitions originally developed by the Social Security Administration. These include a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition. Families or individuals with income below their appropriate thresholds are classified as below the poverty threshold. These thresholds are updated annually by the U.S. Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U).

Prevalence - The total proportion of disease within a population.

Primary data – Original data collected for a specific research goal and collected by the researchers themselves.

Qualitative data - Non-numerical information often presented in narrative form.

Quantitative data – Numerical information often called "statistics."

Race - A group of people united or classified together on the basis of common history, nationality, or geographic distribution.

Rate - Occurrence of a disease within a population in a given time period expressed as a ratio. Example: 5.0 per 100,000 means 5 cases for every 100,000 people.

Risk factor - Any characteristic or exposure of an individual that increases the likelihood of developing a disease or injury.

Secondary data - Information that has already been collected by someone else. Often secondary data already have been analyzed and disseminated and can be used without any additional calculations.

Social determinants of health - Conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks

Socioeconomic Status (SES) - Social standing or class of an individual or group often measured as a combination of education, income, and occupation.

Stakeholders - All persons, agencies and organizations with an investment or stake in the health of the community and the local public health system.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - A program that offers nutrition assistance to eligible, low-income individuals and families and provides economic benefits to communities.

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program - A federal program that provides nutritious foods, breastfeeding support and nutrition education to low-income pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding women, and infants and children until 5 years of age who are found to be at nutritional risk.



Appendix E: Stakeholder Focus Group Results from Truven Health Analytics



Baylor Scott & White

Williamson County & Cities Health District

Williamson County, Texas Focus Group September 24, 2015

Executive Summary

Baylor Scott & White (BSW) engaged Truven Health Analytics, Inc. (Truven) to conduct a series of focus groups as a means to assess the perception of health needs in Williamson County, Texas. Individuals from varied backgrounds represented Williamson County, from five perspectives; consumers, community leaders / community groups, public organizations, providers and experts in public health. The participants were randomly divided into three large groups, each moderated by two Truven representatives. Each group was then divided into 2-3 breakout groups. The breakout groups were posed with three questions to discuss. This document represents the summarization of the discussions and themes by group.

An overarching goal of community health and wellness was evident throughout each group's discussions. The focus was on the two major populations that need to be cared for: those with a higher socioeconomic status (SES) and those with a lower SES. There is agreement between all groups that the population of Williamson County is growing by leaps and bounds - which is increasing the challenges of a socioeconomic divide between urban/suburban and rural areas.

The disparity between these groups has highlighted health and wellness challenges for all areas despite a positive overall health status for the county. Barriers to healthcare identified include lack of public transportation, cultural and language differences, lack of resources (physicians and other healthcare providers and multi-lingual support resources) and health literacy. Health status concerns identified included obesity (adults and children), diabetes, cardiac, mental health, senior health, and chronic disease management and prevention. Discussions around the Williamson County healthcare system identified the need for care coordination across the all venues (inpatient, ambulatory, home) and health education. Within the underserved population suggestions for education include programs such as: current trends in healthcare, child safety practices, mental health awareness, STDs and "living healthy". Many assets were identified as available to collaborate with on improving the health status of Williamson County.

Breakout Group Red

Williamson County is experiencing rapid population growth in both rural and urban areas. Significant growth has been noted in the Spanish speaking and aging populations. The group believes that much of the growth is attributed to good schools and educational opportunities, available green space, employment opportunities and

social media advertising the city of Austin as one of the “Top 10” cities to live in the United States.

Urban areas are focused more on health and wellness. The growth of a higher SES within these areas have contributed to a robust healthcare infrastructure, good education and higher education options, access to green space, fitness facilities and healthy eating. Increase in population density has contributed to traffic congestion due to the lack of public transportation and limited sidewalks. There is a need for better public education to promote awareness of chronic disease such as obesity, cardiac health and diabetes.

The rural locations struggle with meeting their basic needs such as access to food, clothing, shelter, safety and affordable housing. Access to healthcare and educational opportunities are not perceived as an immediate need. If basic needs were met, there are still the challenges of no public or personal transportation to get to their healthcare appointments. Cultural attitudes and beliefs play a role in not seeking immediate help for an illness. The lack of bi-lingual/multilingual resources impacts potential education opportunities to support the community. Access to specialty physicians is a problem. With Medicaid or without insurance the wait time can be up to a year.

Across Williamson County there are challenges that impact both urban and rural areas. Due to the rapid population growth resource availability for seniors is not adequate. The communication and education processes are fragmented and it is not clear what information gets out to the community, for example, available classes, locations, timing and the latest vaccination information needed to support parental decision making. The available channels of communication to impact the perception of mental health (cultural beliefs and attitudes) are missing. Access to patient portals such as “MyChart” is limited by availability and the knowledge to use technology. There is a lack of available resources to care for and support mental health issues.

The top three health needs identified for Williamson County were different between the two smaller breakout groups. Breakout 1 identified obesity and associated conditions, mental health and senior health (not all physicians accept Medicare). Breakout 2 identified bridging the gap between cultural beliefs/habits and healthcare needs, healthcare costs, access to an environment that promotes a healthy lifestyle.

Breakout Group Green

Williamson County is experiencing rapid population growth, especially in the Hispanic and Asian American communities. The retirement community in Georgetown is expanding rapidly as well.

Healthcare and higher education have become major factors in the growth of the county. With growth in population comes a greater diversity of need from the community. The increasing need of services and bi/multilingual resources were discussed.

Urbanization in the central area of the county has led to an increase in hospitals, urgent care facilities, physicians and green space which has improved health and wellness leading to a ranking of the 3rd healthiest county in Texas. Increased density has contributed to traffic congestion which highlights the need for improved public transportation and sidewalk areas. One of the concerns identified is increasing congestion and urbanization is leading to less healthy diet due to the easier access to fast food options.



There is an increase in the disparity of access and quality of care between suburban/urban and rural parts of county. The communities located east of I-35 are primarily low socioeconomic, underinsured and underserved. Public transportation is unavailable, there are unsafe roads, no sidewalks and no ability to get to the services they need such as preventative (includes education), acute and post-acute care and support. The group expressed a concern that there was not enough representation from the rural areas within the focus groups.

The top three health needs identified for Williamson County revolve around access to healthcare, transportation and life style modifications in support of chronic disease management and prevention.

Breakout Group Blue

Williamson County is experiencing rapid population growth which is having both positive and negative effects on the quality of life within the county. Migrations from Travis to Williamson County have contributed to a fast growing under-privileged population increasing the socioeconomic divide between the urban and rural populations. Property values are much higher in the urban/suburban areas, and this is where new resources are made available. The rural areas are not attracting needed resources.

For those with higher SES, the major problems are related to health education. For example, many people choose to decline vaccinations for their children based on inaccurate information causing a decrease in vaccination rates. This population is very involved in current health and wellness trends and has the infrastructure available to support their needs such as access to good schools, higher education, parks, trails, healthy food options and a robust healthcare system. Public transportation is lacking which is causing major traffic congestion and impacting the ease of access. The group also expressed concerns regarding the medical school being in the community, stating that it decreases the number of attending physicians available to care for patients (residents are available, not many primary care physicians).

Populations in rural areas are more focused on meeting basic needs such as food, safety, jobs and affordable housing. Healthcare and education are not a priority. Language barriers impact an understanding of available programs and services. These areas have access issues primarily due to a lack of public and private transportation. Services are not in the immediate area and are often under-utilized due to access challenges. The county is currently developing a program focusing on women's health, but they expect transportation challenges to limit participation. There is also a need for education on being healthy within the underprivileged population; education on child safety practices, STDs (high chlamydia rates), create tobacco restrictions in public places and provide additional services for mental health. Food deserts are a challenge, as well as, lack of healthy food options or access to green space.

The top three health needs identified for Williamson County revolve around access to healthcare and transportation, health literacy and child development around the indigent populations.

Appendix F: Community Member Focus Group Guide

Date: _____ Location: _____ Facilitator: _____

Welcome

Hi, my name is _____ and I am with (organization). Thank you for taking the time to speak with me today.

In collaboration with community members and partners, Williamson County and Cities Health District is in the process of developing a community health assessment to understand the health of Williamson County.

As part of this process, we are having discussions like these around the county with community members, government officials, health care providers, and staff from a range of community organizations. We are interested in hearing about health priorities, strengths and needs of the community, and suggestions for improvement

I want everyone to know there isn't right or wrong answers and it is ok that your opinions might differ from one another. Please feel free to share your opinions, both positive and negative.

Ground Rules and Consent Review

As you can see, I have a colleague with me, _____ who will take notes during our discussion. I want to give full attention, so she is helping me out by taking notes during the group and she doesn't want to distract from our discussion.

Just in case we miss something in our note-taking, we are also audio-taping the discussion. We are conducting several of these types of groups, and want to make sure we capture everyone's opinions. After all of the groups are complete, we will be writing a summary report of the themes that have come up. In that report, we might provide some general information on what we discussed tonight, but I will not include any names or identifying information. Nothing you say here will be connected to your name.

Lastly, please turn off your cell phones or at least put them on vibrate mode. The group will last only about 90 minutes. If you need to go to the restroom during the discussion, please feel free to leave, but we'd appreciate it if you would go one at a time.

Any questions before we begin our introductions and discussion?

Introductions

Before we begin our discussion about the community, let's spend some time getting to know each other. Let's go around and introduce ourselves by sharing:

Your name

What city or town you live in



When you hear the word “health” what is the first thing that comes to mind?

Community Issues

We are going to be talking a lot about community during this discussion. How would you describe your community?

What is important about community?

What are some of the biggest strengths or most positive things about your community? (**Probe:** community and organizational assets)

What are some of the biggest problems or concerns in your community (**Probe if needed:** health, economic, social, safety etc.)

(If not discussed) What challenges around transportation have you faced, or believe others in the community face day to day?

Challenges around housing? Employment? Education? Environment? Discrimination?

Over the last two to three years, what changes have you seen in your community? (For example: demographic shifts, aging population, migration, recession etc.)

Health Priorities

You mentioned some health concerns in the community are _____. What programs, or services do you know of that are available?

What are some barriers to receiving these services in your area?

What’s missing? What programs, services, or policies are needed to better serve your community?

What do you think the community should do to address these issues?

Have you or someone close to you ever experienced any challenges in trying to get health care? What specifically? (**Probe for barriers:** insurance issues, language barriers, lack of transportation)

Probe if needed: What part of getting health care was the most challenging? Was it finding a doctor? Making an appointment? Getting to the office/clinic? Being at the office/clinic and understanding the doctor?

What else makes it hard for you to be healthy or make healthy choices?

We’ve talked a lot about important health issues in the community, including _____. The last time we conducted a health assessment like this one, the community ranked the issues by priority, which we used to take action to help improve health. These were the top 10 issues in 2013 in no particular order: (show health priorities from 2013 CHA on poster board). Let’s brainstorm all the health priorities you can think of and then we will pick the top five.

I'd like you to think ahead about the future of your community. When you think about the community three to five years from now, what is your vision for a healthy community?

Closing

Thank you so much for your time. That's all the questions we have. Is there anything else you would like to mention that we didn't already cover? Please stay to collect your gift card for spending time with us and sharing your opinions. Thank you again.



Appendix G: Priority of Model Standards

Local Public Health System Assessment- Priority Rating

This survey is designed to evaluate the priority of each of the 10 Essential Public Health Services to the Williamson County Public Health System as a whole, which includes all community partners (hospitals, non-profit organizations, health service providers, community organizations, mental health organizations, law enforcement, social services, faith based organizations, and many more).

Please consider past and current activity in each of these sectors when thinking about these priorities for the county as a whole.

INSTRUCTIONS: In the response column, select your priority rating for the next 3 years from the drop down menu options for the Model Standards under each Essential Service. Response options range on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest.

* 1. Essential Service #1 - Monitor health status to identify health problems

On a scale of 1 to 10, what is the priority of each of the following to our local public health system?

- Population-based Community Health Assessment
- Population-based Community Health Assessment Response menu
- Current Technology to Manage and Communicate Population Health Data
- Current Technology to Manage and Communicate Population Health Data Response menu
- Maintenance of Population Health Registries
- Maintenance of Population Health Registries Response menu

* 2. "Essential Service #2 - Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards

On a scale of 1 to 10, what is the priority of each of the following to our local public health system?"

- Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats
- Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats Response menu
- Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies
- Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies Response menu
- Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats
- Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats Response menu

* 3. "Essential Service #3 - Inform, educate and empower people about health issues

On a scale of 1 to 10, what is the priority of each of the following to our local public health system?"

- Health Education and Promotion
- Health Education and Promotion Response menu
- Health Communication
- Health Communication Response menu
- Risk Communication
- Risk Communication Response menu

* 4. "Essential Service #4 - Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems

On a scale of 1 to 10, what is the priority of each of the following to our local public health system?"

- Constituency Development
- Constituency Development Response menu
- Community Partnerships
- Community Partnerships Response menu

* 5. "Essential Service #5 - Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts

On a scale of 1 to 10, what is the priority of each of the following to our local public health system?"

- Governmental Presence at the Local Level
- Governmental Presence at the Local Level Response menu
- Public Health Policy Development
- Public Health Policy Development Response menu
- Community Health Improvement Process and Strategic Planning
- Community Health Improvement Process and Strategic Planning Response menu
- Plan for Public Health Emergencies
- Plan for Public Health Emergencies Response menu

* 6. "Essential Service #6 - Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety

On a scale of 1 to 10, what is the priority of each of the following to our local public health system?"

- Review and Evaluation of Laws, Regulations and Ordinances
- Review and Evaluation of Laws, Regulations and Ordinances Response menu
- Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances
- Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances Response menu
- Enforcement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances
- Enforcement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances Response menu

* 7. "Essential Service #7 - Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable



On a scale of 1 to 10, what is the priority of each of the following to our local public health system?"

- Identification of Personal Health Service Needs of Populations
- Identification of Personal Health Service Needs of Populations Response menu
- Linkage of People to Personal Health Services
- Linkage of People to Personal Health Services Response menu

* 8. "Essential Service #8 - Assure a competent public health and personal health care workforce

On a scale of 1 to 10, what is the priority of each of the following to our local public health system?"

- Workforce Assessment, Planning and Development
- Workforce Assessment, Planning and Development Response menu
- Public Health Workforce Standards
- Public Health Workforce Standards Response menu
- Life-Long Learning through Continuing Education, Training and Mentoring
- Life-Long Learning through Continuing Education, Training and Mentoring Response menu
- Public Health Leadership Development
- Public Health Leadership Development Response menu

* 9. "Essential Service #9 - Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services

On a scale of 1 to 10, what is the priority of each of the following to our local public health system?"

- Evaluation of Population-based Health Services
- Evaluation of Population-based Health Services Response menu
- Direct contribution of the local health department to evaluation.
- Direct contribution of the local health department to evaluation. Response menu
- Evaluation of the Local Public Health System
- Evaluation of the Local Public Health System Response menu

* 10. "Essential Service #10 - Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems

On a scale of 1 to 10, what is the priority of each of the following to our local public health system?"

- Fostering Innovation
- Fostering Innovation Response menu
- Linkage with Institutions of Higher Learning and/or Research
- Linkage with Institutions of Higher Learning and/or Research Response menu
- Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research
- Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research Response menu

Appendix H: Local Public Health System Performance Assessment Instrument

Adapted from the NACCHO instrument.

Essential Service 2: Diagnose and Investigate

Health Problems and Health Hazards

Are we ready to respond to health problems or health hazards in our county?

How quickly do we find out about problems?

How effective is our response?

Diagnosing and investigating health problems and health hazards in the community encompass the following:

- Accessing a public health laboratory capable of conducting rapid screening and high-volume testing.
- Establishing active infectious disease epidemiology programs.
- Creating technical capacity for epidemiologic investigation of disease outbreaks and patterns of the following: (a) infectious and chronic diseases, (b) injuries, and (c) other adverse health behaviors and conditions.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system (LPHS) in diagnosing and investigating health problems and health hazards include, but are not limited to:

- The local health department or other governmental public health agency
- The local board of health or other local governing entity
- Hospitals
- Long-term care facilities
- Preschool and day care programs
- Public and private schools
- Colleges and universities
- Employers
- Managed care organizations
- Primary care clinics, including Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)
 - Physicians
 - Public safety and emergency response organizations
 - Public health laboratories



Model Standard 2.1: Identifying and Monitoring Health Threats

The LPHS conducts surveillance to watch for outbreaks of disease, disasters, and emergencies (both natural and manmade), and other emerging threats to public health. Surveillance data include information on reportable diseases, potential disasters and emergencies, or emerging threats. The LPHS uses surveillance data to notice changes or patterns right away, determine the factors that influence these patterns, investigate the potential dangers, and find ways to lessen the effect on public health. The best available science and technologies are used to understand the problems, determine the most appropriate solutions, and prepare for and respond to identified public health threats. To ensure the most effective and efficient surveillance, the LPHS connects its surveillance systems with state and national systems. To provide a complete monitoring of health events, all parts of the system work together to collect data and report findings.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- Participate in a comprehensive surveillance system with national, state, and local partners to identify, monitor, and share information and understand emerging health problems and threats.
- Provide and collect timely and complete information on reportable diseases, potential disasters and emergencies, and emerging threats (natural and manmade).
- Ensure that the best available resources are used to support surveillance systems and activities, including information technology, communication systems, and professional expertise.

Discussion Questions for Model Standard 2.1

Awareness

- a. How many of you are aware of the LPHS contributions to surveillance system(s) designed to monitor health problems and identify health threats?

Frequency

- a. What is the time frame for submitting reportable disease information to the state or the LPHS?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

- a. Which data sets are included in the surveillance system?
- b. How well is the surveillance system integrated with national and/or state surveillance systems?
- c. Is the surveillance system compliant with national and/or state health information exchange guidelines?
- d. What types of resources are available to support health problem and health hazard surveillance and investigation activities within the LPHS?

Usability

- a. How does the LPHS use the surveillance system(s) to monitor changes in the occurrence of health problems and hazards?

At what level does the LPHS... (Ranked “No activity”, “Minimal”, “Moderate”, “Significant”, or “Optimal”)

2.1.1 Participate in a comprehensive surveillance system with national, state, and local partners to identify, monitor, and share information and understand emerging health problems and threats?

2.1.2 Provide and collect timely and complete information on reportable diseases and potential disasters, emergencies, and emerging threats (natural and manmade)?

2.1.3 Ensure that the best available resources are used to support surveillance systems and activities, including information technology, communication systems, and professional expertise?

Discussion Notes for Model Standard 2.1

Strengths Weaknesses:

Short-Term Improvement:

Opportunities:

Long-Term Improvement:

Opportunities:

Model Standard 2.2: Investigating and Responding to Public Health

Threats and Emergencies

The LPHS stays ready to handle possible threats to public health. As a threat develops—such as an outbreak of a communicable disease, a natural disaster, or a biological, chemical, nuclear, or other environmental event—a team of LPHS professionals works closely together to collect and understand related data. Many partners support the response, with communication networks already in place among health-related organizations, public safety, rapid response teams, the media, and the public. In a public health emergency, a jurisdictional Emergency Response Coordinator leads LPHS partners in the local investigation and response. The response to an emergent event is in accordance with current emergency operations coordination guidelines.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- Maintain written instructions on how to handle communicable disease outbreaks and toxic exposure incidents, including details about case finding, contact tracing, and source identification and containment.
- Develop written rules to follow in the immediate investigation of public health threats and emergencies, including natural and manmade disasters.
 - Designate a jurisdictional Emergency Response Coordinator.
 - Rapidly and effectively respond to public health emergencies according to emergency operations coordination guidelines.
 - Identify personnel with the technical expertise to rapidly respond to possible biological, chemical, or nuclear public health emergencies.



- Evaluate emergency response exercises and incidents for effectiveness and opportunities for improvement (e.g., using hot washes, After Action Reports, and Improvement Plans).

Discussion Questions for Model Standard 2.2

Involvement

- Who is the LPHS designee serving as the Emergency Response Coordinator within the jurisdiction?
- How does the Emergency Response Coordinator coordinate emergency activities within the LPHS?
- Does the LPHS maintain a current list of personnel with the technical expertise to respond to natural and intentional emergencies and disasters?
- How does the LPHS ensure a timely response from emergency personnel, including sufficient numbers of trained professionals?
- How does the LPHS mobilize volunteers during a disaster?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

- How does the LPHS use written processes and standards for implementing a program of case finding, contact tracing, source identification, and containment for communicable diseases or toxic exposures?
- How prepared are LPHS personnel to rapidly respond to natural and intentional disasters?

Usability

- How does the LPHS evaluate public health emergency response incidents for effectiveness and opportunities for improvement (e.g., After Action Reports, Improvement Plans)?
- How are the findings used to improve emergency plans and response?

At what level does the LPHS... (Ranked “No activity”, “Minimal”, “Moderate”, “Significant”, or “Optimal”)

2.2.1 Maintain written instructions on how to handle communicable disease outbreaks and toxic exposure incidents, including details about case finding, contact tracing, and source identification and containment?

2.2.2 Develop written rules to follow in the immediate investigation of public health threats and emergencies, including natural and intentional disasters?

2.2.3 Designate a jurisdictional Emergency Response Coordinator?

2.2.4 Prepare to rapidly respond to public health emergencies according to emergency operations coordination guidelines?

2.2.5 Identify personnel with the technical expertise to rapidly respond to possible biological, chemical, or and nuclear public health emergencies?

2.2.6 Evaluate incidents for effectiveness and opportunities for improvement (such as After Action Reports, Improvement Plans, etc.)?

Discussion Notes for Model Standard 2.2

Strengths Weaknesses:

Short-Term Improvement:

Opportunities:

Long-Term Improvement:

Opportunities:

Model Standard 2.3: Laboratory Support for Investigating Health Threats

The LPHS has the ability to produce timely and accurate laboratory results for public health concerns. Whether a laboratory is public or private, the LPHS sees that the correct testing is done and that the results are made available on time. Any laboratory used by public health meets all licensing and credentialing standards.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- Have ready access to laboratories that can meet routine public health needs for finding out what health problems are occurring.
- Maintain constant (24/7) access to laboratories that can meet public health needs during emergencies, threats, and other hazards.
- Use only licensed or credentialed laboratories.
- Maintain a written list of rules related to laboratories, for handling samples (including receiving, collecting, labeling, storing, transporting, and delivering), determining who is in charge of the samples at what point, and reporting the results.

Discussion Questions for Model Standard 2.3

Quality and Comprehensiveness

- a. Where does the LPHS maintain ready access to laboratories able to meet routine diagnostic and surveillance needs including analysis of clinical and environmental specimens?
- b. How does the LPHS use laboratory services to support time-sensitive investigations of public health threats, hazards, and emergencies?
- c. What mechanisms are in place to ensure the laboratories used are all licensed and/or credentialed?
- d. What current guidelines or protocols are in place for the handling of laboratory samples?
- e. Are the current procedures able to stand up in a court of law, (e.g., chain of custody, coordination with law enforcement officials, Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)?) if the health event is part of a criminal act?



At what level does the LPHS... (Ranked “No activity”, “Minimal”, “Moderate”, “Significant”, or “Optimal”)

2.3.1 Have ready access to laboratories that can meet routine public health needs for finding out what health problems are occurring?

2.3.2 Maintain constant (24/7) access to laboratories that can meet public health needs during emergencies, threats, and other hazards?

2.3.3 Use only licensed or credentialed laboratories?

2.3.4 Maintain a written list of rules related to laboratories, for handling samples (including collecting, labeling, storing, transporting, and delivering), determining who is in charge of the samples at what point, and reporting the results?

Discussion Notes for Model Standard 2.3

Strengths Weaknesses:

Short-Term Improvement:

Opportunities:

Long-Term Improvement:

Opportunities:

Essential Service 4: Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems

How well do we truly engage people in local health issues?

Mobilizing community partnerships to identify and solve health problems encompasses the following:

- Convening and facilitating partnerships among groups and associations (including those not typically considered to be health related).
- Undertaking defined health improvement planning process and health projects, including preventive, screening, rehabilitation, and support programs.
- Building a coalition to draw on the full range of potential human and material resources to improve community health.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system (LPHS) in mobilizing community partnerships to identify and solve health problems include, but is not limited to:

- The local health department or other governmental public health agency
- The local board of health or other local governing entity
- Hospitals and clinics
- Public and private schools
- Colleges and universities
- Health educators
- Local businesses and employers
- Managed care organizations
- Faith-based organizations
- Non-profit organizations/advocacy groups
- Civic organizations
- Neighborhood organizations
- Other community/grassroots organizations
- Public Information Officers
- Media
- Community members
- Substance abuse or mental health organizations
- City and county governmental agencies
- Ministerial alliances
- United Way
- Worksite wellness councils
- Local chambers of commerce
- State and federal programs
- Health-related coalition leaders



Model Standard 4.1: Constituency Development

The LPHS actively identifies and involves community partners—the individuals and organizations (constituents) with opportunities to contribute to the health of communities. These stakeholders may include health, transportation, housing, environmental, and non-health related groups, and community members. The LPHS manages the process of establishing collaborative relationships among these and other potential partners.

Groups within the LPHS communicate well with one another, resulting in a coordinated, effective approach to public health, so that the benefits of public health are understood and shared throughout the community.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- Follow an established process for identifying key constituents related to overall public health interests and particular health concerns.
- Encourage constituents to participate in CHA, planning, and improvement efforts.
- Maintain a complete and current directory of community organizations.
- Create forums for communication of public health issues.

Discussion Questions for Model Standard 4.1

Awareness

- a. How is awareness regarding the importance of public health issues developed with the community-at-large and organizations within the LPHS?

Involvement

- a. What organizations are active parts of the LPHS?
- b. How are new individuals/groups identified for constituency building?
- c. How are constituents encouraged to participate in improving community health?
- d. How are community members engaged to improve health?

Quality and Comprehensiveness

- a. Does the LPHS maintain a current and accessible directory of organizations that comprise it?
- b. What is the LPHS' process for identifying key constituents or stakeholders?
- c. How does the LPHS maintain names and contact information for individuals and key constituent groups?

Usability

- a. How accessible is the directory of LPHS organizations?
- b. How does the LPHS create forums for communication of public health issues?

At what level does the LPHS... (Ranked “No activity”, “Minimal”, “Moderate”, “Significant”, or “Optimal”)

4.1.1 Maintain a complete and current directory of community organizations?

4.1.2 Follow an established process for identifying key constituents related to overall public health interests and particular health concerns?

4.1.3 Encourage constituents to participate in activities to improve community health?

4.1.4 Create forums for communication of public health issues?

Discussion Notes for Model Standard 4.1

Strengths Weaknesses:

Short-Term Improvement:

Opportunities:

Long-Term Improvement:

Opportunities:

Model Standard 4.2: Community Partnerships

The LPHS encourages individuals and groups to work together so that community health may be improved. Public, private, and voluntary groups—through many different levels of information sharing, activity coordination, resource sharing, and in-depth collaborations—strategically align their interests to achieve a common purpose. By sharing responsibilities, resources, and rewards, community partnerships allow each member to share its expertise with others and strengthen the LPHS as a whole. A community group follows a collaborative, dynamic, and inclusive approach to community health improvement; it may exist as a formal partnership, such as a community health planning council, or as a less formal community group.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- Establish community partnerships and strategic alliances to provide a comprehensive approach to improving health in the community.
- Establish a broad-based community health improvement committee.
- Assess how well community partnerships and strategic alliances are working to improve community health.

Discussion Questions for Model Standard 4.2

Involvement

- a. What types of partnerships exist in the community to maximize public health improvement activities?
- b. How do organizations within these partnerships interact?
- c. If there is a broad-based community health improvement committee, what does the committee do?



Quality and Comprehensiveness

- a. In what types of activities does the LPHS engage?
- b. How does the LPHS review the effectiveness of community partnerships and strategic alliances?

At what level does the LPHS... (Ranked “No activity”, “Minimal”, “Moderate”, “Significant”, or “Optimal”)

4.2.1 Establish community partnerships and strategic alliances to provide a comprehensive approach to improving health in the community?

4.2.2 Establish a broad-based community health improvement committee?

4.2.3 Assess how well community partnerships and strategic alliances are working to improve community health?

Discussion Notes for Model Standard 4.1

Strengths Weaknesses:

Short-Term Improvement:

Opportunities:

Long-Term Improvement:

Opportunities:



St. David's Medical Center

Community Health Needs Assessment
December 2016



**Community Health Needs Assessment –
Hospital Facility Geography
December 2016**

The following spreadsheet shows the county of residence of patients served by St. David's HealthCare facilities. Based on this data, the four St. David's facilities include the following county Community Health Needs Assessments:

St. David's Medical Center – Travis, Williamson, Bastrop, Hays, Caldwell

St. David's South Austin Medical Center – Travis, Williamson, Bastrop, Hays, Caldwell

St. David's North Austin Medical Center – Travis, Williamson, Hays, Bastrop

St. David's Round Rock Medical Center – Travis, Williamson

Geography of Patients Served by St. David's

County	ST. DAVID'S MEDICAL CENTER		SOUTH AUSTIN MEDICAL CENTER		NORTH AUSTIN MEDICAL CENTER		ROUND ROCK MEDICAL CENTER		TOTALS	Percent
Travis	100,183	54.2%	85,199	64.3%	80,318	69.0%	14,286	23.2%	279,986	56.5%
Williamson	45,353	24.5%	1,743	1.3%	24,264	20.8%	42,503	69.1%	113,863	23.0%
Bastrop	7,959	4.3%	20,637	15.6%	3,242	2.8%	472	0.8%	32,310	6.5%
Hays	8,652	4.7%	12,263	9.3%	1,512	1.3%	211	0.3%	22,638	4.6%
Caldwell	1,907	1.0%	1,983	1.5%	303	0.3%	86	0.1%	4,279	0.9%
All Other Counties	19,063	10.3%	7,582	5.7%	5,929	5.1%	3,686	6.0%	36,260	7.3%
None/Unknown	1,636	0.9%	3,024	2.3%	875	0.8%	266	0.4%	5,801	1.2%
	184,753		132,431		116,443		61,510		495,137	

Notes:

Each of the counties that make up "All Other Counties" represent less than 1% of total patients across hospital facilities

The remaining counties (highlighted above) are included in the individual facility's CHNA if patient population represents 1% or greater



Community Health Needs Assessment December 2016

Definition of the Community Served

St. David's Foundation, in collaboration with other healthcare entities in Central Texas, conducted Community Health Needs Assessments for the following 5 counties: Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis and Williamson Counties. These counties were selected because they represent the county of residence for the majority of patients receiving care at St. David's Hospital facilities. The purpose of the assessments was to identify and prioritize health needs so that healthcare organizations can better serve their communities.

Description of Process & Methodology

The assessments included several components, including: a review of previously published community needs assessments and quantitative data from secondary sources, interviews, focus groups, and an online survey. The data collection team gathered input from people who represent the broad interests of each county and who have special knowledge of or expertise in the community's health issues. The key stakeholders included nonprofit leaders, health department authorities, public school leaders, healthcare providers or leaders, elected officials, researchers, people representing distinct geographic areas, and people representing certain ethnic/racial groups. Feedback from these key stakeholders was incorporated into the prioritization process. (For a detailed description of methodology, please refer to appendices in the attached reports.)

Prioritized Description of Significant Health Needs

Based on the findings from these five county-level assessments, St. David's has determined the following six areas to be the priority health needs to be addressed in our hospitals' Implementation Plans. The rationale for selecting the following needs is included in the attached pages:

1. Need for improved healthcare access, quality and insurance coverage
2. Need for improved socioeconomic factors that contribute to health
3. Need for improved health and well-being of children
4. Need for improved health and well-being of women
5. Need for improved health and well-being of seniors
6. Need for improved health and well-being in rural communities

Description of Resources Potentially Available to Address these Needs

St. David's will utilize a variety of resources to address these needs, including distributions from St. David's HealthCare Partnership, income from investments, and capacity of staff, including expertise in public health, grantmaking, strategic communications, and organizational capacity building.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 1: IMPROVE HEALTHCARE ACCESS, QUALITY AND INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CENTRAL TEXANS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE ACCESS TO & QUALITY OF PATIENT-CENTERED MEDICAL HOMES
2. INCREASE ACCESS TO SPECIALTY CARE
3. INCREASE ENROLLMENT AND UTILIZATION OF INSURANCE COVERAGE
4. ENSURE WORKFORCE IS ADEQUATE TO MEET NEEDS AND IS REFLECTIVE OF COMMUNITY DIVERSITY

WHY THESE AREAS?

Medical Homes and Specialty Care: Fragmented medical care is not only costly but an ineffective approach in the health care delivery system. The patient-centered medical home (PCMH) is a model of primary care that is comprehensive, patient-centered, coordinated, accessible, and committed to quality and safety. A central PCMH function is to coordinate services for patients within and outside the facilities. By coordinating care and communication, PCMHs link patients to specialists, dental and behavioral health providers and community supports that make up a “medical neighborhood.”

Insurance Coverage: Uninsured people receive less medical care and less timely care, have worse health outcomes, and lack of insurance is a fiscal burden for them and their families. People of color, people in rural areas, low wage workers, and the unemployed are more likely to lack health insurance. Safety-net care from hospitals and clinics improves access, but does not fully substitute for health insurance.

Workforce: Health professional shortages in primary and specialty care, as well as allied health professions hinder access to care. Shortages affect stability and efficiency of clinics and pose challenges to their core mission. Quality, cost-effectiveness and patient satisfaction are affected. Ensuring diversity while building the workforce leads to care that is delivered with cultural and linguistic competence while bolstering patient engagement and reducing patient safety concerns.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 2: IMPROVE SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE AVAILABILITY & UTILIZATION OF HEALTHY FOOD AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OPTIONS
2. IMPROVE DELIVERY AND COORDINATION OF WRAP-AROUND SERVICES FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

WHY THESE AREAS?

Clinical care accounts for 20% of one's health status while social and economic factors, the physical environment, and healthy behaviors account for the other 80%. If the aspiration is to become the healthiest community in the world, then investing in the community conditions that enable people to lead healthier lives will be an important part of SDF's strategic shift. The linkages between socioeconomic factors and health are supported by a robust evidence base and solutions are emerging. There is also ample opportunity for innovation, leadership, and multisector partnership.

While the social determinants of health can seem boundless, entering this work in the following areas would

- a) build on prior work;
- b) have specific agendas for leading, leveraging, or partnering;
- c) connect to community health indicators;
- d) and respond to priorities identified in our community health needs assessment.

Healthy Food: Research and common sense link eating nutritious food with lower rates of overweight/obesity and chronic disease. With areas in Central Texas designated as food deserts (difficult to access affordable, fresh food) and with about a quarter of Austin's population considered food insecure, eating healthy food is a challenge for many in our community. Strategic efforts nationally aim to improve first foods (very young children), school foods, and community foods.

Physical Activity: While sedentary behavior contributes to overweight/obesity and chronic disease, regular physical activity contributes to physical and emotional wellbeing and reduces the negative health effects of chronic stress. In communities where there are public safety concerns, stretched family incomes, and limited infrastructure, residents face barriers to achieving recommended levels of exercise as well as to incorporating physical activity into daily life. One strategic and sustainable approach could be to improve the built environment.

Housing Wrap Around Services: The sickest 5% of people who experience the most complex medical and social challenges drive about 50% of our nation's medical costs. The most promising model in terms of both improving individual outcomes while reducing systemic costs (e.g., emergency departments, jails) is one that stabilizes housing first for our most vulnerable residents. While SDF will not seek to fund brick and mortar housing units, it is positioned to maximize the SUPPORTIVE component of permanent supportive housing. Examples of wrap around services and community amenities include case management, assertive community treatment for people with severe mental illness, and healthy lifestyles interventions.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 3: IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN AND REDUCE HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG TARGETED CHILD POPULATIONS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TRAUMA IN CHILDREN
2. REDUCE TEEN PREGNANCY
3. IMPROVE ORAL HEALTH IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

WHY THESE AREAS?

While there are a wide variety of interventions and approaches that are designed to improve the health and well-being of children, the two objectives under this goal were selected based on the unique position SDF has in terms of our relationship with almost all of the local safety-net clinics in our area (objective 3.1) and our operation of a school-linked mobile dental program serving low income children (objective 3.2).

Prevention and Treatment of Trauma: Extensive research indicates that responsive relationships and health promoting environments in the early years provide a strong foundation for a lifetime of effective learning, adaptive behavior and good health.

Given the frequent interactions young children and their families have with primary care providers, and their generally trusted status they hold, primary care providers can be a key intercept point for both prevention and early intervention efforts regarding trauma and adversity in childhood. The American Pediatric Academy has recommended the pediatricians focus greater attention on building capacity for parents raising young children under adverse conditions. The research base on how pediatricians can do this effectively is growing significantly, led in large part by Harvard's Center for the Developing Child. Thus, there are now clearer paths and guidance that pediatricians can employ to inform that practice with this research.

Teen Pregnancy: Texas has the fourth highest rate of teen pregnancy in the nation, and the second highest rate of teen births. Texas also has the highest rate in the nation for repeat teen pregnancies. Travis, Bastrop, and Caldwell all have teen birth rates above the national average. Teen pregnancy affects communities of color disproportionately, with Latinos experiencing the highest rates of teen pregnancy, followed by African-Americans. However, socio-economics is the greatest predictor of risk for teenage pregnancy. In Travis County, only 12 of its 53 zip codes account for 80% of all teen births. These zip codes encompass lower income neighborhoods located in the far north, east, and far south parts of Austin.

Becoming a parent as a teenager creates significant challenges for the teen parents and their children. Teen parents are at increased risk of dropping out of school because of the pressures they experience. Only 38 percent of teen mothers complete high school while less than 2 percent go on to obtain a college degree. In addition, children born to teen parents are more likely to experience adverse health and developmental consequences while also having an elevated risk to perform poorly in school.

Oral Health: Childhood caries is the most preventable chronic disease in school-aged children. Significant health disparities exist as it relates to oral health access. The "silent epidemic of oral diseases" disproportionately affects disadvantaged communities, especially children, the elderly, and racial/ethnic minority groups. One in 4 children have untreated tooth decay and this rate among low-income populations is more than twice compared to higher income populations. Research from the American Dental Association and the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry show that sealants are an evidence-based clinical practice that can decrease the risk of tooth decay by 80% in permanent molars. Despite the effectiveness of sealants to prevent caries, only one in five school-aged children from low-income families receives dental sealants to prevent dental caries.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 4: IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF WOMEN AND REDUCE HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG TARGET POPULATION

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE ACCESS TO COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S HEALTH SERVICES

WHY THESE AREAS?

Access to Comprehensive Women's Health: Women have a lower mortality rate than men, but experience more disease and disability throughout their lifetimes. During childbearing years, women have greater needs for clinical care than men. In 2011, significant cuts in the Texas state family-planning budget led to reductions in access and utilization of state-funded family planning services. A study in Austin in 2013 found that expressed desire for Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives (such as IUDs and implants) is greater than the ability to actually receive those highly effective methods of birth control, particularly among young, low-income, uninsured women. Investments in women's health services will not only benefit women directly, but also improve child health outcomes and reduce poverty.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 5: IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF SENIORS AND REDUCE DISPARITIES AMONG TARGETED SENIOR POPULATIONS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. IMPROVE QUALITY AND ABILITY FOR SENIORS TO AGE IN PLACE.

WHY THIS AREA?

Central Texas is leading the country in the growth of older populations. A recent report by the Brookings Institute found that the Austin-Round Rock metropolitan area has the fastest growing pre-senior population (age 55-64) in the nation and the second fastest growing senior population (age 65+) in the nation.

Quality of Life: The desire of the vast majority of older adults is to remain living at home rather than enter a costly nursing home. However, many need help to achieve this goal. A St. David's Foundation survey found that 11% of seniors had difficulty getting out of a bed or chair and 7% needed help with bathing, showering or dressing. Fifteen percent lack adequate transportation and 28% of seniors age 75 and over report a problem with loneliness. The survey also found 86% of older adults have a chronic disease and 63% have multiple chronic conditions. Older adults are also vulnerable to malnutrition, abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation. As seniors near the end of life, they need support to ensure relief from the symptoms and stress of a serious illness.

Caregiver Support: Hired and family member caregivers play a vital role in enabling our senior population to age in their homes and communities. They play a direct role in managing the health and safety of the aging population and are also a source of social connection. A lack of resources and supports for caregivers coupled with the round the clock demands of caring for seniors with health issues and disabilities can lead to caregiver burnout and dissatisfaction. This can then lead to poor quality care and frequent caregiver turnover. Family members often bear the burden of caregiving roles and often experience a downward spiral of their own health that worsened as a result of caregiving. These caregivers' health situation is more than just a problem for themselves as their decline in health has also affects their ability to provide care.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 6: IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES AND REDUCE HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG TARGET POPULATIONS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE ACCESS TO PRIMARY CARE IN RURAL AREAS
2. REDUCE SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

WHY THESE AREAS?

Rural residents often experience barriers to healthcare that limit their ability to get the care they need at the right place, right time and at the right dosage. Access to primary care, mental health and dental providers is worse than average in the 4 rural counties in SDF's service area (*County Health Rankings*). In addition to inadequate supply of healthcare services in an area, there are other factors which play a significant role in healthcare access including workforce shortages (e.g. primary care providers), health insurance status, distance and transportation, poor health literacy, and the stigma of certain conditions such as mental health or substance use issues.

Access to Primary Care: Rural populations experience lower access to health care along several dimensions including affordability, proximity, and quality, compared to non-rural areas. In addition, rural communities are often designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) and/or Medically Underserved Areas (MUA) and have higher population to provider ratios. Although access to primary care does not guarantee good health, access to healthcare is critical for a population's well-being and vitality.

Substance Use Disorders: Existing complex challenges in many rural communities (poor housing, poverty, and unemployment) can increase the likelihood of substance use. The cultural, structural, and social realities of rural life can not only affect the prevalence of drug use but also exacerbate its consequences. The isolation and self-reliance of rural communities can negatively affect care-seeking behavior, particularly regarding mental health and substance abuse services. Barriers to care seeking in rural areas are both attitudinal and structural. Factors such as perceived stigma and mistrust in assurance of confidentiality as well as obstacles to transportation, lack of insurance coverage, and unavailability of local detoxification and psychiatric services can all inhibit rural residents' willingness and ability to seek care.



North Austin Medical Center

Community Health Needs Assessment
December 2016



**Community Health Needs Assessment –
Hospital Facility Geography
December 2016**

The following spreadsheet shows the county of residence of patients served by St. David's HealthCare facilities. Based on this data, the four St. David's facilities include the following county Community Health Needs Assessments:

St. David's Medical Center – Travis, Williamson, Bastrop, Hays, Caldwell

St. David's South Austin Medical Center – Travis, Williamson, Bastrop, Hays, Caldwell

St. David's North Austin Medical Center – Travis, Williamson, Hays, Bastrop

St. David's Round Rock Medical Center – Travis, Williamson

Geography of Patients Served by St. David's

County	ST. DAVID'S MEDICAL CENTER		SOUTH AUSTIN MEDICAL CENTER		NORTH AUSTIN MEDICAL CENTER		ROUND ROCK MEDICAL CENTER		TOTALS	Percent
Travis	100,183	54.2%	85,199	64.3%	80,318	69.0%	14,286	23.2%	279,986	56.5%
Williamson	45,353	24.5%	1,743	1.3%	24,264	20.8%	42,503	69.1%	113,863	23.0%
Bastrop	7,959	4.3%	20,637	15.6%	3,242	2.8%	472	0.8%	32,310	6.5%
Hays	8,652	4.7%	12,263	9.3%	1,512	1.3%	211	0.3%	22,638	4.6%
Caldwell	1,907	1.0%	1,983	1.5%	303	0.3%	86	0.1%	4,279	0.9%
All Other Counties	19,063	10.3%	7,582	5.7%	5,929	5.1%	3,686	6.0%	36,260	7.3%
None/Unknown	1,636	0.9%	3,024	2.3%	875	0.8%	266	0.4%	5,801	1.2%
	184,753		132,431		116,443		61,510		495,137	

Notes:

Each of the counties that make up "All Other Counties" represent less than 1% of total patients across hospital facilities

The remaining counties (highlighted above) are included in the individual facility's CHNA if patient population represents 1% or greater



Community Health Needs Assessment December 2016

Definition of the Community Served

St. David's Foundation, in collaboration with other healthcare entities in Central Texas, conducted Community Health Needs Assessments for the following 5 counties: Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis and Williamson Counties. These counties were selected because they represent the county of residence for the majority of patients receiving care at St. David's Hospital facilities. The purpose of the assessments was to identify and prioritize health needs so that healthcare organizations can better serve their communities.

Description of Process & Methodology

The assessments included several components, including: a review of previously published community needs assessments and quantitative data from secondary sources, interviews, focus groups, and an online survey. The data collection team gathered input from people who represent the broad interests of each county and who have special knowledge of or expertise in the community's health issues. The key stakeholders included nonprofit leaders, health department authorities, public school leaders, healthcare providers or leaders, elected officials, researchers, people representing distinct geographic areas, and people representing certain ethnic/racial groups. Feedback from these key stakeholders was incorporated into the prioritization process. (For a detailed description of methodology, please refer to appendices in the attached reports.)

Prioritized Description of Significant Health Needs

Based on the findings from these five county-level assessments, St. David's has determined the following six areas to be the priority health needs to be addressed in our hospitals' Implementation Plans. The rationale for selecting the following needs is included in the attached pages:

1. Need for improved healthcare access, quality and insurance coverage
2. Need for improved socioeconomic factors that contribute to health
3. Need for improved health and well-being of children
4. Need for improved health and well-being of women
5. Need for improved health and well-being of seniors
6. Need for improved health and well-being in rural communities

Description of Resources Potentially Available to Address these Needs

St. David's will utilize a variety of resources to address these needs, including distributions from St. David's HealthCare Partnership, income from investments, and capacity of staff, including expertise in public health, grantmaking, strategic communications, and organizational capacity building.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 1: IMPROVE HEALTHCARE ACCESS, QUALITY AND INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CENTRAL TEXANS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE ACCESS TO & QUALITY OF PATIENT-CENTERED MEDICAL HOMES
2. INCREASE ACCESS TO SPECIALTY CARE
3. INCREASE ENROLLMENT AND UTILIZATION OF INSURANCE COVERAGE
4. ENSURE WORKFORCE IS ADEQUATE TO MEET NEEDS AND IS REFLECTIVE OF COMMUNITY DIVERSITY

WHY THESE AREAS?

Medical Homes and Specialty Care: Fragmented medical care is not only costly but an ineffective approach in the health care delivery system. The patient-centered medical home (PCMH) is a model of primary care that is comprehensive, patient-centered, coordinated, accessible, and committed to quality and safety. A central PCMH function is to coordinate services for patients within and outside the facilities. By coordinating care and communication, PCMHs link patients to specialists, dental and behavioral health providers and community supports that make up a “medical neighborhood.”

Insurance Coverage: Uninsured people receive less medical care and less timely care, have worse health outcomes, and lack of insurance is a fiscal burden for them and their families. People of color, people in rural areas, low wage workers, and the unemployed are more likely to lack health insurance. Safety-net care from hospitals and clinics improves access, but does not fully substitute for health insurance.

Workforce: Health professional shortages in primary and specialty care, as well as allied health professions hinder access to care. Shortages affect stability and efficiency of clinics and pose challenges to their core mission. Quality, cost-effectiveness and patient satisfaction are affected. Ensuring diversity while building the workforce leads to care that is delivered with cultural and linguistic competence while bolstering patient engagement and reducing patient safety concerns.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 2: IMPROVE SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE AVAILABILITY & UTILIZATION OF HEALTHY FOOD AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OPTIONS
2. IMPROVE DELIVERY AND COORDINATION OF WRAP-AROUND SERVICES FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

WHY THESE AREAS?

Clinical care accounts for 20% of one's health status while social and economic factors, the physical environment, and healthy behaviors account for the other 80%. If the aspiration is to become the healthiest community in the world, then investing in the community conditions that enable people to lead healthier lives will be an important part of SDF's strategic shift. The linkages between socioeconomic factors and health are supported by a robust evidence base and solutions are emerging. There is also ample opportunity for innovation, leadership, and multisector partnership.

While the social determinants of health can seem boundless, entering this work in the following areas would

- a) build on prior work;
- b) have specific agendas for leading, leveraging, or partnering;
- c) connect to community health indicators;
- d) and respond to priorities identified in our community health needs assessment.

Healthy Food: Research and common sense link eating nutritious food with lower rates of overweight/obesity and chronic disease. With areas in Central Texas designated as food deserts (difficult to access affordable, fresh food) and with about a quarter of Austin's population considered food insecure, eating healthy food is a challenge for many in our community. Strategic efforts nationally aim to improve first foods (very young children), school foods, and community foods.

Physical Activity: While sedentary behavior contributes to overweight/obesity and chronic disease, regular physical activity contributes to physical and emotional wellbeing and reduces the negative health effects of chronic stress. In communities where there are public safety concerns, stretched family incomes, and limited infrastructure, residents face barriers to achieving recommended levels of exercise as well as to incorporating physical activity into daily life. One strategic and sustainable approach could be to improve the built environment.

Housing Wrap Around Services: The sickest 5% of people who experience the most complex medical and social challenges drive about 50% of our nation's medical costs. The most promising model in terms of both improving individual outcomes while reducing systemic costs (e.g., emergency departments, jails) is one that stabilizes housing first for our most vulnerable residents. While SDF will not seek to fund brick and mortar housing units, it is positioned to maximize the SUPPORTIVE component of permanent supportive housing. Examples of wrap around services and community amenities include case management, assertive community treatment for people with severe mental illness, and healthy lifestyles interventions.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 3: IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN AND REDUCE HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG TARGETED CHILD POPULATIONS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TRAUMA IN CHILDREN
2. REDUCE TEEN PREGNANCY
3. IMPROVE ORAL HEALTH IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

WHY THESE AREAS?

While there are a wide variety of interventions and approaches that are designed to improve the health and well-being of children, the two objectives under this goal were selected based on the unique position SDF has in terms of our relationship with almost all of the local safety-net clinics in our area (objective 3.1) and our operation of a school-linked mobile dental program serving low income children (objective 3.2).

Prevention and Treatment of Trauma: Extensive research indicates that responsive relationships and health promoting environments in the early years provide a strong foundation for a lifetime of effective learning, adaptive behavior and good health.

Given the frequent interactions young children and their families have with primary care providers, and their generally trusted status they hold, primary care providers can be a key intercept point for both prevention and early intervention efforts regarding trauma and adversity in childhood. The American Pediatric Academy has recommended the pediatricians focus greater attention on building capacity for parents raising young children under adverse conditions. The research base on how pediatricians can do this effectively is growing significantly, led in large part by Harvard's Center for the Developing Child. Thus, there are now clearer paths and guidance that pediatricians can employ to inform that practice with this research.

Teen Pregnancy: Texas has the fourth highest rate of teen pregnancy in the nation, and the second highest rate of teen births. Texas also has the highest rate in the nation for repeat teen pregnancies. Travis, Bastrop, and Caldwell all have teen birth rates above the national average. Teen pregnancy affects communities of color disproportionately, with Latinos experiencing the highest rates of teen pregnancy, followed by African-Americans. However, socio-economics is the greatest predictor of risk for teenage pregnancy. In Travis County, only 12 of its 53 zip codes account for 80% of all teen births. These zip codes encompass lower income neighborhoods located in the far north, east, and far south parts of Austin.

Becoming a parent as a teenager creates significant challenges for the teen parents and their children. Teen parents are at increased risk of dropping out of school because of the pressures they experience. Only 38 percent of teen mothers complete high school while less than 2 percent go on to obtain a college degree. In addition, children born to teen parents are more likely to experience adverse health and developmental consequences while also having an elevated risk to perform poorly in school.

Oral Health: Childhood caries is the most preventable chronic disease in school-aged children. Significant health disparities exist as it relates to oral health access. The "silent epidemic of oral diseases" disproportionately affects disadvantaged communities, especially children, the elderly, and racial/ethnic minority groups. One in 4 children have untreated tooth decay and this rate among low-income populations is more than twice compared to higher income populations. Research from the American Dental Association and the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry show that sealants are an evidence-based clinical practice that can decrease the risk of tooth decay by 80% in permanent molars. Despite the effectiveness of sealants to prevent caries, only one in five school-aged children from low-income families receives dental sealants to prevent dental caries.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 4: IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF WOMEN AND REDUCE HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG TARGET POPULATION

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE ACCESS TO COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S HEALTH SERVICES

WHY THESE AREAS?

Access to Comprehensive Women's Health: Women have a lower mortality rate than men, but experience more disease and disability throughout their lifetimes. During childbearing years, women have greater needs for clinical care than men. In 2011, significant cuts in the Texas state family-planning budget led to reductions in access and utilization of state-funded family planning services. A study in Austin in 2013 found that expressed desire for Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives (such as IUDs and implants) is greater than the ability to actually receive those highly effective methods of birth control, particularly among young, low-income, uninsured women. Investments in women's health services will not only benefit women directly, but also improve child health outcomes and reduce poverty.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 5: IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF SENIORS AND REDUCE DISPARITIES AMONG TARGETED SENIOR POPULATIONS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. IMPROVE QUALITY AND ABILITY FOR SENIORS TO AGE IN PLACE.

WHY THIS AREA?

Central Texas is leading the country in the growth of older populations. A recent report by the Brookings Institute found that the Austin-Round Rock metropolitan area has the fastest growing pre-senior population (age 55-64) in the nation and the second fastest growing senior population (age 65+) in the nation.

Quality of Life: The desire of the vast majority of older adults is to remain living at home rather than enter a costly nursing home. However, many need help to achieve this goal. A St. David's Foundation survey found that 11% of seniors had difficulty getting out of a bed or chair and 7% needed help with bathing, showering or dressing. Fifteen percent lack adequate transportation and 28% of seniors age 75 and over report a problem with loneliness. The survey also found 86% of older adults have a chronic disease and 63% have multiple chronic conditions. Older adults are also vulnerable to malnutrition, abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation. As seniors near the end of life, they need support to ensure relief from the symptoms and stress of a serious illness.

Caregiver Support: Hired and family member caregivers play a vital role in enabling our senior population to age in their homes and communities. They play a direct role in managing the health and safety of the aging population and are also a source of social connection. A lack of resources and supports for caregivers coupled with the round the clock demands of caring for seniors with health issues and disabilities can lead to caregiver burnout and dissatisfaction. This can then lead to poor quality care and frequent caregiver turnover. Family members often bear the burden of caregiving roles and often experience a downward spiral of their own health that worsened as a result of caregiving. These caregivers' health situation is more than just a problem for themselves as their decline in health has also affects their ability to provide care.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 6: IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES AND REDUCE HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG TARGET POPULATIONS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE ACCESS TO PRIMARY CARE IN RURAL AREAS
2. REDUCE SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

WHY THESE AREAS?

Rural residents often experience barriers to healthcare that limit their ability to get the care they need at the right place, right time and at the right dosage. Access to primary care, mental health and dental providers is worse than average in the 4 rural counties in SDF's service area (*County Health Rankings*). In addition to inadequate supply of healthcare services in an area, there are other factors which play a significant role in healthcare access including workforce shortages (e.g. primary care providers), health insurance status, distance and transportation, poor health literacy, and the stigma of certain conditions such as mental health or substance use issues.

Access to Primary Care: Rural populations experience lower access to health care along several dimensions including affordability, proximity, and quality, compared to non-rural areas. In addition, rural communities are often designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) and/or Medically Underserved Areas (MUA) and have higher population to provider ratios. Although access to primary care does not guarantee good health, access to healthcare is critical for a population's well-being and vitality.

Substance Use Disorders: Existing complex challenges in many rural communities (poor housing, poverty, and unemployment) can increase the likelihood of substance use. The cultural, structural, and social realities of rural life can not only affect the prevalence of drug use but also exacerbate its consequences. The isolation and self-reliance of rural communities can negatively affect care-seeking behavior, particularly regarding mental health and substance abuse services. Barriers to care seeking in rural areas are both attitudinal and structural. Factors such as perceived stigma and mistrust in assurance of confidentiality as well as obstacles to transportation, lack of insurance coverage, and unavailability of local detoxification and psychiatric services can all inhibit rural residents' willingness and ability to seek care.



South Austin Medical Center

Community Health Needs Assessment
December 2016



**Community Health Needs Assessment –
Hospital Facility Geography
December 2016**

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Community Health Needs Assessment December 2016

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5. Need for improved health and well-being of seniors
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Description of Resources Potentially Available to Address these Needs

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Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

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HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE ACCESS TO & QUALITY OF PATIENT-CENTERED MEDICAL HOMES
2. INCREASE ACCESS TO SPECIALTY CARE
3. INCREASE ENROLLMENT AND UTILIZATION OF INSURANCE COVERAGE
4. ENSURE WORKFORCE IS ADEQUATE TO MEET NEEDS AND IS REFLECTIVE OF COMMUNITY DIVERSITY

WHY THESE AREAS?

Medical Homes and Specialty Care: Fragmented medical care is not only costly but an ineffective approach in the health care delivery system. The patient-centered medical home (PCMH) is a model of primary care that is comprehensive, patient-centered, coordinated, accessible, and committed to quality and safety. A central PCMH function is to coordinate services for patients within and outside the facilities. By coordinating care and communication, PCMHs link patients to specialists, dental and behavioral health providers and community supports that make up a “medical neighborhood.”

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Workforce: Health professional shortages in primary and specialty care, as well as allied health professions hinder access to care. Shortages affect stability and efficiency of clinics and pose challenges to their core mission. Quality, cost-effectiveness and patient satisfaction are affected. Ensuring diversity while building the workforce leads to care that is delivered with cultural and linguistic competence while bolstering patient engagement and reducing patient safety concerns.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 2: IMPROVE SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE AVAILABILITY & UTILIZATION OF HEALTHY FOOD AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OPTIONS
2. IMPROVE DELIVERY AND COORDINATION OF WRAP-AROUND SERVICES FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

WHY THESE AREAS?

Clinical care accounts for 20% of one's health status while social and economic factors, the physical environment, and healthy behaviors account for the other 80%. If the aspiration is to become the healthiest community in the world, then investing in the community conditions that enable people to lead healthier lives will be an important part of SDF's strategic shift. The linkages between socioeconomic factors and health are supported by a robust evidence base and solutions are emerging. There is also ample opportunity for innovation, leadership, and multisector partnership.

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Housing Wrap Around Services: The sickest 5% of people who experience the most complex medical and social challenges drive about 50% of our nation's medical costs. The most promising model in terms of both improving individual outcomes while reducing systemic costs (e.g., emergency departments, jails) is one that stabilizes housing first for our most vulnerable residents. While SDF will not seek to fund brick and mortar housing units, it is positioned to maximize the SUPPORTIVE component of permanent supportive housing. Examples of wrap around services and community amenities include case management, assertive community treatment for people with severe mental illness, and healthy lifestyles interventions.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 3: IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN AND REDUCE HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG TARGETED CHILD POPULATIONS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TRAUMA IN CHILDREN
2. REDUCE TEEN PREGNANCY
3. IMPROVE ORAL HEALTH IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

WHY THESE AREAS?

While there are a wide variety of interventions and approaches that are designed to improve the health and well-being of children, the two objectives under this goal were selected based on the unique position SDF has in terms of our relationship with almost all of the local safety-net clinics in our area (objective 3.1) and our operation of a school-linked mobile dental program serving low income children (objective 3.2).

Prevention and Treatment of Trauma: Extensive research indicates that responsive relationships and health promoting environments in the early years provide a strong foundation for a lifetime of effective learning, adaptive behavior and good health.

Given the frequent interactions young children and their families have with primary care providers, and their generally trusted status they hold, primary care providers can be a key intercept point for both prevention and early intervention efforts regarding trauma and adversity in childhood. The American Pediatric Academy has recommended the pediatricians focus greater attention on building capacity for parents raising young children under adverse conditions. The research base on how pediatricians can do this effectively is growing significantly, led in large part by Harvard's Center for the Developing Child. Thus, there are now clearer paths and guidance that pediatricians can employ to inform that practice with this research.

Teen Pregnancy: Texas has the fourth highest rate of teen pregnancy in the nation, and the second highest rate of teen births. Texas also has the highest rate in the nation for repeat teen pregnancies. Travis, Bastrop, and Caldwell all have teen birth rates above the national average. Teen pregnancy affects communities of color disproportionately, with Latinos experiencing the highest rates of teen pregnancy, followed by African-Americans. However, socio-economics is the greatest predictor of risk for teenage pregnancy. In Travis County, only 12 of its 53 zip codes account for 80% of all teen births. These zip codes encompass lower income neighborhoods located in the far north, east, and far south parts of Austin.

Becoming a parent as a teenager creates significant challenges for the teen parents and their children. Teen parents are at increased risk of dropping out of school because of the pressures they experience. Only 38 percent of teen mothers complete high school while less than 2 percent go on to obtain a college degree. In addition, children born to teen parents are more likely to experience adverse health and developmental consequences while also having an elevated risk to perform poorly in school.

Oral Health: Childhood caries is the most preventable chronic disease in school-aged children. Significant health disparities exist as it relates to oral health access. The "silent epidemic of oral diseases" disproportionately affects disadvantaged communities, especially children, the elderly, and racial/ethnic minority groups. One in 4 children have untreated tooth decay and this rate among low-income populations is more than twice compared to higher income populations. Research from the American Dental Association and the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry show that sealants are an evidence-based clinical practice that can decrease the risk of tooth decay by 80% in permanent molars. Despite the effectiveness of sealants to prevent caries, only one in five school-aged children from low-income families receives dental sealants to prevent dental caries.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 4: IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF WOMEN AND REDUCE HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG TARGET POPULATION

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE ACCESS TO COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S HEALTH SERVICES

WHY THESE AREAS?

Access to Comprehensive Women's Health: Women have a lower mortality rate than men, but experience more disease and disability throughout their lifetimes. During childbearing years, women have greater needs for clinical care than men. In 2011, significant cuts in the Texas state family-planning budget led to reductions in access and utilization of state-funded family planning services. A study in Austin in 2013 found that expressed desire for Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives (such as IUDs and implants) is greater than the ability to actually receive those highly effective methods of birth control, particularly among young, low-income, uninsured women. Investments in women's health services will not only benefit women directly, but also improve child health outcomes and reduce poverty.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 5: IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF SENIORS AND REDUCE DISPARITIES AMONG TARGETED SENIOR POPULATIONS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. IMPROVE QUALITY AND ABILITY FOR SENIORS TO AGE IN PLACE.

WHY THIS AREA?

Central Texas is leading the country in the growth of older populations. A recent report by the Brookings Institute found that the Austin-Round Rock metropolitan area has the fastest growing pre-senior population (age 55-64) in the nation and the second fastest growing senior population (age 65+) in the nation.

Quality of Life: The desire of the vast majority of older adults is to remain living at home rather than enter a costly nursing home. However, many need help to achieve this goal. A St. David's Foundation survey found that 11% of seniors had difficulty getting out of a bed or chair and 7% needed help with bathing, showering or dressing. Fifteen percent lack adequate transportation and 28% of seniors age 75 and over report a problem with loneliness. The survey also found 86% of older adults have a chronic disease and 63% have multiple chronic conditions. Older adults are also vulnerable to malnutrition, abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation. As seniors near the end of life, they need support to ensure relief from the symptoms and stress of a serious illness.

Caregiver Support: Hired and family member caregivers play a vital role in enabling our senior population to age in their homes and communities. They play a direct role in managing the health and safety of the aging population and are also a source of social connection. A lack of resources and supports for caregivers coupled with the round the clock demands of caring for seniors with health issues and disabilities can lead to caregiver burnout and dissatisfaction. This can then lead to poor quality care and frequent caregiver turnover. Family members often bear the burden of caregiving roles and often experience a downward spiral of their own health that worsened as a result of caregiving. These caregivers' health situation is more than just a problem for themselves as their decline in health has also affects their ability to provide care.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 6: IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES AND REDUCE HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG TARGET POPULATIONS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE ACCESS TO PRIMARY CARE IN RURAL AREAS
2. REDUCE SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

WHY THESE AREAS?

Rural residents often experience barriers to healthcare that limit their ability to get the care they need at the right place, right time and at the right dosage. Access to primary care, mental health and dental providers is worse than average in the 4 rural counties in SDF's service area (*County Health Rankings*). In addition to inadequate supply of healthcare services in an area, there are other factors which play a significant role in healthcare access including workforce shortages (e.g. primary care providers), health insurance status, distance and transportation, poor health literacy, and the stigma of certain conditions such as mental health or substance use issues.

Access to Primary Care: Rural populations experience lower access to health care along several dimensions including affordability, proximity, and quality, compared to non-rural areas. In addition, rural communities are often designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) and/or Medically Underserved Areas (MUA) and have higher population to provider ratios. Although access to primary care does not guarantee good health, access to healthcare is critical for a population's well-being and vitality.

Substance Use Disorders: Existing complex challenges in many rural communities (poor housing, poverty, and unemployment) can increase the likelihood of substance use. The cultural, structural, and social realities of rural life can not only affect the prevalence of drug use but also exacerbate its consequences. The isolation and self-reliance of rural communities can negatively affect care-seeking behavior, particularly regarding mental health and substance abuse services. Barriers to care seeking in rural areas are both attitudinal and structural. Factors such as perceived stigma and mistrust in assurance of confidentiality as well as obstacles to transportation, lack of insurance coverage, and unavailability of local detoxification and psychiatric services can all inhibit rural residents' willingness and ability to seek care.



Round Rock Medical Center

Community Health Needs Assessment
December 2016



**Community Health Needs Assessment –
Hospital Facility Geography
December 2016**

The following spreadsheet shows the county of residence of patients served by St. David's HealthCare facilities. Based on this data, the four St. David's facilities include the following county Community Health Needs Assessments:

St. David's Medical Center – Travis, Williamson, Bastrop, Hays, Caldwell

St. David's South Austin Medical Center – Travis, Williamson, Bastrop, Hays, Caldwell

St. David's North Austin Medical Center – Travis, Williamson, Hays, Bastrop

St. David's Round Rock Medical Center – Travis, Williamson

Geography of Patients Served by St. David's

County	ST. DAVID'S MEDICAL CENTER		SOUTH AUSTIN MEDICAL CENTER		NORTH AUSTIN MEDICAL CENTER		ROUND ROCK MEDICAL CENTER		TOTALS	Percent
Travis	100,183	54.2%	85,199	64.3%	80,318	69.0%	14,286	23.2%	279,986	56.5%
Williamson	45,353	24.5%	1,743	1.3%	24,264	20.8%	42,503	69.1%	113,863	23.0%
Bastrop	7,959	4.3%	20,637	15.6%	3,242	2.8%	472	0.8%	32,310	6.5%
Hays	8,652	4.7%	12,263	9.3%	1,512	1.3%	211	0.3%	22,638	4.6%
Caldwell	1,907	1.0%	1,983	1.5%	303	0.3%	86	0.1%	4,279	0.9%
All Other Counties	19,063	10.3%	7,582	5.7%	5,929	5.1%	3,686	6.0%	36,260	7.3%
None/Unknown	1,636	0.9%	3,024	2.3%	875	0.8%	266	0.4%	5,801	1.2%
	184,753		132,431		116,443		61,510		495,137	

Notes:

Each of the counties that make up "All Other Counties" represent less than 1% of total patients across hospital facilities

The remaining counties (highlighted above) are included in the individual facility's CHNA if patient population represents 1% or greater



Community Health Needs Assessment December 2016

Definition of the Community Served

St. David's Foundation, in collaboration with other healthcare entities in Central Texas, conducted Community Health Needs Assessments for the following 5 counties: Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis and Williamson Counties. These counties were selected because they represent the county of residence for the majority of patients receiving care at St. David's Hospital facilities. The purpose of the assessments was to identify and prioritize health needs so that healthcare organizations can better serve their communities.

Description of Process & Methodology

The assessments included several components, including: a review of previously published community needs assessments and quantitative data from secondary sources, interviews, focus groups, and an online survey. The data collection team gathered input from people who represent the broad interests of each county and who have special knowledge of or expertise in the community's health issues. The key stakeholders included nonprofit leaders, health department authorities, public school leaders, healthcare providers or leaders, elected officials, researchers, people representing distinct geographic areas, and people representing certain ethnic/racial groups. Feedback from these key stakeholders was incorporated into the prioritization process. (For a detailed description of methodology, please refer to appendices in the attached reports.)

Prioritized Description of Significant Health Needs

Based on the findings from these five county-level assessments, St. David's has determined the following six areas to be the priority health needs to be addressed in our hospitals' Implementation Plans. The rationale for selecting the following needs is included in the attached pages:

1. Need for improved healthcare access, quality and insurance coverage
2. Need for improved socioeconomic factors that contribute to health
3. Need for improved health and well-being of children
4. Need for improved health and well-being of women
5. Need for improved health and well-being of seniors
6. Need for improved health and well-being in rural communities

Description of Resources Potentially Available to Address these Needs

St. David's will utilize a variety of resources to address these needs, including distributions from St. David's HealthCare Partnership, income from investments, and capacity of staff, including expertise in public health, grantmaking, strategic communications, and organizational capacity building.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 1: IMPROVE HEALTHCARE ACCESS, QUALITY AND INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CENTRAL TEXANS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE ACCESS TO & QUALITY OF PATIENT-CENTERED MEDICAL HOMES
2. INCREASE ACCESS TO SPECIALTY CARE
3. INCREASE ENROLLMENT AND UTILIZATION OF INSURANCE COVERAGE
4. ENSURE WORKFORCE IS ADEQUATE TO MEET NEEDS AND IS REFLECTIVE OF COMMUNITY DIVERSITY

WHY THESE AREAS?

Medical Homes and Specialty Care: Fragmented medical care is not only costly but an ineffective approach in the health care delivery system. The patient-centered medical home (PCMH) is a model of primary care that is comprehensive, patient-centered, coordinated, accessible, and committed to quality and safety. A central PCMH function is to coordinate services for patients within and outside the facilities. By coordinating care and communication, PCMHs link patients to specialists, dental and behavioral health providers and community supports that make up a “medical neighborhood.”

Insurance Coverage: Uninsured people receive less medical care and less timely care, have worse health outcomes, and lack of insurance is a fiscal burden for them and their families. People of color, people in rural areas, low wage workers, and the unemployed are more likely to lack health insurance. Safety-net care from hospitals and clinics improves access, but does not fully substitute for health insurance.

Workforce: Health professional shortages in primary and specialty care, as well as allied health professions hinder access to care. Shortages affect stability and efficiency of clinics and pose challenges to their core mission. Quality, cost-effectiveness and patient satisfaction are affected. Ensuring diversity while building the workforce leads to care that is delivered with cultural and linguistic competence while bolstering patient engagement and reducing patient safety concerns.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 2: IMPROVE SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE AVAILABILITY & UTILIZATION OF HEALTHY FOOD AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OPTIONS
2. IMPROVE DELIVERY AND COORDINATION OF WRAP-AROUND SERVICES FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

WHY THESE AREAS?

Clinical care accounts for 20% of one's health status while social and economic factors, the physical environment, and healthy behaviors account for the other 80%. If the aspiration is to become the healthiest community in the world, then investing in the community conditions that enable people to lead healthier lives will be an important part of SDF's strategic shift. The linkages between socioeconomic factors and health are supported by a robust evidence base and solutions are emerging. There is also ample opportunity for innovation, leadership, and multisector partnership.

While the social determinants of health can seem boundless, entering this work in the following areas would

- a) build on prior work;
- b) have specific agendas for leading, leveraging, or partnering;
- c) connect to community health indicators;
- d) and respond to priorities identified in our community health needs assessment.

Healthy Food: Research and common sense link eating nutritious food with lower rates of overweight/obesity and chronic disease. With areas in Central Texas designated as food deserts (difficult to access affordable, fresh food) and with about a quarter of Austin's population considered food insecure, eating healthy food is a challenge for many in our community. Strategic efforts nationally aim to improve first foods (very young children), school foods, and community foods.

Physical Activity: While sedentary behavior contributes to overweight/obesity and chronic disease, regular physical activity contributes to physical and emotional wellbeing and reduces the negative health effects of chronic stress. In communities where there are public safety concerns, stretched family incomes, and limited infrastructure, residents face barriers to achieving recommended levels of exercise as well as to incorporating physical activity into daily life. One strategic and sustainable approach could be to improve the built environment.

Housing Wrap Around Services: The sickest 5% of people who experience the most complex medical and social challenges drive about 50% of our nation's medical costs. The most promising model in terms of both improving individual outcomes while reducing systemic costs (e.g., emergency departments, jails) is one that stabilizes housing first for our most vulnerable residents. While SDF will not seek to fund brick and mortar housing units, it is positioned to maximize the SUPPORTIVE component of permanent supportive housing. Examples of wrap around services and community amenities include case management, assertive community treatment for people with severe mental illness, and healthy lifestyles interventions.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 3: IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN AND REDUCE HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG TARGETED CHILD POPULATIONS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TRAUMA IN CHILDREN
2. REDUCE TEEN PREGNANCY
3. IMPROVE ORAL HEALTH IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

WHY THESE AREAS?

While there are a wide variety of interventions and approaches that are designed to improve the health and well-being of children, the two objectives under this goal were selected based on the unique position SDF has in terms of our relationship with almost all of the local safety-net clinics in our area (objective 3.1) and our operation of a school-linked mobile dental program serving low income children (objective 3.2).

Prevention and Treatment of Trauma: Extensive research indicates that responsive relationships and health promoting environments in the early years provide a strong foundation for a lifetime of effective learning, adaptive behavior and good health.

Given the frequent interactions young children and their families have with primary care providers, and their generally trusted status they hold, primary care providers can be a key intercept point for both prevention and early intervention efforts regarding trauma and adversity in childhood. The American Pediatric Academy has recommended the pediatricians focus greater attention on building capacity for parents raising young children under adverse conditions. The research base on how pediatricians can do this effectively is growing significantly, led in large part by Harvard's Center for the Developing Child. Thus, there are now clearer paths and guidance that pediatricians can employ to inform that practice with this research.

Teen Pregnancy: Texas has the fourth highest rate of teen pregnancy in the nation, and the second highest rate of teen births. Texas also has the highest rate in the nation for repeat teen pregnancies. Travis, Bastrop, and Caldwell all have teen birth rates above the national average. Teen pregnancy affects communities of color disproportionately, with Latinos experiencing the highest rates of teen pregnancy, followed by African-Americans. However, socio-economics is the greatest predictor of risk for teenage pregnancy. In Travis County, only 12 of its 53 zip codes account for 80% of all teen births. These zip codes encompass lower income neighborhoods located in the far north, east, and far south parts of Austin.

Becoming a parent as a teenager creates significant challenges for the teen parents and their children. Teen parents are at increased risk of dropping out of school because of the pressures they experience. Only 38 percent of teen mothers complete high school while less than 2 percent go on to obtain a college degree. In addition, children born to teen parents are more likely to experience adverse health and developmental consequences while also having an elevated risk to perform poorly in school.

Oral Health: Childhood caries is the most preventable chronic disease in school-aged children. Significant health disparities exist as it relates to oral health access. The "silent epidemic of oral diseases" disproportionately affects disadvantaged communities, especially children, the elderly, and racial/ethnic minority groups. One in 4 children have untreated tooth decay and this rate among low-income populations is more than twice compared to higher income populations. Research from the American Dental Association and the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry show that sealants are an evidence-based clinical practice that can decrease the risk of tooth decay by 80% in permanent molars. Despite the effectiveness of sealants to prevent caries, only one in five school-aged children from low-income families receives dental sealants to prevent dental caries.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 4: IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF WOMEN AND REDUCE HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG TARGET POPULATION

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE ACCESS TO COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S HEALTH SERVICES

WHY THESE AREAS?

Access to Comprehensive Women's Health: Women have a lower mortality rate than men, but experience more disease and disability throughout their lifetimes. During childbearing years, women have greater needs for clinical care than men. In 2011, significant cuts in the Texas state family-planning budget led to reductions in access and utilization of state-funded family planning services. A study in Austin in 2013 found that expressed desire for Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives (such as IUDs and implants) is greater than the ability to actually receive those highly effective methods of birth control, particularly among young, low-income, uninsured women. Investments in women's health services will not only benefit women directly, but also improve child health outcomes and reduce poverty.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 5: IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF SENIORS AND REDUCE DISPARITIES AMONG TARGETED SENIOR POPULATIONS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. IMPROVE QUALITY AND ABILITY FOR SENIORS TO AGE IN PLACE.

WHY THIS AREA?

Central Texas is leading the country in the growth of older populations. A recent report by the Brookings Institute found that the Austin-Round Rock metropolitan area has the fastest growing pre-senior population (age 55-64) in the nation and the second fastest growing senior population (age 65+) in the nation.

Quality of Life: The desire of the vast majority of older adults is to remain living at home rather than enter a costly nursing home. However, many need help to achieve this goal. A St. David's Foundation survey found that 11% of seniors had difficulty getting out of a bed or chair and 7% needed help with bathing, showering or dressing. Fifteen percent lack adequate transportation and 28% of seniors age 75 and over report a problem with loneliness. The survey also found 86% of older adults have a chronic disease and 63% have multiple chronic conditions. Older adults are also vulnerable to malnutrition, abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation. As seniors near the end of life, they need support to ensure relief from the symptoms and stress of a serious illness.

Caregiver Support: Hired and family member caregivers play a vital role in enabling our senior population to age in their homes and communities. They play a direct role in managing the health and safety of the aging population and are also a source of social connection. A lack of resources and supports for caregivers coupled with the round the clock demands of caring for seniors with health issues and disabilities can lead to caregiver burnout and dissatisfaction. This can then lead to poor quality care and frequent caregiver turnover. Family members often bear the burden of caregiving roles and often experience a downward spiral of their own health that worsened as a result of caregiving. These caregivers' health situation is more than just a problem for themselves as their decline in health has also affects their ability to provide care.

Rationale for Selection as Community Health Need

GOAL 6: IMPROVE HEALTH OUTCOMES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES AND REDUCE HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG TARGET POPULATIONS

HOW WILL WE ADDRESS THIS GOAL? (OBJECTIVES)

1. INCREASE ACCESS TO PRIMARY CARE IN RURAL AREAS
2. REDUCE SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

WHY THESE AREAS?

Rural residents often experience barriers to healthcare that limit their ability to get the care they need at the right place, right time and at the right dosage. Access to primary care, mental health and dental providers is worse than average in the 4 rural counties in SDF's service area (*County Health Rankings*). In addition to inadequate supply of healthcare services in an area, there are other factors which play a significant role in healthcare access including workforce shortages (e.g. primary care providers), health insurance status, distance and transportation, poor health literacy, and the stigma of certain conditions such as mental health or substance use issues.

Access to Primary Care: Rural populations experience lower access to health care along several dimensions including affordability, proximity, and quality, compared to non-rural areas. In addition, rural communities are often designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) and/or Medically Underserved Areas (MUA) and have higher population to provider ratios. Although access to primary care does not guarantee good health, access to healthcare is critical for a population's well-being and vitality.

Substance Use Disorders: Existing complex challenges in many rural communities (poor housing, poverty, and unemployment) can increase the likelihood of substance use. The cultural, structural, and social realities of rural life can not only affect the prevalence of drug use but also exacerbate its consequences. The isolation and self-reliance of rural communities can negatively affect care-seeking behavior, particularly regarding mental health and substance abuse services. Barriers to care seeking in rural areas are both attitudinal and structural. Factors such as perceived stigma and mistrust in assurance of confidentiality as well as obstacles to transportation, lack of insurance coverage, and unavailability of local detoxification and psychiatric services can all inhibit rural residents' willingness and ability to seek care.

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Consolidated Financial Report
and Supplemental Information
December 31, 2016

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of St. David's Foundation and Affiliates, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2016, the related consolidated statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements (collectively, the financial statements).

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of St. David's Healthcare Partnership, L.P., LLP (the Partnership). The investment in the Partnership is accounted for by the equity method of accounting. The investment in the Partnership was approximately \$350,428,000 as of December 31, 2016, and the equity in the Partnership's income was approximately \$117,869,000 for the year then ended. Those statements were audited by other auditors, whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Partnership, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of St. David's Foundation and Affiliates as of December 31, 2016, and the changes in their net assets and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matter

The financial statements of St. David's Foundation and Affiliates as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, were audited by other auditors, whose report dated August 16, 2016, expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements. The prior-year auditors did not audit the financial statements of the Partnership. The investment in the Partnership is accounted for by the equity method of accounting. The investment in the Partnership was approximately \$290,732,000 as of December 31, 2015, and the equity in the Partnership's income was approximately \$115,850,000 for the year then ended. Those statements were audited by other auditors, whose reports have been furnished to the prior-year auditors, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Partnership, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Other Matter

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The supplemental information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis rather than to present the financial position and changes in net assets of the individual entities and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from, and relates directly to, the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The supplemental information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements, or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplemental information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

RSM US LLP

Austin, Texas
January 31, 2018

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

**Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2016 and 2015**

	2016	2015
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 44,388,224	\$ 66,867,345
Investments	463,429,142	415,366,740
Prepaid expenses and other assets	266,832	158,689
Property and equipment, net	23,697,877	22,922,514
Investment in St. David's Healthcare Partnership, L.P., LLP	350,428,204	290,731,775
Investment in Leadership Healthcare Holdings, L.P., LLP	6,833,660	5,852,487
Investment in Leadership Healthcare Holdings II, L.P., LLP	5,047,645	5,974,824
Other assets	66,853	85,621
Total assets	\$ 894,158,437	\$ 807,959,995
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 34,408,087	\$ 32,001,737
Accrued liabilities	7,258,446	5,555,029
Other liability	10,276	16,559
Total liabilities	41,676,809	37,573,325
Net assets:		
Unrestricted	847,977,062	765,128,532
Temporarily restricted	1,734,013	2,488,869
Permanently restricted	2,770,553	2,769,269
Total net assets	852,481,628	770,386,670
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 894,158,437	\$ 807,959,995

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Consolidated Statements of Activities Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016				2015			
	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Support and revenue:								
Contributions	\$ 136,866	\$ 471,513	\$ -	\$ 608,379	\$ 129,046	\$ 534,030	\$ -	\$ 663,076
St. David's Healthcare Partnership, L.P., LLP income	117,868,531	-	-	117,868,531	115,850,384	-	-	115,850,384
Ancillary joint venture income	4,219,607	-	-	4,219,607	5,458,932	-	-	5,458,932
Investment income (loss)	30,403,352	2,883	1,284	30,407,519	(730,677)	(23,282)	(4,513)	(758,472)
Rental and other income	394,325	-	-	394,325	99,916	-	-	99,916
Net assets released from restrictions	1,229,252	(1,229,252)	-	-	558,813	(558,813)	-	-
Total support and revenue	154,251,933	(754,856)	1,284	153,498,361	121,366,414	(48,065)	(4,513)	121,313,836
Expenses:								
Community health program expenses:								
Grants	54,069,463	-	-	54,069,463	52,819,314	-	-	52,819,314
Dental project	6,851,464	-	-	6,851,464	6,597,600	-	-	6,597,600
Expenses in support of community health programs	2,270,112	-	-	2,270,112	1,515,943	-	-	1,515,943
Total community health program expenses	63,191,039	-	-	63,191,039	60,932,857	-	-	60,932,857
Management and general	7,959,832	-	-	7,959,832	5,060,133	-	-	5,060,133
Income tax expense	252,532	-	-	252,532	633,459	-	-	633,459
Total expenses	71,403,403	-	-	71,403,403	66,626,449	-	-	66,626,449
Change in net assets	82,848,530	(754,856)	1,284	82,094,958	54,739,965	(48,065)	(4,513)	54,687,387
Net assets at beginning of year	765,128,532	2,488,869	2,769,269	770,386,670	710,388,567	2,536,934	2,773,782	715,699,283
Net assets at end of year	\$ 847,977,062	\$ 1,734,013	\$ 2,770,553	\$ 852,481,628	\$ 765,128,532	\$ 2,488,869	\$ 2,769,269	\$ 770,386,670

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Change in net assets	\$ 82,094,958	\$ 54,687,387
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,284,323	628,879
Net (gain) loss on investments	(30,311,874)	760,069
Gain on disposal of assets	-	(16,381)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(108,143)	15,879
Investment in St. David's Healthcare Partnership, L.P., LLP	(59,696,429)	5,860,616
Investment in Leadership Healthcare Holdings, L.P., LLP	(981,173)	(438,781)
Investment in Leadership Healthcare Holdings II, L.P., LLP	927,179	40,583
Other assets	18,768	(63,524)
Accounts payable	2,406,350	2,085,395
Accrued liabilities	1,703,417	1,818,895
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(2,662,624)	65,379,017
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investments	(669,972,919)	(32,803,975)
Proceeds from sales of investments	652,222,391	13,700,595
Purchases of equipment	(2,059,686)	(12,213,296)
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,810,214)	(31,316,676)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments of annuity obligations	(6,283)	(6,284)
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,283)	(6,284)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(22,479,121)	34,056,057
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	66,867,345	32,811,288
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 44,388,224	\$ 66,867,345
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for taxes	\$ 360,000	\$ 350,000

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. General and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of St. David's Foundation (SDF) and its affiliates, all of which are wholly owned. All material intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation. These affiliates include St. David's Community Health Foundation Holdings (Holdings); St. David's Foundation Community Fund (Community Fund); St. David's Community Health Foundation Initiatives (Initiatives); St. David's Foundation Impact Fund GP, LLC (Impact Fund GP, LLC) and St. David's Foundation Impact Fund, LP (Impact Fund, LP); collectively referred to herein as the Foundation.

Organization: As a general partner in St. David's Healthcare Partnership, L.P., LLP (the Partnership), a Texas limited partnership, SDF is actively involved in meeting the healthcare needs of the community as a whole by funding major capital improvements to the Partnership's hospitals. In addition, SDF is actively involved in meeting the needs of indigent members of the community through grants for indigent primary care, mental health services, services for the elderly and grants for wellness programs. The principal source of income for SDF is the income from the Partnership, which owns the various St. David's hospitals in the Central Texas area.

The mission of Holdings, a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization wholly owned by SDF, is to improve the health of Central Texans. Sources of income are various community grants and donations. Holding's board of trustees consists of the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary of the Foundation's Board of Directors (the Board).

The mission of Community Fund, a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization wholly owned by SDF, is to improve the health of Central Texans and to provide scholarships to financially disadvantaged students pursuing a healthcare career at a Texas college or university. Community Fund's revenue comes from income from its investment in Leadership Healthcare Holdings, L.P., LLP and private donations. The Board of the Foundation is responsible for electing the chairman and trustees of Community Fund.

Initiatives is a public nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization wholly owned by SDF. Initiatives supports the mission of SDF, Community Fund and Holdings. Initiatives also owns the building that houses all the entities. The majority of Initiatives' income is derived from its investment in Impact Fund, LP and Impact Fund GP, LLC and rental income from leasing activities. The board of directors for the Community Fund is responsible for electing the chairman and trustees of Initiatives.

Impact Fund GP, LLC, wholly owned by Initiatives, is the 1 percent general partner of Impact Fund, LP, while Initiatives holds a 99 percent LP interest. Impact Fund GP, LLC is a for profit limited liability company incorporated in the state of Texas. Impact Fund, LP is a for profit limited partnership incorporated in the state of Texas. The majority of the partnerships' revenue comes from income from their investment in Leadership Healthcare Holdings II L.P., LLP. The board of directors for Initiatives is responsible for electing the chairman and the trustees of the Impact Funds.

Reporting entity: SDF and HCA—The HCA, Inc. and certain affiliates (collectively referred to as HCA) participated in the formation of Columbia/St. David's Healthcare System, L.P., a Texas limited partnership, effective April 30, 1996. Effective September 2, 2004, this limited partnership changed its name to St. David's Healthcare Partnership, L.P., LLP. The Partnership was structured with two general partners, SDF and Round Rock Hospital, Inc., and two limited partners, SDF and Columbia/SDH Holdings, Inc. Each partner, in exchange for partnership interests, contributed substantially all their hospital-related assets and liabilities located in Travis and Williamson Counties, Texas.

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. General and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Partnership provides healthcare services primarily through the operation of general acute care hospitals: St. David's Medical Center (362 licensed beds, plus a 64 bed rehabilitation specialty hospital); South Austin Hospital (304 licensed beds); North Austin Medical Center (NAMC) (378 licensed beds); Round Rock Medical Center (171 licensed beds); Georgetown Hospital (111 licensed beds); Heart Hospital of Austin (58 licensed beds) and St. David's Surgical Hospital (46 licensed beds). The Partnership owns a 53.32 percent interest in Bailey Square Surgery Center and a 51.70 percent interest in South Austin Surgery Center.

The Partnership Agreement provided for initial aggregate sharing percentages of 50 percent for the Foundation and 50 percent for HCA for purposes of allocating partnership income or loss. Because HCA's contribution of its 50 percent interest in NAMC was not included in determining these initial sharing percentages, the sharing percentages were adjusted annually in accordance with the Partnership Agreement as follows: the initial sharing percentages were adjusted retroactively to April 30, 1996, based upon the value of NAMC at December 31, 1996. The value of NAMC was also re-determined as of December 31, 1998 and 1997, and the sharing percentages adjusted retroactively to the beginning of the respective year. The final determination of the value of NAMC was based on April 30, 1999, financial information, with the sharing percentages retroactively adjusted to January 1, 1998.

As a result of the contribution of the remaining 50.00 percent of HCA and Austin Diagnostic Clinic (HTI/ADC) Venture to the Partnership, as well as the distribution to Community Fund, the sharing percentages were further adjusted during 2005. On June 5, 2006, the Partnership acquired Georgetown Healthcare System, Inc. in exchange for a limited partnership interest, which caused the sharing percentage to be further adjusted. The sharing percentages of the Foundation, HCA and Georgetown Healthcare System, Inc. were 40.59 percent, 58.41 percent and 1.00 percent, respectively, at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The Partnership Agreement provides for distribution of net cash from operations. Special distributions may be made with the approval of the board of governors of the Partnership based upon an analysis of current and future cash flow. All distributions shall be in proportion to each partner's sharing percentage in effect at the date of the distribution. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Partnership made approximately \$173,340,000 and \$299,855,000, respectively, in distributions to the partners.

Basis of accounting: The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting applicable to not-for-profit organizations in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

Support and revenue are reported as an increase in unrestricted net assets unless use of the related assets is limited by donor-imposed restrictions. Expenses are reported as decreases in unrestricted net assets. Gains and losses on investments and other assets or liabilities are reported as increases or decreases in unrestricted net assets unless their use is restricted by explicit donor stipulation or by law. Expirations of temporary restrictions on net assets (e.g., the donor stipulated purpose has been fulfilled and/or the stipulated time period has elapsed) are reported as reclassifications between the applicable classes of net assets.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. General and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Consolidated financial statement basis of presentation: In accordance with the Not-for-Profit Entities topic of the *FASB Accounting Standards Codification* (ASC), the Foundation reports information regarding its consolidated financial position and activities according to three classes of net assets: unrestricted net assets, temporarily restricted net assets and permanently restricted net assets.

Under these provisions, net assets and revenue, expenses, gains and losses are classified as unrestricted, temporarily and permanently restricted based on the following criteria.

Unrestricted net assets: Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed restrictions. Unrestricted net assets result from operating revenues, unrestricted contributions and unrestricted dividend and interest income. Unrestricted net assets may be designated for specific purposes by action of the Board.

Temporarily restricted net assets: Temporarily restricted net assets consist of contributed funds subject to donor-imposed restrictions contingent upon specific performance of a future event or passage of time before the Foundation may spend funds. When the donor restriction expires, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the consolidated statements of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

Permanently restricted net assets: Permanently restricted net assets are subject to irrevocable donor restrictions requiring that the assets be maintained in perpetuity. Generally, donors of these assets permit the use of all or part of the income earned on any related investments for general or specific purposes.

Cash and cash equivalents: For the purpose of the consolidated statements of cash flows, the Foundation considers all cash, money market and liquid investments with an original maturity of less than 90 days to be cash equivalents.

Valuation of investments: Investments in pooled equity funds are presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements at fair value, which is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the change in net assets in the accompanying consolidated statements of activities.

The fair value of marketable securities with readily determinable market values is determined using quoted market prices. The fair value of investments in pooled equity funds is determined using the practical expedient. The practical expedient provides for the use of net asset value (NAV), either reported by the investor fund or as adjusted by the Foundation based on additional information provided by the external investment managers.

The fair value of the pooled equity funds at the measurement date are based on available information, may involve subjective judgment and do not necessarily represent the amounts that might ultimately be realized, which depends on future circumstances and cannot be reasonably determined until realized. Due to the inherent uncertainty of valuations of the investment funds, the fair values may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market for the pooled equity funds existed, and the differences could be material.

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. General and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Foundation has an investment policy that sets guidelines and constraints to ensure the portfolio is appropriately diversified.

Investments in partnerships: The equity method of accounting is used for the Foundation's investment in the Partnership; Leadership Healthcare Holdings, L.P., LLP and Leadership Healthcare Holdings II, L.P., LLP. This method of accounting is used, as the Foundation exercises significant influence due to its percentage of ownership in voting securities, role as a co-General Partner and representation on the respective entities' boards of directors. Under the equity method of accounting, the accounts of the foregoing entities are not reflected within the Foundation's consolidated statements of financial position and consolidated statements of activities because they do not meet the criteria for consolidation; however, the Foundation's share of the earnings or losses of the Partnership is reflected in the captions partnership income or ancillary joint venture income in the consolidated statements of activities and the net investment in each of the respective entities is disclosed in a separate line item in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Property and equipment: Property and equipment are stated at cost if purchased, or fair value if donated. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method based on the following estimated useful lives: furniture and equipment—10 years; vehicles—five years and building—40 years. Amortization expense is computed using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the assets or the period of the related lease. Amortization of leasehold improvements is computed using the straight-line method over the shorter of the remaining lease term or the estimated useful lives of the improvements. The Foundation has adopted a capitalization policy for property and equipment of \$2,500.

Impairment of long-lived assets: The Foundation reviews the carrying value of property and equipment for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In cases where undiscounted expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized equal to an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of assets. The Foundation did not recognize an impairment loss during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Promises to give: The Foundation makes awards and grants to other charitable organizations. These awards and grants are designed to improve the health of underserved and indigent populations. The amount for which the Foundation is obligated is recorded in the consolidated financial statements upon Board approval.

Support and revenue: Contributions are recorded at fair value when the Foundation is in possession of or receives an unconditional promise to give. Contributions are recorded as unrestricted, temporarily restricted or permanently restricted support based on the existence or nature of any donor restrictions. As donor or time restrictions are satisfied, net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets. The Foundation's policy is to report restricted support that is satisfied in the year of receipt as restricted and then fully released in the same year.

Unconditional promises to give, or pledges, are recorded in the consolidated financial statements when there is sufficient evidence in the form of verifiable documentation that a promise is made and received.

Contributed services that create or enhance nonfinancial assets or that require specialized skills that are provided by individuals possessing those skills, and which would typically need to be purchased if not provided by donation, are recorded at their fair values in the period received. Contributed goods are recorded at their fair value in the period received. The amount of such contributed goods or services for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, was not significant to the consolidated financial statements.

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. General and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Functional allocation of expenses: The costs of providing the various programs and supporting services have been summarized on a functional basis in the consolidated statements of activities. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among the programs and management and general expenses based on actual time spent by employees or estimated time spent; if actual time is not readily available. Rent expense is allocated based on the square footage occupied by each department.

Federal income taxes: The Foundation, Holdings, Community Fund and Initiatives are public nonprofit 501(c)(3) organizations exempt from federal income taxes under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, except to the extent they have unrelated business activities. As such, no provision for federal income taxes has been made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements related to these four entities.

Impact Fund GP, LLC and Impact Fund, LP are for profit entities subject to federal income taxes. Income taxes for these two entities are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets, including tax loss and credit carryforwards, and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred income tax expense represents the change during the period in the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities.

The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are individually classified as current and noncurrent based on their characteristics. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, disclosed and presented in the consolidated financial statements. This requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing the Foundation's tax return to determine whether the tax positions are "more-likely-than-not" of being sustained "when challenged" or "when examined" by the applicable tax authority. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold would be recorded as a tax benefit or expense and liability in the current year. Management has determined there are no material uncertain income tax positions.

The Foundation's policy is to record interest and penalty expense related to income taxes as interest and other expense, respectively. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, no interest or penalties have been or are required to be accrued. The Foundation, generally, is no longer subject to income tax examinations by federal authorities for years prior to December 31, 2013.

Recent accounting pronouncements: In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, requiring an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The updated standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective and permits the use of either a full retrospective or retrospective with cumulative effect transition method. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, which defers the effective date of ASU No. 2014-09 one year, making it effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Foundation has not yet selected a transition method and is currently evaluating the effects the standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. General and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The guidance in this ASU supersedes the leasing guidance in Topic 840, *Leases*. Under the new guidance, lessees are required to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Foundation is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-14, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities*, which simplifies and improves how a not-for-profit organization classifies its net assets, as well as the information it presents in the financial statements and notes about liquidity, financial performance and cash flows. Among other changes, the ASU replaces the three current classes of net assets with the new classes, "net assets with donor restrictions" and "net assets without donor restrictions," and expands disclosures about the nature and amount of any donor restrictions. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Foundation is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Subsequent events: The Foundation has evaluated subsequent events that occurred after December 31, 2016, through the date of this report on January 31, 2018. Any material subsequent events that occurred during this time have been properly recognized or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2. Investments and Fair Value Measurements

The ASC, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, establishes a framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, are described below.

Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Foundation has the ability to access.

Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets
- Inputs other than quoted market prices for the asset or liability that are observable
- Inputs that are derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data by correlation or other means

Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2. Investments and Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques that are used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The valuation techniques and inputs described in Note 1 may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Foundation believes that its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different techniques and inputs or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the reported investments. There have been no changes in the techniques and inputs used at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The requirements of Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures of the ASC apply to all financial instruments and all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are being measured and reported on a fair value basis. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market of the investment at the measurement date.

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Foundation's investment assets at fair value as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

		December 31, 2016			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity securities:					
Equity securities—domestic	\$	89,850,070	\$ 89,850,070	\$ -	\$ -
Equity securities—international		17,719,380	17,719,380	-	-
Total equity securities		107,569,450	\$ 107,569,450	\$ -	\$ -
Investments measured at NAV		355,859,692			
Total investments	\$	463,429,142			
		December 31, 2015			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity securities:					
Equity securities—domestic	\$	31,541,914	\$ 31,541,914	\$ -	\$ -
Equity securities—international		30,945,098	30,945,098	-	-
Total equity securities		62,487,012	\$ 62,487,012	\$ -	\$ -
Investments measured at NAV		352,879,728			
Total investments	\$	415,366,740			

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2. Investments and Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The following table provides additional information that will help describe the nature and risk of the investments held at December 31, 2016 and 2015, that are recorded at fair value measured using the practical expedient by major class:

December 31, 2016				
	Fair Value	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period	Unfunded Commitments
Pooled equity funds:				
Fixed income funds (1)	\$ 32,078,174	Daily	5 business days	\$ -
Hedged investments (2)	131,401,238	Monthly	7 business days	-
Global equities (3)	107,516,758	Daily/monthly	3-7 business days	-
Private equities (4)	84,863,522	Not eligible	N/A	68,656,430
	<u>\$ 355,859,692</u>			<u>\$ 68,656,430</u>
December 31, 2015				
	Fair Value	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period	Unfunded Commitments
Pooled equity funds:				
Fixed income funds (1)	\$ 16,087,853	Daily	5 business days	\$ -
Hedged investments (2)	3,829,695	Monthly	7 business days	-
Global equities (3)	61,373,312	Daily/monthly	3-7 business days	-
Private equities (4)	271,588,868	Not eligible	N/A	36,226,751
	<u>\$ 352,879,728</u>			<u>\$ 36,226,751</u>

- (1) This category contains funds that hold corporate bonds and mortgage-backed securities, as well as United States government and agency-backed debt obligations.
- (2) This category contains funds that allocate capital to a number of managers who deploy the capital to all major world markets including public equities, fixed income, credit, foreign exchange, commodities and other vehicles.
- (3) This category allocates capital to world public markets, as well as publicly traded United States and non-United States equities. Portfolios have monthly liquidity (based on underlying manager liquidity) with a redemption notice period of seven business days prior to month-end.
- (4) This category consist of investments in private equity funds and similar investment funds that are generally designed for long-term investment strategies by investing in companies whose stock is not publically traded, bank debt and similar investment securities. Distributions are typically based on capital transactions and other liquidity events within the underlying investment funds. Funds expect to liquidate their holdings over the next 10-15 years.

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

Note 2. Investments and Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Investment income (loss) consists of the following:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2016	2015
Interest and dividend income	\$ 95,645	\$ 1,597
Net gain (loss) on investments	30,311,874	(760,069)
	<u>\$ 30,407,519</u>	<u>\$ (758,472)</u>

The following is summarized information for the Partnership and other equity investments as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	2016	2015
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,258,972</u>	<u>\$ 1,091,042</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 215,002</u>	<u>\$ 193,857</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 302,737</u>	<u>\$ 301,091</u>

The Foundation's activity from its investment in the Partnership is as follows (in thousands):

Investment at December 31, 2014	\$ 296,592
Plus net income	115,742
Less distributions to partners	(121,710)
Plus contributions	-
Net change in noncontrolling interests	<u>108</u>
Investment at December 31, 2015	290,732
Plus net income	117,909
Less distributions to partners	(70,359)
Plus contributions	12,188
Net change in noncontrolling interests	<u>(42)</u>
Investment at December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 350,428</u>

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

Note 3. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	December 31	
	2016	2015
Furniture and equipment	\$ 937,243	\$ 677,513
Vehicles	2,503,504	2,471,156
Land	3,703,371	3,703,371
Building	15,164,856	15,002,711
Art	127,804	110,304
Leasehold improvements	3,864,702	2,276,738
	<u>26,301,480</u>	<u>24,241,793</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	2,603,603	1,319,279
Net property and equipment	<u>\$ 23,697,877</u>	<u>\$ 22,922,514</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, totaled \$1,284,323 and \$628,879, respectively.

Note 4. Temporarily Restricted Net Assets

Temporarily restricted net assets consist of the following:

	December 31	
	2016	2015
W. Neal Kocurek Scholarship	\$ 1,189,642	\$ 1,179,052
E. Vera Mudge Scholarship Fund	92,919	92,465
Mark Felice Childhood Cancer Fund	-	685,149
NICU Outreach	77,281	76,650
Perinatal Education Fund	56,260	55,985
Ronald Kasper Humanitarian Fund	23,933	50,134
South Austin Chaplains Benevolence Fund	-	38,209
St. David's Medical Center Pastoral Care Fund	234,890	253,421
Vera Lee Nursing Scholarship Fund	57,837	57,555
Caroline Fund	1,251	249
	<u>\$ 1,734,013</u>	<u>\$ 2,488,869</u>

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 4. Temporarily Restricted Net Assets (Continued)

Net assets were released from donor restrictions by incurring expenses satisfying the purpose or time restrictions specified by donors as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2016	2015
Chuck Meyer Coalition for End of Life Care	\$ -	\$ 18,531
Mark Felice Childhood Cancer Fund	687,914	-
NICU Outreach	1,033	-
Ronald Kasper Humanitarian Fund	28,000	-
South Austin Chaplains Benevolence Fund	38,209	28,363
St. David's Medical Center Pastoral Care Fund	19,772	-
Thomas Library Fund	-	50,500
W. Neal Kocurek Scholarship	454,324	461,419
	<u>\$ 1,229,252</u>	<u>\$ 558,813</u>

Note 5. Permanently Restricted Net Assets

Net assets were permanently restricted for the following purposes:

	December 31	
	2016	2015
E. Vera Mudge Scholarship Fund	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Key Endowment Fund	2,620,553	2,619,269
	<u>\$ 2,770,553</u>	<u>\$ 2,769,269</u>

Note 6. Endowment Funds

The Foundation's endowment consists of two individual funds established for a variety of purposes. The endowment includes donor-restricted and funds which can be designated by the Board function as endowments. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, there are no Board-designated endowments. As required by U.S. GAAP, net assets associated with endowment funds, including board-designated endowments, are classified and reported based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions.

To honor the memory of E. Vera Mudge, Vera Lee and Rickey Key, the Foundation has established scholarships with Texas State University to support students seeking a career in nursing who are in financial need. The recipients are selected by Texas State University with awards totaling \$110,000 a year for 2017-2026. These scholarships are funded by investment earnings from the respective endowments.

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6. Endowment Funds (Continued)

Interpretation of relevant law: The Board of the Foundation is subject to State Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (SPMIFA) as requiring the preservation of the fair value of the original gift as of the gift date of the donor-restricted endowment funds absent explicit donor stipulations to the contrary. As a result, the Foundation classifies as permanently restricted net assets the original value of gifts donated to the permanent endowment and the original value of subsequent gifts to the permanent endowment. The remaining portion of the donor-restricted endowment fund that is not classified in permanently restricted net assets is classified as temporarily restricted net assets until those amounts are appropriated for expenditure by the Foundation in a manner consistent with the standard of prudence prescribed by SPMIFA.

In accordance with SPMIFA, the Foundation considers the following factors in making a determination to appropriate or accumulate donor-restricted endowment funds:

- The duration and preservation of the fund
- The purposes of the Foundation and the donor-restricted endowment fund
- General economic conditions
- The possible effect of inflation and deflation
- The expected total return from income and the appreciation of investments
- Other resources of the Foundation
- The investment policies of the Foundation

Endowment net asset classification by type of fund consists of the following:

	December 31	
	2016	2015
Donor-restricted endowment funds:		
Permanently restricted endowment funds	\$ 2,770,553	\$ 2,769,269
Temporarily restricted endowment funds—unappropriated earnings on endowment funds	92,919	92,465
	<u>\$ 2,863,472</u>	<u>\$ 2,861,734</u>

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6. Endowment Funds (Continued)

Changes in endowment net assets for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Endowment net assets at December 31, 2014	\$ 94,084	\$ 2,773,782	\$ 2,867,866
Investment return	(1,619)	(4,513)	(6,132)
Endowment net assets at December 31, 2015	92,465	2,769,269	2,861,734
Investment return	454	1,284	1,738
Endowment net assets at December 31, 2016	\$ 92,919	\$ 2,770,553	\$ 2,863,472

Funds with deficiencies: From time-to-time, the fair value of assets associated with individual donor-restricted endowment funds may fall below the level that the donor or SPMIFA requires the Foundation to retain as a fund of perpetual duration. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, deficiencies of this nature are reported as unrestricted net assets. There were no such deficiencies as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Return objectives and risk parameters: The Foundation has investment and spending policies for endowment assets that attempt to provide a predictable stream of funding to programs supported by its endowment while seeking to maintain the purchasing power of the endowment asset. Endowment assets include those assets of donor-restricted funds that the Foundation must hold in perpetuity or for donor-restricted assets or for donor-specified period(s). Under this policy, as approved by the Board, the endowment assets are invested in a manner that is intended to produce results that exceed the price and yield results as stated in the Foundation's policy, while assuming a moderate level of investment risk. The Foundation expects its endowment funds, over time, to provide an average rate of return of approximately 4 percent annually. Actual returns in any given year may vary from this amount.

Strategies employed for achieving objectives: To satisfy its long-term rate-of-return objectives, the Foundation relies on a total return strategy in which investment returns are achieved through both capital appreciation (realized and unrealized gains) and current yield (interest and dividends). The Foundation targets a diversified asset allocation that places a greater emphasis on equity-based investments to achieve its long-term return objectives with prudent risk constraints.

Spending policy and how the investment objectives relate to the spending policy: The Foundation has a policy of appropriating for distribution each year 5 percent of its endowment fund's average fair value over the prior 12 quarters through the calendar year-end proceeding the fiscal year in which the distribution is planned. In establishing this policy, the Foundation considers the long-term return on its endowment. Accordingly, over the long-term, the Foundation expects the current spending policy to allow its endowment to grow at an average of 4 percent annually. This is consistent with the Foundation's objective to maintain the purchasing power of the endowment assets held in perpetuity or for a specified term, as well as to provide additional real growth through new gifts and investment return.

Note 7. Employee Benefit Plan

The Foundation has a defined contribution pension plan, which covers substantially all eligible employees. Effective January 1, 2014, the Foundation added a 50 percent matching program for every dollar that an employee contributes up to 6 percent of the employee's gross compensation, for a maximum matching contribution of 3 percent. This matching contribution is made in addition to the safe harbor contribution of 3 percent. Employees are immediately vested in both their contributions and the employer contributions. Contributions charged to employee benefit expense for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, totaled \$327,219 and \$271,423, respectively.

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8. Significant Estimates and Concentrations

Cash balances are maintained by the Foundation at several banks. Accounts at each institution are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000 at December 31, 2016 and 2015. At December 31, 2016, the Foundation had \$43,495,540 in excess of FDIC and Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) limits. At December 31, 2015, the Foundation had \$66,592,297 in excess of FDIC and SIPC limits.

The Foundation has significant investments in equity securities and is subject to concentration of credit risk. Investments are monitored by the Foundation and its investment advisor.

Note 9. Income Taxes

The provision for taxes on income relating to Impact Fund, LP consists of \$252,532 and \$633,459 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. This amount represents the tax effect of the current federal income tax expense totaling \$360,000 and \$350,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and the deferred federal income tax expense (benefit) of \$(107,468) and \$283,459 for 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The tax effect of a temporary difference that gave rise to the deferred tax liability for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, of \$928,624 and \$1,086,461, respectively, resulted from a goodwill adjustment.

Deferred taxes are presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position as accrued liabilities and would be considered noncurrent.

Impact Fund, LP files a United States federal income tax return. With few exceptions, Impact Fund, LP is no longer subject to United States federal and state income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before December 31, 2013.

Supplemental Information

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Consolidating Schedule—Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2016

See Independent Auditor's Report

	St. David's Foundation	St. David's Community Health Foundation Holdings	St. David's Foundation Community Fund	St. David's Community Health Foundation Initiatives	St. David's Foundation Impact Fund GP, LLC	St. David's Foundation Impact Fund, LP	Eliminate Intercompany Activity	Total
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,837,759	\$ 710,910	\$ 486,291	\$ 772,491	\$ 6,630	\$ 1,574,143	\$ -	\$ 44,388,224
Investments	463,429,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	463,429,142
Receivables	66,763	-	22,270	-	-	40,041	(62,221)	66,853
Prepaid expenses and other assets	222,531	-	4,510	39,791	-	-	-	266,832
Note and interest receivable from Impact Fund, LP	1,740,016	-	-	-	-	-	(1,740,016)	-
Note and interest receivable from Community Fund	3,406,917	-	-	-	-	-	(3,406,917)	-
Property and equipment, net	2,406,426	-	10,342	21,281,109	-	-	-	23,697,877
Investment in St. David's Impact Fund, LP	-	-	-	3,855,470	-	-	(3,855,470)	-
Investment in St. David's Healthcare Partnership, L.P., LLP	350,428,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,428,204
Investment in Leadership Healthcare Holdings, L.P., LLP	-	-	6,833,660	-	-	-	-	6,833,660
Investment in Leadership Healthcare Holdings II, L.P., LLP	-	-	-	-	49,197	4,963,448	35,000	5,047,645
Due from affiliate	42,009	14,676	-	-	-	45,758	(102,443)	-
Total assets	\$ 862,579,767	\$ 725,586	\$ 7,357,073	\$ 25,948,861	\$ 55,827	\$ 6,623,390	\$ (9,132,067)	\$ 894,158,437

(Continued)

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Consolidating Schedule—Statement of Financial Position (Continued)

December 31, 2016

See Independent Auditor's Report

	St. David's Foundation	St. David's Community Health Foundation Holdings	St. David's Foundation Community Fund	St. David's Community Health Foundation Initiatives	St. David's Foundation Impact Fund GP, LLC	St. David's Foundation Impact Fund, LP	Eliminate Intercompany Activity	Total
Liabilities and Net Assets								
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$ 34,161,377	\$ 120	\$ 16,865	\$ 172,358	\$ -	\$ 119,587	\$ (62,220)	\$ 34,408,087
Accrued liabilities	6,237,762	-	366	108,696	-	911,622	-	7,258,446
Notes payable to the Foundation	-	-	3,406,917	-	-	1,740,016	(5,146,933)	-
Annuity payable	-	10,276	-	-	-	-	-	10,276
Due to affiliate	-	-	14,231	42,454	45,748	-	(102,433)	-
Total liabilities	40,399,139	10,396	3,438,379	323,508	45,748	2,771,225	(5,311,586)	41,676,809
Net assets:								
Unrestricted	819,560,075	20,819	2,729,052	25,625,353	10,079	3,852,165	(3,820,481)	847,977,062
Temporarily restricted	-	544,371	1,189,642	-	-	-	-	1,734,013
Permanently restricted	2,620,553	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,770,553
Total net assets	822,180,628	715,190	3,918,694	25,625,353	10,079	3,852,165	(3,820,481)	852,481,628
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 862,579,767	\$ 725,586	\$ 7,357,073	\$ 25,948,861	\$ 55,827	\$ 6,623,390	\$ (9,132,067)	\$ 894,158,437

St. David's Foundation and Affiliates

Consolidating Schedule—Statement of Activities Year Ended December 31, 2016 See Independent Auditor's Report

	St. David's Foundation	St. David's Community Health Foundation Holdings	St. David's Foundation Community Fund	St. David's Community Health Foundation Initiatives	St. David's Foundation Impact Fund GP, LLC	St. David's Foundation Impact Fund, LP	Eliminate Intercompany Activity	Total
Support and revenue:								
Contributions	\$ 133,020	\$ 6,500	\$ 468,859	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 608,379
St. David's Healthcare Partnership, L.P., LLP income	117,868,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,868,531
Ancillary joint venture income	-	-	3,092,326	464,165	4,694	861,420	(202,998)	4,219,607
Interest income from notes receivable	261,167	-	-	-	-	-	(261,167)	-
Investment income	30,397,003	2,804	4,676	3,036	-	-	-	30,407,519
Rental and other income	2,005	-	-	1,466,181	-	6,233	(1,080,094)	394,325
Grants to/from affiliates	(50,000)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total support and revenue	148,611,726	59,304	3,565,861	1,933,382	4,694	867,653	(1,544,259)	153,498,361
Expenses:								
Community health program expenses:								
Grants	51,163,260	774,855	2,029,182	-	-	102,166	-	54,069,463
Dental project	7,022,952	-	-	-	-	-	(171,488)	6,851,464
Expenses in support of community health programs	2,452,206	-	11,489	416,392	-	-	(609,975)	2,270,112
Total community health program expenses	60,638,418	774,855	2,040,671	416,392	-	102,166	(781,463)	63,191,039
Management and general	6,042,111	12,254	(1,094)	2,157,036	5,781	42,375	(298,631)	7,959,832
Grant to affiliates	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	1,000,000	(990,000)	-
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	252,532	-	252,532
Total expenses	66,680,529	787,109	2,039,577	2,573,428	(4,219)	1,397,073	(2,070,094)	71,403,403
Change in net assets	81,931,197	(727,805)	1,526,284	(640,046)	8,913	(529,420)	525,835	82,094,958
Net assets at beginning of year	740,249,431	1,442,995	2,392,410	26,265,399	1,166	4,381,585	(4,346,316)	770,386,670
Net assets at end of year	\$ 822,180,628	\$ 715,190	\$ 3,918,694	\$ 25,625,353	\$ 10,079	\$ 3,852,165	\$ (3,820,481)	\$ 852,481,628

