



# Implementation Strategy Report and Community Benefit Plan, FY2024

June 2023



## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

**Contact Person:** Brennan Phelan

**Years the Plan Refers to:** Fiscal year 2024

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**Date Written Plan Was Adopted by  
Authorized Governing Body:** June 14, 2023

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**Authorized Governing Body that Adopted  
the Written Plan:** El Camino Hospital Board of Directors

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**Name and EIN of Hospital Organization  
Operating Hospital Facility:** El Camino Hospital  
EIN 94-3167314

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**Address of Hospital Organization:** El Camino Hospital  
2500 Grant Road  
Mountain View, CA 94040-4302

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## **II. ABOUT EL CAMINO HEALTH**

El Camino Health<sup>1</sup> includes two not-for-profit acute care hospitals in Los Gatos and Mountain View and urgent care, multi-specialty care and primary care locations across Santa Clara County. Key medical specialties of El Camino Health include cancer, heart and vascular, men's health, mental health and addictions, pulmonary, mother-baby, neurology, orthopedic and spine, and urology. Affiliated partners include El Camino Health Medical Network, El Camino Health Foundation and Concern.

### **MISSION**

It is the mission of El Camino Health to heal, relieve suffering and advance wellness as the community's publicly accountable health partner.

### **COMMUNITY BENEFIT PROGRAM**

For more than 55 years, El Camino Health has provided healthcare services beyond its walls — crossing barriers of age, education and income level — to serve the people of its region, because a healthier community benefits everyone.

Building a healthier community requires a combined effort. It has been the privilege of El Camino Health to collaborate with community members who have expertise in understanding health disparities in local cities, as well as organizations with similar missions. Working together has vastly multiplied El Camino Health's ability to make a difference.

El Camino Health, in partnership with El Camino Healthcare District, provides funding through the Community Benefit Program in the form of grants and sponsorships to organizations that demonstrate an ability to impact the health needs of vulnerable, underserved and at-risk community members.

Every year, El Camino Health publishes the Community Benefit Annual Report to inform the community about Community Benefit Program financials, the grant programs and how these funded services improve the health of vulnerable populations both through direct services and prevention initiatives.<sup>2</sup>

### III. EL CAMINO HEALTH'S SERVICE AREA

El Camino Health is located in Santa Clara County, and its community encompasses most of the cities in that county, including Santa Clara, San José, Sunnyvale, Mountain View, and Los Gatos. Santa Clara County comprises 18 cities and large areas of unincorporated rural land. In 2020, approximately 1.93 million people lived here, making it the sixth largest county in California by population. San José is its largest city, with over 1.01 million people (52% of the total). The population of the county is substantially more dense than the state, with 9,115 people per square mile compared to 8,486 per square mile in California.

The median age in Santa Clara County is 38.1 years old. More than 22% of the county's residents are under the age of 18, and over 13% are 65 years or older. Among the population aged 75 and older, nearly half (48%) are living with a disability. Santa Clara County is also very diverse, with sizable proportions of Asian, Latinx, and white populations. Nearly four in ten (39%) people in Santa Clara County were born outside the United States. This percentage is higher than the foreign-born populations statewide (27%) and nationwide (14%).

Our communities earn some of the highest annual median incomes in the U.S., but they also bear some of the highest costs of living. The median household income in Santa Clara County is \$124,055, far higher than California's median of \$75,325.<sup>3</sup> Yet the California Self-Sufficiency Standard,<sup>4</sup> set by the Insight Center for Community Economic Development, suggests that many households in Santa Clara County are unable to meet their basic needs.<sup>5</sup> (The Standard in 2021 for a family with two children was \$144,135.) Housing costs are high: In 2021, the median home price was \$1.4 million<sup>6</sup> and the median rent was \$2,374.<sup>7</sup> A total of 26% of children are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch and close to one quarter (23%) of children live in single-parent households. About 4% of people in our community are uninsured.

The minimum wage in Santa Clara County<sup>8</sup> was \$15.45–\$16.30 per hour in 2021, where self-sufficiency requires an estimated \$34–\$39 per hour. California Self-Sufficiency Standard data show a 27% increase in the cost of living in Santa Clara County between 2018 and 2021, while the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports only a 5.4% per year average increase in wages in the San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara metropolitan area between 2018 and 2020.

Judging by the Neighborhood Deprivation Index, a composite of 13 measures of social determinants of health such as poverty/wealth, education, employment, and housing conditions, the county's population overall is healthier than the national average.<sup>9</sup> Although the county is quite diverse and has substantial resources (see our CHNA 2022 report, Attachment 3), there is significant inequality in the population's social determinants of health and health outcomes. For example, the Gini Index, a measure of income inequality, is higher in certain zip codes compared to others.<sup>10</sup> Certain areas also have poorer access to high-speed internet (e.g., zip codes 95013, 95140), or to walkable neighborhoods (e.g., zip codes 95002, 95141), or jobs (e.g., zip codes 95020, 95130). In our assessment of the health needs in our community, we focused particularly on disparities and inequities within our community rather than simply in comparison to California or the nation as a whole.

## IV. PURPOSE OF IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY & COMMUNITY BENEFIT PLAN

Per state and federal law, a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) must be conducted every three years by nonprofit hospitals. In 2022, El Camino Health Community Benefit staff conducted a Community Health Needs Assessment in collaboration with the Santa Clara County Community Benefit Coalition. This assessment resulted in the identification of community health needs. The 2022 CHNA serves as a tool for guiding policy and program planning efforts and is available to the public. For information about El Camino Health's 2022 CHNA process and for a copy of the 2022 CHNA report, please visit <https://www.elcaminohospital.org/about-us/community-benefit>.

IRS regulations mandate that all nonprofit hospitals develop and adopt an implementation strategy to address community needs every three years. Section 1.501(r)(3)(c) of the IRS regulations pertains to implementation strategy specifically, and its requirements include a description of the health needs that the hospital will address and a description of the health needs that the hospital will not address.

This Implementation Strategy Report (IS Report) and Community Benefit Plan (CB Plan) describes El Camino Health's planned response to the needs identified through the 2022 CHNA process. Per IRS requirements, the following descriptions of the actions (strategies) El Camino Health intends to take include the anticipated impact of the strategies, the resources the hospital facility plans to commit to address the health needs, and any planned collaboration between the hospital facility and other facilities or organizations in addressing the health needs.

This 2024 IS Report and CB Plan is based on the 2022 CHNA and outlines El Camino Health's funding for fiscal year 2024. It will be updated annually and the update will be based on the most recently conducted CHNA.

### Financial Summary

FY24 El Camino Health Community Benefit Plan:

- 44 Grants: \$3,310,000
  - Requested Grant Funding: \$6,342,431
- Sponsorships: \$85,000
- Placeholder: \$15,000
- Plan Total: \$3,410,000

## V. LIST OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS IDENTIFIED IN THE 2022 CHNA

The 2022 CHNA assessed community health needs by gathering input from persons representing the broad interests of the community. This primary qualitative input was used to determine the community's priorities. In addition, quantitative (statistical) data were analyzed to identify poor health outcomes, health disparities, and health trends. Statistical data were compiled and compared against statewide averages and rates.

To be considered a health need for the purposes of the 2022 CHNA, the need had to fit a standard definition, be present in at least two data sources, and either prioritized by key informants or focus groups, or suggested by direct statistical indicators that fail benchmarks or exhibit documented inequities by race.<sup>11</sup> A total of 12 health needs were identified in the 2022 CHNA. The health need selection process is described in Section VI of this report.

### **2022 Community Health Needs List**

1. Economic Stability
2. Behavioral Health
3. Housing & Homelessness
4. Health Care Access & Delivery
5. Diabetes & Obesity
6. Cancer
7. Maternal & Infant Health
8. Oral/Dental Health
9. Climate/Natural Environment
10. Unintended Injuries/Accidents
11. Community Safety
12. Sexually Transmitted Infections

## **VI. THOSE INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY (IS) & COMMUNITY BENEFIT PLAN DEVELOPMENT**

El Camino Health selected the health needs to address. Actionable Insights, LLC, provided guidance and expertise for this process and conducted research on evidence-based and promising practices for each selected health initiative. Actionable Insights is a consulting firm whose principals have experience conducting CHNAs and providing expertise on implementation strategy development and IRS reporting for hospitals.



## VII. HEALTH NEEDS THAT EL CAMINO HEALTH PLANS TO ADDRESS

### PROCESS AND CRITERIA USED TO SELECT HEALTH NEEDS

In October 2021, the Hospital Community Benefit Committee met to review the information collected for the 2022 CHNA. The purpose of the meeting was to help select the needs El Camino Health would address, which would form the basis for its community benefit plan and implementation strategies. El Camino Health, by consensus, selected the following needs to address:

- Health Care Access & Delivery (including oral health)
- Behavioral Health (including domestic violence and trauma)
- Diabetes & Obesity
- Other Chronic Conditions (other than Diabetes & Obesity)
- Economic Stability (including food insecurity, housing, and homelessness)

### DESCRIPTION OF HEALTH NEEDS EL CAMINO HEALTH PLANS TO ADDRESS

#### Health Care Access & Delivery (including oral health)

Health care access and delivery, which affects various other community health needs, was identified as a top health need by more than half the CHNA's focus groups and nearly one-third of key informants. Experts and county residents felt there was a lack of access to primary and specialty care (oral health and mental health were specifically named), especially for middle- and low-income community members. Healthcare access may be especially problematic for youth in the community: In Santa Clara County's schools, the ratio of students to each school nurse (2,992:1) exceeds the state ratio (2,410:1) by nearly 25%.<sup>12</sup> Further, the county's ratio of students to school speech, language, and hearing specialists (1,126:1) is larger than the state's (1,093:1).<sup>12</sup> In addition, Black and Latinx Santa Clara County residents experience significantly worse health compared to county residents of other races; for example, preventable hospital stays (4,942 per 100,000 Black Medicare enrollees [adults aged 65 and over and persons with disabilities] and 3,969 per 100,000 Latinx Medicare enrollees in the county versus 3,358 per 100,000 Medicare enrollees statewide<sup>13</sup>) may be a sign of inequitable access to high-quality care. Certainly in East San José, one of the geographic areas where health disparities are concentrated, there is a higher percentage of individuals enrolled in Medicaid or other public health insurance (42%) compared to the state average (38%).<sup>14</sup> Conversely, in Sunnyvale (zip code 94085), another area of concentrated health disparities, a much lower proportion of individuals are enrolled in Medicaid/public health insurance (21%)<sup>14</sup>, but a slightly higher proportion of individuals are uninsured (8%) compared to the state overall (7.5%).<sup>14</sup>

Many key informants and focus group participants connected healthcare access with economic instability. For example, some mentioned that low-income residents may be required to prioritize rent and food over healthcare. Others noted that individuals who are not provided with sick time must choose to go unpaid in order to visit the doctor for themselves and/or family members,

stating that expanded service hours on weekends and evenings are still needed. It was stated that low-income and undocumented county residents especially have difficulty accessing insurance. Affordability, both of insurance premiums and of healthcare itself, especially preventive care, was a particular concern; in our 2019 CHNA report, Latinx county residents were significantly less likely to have health insurance than others. Additionally, CHNA participants identified the lack of information for patients about healthcare costs as a barrier to accessing care.

Experts indicated that they had mixed experiences with telehealth, which rose substantially during the pandemic. While telehealth can overcome transportation barriers, experts worried about the digital divide as well as patients' lack of privacy. There was also concern expressed by providers about the lower reimbursement rate for telephone appointments (i.e., without video).

The need for healthcare workforce training in order to deliver care in a sensitive manner was a common theme among key informants and focus group participants. Training areas that were identified included LGBTQ+ sensitivity and education about issues specific to the population, trauma-informed care, and greater respect/efforts for patients who have mental health issues, are low-income, lack digital and/or English literacy, or are monolingual non-English speakers. Other delivery issues included education of healthcare workers around public charge issues, and the need for greater language capacity. More than one in ten (11%) Santa Clara County residents speak limited English, compared to less than 10% in California overall.<sup>14</sup> However, there are even more-glaring geographic disparities: in Sunnyvale (zip code 94085) more than one in seven (14%), and in the East San José area more than two in ten (22%) residents speak limited English.<sup>14</sup> Limited English proficiency can restrict healthcare access.

Systemic issues such as low Medi-Cal reimbursement rates and the annual requirement for Medi-Cal patients to re-verify their eligibility in order to retain coverage were called out as specific concerns. Experts expressed concern about the use of the emergency department for non-emergent issues among immigrants, the unhoused population, and individuals who lack insurance, which speaks to the inequity in access to healthcare among these groups.

### **Behavioral Health (including domestic violence and trauma)**

Behavioral health, which includes mental health and trauma as well as consequences such as substance use, ranked high as a health need, being prioritized by all focus groups and more than half of key informants.

The pandemic's negative effect on mental health was one of the strongest themes from the qualitative data. Many experts spoke of depression, anxiety, trauma, and grief among all populations and reported an increased demand for services; however, children and adolescents were of particular concern. Statistics from prior to the pandemic's advent suggest that youth mental health is an issue: Students in Santa Clara County have lower access to psychologists at school (1,199:1) compared to students statewide (1,041:1, a 15% difference).<sup>15</sup> Perhaps in part due to these access issues, the county's youth self-harm injury hospitalization rate (32.7

per 100,000 age 0-17) is significantly higher than the state's rate (22.4 per 100,000).<sup>16</sup> Experts noted the lack of mental health providers (348.0 per 100,000 people in the county vs. 352.3 per 100,000 at the state level)<sup>17</sup> and addiction services overall, especially in non-English languages.

Key informants and focus group attendees, all of whom participated in the CHNA after the pandemic began, described youth isolation and lack of interaction with peers as preventing normal adolescent development. They also suggested that many students were anxious about returning to school, in part because of the chance of infection. While data prior to the pandemic already indicated that youth behavioral health was a concern, experts described an increase in youth suicide attempts, especially by overdose with prescription medications, that seemed to occur beginning about three months into the pandemic.

Statistics suggest that there are disparities associated with behavioral health. For example, drug overdose deaths among Santa Clara County's Black population occur at nearly twice the rate (25.0 per 100,000 people) as for all Californians (14.0 per 100,000).<sup>18</sup> Self-harm injury hospitalizations are much higher for the county's white youth (66.3 per 100,000 age 0-17) and Latinx youth (31.9 per 100,000) than for all California youth (22.4 per 100,000).<sup>19</sup> The county's white suicide rate for all ages (13 per 100,000 people) remains persistently higher than the state rate (11 per 100,000 people).<sup>20</sup> Experts, however, note that "racial and ethnic minorities have less access to mental health services than do whites, are less likely to receive needed care and are more likely to receive poor quality care when treated."<sup>21</sup> An expert on the historical context of such disparities suggests that "racism and discrimination," as well as "fear and mistrust of treatment" pose barriers to community members who are Black, Indigenous, or other people of color (BIPOC) seeking help for behavioral health issues. The expert also notes that overrepresentation in the criminal justice system "suggests that rather than receiving treatment for mental illness, BIPOC end up incarcerated because of their symptoms."<sup>22</sup> Among the statistical data available for this CHNA, juvenile felony arrests (for ages 10-17) were substantially higher for Black (23.0 per 1,000) and Latinx (9.3) Santa Clara County youth than for California youth overall (4.1 per 1,000).<sup>23</sup>

Community members made clear connections between COVID-related economic insecurity causing stress and anxiety, especially for those who lost jobs or saw their incomes affected. African immigrants were one group singled out by experts as experiencing behavioral health issues at a high rate, in part due to job losses during the pandemic. Experts also said that youth worried about the economic hardships of their families and sought employment themselves to reduce the burden on their families.

Experts spoke to the fact that the mental health and addiction services systems have historically been siloed, which has resulted in a lack of coordinated, comprehensive treatment. Further, some noted that many hospitals no longer provide mental health services and there are very few inpatient psychiatric beds for acute/high needs.<sup>24</sup> It was stated that services for people without health insurance can be expensive and difficult to access.

## **Diabetes & Obesity**

Approximately one-third of key informants and focus groups identified diabetes and obesity as a top health need. Two experts in Santa Clara County specifically called out diabetes as a rising problem in the community, while the trend for adult obesity remains flat. Currently, 8.4% of Santa Clara County community members have diabetes, compared to 9.9% of all Californians.<sup>25</sup> Key informants and focus group participants identified the need for nutrition education, particularly from a young age, and some key informants further noted the cost of healthy food as a barrier to good nutrition. SNAP enrollment, an indicator of food insecurity, in the East San José area is substantially higher (14%) compared to the state average (10%).<sup>26</sup>

The lack of physical activity was cited as a driver of obesity by multiple key informants, mostly in the context of the pandemic's interference with regular activities. Associated with this concern, the county's walkability index (9.9) is worse than the state's (11.2), while the walkability index for East San José (0.8) and the 94040 zip code of Mountain View (1.5), another area of concentrated health disparities, are substantially worse than either.<sup>27</sup> The county's Pacific Islander and Latinx middle- and high-schoolers are much less likely to meet healthy body composition and fitness standards than middle- and high-school students statewide; Black middle-schoolers in Santa Clara County generally meet body composition standards but not fitness standards.

Community members expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of the food supply, especially for those reliant on food from food pantries or institutions such as schools. Data show that, among the venues from which community members can obtain food, there are substantially fewer supercenters and club stores, which sell fresh produce, in Santa Clara County (22.2 per 1,000 people) compared to the state rate (48.1 per 1,000).<sup>28</sup> Further, and perhaps related to the lack of produce access, a smaller proportion of children ages 2-11 in the county eat adequate amounts of fruits and vegetables daily (31%) compared to children statewide (35%).<sup>29</sup> Multiple residents made the connection between unhealthy eating and mental health—what's going on “in their head and their heart.”

Our 2019 CHNA report identified disparities in diabetes and obesity, with local Black and Latinx populations experiencing obesity at higher rates compared to the state, and the county's Black population also experiencing higher rates of diabetes. Although key informants and focus group participants did not connect diabetes and obesity with health disparities or inequities, experts writing on behalf of the American Diabetes Association describe placing “socioeconomic disparities and the other [social determinants of health] downstream from racism—which we posit is a root cause for disparities in diabetes outcomes in marginalized and minoritized populations.”<sup>30</sup>

## **Other Chronic Conditions (other than Diabetes & Obesity)**

Santa Clara County generally fares well with respect to chronic conditions other than diabetes and obesity: Mortality rates for heart disease, stroke, cancer, chronic liver disease/cirrhosis, and Alzheimer's disease and other dementias are all better than state benchmarks.

However, health conditions such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, and respiratory problems are among the top 10 causes of death in the county. With regard to cancer, the rate of cancer incidence among children ages 0-19 is slightly higher in the county (19.0 per 100,000) than the state (18.2 per 100,000).<sup>31</sup> Mammography screening levels, an early cancer detection measure, are lower for the county's Black women (33%), Latinas (29%), and Native American women (33%) than California women overall (36%).<sup>32</sup> Our previous (2019) CHNA report indicated that Black county residents have a higher incidence of breast cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer, and a higher prevalence of cancer of all sites combined, while Latina residents have a substantially higher incidence of cervical cancer. With regard to respiratory problems, the level of asthma prevalence for people of all ages is higher for Santa Clara County (10%) than the state (9%).<sup>33</sup> One key informant noted that asthma rates have been worsening.

An expert in chronic disease mentioned a rise in dementia-related issues. Additionally, two health experts mentioned the issue of hypertension, one in conjunction with poor mental health, and the other as a condition that is often unmanaged among unhoused patients.

There are also racial/ethnic disparities and inequities with respect to chronic conditions: Heart disease and stroke were identified as two of the chronic conditions that are often seen in data on ethnic health disparities. An expert in Black health cautioned about high rates of asthma in areas with poor air quality. There are also persistent disparities in cancer incidence rates and other cancer statistics. The rate of cancer incidence among children ages 0-19 is highest among Santa Clara County's white children (21.2 per 100,000) and Asian/Pacific Islander children (20.2 per 100,000).<sup>31</sup> The National Cancer Institute acknowledges socioeconomic and racial/ethnic disparities in cancer detection, treatment, and outcomes. It attributes these to a variety of factors, including institutional racism and conscious or unconscious bias among care providers, as well as barriers such as low income, low health literacy, lack of insurance, and lack of transportation. It also acknowledges the role of neighborhoods in cancer risks (e.g., when a neighborhood has poor access to affordable healthy food, residents are more likely to be obese, which is a cancer risk factor). The Institute states, "Reducing or eliminating some cancer disparities in the pursuit of health equity will require policy changes to overcome systemic social, racial, and/or institutional inequalities."<sup>34</sup>

### **Economic Stability (including food insecurity, housing, and homelessness)**

Nearly all focus groups and almost three-quarters of key informants identified economic stability, including education and food insecurity, as a top community priority. According to the U.S. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, "many people can't afford things like healthy foods, health care, and housing. ... People with steady employment are less likely to live in poverty and more likely to be healthy, but many people have trouble finding and keeping a job. People with disabilities, injuries, or [chronic] conditions... may be especially limited in their ability to work. In addition, many people with steady work still don't earn enough to afford the things they need to stay healthy."<sup>35</sup>

The cost of living in Santa Clara County is extremely high, and income inequality in Silicon Valley is 1.5 times higher than at the state level.<sup>36</sup> More specifically, the 94040 and 94043 zip

code areas of Mountain View have a higher level of income inequality (both 0.5 on the Gini index) than either the county or the state overall (both 0.4 on the Gini index).<sup>37</sup> In addition, the East San José area experiences higher levels of Neighborhood Deprivation<sup>38</sup> (0.6) compared to the rest of the county (-0.8) and California as a whole (0.0).<sup>37</sup> Further, while the index that maps geographic access to job opportunities for the county (50, on a scale of 0 to 100) is similar to California overall (48), jobs proximity index metrics for East San Jose (2) and the 94040 zip code in Mountain View (10) are much worse.<sup>39</sup> The median household income in East San José (\$79,602) is also lower than even the state median (\$82,053), let alone the county median household income (\$129,210).<sup>37</sup>

Education generally correlates with income; therefore, educational statistics that differ by race/ethnicity are particularly concerning. Smaller proportions of Santa Clara County Black (45%), Pacific Islander (38%), and Latinx (46%) 11th-graders met or exceeded grade-level English-language arts standards compared to California 11th-graders overall (57%).<sup>40</sup> Also, a smaller percentage of local Latinx 11th graders met or exceeded math standards (28%) versus California's 11th-graders (32%).<sup>40</sup> Related to these statistics, much smaller proportions of the county's Black (32%), Pacific Islander (34%), and Latinx (38%) high school graduates completed college-preparatory courses compared to high school graduates statewide (47%).<sup>41</sup> In our 2019 CHNA report, we described similar inequities in educational attainment. In some county sub-geographies in particular, the proportion of adults who do not have at least a high school diploma is much higher (East San José, 31%; 94040 in Mountain View, approximately 28%) than the state average (18%).<sup>37</sup> Educational inequities, often related to neighborhood segregation<sup>42</sup>, lead to educational disparities that begin at an early age: the elementary school proficiency index, which measures the academic performance of 4<sup>th</sup>-graders, is significantly lower in both East San José (4.2) and the 94040 zip code of Mountain View (12.4) than the county (69.7) or the state (49.4).<sup>43</sup>

Data available on economically precarious households shows that while 50% of California households in which the most educated adult has only a high school diploma or GED struggle economically statewide, this proportion rises to 58% among Santa Clara County households.<sup>44</sup> Fully 30% of Silicon Valley households are not meeting economic self-sufficiency standards.<sup>44</sup> Furthermore, in seven out of 50 school districts in Silicon Valley, more than 50% of students are eligible for free- or reduced-price meals (a proxy for poverty).<sup>36</sup> In our 2019 CHNA report, poverty and food insecurity statistics illustrated inequities by race/ethnicity. Economic precariousness can force people to choose between paying rent and accessing healthcare; it can also lead to homelessness and the many barriers to health that unhoused individuals face.

Qualitative data showed that COVID created more economic insecurity for those who lost work and specifically impacted low-income essential workers, many of whom were Latinx and/or undocumented. Key informants and focus group participants mentioned that county residents often lost childcare during the pandemic, which affected their ability to work; according to the Public Policy Institute of California, this affected women significantly more than men. Women were also "overrepresented in both frontline and hardest-hit sectors" of the economy.<sup>45</sup> Prior to the pandemic, the cost of childcare may also have been a limiting factor; infant child care (age 0-2) cost \$20,746 per year in Santa Clara County, compared to \$17,384 on average statewide.

Similarly, pre-K child care (age 3-5) cost \$15,315 in Santa Clara County versus \$12,168 on average in California overall.<sup>46</sup> Economic insecurity affects single-parent households more than dual-parent households<sup>47</sup>; in East San José specifically, there are a higher proportion of children in single-parent households (39%) than in California overall (32%).<sup>37</sup>

## **VIII. EL CAMINO HEALTH'S IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY & COMMUNITY BENEFIT PLAN**

El Camino Health's annual community benefit investment focuses on improving the health of our community's most vulnerable populations, including the medically underserved, low-income, and populations affected by health disparities. To accomplish this goal, our community health investment for FY23 will be directed to improve health care access & delivery (including oral health), behavioral health (including domestic violence and trauma), economic security (including food insecurity, housing, and homelessness), diabetes and obesity, and other chronic conditions (other than diabetes & obesity) through community and hospital-based programs and partnerships.

This plan represents the revamping of a multi-year strategic investment in community health. El Camino Health believes that long-term funding of proven community partners yields greater success than short-term investments in improving the health and well-being of community members. The plan continues to be based on documented community health needs. Modifications to the plan are the result of new data and information collected during the 2022 CHNA process.

### **HEALTH CARE ACCESS & DELIVERY (INCLUDING ORAL HEALTH)**

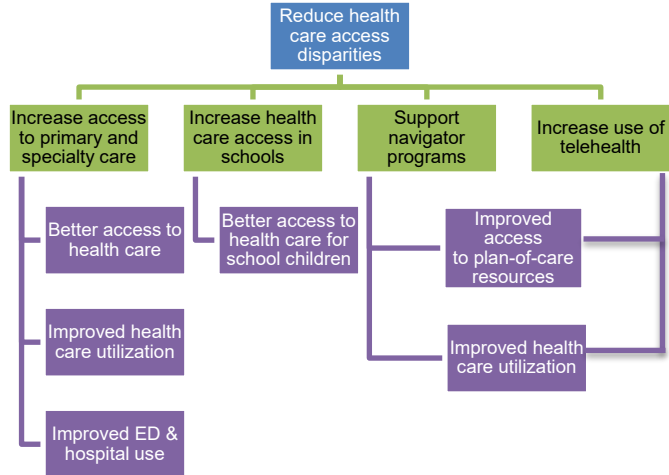
El Camino Health views efforts to ensure equitable access to high-quality health care and respectful, compassionate, culturally competent delivery of health care services as a top priority for its community benefit investments. Given the community's strong focus on issues of health care access and delivery during the 2022 CHNA, El Camino Health chose goals that support initiatives to reduce disparities in access to and delivery of primary and specialty care for community members in its service area. The goals also include improvements in access to and delivery of oral health care and maternal/infant health care, based on statistical data and information provided by experts interviewed during the CHNA. The hospital expects to make a positive impact by improving health care access and utilization, reducing unnecessary emergency department visits and hospitalizations, and reducing disparities in health outcomes.



**GOAL**

**INITIATIVES**

**ANTICIPATED IMPACTS**



Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
1. Reduce disparities in access to high-quality care	A. Support increased access to primary care and specialty care services for vulnerable individuals <sup>48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57</sup>	(i) Individuals experience better access to health care (ii) Improved health care utilization (iii) Reduced unnecessary ED visits and hospitalizations
	B. Support greater access to healthcare in schools <sup>58</sup>	(i) Improved access to health care for school-aged children and youth
	C. Support clinical and community health navigator programs <sup>59, 60, 61</sup>	(i) Community members access clinical and community resources that support their plan of care
	D. Support increased use of telehealth and other technology solutions <sup>62, 63, 64</sup>	

**GOAL**

Increase access to oral health care

**INITIATIVE**

Support dental screening & follow-up

**ANTICIPATED IMPACT**

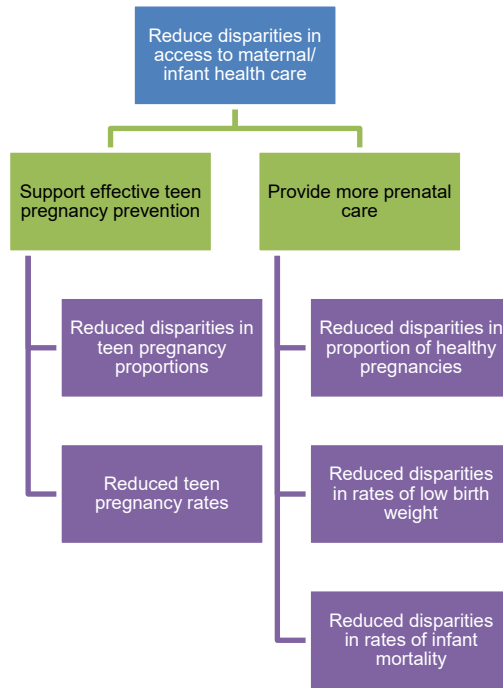
Improved oral health

Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
2. Increase access to oral health care for underserved community members	A. Support school- and community-based programs that offer dental screenings and care, including tele-dentistry <sup>65, 66, 67, 68</sup>	(i) Improved oral health among community members

**GOAL**

**INITIATIVES**

**ANTICIPATED IMPACTS**



Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
3. Reduce disparities and inequitable access to maternal/ infant health care for community members	A. Support effective teen pregnancy prevention programs <sup>69, 70, 71</sup>	(i) Reduced disparities in the proportion of teens who are pregnant (ii) Reduced proportions of teens who are pregnant
	B. Increase access to and utilization of adequate prenatal care <sup>72, 73, 74, 75, 76</sup>	Reduced disparities in: (i) Proportions of women with healthy pregnancies (ii) Rates of low birth weight (iii) Rates of infant mortality

**GOAL**

**INITIATIVE**

**ANTICIPATED IMPACTS**



Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
4. Provide/ expand workforce training in cultural competence, and compassionate and respectful care delivery	A. Support workforce training in cultural competence, and compassionate and respectful care delivery <sup>77, 78, 79, 80</sup>	(i) Increased access to culturally competent health care services among underserved community members, including LGBTQ+ and community members with limited English proficiency (ii) Increased access to compassionate and respectful health care among underserved community members, including LGBTQ+ and community members with limited English proficiency

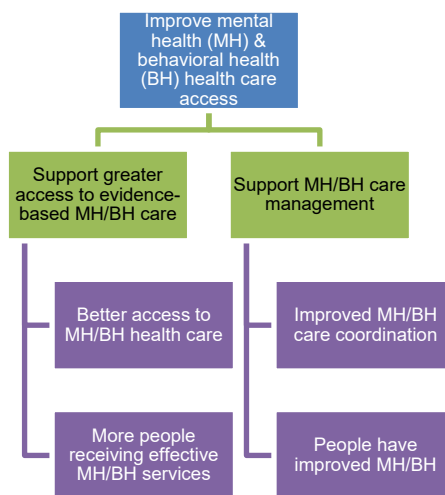
## BEHAVIORAL HEALTH (INCLUDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND TRAUMA)

Even prior to the pandemic, data indicated that behavioral health (including mental health, trauma, and substance use) was a significant health need, especially with respect to the supply of providers. Community input during the 2022 CHNA emphasized how much worse and more widespread behavioral health issues have become due to the pandemic. Therefore, in addition to supporting initiatives to improve community members’ access to mental and behavioral health care, El Camino Health chose goals that support more direct approaches to improving the mental and behavioral health of both youth and adult community members. By using a two-pronged approach, addressing access to care and care itself, El Camino Health expects to be able to make a positive impact by improving community members’ mental and behavioral health, including contributing to improved coping skills, healthier relationships, and reduced substance use.

### GOAL

### INITIATIVES

### ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

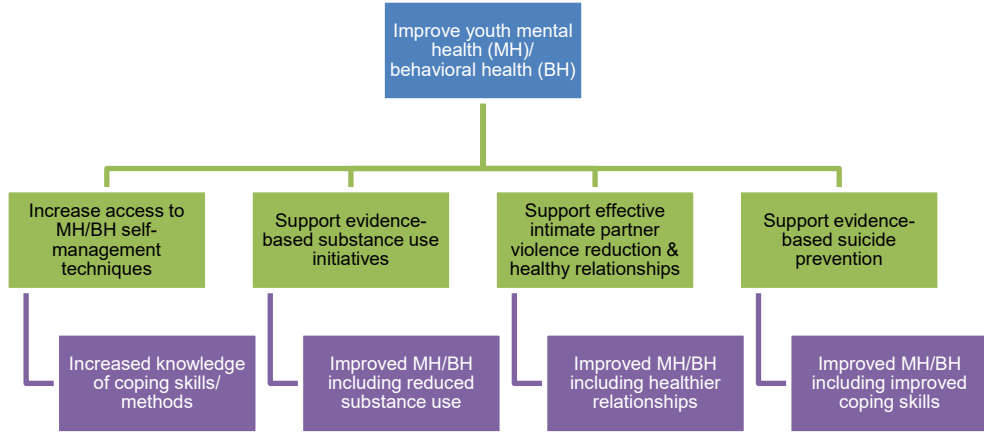


Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
1. Improve mental/behavioral health care access for community members	A. Support in-person and virtual expanded access to evidence-based counseling, addiction treatment, behavioral health case management, etc. <sup>81, 82, 83, 84, 85</sup>	(i) Improved access to mental/behavioral health programs and services (ii) More community members receiving effective mental/behavioral health services
	B. Care management to support community members’ self-management and mental health <sup>86, 87</sup>	(i) Improved coordination of mental/behavioral services (ii) Improved mental/behavioral health among those served

**GOAL**

**INITIATIVES**

**ANTICIPATED IMPACTS**

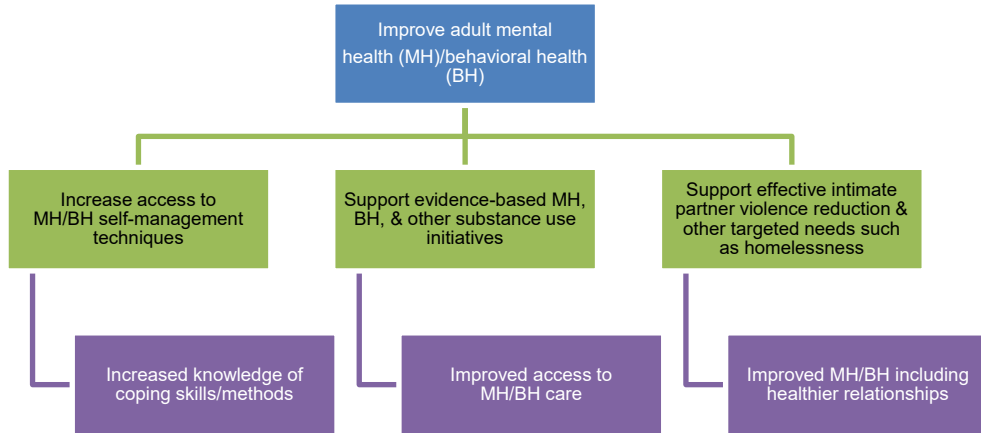


Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
2. Improve mental/ behavioral health of youth in the community	A. In-person or virtual programs for assisting youth in self-management techniques to reduce depression and anxiety, and for stress, coping, and resilience <sup>88, 89</sup>	(i) Increased knowledge among youth served about methods of coping with stress and depression
	B. Support for substance abuse initiatives with evidence of effectiveness <sup>90, 91, 92</sup>	(i) Improved mental health among those served, including reduced substance use
	C. Programs that prevent or reduce youth and young adult intimate partner and sexual violence and promote healthier relationships <sup>93, 94</sup>	(i) Improved mental health among those served, including healthier relationships
	D. Programs that reduce or prevent suicide with evidence of effectiveness <sup>95, 96</sup>	(i) Improved mental health among those served, including improved coping skills

**GOAL**

**INITIATIVES**

**ANTICIPATED IMPACTS**



Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
3. Improve mental/ behavioral health of adults in the community	A. In-person or virtual programs for assisting community members in self-management techniques to reduce depression and anxiety, and for stress, coping, and resilience <sup>97, 98, 99</sup>	(i) Increased knowledge among those served about methods of coping with depression, anxiety, and stress
	B. Support for screening, accurate diagnosis, effective treatment, and follow-up for mental/ behavioral health and substance use/ addiction treatment services <sup>100, 101, 102</sup>	(i) Improved access to mental and behavioral health services among those served
	C. Programs that support targeted unmet needs such as supporting individuals experiencing or at risk of homelessness or intimate partner violence <sup>103, 104</sup>	(i) Improved mental health among those served (ii) Improved utilization of clinical and community resources among those served

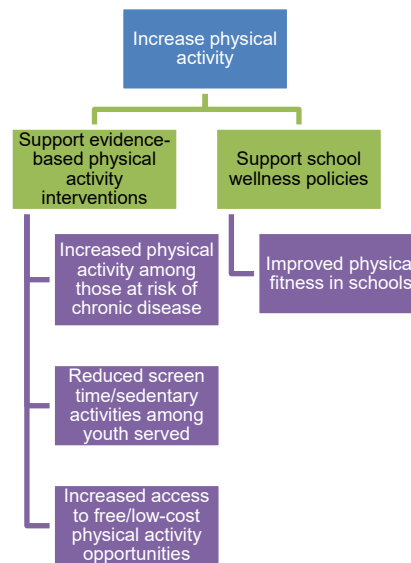
## DIABETES & OBESITY

During the 2022 CHNA, community members provided input on poor food access and the lack of physical activity, both of which are drivers of diabetes and obesity. Additionally, CHNA data indicated issues with the food environment, geographic disparities in walkability, and ethnic disparities in youth fitness, among other things. Experts also indicated that diabetes rates are trending up in Santa Clara County. Therefore, El Camino Health chose goals that support initiatives that prevent or reduce obesity and diabetes, as well as those that increase physical activity, reduce food insecurity, and increase healthy food access among community members. The hospital expects these efforts will make a positive impact by contributing to improved weight status, improved diabetes management, and reduced rates of obesity & diabetes in the community.

### GOAL

### INITIATIVES

### ANTICIPATED IMPACTS



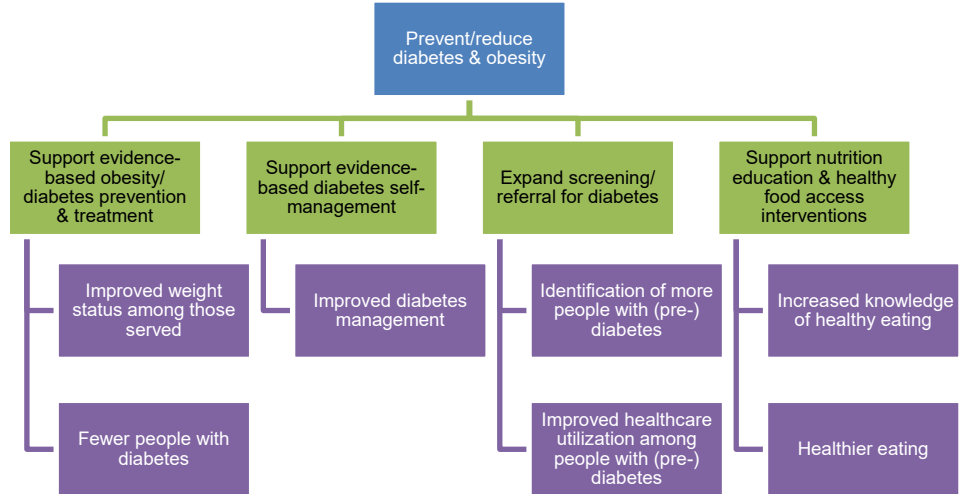
Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
1. Increase physical activity among community members	A. Support physical activity interventions shown to contribute to weight loss and reduced screen time among youth and adults <sup>105, 106, 107, 108</sup>	(i) Increase in physical activity among youth and adults at elevated risk of chronic health conditions (ii) Reduced screen time & time on sedentary activities among youth served (iii) Increased access to and utilization of free/low-cost opportunities for physical activity
	B. Support implementation of school wellness policies for promoting physical activity <sup>109</sup>	(i) Improved physical fitness among students in schools served



**GOAL**

**INITIATIVES**

**ANTICIPATED IMPACTS**



Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
2. Prevent/ reduce obesity & diabetes among community members	A. Support obesity/diabetes prevention and obesity treatment programs with evidence of effectiveness <sup>110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118</sup>	(i) Improved weight status in youth and adults served (ii) Long-term reduction in the number of community members with diabetes
	B. Support diabetes treatment/self-management programs with evidence of effectiveness <sup>119, 120, 121, 122, 123</sup>	(i) Improved diabetes management in participants served
	C. Expand screening and referral for abnormal blood glucose/pre-diabetes and type 2 diabetes <sup>124, 125</sup>	(i) Identification of more individuals with diabetes and pre-diabetes (ii) Improved healthcare utilization for individuals with diabetes and pre-diabetes
	D. Support community and school-based nutrition education and healthy food access interventions (i.e. school/community gardening interventions, healthy cooking curricula, food resource management, community health workers, etc.) <sup>126, 127, 128, 129</sup>	(i) Increased knowledge and understanding about healthy eating among people served (ii) Healthier eating among community members receiving interventions

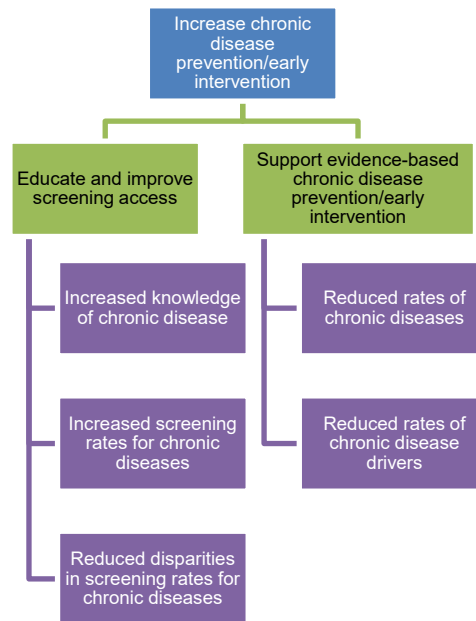
## OTHER CHRONIC CONDITIONS (OTHER THAN DIABETES & OBESITY)

Many chronic diseases are among the top causes of death in Santa Clara County. CHNA data show there are disparities in chronic conditions such as cancer, asthma, heart disease, and stroke. Therefore, El Camino Health chose goals that support initiatives to increase prevention and early intervention of chronic diseases and to improve chronic disease management among community members. By addressing these issues, El Camino Health believes it will make a positive impact through improved screening for chronic conditions, reduced rates of uncontrolled chronic diseases, lower levels of the drivers of chronic conditions, and, in the long term, reduced rates of chronic diseases.

### GOAL

### INITIATIVES

### ANTICIPATED IMPACTS



Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
1. Increase prevention and early intervention of chronic diseases in the community	A. Provide education and improve access to screenings <sup>130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136</sup>	(i) Increased knowledge of chronic disease among community members (ii) Increased rates of screening for chronic disease (iii) Reduced disparities in chronic disease screening rates
	B. Support evidence-based chronic disease prevention and early intervention programs <sup>137, 138, 139</sup>	(i) Reduced rates of chronic diseases (ii) Reduced rates of drivers of chronic diseases, such as physical inactivity, poor nutrition, tobacco and excessive alcohol use, etc.

**GOAL**

Improve chronic disease management

**INITIATIVES**

Support evidence-based chronic disease treatment/self-management

**ANTICIPATED IMPACTS**

- Reduced ED visits for chronic diseases
- Better medication and treatment adherence
- Reduced uncontrolled chronic disease

Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
2. Improve chronic disease management among community members	A. Support evidence-based chronic disease treatment and self-management programs <sup>140, 141, 142</sup>	(i) Reduced rates of ER/ED visits for chronic diseases (ii) Improved medication and treatment adherence (iii) Reduced rates of uncontrolled chronic disease

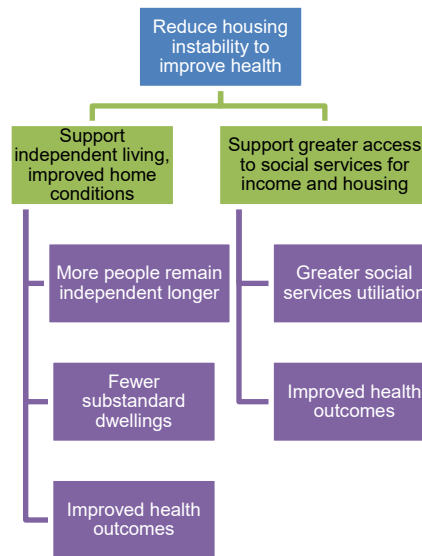
## ECONOMIC STABILITY (INCLUDING FOOD INSECURITY, HOUSING, AND HOMELESSNESS)

Economic stability was a top priority for the community in the 2022 CHNA, supported by data showing inequities in income, education, housing affordability, and job opportunities. When food, housing, and health care are difficult to afford, health outcomes are likely to suffer. Therefore, El Camino Health chose goals that support initiatives to reduce housing instability, food insecurity, and barriers to living-wage employment. Through efforts to address community members’ basic needs, El Camino Health believes it will make a positive impact via increased utilization of social services and improved well-being and health outcomes among community members.

### GOAL

### INITIATIVES

### ANTICIPATED IMPACTS



Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
1. Reduce housing instability among community members	A. Support independent living and efforts to improve substandard living conditions <sup>143, 144, 145</sup>	(i) More community members remain independent longer (ii) Reduced number of sub-standard dwellings (iii) Improved health outcomes for those at-risk of and/or experiencing homelessness
	B. Support efforts to improve access to social services that address income and housing insecurity <sup>146, 147, 148</sup>	(i) Increase in social services utilization (ii) Improved health outcomes for those at-risk of and/or experiencing homelessness

**GOAL**

Reduce barriers to living-wage jobs

**INITIATIVES**

Create job training and job opportunities

**ANTICIPATED IMPACTS**

More people employed in positions supporting economic stability

Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
2. Reduce barriers to employment/ careers that provide community members with a living wage	A. Create workforce training and employment opportunities for underrepresented populations <sup>149, 150, 151, 152</sup>	(i) More community members employed in positions that support economic stability

**GOAL**

Increase access to healthy food, reduce food insecurity

**INITIATIVE**

Support increased utilization of food resources

**ANTICIPATED IMPACTS**

Improved access to healthy foods

Reduced food insecurity

Goal	Initiative	Anticipated Impact
3. Reduce food insecurity and increase healthy food access for low-income community members	A. Support increased utilization of healthy/ culturally appropriate food through CalFresh/SNAP enrollment, existing food banks, and other sites <sup>153, 154</sup>	(i) Improved access to healthy food options (ii) Reduced food insecurity

FISCAL YEAR 2024

# Community Benefit Grant Funding



**\$3.3 Million** invested to address unmet health needs and improve the health of the people in our community.



**Healthcare Access & Delivery**  
(Including Oral Health)



**Behavioral Health**  
(Including Domestic Violence & Trauma)



**Diabetes & Obesity**



**Chronic Conditions**  
(Other than Diabetes & Obesity)



**Economic Stability**  
(Including Food Insecurity, Housing & Homelessness)

## Healthcare Access & Delivery

**Asian Americans for Community Involvement (AACI)** — Increasing access to care through bicultural and bilingual medical assistant and a patient navigator at two clinics in San Jose

**Cambrian School District** — Pre-K-8 school nurse program

**Campbell Union School District** — Pre-K-8 school nurse program

**Cupertino Union School District** — K-8 school nurse program

**Healthier Kids Foundation** — Dental and hearing screenings for children

**Jewish Family Services of Silicon Valley: Project Connect @ Home** — Care management and behavioral health support services for vulnerable older adults

**Mount Pleasant School District** — Pre-K-8 school nurse program

**Santa Clara County Public Health Department: Better Health Pharmacy** — No-cost medication program for low-income individuals

**Vista Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired** — Self-sufficiency services for those who are blind or visually impaired

## Behavioral Health

**Adolescent Counseling Services** — Mental health services for at-risk, low-income youth

**Almaden Valley Counseling Service** — Mental and emotional health counseling for high-risk students

**Bill Wilson Center** — Psychotherapy for youth who are victims of child abuse

**Cancer CAREpoint** — Counseling for cancer patients, survivors, family members and caregivers

**Child Advocates of Silicon Valley** — Advocacy and support services for foster youth

**Cupertino Union School District** — Pre-K-8 mental health counseling program

**LifeMoves** — Behavioral health services for homeless individuals and families in interim housing communities

**Los Gatos-Saratoga Recreation: 55 Plus Program** — Guided activities and support groups to address social isolation among older adults

**Los Gatos Union School District** — K-8 mental health counseling program

**Momentum for Health** — Behavioral health services for underinsured and uninsured

**Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence** — Crisis counseling, advocacy services, support groups, and self-sufficiency case management for victims of domestic violence

**Pacific Clinics** — Mental health counseling and substance abuse prevention services at Campbell Union High School District

**Parents Helping Parents** — Multilingual mental health support groups for parents of children with special needs

**Peninsula Healthcare Connection** — Psychiatric services and medication management for homeless and at-risk community members

**To Be Empowered** — Mental health services for underserved low-income female youth ages 8-24

## Diabetes & Obesity

**African American Community Service Agency: Family Health Services** — Health workshops, classes, screenings, and referrals for low-income children and families in San Jose

**Bay Area Women's Sports Initiative (BAWSI): BAWSI Girls** — Physical activity and self-esteem program for girls at Campbell Union School District

## Diabetes & Obesity *(Continued)*

**Chinese Health Initiative** — Culturally and linguistically competent hypertension and diabetes screening and education

**El Camino Health: Food Pharmacy** — Healthy food and nutrition education for patients experiencing malnutrition, diabetes or pre-diabetes, and food insecurity

**Gardner Family Health Network: Down with Diabetes** — Diabetes management for underserved teens and adults

**Indian Health Center of Santa Clara Valley: Healthy Futures Youth Diabetes Program** — Clinical services and healthy behavior change program for youth with or at-risk of pre-diabetes or diabetes

**Playworks** — Physical activity and positive school climate program at Campbell Union School District

**Roots Community Health Center** — diabetes and obesity screening, education, and awareness activities targeted to the African American community

**South Asian Heart Center** — Culturally competent heart disease and diabetes prevention program

**Valley Verde: San Jose Gardens for Health** — Home gardens and nutrition education for low-income households

**West Valley Community Services: Community Access to Resources and Education (CARE)** — Case management, food assistance, and wrap-around services for low-income families

## Chronic Conditions

**American Heart Association: Healthy Hearts Initiative San Jose** — Multilingual hypertension management classes

**Breathe California of the Bay Area: Children's Asthma Services** — Asthma management and education support for low-income children and families

**Latinas Contra Cancer** — Culturally and linguistically responsive community health outreach, education, screening, and navigation services to decrease cancer-related health disparities among the Santa Clara County Latinx community

**Pink Ribbon Good** — Healthy meals, rides to treatment, housecleaning, education, and peer support for breast and gynecological cancer patients

## Economic Stability

**Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County** — Promoting self-sufficiency among low-income families through peer support system

**El Camino Health: Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Economic Opportunity Program** — Internship and mentorship program providing professional opportunities in healthcare for local, underrepresented high school students and young adults

**Rebuilding Together Silicon Valley** — Home repair and accessibility modification program for low-income older adults

**Shine Together** — Coaching, peer learning, and service navigation assistance to support low-income young mothers in pursuing education, financial literacy, and health and wellness

**West Valley Community Services: Senior Community Access to Resources and Education (CARE)** — Case management, food assistance, and wrap-around services for low-income seniors



## IX. EVALUATION PLANS

As part of El Camino Health's ongoing community health improvement efforts, we partner with local safety net providers and community-based nonprofit organizations to fund programs and projects that address health needs identified through our triennial CHNA. Community partnership grant funding supports organizations and programs with a demonstrated ability to improve the health status of the selected health needs through data-driven solutions and results. Grantees are asked to explain the data and/or information that justifies the need for and effectiveness of the proposed program strategies.

El Camino Health will monitor and evaluate the strategies described above for the purpose of tracking the implementation of those strategies as well as to document the anticipated impact. Plans to monitor activities will be tailored to each strategy and will include the collection and documentation of tracking measures, such as the number of grants made, number of dollars spent, and number of people reached/served. In addition, El Camino Health will require grantees to track and report outcomes/impact, including behavioral and physical health outcomes as appropriate. Grantees report mid-year and year-end performance on annual outcomes metrics, which are shared broadly with the public as well as state and federal regulatory bodies.

## X. HEALTH NEEDS THAT EL CAMINO HEALTH DOES NOT PLAN TO ADDRESS

**Cancer:** El Camino Health merged the Cancer health need into the “Other Chronic Conditions” health need and will address cancer through addressing other chronic conditions.

**Climate/Natural Environment:** This topic is outside of El Camino Health’s core competencies (i.e., El Camino Health has little expertise in this area) and the hospital feels it cannot make a significant impact on this need through community benefit investment. Also, this need was of lower priority to the community than the needs that El Camino Health selected.

**Community Safety (i.e., violence):** This need was of lower priority to the community than the needs that El Camino Health selected. While El Camino Health lacks expertise to address this health need, behavioral health issues such as substance abuse, stress, and anxiety have been shown to be drivers of violence. El Camino Health believes that initiatives intended to address the community’s behavioral health need have the potential to increase community safety as well.

**Maternal & Infant Health:** El Camino Health merged the Maternal & Infant Health need into the “Health Care Access & Delivery” health need and will address maternal and infant health through health care access and delivery initiatives.

**Oral/Dental Health:** El Camino Health merged the Oral/Dental Health need into the “Health Care Access & Delivery” health need and will address oral and dental health through health care access and delivery initiatives.

**Sexually Transmitted Infections:** El Camino Health is better positioned to address drivers of this need via initiatives related to health care access and delivery. Additionally, this need was of lower priority to the community than the needs that El Camino Health selected.

**Unintended Injuries/Accidents:** This need was of lower priority to the community than the needs that El Camino Health selected. Moreover, El Camino Health is better positioned to address this need via initiatives related to education about healthy lifestyles (i.e., physical fitness) and health care access and delivery.

## APPENDIX A

### IRS Implementation Strategy Checklist

IRS Requirement	Information Request/ Regulatory Language and Section References	IS Report Complies with Requirement (Y/N)	Report Section
(1) Implementation Strategy	The implementation strategy is a written plan that, with respect to each significant health need identified through the CHNA, either: (i) describes how the hospital facility plans to address the health need; or (ii) identifies the health need as one it does not intend to address and explains why the hospital facility does not intend to address the health need (Treas. Reg. § 1.501(r)-3(c)(1)).		
	A hospital facility will have described a plan to address a significant health need identified through a CHNA if the implementation strategy:  (i) describes the actions the hospital facility intends to take to address the health need and the anticipated impact of these actions;	Y	Section VIII
	(ii) identifies the resources the hospital facility plans to commit to address the health need; and	Y	Section VIII
	(iii) describes any planned collaboration between the hospital facility and other facilities or organizations in addressing the health need (Treas. Reg. § 1.501(r)-3(c)(2)).	Y	Section VIII
	In explaining why the hospital facility does not intend to address a significant health need, a brief explanation for the hospital facility's reason for not addressing the need is sufficient. Under the final regulations, such reasons may include, for example, resource constraints, other facilities or organizations in the community addressing the need, a relative lack of expertise or competency to effectively address the need, the need being a relatively low priority and/or a lack of identified effective interventions to address the need (Treas. Reg. § 1.501(r)-3(c)(3)).	Y	Section X
(2) Joint implementation	A hospital facility may develop an implementation strategy in collaboration with		

IRS Requirement	Information Request/ Regulatory Language and Section References	IS Report Complies with Requirement (Y/N)	Report Section
strategies	<p>other hospital facilities or other organizations, including, but not limited to, related and unrelated hospital organizations and facilities, for-profit and government hospitals, governmental departments, and nonprofit organizations. In general, a hospital facility that collaborates with other facilities or organizations in developing its implementation strategy must still document its implementation strategy in a separate written plan that is tailored to the particular hospital facility, taking into account its specific resources. However, a hospital facility that adopts a joint CHNA report (described in Checklist § 3(9), above) may also adopt a joint implementation strategy that, with respect to each significant health need identified through the joint CHNA, either describes how one or more of the collaborating facilities or organizations plan to address the health need or identifies the health need as one the collaborating facilities or organizations do not intend to address and explains why they do not intend to address the health need.</p> <p>For a collaborating hospital facility to meet the implementation strategy adoption requirement, such a joint implementation strategy adopted for the hospital facility must—</p>		
	(i) Be clearly identified as applying to the hospital facility;	N/A	N/A
	(ii) Clearly identify the hospital facility's particular role and responsibilities in taking the actions described in the implementation strategy and the resources the hospital facility plans to commit to such actions; and	N/A	N/A
	(iii) Include a summary or other tool that helps the reader easily locate those portions of the joint implementation strategy that relate to the hospital facility.  (Treas. Reg. § 1.501(r)-(3)(c)(4))	N/A	N/A
(3) Adoption of the implementation strategy	Under the final regulations, an implementation strategy must be adopted by an "authorized body of the hospital facility" (see Checklist §	Y	Section I

IRS Requirement	Information Request/ Regulatory Language and Section References	IS Report Complies with Requirement (Y/N)	Report Section
	3(1), above) on or before the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of the taxable year in which the hospital facility completes the final step for the CHNA, regardless of whether the hospital facility began working on the CHNA in a prior taxable year (Treas. Reg. § 1.504(r)-3(a)(2) and (c)(5)(i)).		

Additional regulations not applicable to this hospital:

- Section 6: Exception for acquired, new, and terminated hospital facilities (Treas. Reg. § 1.501(r)-3(d))

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> El Camino Hospital is the legal and funding entity for El Camino Health's community benefit program. The community benefit requirement applies to 501(c)(3) tax-exempt hospitals.
- <sup>2</sup> <https://www.elcaminohealth.org/about-us/community-benefit>
- <sup>3</sup> Census data in this and prior paragraphs from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts>
- <sup>4</sup> The Federal Poverty Level, the traditional measure of poverty in a community, does not take into consideration local conditions such as the high cost of living in the San Francisco Bay Area. The California Self-Sufficiency Standard provides a more accurate estimate of economic stability in both counties.
- <sup>5</sup> Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington. (2021). *Self-Sufficiency Standard Tool*. "Family" is considered as two adults, one infant and one school-age child. <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org>
- <sup>6</sup> Redfin. (2021.) *Santa Clara County Housing Market*. Retrieved from <https://www.redfin.com/county/345/CA/Santa-Clara-County/housing-market>
- <sup>7</sup> U.S. Census American Community Survey, 2015-2019.
- <sup>8</sup> Alaban, L. (2021). Minimum wage goes up in South Bay -- with mixed reaction. *San Jose Spotlight*. Retrieved from <https://sanjosespotlight.com/minimum-wage-in-san-jose-goes-up-splitting-business-and-economic-leaders/>
- <sup>9</sup> The Neighborhood Deprivation Index consists of 13 indicators and ranges from -3.5 to 3.5; scores above zero are considered worse. The U.S. is scored at 0.0, while Santa Clara County is scored at -0.8. For more information, see originators: Messer, L.C., Laraia, B.A., Kaufman, J.S., Eyster, J., Holzman, C., Culhane, J., Elo, I., Burke, J.G. & O'Campo, P. (2006). The development of a standardized neighborhood deprivation index. *Journal of Urban Health*, 83(6):1041-1062. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3261293/>
- <sup>10</sup> The Gini index "measures the extent to which the distribution of income... among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution." Zero is absolute equality, while 100 is absolute inequality. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2006). *Glossary of Statistical Terms*. Retrieved from <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=4842>
- <sup>11</sup> The definition of a health need is a poor health outcome and its health driver, or a health driver associated with a poor health outcome that has not yet arisen as a need. Further definitions of terms and specific criteria for health needs identification may be found in El Camino Health's 2022 CHNA report.
- <sup>12</sup> California Dept. of Education, Staff Assignment and Course Data (Jan. 2020) & DataQuest (Mar. 2019).
- <sup>13</sup> U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool. 2018.
- <sup>14</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-19.
- <sup>15</sup> California Dept. of Education, Staff Assignment and Course Data (Jan. 2020) & DataQuest (Mar. 2019).
- <sup>16</sup> California Dept. of Public Health, California EpiCenter. 2015.
- <sup>17</sup> Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Provider Identification. (2020).
- <sup>18</sup> National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files. 2017-2019.
- <sup>19</sup> California Dept. of Public Health, California EpiCenter. 2015.
- <sup>20</sup> County Health Status Profiles. California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics, Vital Statistics Branch. 2017-2019.
- <sup>21</sup> McGuire, T. G., & Miranda, J. (2008). New evidence regarding racial and ethnic disparities in mental health: policy implications. *Health Affairs (Project Hope)*, 27(2), 393-403. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3928067/>
- <sup>22</sup> Perzichilli, T. (2020). The historical roots of racial disparities in the mental health system. *Counseling Today*, American Counseling Association. Retrieved from <https://ct.counseling.org/2020/05/the-historical-roots-of-racial-disparities-in-the-mental-health-system/>
- <sup>23</sup> California Dept. of Justice, Crime Statistics: Arrests; California Dept. of Finance, Population Estimates and Projections. 2018.
- <sup>24</sup> Valley Medical Center's Barbara Arons Pavilion provides 60 acute inpatient psychiatric beds; however, its facility is "in poor condition [with]...serious design flaws." Santa Clara County is currently building a new facility to replace the Pavilion, slated to be completed in late 2023, with 42 beds for adults and 31 beds for children and teens. Forestieri, K. (2021). Santa Clara County unveils plans for a \$233M psychiatric hospital serving kids and adults. *Palo Alto Online*. Retrieved from <https://paloaltoonline.com/news/2021/02/27/santa-clara-county-unveils-plans-for-a-233m-psychiatric-hospital-serving-kids-and-adults>
- <sup>25</sup> UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey. 2019.
- <sup>26</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-19.
- <sup>27</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Smart Location Mapping. 2012.

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