



Working together for healthy communities.

**Presence Saint Joseph Hospital
Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA)
2016 - 2019**

Ministry Overview

Presence Health, sponsored by Presence Health Ministries, is a comprehensive family of not-for-profit health care services and the single largest Catholic health system in Illinois. Presence Health embodies the act of being present in every moment we share with those we serve and is the cornerstone of a patient, resident and family-centered care environment. “Presence” Health embodies the way we choose to be present in our communities, as well as with one another and those we serve.

Our Mission guides all of our work: Inspired by the healing ministry of Jesus Christ, we, Presence Health, a Catholic health system, provide compassionate, holistic care with a spirit of healing and hope in the communities we serve.

Building on the faith and heritage of our founding religious congregations, we commit ourselves to these values that flow from our mission and our identity as a Catholic health care ministry:

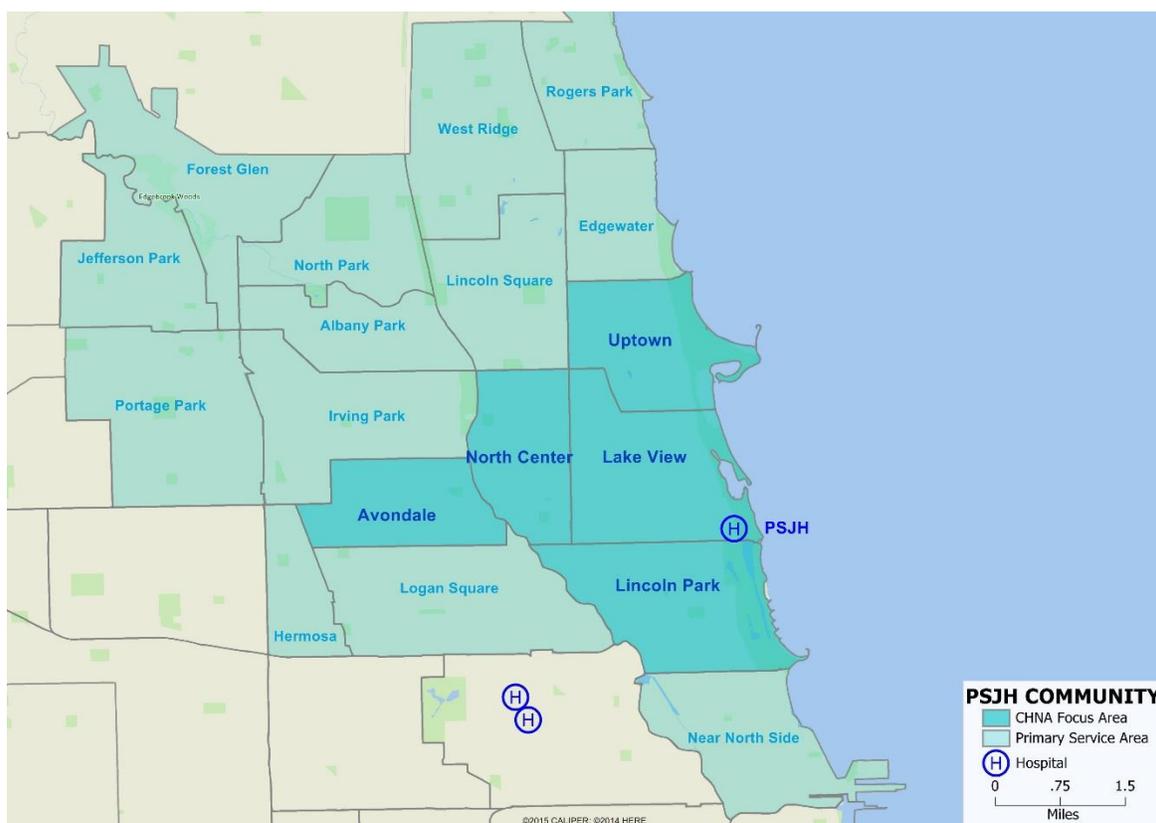
- **Honesty:** The value of Honesty instills in us the courage to always speak the truth, to act in ways consistent with our Mission and Values and to choose to do the right thing.
- **Oneness:** The value of Oneness inspires us to recognize that we are interdependent, interrelated and interconnected with each other and all those we are called to serve.
- **People:** The value of People encourages us to honor the diversity and dignity of each individual as a person created and loved by God, bestowed with unique and personal gifts and blessings, and an inherently sacred and valuable member of the community.
- **Excellence:** The value of Excellence empowers us to always strive for exceptional performance as we work individually and collectively to best serve those in need.

Presence Saint Joseph Hospital (PSJH) has been meeting the health needs of the Lakeview, and Lincoln Park residents for over 100 years. Founded in 1868 by the Daughters of Charity, PSJH continues to carry out its mission of providing “compassionate, holistic care with a spirit of healing and hope in the communities” it serves.

In 2015 and 2016, Presence Saint Joseph Hospital participated in the Health Impact Collaborative of Cook County (HICCC) along with 25 other hospitals, seven health departments, and more than 100 community organizations, facilitated by the Illinois Public Health Institute. Together, HICCC developed a collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment for each region of Cook County. The Community Health Needs Assessment for the North Region, which includes PSJH, is included. This Ministry Overview provides more information about the service area of Presence Saint Joseph Hospital, its existing programs, and its specific needs within the context of the needs identified and prioritized by the North Region.

Presence Saint Joseph Hospital is a full service health care facility licensed for 361 beds, located on the Chicago's North side. The primary community areas served by the hospital include Lakeview, Lincoln Park, North Center and Avondale, but it treats patients from all over the City of Chicago. The hospital has a highly trained team of medical experts with specialties ranging from orthopedic/sports medicine and cancer care to cardiology, gastroenterology and advanced imaging services. In 2016 Presence Saint Joseph Hospital added the Presence Center for Advanced Care (PCAC) as the central location for most of the hospital's outpatient services.

The PSJH community consists primarily of five community areas: Lakeview, Lincoln Park, North Center, Uptown, and Avondale. These community areas constitute the majority of the PSJH primary service area, as defined by the collection of ZIP codes where approximately 75% of hospital patients reside. Many Chicago residents identify more with their community area than their ZIP code, so the rest of this report will refer primarily to these five community areas.



Three of the five community areas, Lakeview, Lincoln Park and North Center, are quite similar in demographics and other variables related to economics and access to health care. The Avondale community is largely a combination of Eastern European and Latino residents, including a large number of immigrants. The Avondale community prides itself on the diversity of the community including the wide array of multi-ethnic grocers and highly-rated restaurants. Uptown is a multi-ethnic community with wide disparities between middle-income and low-income residents.

Identification of Significant Health Needs

Presence Saint Joseph Hospital has identified the following four focus areas as significant health needs. These are the focus areas identified by the Health Impact Collaborative of Cook County through a collaborative prioritization process.

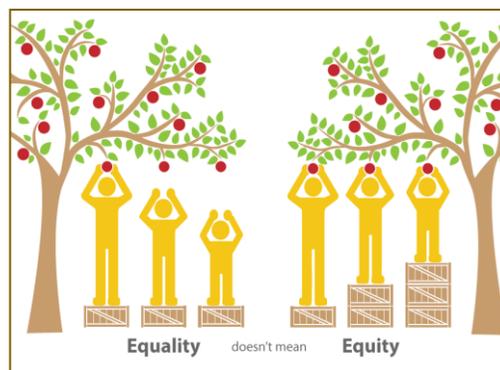
- Improving social, economic, and structural determinants of health while reducing social and economic inequities.
- Improving mental and behavioral health.
- Preventing and reducing chronic disease (focused on risk factors – nutrition, physical activity, and tobacco).
- Increasing access to care and community resources.

These focus areas represent significant health needs for the Presence Saint Joseph Hospital neighborhood as well as throughout Cook County. Presence Saint Joseph Hospital has several existing programs that are already addressing these needs, and our 2016 Implementation Strategy will further refine these programs and identify new ones to ensure that the prioritized health needs are addressed.

Health Equity

A key part of the core values of the Health Collaborative is the belief that the highest level of health for all people can only be achieved through the elimination of health disparities and health inequities. *(North Region, CHNA 2016 page 37.)*

“Health inequities are differences in health status between more socially advantaged and less socially advantaged groups, caused by systemic differences in social conditions and processes that effectively determine health.” By addressing the “upstream” issues in a community we can significantly influence health and this will have the greatest impact on health outcomes.



(Foundational Practices for Health Equity: A learning and Action Tool for State Health Departments, Draft 2016-05-24; North Region CHNA 2016 p.37-40)

Social, Economic, and Structural Determinants of Health

Socioeconomic factors are the largest determinants of health status and health outcomes. The social and structural determinants of health are underlying root causes of health inequities. Disparities related to socioeconomic status were identified in the North region as being key issues of community health and individual health outcomes. *(North Region, CHNA p. 8-9, 35)*

Within the PSJH service area many of the key issues of social, economic and structural determinants of health are found within the Uptown and Avondale communities.

| Key Drivers of Social, Economic and Structural Determinants of Health – North Region | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poverty and economic equity ▪ Unemployment ▪ Education or substandard education ▪ Housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unequal access to health care ▪ Ethnicity ▪ Racism ▪ Environmental concerns |

(CHNA, North Region 2016 p. 37)

Poverty and Economic Equity

Poverty rates for the PSJH communities in its service area are as follows:

- North Center 7.1%
- Lakeview 10.5%
- Lincoln Park 11.8%
- Avondale 16.7%
- Uptown 22.7%

Avondale and Uptown are communities within PSJH service area with the highest percentage of persons living in poverty. Schools in Avondale have 70% or more of the student’s eligible for free or reduced lunch and indication of their family’s financial status and 15% of families live below the poverty line. Avondale experiences a higher than average rate of children living in poverty.

Poverty can create barriers to accessing health services and other necessities needed for good health status. It can affect housing status, educational opportunities, and an individual’s physical environment and health behaviors. In the PSJH service area, there is wide disparity in the economic income and poverty among the four communities. *(North Region, CHNA, p 43-47)*

African Americans, Hispanic/Latinos and Asians have higher rates of poverty than non-Hispanic whites and lower annual household incomes. The Federal Poverty Guidelines define poverty based on household size: \$24,300 for a four-person household. *(A person making \$11.50/hr, approximately 10% greater than minimum wage = \$23,920/year in gross wages.)*

Lakeview, Lincoln Park and North Center are two-thirds white, have a high household income and low poverty rates. *(CHNA 2013, Chicago Health Atlas, 2016)*

| Median Household Income – PSJH Service Area | |
|---|----------|
| • Lincoln Park | \$82,707 |
| • North Center | \$81,524 |
| • Lakeview | \$70,746 |
| • Avondale | \$46,519 |
| • Uptown | \$32,355 |

Unemployment and Economic Inequities

The unemployment rates for the PSJH Service areas are as follows:

- Lincoln Park 4.5%
- North Center 4.5%
- Lakeview 4.7%
- Uptown 7.7%.
- Avondale 16.6% (twice the statewide average.) (*Chicago Health Atlas, 2016*)

The unemployment rate in the North region is 8.2% slightly lower than the rates for Illinois 10.5% and the U.S. 9.2%. However, there are disparities in unemployment in the North Region and across Chicago and Cook County.

The unemployment rate in Avondale was more than triple the rate for Lakeview, Lincoln Park and North Center. In Avondale, there are a large number of men who work as day laborers. A lack of jobs threatens community health through increasing social and community breakdown. (*North Region CHNA p. 38-39, 47-48*)

Unemployment by Race 2009-2013

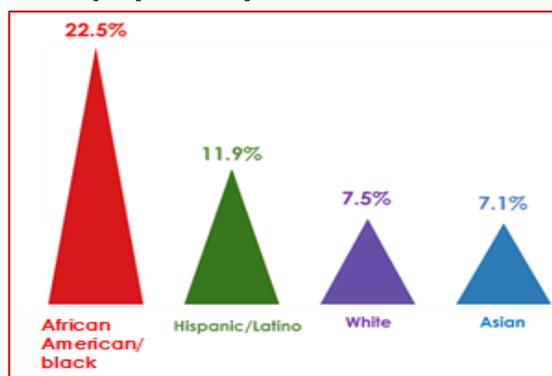


Figure 7.10

Education

Education is an important social determinant of health, because the rate of poverty is higher among those without a high school diploma or GED. Community residents in the North region described inequities in access to quality education. In addition, those without a high school education are at a higher risk of developing certain chronic illnesses, such as diabetes. Survey participants indicated that school districts in low-income communities of color were often described as substandard.

Inequities in school quality and early childhood education can impact job- and college-readiness, as well as produce an increased risk of becoming chronically involved with the criminal justice system as an adult. Lakeview, Lincoln Park and North Center have a large number of public and Catholic schools, an esteemed private school, Francis W. Parker School,

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as well as De Paul University, the largest Catholic university. Lakeview, Lincoln Park and North Center have high school graduation rates of 82%, substantially higher than the city overall.

In Avondale, 26% of the residents lack a high school degree, which is above the citywide rate of 21%. Two-thirds of the Avondale community identifies as Hispanic/Latino and approximately 35% are non-English speakers. Avondale is one of the areas in the North Region with the highest percentages of households with limited English proficiency. Several of the public schools in Avondale are 80-90% Spanish speaking. (*Illinois State Board of Education, 2014-2015; North Region, CHNA, 2016 p.39, 49-51*).

| Percentage of Adults without a High School Degree PSJH Service Area | |
|--|-------|
| • Avondale | 25.7% |
| • Uptown | 13.6% |
| • North Center | 5.4% |
| • Lincoln Park | 4.3% |
| • Lakeview | 2.9% |

Lack of a quality education is a threat to a lack of job and college-readiness as well as poses an increased risk of becoming chronically involved with the criminal justice system as an adult. At the high school level over 90% of the students in Avondale are low income, have graduation rates less than the CPS average, and have very low college readiness rates between 8 – 11 %.(*Illinois State Board of Education, 2014-2015*)

Housing

Lakeview, Lincoln Park and North Center are similar in having quality housing available for the community in both upscale homes, condominiums and high rise rental units. However, affordability is an issue. Residents who pay more than 30% of their income on housing are considered cost-burdened. Approximately 31% of survey respondents for the North Region indicated that housing is “not very” or “not at all” affordable in their communities. Affordable housing is an important need in all four of the communities served by PSJH. In Avondale, approximately 50% of the residents were cost-burdened for their housing, paying more than 30% of their income for housing. (*North Region, CHNA, p. 52*)

For the areas of Lakeview, Lincoln Park and North Center low income housing is available through Single Room Only (SRO) hotel sites, Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) senior housing, and the Lakeview YMCA housing men. However, the number of SRO’s in the PSJH community is diminishing as a result of the SRO property owners desire to close or repurpose their property. Homelessness is a particular problem for individuals without adequate income, those who are unemployed, and those who lose access to SRO or other affordable sites.

Within the community there are a large number of homeless Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) youth. While the north side is viewed as welcoming community and has more support services for the LGBT residents it also results in a larger number of homeless youth. Similarly, Uptown has been a welcoming community and struggles with chronic homelessness.

Since housing status is directly impacted by income and African Americans/blacks have higher rates of poverty, lower annual household incomes and unemployment compared to non-Hispanic whites housing options become challenging for these populations within the North Region community. In Avondale, because of the lack of financial resources, many single family dwellings are often shared by multiple individuals who are not related. (*CHNA 2013*).

Safety and Violence

Although violent crime occurs in all communities, violent crime disproportionately affects communities of color in Chicago and Cook County. There are large disparities in homicide and firearm-related mortality between regions. The major safety issues identified for the North Region are: drug trafficking, gangs, human trafficking, violence in residential facilities and vandalism. (*North Region, CHNA p. 56*)

Existing Programs – Social, Economic and Structural Determinants of Health

“Achieving Dreams”

The “Achieving Dreams” program at PSJH a High School / Hospital Workforce Development program through the Chicago Public School (CPS). This initiative allows students from local CPS high schools enrolled in an allied health or the health sciences career track to receive exposure to the health care field through site visits, job shadow days and a 6-week internship at the hospital. Mentoring, job and college readiness is provided. The program partners hospitals with schools from low income communities and/or schools with a larger percentage of at-risk students.

Northside Latin Progress

Presence Saint Joseph Hospital has developed a relationship with the Northside Latin Progress a local organization located in the Avondale community serving immigrant men from Latin and European countries. PSJH has collaborated with the organization to address some of the practical needs identified by the organization’s Director. Many of the men are day laborers and have limited options for meeting their daily needs, including health care.

Mental and Behavioral Health

The CHNA focus groups indicated that behavioral health is an issue that affects population groups across income levels and race and ethnicity in the North region. Mental Health and substance use were two of the most frequent concerns identified. Factors affecting mental

health socioeconomic inequities include inadequate health care access; lack of affordable and safe housing, racism, discrimination, stigma, lack of safety or perceived safety, violence and trauma. There is a high prevalence of co-morbidity between mental illness and drug use.

Barriers to accessing mental health and substance use treatment and services include social stigma, lack of accessible and affordable mental health services due to continued funding cuts, low reimbursement rates for mental health services, low salaries for mental health professionals (all of which have led to provider shortages). Emergency Department visit rates for mental illness overlap with high Emergency Department visits for substance use.

Other barriers articulated for not seeking mental health treatment include:

- Cost
- Lack of insurance
- Lack of knowledge of where to obtain services.

Psychosis was the 2nd highest reason for admission to Presence Saint Joseph Hospital for inpatient care. Lakeview has the highest suicide rate in the area which is also more than the Chicagoland average. The behavioral health admission rate in Uptown is 2.5 times that of the average for the City of Chicago (2,772 per 100,000 vs 1,100 per 100,000.)

| Communities with the Highest ED Admission Rates for Mental Health – North Region | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uptown • Edgewater • Rogers Park | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evanston • Skokie |

(North Region, CHNA p. 61-63)

A diagnosis of alcohol and drug abuse or dependence was 7th in the top diagnoses at Presence Saint Joseph Hospital Emergency Department and was the 4th top diagnosis for inpatient admission. A diagnosis of alcohol abuse at Saint Joseph Hospital’s ER is 3 times more than the state average. *(Data source HMP, 2015)*

| Communities with Highest Rate of Emergency Department (ED) visits for Behavioral Health – North Region | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uptown • Edgewater • Rogers Park | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evanston • Skokie |

The ongoing reduction of mental health facilities and cuts to mental health services are leading to the permanent closure of many essential behavioral health resources. Stigma is a problem in general and particularly in minority populations. In addition to the reductions in the number of treatment facilities, there is also a shortage in some communities of mental health provider.

(North Region, CHNA, p.60 -71)

| Communities with Mental Health Provider Shortage PSJH Service Area – North Region | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uptown • Edgewater • Rogers Park • Portage Park | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edgewater • Irving Park • Buena Park |

Existing Programs – Mental and Behavioral Health

Mental Health First Aid

In response to a demonstrated system and state-wide need of addressing barriers to accessing and utilizing mental health services, Presence Saint Joseph Hospital and its community partners implemented an evidence-based program, Mental Health First Aid (MHFA), to reduce the stigma associated with mental illness and improve the coordination of mental health care throughout a six county service area. A system-wide action team was created to oversee the process, with administrative, local and behavioral health representatives that earned support from applicable Senior and Executive leadership. Community stakeholders partnered in the development of the strategy and its implementation throughout the process, recruiting trainees, identifying resources, and disseminating findings. Program participants increased recognition of mental health disorders, increased understanding of appropriate treatments, improved confidence in providing help to others during crisis situations, and decreased stigmatizing attitudes. Having demonstrated its effectiveness, the program continues to expand and add participants and partners.

Preventing and Reducing Chronic Disease

Chronic disease conditions—including type 2 diabetes, obesity, heart disease, stroke, cancer, arthritis and HIV/AIDs—are among the most common and preventable of all health issues. Chronic disease is also extremely costly to individuals and to society. The findings indicate that chronic disease is an issue that affects population groups across income levels and race and ethnic groups in the North region. However, there are major variations in chronic disease-related mortality rates across both the Chicago community areas and Cook County suburbs.

(North Region, CHNA 2016 p. 72-73)

Figure 9.1 Leading causes of death, Chicago and Cook County

| Chicago (2012) | Cook County (2012) | Illinois (2014) | United States (2014) |
|---|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heart Disease Cancer Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases Accidents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heart Disease Cancer Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases Accidents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heart Disease Cancer Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases Accidents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heart Disease Cancer Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases Accidents Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases |

Asthma

Asthma was among the top ten diagnoses seen in the PSJH Emergency Department. For both adults and pediatric asthma, Uptown and Avondale and the North Center community had the highest rates of ER visits. Adults per 100,000: Uptown, 77.5%, Avondale, 51.7%, North Center 45.4%; ER visits for pediatric asthma per 100,000: Uptown 118.5%, Avondale 94.7%, North Center 80.3%. *(PSJH Comp Data IHA, 2012-2014)*

Diabetes

Hospitalization and emergency department (ED) visits are indicative of poorly controlled chronic diseases such as diabetes and a lack of access to routine preventative care. African American/blacks and Hispanic/Latinos in the North region have the highest diabetes-related mortality rates. Poorly controlled diabetes can lead to severe or life-threatening complications such as heart and blood vessel disease, nerve damage, kidney damage, eye damage and blindness, foot damage and lower extremity amputation, hearing impairment, skin conditions, and Alzheimer’s disease. *(North Region, CHNA, 2016, p.76).*

| Emergency Department Rates for Diabetes PSJH Service Area | |
|--|-------|
| • Uptown | 31.8% |
| • Avondale | 18.1% |
| • North Center | 12.8% |
| • Lakeview | 12% |
| • Lincoln Park | 10%. |

Non-Hispanic African American/blacks and Hispanic/Latinos in the North Region have higher diabetes-related mortality rates than non-Hispanic whites and Asians. *(North Region, CHNA, 2016, p76; Chicago Health Atlas, 2016 from 2012 Hospital Admissions.)*

Diabetes-related mortality by Race/Ethnicity

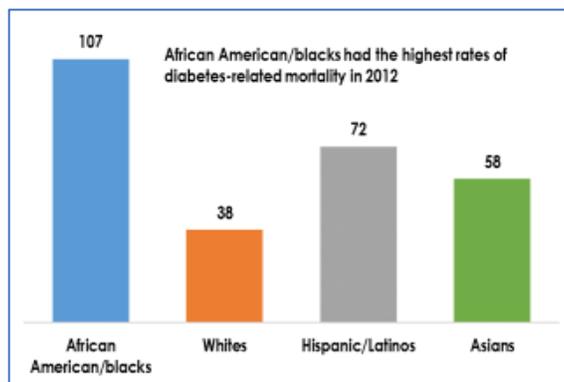


Figure 9.5

HIV / AIDS

In 2012, there were 22,346 Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) in Chicago, which is a 12% increase from 2005 (19,892 PLWHAs). In addition to geography disparities in persons living with HIV/AIDS there are disparities related to gender, age, race/ethnicity and sexual orientation. Overall African American/blacks have the most severe burden of HIV compared to all other racial and ethnic groups. (*North Region CHNA, 2016, p. 79*)

| Highest Percentages of People Living with HIV / AIDS PSJH Service Area |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edgewater • Uptown • Rogers Park |

Obesity

Poor diet and a lack of physical activity are two of the major predictors for obesity and diabetes. One in four adults in Chicago were obese in 2014 and 19% of all CPS kids are obese. Childhood obesity has more than tripled over the past three decades in the U.S. exposing children with excess body fat for the risk of developing cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes and other physical and psychological ailments. Obesity estimates were as low as 12-16% for Lincoln Park, North Center and Lake View to 2.5 times that amount in Avondale. (*North Region CHNA 2016 p. 78; Healthy Chicago Overweight and Obesity among Chicago Public Schools Students, 2010-11; Healthy Chicago 2.0 Plan, 2016-2020*)

| Overweight or Obesity Prevalence Estimate (%) K, 6 th , 9 th Graders in CPS PSJH Community Service Area | Obesity Prevalence Estimate (%) K, 6 th , 9 th Graders in CPS PSJH Community Service Area |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lake View (Less than 33%) ▪ Lincoln Park (Less than 33%) ▪ North Center (Less than 33%) ▪ Avondale (47 – 53%) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lake View (12-16%) ▪ Lincoln Park (12-16%) ▪ North Center (12-16%) ▪ Avondale (27-33%) |

Life Expectancy Rates

In Chicago, life expectancy for people in areas of high economic hardship is five years lower than communities with better economic conditions. Years of potential life lost is the average number of years a person might have lived if they had not died prematurely. It can also be used as an indicator of health disparities. (North Region, CHNA p. 37-40, 58)

The life expectancy rate in the communities within PSJH service area is listed below.

Lowest Life Expectancies

Highest Life Expectancies

| Chicago | Life Expectancy (Years) | Chicago | Life Expectancy (Years) |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Uptown | 75.9 | Lakeview | 82.8 |
| Rogers Park | 76.2 | North Center | 82.3 |
| Norwood Park | 77.1 | Lincoln Park | 81.1 |

Data Source: North Region CHNA p.58) and Healthy Chicago 2.0 (2016).

Figure 7.22 a

Existing Programs – Preventing and Reducing Chronic Disease

Know Your Numbers

Presence Saint Joseph Hospital partners with local organizations and churches to provide free screenings for the general community that includes a full lipid cholesterol panel and A1C test for diabetes. Individuals with an abnormal diabetes result are followed by the PSJH Certified Diabetes Nurse Educator. The individuals with abnormal cholesterol results are also contacted by a PSJH nurse. Participants are provided with education to help them improve their biometric indicators of their health.

Certified as a “Baby Friendly Hospital”

In 2016 PSJH became only the second hospital in Chicago to be designated as a “Baby Friendly® Hospital. Baby-Friendly® is a certified designation that supports optimal infant feeding and mother-baby bonding. Successful breast feeding and maternal bonding is considered an important aspect in obesity-prevention and prevention of chronic diseases in adults.

Carl Von Linne School Partnership

Presence Saint Joseph Hospital has implemented several programs at the Carl Von Linne Public School. This school was selected since it was located in the Avondale community, one of the communities in the greatest areas of need for the PSJH service area. The goal is to decrease chronic disease by collaborating and focusing on obesity-related prevention and education programs for this Chicago Public School. In 2016 PSJH was designated as the “Official School Partner” with the Carl Von Linne School.

The partnership with the Carl Von Linne School includes the following programs:

Look Good, Feel Good

The Presence Saint Joseph Hospital initiated the Look Good, Feel Good program that provides nutrition education classes on site at the Carl Von Linne School for the parents and adults in the community. Participants also are provided with free screenings including a Full Lipid Cholesterol Panel and an A1C test for diabetes. Follow-up for individuals with abnormal results for A1C for diabetes is provided by the Certified Diabetes Educator. Abnormal results for the cholesterol and the other screenings are provided by the PSJH community health coordinator.

Step into Health

The PSJH Laboure Clinic associates provide classes in nutrition and exercise to the students of the Carl Von Linne School. Classes focus on 5th and 6th grade students. This is an interactive program conducted in the classroom. The program is based on the Consortium to Lower Obesity in Chicago Children (CLOCC) model.

Zumba Classes for Parents and the Community

PSJH funds the weekly Zumba classes held at the Carl Von Linne School for the parents and adults in the community. Classes are taught by an instructor from Forward Momentum Chicago and are held on-site at the school.

CPS LearnWELL

PSJH supports the CPS LearnWELL initiative for Carl Von Linne by participation on the school’s Wellness Team, parent meetings and working with culinary arts teacher.

Increasing Access to Care and Community Resources

Findings from the CHNA data clearly point to interrelated access issues with many of the same communities that are also most impacted by social, economic, and environmental inequities.

Three specific Access to Care priority needs include:

- Inadequate access to healthcare, mental health services, and social services, particularly for uninsured and underinsured
- Opportunities to coordinate and link access to healthcare and social services

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- Navigating complex healthcare systems and insurance continues to be a challenge in the post Affordable Care Act environment

Aggregated rates from 2009-2013 show that 23.3% of the adult population age 18-64 in the North region reported being uninsured, compared to 18.8% in Illinois and 20.6% in the U.S. Men in Cook County are more likely to be uninsured (18.2%) compared to women (13.8%). In addition, African Americans, Latinos, and diverse immigrants are much more likely to be uninsured compared to non-Hispanic whites.

Lack of insurance is a major barrier to accessing primary care, specialty care, and other health services. Lack of insurance may impact access to lifesaving cancer screenings, immunizations, and other preventive care. More than 1 in 10 people use the ER as their primary source of health care. (*North Region, CHNA, 2016 p. 81-83*)

| Communities with High Rates of Negative Health Indicators and Poor Health Outcomes – PSJH Service Area | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avondale • Albany Park • Rogers Park • West Ridge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skokie |

Health Professional Shortage

There are several areas in the North region as having shortages in primary care, dental care, or mental health providers. Continued funding cuts are further reducing much needed community-based health resources.

In the PSJH service area, Avondale is a community with a shortage of primary care physicians. As previously mentioned, Presence Health opened the Presence Medical Group in Avondale in 2015, a full-service medical home model and the only health care provider in the community. All community areas served by PSJH have a shortage of mental health services for low-income residents, consistent with that in Chicago. (*PSJH CHNA, 2013*)

Existing Programs of Access to Care

Affordable Care Act Enrollment

Presence Saint Joseph Hospital collaborated with community organizations to provide Certified Application Counselors on-site at the hospital to educate and enroll individuals in the health care options available through the Affordable Care Act.

Common Pantry

Presence Saint Joseph Hospital provides a financial counselor from our Laboure Clinic to provide on-site services at the Common Pantry, a local food pantry serving the community. The financial

counselor provides information and assistance with signing up for the Affordable Care Act, as well as information about enrolling in the Laboure Clinic.

Summary of PSJH Implementation Strategies for 2016

Chronic Disease and Obesity

The primary strategy to address Chronic Disease and Obesity has been the project to focus on obesity with the Carl Von Linne School, located in the Avondale community. As of October 2016, the following accomplishments were achieved:

- PSJH was recognized in 2016 by the Carl Von Linne's Principal as the "Official Partner of the Carl Von Linne School."
- PSJH provided 4 sessions of Look Good, Feel Good to the parents. All sessions were provided in Spanish. Free health screenings were provided. The results of this 8 week nutrition education program revealed that the parents that participated had mixed success in their knowledge gained regarding nutritional issues. Further exploration will be needed. In addition, the classes are affected by participants not being able to attend each class and missing the lessons taught on that day. We have received very positive feedback from the parents, the principal and the school and it supports the CPS Learn Well goals.
- PSJH collaborated with the PMG Office of Avondale to have the registered dietitian as a guest speaker at the Look Good, Feel Good sessions.
- PSJH provides an LPN coordinator to support the school's Learn Well program, focusing on Lead Well and Engage Well strategies. *This was identified as one of the primary priorities in the Healthy Chicago 2.0 Obesity Action Team.*
- PSJH coordinated a walking club with the parents to help reinforce the importance of nutrition and exercise.
- PSJH sponsored the Zumba classes for adults and started the walking club at the request of the Wellness Champion, the school's Physical Education Teacher
- PSJH resumed the Step into Health nutrition program for the students in 5th and 6th grade.
- PSJH became certified as a Baby Friendly ® Hospital. This was identified as one of the primary priorities in the Healthy Chicago 2.0 Obesity Action Team to help prevent obesity.

PSJH provides free health screenings for individuals as a part of the Know Your Numbers campaign. Individuals with abnormal results are followed up by the PSJH Certified Diabetes Educator or nurse. Participants are provided with education to help them improve their health.

Other outreach initiatives include providing cancer prevention and screenings programs. Cancer prevention programs are aimed at providing education and early detection to reduce the rates of breast, colo-rectal, lung, prostate and skin cancer.

Mental Health

Presence Saint Joseph Hospital hosted two Mental Health First Aid Days, including one that was specifically for the City of Chicago Alderman offices. On August 25, 2016 there were 37 people trained and 22 were trained on September 23, 2016.

Access to Health Care

The focus for Access to Health Care has been to provide on-site assistance with enrollment in the Affordable Care Act. As a result, PSJH has utilized a Certified Application Counselor from the Patient Innovation Center. The on-site counselor provides a weekly presence to advise and educate individuals as well as assist with sign-up, particularly during the enrollment period. The following services were provided through October 2016 at PSJH: 32 ACA applications processed, 61 Medicaid applications, 192 consultations post enrollment, and 363 face to face encounters to provide information and education.

In addition, the Financial Counselor of the Laboure Clinic provides a monthly visit to the Common Pantry, a local food pantry in the community. The intent is to assist individuals with signing up for the ACA, as well as providing information on other resources available to the clients. Since some of the clients are undocumented and not eligible for the ACA, information is also shared with them on the hospital's Laboure Clinic.

PSJH has provided the Northside Latin Progress information regarding the health care options available through PH for the men served by this organization. The hospital has also provided the organization with disease specific information requested to help prevent various health-related problems.

PSJH also supports the Community Health Clinic, a free clinic in the community where several community partners support the clinic. PSJH provides financial support, as well as attending physicians and residents to staff the clinic.

Anti-Poverty Action Team

PSJH has partnered with the Chicago Public School to provide a CPS High School/Hospital Workforce Development program. This program at PSJH entitled "Achieving Dreams" has provided students from at-risk schools the opportunity to receive hands on training and experience to help support the goal to improve high school graduation and increase the number of individuals who pursue a career in health care. Nineteen students participated in site visits, 15 participated in the job shadow days and 12 students participated in the 6 week internship.

- All students scheduled to graduate in June 2016 graduated on time; all students were accepted into a college and 5 of the 7 are interested in being a nurse. The other two in another health care career.

Ministry Overview

- 2 of the students that graduated in 2016 entered the City of Chicago Colleges to pursue a career in health care; one with the intention of becoming a nurse and one with the plans to become a physician.
- 1 student received a STAR scholarship which pays for the tuition, books and expenses in college.
- 1 student that graduated in 2016 took a full time job in a local Health Clinic.

PSJH supported the Northside Latin Program with the Act of Kindness project which provided men's clothing, food and handy man tools. The men who will benefit are immigrants, older age and work day labor jobs. This project will help facilitate their ability to be selected for these jobs and provide them with needed clothes and food. Final numbers regarding accomplishments will not be available until 2017.

Driven by a shared mission and a set of collective values that have guided the CHNA process and decision making, PSJH will work together to develop implementation plans and collaborative action targeted to achieving the shared vision of improved health equity, wellness, and quality of life across our community. Engaging in this collaborative CHNA process has developed a solid foundation and opened the door for many opportunities moving forward. The Regional Leadership Teams and Stakeholder Advisory Teams look forward to building on the momentum, working in partnership with diverse community stakeholders at regional and local levels to address health inequities and improve community health in our communities.

The Board of Directors of Presence Saint Joseph Hospital has formally delegated authority to approve this CHNA to the Lakeshore Community Leadership Board, comprised of community and hospital stakeholders and business leaders. The below signatures indicate that this plan has been reviewed and approved in 2016.

Approved by the Lakeshore Community Leadership Board

Date Approved

Plan Prepared By:

Beverly Millison
Regional Director, Community Health Integration

Presence Saint Joseph Hospital Participation in the Health Impact Collaborative of Cook County

Ministry Lead

Beverly Millison
Regional Director, Community Health Integration

Presence Saint Joseph Hospital Community Assets

AIDS Foundation of Chicago
American Cancer Society
Anshe Amet Synagogue
Asian Human Services
Avondale Neighborhood Association
CJE Senior Life
Catholic Charities
Chicago Hispanic Health Coalition
Chicago Public Schools
Common Pantry
DePaul University
Gilda's Club – Chicago
Healthy Schools Campaign
Lakeview Chamber of Commerce
Lakeview East Chamber of Commerce
Lakeview Pantry
Lincoln Park Chamber of Commerce
Northside Latin Progress
Our Lady of Mount Carmel Academy
Saint Benedict Parish
Southeast Chamber of Commerce
The Night Ministry
Thresholds
Unite Here Health

Ministry Overview

Presence Saint Joseph Hospital will share this document and annual Implementation Strategies to address the needs identified in this document with all internal stakeholders including employees, volunteers and physicians. This Community Health Needs Assessment is available at www.presencehealth.org/community and is also broadly distributed within our community to stakeholders including community leaders, government officials, service organizations and community collaborators.

We welcome feedback on this Community Health Needs Assessment and its related Implementation Strategy. Kindly send any feedback you have to bmillison@presencehealth.org or to the following address:

Community Health
Attn: Beverly Millison
Presence Saint Joseph Hospital
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Chicago, IL 60657