

AMITA Health Saint Joseph Hospital Chicago

Community Health Needs Assessment Service Area Overview

2019

Executive Summary

AMITA Health Saint Joseph Hospital Chicago (AHSJHC) and members of the Alliance for Health Equity, a collaborative of over 30 hospitals, 7 health departments, and 100 community partners, have worked together over the last 12 months to build this comprehensive Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) in Chicago and Cook County. Using the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) model for the CHNA, the Alliance engaged diverse groups of community residents and stakeholders and gathered robust data from various perspectives about health status and health behaviors.

Together with our community stakeholders, we have identified the following prioritized health needs in our community:

Social and Structural Determinants of Health, including policies that advance equity and promote physical and mental well-being, and conditions that support healthy eating and active living.

Access to Care, Community Resources, and Systems Improvements, consisting of timely linkage to appropriate care, and resources, referrals, coordination, and connection to community-based services.

Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders, especially reducing stigma, increasing the reach and coordination of behavioral health services, and addressing the opioid epidemic.

Chronic Condition Prevention and Management, focusing especially on metabolic diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, and hypertension, and on asthma, cancer, and complex chronic conditions.

To be successful, AHSJHC will continue to partner with local public health departments across Chicago and suburban Cook County to adopt shared and complimentary strategies and leverage resources to improve efficiencies and increase effectiveness for overall improvement. Data sharing across the local public health departments was instrumental in developing this CHNA and will continue to be an important tool for establishing, measuring, and monitoring outcome objectives. The shared leadership model driving the CHNA will be essential to continue to balance the voice of all partners in the process including the hospitals, health departments, stakeholders, and community members.

AHSJHC will develop a Community Health Implementation Plan for the next three years that describes the programs we are undertaking to address these prioritized health needs in our community.

The full collaborative CHNA as well as assessment reports can be found here:

<https://allhealthequity.org/projects/2019-chna-reports/>

Our Hospital and Community

AMITA Health

AMITA Health is an award-winning health system committed to delivering compassionate care to nearly 6.6 million residents in Chicago and its surrounding suburbs.

As a faith-based health system in the respective Catholic and Adventist traditions, AMITA Health is committed to delivering inclusive and compassionate care, communicating clearly with patients and their families, respecting the faith traditions of all people, and honoring the dignity of everyone we serve. When people come to AMITA Health, they can expect to receive the very best care — and to be treated like family.

In keeping with the faith-based traditions of its legacy health systems, AMITA Health treats the whole person, including the physical, emotional, mental and spiritual needs of the people it serves. The system continually works to identify and to address community health needs, with a special focus on serving the needs of the poor, vulnerable and marginalized. AMITA Health annually provides more than \$82 million in community health and transformation programs and \$48 million in financial assistance.

AMITA Health Saint Joseph Hospital Chicago

AMITA Health Saint Joseph Hospital Chicago 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 SJH added the Center for Advanced Care (CAC) as the central location for most of the hospital's outpatient services.

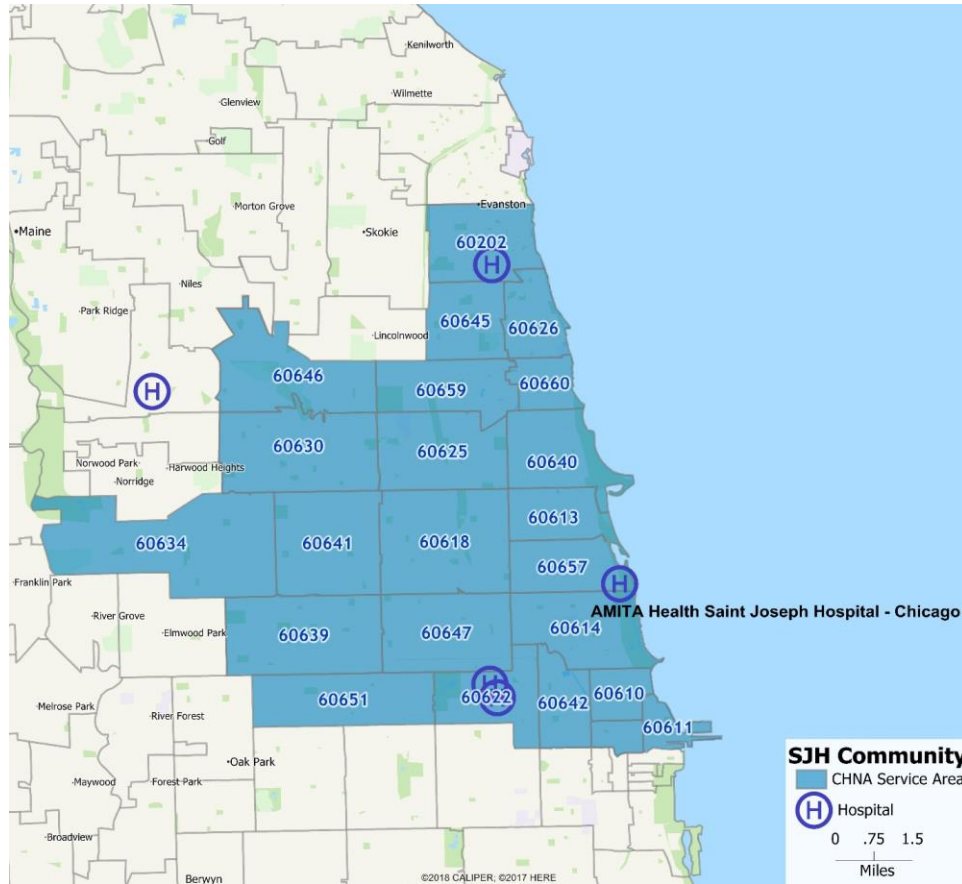
Alliance for Health Equity

In 2018 and 2019, AMITA Health Saint Joseph Hospital Chicago participated in the Alliance for Health Equity (AHE), facilitated by the Illinois Public Health Institute. Together, the Alliance developed a collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) for Cook County. The link to our Collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment for Chicago and Suburban Cook County can be found at alltheequity.org/2019-chna-reports/. This cover document for that CHNA provides more information about the service area of AHSJHC, its existing programs, and its specific needs within the context of the needs identified and prioritized in its service area.

AHSJHC Community

The AHSJHC service area consists primarily of five community areas: Lakeview, Lincoln Park, North Center, Uptown, and Avondale. These community areas constitute the majority of the SJH 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. We focus our community health improvement on this service area.

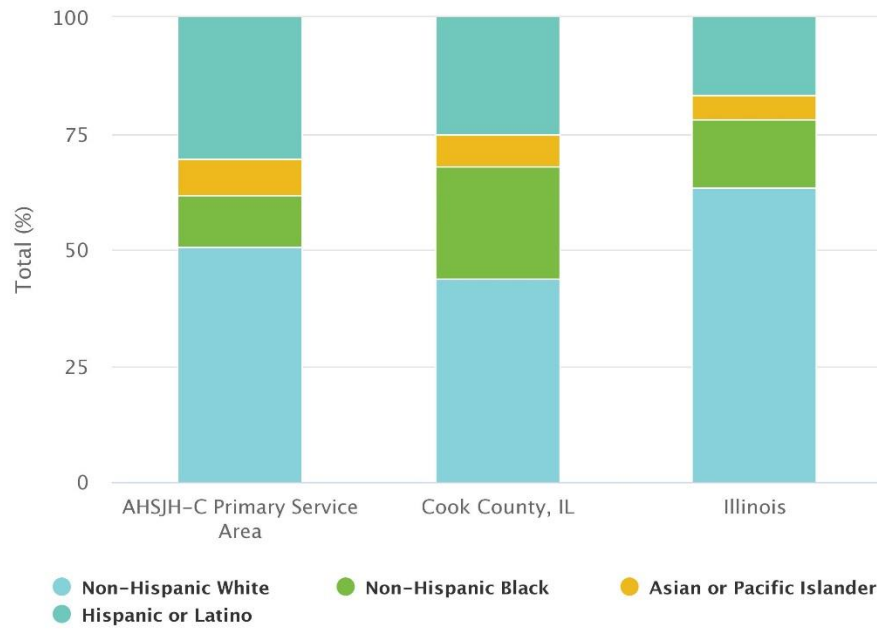


Three of the five community areas, Lakeview, Lincoln Park and North Center, are quite similar in demographics and other variables related to economics and access to health care. The Avondale community is largely a combination of Eastern European and Latino residents, including a large number of immigrants. 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.

Below are charts showing the diversity of the AHSJHC community in terms of age, race, and ethnicity. The SJH service area is highly diverse, like the city and county as a whole, with a high Hispanic or Latino population. It also has a very high concentration of young adults, with fewer older adults and seniors than the surrounding city and county. This reflects the process of gentrification its neighborhood has undergone over the past few decades.

Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2011–2015

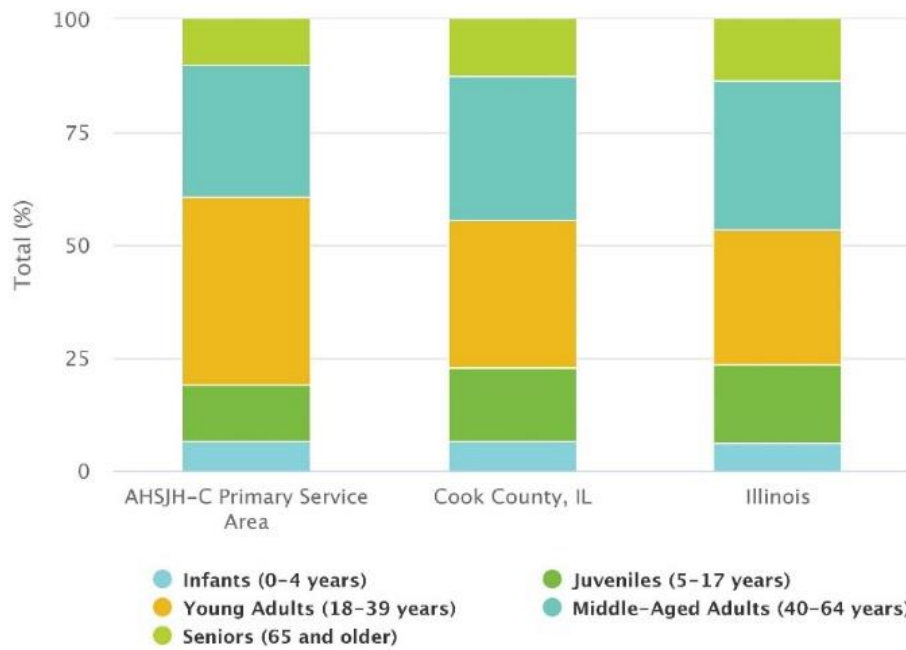
AHSJH-C Primary Service Area and comparison



Data source: American Community Survey (ACS: Table B01001; Decennial Census: Table P012) | Created by Metopio | <https://metopio.io>

Population by Age, 2011–2015

AHSJH-C Primary Service Area and comparison



Data source: American Community Survey (ACS: Table B01001; Decennial Census: Table P012) | Created by Metopio | <https://metopio.io>

Prioritized Health Needs

These prioritized health needs were selected in coordination with community residents and stakeholders through dedicated workgroups, focus groups, and 5,934 survey responses. They represent where AHSJHC will focus its community health efforts over the next three years, although it also offers programs serving health needs beyond these four prioritized issues. For more information on the process of selecting these community needs, please refer to the full CHNA (“Primary Data”).

Social and Structural Determinants of Health

Goal: Improving social, economic, and structural determinants of health while reducing social, racial, and economic inequities.

The social and structural determinants of health such as poverty, unequal access to community resources, unequal education funding and quality, structural racism, and environmental conditions are underlying root causes of health inequities. Additionally, social determinants of health often vary by geography, gender, sexual orientation, age, race, disability, and ethnicity. The strong connections between social, economic, and environmental factors and health are apparent in Chicago and suburban Cook County, with health inequities being even more pronounced than many national trends.

Access to Care, Community Resources, and Systems Improvements

Goal: Increasing access to care and community resources.

Healthy People 2020 states that access to comprehensive healthcare services is important for achieving health equity and improving quality of life for everyone. Disparities in access to care and community resources were identified as underlying root causes of many of the health inequities experienced by residents in Cook County.

Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders

Goal: Improving mental health and decreasing substance abuse.

Community mental health issues are exacerbated by long-standing inadequate funding as well as recent cuts to social services, healthcare, and public health. The World Health Organization (WHO) emphasizes the need for a network of community-based mental health service, and has found that the closure of mental health facilities is often not accompanied by the development of community-based services, leading to a service vacuum. In addition, research indicates that better integration of behavioral health services, including substance use treatment, into the healthcare continuum has a positive impact on overall health outcomes.

Chronic Condition Prevention and Management

Goal: Preventing and reducing chronic conditions, with a focus on risk factors.

The number of individuals in the U.S. who are living with a chronic disease is projected to continue increasing well into the future. In addition, chronic diseases account for approximately 64% of deaths in Chicago. As a result, it will be increasingly important for the healthcare system to focus on prevention of chronic disease and the provision of ongoing care management.

Health Needs in the AHSJHC Community

Notwithstanding the above prioritized health needs throughout Chicago and Cook County, the AHSJHC community has its own particular needs because of the healthcare resources, gaps, and socio-economic conditions that it contains.

Social and Structural Determinants of Health

Avondale and Uptown are communities within SJH 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. It can affect housing status, educational opportunities, and an individual's physical environment and health behaviors. In the SJH service area, there is wide disparity in economic income and poverty.

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.

Access to Care, Community Resources, and Systems Improvements

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.

Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders

Psychosis was the 2nd highest reason for admission to AMITA Health Saint Joseph Hospital Chicago 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).

A diagnosis of alcohol and drug abuse or dependence was 7th in the top diagnoses at AMITA Health Saint Joseph Hospital Chicago 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.

Chronic Condition Prevention and Management

Asthma was among the top ten diagnoses seen in the SJH Emergency Department. For both adults and pediatric asthma, Uptown and Avondale and the North Center community had the highest rates of ER visits.

Evaluation of Impact: Previous CHNA Implementation Strategy

An important piece of the three-year CHNA cycle is revisiting the progress made on priority needs set forth in the preceding CHNA. By reviewing the actions taken to address the prioritized needs and evaluating the impact those actions have made in the community, it is possible to better target resources and efforts during the next CHNA cycle.

The table below describes actions taken from the AMITA Health Saint Joseph Hospital’s previous Implementation Strategy to address each priority need including any indicators for improvement. Included is any community input received from the previous 2016 CHNA and corresponding Implementation Strategy.

Social, Economic & Structural Determinants of Health		
Action Taken	Status of Action(s)	Results
Provision of Achieving Dreams, school-based career pipeline program.	In-Progress/On-Going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In partnership with Chicago Public Schools (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. The program partner hospitals with schools from low income communities and/or schools with a larger percentage of at-risk students. 65 students participated between 2017-2019
Access to Care & Community Resources		
Action Taken	Status of Action(s)	Results
Provision of ACA Insurance Exchange enrollment navigators.	Complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient financial counselors and Affordable Care Act (ACA) Navigators assisted uninsured members of the community with obtaining health insurance. This assistance was provided to over 200 community members in 2018.
Mental Health and Substance Abuse		

Action Taken	Status of Action(s)	Results
Provision of Mental Health First Aid Trainings for the community.	In-Progress/On-Going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In partnership with community organization, 62 persons were provided with the training in 2017-2019.
Chronic Disease		
Action Taken	Status of Actions(s)	Results
Provision of Know Your Numbers Program to local organizations and churches.	Complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided 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 Certified Diabetes Nurse Educator. The individuals with abnormal cholesterol results are also contacted by a hospital nurse.

Upon review of the actions taken since the previous CHNA, greater need for outcome-based reporting was noted. As such, further refinement of the next Implementation Strategy and the reporting of outcomes will be a focus.

Implementation

Community Assets

AMITA Health Saint Joseph Hospital Chicago will continue working with organizations and stakeholders in its community to address its prioritized health needs, including:

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

Implementation Plan and Collaborative Action

Driven by a shared mission and a set of collective values that have guided the CHNA process and decision making, AHSJHC and its community partners 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.

Publication

AMITA Health Saint Joseph Hospital Chicago will share this document and related 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

amitahealth.org/about-us/community-benefit and is also broadly distributed within our community to stakeholders including community leaders, government officials, and service organizations.

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

AMITA Health
Attn: Community Health
200 S Wacker Dr. FL 11
Chicago, IL 60606

The Board of Directors of AMITA Health has formally delegated authority to approve this CHNA to the Lakeshore Community Leadership Board, comprised of community and hospital stakeholders and business leaders. This plan has been reviewed and approved in 2019.