2022
Community Health Needs Assessment Report

Advocate South Suburban Hospital

17800 Kedzie Avenue

Hazel Crest, IL 60429

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December 2022

Thank you for taking the time to learn more about Advocate South Suburban Hospital's (Advocate South Suburban) Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). This CHNA provides a comprehensive picture of the health status of the communities served by Advocate South Suburban. Through understanding the health and social needs of our communities, the hospital can provide safe, high-quality care with compassion and dignity.

Every three years the hospital works with community partners and stakeholders to complete a comprehensive CHNA. The Community Health department is responsible for pulling data from our data platform and for collecting input from the community to gain an in-depth understanding of the communities' health needs. Collaboration and partnership are crucial components of the hospital's CHNA process, consequently, the hospital is a member of The Alliance for Health Equity (AHE), a collaboration between the Illinois Public Health Institute, hospitals, health departments and community organizations across Chicago and Cook County. The AHE has been influential in providing data, guidance and technical support during the course of the CHNA process. In addition, the hospital has a Community Health Council that provides oversight of the CHNA process and selects the hospital's priority health needs.

Based upon comprehensive community data and feedback, Advocate South Suburban's Community Health Council selected two health priorities for the 2022 CHNA. The priorities selected include mental/behavioral health and obesity.

At Advocate South Suburban, we are committed to helping people live well by understanding the needs of the community and implementing culturally appropriate interventions that address the root causes. We also understand that creating and sustaining community partnerships to implement evidence-based programs is critical in addressing our communities' health needs.

We welcome and encourage community feedback regarding the health needs of our community and the CHNA process. A link at the end of the CHNA report will provide you with an opportunity to leave any feedback, comments or ideas. We also encourage you to review the report and provide recommendations regarding community programs or strategies that aim to address the hospital's priority health needs. The hospital has the honor of working with community partners and leaders to improve the health and wellness of diverse communities across the hospital's service area. With a comprehensive and thorough understanding of our communities' health needs, the hospital will be well-positioned to help people live well and improve the quality of life among individuals, children and families in the communities we serve.

Kind Regards,

Michelle Y. Blakely, PhD., MHSA, FACHE
President Advocate South Suburban Hospital
Advocate Trinity Hospital

Table of Contents

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 3

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADVOCATE AURORA HEALTH AND ADVOCATE SOUTH SUBURBAN HOSPITAL 4

ADVOCATE AURORA HEALTH 4
ADVOCATE SOUTH SUBURBAN HOSPITAL 4

III. 2022 COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT 4

COMMUNITY DEFINITION 4
1. Population 5
2. Social Drivers of Health 6
3. Demographics 7
4. Economics 11
5. Education 14
6. Health Care Resources in the Defined Community 16

HOW THE CHNA WAS CONDUCTED 16
1. Purpose and Process 16
2. Partnership 16
3. Data Collection and Analysis 17
4. Data Sources 17

SUMMARY OF CHNA FINDINGS 18
1. Overall Health Status 18
2. Health Care Coverage and Access to Care 20
3. Health Risk Behaviors 22
4. Disease and Chronic Conditions 27
5. Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health 44
6. Environment 47

IV. PRIORITIZATION OF HEALTH-RELATED ISSUES 51

PRIORITY SETTING PROCESS 51
HEALTH NEEDS SELECTED 51
HEALTH NEED NOT SELECTED 52

V. APPROVAL OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT 53

VI. VEHICLE FOR COMMUNITY FEEDBACK 53

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK 53

VII. EVALUATION OF IMPACT FROM PREVIOUS CHNA 53

VIII. APPENDICES 54

APPENDIX 1: 2022 COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT DATA SOURCES 54
APPENDIX 2: CITATIONS 55

I. Executive Summary

Advocate South Suburban Hospital (Advocate South Suburban), a part of Advocate Aurora Health is pleased to present its 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). Advocate Health Care in Illinois and Aurora Health Care in Wisconsin together form one of the country's premier, not-for-profit health systems. Advocate Aurora Health is nationally recognized for its clinical expertise across the care continuum while leading health care transformation to drive value and reimagine the consumer experience. Within Illinois, there are 10 hospitals located across metropolitan Chicagoland and surrounding counties. Advocate South Suburban is one of three hospitals in the south Chicagoland region of Illinois with a mission to serve individuals, families and communities through a whole person approach.

Advocate South Suburban is an active member of the Alliance for Health Equity (The Alliance), a coalition of non-profit and public hospitals, health departments, and community-based organizations across Chicago and Cook County. The Illinois Public Health Institute provides backbone support for The Alliance and the non-profit hospitals fund the coalition. Through this coalition, primary and secondary data was collected for indicators in Chicago and Suburban Cook County. The hospital also partnered with Metopio, a data, analytics and visualization platform, The Alliance, Cook County Department of Public Health and area community members and organizations to convene a Community Health Council (CHC) responsible for overseeing the CHNA process at Advocate South Suburban. Community health department staff also pulled additional local data to complete the assessment process. As required by the Affordable Care Act, this report provides an overview of the processes used to identify and prioritize significant health needs in the communities served by Advocate South Suburban.

For the purposes of this CHNA, Advocate South Suburban and its CHC defines the community as the hospital's primary service area (PSA). The PSA consists of 22 communities in south suburban Cook County, Illinois, and geographically includes communities as far north as Midlothian, south to Park Forest (with parts in Will County), east to Calumet City and west to Frankfort.

The PSA has a total population of 470,289 residents. There was a 5.3 percent decrease in population from the most recent CHNA conducted in 2019. In the PSA, 49.5 percent of residents are Non-Hispanic Black, while 32.2 percent are Non-Hispanic White; the remaining races are comprised of Hispanics or Latino (13.9 percent), Asian or Pacific Islanders (1.6 percent), two or more races (2.6 percent) and Native American (0.1 percent). While much of the population is between the ages of 18-64 years of age, women represent the majority of the population, outnumbering men by six percent. The median age of residents in the hospital PSA is 39.4 years.

Advocate South Suburban's community health staff presented extensive data to the CHC during a series of four meetings from February 2022 through May 2022. Advocate South Suburban's CHNA process utilized a mixed-method approach, which included the collection and review of secondary data from existing sources and primary data from both qualitative (survey) and quantitative methods (focus groups). Indicators presented included the following topics.

- Access to Care
- Asthma
- Cancer
- COVID
- Demographics
- Dental Health
- Diabetes
- Heart Disease
- Hypertension/Stroke
- Mental health
- Survey and Focus Groups Results
- Violence/Homicide

The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) was created to help public health officials and emergency response planners identify and map the communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a hazardous event, such as a natural disaster, disease outbreak, or chemical spill. SVI indicates relative vulnerability by ranking places on 15 social

factors, including unemployment, minority status, and disability, and combining the rankings into a single scale from the 0th percentile (lowest vulnerability) to 100th percentile (highest vulnerability). Advocate South Suburban has a social vulnerability index of 52.4 percentile; the hospital has several communities within the PSA that have greater socioeconomic needs compared to other communities. Calumet City, 76.9 percentile; Chicago Heights, 73.3 percentile; Dolton, 74.9 percentile Harvey, 87.4 percentile and Markham, 52.9 percentile are Advocate South Suburban's highest need communities.

In June 2022, members of the CHC gathered to participate in an exercise to help prioritize the health needs of the community using data that was presented in earlier months. During this meeting, council members selected mental health and obesity as the health needs for the 2022 CHNA.

The prioritization of identified health needs will guide the community health improvements of Advocate South Suburban. From this process, Advocate South Suburban will outline plans to address mental health and obesity in the 2023 community health improvement plan.

II. Description of Advocate Aurora Health and Advocate South Suburban Hospital

Advocate Aurora Health

Advocate Aurora Health (Advocate Aurora) is one of the 12th largest not-for-profit, integrated health systems in the United States and a leading employer in the Midwest with more than 75,000 employees, including more than 22,000 nurses and the region's largest employed medical staff and home health organization. A national leader in clinical innovation, health outcomes, consumer experience and value-based care, the system serves nearly 3 million patients annually in Illinois and Wisconsin across more than 500 sites of care. Advocate Aurora is engaged in hundreds of clinical trials and research studies and is nationally recognized for its expertise in cardiology, neurosciences, oncology and pediatrics. To learn more about Advocate Aurora's contributions to the community and how we help people live well, visit Serving Our Community | Advocate Health Care.

Advocate South Suburban Hospital

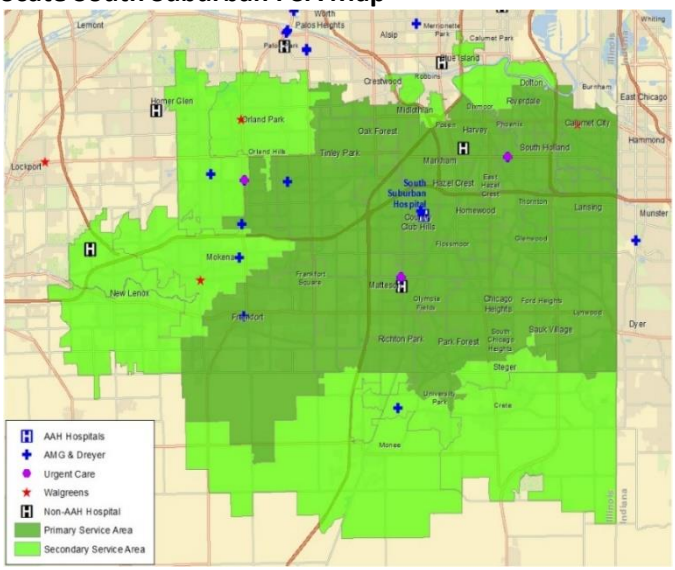
Advocate South Suburban Hospital (Advocate South Suburban) located in Hazel Crest, IL provides high-quality, compassionate care in more than 50 subspecialties, including advanced cardiac and stroke care, cancer treatment and GI procedures. Advocate South Suburban is accredited by DNV-GL for its quality and patient safety. This 233-bed hospital has nearly 1,000 physicians on its medical staff. The hospital's board-certified physicians offer advanced levels of surgical and robotic procedures in a state-of-the art, certified smoke-free, environment. The hospital has received national recognition for excellence in its patient care delivery. Most notably the 2022 Nurses Improving Care for Health system Elders – NICHE Award; the 2021 American Heart Association's Get with the Guidelines Stroke Gold Plus Achievement Award; the Blue Distinction Center+ for knee and hip replacement and maternity care; accreditation by the Intersocietal Accreditation Commission for cardiac testing and care; and the hospital has been ranked a top performer among Illinois hospitals by *U.S. News and World Report*.

III. 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment

Community Definition

For the purposes of this assessment, "community" is defined as Advocate South Suburban's primary service area (PSA). The PSA comprises 22 zip codes in South Suburban Cook County with parts of Park Forest and Frankfort in Will County, Illinois and includes a total population of 470,289. The PSA covers a geographic landscape of communities as far north as Midlothian, as far south to Park Forest, east to Calumet City, Lansing, and Chicago Heights, and west to Frankfort. Exhibit 1 depicts a map of the landscape of the hospital's PSA.

Exhibit 1: Advocate South Suburban PSA Map



Source: Advocate Aurora Business Development Analytics, 2022

Key findings: Community Definition

- Females make up more than 50 percent of the PSA population
- There was a five percent decrease in population from the prior CHNA conducted in 2019
- Median age of the PSA remains at 39 years
- Only 28.9 percent of residents in the PSA have a four-year college degree, however, since 2007, this rate has consistently increased year over year

1. Population

In 2020, the total population of the PSA was 470,289. There was a 26,344 decrease in the population, representing a 5.3 percent decrease from the most recent community health needs assessment. Exhibit 2 identifies the zip codes and corresponding communities in the hospital PSA.

Exhibit 2: Advocate South Suburban Communities and Population 2020

Advocate South Suburban Population by Zip Code in the PSA					
Total PSA Population: 470,289					
Zip Code	Community	Population	Zip Code	Community	Population
60409	Calumet City	36,045	60443	Matteson	21,309
60411	Chicago Heights	53,515	60445	Midlothian	14,692
60419	Dolton	21,409	60452	Oak Forest	27,363
60422	Flossmoor	9,927	60461	Olympia Fields	4,785
60423	Frankfort	32,784	60466	Park Forest	21,904
60425	Glenwood	8,781	60471	Richton Park	13,155
60426	Harvey	24,114	60473	South Holland	21,661
60428	Markham	11,351	60476	Thornton	2,388
60429	Hazel Crest	14,683	60477	Tinley Park	37,335
60430	Homewood	20,146	60478	Country Club Hills	16,893
60438	Lansing	29,661	60487	Tinley Park	26,388

Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

2. Social Drivers of Health

Social Vulnerability Index

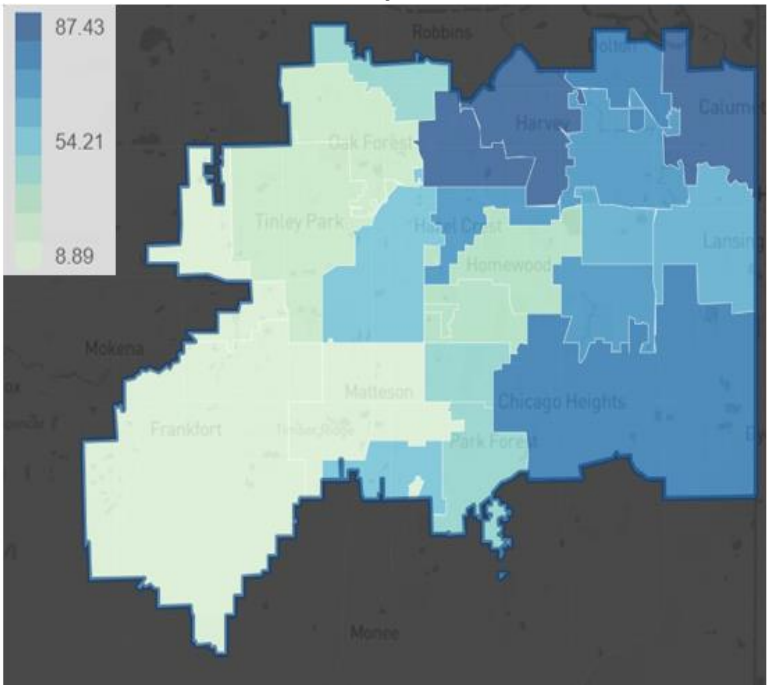
The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) was developed by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to help public health officials and emergency response planners identify and map the communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a hazardous event, such as a natural disaster, disease outbreak, or chemical spill. SVI indicates relative vulnerability by ranking places on 15 social factors that can be divided into 4 categories:

- Socioeconomic
- Household Composition & Disability
- Minority Status & Language
- Housing Type & Transportation

The original score is on a scale from 0-1, but it is multiplied by 100 for readability on Metopio. A higher score represents a community more vulnerable to a hazardous event. Detailed documentation is available from the CDC here .

Advocate South Suburban has a social vulnerability index of 52.4 percentile; the hospital has several communities within the PSA that have greater socioeconomic needs compared to other communities. Calumet City, 76.9 percentile; Chicago Heights, 73.3 percentile; Dolton, 74.9 percentile Harvey, 87.4 percentile and Markham, 52.9 percentile are Advocate South Suburban's highest need communities. Exhibit 3 depicts the communities with the highest social vulnerability represented by the darker hues in the hospital's PSA map.

Exhibit 3: Advocate South Suburban PSA Social Vulnerability Index 2018



Source: Metopio, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry/Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program), 2022

Childhood Opportunity Index

The childhood opportunity index is a composite index that captures resources and conditions that matter for children's healthy development. Higher values represent more opportunity, scaled from 0 to 100. Advocate South Suburban's PSA has a childhood opportunity index of 39.3, lower when compared to Cook County (46.2) and the State of Illinois (53.1).

Hardship Index

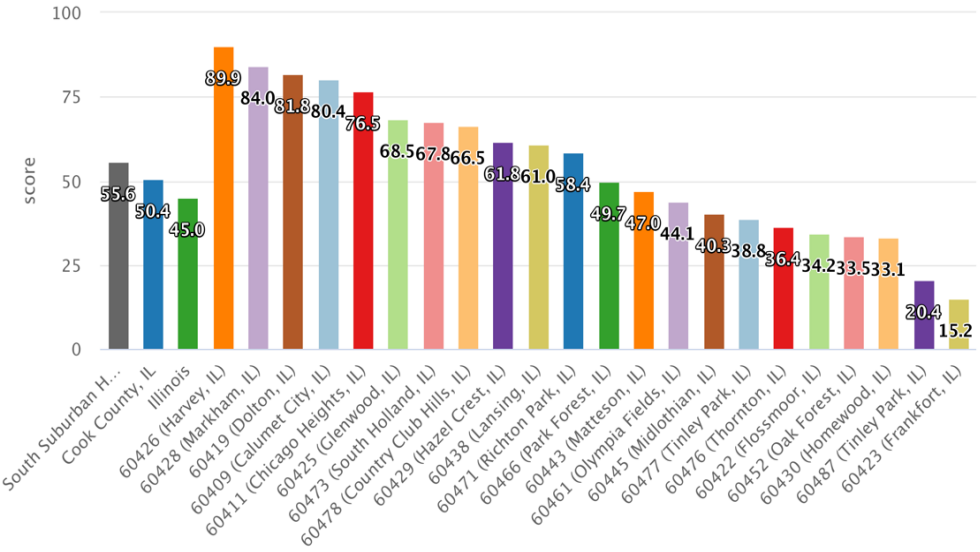
The Hardship Index was originally developed by Richard P. Nathan and Charles F. Adams, Jr. in 1976 to compare socioeconomic conditions between communities. It is highly correlated with other measures of economic hardship, such as labor force statistics, and with poor health outcomes. The index combines the following topics into a single composite value on a scale of 0-100:

- Crowded housing (more than one person per room)
- Poverty rate for households
- Unemployment rate
- Adults with a high school degree or equivalent
- Age dependency ratio (% of residents who are <18 or >65 years old, compared to those of working age)
- Per-capita income

Higher values indicate greater hardship and correlate higher with poor health outcomes. The index does not preserve the ratio between two places, so if one place has twice the hardship index of another, we cannot say that it experiences "twice as much hardship" as another place. Instead, compare different places using the constituent topics.

Advocate South Suburban's PSA has a hardship index of 55.6 which is higher than the Cook County score of 50.4, Illinois score of 45.0 and U.S. score of 50.0. Fifty percent of the communities in the PSA have a hardship index score higher than 55.6. Exhibit 4 illustrates the PSA hardship index.

Exhibit 4: Advocate South Suburban PSA Hardship Index 2015-2019



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

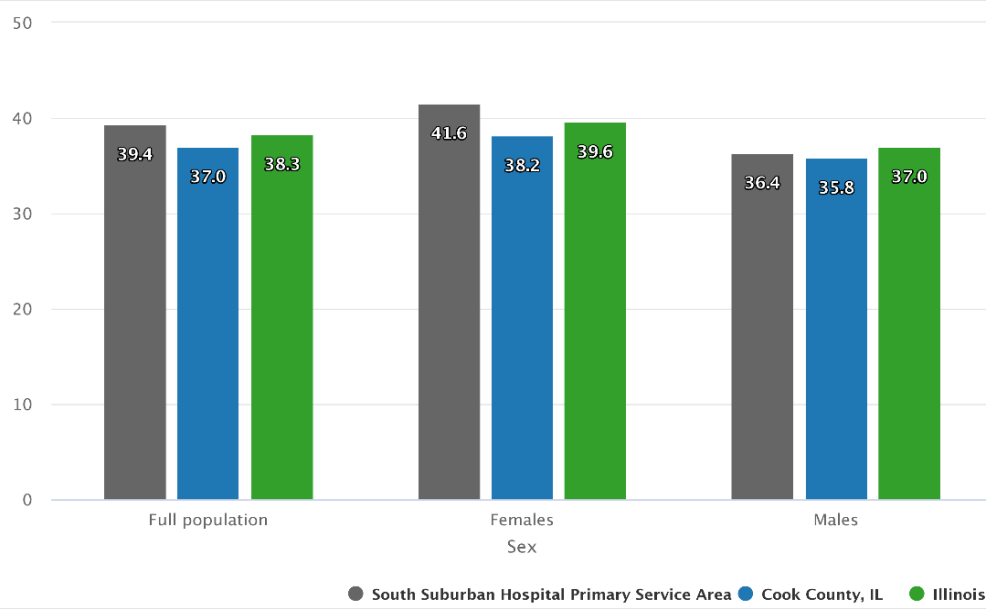
3. Demographics

Age and Gender

The median age in the hospital PSA is 39.4 years, which is slightly higher than the Cook County (37 years) and Illinois (38.3) median age. The median age for females in the PSA is 41.6 years, which is five years higher than the median age for men (36.4 years) in the PSA (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2020).

The percentage of the population ages five years and older is 94.5 percent; leaving only 5.5 percent of the population ages 0-4 years of age (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2020). Exhibit 5 identifies the median age in the hospital PSA, Cook County and Illinois.

Exhibit 5: Advocate South Suburban PSA Median Age by Sex 2016-2020

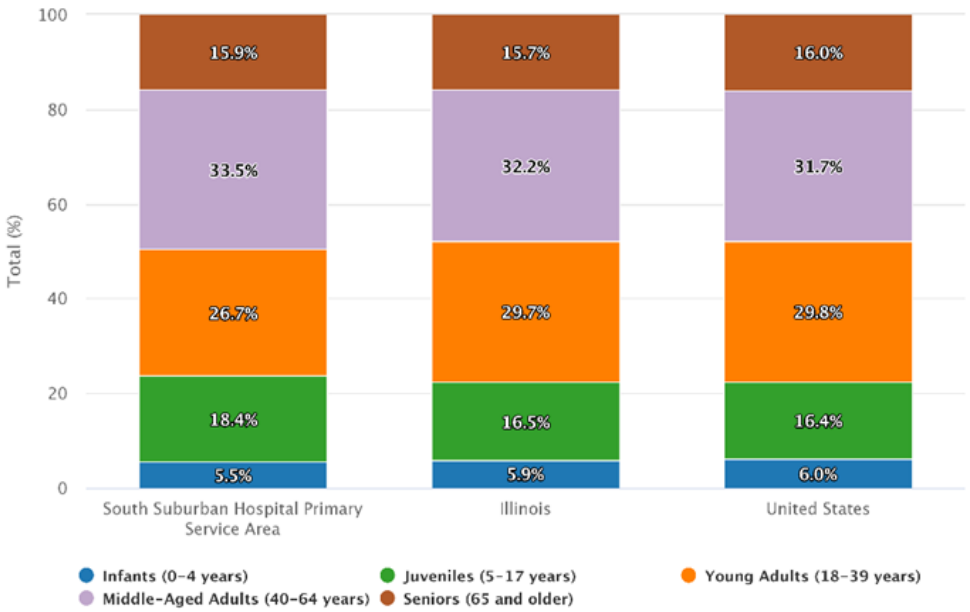


Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Population by Sex

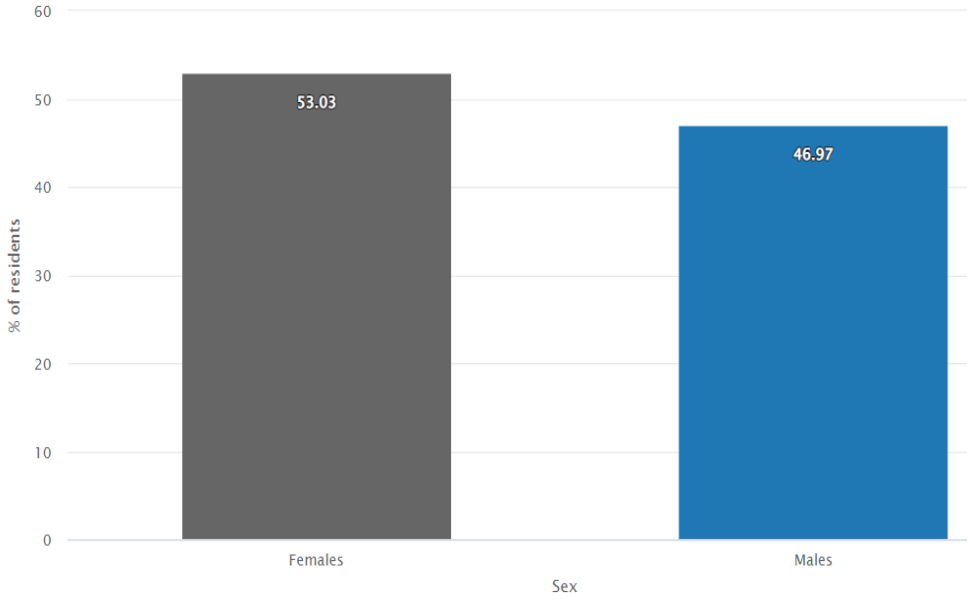
In the PSA, 53 percent are female residents, while men are 46.9 percent of residents. Most residents in the PSA, county and state are between the ages of 18-64 years of age (26.7 percent). Exhibits 6 and 7 illustrate the population by gender and age categories (Metopio, American Community Survey 2015-2019). Infants ages 0-4 years of age (5.5 percent) are the smallest population by age group for the PSA. Overall, the PSA population breakout by age is similar to Illinois and the US.

Exhibit 6: Advocate South Suburban PSA Population by Age Group 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Exhibit 7: Advocate South Suburban PSA Population by Sex 2015-2019

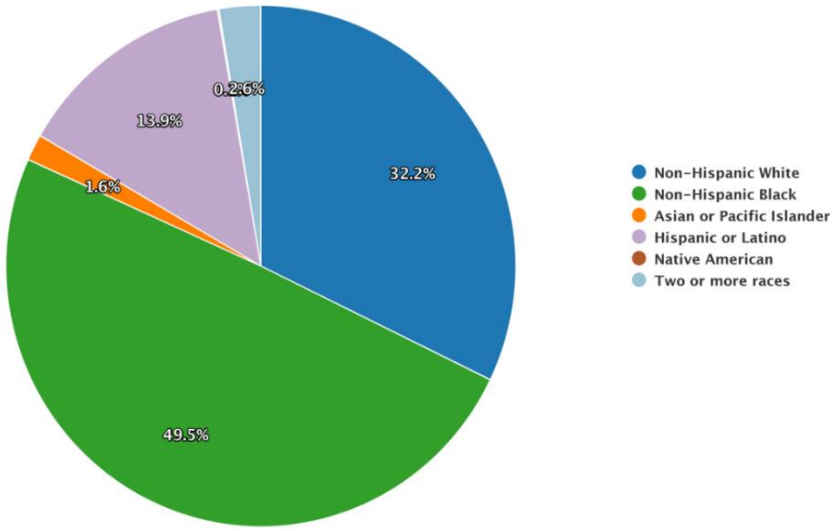


Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Race and Ethnicity

In the hospital PSA, 49.5 percent of the population in the PSA is Non-Hispanic Black, while 32.2 percent is Non-Hispanic White. The remaining races are comprised of Hispanics or Latino (13.9 percent), Asian or Pacific Islanders (1.6 percent), two or more races (2.6 percent) and Native American (0.1 percent) (Metopio, American Community Survey,2022). Exhibit 8 illustrates the population in the PSA by race and ethnicity.

Exhibit 8: Advocate South Suburban PSA Population by Race and Ethnicity 2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Limited English Proficiency

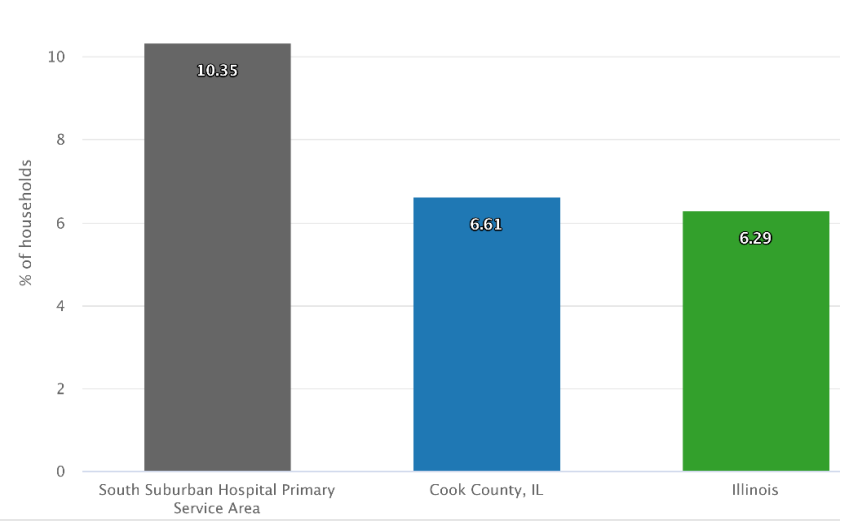
In the hospital PSA, 6.3 percent of the population is limited in English proficiency, with Dolton (60419) have the fewest percentage of Spanish speaking (0.9 percent) and Calumet City (60419) having the fewest percentage of Asian speaking identified as the primary language in the home. However, there are four communities in the PSA that have large Spanish primary language populations with Chicago Heights (60411) at 17.7 percent, Harvey (60426) at 15.7 percent, Lansing (60438) at 11.9 percent and Calumet City (60409) at 11.6 percent (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022).

Household/Family

Single parent households

Single-parent households comprise 10.3 percent of households in the PSA. In Cook County, the single-parent household percentage is 6.6 percent, slightly higher when compared to Illinois (6.2 percent). The percentage of children who live with grandparents is 11.3 percent for the hospital PSA, 9.2 percent in Cook County and 7.1 percent in Illinois. The percentage of single-mother households in the PSA is 8.7 percent, higher when compared to Cook County (5.6 percent) and IL (5.2 percent). It should be noted that the percentage of single-father households, when compared to single-mother households, is much smaller in the PSA (1.6 percent), Cook County (0.99 percent) and IL (1.0 percent). Exhibit 9 identifies the percentage of single-parent households in the hospital PSA. (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022).

Exhibit 9: Advocate South Suburban PSA Single Parent Households 2016-2020

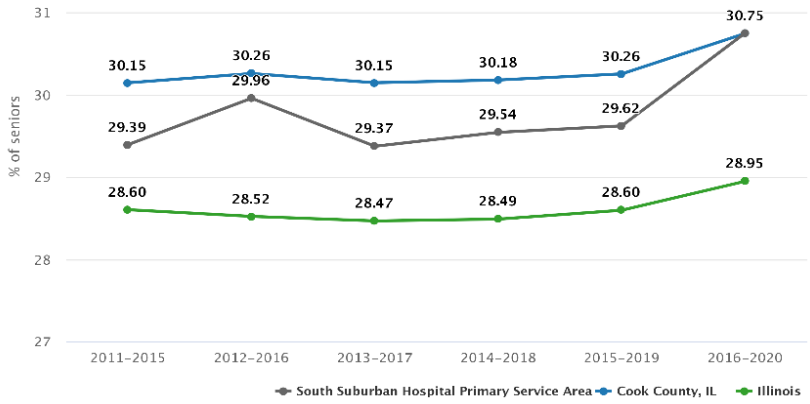


Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Percent of seniors (age 65+) who are living alone

According to the Pew Research Center, older people are more likely to live alone in the U.S. than anywhere else in the world. In the hospital PSA, the percentage of residents age 65 and older who live alone is 30.7 percent, same as Cook County (30.7 percent), but higher when compared to 28.9 percent in Illinois (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022). Exhibit 10 depicts the number of seniors living alone in the PSA and the gradual increase of seniors who live alone since 2011.

Exhibit 10: Advocate South Suburban PSA Seniors Living Alone 2016-2020



Sources: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

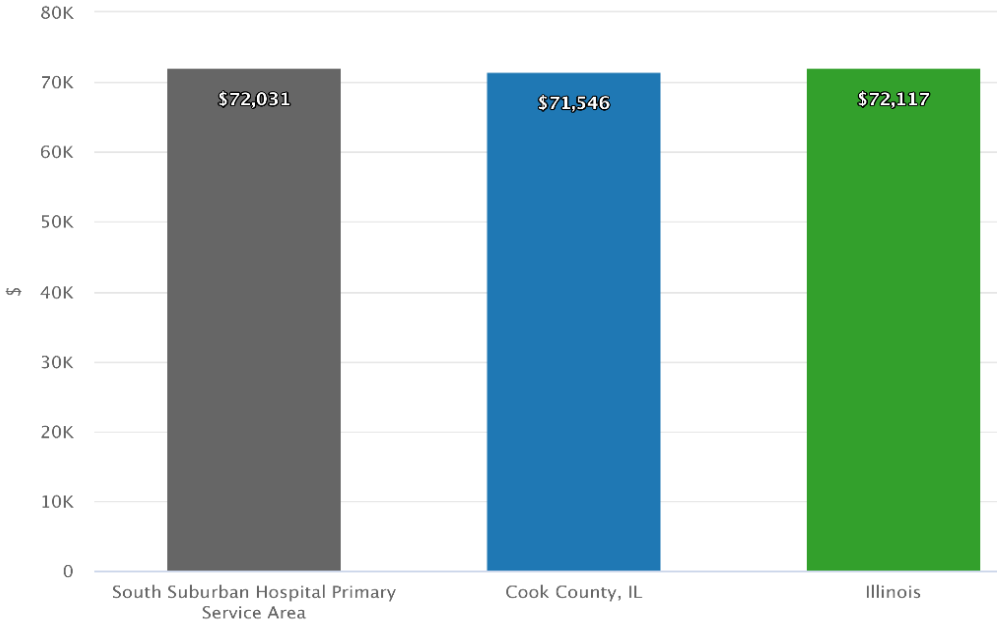
Percent of children under age 18
In the hospital PSA, nearly 24 percent of the population are children ages 0-18 years of age. This rate is slightly higher than the rate in Illinois (22.4 percent) and US (22.4 percent) (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022).

4. Economics

Income

Median household income
The median household income for the hospital's PSA is $72,031 – very comparable to the Cook County ($71,546) and Illinois ($72,112) household income. The community with the highest household income is Frankfort at $125,264. In contrast, Harvey represents the community with the lowest household income of $36,444 (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022). Exhibits 11 illustrates household incomes by PSA, county and state.

Exhibit 11: Advocate South Suburban PSA Median Household Income Comparison 2016-2020

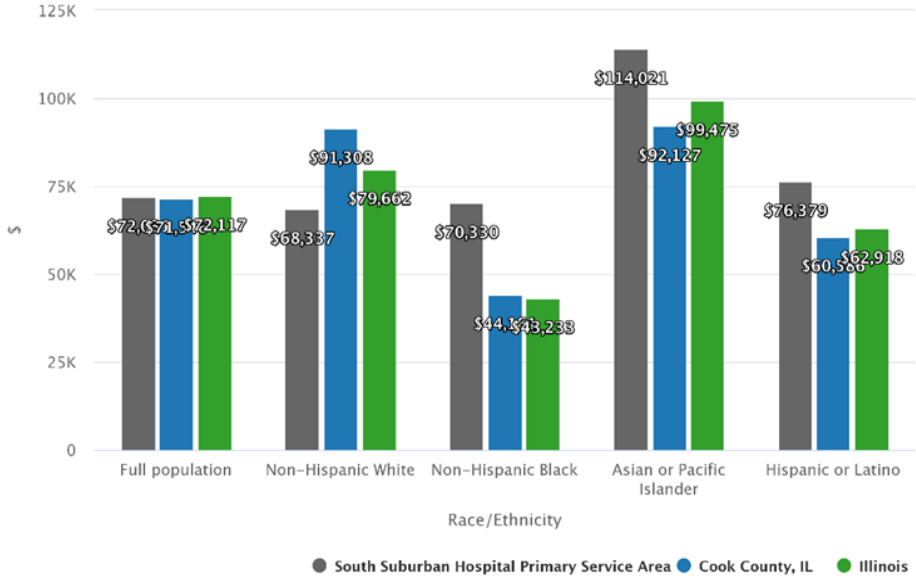


Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity
The median household income for the hospital PSA is $72,031 which is very comparable to Cook County ($71,546) and the State of Illinois ($72,117). However, when comparing household income by race and ethnicity in the PSA, Asian/Pacific Islanders net the greatest income at $114,021 followed by the Hispanic or Latino population at $76,379.

The groups with the lowest income in the PSA are the Non-Hispanic Blacks at $70,330 and Non-Hispanic White at $68,337 (Metopio, Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022). Exhibit 12 illustrates the median household income by race and ethnicity.

Exhibit 12: Advocate South Suburban PSA Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity 2016-2020



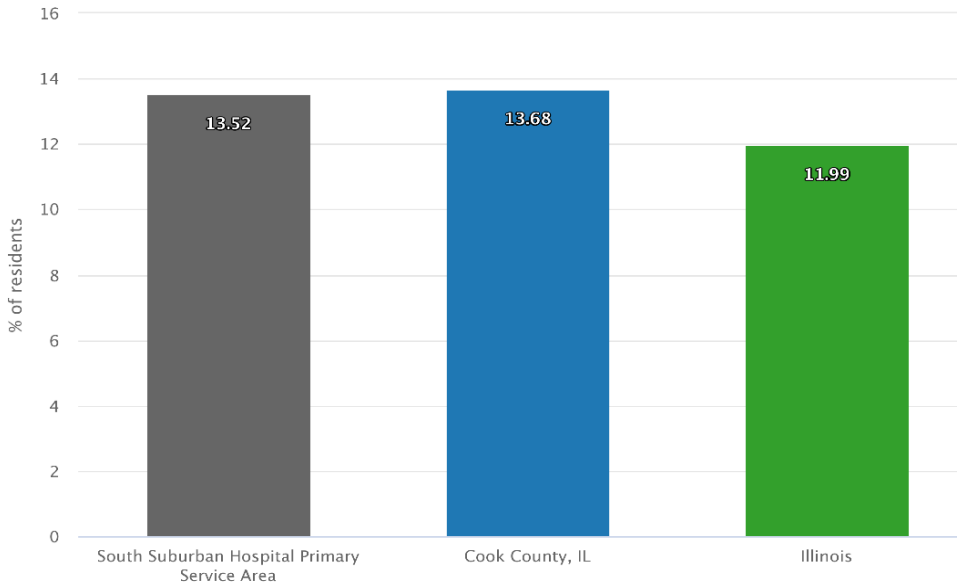
Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

People living below the poverty level

In the hospital PSA, 13.5 percent of residents are living below 150 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). This number is slightly lower than the Cook County rate of 13.6 percent but higher when compared to Illinois (11.9 percent). There are seven communities in the hospital's PSA that have higher poverty rates when compared to the overall hospital PSA rate of 13.5 percent. A greater percentage of residents in these communities live below the federal poverty level.

The communities with greater poverty rates in the PSA are Harvey (29.8 percent), Chicago Heights (22.2 percent), Dolton (22.0 percent), Markham (21.2 percent), Calumet City (18.3 percent), Lansing (16.3 percent) and Hazel Crest (14.7 percent) (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022). Exhibit 13 illustrates the poverty rate in the hospital PSA, county and state.

Exhibit 13: Advocate South Suburban PSA Poverty Rate 2016-2020

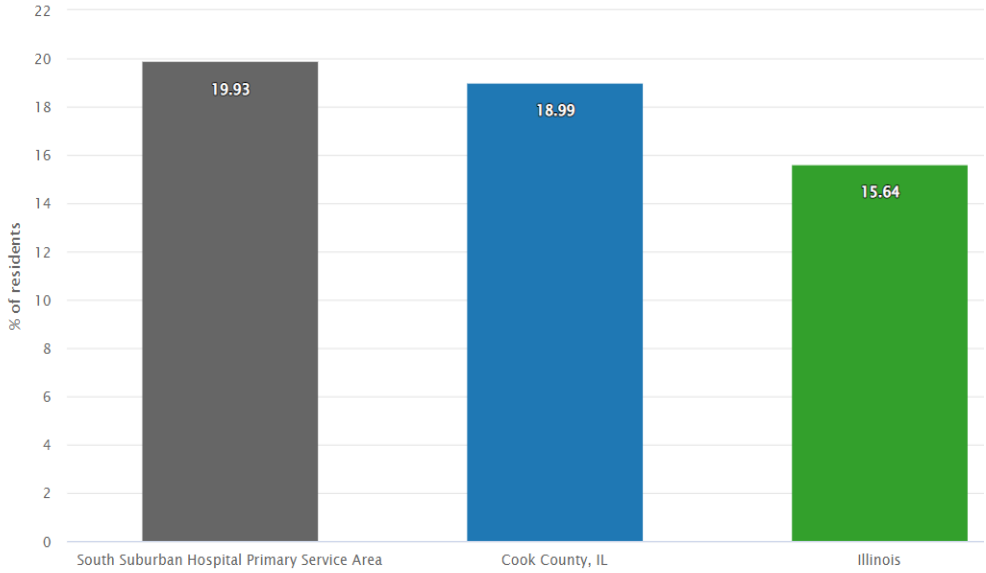


Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Children living below the poverty level

Nearly 20 percent of children ages 5-17 years of age live below the federal poverty level in the hospital's PSA. That is higher than the Cook County rate of 19 percent and the Illinois rate of 15.6 percent (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022). Exhibit 14 represents the poverty rate for children in the hospital PSA.

Exhibit 14: Advocate South Suburban PSA Children Living Below the Poverty Level 2016-2020

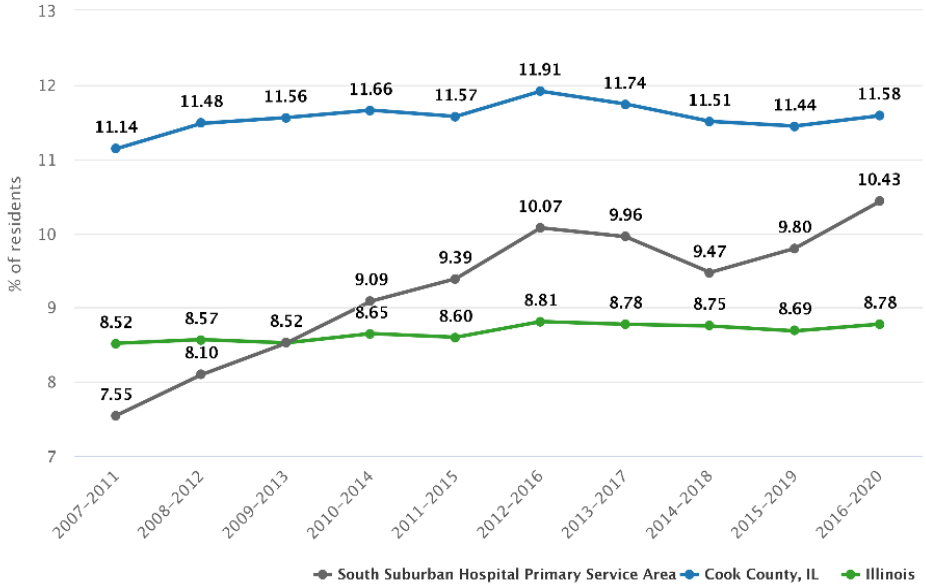


Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Seniors living below the poverty level

The poverty rate for seniors age 65 and older in the hospital PSA is 10.4 percent of residents. This rate is higher than the Illinois rate of 8.7 percent of residents, but lower than the Cook County rate of 11.5 percent of residents. Communities with the highest senior poverty rate are Richton Park, (24.6 percent of residents), Chicago Heights (17.6 percent of residents) and Harvey (17.6 percent of residents). Exhibit 15 illustrates how the poverty rate for seniors in the hospital PSA has trended over the years. (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022).

Exhibit 15: Advocate South Suburban PSA Senior Poverty Rate 2016-2020



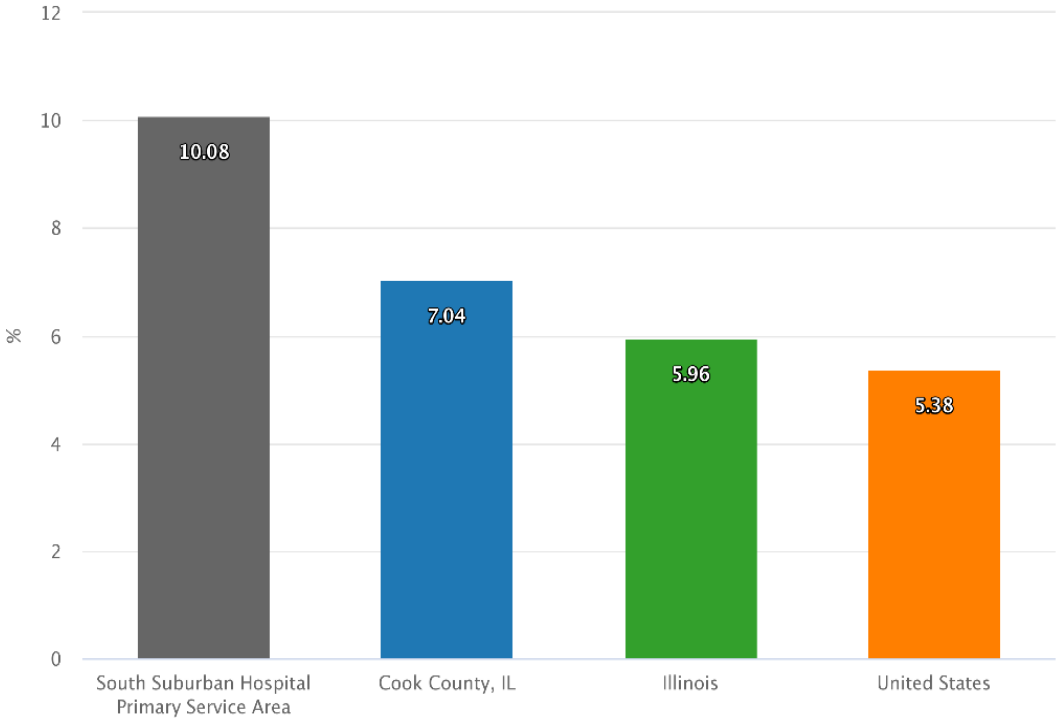
Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Employment

Percent of population 16+ unemployed

The percentage of residents 16 and older in the civilian labor force who are actively seeking employment in Advocate South Suburban's PSA is 10.0 percent. This rate exceeds the county rate of 7.0 percent and the state rate of 5.9 percent (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2016-2020). Exhibit 16 represents the unemployment rate for Advocate South Suburban's PSA compared to Cook County, Illinois and US.

Exhibit 16: Advocate South Suburban PSA Unemployment Rate 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

5. Education

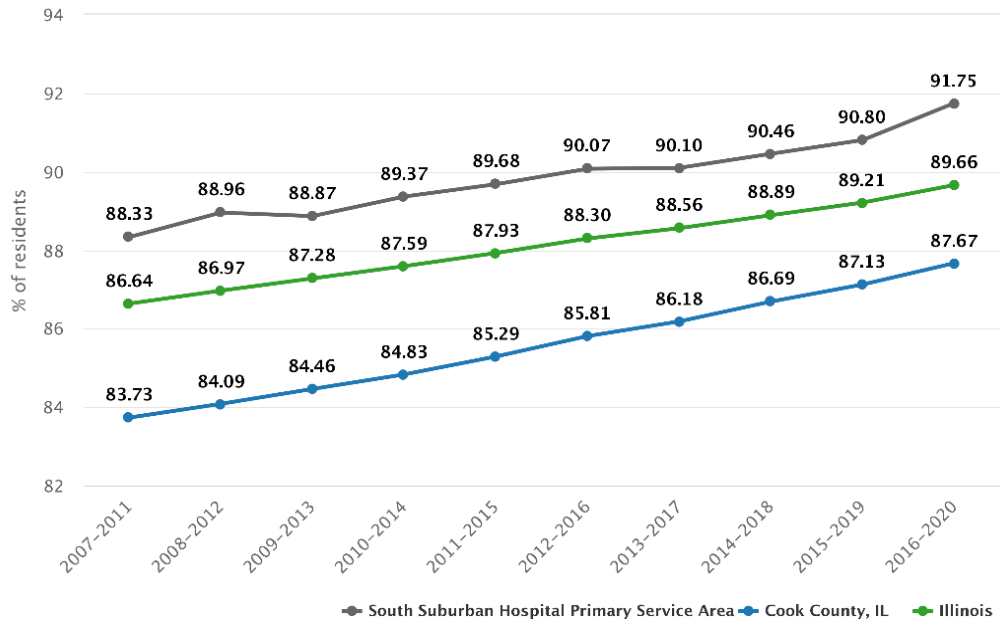
Educational Level

High School Graduation

The percentage of residents 25 or older with at least a high school degree, including GED and any higher education is 91.7 percent. This rate exceeds the Cook County rate of 89.6 percent of residents and the Illinois rate of 87.6 percent of residents, respectively.

The good news is that since 2007, this rate has consistently increased year over year (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2016-2020). Exhibit 17 illustrates the high school graduation rates from 2007 to 2020 for the PSA, Cook County and Illinois.

Exhibit 17: Advocate South Suburban PSA High School Graduation Rate 2016-2020



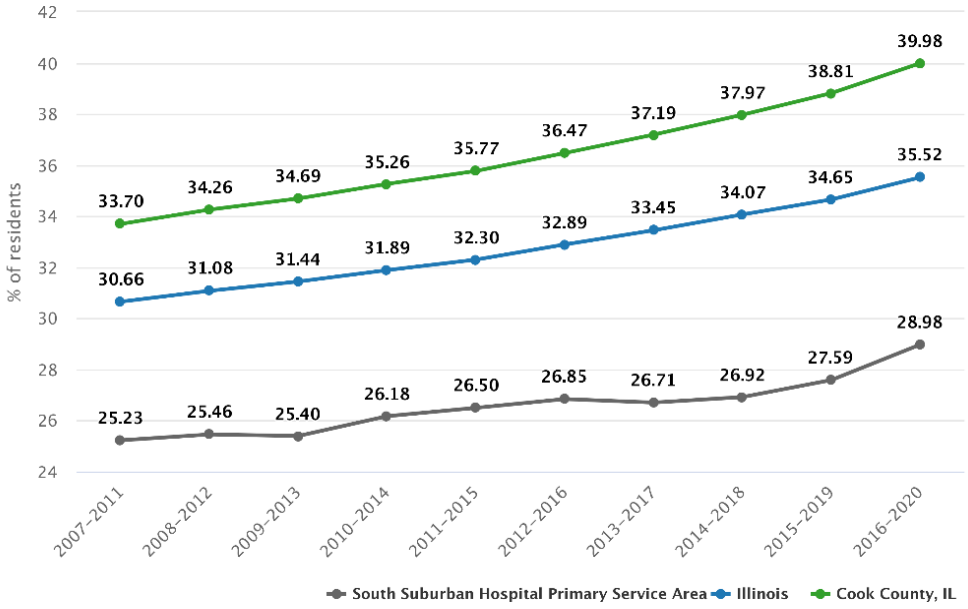
Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Percent of population with a college graduation

The percentage of residents 25 or older with at least a four-year college (bachelor's) degree or higher education is 28.9 percent in the hospital PSA. This rate is lower than the Cook County rate of 39.9 percent of residents and the Illinois rate of 35.5 percent of residents, respectively.

The good news is that since 2007, this rate has consistently increased year over year. Exhibit 18 illustrates the college graduation rate (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022).

Exhibit 18: Advocate South Suburban PSA College Graduation Rate in 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

6. Health Care Resources in the Defined Community

Name of Facility	Type of Facility	Location
Advocate South Suburban Hospital	Hospital	Hazel Crest
UChicago Medicine/Ingalls	Hospital	Harvey, Calumet City, Flossmoor and Tinley Park
Franciscan Alliance	Hospital	Olympia Fields
Access Community Health Network	Federally Qualified Health Center	Blue Island and Chicago Heights
Aunt Martha's Community Health Center	Federally Qualified Health Center	Chicago Heights, Harvey, Hazel Crest, and South Holland
Blue Island Health Center	Cook County Clinic	Blue Island
Christian Community Health Center	Federally Qualified Health Center	Calumet City, South Holland
Family Christian Health Center	Federally Qualified Health Center	Dolton, Harvey and Lynwood
Grand Prairie Services	Federally Qualified Health Center	Chicago Heights
Robbins Health Center	Cook County Clinic	Robbins

How the CHNA was Conducted

1. Purpose and Process

Every three years the State of Illinois requires not-for profit hospitals to conduct a community health needs assessment (CHNA). This CHNA is intended to identify key health needs and issues through systematic, comprehensive data collection and analysis. In February 2022, Advocate South Suburban convened its community health council members, comprised of hospital and community members to assess data presented in order make sound decisions on health needs to address in the hospital's primary service area in the coming years. Data was presented over a period of four meetings, February 2022 through May 2022 that included topics on demographics, economics, education, employment SDOH (Social Drivers of Health) and health indicators. Partners from the Alliance for Health Equity also presented similar data based on results from focus group meetings held in the hospital's PSA as part of its' CHNA. During the prioritization meeting held on June 23, 2022, council members voted to select the needs to address in the hospital PSA for the 2022 CHNA and the 2023-2025 implementation plan. The needs selected were obesity and Mental/Behavioral Health. The South Suburban Hospital Governing Council approved the 2022 CHNA report at its November 10, 2022 meeting.

2. Partnership

Community Health Council
For Advocate South Suburban's 2022 CHNA, the hospital convened a Community Health Council (CHC) and collaborated with numerous stakeholders. The CHC's responsibilities were to oversee the hospital's 2022 CHNA process, including data review and prioritization of health needs and the development of implementation plans to address community health needs.

Key stakeholders and partners that are members in the CHC included the following:

- Community-based organizations (CBOs)
- Community Members
- University Representatives

- Cook County Department of Public Health Officials
- Members of Advocate South Suburban Hospital
- Member of Advocate South Suburban's Governing Council

The CHC functions as a subset of the hospital's Governing Council and all activities and decisions made by the CHC regarding the CHNA are submitted for approval by the full Governing Council. For the 2022 CHNA, Advocate South Suburban Hospital partnered with numerous stakeholders. These stakeholders and partners included the following:

- Advocate South Suburban Governing Council
- Alliance for Health Equity
- Metopio, a data repository platform
- Cook County Department of Public Health

3. Data Collection and Analysis

The Advocate South Suburban community health staff presented extensive data to the Community Health Council (CHC) during a series of four meetings from February 2022 through May 2022. Advocate South Suburban's CHNA process utilized a mixed-methods approach, which included the collection and review of secondary data from existing sources and primary data from both qualitative (survey) and quantitative methods (focus groups). Indicators presented included the following topics.

- Asthma
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Heart disease
- Hypertension/stroke
- Mental health
- Violence/homicide
- Access to Care
- Demographics
- COVID
- Dental Health
- Survey and Focus Groups Results

4. Data Sources

Metopio
In 2020, Advocate Aurora Health signed a contract with Metopio to provide an internet-based data resource for its ten hospitals during the 2022 CHNA cycle. This robust platform includes health and demographic indicators, including hospitalization and emergency department (ED) visit indicators at the service area and zip code, county and state levels. Utilizing the Illinois Hospital Association COMPdata, Metopio was able to summarize and average the hospitalization and ED indicators for various periods through 2020. Metopio also provided a wealth of county, state, and zip code data comparisons, a Socio Vulnerability Index visualizing vulnerable populations within service areas and counties, that helps to maximize the ability to address the social drivers of health in the diverse communities served by Advocate Aurora Health.

Advocate South Suburban also collected data from the Cook County Department of Public Health, the Alliance for Health Equity, the Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Census Bureau and other nationally recognized data platforms.

Alliance for Health Equity
Advocate South Suburban is a member of The Alliance for Health Equity, a collaborative of 34 hospitals working with health departments and regional and community-based organizations to improve health equity, wellness, and quality of life across Chicago and Suburban Cook County.

The collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment was conducted between May 2021 and March 2022, during a time that communities across the county, country, and globe experienced profound impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic. The health, economic, and social impacts of the pandemic are strongly present in what was learned from community members and healthcare and public health workers over the course of the assessment.

Click here for more information about the Alliance for Health Equity's CHNA.

Summary of CHNA Findings

1. Overall Health Status

Mortality – Leading Causes of Death
According to the Illinois Department of Public Health, heart disease, cancer, COVID-19, stroke, and accidents were the top five leading causes of death in Suburban Cook County and the state of Illinois. It should be noted that except for COVID-19, these same chronic illnesses were the same leading causes of death during the prior community health needs assessment cycle. Exhibit 19 illustrates the top ten leading causes of death in Cook County and Illinois. (Illinois Department of Public Health Mortality file, 2020).

Exhibit 19: Leading Causes of Death in Suburban Cook County and Illinois 2020

	SCC Rank	SCC Deaths	SCC Percent	IL Rank	IL Deaths	IL Percent
All Causes	-	26,121	-	-	132,701	-
Heart Disease	1	5,645	22%	1	27,466	21%
Cancer	2	4,915	19%	2	24,020	18%
COVID-19	3	3,496	13%	3	15,715	12%
Stroke	4	1,340	5%	5	6,762	5%
Accidents	5	1,177	5%	4	7,159	5%
Alzheimers Disease	6	941	4%	7	4,639	3%
Chronic Lower Respiratory	7	750	3%	6	5,432	4%
Influenza/Pneumonia	8	708	3%	10	2,430	2%
Diabetes	9	656	3%	8	3,487	3%
Kidney Disease	10	548	2%	9	2,651	2%

Cook County Dept. of Public Health

CCDPH Epidemiology Unit, 05/2022
Source: IDPH Mortality File 2020. IL Rankings: https://dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/vital-statistics/death-statistics.html, accessed 05/12/2022.

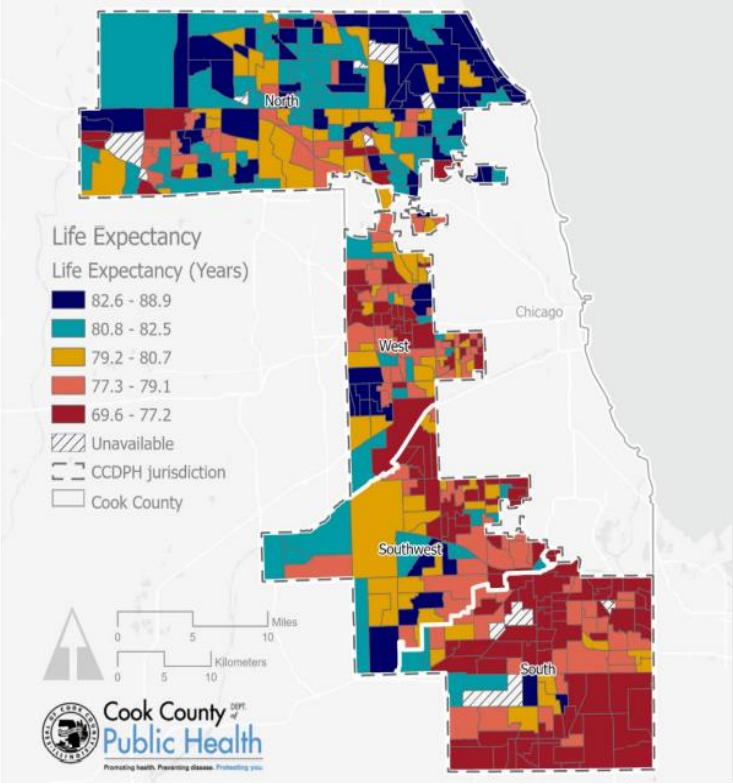
Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, 2022

Life Expectancy
According to the Cook County Department of Public Health (CCDPH), life expectancy at birth provides an estimation of the years individuals in a given region may live on average, based on current mortality trends in that region. Exhibit 20 displays the variability in the average life expectancy of Suburban Cook County census tracts in 2019. While there is considerable variation within the north district, this district has the largest cluster of census tracts with the longest life expectancy estimations. Most census tracts in the north district have an average life expectancy of 80.8 to 88.9 years of age. In contrast, the south district contains census tracts primarily corresponding to the lowest average life expectancy,

with most census tracts having an average life expectancy of 69.6 to 77.2 years of age. The west and southwest districts have more variable average life expectancies (CCDPH, USALEEP, 2022).

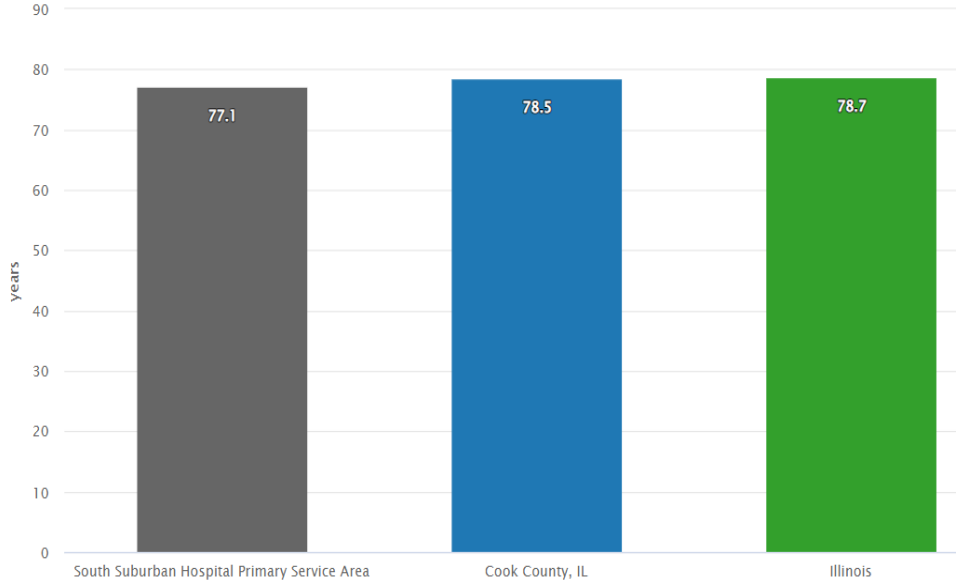
Life expectancy in the Advocate South Suburban PSA is 77.1 years, while life expectancy for Cook County averages 78.5 years and 78.7 for the State of Illinois. Exhibit 21 identifies life expectancy for the PSA, Cook County and State of Illinois (Metopio, National Center for Health Statistics (USALEEP), 2022).

Exhibit 20: Cook County Life Expectancy 2020



Source: Cook County Department of Public Health (CCDPH), United States Life Expectancy Estimation Project (USALEEP), 2022

Exhibit 21: Advocate South Suburban Hospital PSA Life Expectancy 2010-2015



Source: Metopio, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Small-Area Life Expectancy Estimates Project (USALEEP), 2022

2. Health Care Coverage and Access to Care

Why is this important?
Sometimes people don't get recommended health care services, like cancer screenings, because they don't have a primary care provider. Other times, it's because they live too far from health care providers who offer them. Interventions to increase access to health care professionals and improve communication – in person or remotely – can help more people get the care they need.

Key findings: Health Care Coverage and Access to Care

- There is a lack of mental health providers in the hospital PSA.
- 16.9 percent of adults in the PSA do not have insurance; 14.4 percent of children do not have insurance.
- Thirty-eight percent of the PSA has public health insurance.

Health Care Coverage

Adults with NO Health Insurance
In the hospital PSA, the percentage of resident adults aged 18 to 64 years who report having no current health insurance is 16.9 percent. This is lower than the county rate of 21.1 percent and the state rate of 18.2 (Metopio, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System [BRFSS]), 2019).

Children with NO Health Insurance
The percentage of children that reside in the hospital PSA without health insurance is 14.4 percent. This is higher than the county (9.4 percent) and the state (11.1 percent). (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2020).

Persons with Private Health Insurance Only
The percentage of residents covered by private health insurance, such as employer-provided health insurance, direct-purchase in the hospital PSA is 66.0 percent. This rate is slightly higher than Cook County rate of 65.1 percent and lower than the State of Illinois rate of 70.3 percent (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2015-2019).

Persons with Public Health Insurance Only
The percentage of residents covered by public insurance such as Medicare, Medicaid, VA Health Care, or means-tested public health insurance in the hospital PSA is 38.1 percent; higher than the Cook County rate of 34.7 and State of Illinois rate of 33.7 percent (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2015-2019).

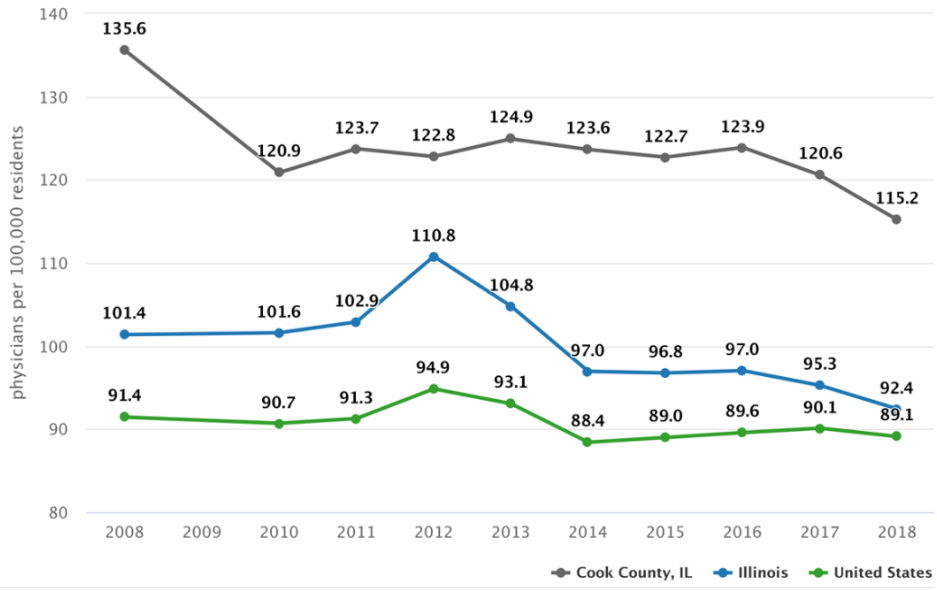
Health Insurance Coverage by Payer Mix
The percentage of payor mix coverage for Advocate South Suburban is identified below:

Advocate South Suburban Hospital	Commercial Percentage	Medicaid Percentage	Medicare Percentage	Other Percentage	Self-Pay Percentage
	34.9	28.9	30.2	1.1	4.9

Source: Advocate Aurora Health Business Development, 2022

Access to Care

Primary Care Provider Rate
The number of physicians in primary care (general practice, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, or pediatrics) per 100,000 residents for Cook County is 115.2 providers per 100,000 residents. This number is higher than both the state and national rates. However, it should be noted that these numbers have demonstrated consistent declines over the years for all comparative categories. Exhibit 22 represents the primary care providers in the PSA, Cook County and Illinois (Metopio, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), 2022).
Exhibit 22: Advocate South Suburban PSA Primary Care Provider Rate 2018

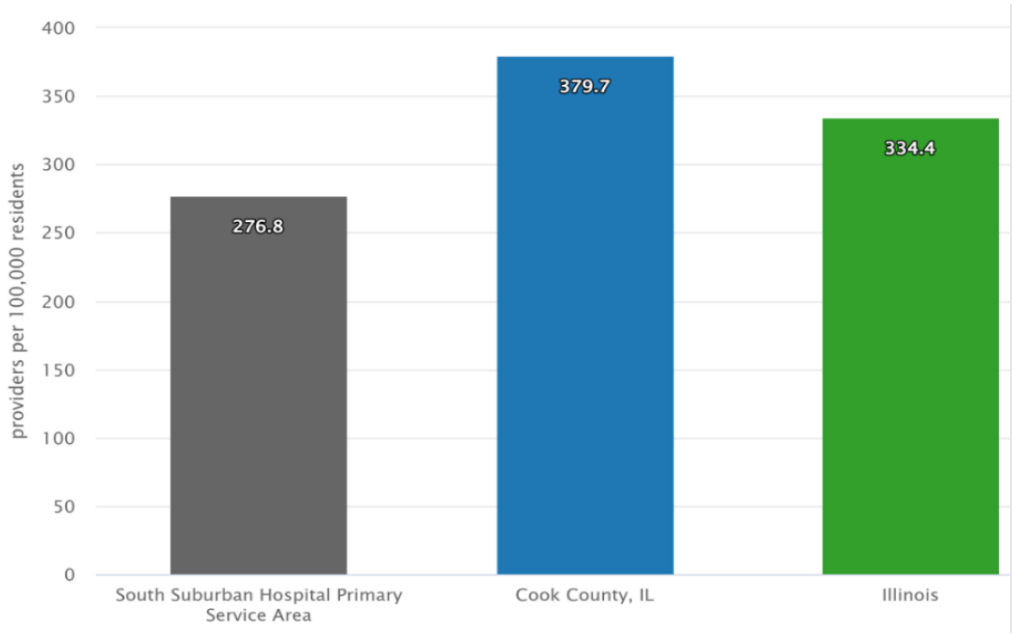


Source: Metopio, Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA), 2022

Mental Health Provider Rate

In the PSA, the rate of mental health providers is 276.8 providers per 100,000 residents, this includes psychiatrists, psychologists, and specialists in addiction medicine, counseling, therapy, and behavioral health. This rate is significantly lower than the county rate of 379.7 providers per 100,000 residents and the Illinois rate of 334.4 providers per 100,000 residents. Exhibit 23 illustrates the mental health provider rates for the PSA, Cook County and Illinois. (Metopio, CMS National Provider Identifies (NPI), 2022).

Exhibit 23: Advocate South Suburban PSA Mental Health Providers 2021



Source: Metopio, CMS National Provider Identifies (NPI), 2022

Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate

Primary care providers who are not physicians include nurse practitioners (NPIs), physician assistants (PAs) and clinical nurse specialists. Since 2010, there has been a consistent incline of nurse practitioners in the county (70.7 per 100,000 residents) and the state (67.7 per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) 2022).

3. Health Risk Behaviors

Why is This Important
Many chronic diseases are caused by a short list of risk behaviors: tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke, poor nutrition, including diets low in fruits and vegetables and high in sodium and saturated fats, lack of physical activity, and excessive alcohol use.

Key findings: Health Risk Behaviors

- Tobacco use contributes to poverty by diverting household spending.
- E-cigarette use in teens increased by 9.1 percent between 2017-2018.
- Young adults ages 18-39 years were the most-likely users of substance use and abuse.

Substance Use and Abuse

Tobacco Use
According to the World Health Organization (WHO) the tobacco epidemic is one of the biggest public health threats the world has ever faced, killing more than eight million people a year, including around 1.2 million deaths from exposure to second-hand smoke. Cigarette smoking is the most common form of tobacco used worldwide. Tobacco use contributes to poverty by diverting household spending from basic needs such as food and shelter to tobacco. The economic costs of tobacco use are substantial and include significant health care costs for treating the diseases caused by tobacco use as well as the lost human capital that results from tobacco-attributable morbidity and mortality.

Adults who smoke
In the hospital PSA, the percentage of resident adults aged 18 and older who report having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke every day or some days is 17.4 percent. This rate exceeds the average for Cook County (14.6 percent) and Illinois (15.6 percent). The top three communities in the PSA with the highest percentage of smokers are Harvey (24.1 percent); Markham (21.2 percent) and Dolton (20.7 percent) (Metopio, PLACES, 2019).

Teens who smoke
According the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), tobacco product use among U.S. youth is increasing. In 2018, more than 1 in 4 high school students and about 1 in 14 middle school students had used a tobacco product in the past 30 days. This was a considerable increase from 2017, which was driven by an increase in e-cigarette use. E-cigarette use increased from 11.7 percent to 20.8 percent among high school students and from 3.3 percent to 4.9 percent among middle school students from 2017 to 2018. In Illinois, the percentage of high school students who smoke is 19.1 percent, lower than the U.S. rate of 23.3 percent. Vaping among high school students increased by 10 percent from 2017 (39.8 percent) to 2019 (49.7 percent).

Alcohol Use
According to the Centers for Disease Control, drinking too much can harm one's health. Excessive alcohol use led to more than 140,000 deaths and 3.6 million years of potential life lost each year in the United States from 2015-2019, shortening the lives of those who died by an average of 26 years. Further, excessive drinking was responsible for 1 in 10 deaths among working-age adults aged 20-64 years. The economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption in 2010 were estimated at $249 billion or $2.05 a drink.

Emergency Department Rate Due to Alcohol Abuse
The emergency department rate due to alcohol use is 414.7 per 100,000 residents. This rate is lower than the Cook County rate of 529.3 per 100,000 residents and slightly lower than the state rate of 417.5 per 100,000 residents. Males nearly tripled the emergency department visit rate when compared to females in the PSA. Females in the PSA had a rate of 188.0 ED visits per 100,000 residents, while males had a rate of 649.5 ED visits per 100,000 residents. Of all age groups, middle-aged adults (40-64 years) rated the highest ED visits per 100,000 residents for the PSA (693.4 per

100,000 residents), county (928.1 per 100,000 residents) and state (672.2 per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, IHA COMP data Informatics, 2020).

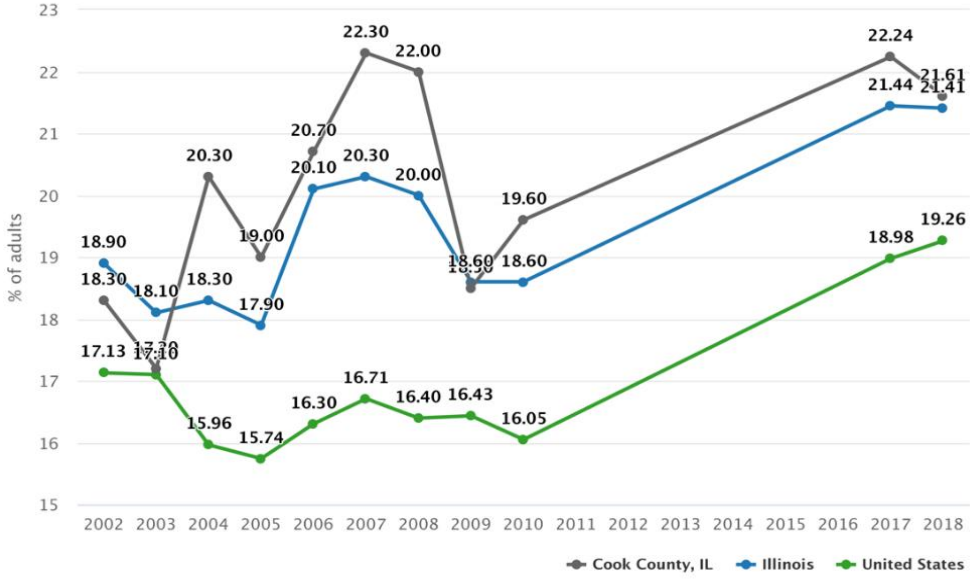
Hospitalization Rate Due to Alcohol Abuse

The hospitalization rate due to alcohol abuse for the PSA is 127.7 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents. The PSA hospitalization rate due to alcohol abuse is lower when compared to the Cook County rate (188.0 per 100,000 residents) and the Illinois rate (149.9 per 100,000 residents). Males were hospitalized at more than three times the rate of females in the PSA, county and state. Middle-aged adults (40-64 years) had the highest hospitalization rates per 100,000 residents for the PSA (243.6 per 100.000 residents), county (383.7 per 100,000 residents) and state (291.0 per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, IHA COMP data Informatics, 2022).

Adults who drink excessively

Excessive alcohol use includes binge drinking (drinking 5 or more drinks on an occasion for men or 4 or more drinks on an occasion for women), heavy drinking (drinking 15 or more drinks per week for men or 8 or more drinks per week for women), and any alcohol use by people younger than 21 or pregnant women. Excessive alcohol use is associated with an increased risk of injuries, chronic diseases such as liver disease and heart disease, several cancers, and poor pregnancy outcomes. According to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, more than half of U.S. adults report drinking alcohol in the past 30 days. About 16 percent of adults binge drink and 6 percent report heavy drinking. Nearly all adults who drink heavily also binge drink. Between 2010 and 2017, the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who report drinking more than two drinks per day on average (men) or more than one drink per day (women), and/or report having five or more drinks (men) or four or more drinks (women) on an occasion in the past 30 days has risen consistently. Since 2017, excessive drinking has made a marginal decrease in the county (21.6 percent) and state (21.4 percent). However excessive drinking continues to increase within the U.S (19.2 percent) (Metopio, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2022).

Exhibit 24: Cook County Excessive Drinking 2018



Source: Metopio, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2022

Alcohol Impaired Driving Deaths

According to the CDC, almost one in three traffic deaths in the United States involves a driver with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08 percent or higher. Alcohol-impaired driving laws make it illegal to drive with a BAC at or above a specified level (0.05 percent or 0.08 percent, depending on the state). Alcohol-impaired driving deaths in the State of Illinois are 2.4 per 100,000 population, less than the U.S. rate of 3.2 deaths per 100,000 population. (Metopio, CDC, 2018)

Other Substances

Emergency Department Rate Due to Substance Abuse

Substance use includes the use of controlled substances such as alcohol, heroin, methadone, cocaine, hallucinogens and other substances. In the hospital PSA, the overall substance use emergency department visit rate is 1,334.2 per 100,000 residents. This rate is significantly higher than the county rate of 969.5 per 100,000 residents and the state rate of 738.8 per 100,00 residents. Young adults (18-39 years) and middle-aged adults (40-64 years) had the highest emergency department visit rates for substance use in the hospital PSA. The top three communities with the highest substance use emergency department visit rate are Harvey with 4,535.5 per 100,000 residents, Markham with 2,686.4 per 100,000 residents and Dolton with 1,569.1 per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022).

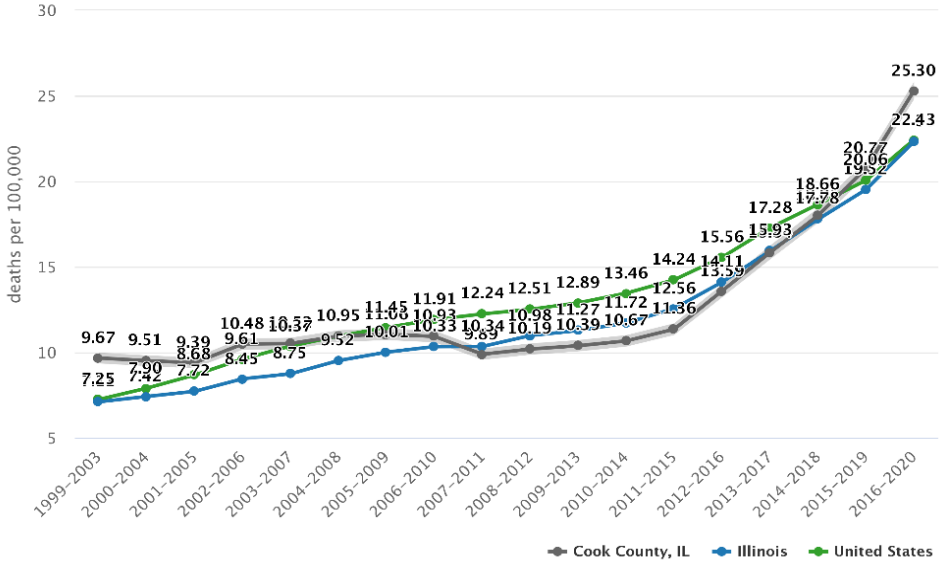
Hospitalization Rate Due to Substance Abuse

In the hospital PSA, the substance use hospitalization rate is 228.7 per 100,000 residents – lower than that of the county rate of 370.6 per 100,000 residents and the state rate of 268.1 per 100,00 residents. Young adults ages 18-39 years and middle-aged adults aged 40-64 years had the highest hospitalization rates for substance use in the hospital PSA. In contrast, the top three communities with the highest substance use hospitalization rates are Harvey at 426.4 per 100,000 residents, Tinley Park at 337.5 per 100,000 residents and Midlothian at 329.7 per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022).

Death rate due to drug poisoning

The death rate due to drug poisoning, such as overdose, whether accidental or intentional in Cook County has seen a continual incline. The same is true for the State of Illinois and in the United States. In the county, the rate of drug overdose mortality per 100,000 deaths is 25.3. The rate for Illinois is 22.3 deaths per 100,000 and for the U.S the rate is 22.4 deaths per 100,000. The increase in deaths since 2010 is largely due to opioid overdoses. Exhibit 25 illustrates the drug mortality increase rate over time. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality; Chicago Department of Public Health, 2020)

Exhibit 25: Cook County Drug Overdose Mortality Over-Time 2016-2020

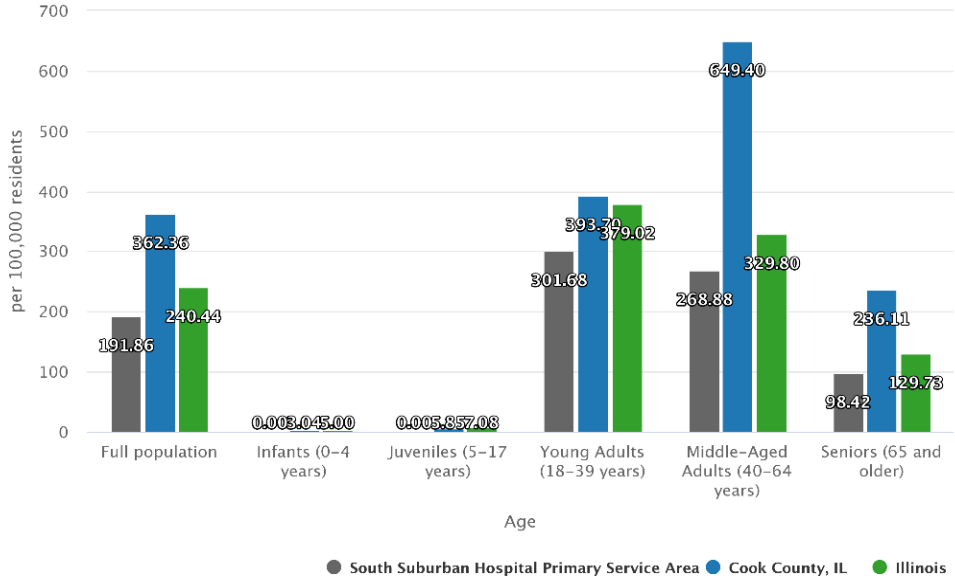


Source: Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, 2022

Emergency Department Rate for Opioid Use

In the hospital PSA, the rate for opioid-related emergency department visit rate is 191.8 per 100,000 residents. This rate is lower than the county (362.2 per 100,000) and state (240.4 per 100,000). Adults ages 18-64 years' experience the most frequent emergency department visits for the hospital PSA, county and state. Exhibit 26 illustrates opioid-related visits by age. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2021).

Exhibit 26: Advocate South Suburban PSA Opioid-related Emergency Department Visit Rate 2017-2021



Source: Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association COMPdata, 2022

Nutrition

Why is This Important?

According to the CDC, good nutrition is essential in keeping current and future generations of Americans healthy across the lifespan. Breastfeeding helps protect against childhood illnesses, including ear and respiratory infections, asthma, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). People with healthy eating patterns live longer and are at lower risk for serious health problems such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and obesity. For people with chronic diseases, healthy eating can help manage these conditions and prevent complications.

Adult fruit and vegetable consumption

Fewer than one in ten adolescents and adults eat recommended daily amounts of vegetables. Poor nutrition contributes to many costly diseases including obesity, heart disease and some cancers, according to the CDC. The percent of adults age 18 and older who report eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day in Cook County is 75.9 percent; slightly lower than Illinois at 77.5 percent and the U.S. at 76.1percent. (Metopio, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2009).

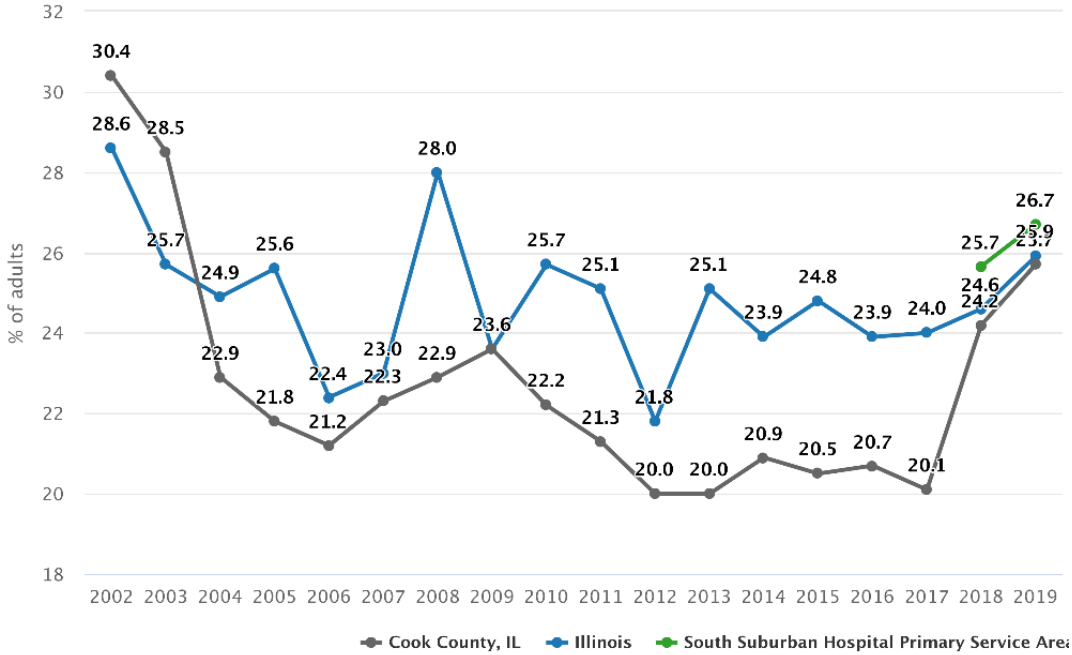
Nutrition behavior

Good nutrition can also help with one's physical and mental health. Eating healthy allows individuals to have more energy and therefore become more active. Studies have shown that two thirds of people who eat fruits and vegetables every single day report no mental health issues (Diet and mental health | Mental Health Foundation). The percentage of resident adults aged 18 and older who report eating fewer than 5 servings of fruits/vegetables per day in Cook County is 75.5 percent. This rate nearly aligns with the State of Illinois (76.4 percent) and the U.S. rate (75.8 percent) (Metopio, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2022).

Physical Activity and Inactivity

In the hospital PSA, the percentage of adults age 18 and older who indicated they did not participate in exercise (other than their regular job) is 26.7 percent. This rate is higher than the county rate of 25.7 percent and the state rate of 25.9 percent. The good news is that over time, physical activity has trended upward, in the PSA, the State of Illinois and Cook County. Exhibit 27 illustrates how physical activity has trended over the years. (Metopio, Diabetes Atlas, BBRFSS, PLACES, 2022).

Exhibit 27: Advocate South Suburban PSA No Exercise Comparison 2019



Source: Metopio, Diabetes Atlas, BBRFSS, PLACES, 2022

Weight Status

Adults who are obese

In the hospital PSA, 32.7 percent of adults are obese (have a body mass index (BMI ≥ 30.0 kg/m). This rate is higher than Cook County (29.2 percent) and Illinois (32.2 percent). Twelve communities (54 percent) in the hospital's PSA exceed the overall PSA rate. Communities in the PSA most affected by obesity have some of the highest social drivers of health. The top five obese communities include:

Top Five Obese Communities in Advocate South Suburban PSA		
Zip Code	**Community**	**Obese Percent**
60426	Harvey	40.9
60419	Dolton	59.1
60428	Markham	38.7
60409	Calumet City	36.9
60471	Richton Park	36.6

Source: Metopio, Diabetes Atlas, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), PLACES, 2022

4. Disease and Chronic Conditions

Why is this important?
Six in ten Americans live with at least one chronic disease, like heart disease and stroke, cancer, or diabetes. These and other chronic diseases are the leading causes of death and disability in America, and they are also a leading driver of health care costs.

Key findings: Disease and Chronic Conditions

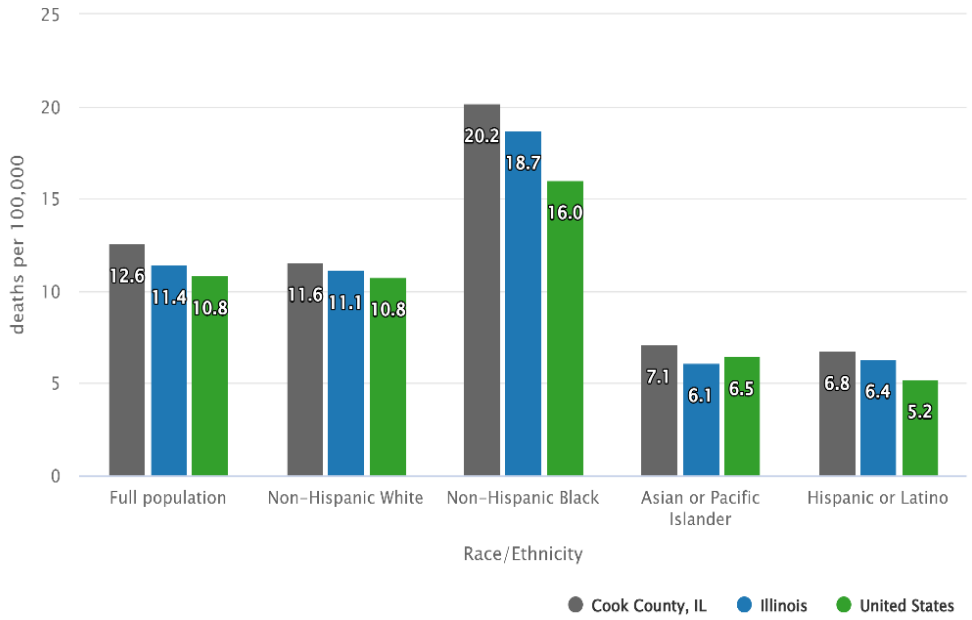
- Heart disease remains the No. 1 killer of Americans.
- Mental health emergency department visits exceed the state and county by 15- 20 percent.
- COVID-19 deaths accounted for 1.2 percent of deaths in Cook County.

Cancer

Breast Cancer
Breast cancer is the most common cancer diagnosed among U.S. women and is the second leading cause of death among women after lung cancer. Breast cancer is a group of diseases in which cells in breast tissue change and divide uncontrolled, typically resulting in a lump or mass. Most breast cancers begin in the lobules (milk glands) or in the ducts that connect the lobules to the nipple. (American Cancer Society, 2022). The non-invasive breast cancer diagnosis rate in the hospital PSA is 38.0 cases per 100,000 female residents. This rate is slightly higher than the county rate of 37.9 cases per 100,000 female residents and the state rate of 37.3 cases per 100,000 female residents (Metopio, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2022).

Death Rate Due to Breast Cancer
The mortality rate for breast cancer in Cook County is 12.6 deaths per 100,000 residents. This rate is higher than the Illinois rate of 11.4 deaths per 100,000 residents and the U.S. rate of 10.8 deaths per 100,000 residents. Non-Hispanic Blacks have nearly two times the mortality rate of Non-Hispanic Whites 20.2 compared to 11.6 deaths per 100,000 residents in the county. This number is nearly three times more than Asian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic or Latino ethnicities. Exhibit 28 illustrates the breast cancer mortality rate by race and ethnicity (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, 2016-2022).

Exhibit 28: Cook County Breast Cancer Mortality by Race and Ethnicity 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, 2022

Colorectal Cancer

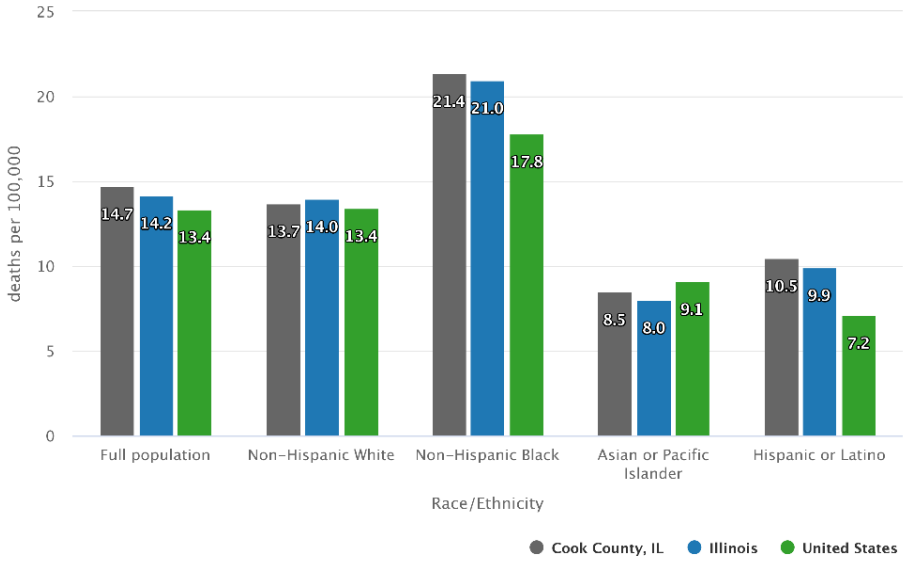
The annual diagnosis rate for colorectal cancer in the hospital PSA is 78.2 per 100,000 residents – much higher than the county rate of 50.0 and state rate of 48.9. (Metopio, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2018) Communities in the PSA that have higher colorectal cancer diagnosis rates include:

60466	Park Forest	72.1 cases per 100,000 residents
60419	Dolton	74.1 cases per 100,000 residents
60473	South Holland	72.2 cases per 100,000 residents

Colon Cancer Mortality Rate

In Cook County, the number of deaths per 100,000 residents due to colorectal cancer is 14.7 deaths, slightly higher than the Illinois rate of 14.2 deaths per 100,000 residents and the U.S. rate of 13.4 deaths per 100,000 residents. The rates are even greater when comparing race and ethnicity as Non-Hispanic Blacks have a higher mortality rate than all other ethnicities. Exhibit 29 illustrates the colorectal cancer mortality rates by race and ethnicity (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, 2022).

Exhibit 29: Cook County Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rate by Race and Ethnicity 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, 2022

Colon Cancer Screening: Colonoscopy/Sigmoidoscopy

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends that adults age 45 to 75 years of age be screened for colorectal cancer. The risks of getting colorectal cancer increases as individuals age. Other risk factors for colon cancer include a personal or family history or colorectal polyps, inflammatory bowel disease such as Chron's Disease or ulcerative colitis or a genetic syndrome. The percent of resident adults aged 50-75 years who report having had a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) within the past year, a sigmoidoscopy within the past 5 years and a FOBT within the past 3 years, or a colonoscopy within the past 10 years in the hospital PSA is 62.8 percent. This percent is in alignment with Illinois at 63.2 percent and Cook County at 61.9 percent and slightly lower than the United States at 65.0 percent. (Metopio, PLACES, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022).

Cervical Cancer and Pap Smear

In the hospital PSA, the cervical cancer diagnosis rate is 9.2 per 100,000 female residents. This rate is higher than both the Cook County (8.9 per 100,000 female residents) and Illinois (8.1 per 100,000 female residents). (Metopio, National Cancer Institute, Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2022). The percent of female residents ages 21-65 years who report having had a Pap smear within the previous three years is 84.3 percent. This rate is higher than the county and state

rates of 82.7 percent and 83.5 percent. Since 2010, Pap smear use has showed progressive increases over time. (Metopio, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018).

Lung Cancer

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), lung cancer is the third most common cancer in the United States. Lung cancer begins in the lungs and may spread to lymph nodes or other organs in the body, such as the brain. Cigarette smoking is the number one risk factor for lung cancer; people who smoke cigarettes are 15 to 30 times more likely to get lung cancer or die from lung cancer than people who do not smoke. In the United States, cigarette smoking is linked to about 80 to 90 percent of lung cancer deaths. Aside from cigarette smoke, other contributing factors to lung cancer include second-hand smoke, radon, asbestos, arsenic, and even personal or family history can be a cause for developing lung cancer.

The lung cancer diagnosis rate in the hospital PSA is 106.9 per 100,000 residents – far exceeding the county and state levels of 68.7 and 74.3 per 100,000 residents, respectively. In Cook County, the mortality rate for lung cancer is 33.0 per 100,000 residents, better than the Illinois rate of 39.2 per 100,00 residents and the U.S. rate of 37.4 per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2016-2020).

Prostate Cancer

Other than skin cancer, prostate cancer is the most common cancer in American men. The American Cancer Society's estimates for prostate cancer in the United States for 2022 are about 268,490 new cases of prostate cancer and about 34,500 deaths from prostate cancer. In the hospital PSA, the diagnosis rate for prostate cancer is 190.2 per 100,000 residents. This rate far exceeds the county rate of 137.7 per 100,000 residents and the state rate of 129.8. (Metopio, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2014-2018).

Cardiovascular Disease

Why is This Important?

The term "heart disease" refers to several types of heart conditions. The most common type of heart disease in the United States is coronary artery disease (CAD), which affects the blood flow to the heart. According to the CDC, heart disease, a leading cause of death in the United States, creates an enormous burden for people, communities, healthcare providers and health systems. Heart disease is the leading cause of death for men, women, and people of most racial and ethnic groups in the United States. One person dies every 34 seconds in the United States from cardiovascular disease. About 697,000 people in the United States died from heart disease in 2020—that's 1 in every 5 deaths. Heart disease cost the United States about $229 billion each year from 2017 to 2018. This includes the cost of health care services, medicines, and lost productivity due to death.

Emergency Department Rate Due to Heart Failure

The emergency department rate for heart failure in the hospital's PSA is 119.1 per 100,000 residents. This rate is significantly higher than county rate of 81.6 and higher than the Illinois rate of 100.8 per 100,000 residents. Seniors 65 and older are most affected by emergency department visits for heart failure with rates of 334.8 in the PSA, 229.9 in the county and 348.4 in the state per 100,000 residents. Males surpass females for emergency department visit rates at 133.5 compared to 106.0 per 100,000 residents in the PSA; 86.6 compared to 76.8 in the county and 106.8 compared to 98.8 per 100,000 residents in the state. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2016-2020).

Hospitalization Rate Due to Heart Failure

The hospitalization rate for heart failure in the hospital PSA is 644.9 per 100,000 residents. This rate is higher than the county rate of 535.5 and significantly higher than the state rate of 449.2 per 100,000 residents. Seniors 65 and older are most affected with hospitalizations due to heart failure in the PSA with a rate of 2,097.1 per 100,000 residents, higher than the county rate of 1,810.3 and state rate of 1,673.5 per 100,000 residents respectively. Males surpass females for hospitalization rates due to heart failure at 710.0 per 100,000 residents compared to 583.2 per 100,000 residents in the

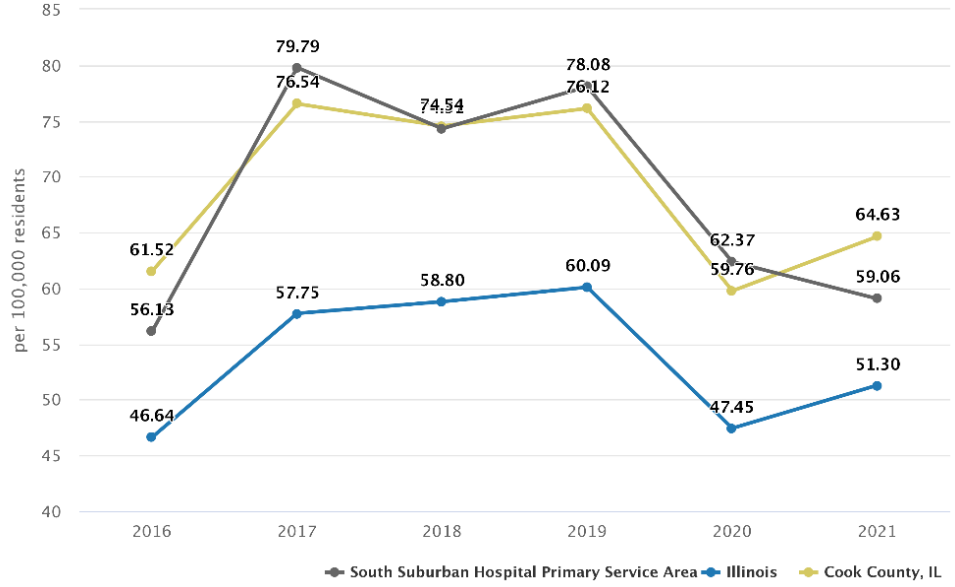
PSA. Males also surpass females in the county at 568.6 compared to 504.1 and the state at 477.0 compared to 440.7 per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2016-2020).

Hypertension

According to the American Heart Association, high blood pressure is when the force of blood flowing through the blood vessels, is consistently too high. Nearly half of American adults have high blood pressure and many don't know they have it. Reducing hypertension prevents heart attack, stroke, and kidney damage, as well as other health problems. The emergency department rate due to hypertension in the hospital PSA is 1,337.2 per 100,000 residents—three times the county rate of 446.0 and more than three times the state rate of 378.6. The rate is even greater when comparing females (1,566.8 per 100,000 residents) to males (1,095.3 per 100,000 residents) in the PSA. The same was true when comparing county and state data. Middle-aged adults age 40-64 and seniors 65 and older represent the highest emergency department visit rates in the PSA, county and state. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2020).

The hospitalization rate due to hypertension in the PSA is 59.0 per 100,000 residents -- lower than the county (64.6 per 100,000 residents) and higher than the state (51.3 per 100,000 residents) rates. The hospitalization rates due to hypertension were higher across the spectrum in 2019 with rates of 78.0 per 100,000 residents in the PSA, 76.1 per 100,000 residents in the county and 60.0 per 100,000 residents in the state. There was a decrease in hospitalizations in 2020 – perhaps due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, hospitalization rates were on the rise for both the hospital PSA (51.3 per 100,000 residents) and the county (64.3 per 100,000 residents) however there was a slight decline in the state rates 59.0. Non-Hispanic Blacks are most affected with hypertension in the PSA. Exhibit 30 illustrates how hypertension rates have trended over the years (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022).

Exhibit 30: Advocate South Suburban PSA Hypertension Hospitalization Rate 2021



Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

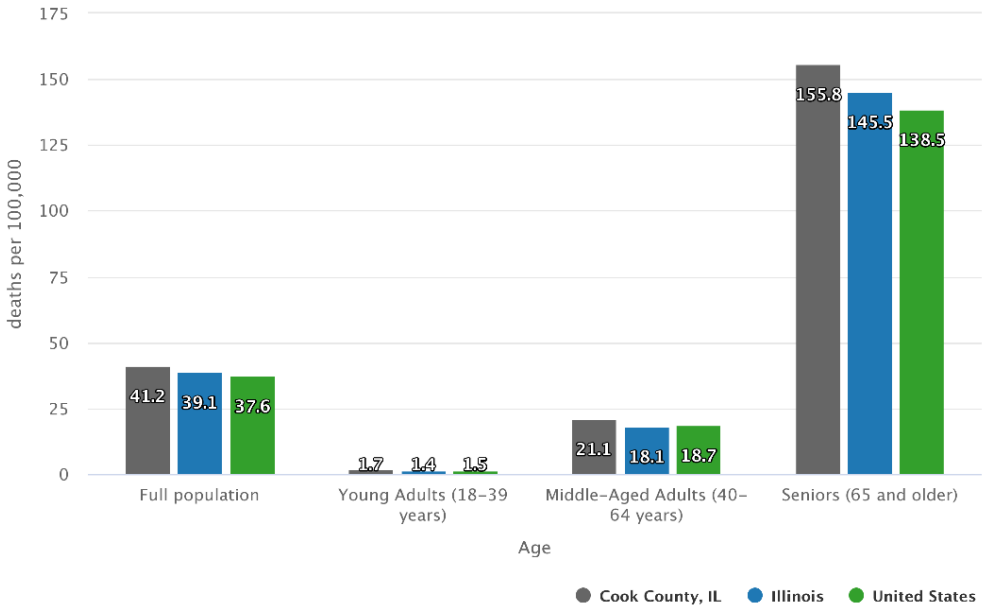
Cerebrovascular Disease

Cerebrovascular disease includes a range of conditions that can affect the flow of blood through the brain. This exchange of blood flow can sometimes impair the brain's functions either temporarily or permanently. Stroke is the most common type of cerebrovascular disease. Other types of cerebrovascular disease include transient ischemic attack (TIA) or "mini stroke; aneurysms of blood vessels supplying the brain. An aneurysm is caused by a weakening of the artery wall, resulting in a bulge in the blood vessel; vascular malformations refer to abnormalities present in arteries or veins; vascular dementia or cognitive impairment that is usually permanent; and subarachnoid hemorrhage, a term used to describe blood leaking out of a blood vessel onto the brain's surface. (Cleveland Clinic, 2022)

The percentage of resident adults in the hospital PSA who report ever having been old by a health professional that they have had a stroke is 3.75 percent. This percentage is higher than the county and state rates of 3.0 and 2.8 percent, respectively. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2020)

The mortality rate due to stroke for Cook County is 41.2 deaths per 100,000 residents, Illinois (39.1 deaths per 100,000 residents), and the U.S. (37.6 deaths per 100,000 residents). The mortality rate is significantly higher for Non-Hispanic Blacks than all other races in Cook County. Males have a higher rate of death when compared to females in the county, state, and U.S. Seniors, ages 65 and older death rates from stroke are significantly higher per 100,000 residents. Exhibit 31 illustrates the stroke mortality rate by age in Cook County, Illinois and the Unites States respectively. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2020).

Exhibit 31: Cook County Stroke Mortality Rate by Age 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2022

Coronary heart disease

Coronary heart disease is a type of heart disease where the arteries of the heart cannot deliver enough oxygen-rich blood to the heart. It is the leading cause of death in the United States. About 18.2 million American adults have coronary artery disease, making it the most common type of heart disease in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Heart disease is the leading cause of death for people of most ethnicities in the US, including African Americans, Hispanics, and Whites. For American Indians or Alaska Natives or Pacific Islanders, heart disease is second only to cancer. The percentage of residents age 18 and older who reported ever being told by a doctor or other health professional that they have angina or coronary heart disease in the hospital PSA is 5.5 percent of adults. The PSA percentage is higher than the county (5.0 percent) and state (5.1), respectively. (Metopio, PLACES; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019).

Death Rate Due to Coronary Heart Disease

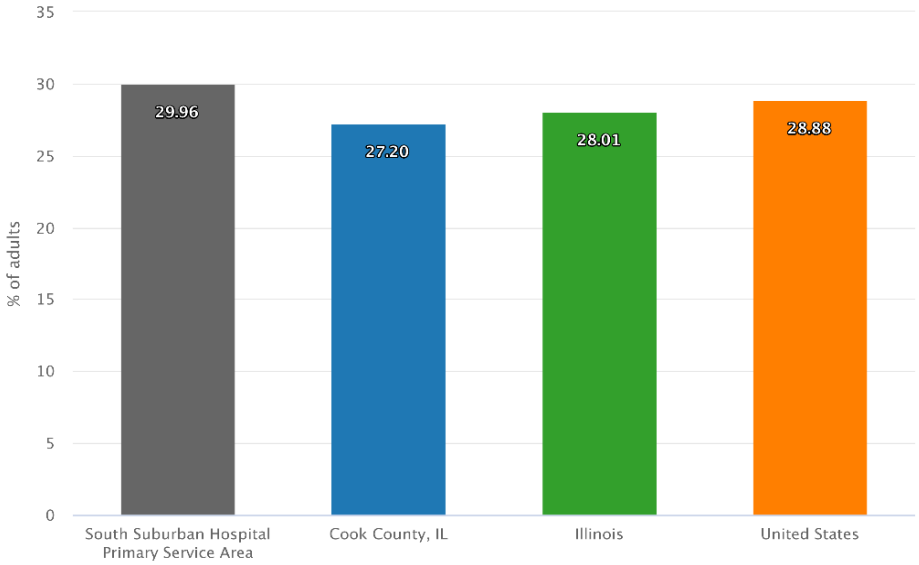
The mortality rate of coronary heart disease in Cook County is 81.9 deaths per 100,000 residents. This rate is very comparable to the state rate of 82.1 deaths per 100,000 residents. In the United States, the rate is even greater with a rate of 91.5 per 100,000 residents. Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest mortality rate for coronary heart disease, followed by Non-Hispanic Whites. Males are more likely to die from coronary heart disease when compared to females in the county, state and at the national rates. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-M, Chicago Department of Public Health, 20162020).

High cholesterol prevalence

Elevated levels of serum cholesterol can lead to development of atherosclerosis. Approximately 30–40 percent of coronary heart disease and 10–20 percent of strokes in the United States are attributable to elevated serum cholesterol. Elevated cholesterol has been associated with physical inactivity, high fat intake, smoking cigarettes, diabetes, and obesity. Only 33.5 percent (one out of three) adults with high cholesterol have the condition under control, and approximately half of adults with high cholesterol get treatment. Lifestyle changes and medications can reduce cholesterol and prevent heart disease among persons with elevated serum cholesterol. (Metopio, 2019).

The percentage of adults in the hospital PSA who have reported being told by a doctor or other health professional that they have high cholesterol is 29.9 percentage. Although the PSA levels are slightly higher than the county, state or national level, it is closely aligned with each identifying percentage. Exhibit 32 illustrates the percent of adults 18 and older with high cholesterol.

Exhibit 32: Advocate South Suburban PSA High Cholesterol in 2019



Source: Metopio, PLACES, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

Diabetes

Why is this Important?

Diabetes is a chronic (long-lasting) health condition that affects how the body turns food into energy. Most people's bodies naturally produce the hormone insulin, which helps convert sugars from the food consumed into energy that the body can use or store for later. People diagnosed with diabetes either do not make insulin or doesn't use its insulin well, causing their blood sugar to rise. High blood sugar levels can cause serious health problems over time. According to the CDC in 2021, about 1 in 10 Americans have diabetes and about 1 in 5 don't know they have it; more than 1 in 3 Americans have pre-diabetes (blood sugar levels are higher than normal, but not diagnosed as diabetes) and more than 8 in 10 Americans don't know they have it. People with diabetes have the likelihood of having additional chronic health conditions which can lead to long-term illnesses. For adults diagnosed with diabetes, 69 percent had high blood pressure and 44 percent had high cholesterol; 39 percent had chronic kidney disease and 12 percent reported having vision impairment or blindness. Diabetes was highest among Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic/Latino adults, in both men and women.

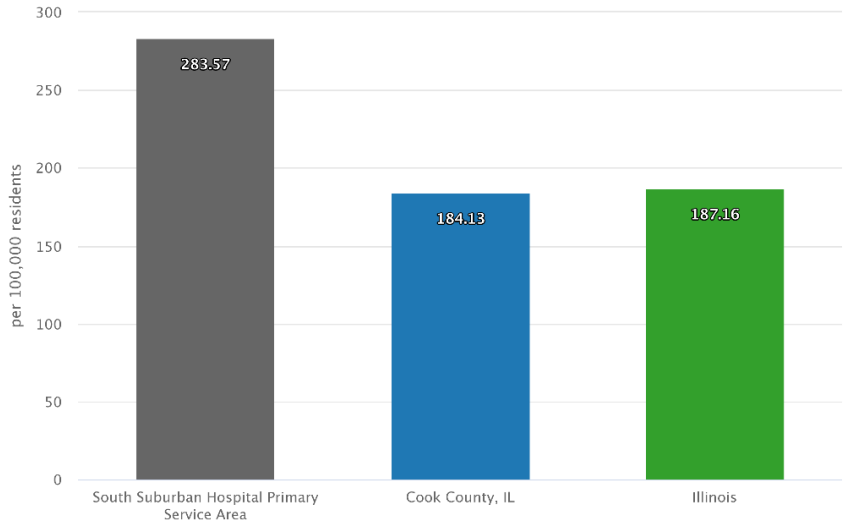
The percentage of resident adults age 18 and older who report being told by a doctor or other health professional that they have diabetes in the hospital PSA is 11.7 percent – this does not include individuals with gestational diabetes. The PSA exceeds the county and state rates which are 10.6 and 10.1 percent, respectively. Of the twenty-two communities that the hospital serves, only eight do not exceed the PSA percentage of 11.7 percent; those communities are

Flossmoor, Frankfort, Homewood, Lansing, Midlothian, Oak Forest, Tinley Park and Thornton. (Metopio, Diabetes Atlas; PLACES, 2019)

Emergency Department Visit and Hospitalization Rates Due to Diabetes

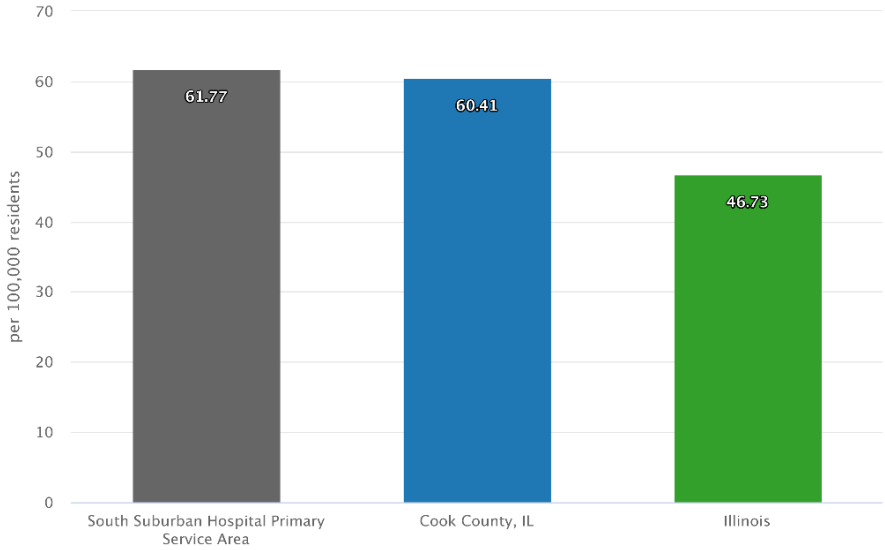
The emergency department visit rate for uncontrolled diabetes in the hospital PSA is 283.5 per 100,000 residents, significantly higher than the county and state rates of 184.1 and 187.1 respectively. The hospitalization rate for uncontrolled diabetes in the hospital PSA is 61.7 per 100,000 residents, higher than the county rate of 60.4 and significantly higher than the state rate of 46.7 per 100,000 residents. Exhibits 33 and 34 illustrate the rates for uncontrolled diabetes visits in the hospital PSA in comparison to county and state. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2020)

Exhibit 33: Advocate South Suburban PSA Uncontrolled Diabetes Emergency Department Visit Rate 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 20202

Exhibit 34: Advocate South Suburban PSA Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospitalization Rate 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

Short-term Complications of Diabetes

The short-term complications of diabetes mellitus include diabetic ketoacidosis, hyperosmolarity, and coma. These life-threatening emergencies arise when a patient experiences an excess of glucose or insulin. The rate for emergency department visits for short-term complications is 6.8 per 100,000 residents in the PSA, 5.4 per 100,000 residents in Cook

County and 9.9 per 100,000 residents in Illinois. Non-Hispanic Blacks experienced the highest emergency department visit rate when compared to other ethnicities in the PSA, county and state. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2016-2020).

Long-term Complications of Diabetes

The long-term complications of diabetes mellitus include renal, eye, neurological, and circulatory disorders. Long-term complications occur to some degree in the majority of patients with diabetes. The rate for emergency department visits for long-term complications is 144.4 per 100,000 residents in the PSA, 50.3 per 100,000 residents in Cook County and 43.2 per 100,000 residents in Illinois. Non-Hispanic Blacks experienced the highest emergency department visit rate when compared to other ethnicities in the PSA, county and state. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2016-2020).

Mental Health

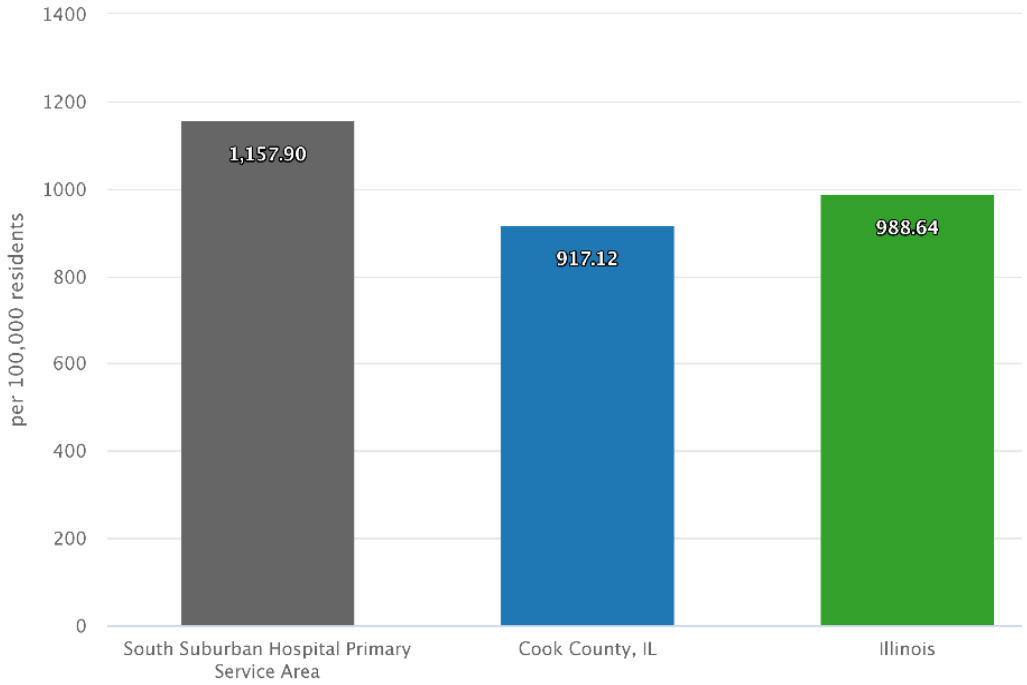
Why is this Important?

According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), mental illness is a condition that affects a person's thinking, feeling, behavior or mood. These conditions deeply impact day-to-day living and may also affect the ability to relate to others. In the U.S. one in five adults experience mental illness each year; one in 20 adults experience serious mental illness each year; and one in six U.S. youth aged 6 to 17 years of age experienced a mental health disorder each year.

Emergency Department Visit Rate

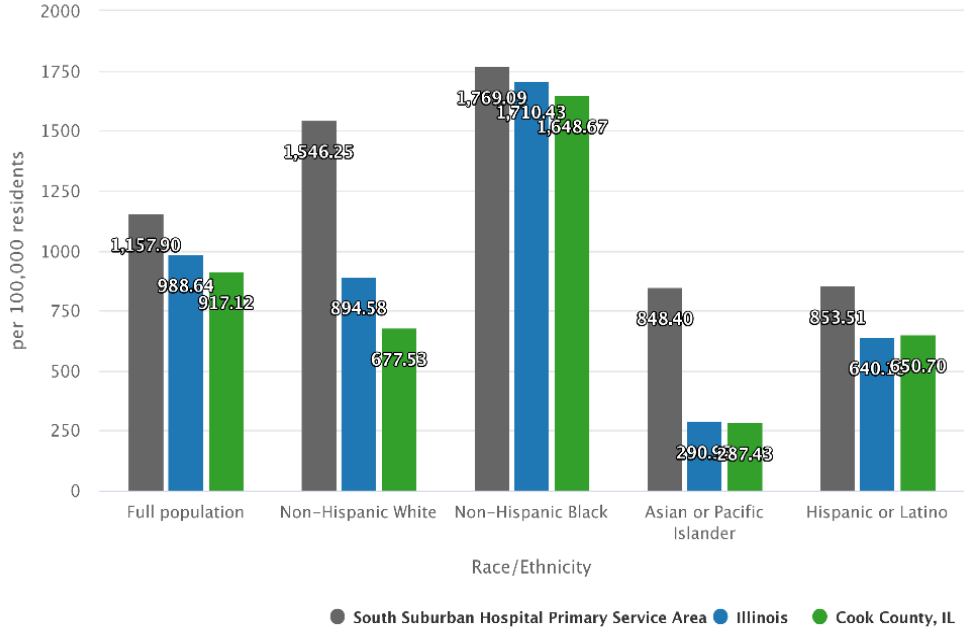
The emergency department visit rate for mental illness in the hospital's PSA is 1,157.9 per 100,000 residents. This number is significantly greater than the county rate of 917.1 and the state rate of 988.6. Juveniles and young adults have the highest emergency department visit rate by age and Non-Hispanic Blacks and Non-Hispanic White have the largest emergency department visit rate by race/ethnicity. Exhibits 35 and 36 illustrate the emergency department visit rates by PSA comparison and age, race and ethnicity. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2016-2020)

Exhibit 35: Advocate South Suburban Mental Health Emergency Department Visit Rate 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, COMPdata, Informatics, 2022

Exhibit 36: Advocate South Suburban Mental Health Emergency Department Visit Rate by Ethnicity 2016-2020

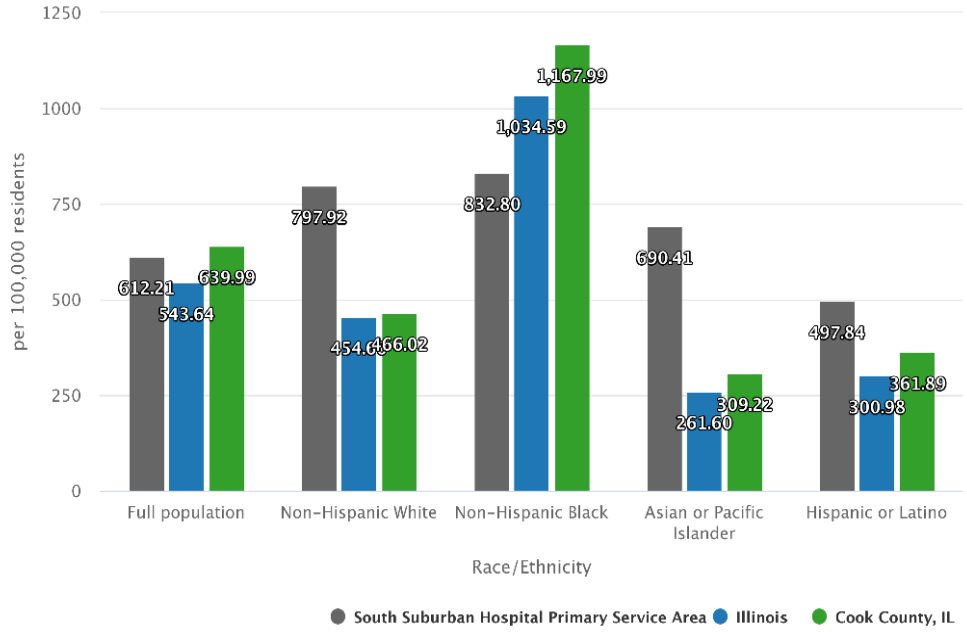


Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

Mental Health Hospitalization Visit Rate

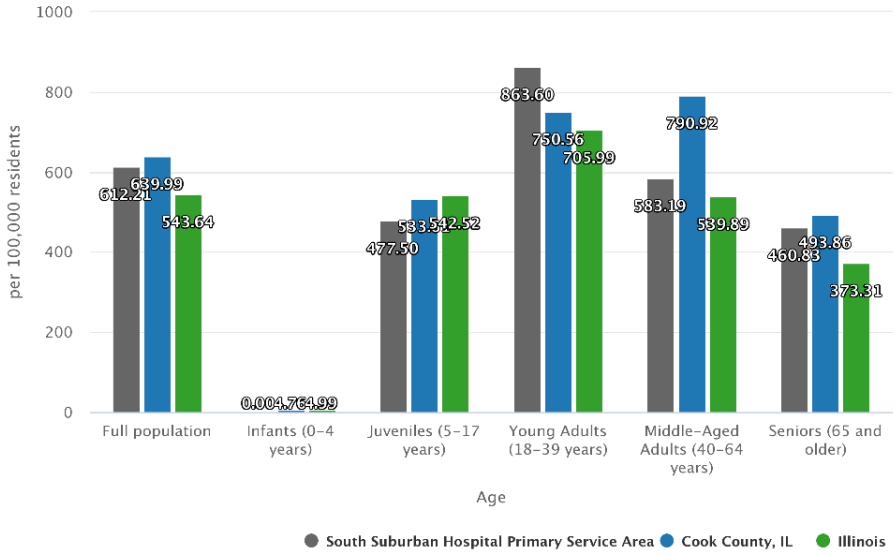
The hospitalization rate in the PSA for mental health is 612.2 per 100,000 residents. This hospitalization rate is lower than the county rate of 639.9 per 100,000 residents and higher than the state rate of 543.6 per 100,000 residents. Non-Hispanic Blacks have the highest rates in the PSA, county and state levels. More data related to mental health hospitalization rates can be found in Exhibits 37 and 38 (Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2016-2020).

Exhibit 37: Advocate South Suburban PSA Mental Health Hospitalization by Race/Ethnicity 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

Exhibit 38: Advocate South Suburban PSA Mental Health Hospitalizations by Age 2016-2020

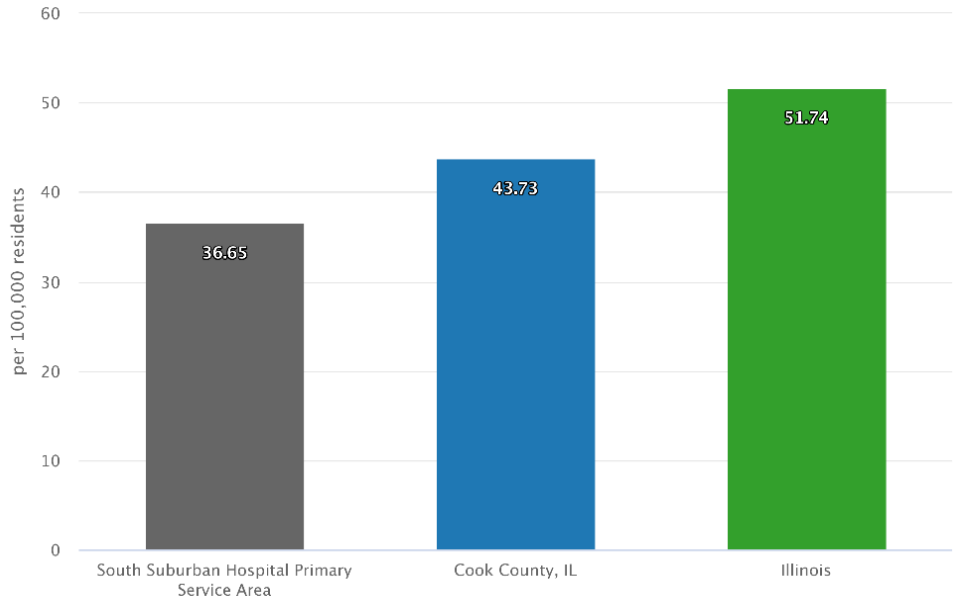


Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury

The suicide and self-injury hospitalization rate for the PSA is 36.6 per 100,000 residents, which is higher than Cook County at 43.7 per 100,000 residents and the state at 51.7 per 100,000 residents (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022). Exhibit 39 Illustrates the suicide and self-injury hospitalization rate for the PSA, county and state. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2016-2020).

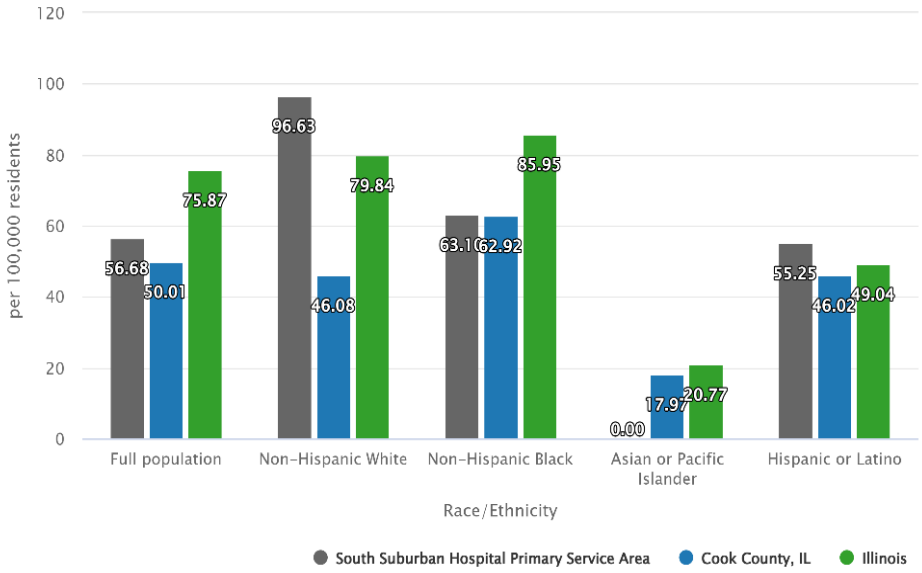
Exhibit 39: Advocate South Suburban PSA Suicide and Self-Injury Hospitalization Rate 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

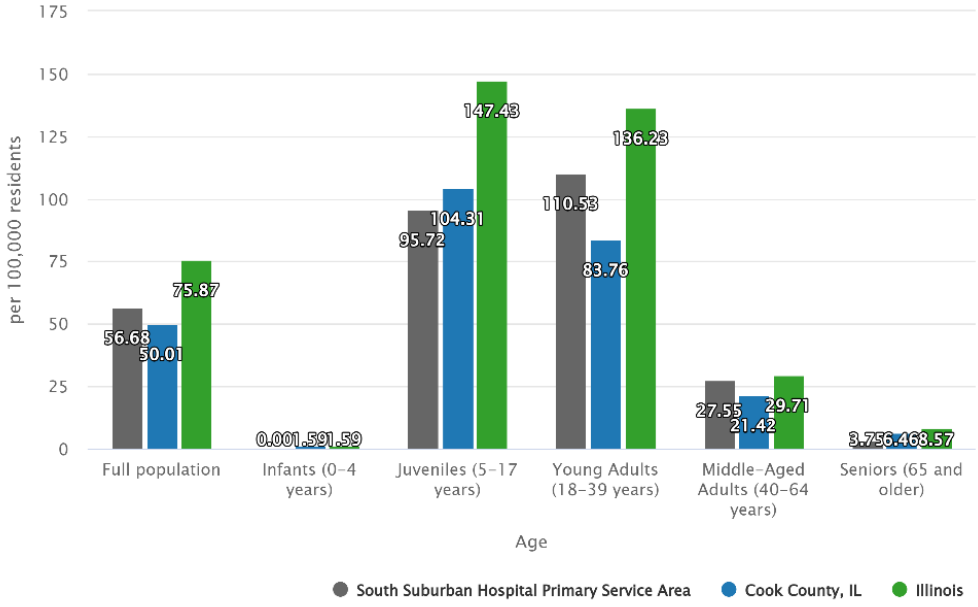
The suicide and self-injury emergency department visit rate for the PSA is 56.6 per 100,000 residents, which is higher than Cook County at 50.0 per 100,000 residents and lower than the state of 75.8 per 100,000 residents (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022). Exhibit 39 Illustrates the suicide and self-injury emergency department visit rate for the PSA, county and state. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2016-2020).

Exhibit 40: Advocate South Suburban PSA Suicide and Self Injury Emergency Department Visit Rate by Race and Ethnicity 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Exhibit 41: Advocate South Suburban PSA Suicide and Self-Injury Emergency Department Visit Rate by Age 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Poor mental health

The percentage of adults 18 years and older who self-reported poor mental health in the hospital PSA is 14.3 percent. This rate is higher than the county rate of 12.9 percent and the state rate of 13.3 percent. Data for depression by age category was not available. (Metopio, PLACES, 2019).

According to the CDC, depression is a true and treatable medical condition, not a normal part of aging. However, older adults are at increased risk for experiencing depression. About 80% of older adults have at least one chronic health condition, and 50% have two or more. Depression is more common in people who also have other illnesses (such as heart disease or cancer) or whose function becomes limited.

Older adults are often misdiagnosed and undertreated. Healthcare providers may mistake an older adult's symptoms of depression as just a natural reaction to illness or the life changes that may occur as we age, and therefore not see the depression as something to be treated. Older adults themselves often share this belief and do not seek help because they don't understand that they could feel better with appropriate treatment.

The good news is that the majority of older adults are not depressed. Some estimates of major depression in older people living in the community range from less than 1% to about 5% but rise to 13.5% in those who require home healthcare and to 11.5% in older hospitalized patients.

In the hospital PSA, the prevalence of depression among adults 18 years and older is 18.6 percent, higher than the county rate of 17.3 percent and lower than the state rate of 18.8 percent. (Metopio, PLACES, 2019).

Respiratory Disease

Emergency Department Visit Rates Due to Asthma

According to the CDC, asthma is a disease that affects the lungs. It causes repeated episodes of wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and nighttime or early morning coughing. Asthma can be controlled by taking medicine and avoiding the triggers that can cause an attack. (CDC, 2022)

The emergency department visit rate for asthma in the hospital PSA is 281.8 per 100,000 residents. This rate is highest when compared to the Cook County rate of 253.6 per 100,000 residents and the Illinois rate of 212.6 per 100,000 residents.

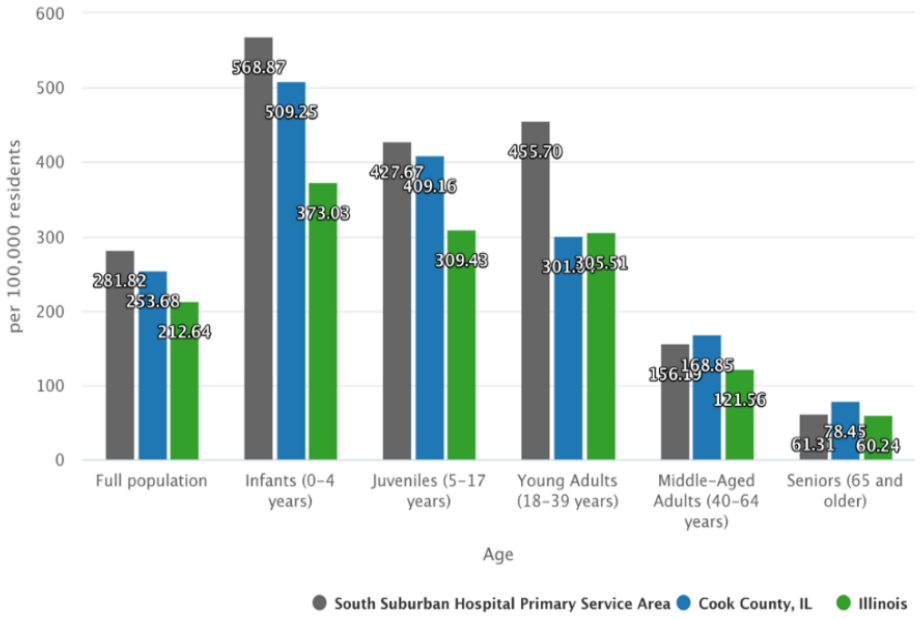
There was a decrease in emergency department visits for asthma in 2020, since 2020, emergency department visit rates for asthma have been on the incline. Infants, juveniles and young adults had the most visits, while middle aged adults and seniors had the least emergency department visits for asthma. Exhibit 42 illustrates the asthma emergency department visits by age; (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2021)

The following five communities had the highest emergency department visit rates due to asthma in the hospital PSA:

Zip Code	City	Asthma Emergency Department Visits
60478	Country Club Hills	673.7 visits per 100,000 residents
60428	Markham	587.4 visits per 100,000 residents
60471	Richton Park	548.2 visits per 100,000 residents
60429	Hazel Crest	518.1 visits per 100,000 residents
60426	Harvey	514.0 visits per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

Exhibit 42: Advocate South Suburban PSA Asthma Emergency Department Visit Rate by Age 2021

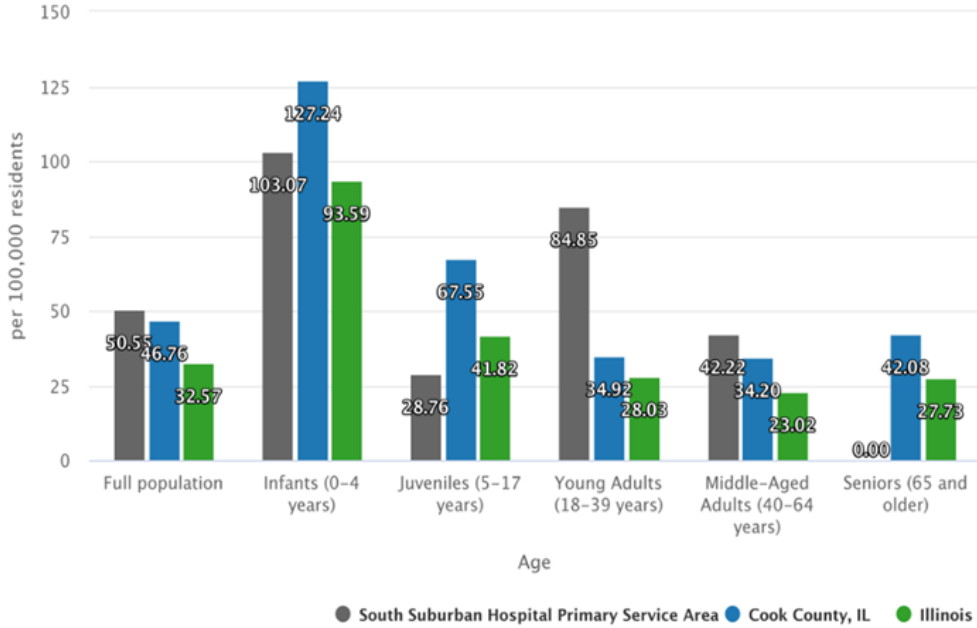


Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

Hospitalization Rate Due to Asthma

The hospitalization rate for asthma in the hospital PSA is 50.5 per 100,000 residents. This rate is higher when compared to the Cook County rate of 46.7 per 100,000 residents and the Illinois rate of 32.5 per 100,000 residents. There was a decrease in 2020, then hospitalization rates increased in 2021. Infants, and young adults had the most hospitalizations while juveniles, middle aged adults and seniors had the least hospitalizations for asthma in the PSA. Exhibit 43 illustrates the hospitalizations by age; (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2021).

Exhibit 43: Advocate South Suburban PSA Asthma Hospitalization Rate by Age 2021



Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

The following five communities had the highest hospitalization rates due to asthma in the hospital PSA:

Zip Code	Community	Hospitalization Rates
60428	Markham	106.9 per 100,000 residents
60429	Hazel Crest	100.5 per 100,000 residents
60478	Country Club Hills	95.3 per 100,000 residents
60443	Matteson	90.6 per 100,000 residents
60471	Richton Park	85.9 per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

Adults with Current Asthma

In the Advocate South Suburban PSA, 10.0 percent of residents answered "yes" to both of the following questions: "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have asthma?" and the question "Do you still have asthma?" This percentage is higher than the county (8.6 percent) and the state (8.7 percent) of residents with asthma. (Metopio, PLACES, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019).

Bacterial pneumonia

Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs that can cause mild to severe illness in people of all ages. It is most serious for infants and young children, people older than 65 years and people with health problems or weakened immune systems. In the hospital PSA, the community-acquired pneumonia emergency department visit rate is 198.8 per 100,000 residents, which is more than the county rate of 167.3 per 100,000 residents and less than the state rate of 227.2 per 100,000 residents. The top five communities with the highest emergency department visit rates in the PSA for bacterial pneumonia include:

Zip Code	Community	Emergency Department Visits
60473	South Holland	168.3 visits per 100,000 residents
60429	Hazel Crest	159.6 visits per 100,000 residents
60478	Country Club Hills	150.0 visits per 100,000 residents
60426	Harvey	147.3 visits per 100,000 residents
60428	Markham	141.6 visits per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

The hospitalization rate for bacterial pneumonia in the PSA is 127.1 per 100,000 residents, which is more than the county rate of 125.1 per 100,000 residents and less than the state rate of 149.7 per 100,000 residents. The top five communities with the highest hospitalization rates in the PSA include:

Zip Code	Community	Emergency Department Visits
60429	Harvey	213.6 per 100,000 residents
60477	Tinley Park	194.1 per 100,000 residents
60445	Midlothian	176.4 per 100,000 residents
60428	Markham	172.9 per 100,000 residents
60466	Park Forest	144.0 per 100,000 residents

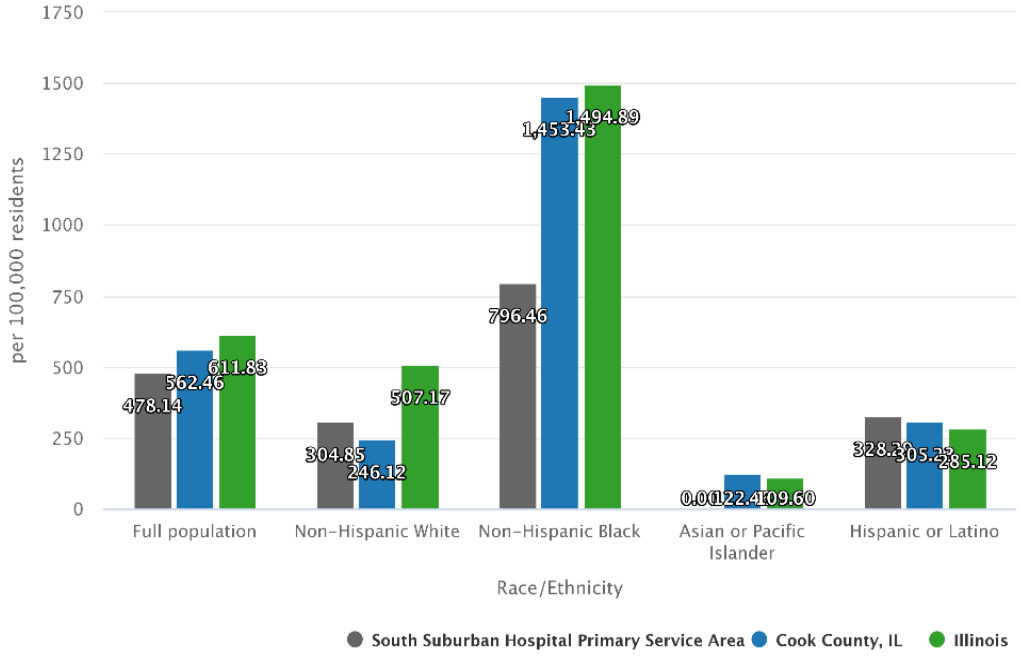
Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

Emergency Department Rate Due to COPD

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a chronic inflammatory lung disease that causes obstructed airflow from the lungs. COPD comprises three primary diseases that cause respiratory dysfunction—asthma, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis. People with COPD are at increased risk of developing heart disease, lung cancer and a variety of other conditions. Although COPD is a progressive disease that gets worse over time, COPD is treatable. With proper management, most people with COPD can achieve good symptom control and quality of life, as well as reduced risk of other associated conditions. (Mayo Clinic, 2022).

In the hospital's PSA, the emergency department visit rate for COPD is 478.1 per 100,000 residents. This rate is lower than the county rate of 562.4 per 100,000 residents and the state rate of 611.8 per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, IHA, COMPdata, 2016-2020). In the PSA, females have higher rates (502.7 emergency department visits per 100,00 residents) than males (450.5 emergency department visits per 100,000 residents). Non-Hispanic Blacks have significantly higher emergency department visits than all other ethnicities combined. Exhibit 44 illustrates the COPD emergency department visit rates.

Exhibit 44: Advocate South Suburban PSA COPD Emergency Department Visit Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2016-2020



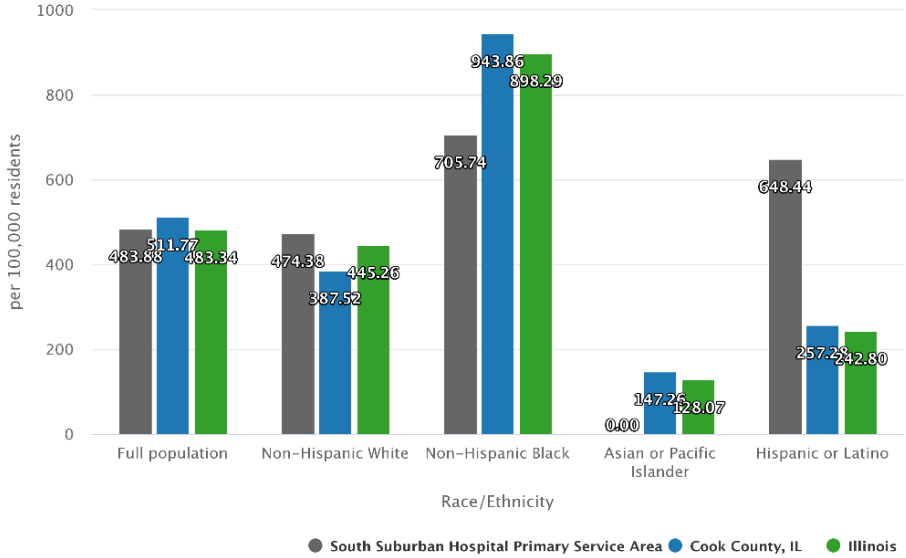
Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

Hospitalization Rate Due to COPD

The hospitalization rate due to COPD is 483.9 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents age 40 and older in the hospital PSA, which is lower that the county rate (511.7 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) and slightly higher than the state rate (483.3 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents). (Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2016-2020).

Non-Hispanic Blacks have substantially higher rates than all other ethnicities. Exhibit 45 illustrates the COPD hospitalization rates for the PSA and by race/ethnicity.

Exhibit 45: Advocate South Suburban PSA COPD Hospitalization Rate by Race/Ethnicity 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2022

Impact of COVID-19

Why is This Important?

The Covid-19 pandemic brought profound changes to the way people work, communicate, learn, play, eat, socialize and receive health care. COVID-19 raced across the American landscape bringing illness, suffering, economic struggle and death to people across all racial, ethnic and socioeconomic groups. COVID-19 shined an even brighter light on the health inequities experienced by low-income communities and communities of color. Notably, communities of color were disproportionately affected by the disease, its many difficult side effects and higher death rates. Covid-19 continues to be a priority and as a health care system, we are proactively working with public health professionals and clinical experts to educate and improve health outcomes in our communities.

COVID-19 Risk Factor

The COVID-19 risk factor score is a score representing predicted risk of fatalities from COVID-19, built using data on chronic disease prevalence, hospitalization, and mortality as well as demographic characteristics. A higher score indicates a greater predicted risk. The COVID-19 risk factor score for the hospital PSA is 0.8, significantly higher than the county score of 0.08 and the state score of -0.0026. (Metopio, UIC School of Public Health, 2020)

COVID-19 death rate

The COVID-19 death rate for Cook County is 285.7 per 100,000 residents, lower when compared to the state rate of 295.3 per 100,000 residents. Please note that this number represents the confirmed deaths from SARSCoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19 per 100,000 residents. This only includes cases where the underlying or contributing cause of death was the virus, meaning that the patient had to have a confirmed positive test result for the virus. The true number of deaths from the virus is higher by an unknown amount. Case counts are extremely biased by where testing and resources are available. (Metopio, State Health Departments, 2020-2021)

Low-Income Jobs Lost to COVID-19

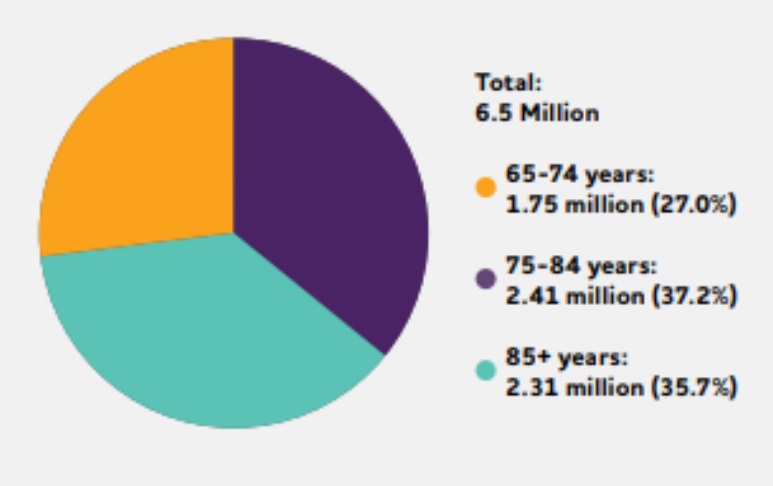
The percentage of low-income jobs lost to COVID-19 in Cook County is 13.5 percent, very comparable to the Illinois rate of 13.1 percent. Low-income jobs are categorized as a salary ≤$40,000. Modeled estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics unemployment reports and LEHD data on the distribution of low-income jobs does not include independent contractors, those working in the gig economy, or jobs with pay cuts. (Metopio, Urban Institute, US Bureau of Labor Statics, 2020.

Vaccination Completion Rate
In Cook County, 72.8 percent of the people are fully vaccinated. (Cook County, IL COVID-19 Vaccine Tracker | news-leader.com, July 2022.

Other Chronic Diseases or Conditions

Dementia, Including Alzheimer's Disease - Fatality Rate
According to the Alzheimer's Association, millions of Americans are living with Alzheimer's or other dementias. As the size of the U.S. population age 65 and older continues to grow, so too will the number and proportion of Americans with Alzheimer's or other dementias. The mortality rate for Alzheimer's disease for Cook County is 21.8 deaths per 100,000 residents. This rate is lower than the Illinois rate of 25.9 deaths per 100,000 residents and the U.S. rate of 30.8 deaths per 100,000 residents. In comparison, females have higher death rates due to Alzheimer's at 23.9 deaths per 100,000 residents compared to males at 17.9 deaths per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System; Chicago Department of Public Health, 2020).

Number and Ages of People 65 Or Older with Alzheimer's Dementia 2022



*Percentages do not total 100 due to rounding.
Created from data from Rajan et al.[A2,224]

Source: Alzheimer's Organization, 2022

Oral Health – Emergency Department Rate Due to Dental Problems
According to the Mayo Clinic, oral health can contribute to various diseases and conditions including endocarditis, cardiovascular disease and pneumonia. Diabetes, HIV/AIDS and other conditions may also affect one's oral health. Daily oral hygiene, regular dental checkups and cleanings are strongly recommended to avoid further health complications. The annual emergency department visit rate for dental problems in the hospital PSA is 321.3 per 100,000 residents. Young adults ages 18-39 have the highest rates for emergency department visits due to dental problems in the PSA at 534.5 per 100,000 residents. This rate is lower than the state rate of 559.1 per 100,000 residents and higher than the county rate of 288.8 per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2020).

Emergency Department and Hospitalization Rates due to Dehydration
Dehydration is caused by lack of water intake and can be fatal for vulnerable patients. Anyone can become dehydrated, but the condition is especially dangerous for young children and older adults. It is important to avoid dehydration by increasing fluid intake by eating more fruits and vegetables and increasing the amount of water (fluids) daily. The emergency department visit rate for dehydration in the hospital PSA is 151.8 per 100,000 residents, higher than the county rate of 119.9 per 100,000 residents and lower than the state rate of 170.8 per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2016-2021).

The hospitalization dehydration rate in the hospital PSA is 179.3 per 100,000 residents – higher than the county rate of 151.0 per 100,000 residents and the state rate of 146.0 per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2016-2020).

Emergency Department and Hospitalization Rates due to Urinary tract infection

Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are common infections that occur when bacteria enter the urethra and infect the urinary tract. The infections can affect several parts of the urinary tract, but the most common type is a bladder infection. UTIs are more common in females than males. The emergency department visit rate for UTIs in the hospital PSA is 664.6 per 100,000 residents – higher than the county rate of 387.9 per 100,000 residents and the state rate of 489.1 per 100,000 residents. Young adults ages 18-39 years represent the most emergency department visits for UTIs in the PSA at 1,133.0 per 100,000 residents. This rate is significantly higher than the county rate of 534.9 per 100,000 residents and the state rate of 662.3 per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2017-2021).

The annual hospitalization rate for urinary tract infections in the hospital PSA is 123.6, per 100,000 residents, lower than the county rate of 134.8 per 100,000 residents and the state rate of 133.0 per 100,000 residents. Seniors ages 65 and older represented the highest rate for urinary tract infections in the hospital PSA with a rate of 418.1 per 100,000 residents – lower than the county rate of 482.4 and state rate of 488.1 per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2017-2021).

Kidney Disease Mortality Rate

According to the CDC, kidneys that function properly are critical for maintaining good health, however, more than one in seven American adults are estimated to have chronic kidney disease. The kidneys filter the blood every 30 minutes. They remove wastes, toxins, and excess fluid. They also help control blood pressure, stimulate production of red blood cells, keep bones healthy, and regulate blood chemicals that are essential to life (CDC, 2022). In Cook County, the death rate due to kidney disease is 17.0 deaths per 100,000 residents – higher than the Illinois rate of 16.7 deaths per 100,000 residents and the U.S. rate of 12.9 deaths per 100,000 residents.

Mortality rates for males surpass the female rates in the county (21.6 vs. 13.8 deaths per 100,000 residents); the state rate (20.7 vs. 14.0 deaths per 100,000 residents); and the U.S. rate (15.6 vs. 10.9 deaths per 100,000 residents). Seniors, age 65 and older were more likely to die from kidney disease. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality; Chicago Department of Public Health, 2016-2020).

5. Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health

Why is this Important?

Women's health before, during, and after pregnancy can have a major impact on infants' health and well-being. Women who get recommended health care services before they get pregnant are more likely to be healthy during pregnancy and to have healthy babies. Strategies to help pregnant women get medical care and avoid risky behaviors – like smoking or drinking alcohol – can also improve health outcomes for infants.

Key findings: Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health

- Infant mortality is decreasing in Cook County but remains higher than the Illinois and U.S. rates.
- Teen birth are trending down in the hospital PSA.
- Teen births remain higher in Cook County than the Illinois and U.S.

Prenatal Care

Why is This Important?

Prenatal care is the care women get while pregnant. Prenatal care can help keep expectant mothers and their babies healthy. Babies of mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do get care. Doctors can spot health problems early when they

see mothers regularly. This allows doctors to treat them early. Early treatment can cure many problems and prevent others. Doctors also can talk to pregnant women about things they can do to give their unborn babies a healthy start to life. (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2021)

Women Who Accessed First Trimester Care
In Cook County, the percentage of live births where mothers began prenatal care during the first trimester is 74.3 percent; lower than the Illinois percent of 78.2. (Metopio, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2018).

Births with at Least One Maternal Risk Factor
In Cook County, 19.1 percent, were births where the mother had at least one of the following conditions chronic hypertension, eclampsia, diabetes, tobacco use, or pregnancy-associated hypertension. This percentage is lower than Illinois (22.4 percent) and the U.S. (21.0 percent), (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Natality); CDC Wonder and Health Indicators, 2016-2020).

Birth Outcomes

Infant Mortality
In Cook County, the rate of post-neonatal deaths (in the first year of life) is 6.6 deaths per 1,000 live births. The county rate has shown continual decreases over time. The same can be said for the state and national rates, with a slight peak in 2018, followed by a decrease in 2019. The county rate is higher than the Illinois and U.S. rates of 6.1 and 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Natality, CDC Wonder, 2015-2019).

Pre-Term Births (Less Than 37 Weeks Gestation)
In Cook County, the percentage of live births that are pre-term (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) is 12.3 percent. The county rate is higher than the Illinois rate of 12.1 percent and the U.S. rate of 11.7 percent. Non-Hispanic Blacks and Native Americans have the highest rates of preterm births in the county with rates of 17.5 percent and 14.8 percent, respectively. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Natality); CDC Wonder and Health Indicators, 2016-2020).

Babies with Low Birth Weight
Babies born with very low birth weight (weighing less than 1,500 grams (3 lbs., 4 oz) are more likely to have health problems as compared to babies born of normal weight. The percentage of babies with very low birth weight is higher in Cook County at 1.6 percent which is slightly higher than the Illinois rate of 1.4 percent and the U.S. rate of 1.4 percent (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Natality, CDC Wonder, 2016-2020).

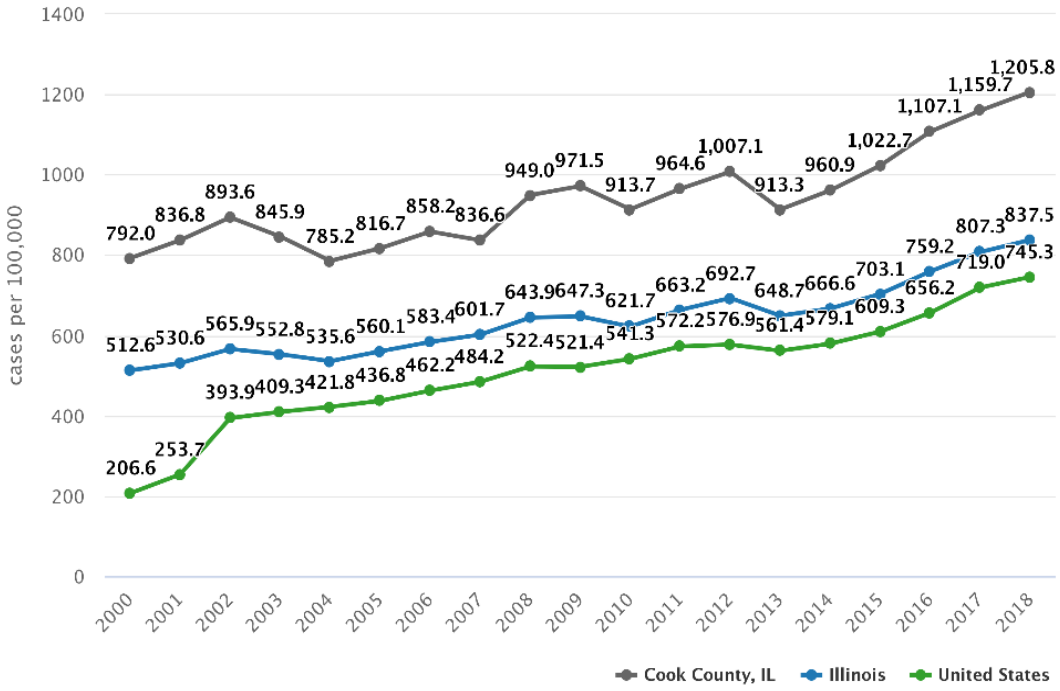
Birth Rate for Women Under 18
Teen birth rate is described as women age 15-19 with a birth in the past year and does not include births to women below age 15. In the hospital PSA, the rate of teen births has been trending down. The most recent data for births to women age 15-19 in the hospital PSA is 10.5 births per 1,000 women slightly higher than the Cook County rate of 10.0 and state rate of 9.3 births per 1,000 women, respectively. (Metopio, U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey, 2016-2020).

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Since 2013, new cases of sexually transmitted infections that include chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, and HIV/AIDS have been on the rise across Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. More than half of these cases are from chlamydia alone. In Cook County, the sexually transmitted infection rate is 1,205.8 cases per 100,000 residents. This rate is higher than the Illinois rate of 837.5 per 100,000 residents and the U.S. rate of 745.3 per 100,000 residents. Exhibit 46 illustrates how

the sexually transmitted infection rates have continued to increase over the years (Metopio, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2018).

Exhibit 46: Cook County Sexually Transmitted Infection Rate 2018



Source: Metopio, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2022

Chlamydia

According to the CDC, Chlamydia is a common sexually transmitted disease that can cause infection among both men and women. It can cause permanent damage to a woman's reproductive system. The prevalence of chlamydia in Cook County has consistently increased since 2013. The rate of chlamydia in Cook County is higher (830.3 per 100,000 residents) than the Illinois rate (604.0 per 100,000 residents) and the U.S. rate (539.9 per 100,000 residents). (Metopio, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention, via http://healthindicators.gov, 2018).

Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection that is especially common among teenagers and young adults. The rate of reported gonorrhea cases per 100,000 residents in Cook County is 309.3. The county rate is significantly higher than the Illinois rate of 198.6 cases per 100,000 residents and the U.S. rate of 179.1 cases per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2018).

Syphilis

People who are sexually active can get syphilis, a curable sexually transmitted disease (STD). Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) that can cause serious health problems without treatment. Infection develops in stages (primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary). Each stage can have different signs and symptoms. In Cook County, the syphilis case rate is 44.0 cases per 100,00 residents, nearly double the case rates of Illinois and the U.S. at 22.4 and 22.6 cases per 100,000 residents, respectively. (Metopio, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2018).

6. Environment

Why is this important?
Many people face challenges and dangers they can't control – like unsafe neighborhoods, discrimination, or trouble affording the things they need. This can have a negative impact on health and safety throughout life.

Key findings: Environment

- Unintentional falls are highest in the PSA compared to Cook County and the State of Illinois.
- Violent crimes are high in Cook County compared to Illinois.
- In Cook County, homicide rates are nearly double the Illinois rates.

Housing

Homeownership
Homeownership has many benefits for individuals and communities alike. Homeownership can represent stability, financial success and the opportunity to contribute to the community. Homeowners are more likely to be involved in civic affairs, both of which benefit the individual and the community. In addition, homeownership provides tax benefits. In the hospital PSA 72.2 percent are occupied by homeowners – much higher than the county rate of 57.2 percent, the Illinois rate of 66.2 and the U.S. rate of 64.4. (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2016-2020).

Renters Spending 30 Percent or More of Household Income on Rent
Spending a high percentage of household income on rent can create financial hardship, especially for lower-income renters. With a limited income, paying a high rent may not leave enough money for other expenses, such as food, transportation and medical. Moreover, high rent reduces the proportion of income a household can allocate to savings each month. In the hospital PSA, 28.2 percent of renters spend 30 percent or more of their household income on rent, while in Cook County, 23.1 percent of renters spend 30 percent or more of their income on rent ((Metopio, American Community Survey, 2016-2020).

Transportation

Households Without a Vehicle
The percentage of households in the PSA with no vehicles available is 7.2 percent. Whereas 2.0 percent of workers 16 and older commute to work by public transportation including bus, Metra, and/or Uber. Exhibits 47 and 48 identify the top five communities that represent the highest percentage of households without a vehicle and the communities that bus to work.

Exhibit 47 Communities with No Vehicle Available

Zip Code	Community	Population	No vehicle available (percent of households), 2015-2019
SSH PSA			7.8
60409	Calumet City	36,045	14.4
60426	Harvey	24,114	16.3
60429	Hazel Crest	14,683	10.6
60411	Chicago Heights	53,515	10.6
60419	Dolton	21,409	10.0

Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Exhibit 48: Workers 16 and Older who Bus to Work

Zip Code	Community	Population	Bus to work (percent of workers 16 years and older), 2015-2019
SSH PSA			2.27
60419	Dolton	21,409	8.9
60409	Calumet City	36,045	5.8
60426	Harvey	24,114	5.7
60473	South Holland	21,661	4.3
60428	Markham	11,351	3.0

Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Mean Travel Time to Work

Generally, people living in a household without a car make fewer than half the number of journeys compared to those with a car. People who commute must double their commute time, factoring in the time it takes to get to and from work. The average mean time travel to work in the hospital PSA is 34.1 minutes (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2019).

Child Blood Lead Levels

According to the CDC, protecting children from exposure to lead is important to lifelong good health. No safe blood lead level in children has been identified. Even low levels of lead in blood have been shown to affect learning, ability to pay attention, and academic achievement. While the effects of lead exposure may be permanent, if caught early there are things parents can do to prevent further exposure and reduce damage to their child's health. The most important step that parents, caregivers, healthcare providers, and public health professionals can take is to prevent lead exposure before it occurs. The percentage of tested children five years or younger with high levels of lead in their blood (six micrograms per deciliter and above) is 3.7 percent in the hospital PSA, fewer than the City of Chicago which is 4.1 percent. (Metopio, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2013).

Particulate Matter

The CDC defines particle pollution – also called particulate matter (PM) as particles (tiny pieces) of solids or liquids that are in the air. These particles may include dust, soot, smoke or drops of liquid. Some particles are big enough (or appear dark enough) to see — for example, smoke. Others are so small that they cannot be seen in the air. The PM concentration for Cook County is 9.3 micrograms per cubic meter, Illinois 8.7 micrograms per cubic meter and the U.S. 7.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Common sources of PM 2.5 emissions include power plants and industrial facilities. Secondary PM 2.5 can form from gases, such as oxides of nitrogen (NOx) or sulfur dioxide (SO2), reacting in the atmosphere. Health effects associated with exposure to PM 2.5 include elevated risk of premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases or lung cancer, and increased health problems such as asthma attacks. PM 2.5, or particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter, is one of the most dangerous pollutants because the particles can penetrate deep into the alveoli of the lungs. (Metopio, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2020).

Food Security and Access to Healthy Foods

Healthy People 2030 defines food insecurity as a household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. In 2020, 13.8 million households were food insecure at some time during the year. Food insecurity and access to healthy foods are important factors needed to support chronic disease prevention.

Food insecurity rate

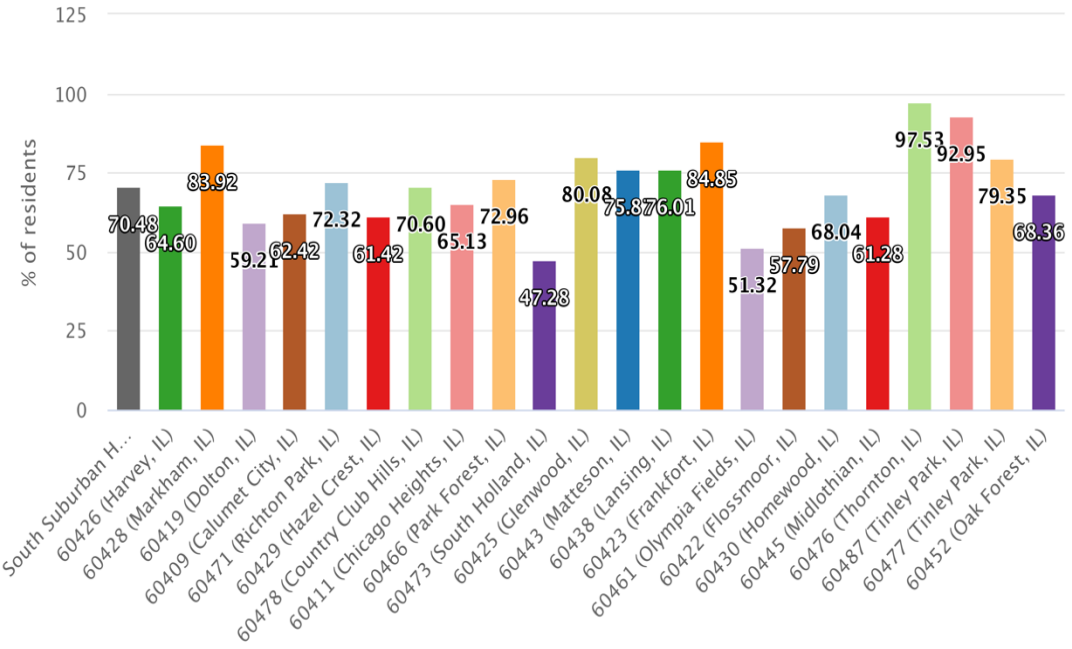
Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food, as represented in the USDA food-security reports. In Advocate South Suburban's PSA, the percentage of residents experiencing food insecurity at some point is 11.4 percent. The food insecurity rate for Cook County is 10.9 percent; the Illinois rate is 8.3 percent. This 2020 data is a projection based on 11.5 percent national unemployment and 16.5 percent national poverty rate. Communities with the greatest rates of food insecurity include Harvey, 17.0 percent; Chicago Heights, 14.7 percent; Dolton, 12.8 percent; Calumet City,12.6 percent; and Lansing and Midlothian each at 12.5 percent. (Metopio, Feeding America, 2020).

Food insecurity among children ages 0-17 years is greater than the overall county, state and national rates.
The food insecurity for children in Cook County is 18.3 percent of residents. In Illinois and the U.S., the percentage of children affected by food insecurity is 11.3 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively.

Low Food Access

The percentage of residents who have low access to food, defined solely by distance: further than one-half mile from the nearest supermarket in an urban area, or further than 10 miles in a rural area. In the hospital PSA, 70.4 percent of residents have low access to food – much higher that the county rate of 38.6 percent and the state rate of 49.9 percent. Communities with the highest percentage of low access to a grocery store within one-half mile are Thornton: 97.5 percent; Tinley Park, 92.9 percent; Frankfort 84.5 percent; Markham, 83.9 percent; and Glenwood, 80.0 percent. Exhibit 49 illustrates the low food access communities in the hospital's PSA. (Metopio, Food Access Research Atlas, 2019).

Exhibit 49: Advocate South Suburban PSA Low Food Access 2019



Source: Metopio, USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2022

Living in Food Deserts

The percent of residents who experience living in a food desert, defined as being low-income and further than one mile from a supermarket (urban) or twenty miles (rural) in the hospital PSA is 5.5 percent, much higher than the county rate of 1.7 percent and higher than the state rate of 4.3 percent. Communities with the larger percentiles of categorization as a "food desert" are Glenwood, 21.9 percent; Markham, 16.4 percent; Thornton, 14.8 percent; Matteson, 12.0 percent; and Hazel Crest, 10.8 percent.

Social Environment and Community Safety

Fall-Related Injury

Unintentional Fall Emergency Department Visit Rate
Unintentional falls are described as falls from vehicles, recreational accidents, trips and falls, and other unintentional falls. In the hospital PSA, the unintentional fall emergency department visit rate is 1,897.5 per 100,000 residents, higher than the county rate of 1,799.4 falls per 100,000 residents and lower than the state rate of 1,998.5 per 100,000 residents. The unintentional fall rate for emergency department visits were highest among Hispanic or Latino residents at 2,575.0 per 100,000 residents in the PSA. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2016-2020).

Hospitalization Rate Due to Unintentional Falls
In the hospital PSA, the annual hospital admissions for unintentional falls per 100,000 residents is 459.8 per 100,000 residents. This rate is lower than the county rate of 547.5 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents and the state rate of 496.8 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents. The unintentional fall rate for hospitalizations were highest among Hispanic or Latino residents at 779.3 per 100,000 residents in the PSA. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2016-2020).

Fall Mortality
The fall mortality rate in Cook County is 6.1 deaths per 100,000 residents, lower than the state rate of 7.8 deaths per 100,000. Seniors, age 65 and older had the highest mortality rate in both Cook County (22.1 deaths per 100,000 residents) and Illinois (28.0 deaths per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M, 2016-2020).

Deaths due to Motor Vehicle Crashes
The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) projects that an estimated 42,915 people died in motor vehicle traffic crashes in 2021, a 10.5 percent increase from the 38,824 fatalities in 2020. The projection is the highest number of fatalities since 2005 and the largest annual percentage increase in the Fatality Analysis Reporting System's history. In Cook County, the motor vehicle traffic mortality rate is 6.7 deaths per 100,000 residents. The rates are even greater for Illinois (8.9 deaths per 100,000 residents) and the U.S. rate (11.5 deaths per 100,000 residents). (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M, 2016-2020).

Violent Crime Rate
Crimes related to violence (yearly rate) include homicide, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and aggravated battery. The violent crime rate in Cook County is 634.4 crimes per 100,000 residents. This rate is higher than the Illinois rate of 425.1 crimes per 100,000 residents and the U.S rate of 391.0 crimes per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, FBI Crime Data Explorer, 2016-2020).

Homicide/Gun Violence
Homicide crimes (yearly rate) are defined as first- or second-degree murder: the killing of one human being by another. The homicide rate in Cook County is 14.0 crimes per 100,000 residents. This rate is nearly double the Illinois rate of 7.8 crimes per 100,000 residents and nearly triple the U.S. rate of 5.5 crimes per 100,000 residents, (Metopio, FBI Crime Data Explorer, 2016-2020).

Social Engagement
The Social Engagement Index is a composite score measuring elements of civic engagement and social isolation, especially those that are affected by the built environment. It incorporates information about neighborhood resiliency (five-year change in rent prices, how often residents move, and housing vacancy) and barriers to social engagement (disconnected youth, proportion of seniors living alone, residents with cognitive and ambulatory disabilities, limited English proficiency, and residents reporting poor mental health). Higher values indicate more social engagement. The

social engagement score for the hospital's PSA is 93.1. This score is higher than the County rate of 90.2 and the Illinois rate of 91.5. (Metopio, 2011-2015).

IV. Prioritization of Health-Related Issues

Priority Setting Process

The Community Health department of Advocate South Suburban researched and presented data that highlighted the demographics, economics, education, employment, social drivers of health (SDOH) and the prevalent health issues in the hospital's PSA to its Community Health Council from February through May 2022. The Alliance for Health Equity also presented data to the council members that proved to have very similar findings.

Data presented during the four-month meetings included:

- Access to Care
- Cancer
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Demographics
- Dental Health
- Diabetes
- Hardship Index
- Maternal, Fetal & Infant Care
- Mental Health
- Obesity
- Respiratory Health
- Sexually Transmitted Infections
- Social Drivers of Health
- Substance Abuse
- Unintentional Falls

In June 2022, a prioritization meeting was held with the council to vote on the health needs to address as part of the hospital's community health needs assessment process. Council members selected two health issues — Mental/Behavioral health and obesity—as priority areas to focus on for the 2023-2025 implementation strategy cycle.

Health Needs Selected

The CHC members selected mental/behavioral health and obesity as the top priorities on which to focus for Advocate South Suburban's 2022 CHNA. As part of the selection process, consideration for implementing these programs will include the following criteria:

- Degree to which community partners are involved in solving/addressing the health issue
- Hospital and community resources available to address the health issue
- The hospital's capacity to address the health issue
- The importance of the health problem to the community
- Degree to which effective programs are available in the community

Mental Health/Behavioral Health
The community needs assessment identified access to mental health services, including substance abuse and addiction services, as one of the primary areas of opportunity to improve the well-being of the south suburban communities served by Advocate South Suburban. With behavioral health crises on the rise nationwide, quickly and effectively caring for people in crisis is a priority. The high rates of emergency department visits and hospitalizations for individuals experiencing acute mental health crises are preventable with expanded access to services. The need for behavioral health services has been amplified because of the toll the pandemic has taken on so many individuals and families.

It was recognized by the council that mental health is a growing health issue in the hospital's PSA. The CHC selected mental health as the most pertinent health need priority due to the increase in emergency department and

hospitalization rates and the growing need for community services and resources. This is a health need that is also related to substance abuse as many substance users/abusers also experience mental health issues and many individuals with mental health disorders experience substance abuse issues.

In June 2022 Advocate South Suburban announced that behavioral health services will be transitioning from Advocate Christ Hospital to Advocate South Suburban Hospital. The unit is expected to open in 2023.

Obesity
The Community Health Council selected obesity as its second priority to address as part of the hospital's CHNA based on results in the PSA, and county. Obesity prevalence continues to increase and even more so among race and ethnicities. Individuals with obesity are at higher risks for chronic health conditions such as diabetes, heart disease, cancer, and COVID. Community health staff will investigate opportunities to develop strategies to address obesity in the hospital PSA.

Health Need Not Selected

Cancer
Advocate South Suburban offers an array of services including radiation therapy, brachytherapy, image guided radiation therapy, intensity modulated radiation therapy, and minimally invasive approaches to cancer treatment. The Breast Health Center offers early detection services as well as advanced procedures including Sentinel lymph node biopsy for breast cancer treatment for cancer diagnosis and staging. Additionally, South Suburban Hospital has an active Cancer Committee and Cancer Care Team that are dedicated to developing a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach throughout the year. Community education and screening programs are also held that focus on breast, lung, prostate and other cancers. Some services include genetic counseling, patient navigation, clinical trials and research—all designed to improve quality of life for patients and their families.

Heart Disease
Advocate South Suburban through the Advocate Heart Institute offers a continuum of services from screening to diagnosis and treatment. Advanced treatment and services include comprehensive diagnostic services including minimally invasive endovascular procedures, electrophysiological procedures, computed tomography scanning, three-phase cardiac rehabilitation and a congestive heart failure program. The Congestive Heart Failure program is a comprehensive inpatient and outpatient program designed to strengthen the heart, improve health and monitor change. The goal is to restore cardiac health and reduce hospitalization through therapy, diet and other services. The Cardiac Rehabilitation program is for individuals requiring rehabilitation services following a cardiovascular incident. This individualized program is designed to reduce blood pressure, body mass index and stress levels though customized exercise programs, yoga and strengthening techniques.

Hypertension and Stroke
South Suburban Hospital is an Illinois Department of Public Health-designated Primary Stroke Center and has earned the American Heart Association's Get with the Guidelines-Stroke Gold-Plus Quality Achievement Award. The IDPH designation signifies that the hospital delivers the critical stroke care elements required to achieve long-term success in improving outcomes. Achieving stroke certification ensures that the hospital offers the highest level of care for those who are experiencing and recovering from a stroke. The hospital also offers community education events for individuals and their caregivers. In June 2022 Advocate Aurora deployed its community strategy to address hypertension in the Chicago southland PSA by developing community partnerships to deploy community-based interventions to address hypertension gaps. Patient education, blood pressure monitoring equipment, and follow-up screening tests were implemented and will be evaluated once the initial six-month program has concluded.

Respiratory Health
Asthma and respiratory health were not selected as a priority health need to address as the hospital already provides many services and programs to address asthma, COPD and other respiratory health issues. Advocate South Suburban offers comprehensive, multi-disciplinary services for lung and respiratory care, including the treatment of asthma. The respiratory care department provides inpatient and outpatient respiratory care services to help patients achieve a better quality of life. With board certified pulmonologists who collaborate with related specialists, airway diseases are treated from prevention and diagnostics to advanced treatment and support services.

V. Approval of Community Health Needs Assessment

The Advocate South Suburban Governing Council met on November 10, 2022, to review the findings of the CHNA and the recommended implementation strategy. The governing council voted to approve the CHNA Report.

VI. Vehicle for Community Feedback

Community Feedback

SCAN ME

Advocate South Suburban welcomes all feedback regarding the 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment. Any member of the community wishing to comment on this report, can click on the link below to complete a CHNA feedback form. Questions will be addressed and will also be considered during the next CHNA cycle.
Feedback Link: Advocate Aurora Health CHNA Feedback

If you experience any issues with the link to our feedback form or have any other questions, please email Elvis Munoz at Elvis.munoz@aah.org

This report can be viewed online at Advocate Health Care's Community Health Needs Assessment Report webpage via the following link: Hospital CHNA Reports Implementation Plans Progress Reports | Advocate Health Care

A paper copy of this report may also be requested by contacting the hospital's Community Health Department.

VII. Evaluation of Impact from Previous CHNA

Diabetes Prevention Program
Advocate South Suburban's Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) continues to be a success to patients, residents and people who self-refer themselves into the program. Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the program has been virtual and continues to garner a number of participants locally and across 10 states, with a minimum of at least 25 participants and a maximum of 41 participants. The hospital introduced the Food Farmacy program to DPP participants in October 2021 as an effort to encourage eating healthy fresh fruits and vegetables, and to introduce new/different foods. The hospital partnered with Food Smart and Partnership for a Healthier America as part of a pilot program to provide fresh fruits and vegetables to participants. Over a period of 16 weeks, 779 fresh food boxes were delivered to local participants

In July 2022, Advocate South Suburban was recognized by the CDC on earning CDC Full Plus Recognition status for its' DPP lifestyle change program. This designation is reserved for programs that have effectively delivered a quality, evidence-based program that meets all of the standards for CDC recognition and additional retention thresholds.

Mental Health
Advocate South Suburban and Trinity Hospitals partnered with Advocate Aurora's Faith and Health Partnerships and the Sertoma Center to host a mental health webinar. The program focused on managing stress during the holidays and challenges individuals may encounter during the holiday season, loss of a loved one loneliness, self-care and a variety of other topics.

Workforce Development
The Advocate Workforce Initiative (AWI) grant concluded in 2020. Based on its success and lessons learned, AWI and NAVIGATE are now core components of the Workforce Development Strategy for Advocate Aurora Health (AAH). The conclusion of this program impacted 3,000 internal team members and community members across AAHs geography.

For more information or to view the complete 2021 CHIP report for Advocate South Suburban, please click here.

VIII. Appendices

Appendix 1: 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources

Advocate Aurora Health Business Development Analytics, 2022

The Alliance for Health Equity, Community Health Needs Assessment, 2022
Community Health Needs Assessment Survey Report, 2020
2022 CHNA Report - Alliance for Health Equity (allhealthequity.org)

Cook County Department of Public Health

Illinois Department of Public Health

National Association for Mental Illness (NAMI)

Metopio. Accessed via a contract with Advocate Aurora Health. Website is unavailable to the public. The following data sources were accessed through the portal:

American Community Survey, 2015-2019, 2016-2020
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention WONDER, 2015-2019, 2016-2020
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Provider Identifier, 2021
Chicago Department of Public Health, 2016-2020
Diabetes Atlas, 2019
Feeding America, 2020
FBI Crime Data Explorer, 2016-2020
Health Resources and Services Administration, 2018
Illinois Department of Public Health, 2014-2018, 2021
IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2016-2020
Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2014-2018
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2018
National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, 2016-2020

PLACES, 2015-2019
UIC School of Public Health, 2020, 2021
United Way ALICE Data, 2018
USDA, 2019

Appendix 2: Citations

Alzheimer's Association, 2022:
alzheimers-facts-and-figures.pdf

American Cancer Society
American Cancer Society, 2022

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Healthy Aging
Alzheimer's Disease and Healthy Aging | CDC

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Alcohol Use and Your Health
Youth and Tobacco Use | Smoking and Tobacco Use | CDC

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Asthma
Asthma | CDC

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Depression in Older Adults:
Depression is Not a Normal Part of Growing Older | Alzheimer's Disease and Healthy

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Cardiovascular Disease
Lead Poisoning Prevention | Lead | CDC

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Nutrition
Poor Nutrition | CDC

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Youth and Tobacco Use
Youth and Tobacco Use | Smoking and Tobacco Use | CDC

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Particle Pollution:
Particle Pollution-Particulate Matters

Centers for Control Disease and Prevention Prenatal Care:
COPD - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic

Cleveland Clinic
Cerebrovascular Disease: Types, Causes & Symptoms (clevelandclinic.org)

Healthline Overview of an Aneurysm:
Aneurysm: What Is It, Causes, Symptoms, and More (healthline.com)

American Heart Association
High Blood Pressure | American Heart Association

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion:

Food Insecurity - Healthy People 2030 | health.gov

Mayo Clinic Oral Health:
Oral health: A window to your overall health - Mayo Clinic

National Alliance on Mental Illness:
Mental Health Conditions | NAMI: National Alliance on Mental Illness

National Highway Traffic Safety:
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Pew Research – Older Adults Living Alone in the U.S:
Pewresearch.org

Women's Health
Prenatal care | Office on Women's Health (womenshealth.gov)