2022
Community Health Needs Assessment Report

Advocate Trinity Hospital

2320 E. 93rd Street

Chicago, IL 60617

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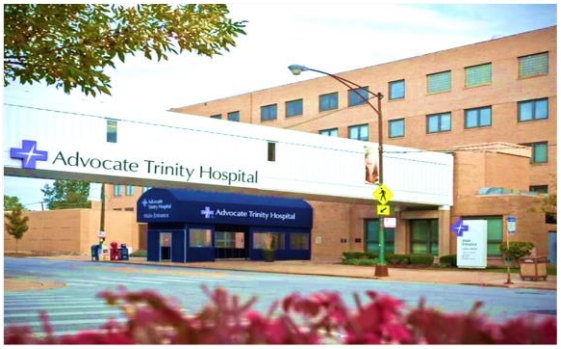

December 2022

Thank you for learning more about Advocate Trinity Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). This CHNA provides a comprehensive picture of the health status of the communities served by Advocate Trinity. By understanding our communities' health and social needs, 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 collecting input from the community to understand the depth of the community's health needs. Collaborations and partnerships are core components of the hospital's CHNA process; therefore, Trinity hospital is a member of several community coalitions and community groups that support community health and health equity work. 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, our Community Health Council selected two health priorities for the 2022 CHNA. The priorities selected include the following:

- Behavioral Health
- Diabetes

At Advocate Trinity, 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 recognize the importance in understanding and addressing the social drivers of health that interfere with health outcomes, access to healthy foods, safe neighborhoods, and adequate housing. One of our goals is to address social and structural barriers that may affect health outcomes. We take pride in our programs that are working toward sustaining a healthier community. Although much has been done in the development and implementation of hospital and provider-based programs, there are still other factors that remain a concern. In fact, emergency department rates for mental health, substance use, alcohol use, and diabetes in Trinity hospital's service area are the highest compared to the state and county rates. Over the next three years, we look forward to establishing new partnerships and strengthening current partnerships to implement evidence-based programs in response to addressing the priority health needs listed in this report.

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.

Michelle Y. Blakely, PhD, FACHE
President
Advocate Trinity Hospital

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I. Executive Summary

Advocate Trinity Hospital, 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 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/surrounding counties. Advocate Trinity 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 Trinity 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. This coalition collected primary and secondary data for indicators in Chicago and Suburban Cook County. The hospital also partnered with Metopio, a data analytics and visualization platform, to access secondary data. The community health team also partnered with the Cook County Department of Public Health and area community members and organizations to convene a Community Health Council (CHC) responsible for overseeing the community health needs assessment (CHNA) process at Advocate Trinity Hospital. Community health department staff also pulled additional local data to complete the assessment process. As federally 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 Trinity.

For the purposes of this CHNA, Advocate Trinity and its CHC define the community as the hospital's primary service area (PSA). The PSA consists of six communities on Chicago's Southeast Side.

The PSA has a total population of 365,921 residents representing a 3.8 percent decrease in population from the most recent CHNA. The median age of the PSA is 39.5 years old. In the PSA, 22.8 percent of the population are aged 17 years and younger and 17.3 percent are ages 65 years and over and 28.1 percent are young adults aged 18-39 years. The largest population in the PSA are adults ages 18- 64 years representing 59.9 percent. Advocate Trinity's community health staff presented extensive data to the (CHC) during a series of four meetings from February 2022 through May 2022. The 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 and quantitative methods. 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

After discussion and review of significant data findings, the CHC members were instructed to rank the six health conditions by voting on those that they perceived to be the most important to addressing health needs for the communities within the hospital's PSA. Members voted on the top two greatest health needs in the community

by using the Zoom voting poll system. At the end of the voting session the numbers were calculated and the health issues with the highest percentage of votes were chosen as the priority areas to focus on during the 2022-2024 CHNA cycle. The council members selected two chronic diseases as priority areas of focus for the coming 2023-2025 implementation plan cycle—Behavioral Health and Diabetes

II. Description of Advocate Health Care and Advocate Trinity 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 Trinity

Advocate Trinity Hospital, on Chicago's Southeast Side, has provided high-quality, compassionate care for more than 120 years to residents in southeast Chicago. Advocate Trinity is a 205-bed not-for-profit health care facility offering a full range of inpatient and outpatient services including, cardiac and vascular care, pulmonary care, diabetes management and prevention, maternity care and women's health, and oncology. The hospital is a designated Primary Stroke Center and a Baby-Friendly breastfeeding support facility, the hospital's board-certified physicians also provide advanced cardiac care, bone, joint, and other advanced surgery, and a limb salvage program that is a model for other providers. Advocate Trinity cares for more than 90,000 patients each year, providing access to more than 624 physicians with expertise in more than 62 specialties. The hospital is proud to be a community hospital where patients can receive advanced care in state-of-the-art facilities close to home.

Advocate Trinity has a long-standing commitment to improving the health of the community it serves. Over the years, the hospital has sponsored community health programs designed to improve the health of its residents, such as the Diabetes Prevention Program and the food insecurity Healthy Living Food Farmacy program. The hospital believes in community partnerships to tackle the health and social needs of the community, thus faith-based organizations, schools and others are key partners.

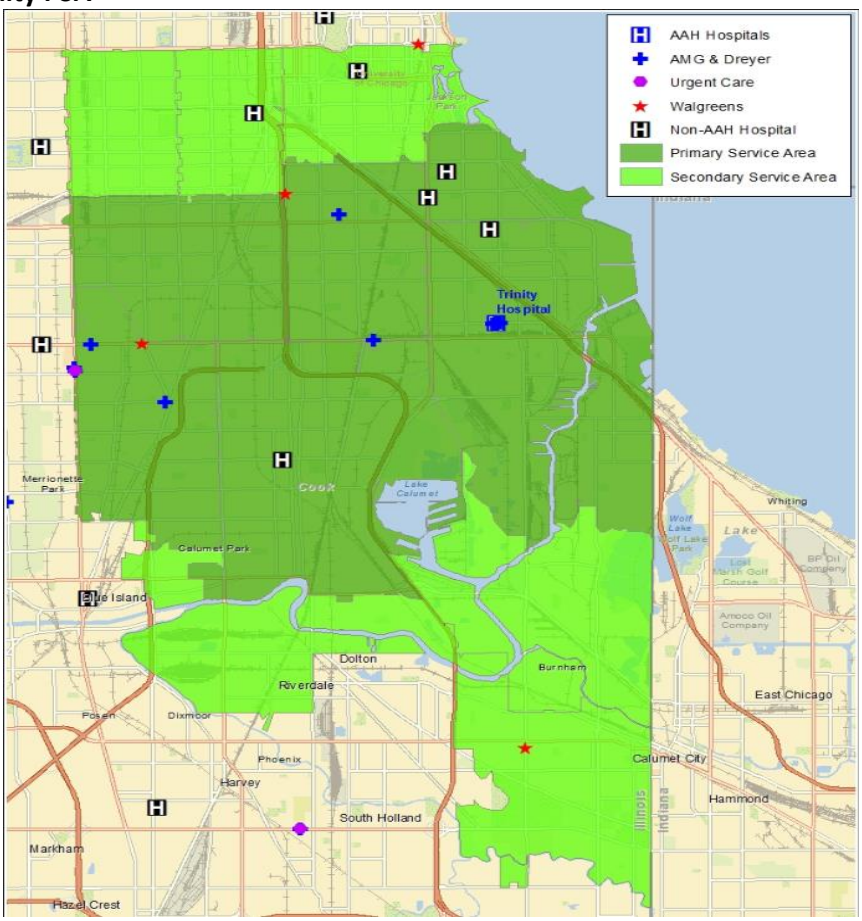
Advocate Trinity is also a partner of the South Side Healthy Community Organization (SSHCO), a network of 13 healthcare organizations, health systems and Federally Qualified Health Centers on the South Side of Chicago. The SSHCO aims to build a healthcare system that will prioritize community needs, intervene earlier and respond better. This model will better connect existing health organizations, increase access to care, address some of the most challenging health issues faced, and ultimately, build health equity and ensure stronger, healthier communities across the South Side of Chicago

III. 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment

Community Definition

For the purposes of this assessment, "community" is defined as a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common. Advocate Trinity defines its community for the 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) process as the hospital's primary service area (PSA), consisting of 6 zip codes: 60617 (South Chicago), 60619 (Grand Crossing), 60620 (Auburn Gresham), 60628 (Roseland), 60643 (Morgan Park) and 60649 (South Shore). As of 2020, the total population of Advocate Trinity's PSA was estimated at 365,921. Exhibit 1 represents a map of Advocate Trinity's primary service area.

Exhibit 1: Advocate Trinity PSA



Source: Advocate Aurora Business Development Analytics, 2022

1. Population

As of 2020, the total population of Advocate Trinity's PSA is 365,921 residents. The three largest communities within the PSA are South Chicago (60617) with a population of 77,270 residents, Auburn Gresham (60620) with 66,514 residents and Grand Crossing (60619) with 63,303 residents (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2020). This demonstrates a decrease of 14,454 residents representing a 3.8 percent decrease of residents from the most recent 2019 CHNA due to COVID-19 Pandemic deaths and other chronic health conditions in the PSA. Exhibit 2 identifies the zip codes and corresponding communities in the primary service areas.

Exhibit 2: Advocate Trinity PSA

Primary Service Area		
Community Areas	Zip Code	Pop.
Auburn Gresham	60620	66,514
South Chicago	60617	77,270
Roseland	60628	62,832
South Shore	60649	48,171
Grand Crossing	60619	63,303
Morgan Park	60643	47,831

Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

2. Social Drivers of Health

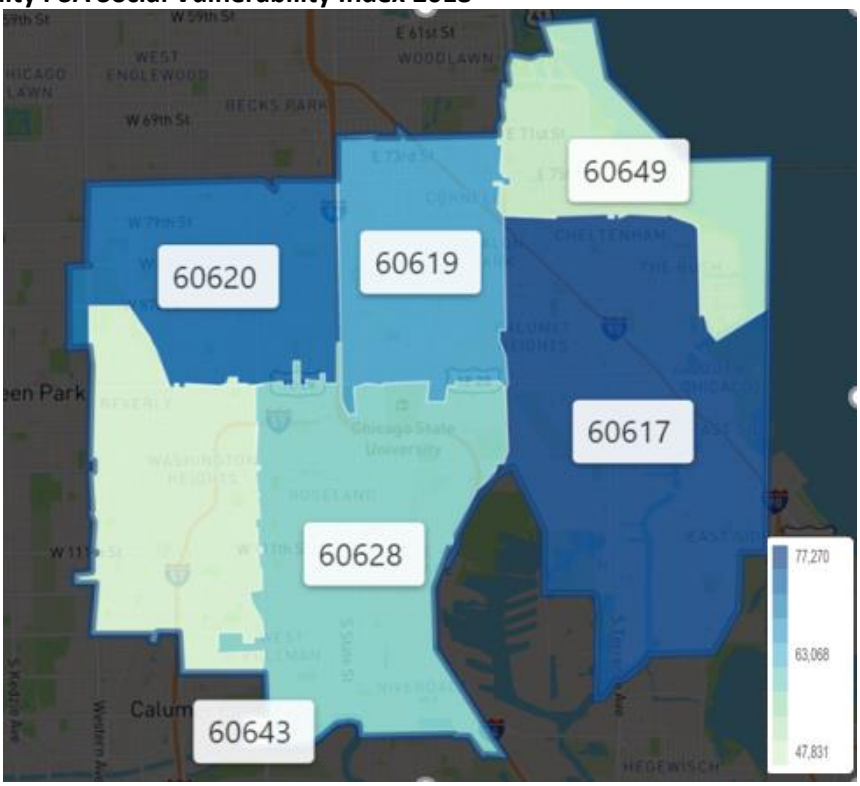
To support Advocate Aurora hospitals in conducting its CHNA, Advocate purchased access to Metopio, a data tool. Metopio is a software and services company that is grounded in the philosophy that communities are connected through places and people. Metopio's tools and visualizations use data to reveal valuable, interconnected factors that influence health outcomes in different locations. Metopio offers data tailored to support all Advocate Aurora hospitals with identifying health inequities in communities. Metopio uses the most current data sources and creates tools and indices that focus on the communities within the services areas. The data can be used to focus on specific regions, communities, and hospital services areas. Below is a description of two important indices found in Metopio.

Social Vulnerability Index.
The Social Vulnerability Index 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 the 100th percentile (highest vulnerability) Detailed documentation is available from the CDC here.

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

Trinity Hospital has an SVI score of 72.9 percentile --- all six zip codes in the PSA have higher SVI scores. The top three zip codes are South Chicago (60617) at 77.2 percentile, Grand Crossing (60619) at 72.7 percentile, and Auburn Gresham (60620) at 66.5 percentile as shown in Exhibit 3 below.

Exhibit 3: Advocate Trinity PSA Social Vulnerability Index 2018



Source: Metopio, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022

Hardship Index

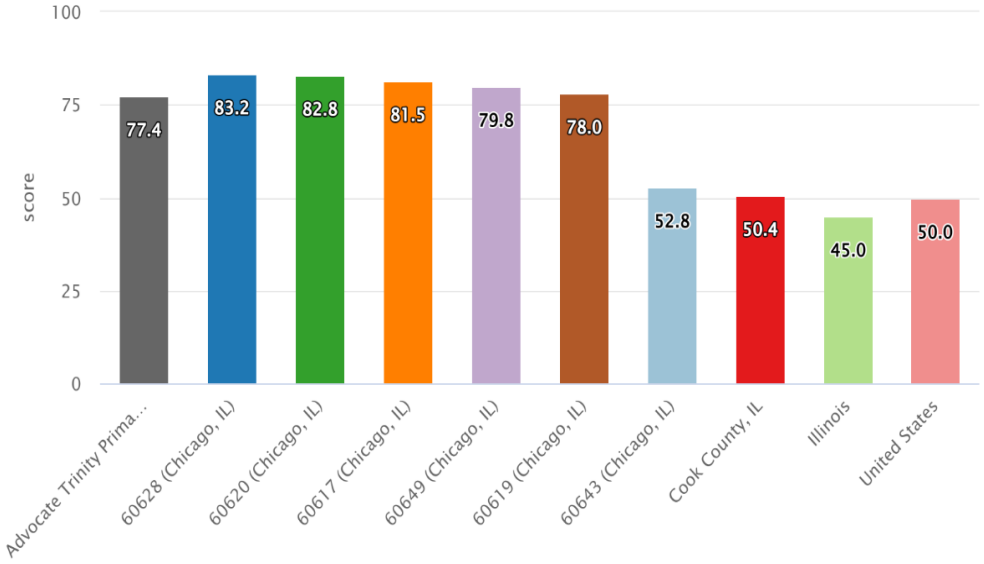
The Hardship Index was originally developed by Richard P. Nathan and Charles F. Adams, Jr. in 1976 to compare socioeconomic conditions between communities. It is highly correlated with other measures of economic hardship, such as labor force statistics, and with poor health outcomes. The index combines 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 (percent 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 Trinity's PSA has a hardship index rating of 77.4 which is higher than the Cook County score of 50.4, Illinois score of 45.0 and U.S. score of 50.0 (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2019). Five of six zip codes have greater hardship index scores than Cook County in the PSA. Exhibit 4 illustrates the hardship index in the hospital PSA.

Exhibit 4: Advocate Trinity PSA Area Hardship Index 2015-2019



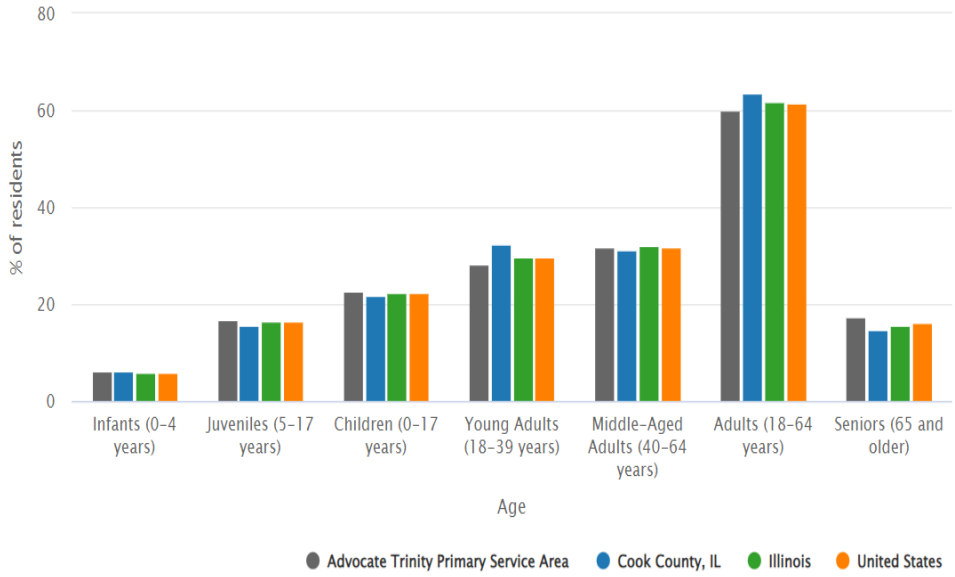
Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

3. Demographics

Age and Gender

The median age of the PSA is 39.5 years old. In the PSA, 22.8 percent of the population are aged 17 years and younger; 17.3 percent are ages 65 years and over and 28.1 percent are young adults aged 18-39 years. The largest population in the PSA are those ages 40-64 years at 31.8 percent and ages 18-64 years at 59.9 percent. (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2016-2020).

Exhibit 5: Advocate Trinity PSA Area Median Age 2016-2020



Key findings: Community Definition

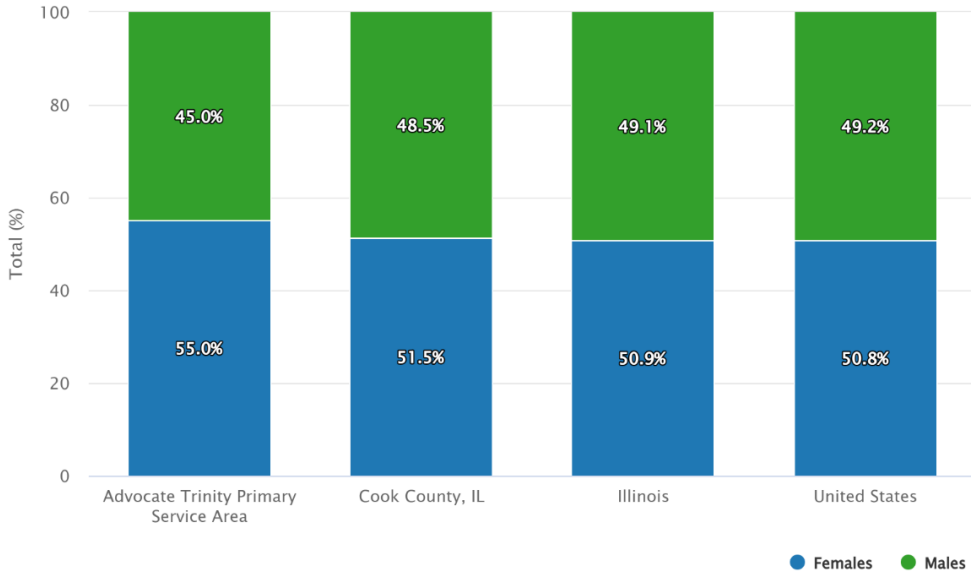
- Median age of the PSA is 39.5 years.
- There was a 3.8 percent decrease in population.
- The PSA has very high Social Vulnerability and Hardship Index scores.

Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Population by Sex

The population in the PSA is 55.0 percent female, higher when compared to 50.9 percent for Illinois. There are 45.0 percent males in the hospital's PSA compared to 49.1 percent in the state of Illinois. Overall, there are slight differences in gender between the PSA and the state of Illinois among the male and female populations. Exhibit 6. displays the total population by sex for the PSA and the state of Illinois.

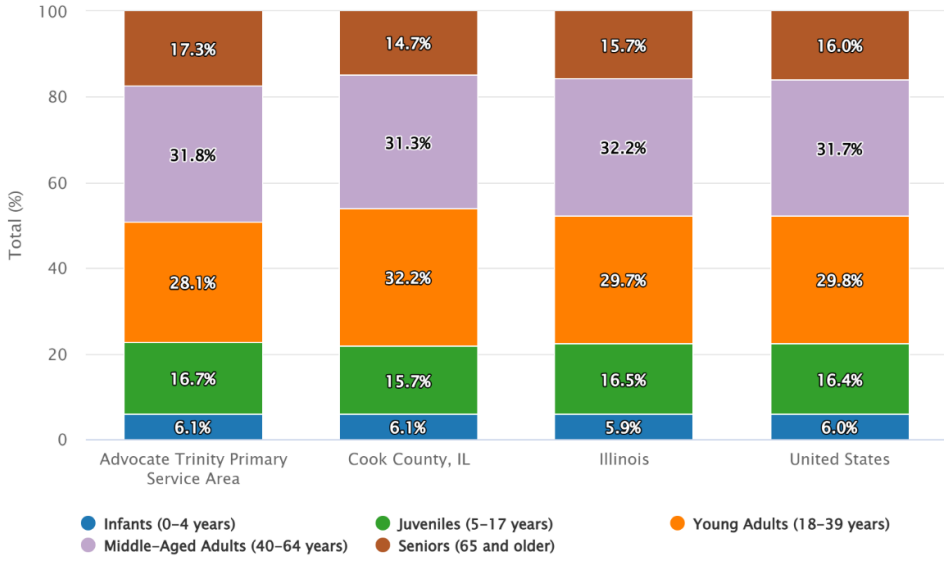
Exhibit 6: Advocate Trinity PSA Population by Sex 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Individuals ages 18-64 years make up the majority of the PSA's population (59.9 percent), which is slightly lower than the state of Illinois (61.9 percent). Overall, individuals ages 18-39 years make up 28.1 percent of the PSA, while individuals ages 40-64 years make up 31.8 percent of the PSA (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2020). Exhibit 7 displays the population by age group for the hospital's PSA and the state of Illinois.

Exhibit 7: Advocate Trinity PSA Population by Age Group 2016-2020

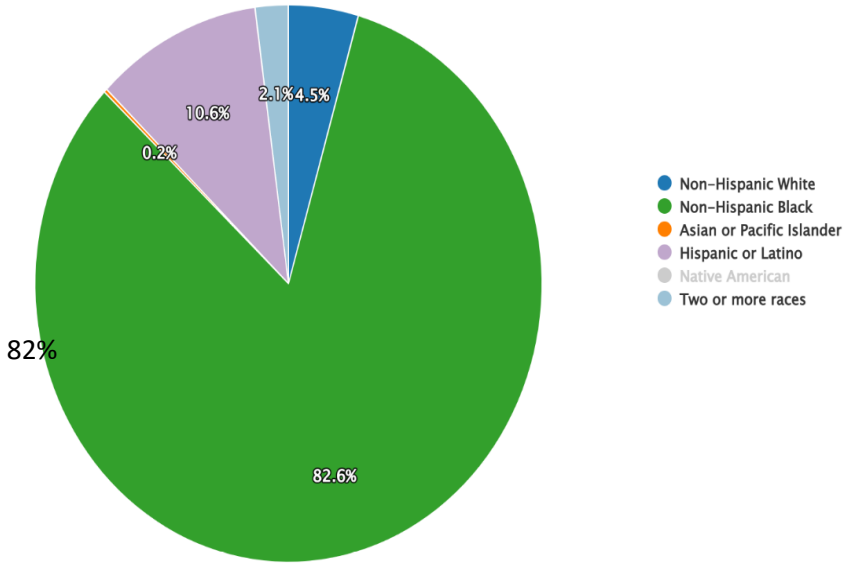


Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Race and Ethnicity

Eighty-two percent of the PSA population is Non-Hispanic Black, 10.6 percent Hispanic or Latino, 0.30 percent Asian or Pacific Islander and 5.30 percent Non-Hispanic white (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2016-2020). Exhibit 8 displays the population by race and ethnicity for the hospital's PSA.

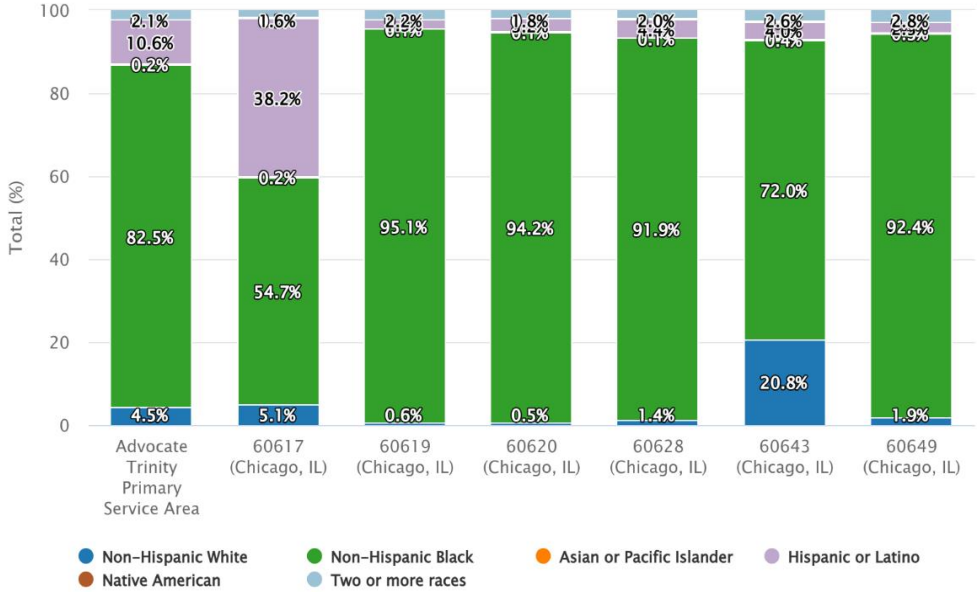
Exhibit 8: Advocate Trinity PSA Population by Race and Ethnicity 2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

The largest Non-Hispanic Black population in the PSA are in zip codes Grand Crossing (60619) at 95.1 percent, Auburn Gresham (60620) at 94.2 percent and South Shore (60649) at 92.4 percent and Roseland (60628) at 91.9 percent. (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2020).

Exhibit 9: Advocate Trinity PSA Population by Race/Ethnicity and Zip Code 2020

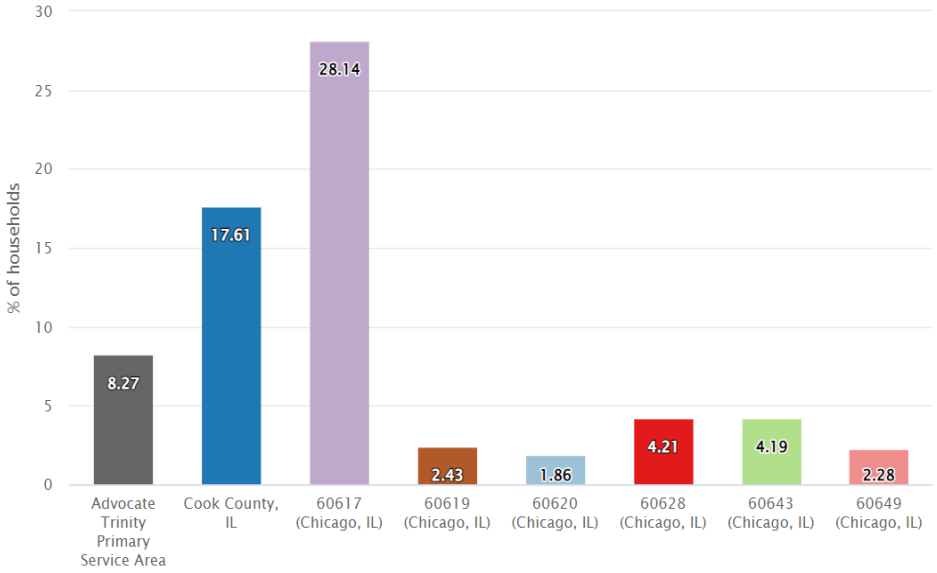


Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

A total of 8.27 percent of households in the Advocate Trinity PSA have Spanish as the primary spoken language with the highest zip code being South Chicago (60617) at 28.14 percent (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2016-

2020). Exhibit 10 displays Spanish as the primary spoken language in the hospital PSA. (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2020).

Exhibit 10: Advocate Trinity PSA Spanish as the Primary Spoken Language 2016-2020



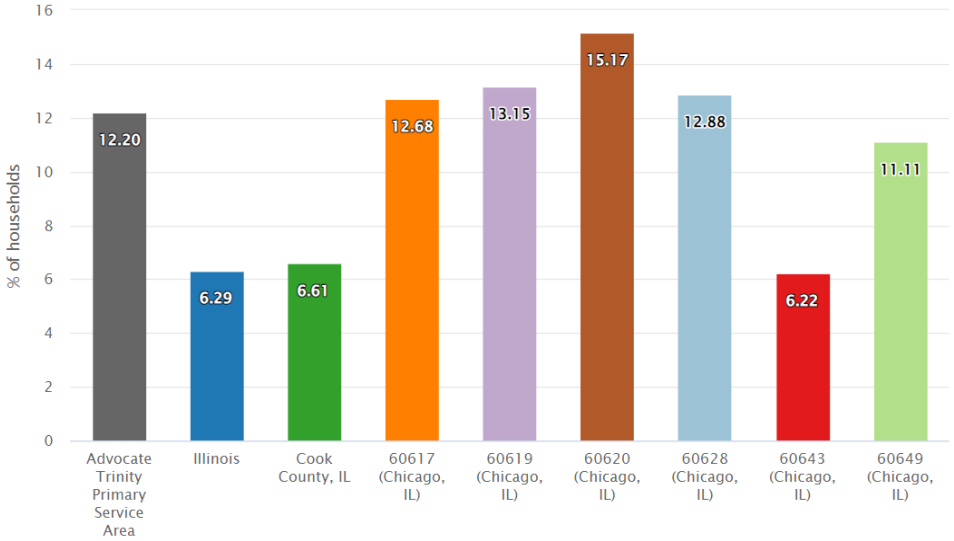
Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Household/Family

Single-parent Households

A single-parent household is defined as children living with a male or female householder and where no spouse is present. Single-parent households are at a higher risk for adverse health conditions including emotional and behavioral health problems. Exhibit 11 displays single-parent households between the years 2016-2020. The single-parent household percentage in the PSA (12.20 percent) is nearly two times higher when compared to Illinois (6.2 percent), (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2020).

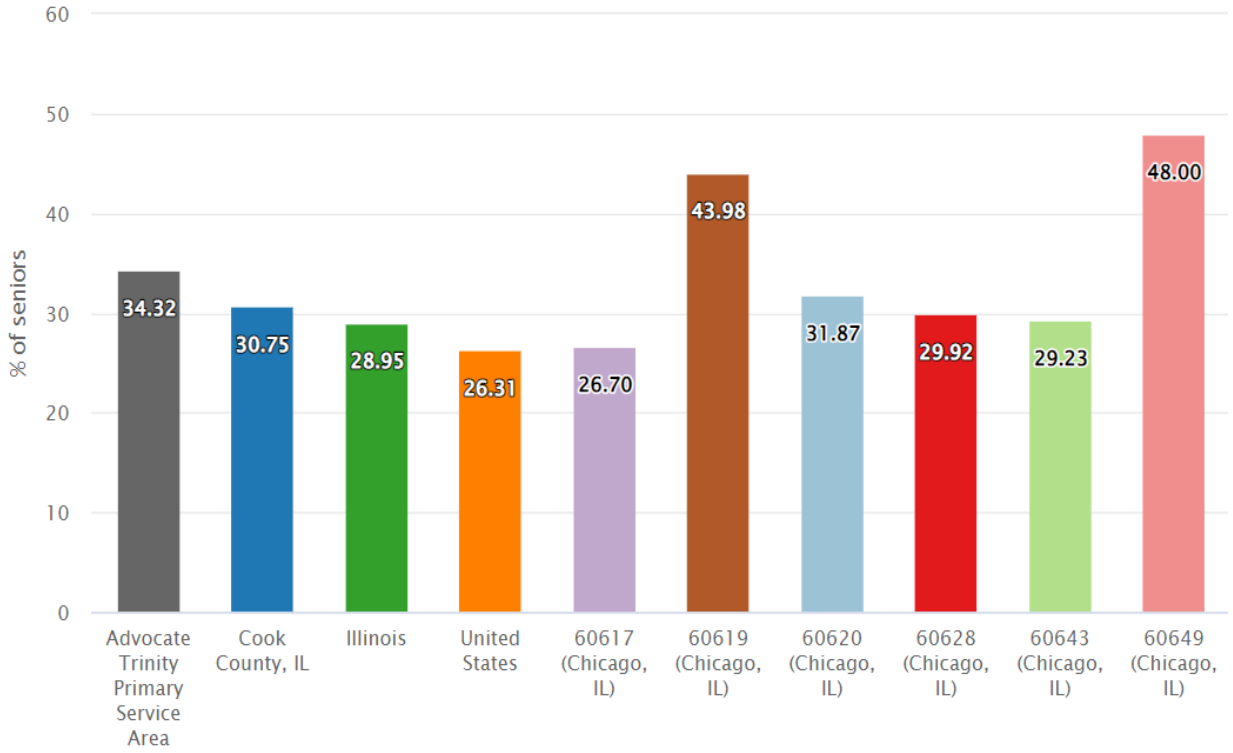
Exhibit 11: Advocate Trinity PSA Single Parent Households by Zip Code 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Percentage of Seniors (age 65+) Who Are Living Alone
Between 2016-2020 there was 34.3 percent of people age 65 and older living alone compared to 28.5 percent within the state of Illinois and 28.9 percent in the United States. The two highest zip codes with seniors living alone are South Shore (60649) with 48 percent and Grand Crossing (60619) with 43.9 percent. (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2020).

Exhibit 12: People Age 65 and Over Living Alone in Advocate Trinity's PSA 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

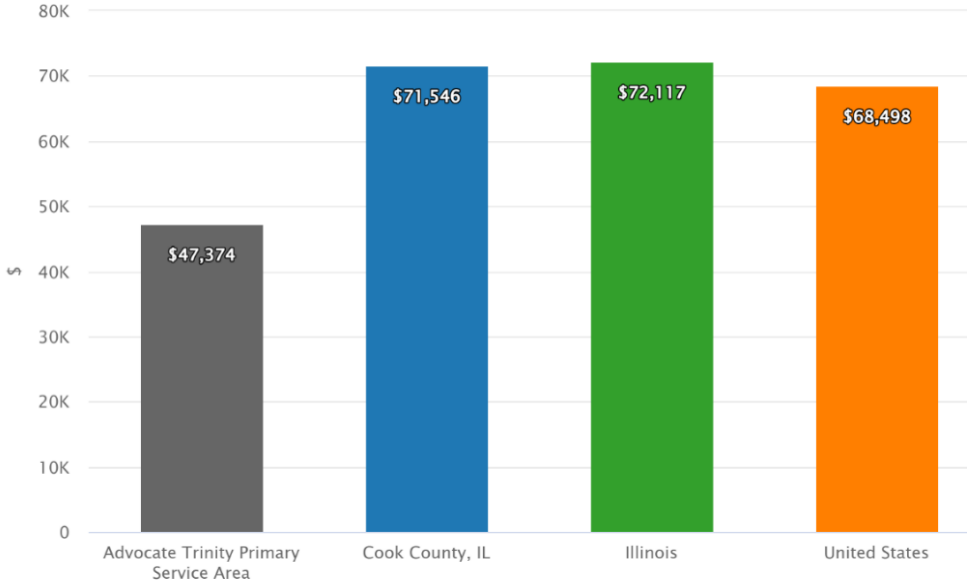
Percent of Children Under Age 18
The percentage of children under the age of 18 in Advocate Trinity PSA is 22.8 percent (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2020).

4. Economics

Income

Median Household Income
As of 2020, the hospital's PSA has a median household income level of $47,374, which is significantly lower when compared to the Illinois median household income level of $72,117 (Metopio, American Community Survey 2016-2020). Exhibit 13 displays the median household income in the Trinity PSA.

Exhibit 13: Advocate Trinity-Median Household Income 2016-2020

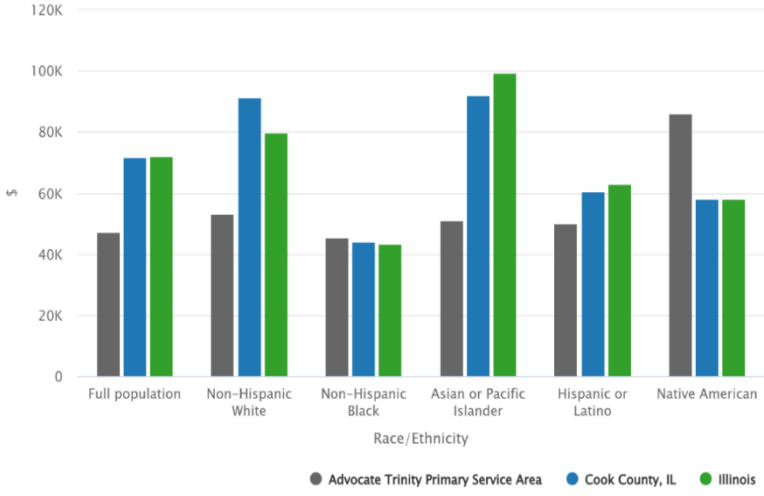


Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity

There are noticeable income disparities in the PSA for Native Americans and Non-Hispanic Whites by race and ethnicity in the median household income category. The Native American population has a median household income of $85,961 for the PSA and Non- Hispanic Whites have a median household income of $53,267. In contrast, the median household income for the Non-Hispanic Blacks residing in the PSA is $45,356. Non-Hispanic Blacks have the lowest median household income in the PSA and in the state of Illinois among all racial/ethnic groups. (Metopio, American Community Survey 2016-2020).

Exhibit 14: Advocate Trinity-Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity 2016-2020



Race/Ethnicity	Advocate Trinity Primary Service Area	Cook County, IL	Illinois
Full population	$ 47,374.10	$71,546.17	$72,117.40
Non-Hispanic White	$ 53,267.12	$91,308.16	$79,662.38
Non-Hispanic Black	$ 45,355.51	$44,161.21	$43,232.71
Asian or Pacific Islander	$ 51,214.22	$92,127.05	$99,474.96
Hispanic or Latino	$ 50,126.94	$60,586.50	$62,917.76
Native American	$ 85,960.59	$57,986.48	$58,199.37

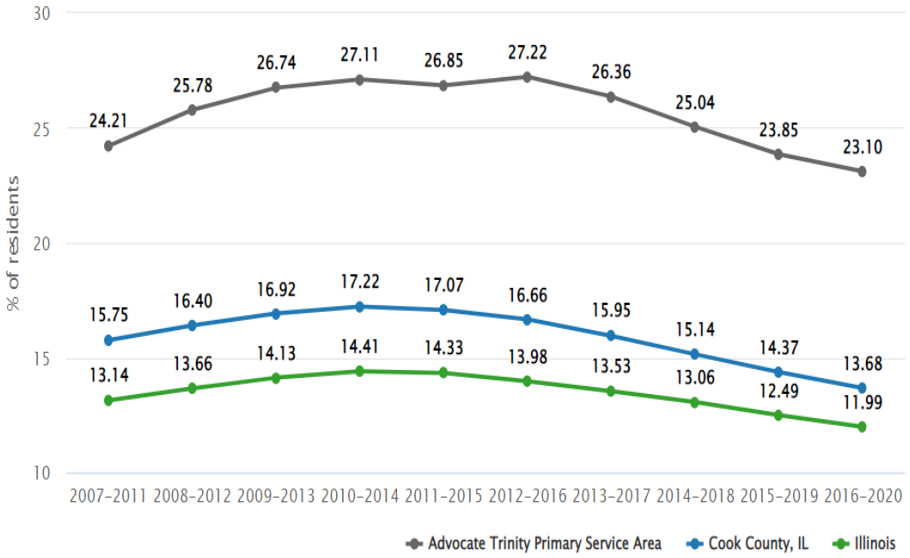
Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

People Living Below the Poverty Level

Data from 2020 indicates that 23.1 percent of the PSA population is living below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), which is nearly double when compared to Cook County (13.6 percent) and the state of Illinois at 11.9

percent (Metopio, American Community Survey 2016-2020). Exhibit 15 and 16 displays Advocate Trinity PSA population living below poverty level trends and rates.

Exhibit 15: Advocate Trinity PSA Population Living Below FPL 2016-2020

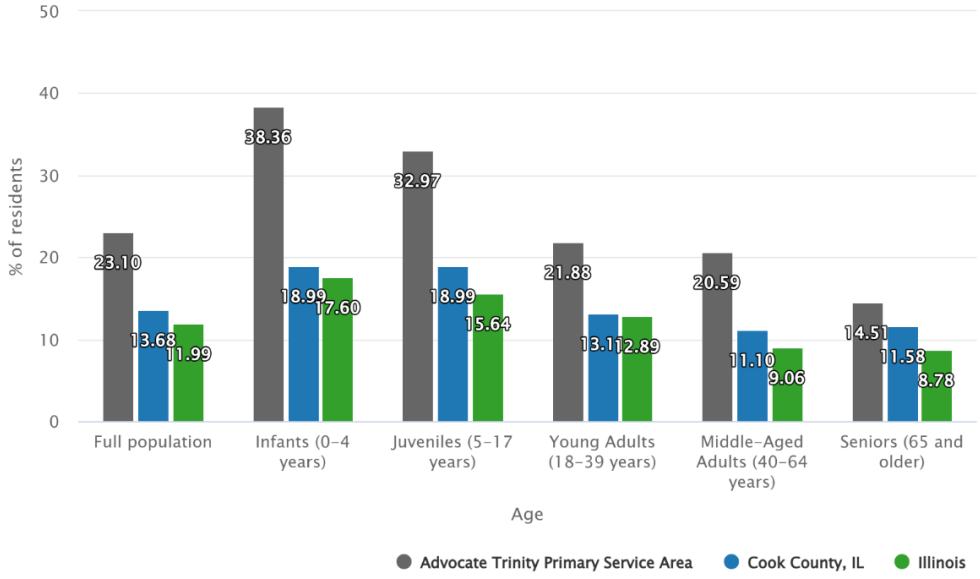


Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Children Living Below the Poverty Level

The number of families with children ages 0 to 17 years of age living below the Federal Poverty Level in the PSA is 71.3 percent, which is significantly higher when compared to the state of Illinois at 33.2 percent of residents and Cook County at 37.9 percent of residents(Metopio, American Community Survey, 2016-2020).

Exhibit 16: Advocate Trinity PSA Children Living Below Poverty level 2016-2020



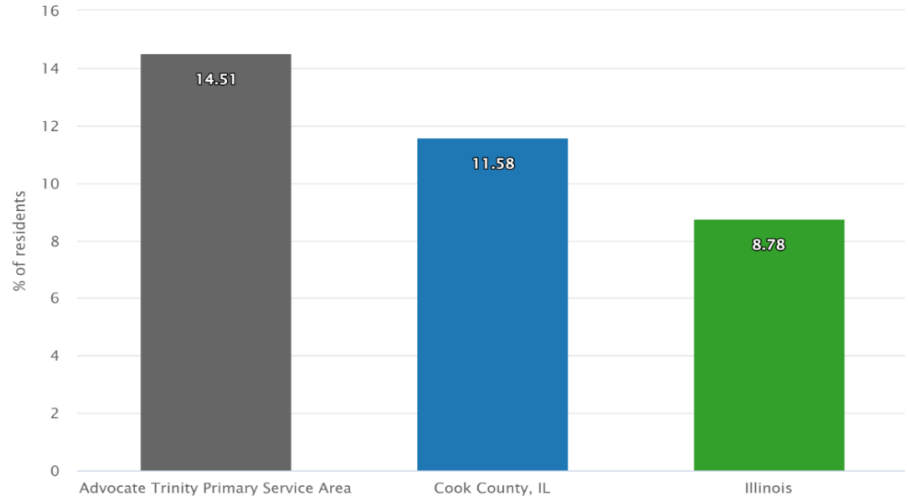
Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Seniors Living Below the Poverty Level

Seniors residing in the hospitals PSA that live below the FPL is 14.5 percent. Between the years 2012-2016, the percentage of seniors living below the FPL decreased from 15.6 percent. In the PSA, seniors have the highest

percentage of living below the poverty level compared to Cook County at 11.58 percent and Illinois at 8.78 percent in the State of Illinois. (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2020).

Exhibit 17: Advocate Trinity PSA Seniors Living Below Poverty Level 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

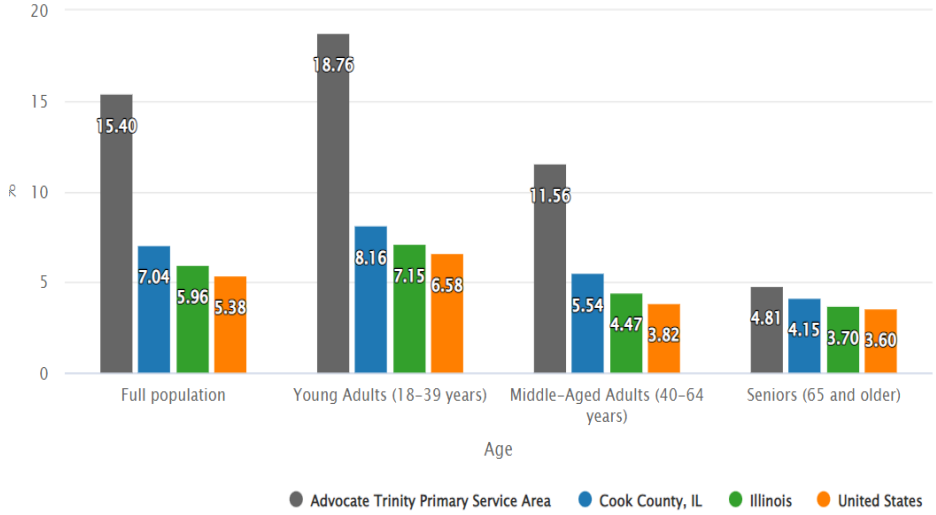
Employment

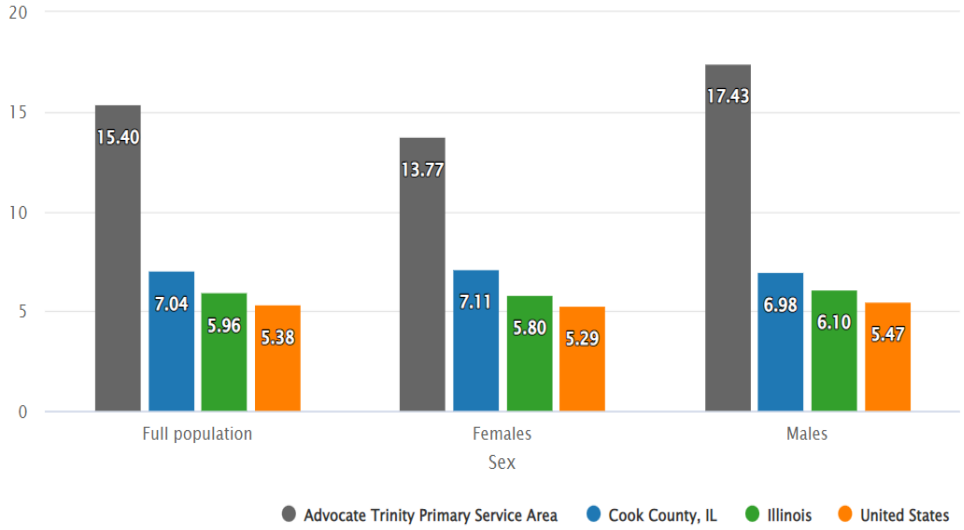
Percent of Population 16+ Unemployed

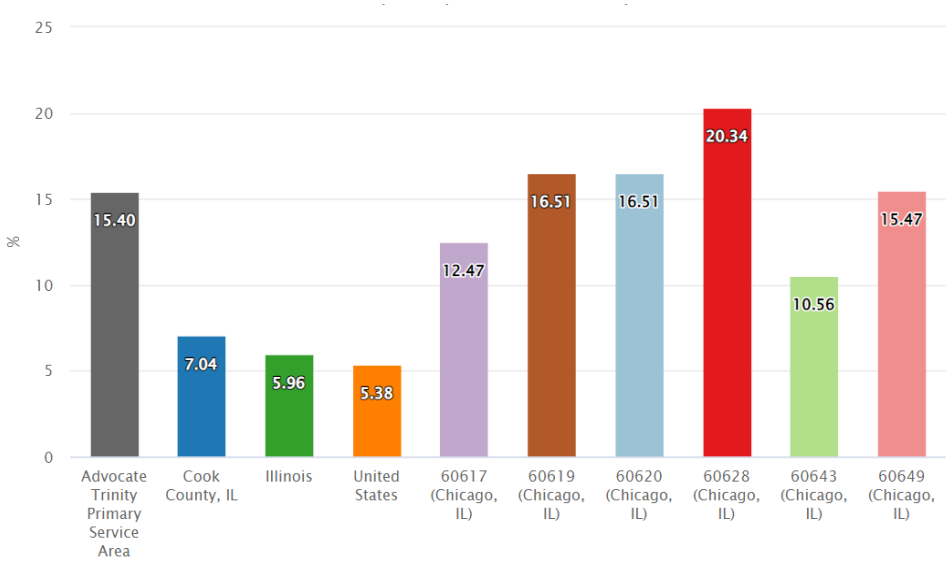
Exhibits 18-20 depict the unemployment rates by age, sex and zip code. The unemployment rate among individuals 16 years of age and older in Advocate Trinity's PSA is 15.4 percent, which is more than double the Cook County unemployment rate at 7.0 percent. The male unemployment rate is slightly higher at 17.4 percent compared to the female unemployment rate at 13.7 percent. Advocate Trinity PSA communities have some of the highest unemployment rates within the City of Chicago. The zip codes with the highest unemployment rates include:

- Roseland (60628), 20 percent
- Greater Grand Crossing (60619), 16.5 percent
- Auburn Gresham (60620), 16.5 percent
- South Shore (60649) 15.4 percent

Exhibit 18-20: Advocate Trinity PSA Unemployment rate by Age, Sex and Zip code 2016-2020







Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

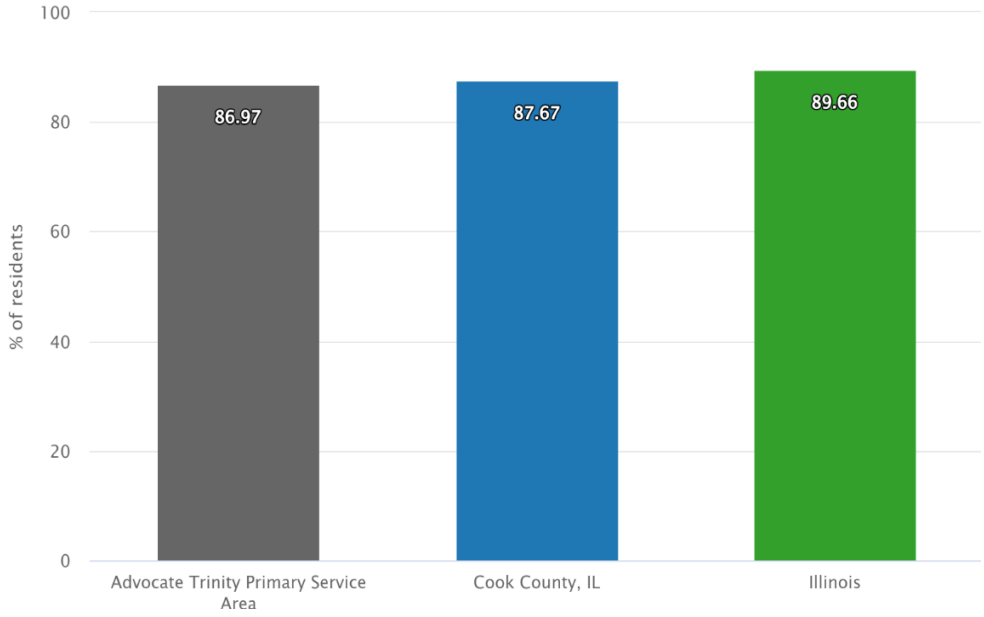
5. Education

Educational Level

Percent of Population 25+ with < A High School Degree

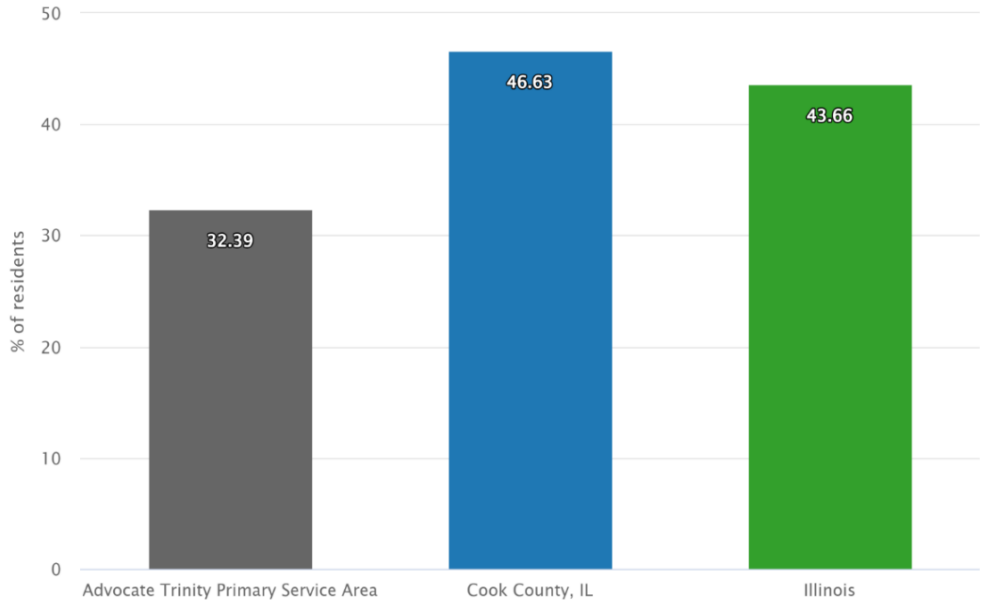
In Advocate Trinity's PSA, 86.9 percent of the population age 25 years and older have at least a high school diploma, which is similar to the Illinois rate (89.6 percent) but lower than the county rate of (87.6) percent. In terms of higher education in the PSA, 32.3 percent of the population ages 25 and older have a bachelor's degree or higher (Metopio, Source, 2016-2020). Exhibits 21 and 22 displays the high school and higher degree graduation percentage rates of residents in the PSA.

Exhibit 21: Advocate Trinity PSA - High School Graduation Rate 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Exhibit 22: Advocate Trinity PSA - Higher Degree Graduation Rate 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

6. Health Care Resources in the Defined Community

There are several hospitals, federally qualified health centers (FQHCs), the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the Cook County Health System (CCHS) clinics which serve Advocate Trinity's PSA. The facility type and location of health care resources located in the PSA are listed in Exhibit 23.

Exhibit 23: Advocate Trinity PSA Health Care Resources

Facility	Type of Facility	Location
Advocate Trinity Hospital	Hospital	Chicago, Illinois
Roseland Hospital	Hospital	Chicago, Illinois
South Shore Hospital	Hospital	Chicago, Illinois
Jackson Park Medical Center	Hospital	Chicago, Illinois
Access Community Health Network	Federally Qualified Health Center	Chicago, Illinois
Aunt Martha's Community Health Center	Federally Qualified Health Center	Chicago, Illinois
Chicago Family Health Center	Federally Qualified Health Center	Chicago, Illinois
Miles Square Health Center	Federally Qualified Health Center	Chicago, Illinois
Cook County Health Center (CCHS)	CCHS Clinic	Chicago, Illinois
Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH)	CDPH Clinic	Chicago, Illinois

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 Trinity convened its community health council members, comprised of hospital and community members to assess data presented in order to 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 24, 2022, council members voted to select the needs to address in the hospital PSA for the 2022 CHNA and the 2023-2025 implementation plan, those needs were Behavioral Health and Diabetes. The Trinity Hospital Governing Council approved the 2022 CHNA report at its November 15, 2022 meeting.

2. Partnership

Community Health 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 community health needs assessment (CHNA), Advocate Trinity collaborated with numerous stakeholders. These key stakeholders and partners included the following:

External Members

- The Alliance for Health Equity
- The South Chicago Neighborhood Network
- Advocate Trinity Community Health Council
- Advocate Trinity Governing Council
- Claretian Associates
- CIOGC- Council of Islamic Organizations of Greater Chicago
- Sertoma Center
- Superior Ambulance
- Chicago State University
- Chicago Family Health Center

List internal Members from AAH

- Diabetes Health Educator
- Mental Health Specialist
- Psychiatric liaison
- AAH Community Health Team

Collaboration

Advocate Trinity continues to collaborate in work groups with The Alliance for Health Equity. Other partners in the CHNA process include the South Chicago Neighborhood Network, South Chicago Healthy Community Organization and the Imani Green Health Advocates.

3. Data Collection and Analysis

The Advocate Trinity community health staff presented extensive data to the Community Health Council (CHC) during a series of five meetings from February 2022 through June 2022. Advocate Trinity'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 and quantitative methods. 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 Trinity also collected data from the Cook County Department of Public Health and the Alliance for Health Equity, the Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Census Bureau and other nationally recognized data platforms from which to pull data.

Alliance for Health Equity
Advocate Trinity 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

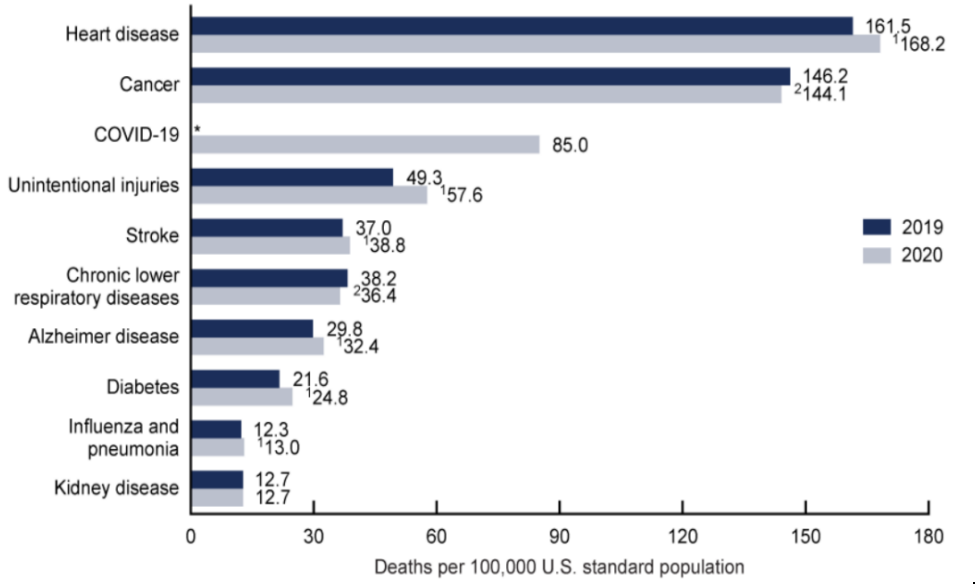
Mortality – Leading Causes of Death
According to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2020, nine of the ten leading causes of death remained the same as in 2019. The top leading cause was due to heart disease followed by cancer (Exhibit 24). COVID-19 became the 3rd leading cause of death while suicide dropped from the list of 10 leading causes in 2020. Causes of death are ranked according to number of deaths. The 10 leading causes accounted for 74.1 percent of all deaths in the United States in 2020 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Mortality, 2020).

According to the Illinois Department of Public Health, heart disease, cancer, stroke, accidents, and lower respiratory disease are the top five causes of death in the state of Illinois. In Cook County, the same trends in the leading causes of death were observed from 2014 to 2016 with 65 percent of all deaths being attributed to chronic disease (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, 216-2020). Exhibit 25 shows the mortality rate for the U.S., Cook County and state of Illinois.

Key findings: Health Status

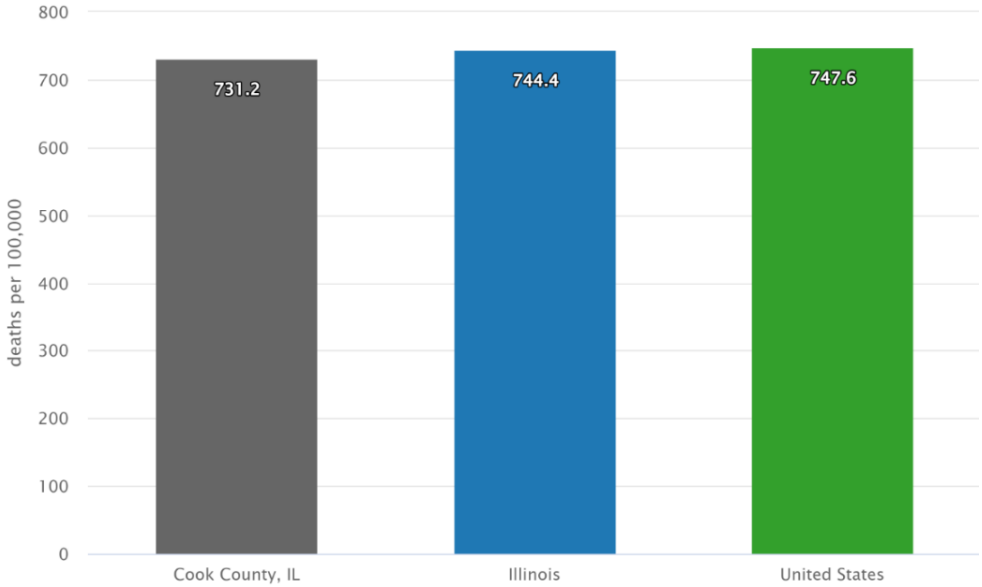
- As of 2020, Heart Disease, Unintentional Falls, and COVID-19 are the top 3 leading causes of death
- Individuals residing in more affluent communities have a longer life expectancy when compared to individuals that reside in lower socio-economic communities

Exhibit 24: Top 10 Leading Causes of Death in the US 2020



Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality, 2022

Exhibit 25: All Cause - Mortality Rate 2016-2020

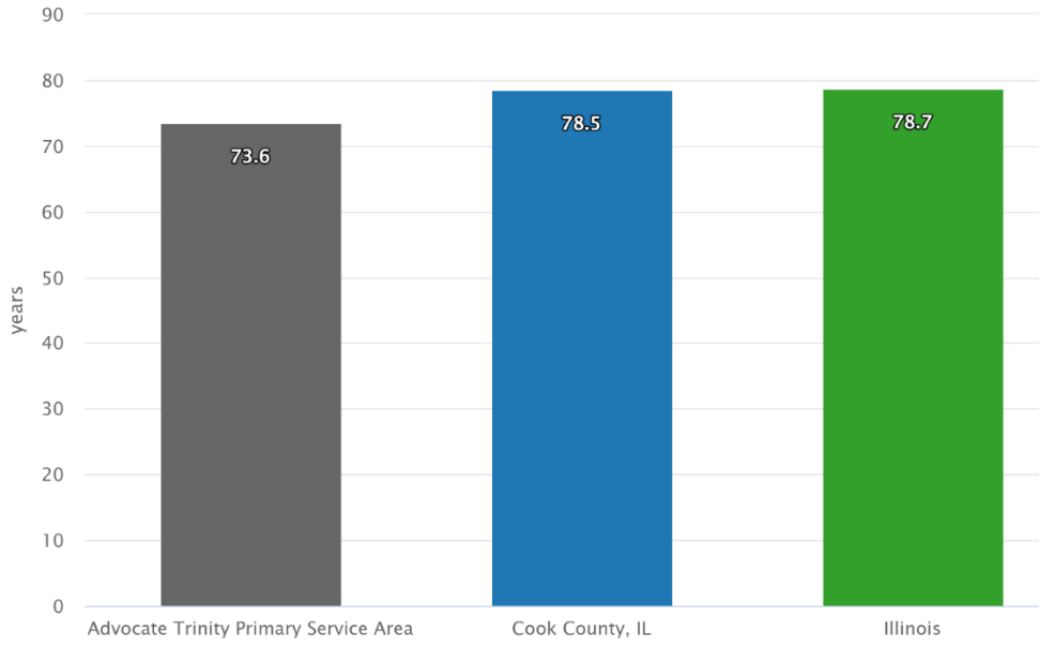


Source: Metopio, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality, 2022

Life Expectancy

In 2020, the average life expectancy at birth was 73.6 years of age in the hospital's PSA, lower when compared to Cook County at 78.5 years (National Center for Health Statistics—USALEEP, 2020). Data indicates that individuals residing in more affluent communities have a longer life expectancy when compared to individuals that reside in lower socio-economic communities. For example, the life expectancy for someone living in Grand Crossing is 70 years compared to the life expectancy of someone living in Hyde Park (a nearby community not in the hospital PSA) at 82 years, which is a 12-year difference in life expectancy. Exhibits 26 and 27 shows life expectancy at birth for the Advocate Trinity PSA and comparison of life expectancy by zip code.

Exhibit 26: Advocate Trinity PSA Life Expectancy 2010-2015



Source: Metopio, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality, 2022

Exhibit 27: Advocate Trinity PSA Life Expectancy by Zip Code, 2020

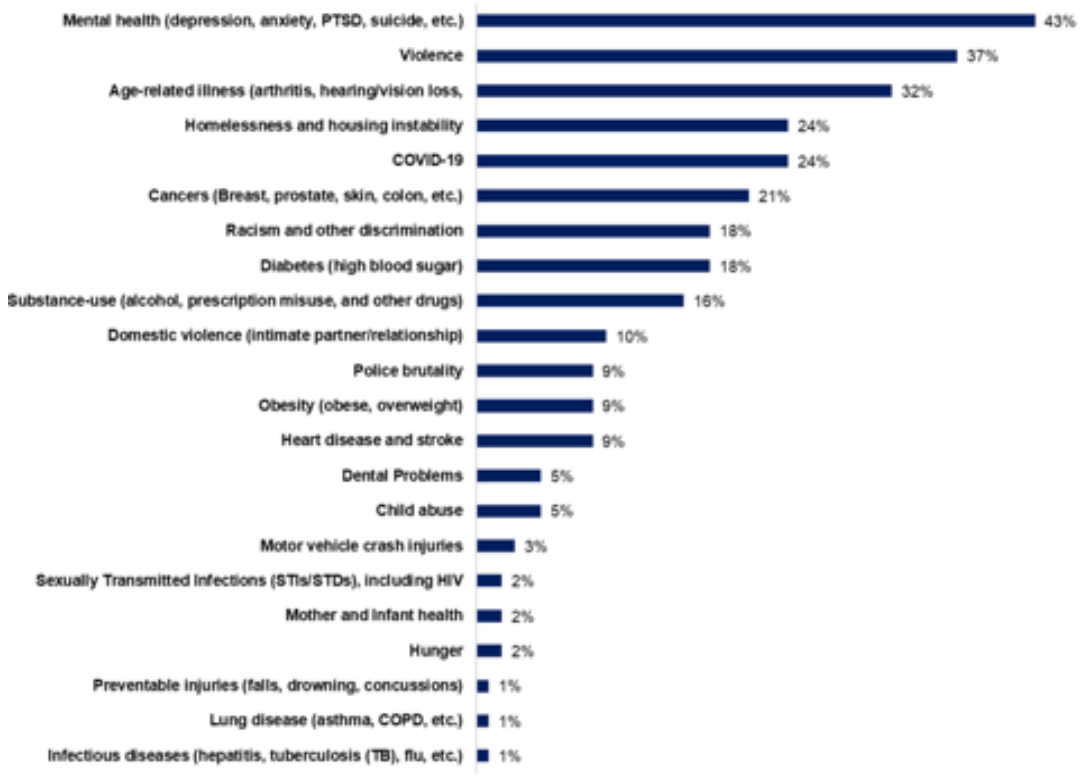
Neighborhood	Zip Code	Life Expectancy
South Chicago	60617	71
Grand Crossing	60619	70
Auburn Gresham	60620	70
Roseland	60628	70
Morgan Park	60643	72
South Shore	60649	69

Source: Metopio, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality, 2022

Top Health Concerns in PSA

Top health concerns were identified from survey respondents residing in Advocate Trinity's PSA during a focus group conducted by The Alliance for Health Equity. Respondents indicated that Mental Health (43 percent), Violence (37 percent), Age-related illness (32 percent), Homelessness (24 percent) and COVID-19 (24 percent) are top health concerns. Exhibit 28 shows the top health concerns identified in Advocate Trinity's service area.

Exhibit 28: Advocate Trinity PSA Top Health Issues Per Survey Respondents 2020



Source: Alliance for Health Equity, 2022

2. Access to Care and Health Care Coverage

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 healthcare professionals and improve communication – in person or remotely – can help more people get the care they need.

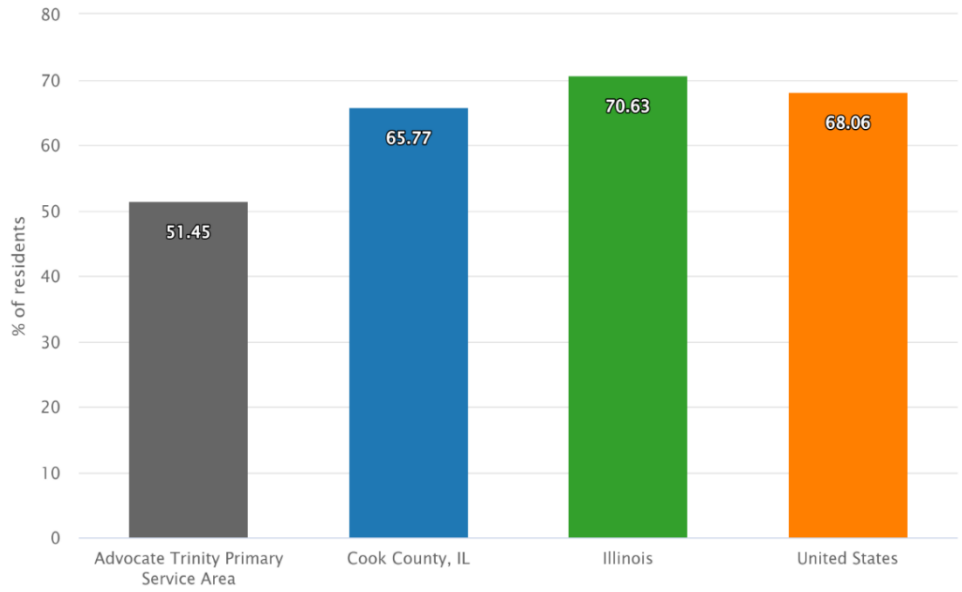
Health Care Coverage

Persons with Private Health Insurance Only
Private health insurance is the most common type of health insurance in the U.S. In 2020. Advocate Trinity's PSA had 51.4 percent of residents with private insurance and 65.7 percent of residents who reside in Cook County had private health insurance. This value is lower than the Illinois rate of 70. 6 percent and the U.S. rate of 68.0 percent of residents (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2020).

Key findings: Health Care Coverage and Access to Care

- Communities such as South Shore, Grand Crossing, and Roseland with public health insurance also reported a greater hardship index score when compared to the communities that have private health insurance.
- Morgan Park (60643) has greater access to mental health providers.
- Communities with Public Health Insurance also have less access to Medicaid nurse practitioners and Mental Health providers in their community.

Exhibit 29: Advocate Trinity PSA Person with Private Health Insurance 2020

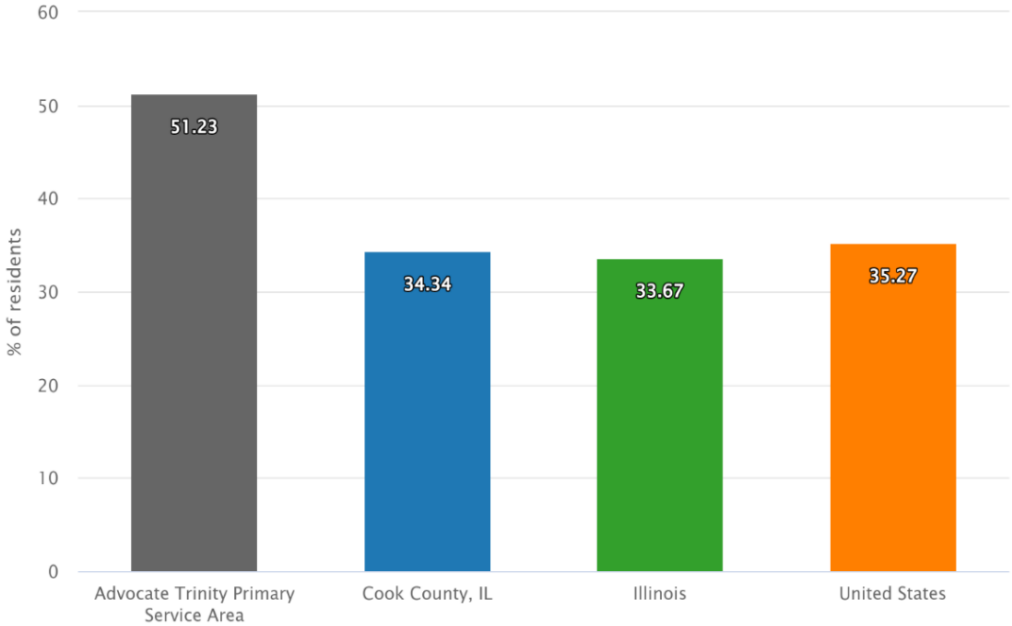


Source Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Persons with Public Health Insurance Only

Public health coverage includes the federal programs Medicare, Medicaid, and VA Health Care (provided through the Department of Veterans Affairs), the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and individual state health plans. In the hospitals PSA, 51.2 percent of residents have public health insurance which is higher than Cook County at 34.3 percent of the residents and the state of Illinois at 33.6 percent and the U.S. at 35.2 percent. (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2020).

Exhibit 30: Advocate Trinity PSA Person with Public Health Insurance 2020



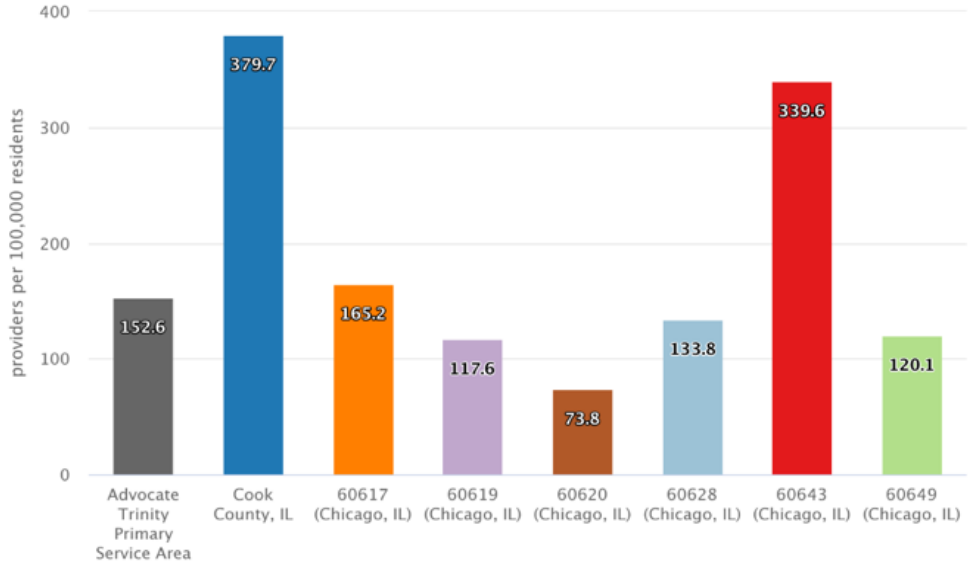
Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Access to Care

Primary Care Provider Rate
Compared to Illinois counties, Cook County has a value of 115.2 physicians per 100,000 residents, compared to the Illinois rate at 92 percent per 100,000 residents. Primary care provider rates are not available for the Advocate Trinity PSA (Metopio, Health Resources & Services Administration, 2018).

Mental Health Provider Rate Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate
The number of mental health providers in the Advocate Trinity PSA, is 152.6 per 100,000 residents. This includes providers such as psychiatrists, psychologists, specialists in addiction medicine, counseling, therapy, behavioral health, advanced practice nurses and nurse practitioners. In the PSA, Morgan Park (60643) has the greatest access to mental health providers at 339.6 per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services: National Provider Identifier Files, 2021).

Exhibit 31: Advocate Trinity PSA Mental Health Providers Rate 2020



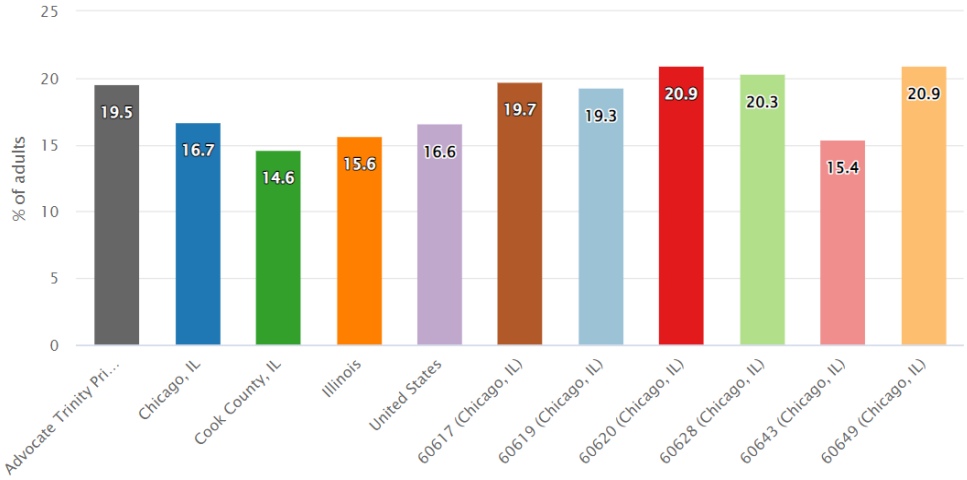
Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

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.

Adults Who Smoke
According to the Chicago Health Atlas, the adult smoking rate represents the percentage of adults who reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and reported that they now smoke cigarettes every day or some days. The adult smoking rate in the City of Chicago is 16.7 percent among the sample drawn from the household population of adults 18 years of age and older who reside in the City of Chicago. Each community area within the hospital's PSA exhibits a higher adult smoking rate when compared to the City of Chicago adult smoking rate. The communities with the highest percentages include South Shore (60649) and Auburn Gresham (60620) at 20.9 percent each, Roseland (60628) at 20.3 percent, South Chicago (60617) at 19.7 percent, Greater Grand Crossing (60619) at 19.3 percent and Morgan Park (60643) at 15.4 percent (Metopio, PLACES Project, 2019).

Exhibit 32: Advocate Trinity PSA Cigarette Smoking Prevalence 2020



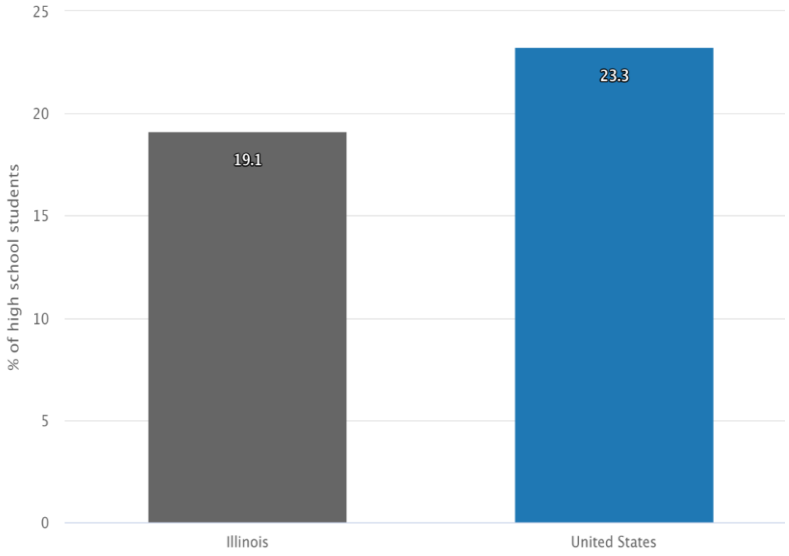
Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Teens Who Smoke

Health behavior patterns formed in adolescence play a crucial role in health throughout life. Individuals who start smoking young are more likely to have a long-term addiction to nicotine than people who start smoking later in life, putting them at greater risk for smoking-related illness and death. If smoking prevalence among adolescents persists, it is estimated that 5 million persons under the age of 18 will die prematurely from smoking-related diseases. Due to the lack of PSA data, state data was analyzed to understand the significance of the issue for this indicator.

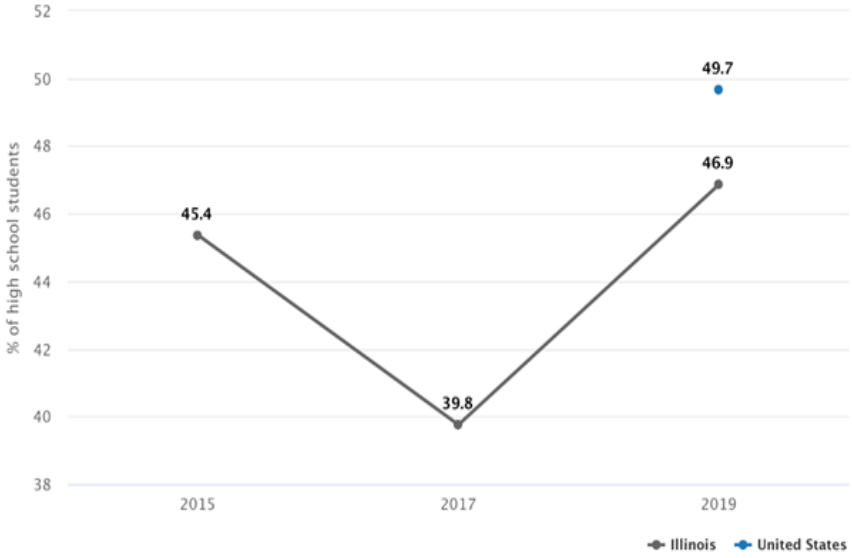
Since 2005, there has been a consistent decline in the percentage of teens who smoke in Illinois representing a decrease from 54.1 percent in 2007 to 19.1 percent in 2019. Individuals who start smoking young are more likely to have a long-term addiction to nicotine than people who start smoking later in life, putting them at greater risk for smoking-related illness and death. In contrast, vaping among teens in the State of Illinois increased from 39.8 percent in 2017 to 46.9 percent in 2019 (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2019). Exhibit 33 and 34 displays teens who smoke and vaping among high school students.

Exhibit 33: Teens Who Smoke Cigarettes High School Students Illinois and Comparison 2019



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Exhibit 34: Teens Who Vape among High School Students Illinois and Comparison 2019



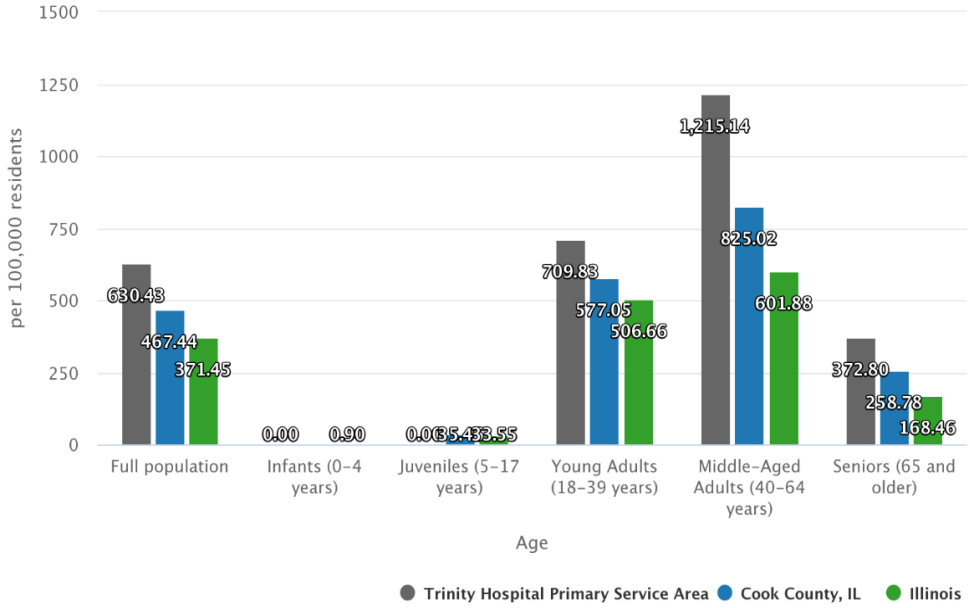
Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Alcohol Use

Emergency Department Rate Due to Alcohol Use

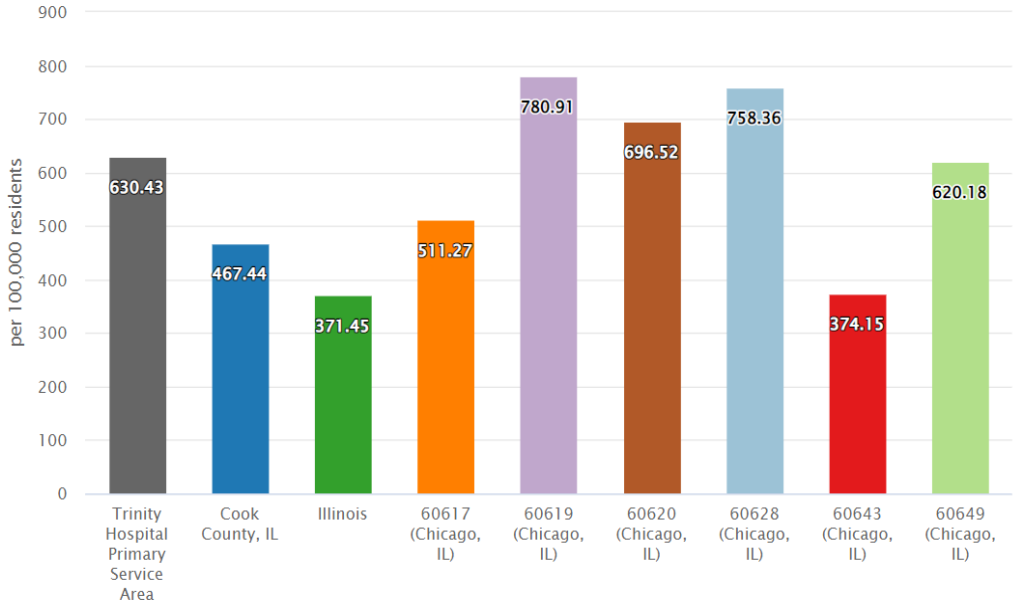
The rate of alcohol use continues to increase in the hospital's PSA. The ED rate due to alcohol use for adults age 40-64 years in the PSA is 1,215.1 per 100,000 residents, which is higher than the Cook County rate of 825.0 per 100,000 residents and the state rate of 601.8 per 100,000 residents. The hospital's PSA communities with the highest ED visit rates due to alcohol use per 100,000 residents include Grand Crossing (780.9) and Roseland (758.3). (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022). Exhibit 35 and 36 shows the ED Rate due to alcohol use in the PSA.

Exhibit 35: Advocate Trinity PSA Age Adjusted ED Rate due to Alcohol Use 2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Exhibit 36: Advocate Trinity PSA Age Adjusted ED Rate due to Alcohol Use by zip code 2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate Due to Alcohol Use

The Advocate Trinity PSA hospitalization rate due to alcohol use is 179.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents which is trending downward over the last five years. The PSA rate is higher than the Illinois rate of 149.9 per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020). The female hospitalization rate (81.5 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) in the PSA is less than the male hospitalization rate (280.8 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents). Middle age adults (40-64 years) had the highest PSA rate (401.5 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents). (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

The following communities have the highest hospitalization rates due to alcohol Use within the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Hospitalization Rate
South Chicago	60617	158.0 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	208.9 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Auburn Gresham	60620	146.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Roseland	60628	157.0 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Morgan Park	60643	171.0 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	259.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Adults Who Drink Excessively

According to the CDC, excessive alcohol use is defined as either heavy drinking (drinking more than two drinks per day on average for men or more than one drink per day on average for women) or binge drinking (drinking more than five drinks during a single occasion for men or more than four drinks during a single occasion for women). The excessive drinking rate has remained stable in both Cook County at a rate of 21.6 percent and 21.4 percent in Illinois compared to the United States at 19 percent. Both Illinois and Cook County rates have remained stable from 2015 to 2016. (Metopio, Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018)

Other Substances

Age-Adjusted ED Rate Due to Substance Use

This substance use indicator includes the use of controlled substances such as alcohol, heroin, methadone, cocaine, hallucinogens, and other substances. In the Advocate Trinity PSA, the ED rate due to substance use is 1,571.4 ED visits per 100,000 residents which is higher than both Cook County (1057.8 ED visits per 100,000 residents) and Illinois (748.6 ED visits per 100,000 residents). The PSA rates are highest for Males (2,459.9 ED visits per 100,000 residents), non-Hispanics whites (2,293.6 ED visits per 100,000 residents) and middle- aged adults 40-64 years old (3,126.7ED visits per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2020).

The zip codes with the highest ED rates in the PSA due to substance use are:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Emergency Department Rate
Roseland	60628	2,053.7 ED rate per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	1,909.0 ED rate per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	1,899.7 ED rate per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate Due to Substance Use

The hospitalization rate due to substance use in the PSA is 368.18 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents, which is higher than both Cook County (279.80 per 100,000 residents) and the state of Illinois (215.8 per 100,000 residents). The PSA rates are highest for males (560.2 per 100,000 residents), non-Hispanic whites (719 visits per 100,000 residents) and middle-aged adults 40-64 years old (911.95 per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2020).

The following communities have the highest hospitalization rates due to substance use within the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Hospitalization Rates
South Shore	60649	537.99 Hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	437.99 Hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Roseland	60628	409.92 Hospitalizations per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Age-Adjusted Emergency Department Rate for Opioid Use

Opioid use is the principal or contributing diagnosis, including accidental and intentional overdoses, poisonings, or abuse. In 2020, the age-adjusted ED rate per 100,000 residents due to opioid use by age in the emergency department in the PSA was 346.7 in the 18-39-year-old age group, 1,890.7 in the 40-64 middle age adult group, 652.2 in the senior 65 and older age group. When compared to the overall rate of 715.9 per 100,000 residents, data indicate that individuals between the ages of 40–64 years of age had substantially higher rates of ED visits (1,890.7 per 100,000 residents) due to opioid use compared to all other age groups combined. Males have higher rates of ED visits due to opioid use (1,1340 per 100,000 residents) compared to females (304.8 per 100,000 residents). A comparison of ED visits rates due to opioid use by race/ethnicity shows that non-Hispanic White have higher rates of ED visits due to opioid use at 1,050.5 per 100,000 residents among all other races(https://idph.illinois.gov/OpioidDataDashboard/).

Nutrition

Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Healthy bodies and minds require nutritious meals at every age. But when people don't have enough food or have to choose inexpensive foods with low nutritional value, it can seriously impact their health. And once the cycle of poor diet and poor health begins, it can be hard to break. (Feeding America, 2020)

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. In 2009, the percentage 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 76.1 percent. (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 fruit 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 Advocate Trinity PSA, 33.0 percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who answered "no" to the following question: "During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise). The PSA has a higher percentage of no exercise, compared to Cook County (25.7 percent adults no exercise) and Illinois (25.9 percent adults no exercise) (Metopio, Behavioral Risk Factor surveillance system, PLACES, 2019).

Adults Who are Obese

The percentage of obesity among adults in the Advocate Trinity PSA is 38.8 percent and has decreased from 42.0 percent in 2015. The PSA rate is higher than Cook County (29.2 percent), Illinois (32.2 percent) and U.S. (32.3 percent) rates (Metopio, Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, PLACES, 2019).

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

- Our communities show women ages 50-70 years are getting their screenings above the Cook County level.
- 82.24 percent of female adults aged 50-74 years who report having had a mammogram within the previous 2 years in the Trinity Hospital PSA.

Cancer

Mammography Screening: Medicare Population

Due to a lack of PSA level data, county-level data was used to analyze the indicator for breast cancer incidence rate. Community area data by zip code was used to analyze the age-adjusted death rate due to breast cancer in females.

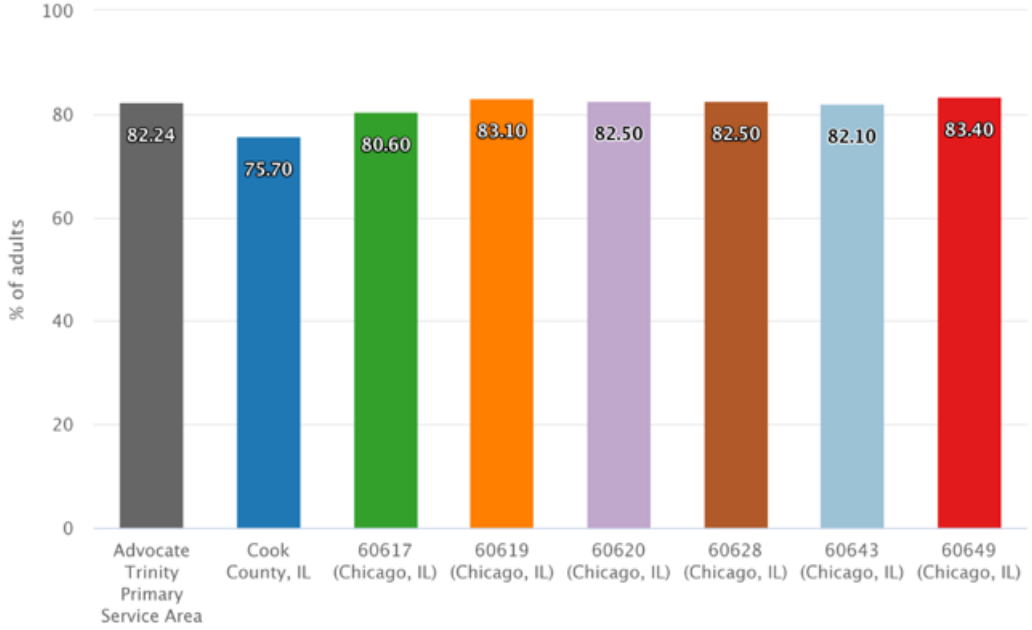
Breast Cancer

Breast cancer is the most common cancer diagnosed among US 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 percentage of adults in the Advocate Trinity PSA who receive mammography screenings is 82.2 percent higher, than the Cook County rate of 75.7 percent of adults. Exhibit 37. shows the mammography use in Advocate Trinity PSA, 2018.

The age-adjusted death rate for breast cancer in Cook County continues to demonstrate a consistent decline from 17.6 in 2003 to 12.6 in 2020 per 100,000 residents. Non-Hispanic Blacks have nearly two times the mortality rate of Non-Hispanic Whites 20.2 compared to 11.6 per 100,000 residents in the county. This number is nearly three times more than Asian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic or Latino ethnicities. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, Chicago Department of Public Health 2018).

Exhibit 37: Mammography use in Advocate Trinity PSA 2018



Source: Metopio, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

Colorectal Cancer

The age-adjusted death rate due to colorectal cancer in Cook County is 14.7 deaths per 100,000 residents, which is lower than the previous value of 15.3 per 100,000 deaths. Although the death rate has continued to decline since 2015, the rate for males remains high at 18.1 per 100,000 deaths and even higher for the Black population at 21.4 deaths per 100,000 population. (Metopio, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2015-2019)

The age-adjusted diagnosis rate due to colorectal cancer in the hospital PSA is 76.4 per 100,000 residents, which is higher than the Cook County rate at 50.1 per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2018)

Communities in the PSA that have high colorectal cancer diagnosis rates include:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Diagnosis Rates
South Shore	60649	69.2 rate per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	61.7 rate per 100,000 residents
Auburn Gresham	60620	60.1 rate per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IDPH, Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2022

Colon Cancer Screening: Colonoscopy/Sigmoidoscopy

In the Advocate Trinity PSA, for resident adults aged 50-75 years and older, 60.2 percent having had 1) a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) within the past year, 2) a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years and a FOBT within the past three years or 3) a colonoscopy within the past 10 years. The colorectal screening rate is lower in Cook County (61.9 percent) than in Illinois (63.3 percent) (Metopio, PLACES, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2018).

Pap Test Use

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommends that all women aged 21 through 29 have a Papanicolaou (Pap) test every three years. For women aged 30-65, it is recommended that they have a Pap test and a Human Papillomavirus (HPV) test every five years.

The percentage of resident female adults aged 21-65 years who report having had a Pap smear within the previous 3 years is 83.4 percent for the Advocate Trinity PSA and the rate declined over the three years. The Cook County rate is 82.7 and is slightly below the Illinois rate (83.6 percent) (Metopio, PLACES, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2018).

Cervical Cancer Diagnosis Rate

The annual cervical cancer diagnosis rate in the Advocate Trinity PSA is 10.8 cases per 100,000 female residents and the rate has fluctuated over the past twenty years. In Cook County, there are 9.0 cases of cervical cancer per 100,000 female residents. The diagnosis rate in Illinois is 8.1 cases per 100,000 female residents, lower than the Advocate Trinity PSA. (Metopio, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2014-2018).

Lung Cancer Diagnosis Rate

The annual lung and bronchus cancer diagnosis rates for ages 15 and over have been fluctuating in the Advocate Trinity PSA from 129.1 cases per 100,000 residents in 2004-2008 to 111.2 cases per 100,000 residents in 2014-2018. In the Advocate Trinity PSA, seniors over the age of 65 years have the highest lung and bronchus cancer diagnosis rate of 373.5 cases per 100,000 residents, exceeding the Illinois rate of 74.4 cases per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2014-2018).

Lung Cancer Death Rate

In Cook County, the mortality rate due to lung, trachea, and bronchus cancer is 33.0 deaths per 100,000 residents, which is lower than the Illinois mortality rate of 37.4 deaths per 100,000 residents. Seniors over the age of 65 years have the highest rates in Cook County at 187.0 deaths per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2016-2020).

Oral Cancer Diagnosis Rate

The diagnosis rates for oral cavity and pharynx cancer for residents 15 years and over in the Advocate Trinity PSA is 19.4 cases per 100,000 residents, which is higher than the Illinois rate of 14.4 cases per 100,000 residents. The PSA rate slightly increased from 19.3 cases per 100,000 residents in 2010-2014. Males in the PSA have more than double the diagnosis rate of oral cavity and pharynx cancer at 28.0 cases per 100,000 residents compared to females at 11.3 cases

per 100,000 residents. In the PSA, seniors over the age of 65 years have the highest rate of oral cancer diagnosis at 41.0 cases per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2014-2018).

Prostate Cancer Diagnosis Rate

The prostate cancer diagnosis rate has decreased in the Advocate Trinity PSA to 195.4 per 100,000 males in 2014-2018 from 336.3 per 100,000 males in 2004-2008. In the PSA, males over the age of 65 years have the highest diagnosis rate (757.2 per 100,000 male residents) when compared to the Illinois rate of (575.6 per 100,000 male residents) and in the county rate (582.4 per 100,000 male residents) (Metopio, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2014-2018).

Cardiovascular Disease

According to the American Heart Association, heart failure is a chronic, progressive condition in which the heart muscle is unable to pump enough blood to meet the body's needs for blood and oxygen. The Advocate Trinity PSA ED rate due to heart failure is 185.7 ED visits per 100,000 residents, which is significantly higher than the state of Illinois of 100.8 and Cook County rate of 81.6 ED visit rates per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020). Seniors 65 years and older at 386.5 ED visits per 100,000 residents have higher ED rates due to heart failure than other age groups in the PSA, higher than the Illinois and county rates of 348.4 and 229.8 respectively. The Illinois rate (100.1 ED visits per 100,000 residents) is lower than the hospital's PSA.

The following communities have the highest ED Visit Rates due to heart failure in the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Emergency Visits
Roseland	60628	234.8 ED visits per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	221.9 ED visits per 100,000 residents
Auburn Gresham	60620	197.5 ED visits per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Hospitalization Rate Due to Heart Failure

In the Advocate Trinity PSA, the hospitalization rate due to heart failure is 923.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents age 18 and older. The PSA rate doubles the state of Illinois hospitalization rate of 408.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents age 18 and older and the county rate of 489.0 per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2020). Seniors 65 years and older have higher hospitalization rates due to heart failure, as well as non-Hispanic Blacks and Non-Hispanic whites.

The following communities have the highest hospitalization rates due to heart failure within the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Hospitalization rates
Auburn Gresham	60620	1,157.5 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Roseland	60628	1,010.5 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	1,010.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	936.9 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Emergency Department Visit Rate Due to Hypertension

Hypertension (high blood pressure) is a common condition in which the long-term force of the blood against the artery walls is high enough that it may eventually cause health problems, such as heart disease. The ED rate due to hypertension in the Advocate Trinity PSA is 611.8 ED visits per 100,000 residents age 18 and older, which is higher than the Illinois rate of 328.8 and Cook County rate of 354.4 ED visits per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital

Association, 2020). The PSA ED rate due to hypertension increased from 585.3 in 2016 to 770.3 2019 then decreased in 2020 to 611.7. Females in the PSA (645.3 ED visits per 100,000 residents) have higher ED rates due to hypertension than males (576.5 ED visits per 100,000 residents). Those that are non-Hispanic black (650.8 ED visits per 100,000 residents) have disproportionately higher ED rates due to hypertension.

The following communities have the highest ED Visit Rates due to hypertension in the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Emergency Department Visits
Roseland	60628	861.4 ED visits per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	636.5 ED visits per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	627.2 ED visits per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Hospitalization Rate Due to Hypertension

In the PSA, the hospitalization rate due to hypertension is 129.9 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents age 18 and older, which has decreased since 2016. The PSA hospitalization rate is higher than the Illinois rate of 47.5 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents and the county rate of 59.7 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2020). All have hospitalization rates significantly higher than the hospital's PSA rate. Similar to the ED rates due to hypertension, females (51.0) in the PSA have higher hospitalizations due to hypertension than males.

The following communities have the highest Hospitalizations Rates due to hypertension in the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Hospitalization Rates
Auburn Gresham	60620	179.1 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	151.8 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Roseland	60628	135.5 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Hospitalization Rate Due to Heart Failure

The heart failure hospitalization rate in the Trinity PSA is 923.5 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2020). Seniors 65 and older have the highest hospitalization for heart failure in the PSA at 263.4 per 100,000 residents.

Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) Mortality

In Cook County, the age-adjusted death rate due to cerebrovascular disease (stroke) is 41.2 deaths per 100,000 residents; compared to 39.1 deaths per 100,000 residents in Illinois. Both Cook County and the state of Illinois death rates are higher than the U.S. rate (37.6 deaths per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System Mortality, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2016-2020).

Coronary Heart Disease

In Advocate Trinity PSA, 6.9 percent of resident adults aged 18 and older report they have been told by a doctor, nurse, or another health professional that they have angina or coronary heart disease. The PSA rate is higher than the Illinois

rate of 5.2 percent and Cook County's rate of 5.0 percent of residents with coronary heart disease (Metopio, PLACES, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2019).

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality

The mortality rate from heart disease is 82.0 per 100,000 residents in Cook County and the same rate in the state of Illinois. Specifically, heart disease includes ischemic heart diseases (acute myocardial infarction, other acute ischemic heart diseases, and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease). Males in Cook County and the state of Illinois both have higher mortality rates due to heart disease than females. The U.S. rate is higher than both the county and state at 92.0 deaths per 100,000 residents (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System Mortality, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2016-2020).

High Cholesterol Prevalence

According to the America's Health Rankings 2021 Report, high cholesterol is a major and modifiable risk factor for heart disease and stroke, the leading and fifth-leading causes of death in the United States, respectively. High total cholesterol (≥ 240 mg/dL) doubles the risk of heart disease, including heart attack. In the United States, 28.8 percent report having high cholesterol (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United Health Foundation, Americas Health Rankings, 2022).

In the Advocate Trinity PSA, adults with high cholesterol have decreased from 36.9 percent of adults in 2013 to 30.0 percent of adults in 2019. The rate of high cholesterol includes resident adults aged 18 and older reporting to ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professionals that they have high cholesterol. Despite the decrease in high cholesterol in the PSA, the PSA rate remains higher than the Illinois rate of 28.0 percent of resident adults (Metopio, PLACES, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2015-2019).

High Blood Pressure Prevalence

According to the American Heart Association, nearly half of American adults have high blood pressure and many don't even know they have it. For an adult, blood pressure numbers of less than 120/80 mm Hg are considered within the normal range. Elevated blood pressure or high blood pressure (hypertension) is when readings consistently range over 120-129 systolic and more than 80 mm Hg diastolic (American Heart Association, 2022).

In the Advocate Trinity PSA, there has been a slight increase in adults with high blood pressure from 42.1 percent in 2013 to 43.6 percent in 2019. This indictor includes the percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure (hypertension). Women who were told they had high blood pressure only during pregnancy and those who were told they had borderline hypertension were not included. The PSA rate is higher than Cook County at 29.2 and the state of Illinois at 29.3 percent (Metopio, PLACES, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2015-2019).

Diabetes

Emergency Department Visit Rate Due to Diabetes

Approximately 993,082 people (10 percent of the adult residents) in Illinois have diagnosed diabetes and there are 3,393,000 people (34 percent of the adult residents) in Illinois, who have prediabetes. Diagnosed diabetes costs an estimated $12 billion in Illinois each year. The serious complications include heart disease, stroke, amputation, end-stage kidney disease, blindness and death (American Diabetes Association, 2021). The ED rate due to diabetes in the Advocate Trinity PSA is 457.02 ED visits per 100,000 residents. Non-Hispanic Blacks have a disproportionately higher rate of ED visits due to diabetes at 451.8 ED visits per 100,000 residents than any other race. The hospital's PSA rate is higher than the Illinois rate at 239.7 ED visits per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

The following communities have the highest ED visit rates due to Diabetes in the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Emergency Department Visits
Roseland	60628	622.2 ED visits per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	485.8 ED visits per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	459.0 ED visits per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Hospitalization Rate Due to Diabetes

For every 100,000 residents in the Advocate Trinity PSA, 407.0 individuals are hospitalized for diabetes. The PSA rate is higher than the Cook County rate (211.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents), the Illinois rate (176.9 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020). Those that are 65 years old and over (732.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) and non-Hispanic Blacks (397.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) have the highest hospitalization rates.

The following communities have the highest hospitalization rates due to Diabetes in the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Hospitalization Rates
Grand Crossing	60619	468.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Auburn Gresham	60620	459.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Roseland	60628	442.0 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	436.0 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Emergency Department Visit Rate Due to Uncontrolled Diabetes

The Advocate Trinity PSA ED rate due to uncontrolled diabetes is 343.3 ED visits per 100,000 residents, higher than the Illinois rate of 187.2 and the Cook County of rate 184.1 ED visits per 100,000 residents. The ED rates increase as age increases and are much higher for non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics/Latinos residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

Hospitalization Rate Due to Uncontrolled Diabetes

In the Advocate Trinity PSA, the hospitalization rate due to uncontrolled diabetes is 118.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents. The PSA rate is significantly higher than the Illinois rate of 46.7 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents and the Cook County rate of 60.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents. Individuals 65 years old and over (252.3 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents), males (132.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) and non-Hispanic blacks (115.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) have the highest hospitalization rates due to uncontrolled diabetes (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

Emergency Department Visit Rate Due to Short-term Complications of Diabetes

For short-term complications of diabetes for adults age 18 and older, the rate in Advocate Trinity PSA is 12.8 ED visits per 100,000 residents. 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 (hyperglycemia) or insulin (hypoglycemia). The PSA rate is higher than the Illinois rate 10.0 ED visits per 100,000 residents and more than double the Cook County rate of 5.4 per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

Hospitalization Rate Due to Short-term Complications of Diabetes
The hospitalization rate due to short-term complications of diabetes for adults age 18 and older in the Advocate Trinity PSA is 142.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents. The PSA rate is higher than the Illinois rate (62.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) and Cook County rate (64.0 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

Emergency Department Visit Rate Due to Long-term Complications of Diabetes
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 ED rate due to long-term complications of diabetes for adults aged 18 and older in the PSA is 95.4 ED visits per 100,000 residents. The Advocate Trinity PSA rate is much higher than the overall Illinois rate of 43.2 ED visits per 100,000 residents and the Cook County rate of 50.3 ED visits per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

Hospitalization Rate Due to Long-term Complications of Diabetes
The Advocate Trinity PSA hospitalization rate due to long-term complications of diabetes is 220.3 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents over ages 18 years old. The Illinois rate is 101.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents and the Cook County rate is127.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

Emergency Department Visit Rate Due to Mental Health
Mental health includes illnesses such as depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, attention deficit, and eating disorders. It does not include alcohol or substance abuse disorders. In the PSA, the ED rate due to mental health is 1,315.3 ED visits per 100,000 residents, which has slightly decreased over the last several years. The PSA rate is higher than both Cook County (917.1 ED visits per 100,000 residents) and Illinois (988.6 ED visits per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020). Within the PSA, young adults ages 18-39 years (2,096.2 ED visits per 100,000 residents) and middle age adults ages 40-64 years (1,293.4 ED visits per 100,000 residents) have higher ED rates due to mental health compared to other age groups. The males in the PSA also have a higher rate due to mental health (1,566.7 ED visits per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

The following communities have the highest ED Visit Rates due to mental health in the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Emergency Department Visits
Roseland	60628	1,604.0 ED visits per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	1,487.0 ED visits per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	1,432.5 ED visits per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Hospitalization Rate Due to Mental Health
In 2019, for every 100,000 residents in the Advocate Trinity PSA, 936.2 individuals were hospitalized for mental health. In 2020, the rate decreased significantly to 727.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents. The PSA rate is higher for both the Cook County rate (639.9 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) and the Illinois rate (543.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020). Individuals identified as Asian Pacific Islanders have the highest mental health hospitalization rate (9,235.5 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) compared to other ethnic groups. Young adults aged 18-39 years (1,139.1 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) and middle age adults (1,130.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) have the highest hospitalization rates. Males (1,150.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) have a higher rate than females (675.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) in the PSA.

The following communities have the highest hospitalization rates due to mental health within the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Hospitalization Rates
South Shore	60649	1,314.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Auburn Gresham	60620	1,043.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	1,005.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Emergency Department Visit Rate Due to Suicide and Self-Injury

In the Advocate Trinity PSA, the ED rate due to suicide and self-injury is 51.3 ED visits per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020). The PSA rate is higher than Cook County (50.0 ED visits per 100,000 residents) and lower than the Illinois rate (75.8 ED visits per 100,000 residents). The ED rate due to suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury is the highest among young adults aged 18-39 years (97.4 ED visits per 100,000 residents) and juveniles 5-17 years (83.3 ED visits per 100,000 residents). In the PSA, females at 54.9 ED visits per 100,000 residents have a slightly higher rate than males compared to 47.5 ED visits per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

The following communities have the highest ED Visit Rates due to suicide and self-injury in the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Emergency Department Visits
Roseland	60628	66.0 ED visits per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60617	56.4 ED visits per 100,000 residents
Morgan Park	60643	52.4 ED visits per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Hospitalization Visit Rate Due to Suicide and Self-Injury

The hospitalization visit rate due to suicide and self-injury is 45.7 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents in the Advocate Trinity PSA, which is lower than the Illinois rate of 51.7 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents. Males have a slightly higher rate of hospitalizations due to suicide and self-injury at 46.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents compared to females at 45.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents. The rates are significantly higher for non-Hispanic whites (141.8 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

The following communities have the highest hospitalization rates due to suicide and self-injury within the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Hospitalization Rates
South Shore	60649	65.7 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	55.8 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Auburn Gresham	60620	47.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Poor Self-Reported Mental Health

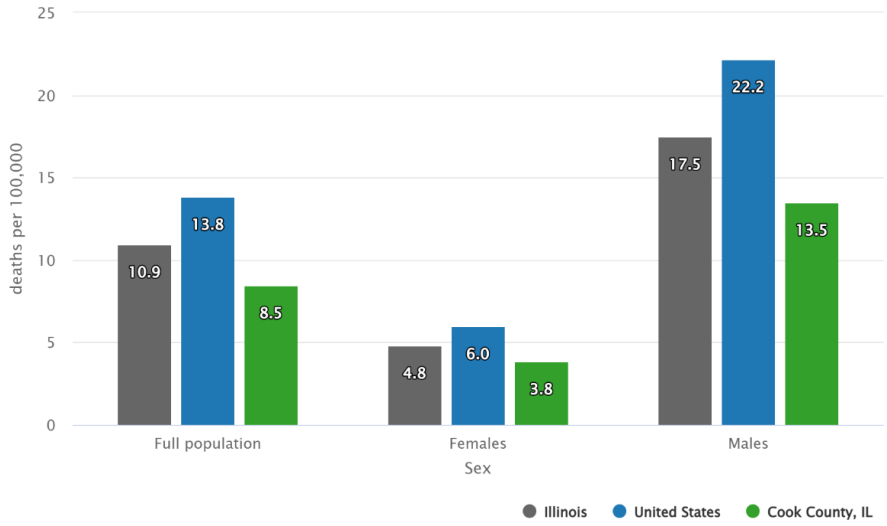
In the Advocate Trinity PSA, the percentage of resident adults aged 18 and older is 15.7 percent who report 14 or more days during the past 30 days during which their mental health was not good. This percentage has increased over the last 5 years from 13.7 percent of residents in 2014 (Metopio, PLACES, 2019).

Poor Mental Health Days
The number of mentally unhealthy days, during the past thirty days, among adults aged 18 and older in Cook County was 4.1 days per month and similar in Illinois at 4.2 days per month. Both have lower rates for poor mental health days compared to the U.S. rate of 4.4 days (Metopio, Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2018).

Depression Prevalence in Medicare Beneficiaries
Depression is an ongoing condition that negatively affects a person's feeling, behaviors and their overall thought process. Among the Medicare population, 13.7 percent have a depression diagnosis in Cook County. In Illinois, 14.4 percent of Medicare beneficiaries have a depression diagnosis, lower than the U.S. rate of 16.0 percent (Metopio, CMS Chronic Conditions Data Warehouse (CCW), 2020).

Suicide Mortality
In the United States, decisions about whether deaths are listed as suicides on death certificates are usually made by a coroner or medical examiner. The definition of suicide is "death arising from an act inflicted upon oneself with the intent to kill oneself" (Metopio, 2020). In Cook County, the death rate due to suicide is 8.5 deaths per 100,000 residents, the Illinois rate at 10.9 per 100,000 residents and the U.S. rate at 13.8 deaths per 100,000 residents. The death rate due to suicide is lower than the Illinois rate at 10.9 deaths per 100,000 residents. In Illinois, males have death rates to suicide three times higher than males at 17.5 deaths per 100,000 compared to females at 4.8 deaths per 100,000 residents as seen in Exhibit 38. Non-Hispanic Whites have higher rates of death by suicide than all other ethnic groups. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2016-2020).

Exhibit 38: Illinois and Comparison Suicide Mortality by Sex 2016-2020



Source: Metopio, American Community Survey, 2022

Respiratory Disease

Emergency Department Visit Rate Due to Asthma
The CDC defines asthma as a disease that affects your 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 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022).

The ED rate due to asthma is 800.1 ED visits per 100,000 residents for the Advocate Trinity PSA and is higher than the Cook County 369.2 and Illinois rate of 292.7 ED visits per 100,000 residents. The ED rate due to asthma is highest for non-Hispanic Blacks (918.9 ED visits per 100,000 residents), infants age 0-4 years (1,163.3 ED visits per 100,000

residents), juveniles age 5-17 years (1,075.4 ED visits per 100,000 residents), young adults 18-39 years (889.5 ED visits per 100,000 residents) and middle age adults 40-64 years (781.4 ED visits per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

The following communities have the highest ED Visit Rates due to asthma in the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Emergency Department Visits
Grand Crossing	60619	921.7 ED visits per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	913.3 ED visits per 100,000 residents
Roseland	60628	902.2 ED visits per 100,000 residents
Auburn Gresham	60620	865.4 ED visits per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Hospitalization Rate Due to Asthma

In the Advocate Trinity PSA, the hospitalization rate due to asthma is 151.5 per 100,000 residents. The PSA rate is three times as high as the Illinois rate (50.9 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents). Among the Race and Ethnicity groups, the hospitalizations rates due to asthma are highest for non-Hispanic Blacks (167.0) and Hispanics or Latinos (130.60 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) and infants age 0-4 years (339.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

The following communities have the highest hospitalization rates due to asthma within the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Hospitalization Rates
Grand Crossing	60619	210.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Auburn Gresham	60620	188.3 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	176.8 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Emergency Department Visit Rate Due to Community-Acquired Pneumonia

Bacterial pneumonia is a relatively common acute condition, treatable for the most part with antibiotics. If left untreated in susceptible individuals, such as the elderly, pneumonia can lead to death. In the Advocate Trinity PSA, the community-acquired pneumonia ED rate is 189.2 ED visits per 100,000 residents, which is less than the Illinois rate of 227.3 per 100,000 residents. Hospitalization rates due to community-acquired pneumonia are highest for non-Hispanic Blacks at 326.9 ED visits per 100,000 residents and infants age 0-4 years at 715.1 per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

The following communities have the highest ED Visit Rates due to community-acquired pneumonia in the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Emergency Department Visits
Roseland	60628	254.9 ED visits per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	185.6 ED visits per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	184.6 ED visits per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Hospitalization Rate Due to Community-Acquired Pneumonia

The hospitalization rate for community-acquired pneumonia in Advocate Trinity PSA is 145.7 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents which is trending downwards. The PSA rate is only slightly lower than the Illinois rate of 149.7 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents. The hospitalization rate for the PSA is highest for seniors over 65 years old at 377.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020).

The following communities have the highest hospitalization rates due to community-acquired pneumonia within the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Hospitalization Rates
Roseland	60628	172.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Auburn Gresham	60620	172.3 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	163.0 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Emergency Department Visit Rate Due to COPD

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, or COPD, refers to a group of diseases that cause airflow blockage and breathing-related problems. It includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis. COPD makes breathing difficult for the 16 million Americans who have this disease. Millions more people suffer from COPD but have not been diagnosed and are not being treated. Although there is no cure for COPD, it can be treated (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022).

The Advocate Trinity PSA ED rate due to COPD is 1,209.5 ED visits per 100,000 residents. Middle age adults ages 40-64 years old has a higher rate of 1,466.5 ED visits per 100,000 residents among all age groups, which is higher than the PSA and Illinois rate of 611.8 ED visits per 100,000 residents. COPD comprises three primary diseases that cause respiratory dysfunction—asthma, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020). In the PSA, males (1,335.8 ED visits per 100,000 residents) have higher ED visits rates due to COPD than females (1,097.1non ED visits per 100,000 residents); non-Hispanic Blacks (1,379.5 ED visits per 100,000 residents) have higher ED visit rates than Hispanics (684.3 ED visits per 100,000 residents).

The following communities have the highest ER Visit Rates due to COPD in the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Emergency Department Visits
Roseland	60628	1,692.8 ED visits per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	1,487.5 ED visits per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	1,331.6 ED visits per 100,000 residents
Auburn Gresham	60620	1,214.8 ED visits per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Hospitalization Rate Due to COPD

The hospitalization rate due to COPD is 904.1 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents in the Advocate Trinity PSA, which is higher than the Illinois rate of 483.3 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents and the Cook County rate of 511.7 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents (Metopio, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016-2020). Those with disproportionately higher hospitalizations rates are Non-Hispanic Blacks (977.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents) and seniors over the age of 65 (1,027.9 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents).

The following communities have the highest hospitalization rates due to asthma within the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Hospitalization Rates
Auburn Gresham	60620	1,104.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Roseland	60628	1,071.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	1,060.3 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Grand Crossing	60619	984.9 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Adults with Current Asthma

In the Advocate Trinity PSA, 11.6 percent of residents answered "yes" both 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?" Illinois (8.7 percent of residents), Cook County (8.6 percent of residents) and the U.S. (9.2 percent of residents) have lower percentages of adults with asthma compared to the PSA (Metopio, BRFSS, 2019).

Impact of COVID-19

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 healthcare 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 Score

The Covid-19 risk factor score is a score representing the predicted risk of fatalities from COVID-19, built using data on chronic disease prevalence, hospitalization, and mortality as well as demographic characteristics. Higher scores indicate a greater predicted risk. The Advocate Trinity PSA score was 2.52 in 2020, which is significantly higher than the scores in Cook County (0.0895) and Illinois (-0.0026) (Metopio, UIC School of Public Health, 2020).

COVID-19 Death Rate

In Illinois, confirmed deaths from the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19 is 201.5 per 100,000 residents in 2020. The Cook County rate is slightly higher than the death rate in Illinois (212.7 per 100,000 residents) and the U.S rate (188.6 per 100,000 residents). These only include cases where the underlying or contributing cause of death was the virus, meaning that the patient had to have a confirmed test result for the virus. The true number of deaths from the virus is higher by an unknown amount. These case counts are extremely biased by where testing and resources are available. Some patients expire at home and are never tested for SARS-CoV-2(Metopio, COVID dashboards, 2022)

Low-Income Jobs Lost to COVID-19

In the Advocate Trinity PSA, 12.7 percent of low-income jobs (<$40,000 salary) were lost because of COVID-19, as of May 8, 2020. The percentage does not include independent contractors, those working in the gig economy, or jobs with pay cuts. The rates for Illinois (13.2 percent) and Cook County (13.5 percent) have similar rates to the PSA (Metopio, Urban Institute, 2020).

Vaccination Completion Rate

The Covid-19 vaccination completion rate is 57.1 percent in the Advocate Trinity PSA, which is lower than the Cook County (73.3) percent and Illinois rate of (70.2) percent of residents with a higher vaccination completion rate. This rate

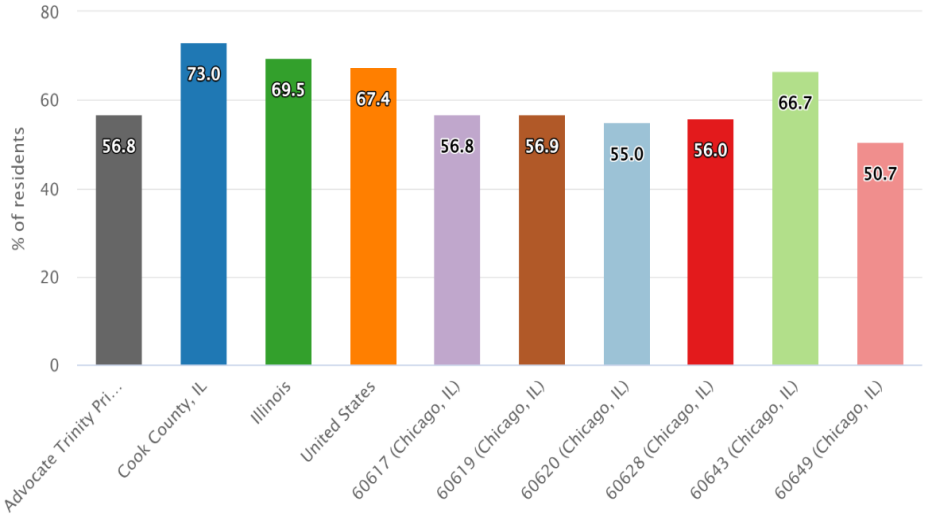
captures the percentage of the population that has completed the vaccine series: the first dose of a one-dose series, the second dose of a two-dose series. (Metopio, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2021).

As shown in Exhibit 39, there are disparities geographically in the Covid-19 vaccination completion rates throughout the PSA with the following communities having the lowest rates:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	COVID-19 Vaccination Completion Rates
South Shore	60649	50.7 percent of residents
Auburn Gresham	60620	55.0 percent of residents
Roseland	60628	56.0 percent of residents

Source: Metopio, IDPH, 2022

Exhibit 39: Advocate Trinity PSA- COVID-19 Vaccination Completion Rate 2021



Source: Metopio, Illinois Department of Public Health, 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 in 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 a higher death rate of Alzheimer's disease than males. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System; Chicago Department of Public Health, 2020)

Oral Health Age-Adjusted ER Rate Due to Dental Problem

The annual emergency department visit rate for dental problems includes any claims stemming from a problem with the teeth. The rates are risk-adjusted by age and sex using data from hospital providers, all payers and based on patient residence. In Advocate Trinity PSA, the emergency department visit rate for dental problems is 525.5 per 100,000 residents. Young adults ages 18-39 have the highest rates for emergency department visits in the PSA at 811.1 per 100,000 residents, Cook County at 265.6 and the state of Illinois at 459.0 per 100,000 residents. Non-Hispanic Blacks have a higher rate than the PSA at 595.3 per 100,000 residents (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2016-2020).

Emergency Room rates due to Dehydration
Dehydration is caused by lack of water intake and can be fatal for vulnerable patients. The emergency department visit rate for dehydration in Advocate Trinity PSA is 114.2 per 100,000 residents. The state of Illinois rate is higher than the PSA rate (170.9 per 100,000 residents) and lower in Cook County (120.0 per 100,000 residents. Females and seniors 65 and older have the highest rates in the PSA.

Hospitalization Rate due to Dehydration
The hospitalization dehydration rate in the Advocate Trinity PSA is 203.3 per 100,000 residents. The PSA rate is higher than the Cook county rate of 162.0 and the state of Illinois at 154.6 per 100,000 residents. Males and seniors age 65 and older have the highest hospitalization dehydration rate in the PSA (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2016-2020).

Emergency Department and Hospitalization Rates Due to Urinary Tract Infection
Urinary tract infections can commonly be treated with antibiotics in an outpatient setting. However, this condition can progress to more clinically significant infections in vulnerable individuals with inadequate treatment (Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2016-2020). The emergency department visit rate for UTIs in Advocate Trinity PSA is 800.5 per 100,000 – higher than the Cook County rate at 607.3 and Illinois rate at 781.5 per 100,000 residents. Young adults ages 18-39 years (1,072.0) and females (1,253.4) represent the highest emergency department visits for UTIs in the PSA per 100,000 residents (Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2021).

The annual hospitalization rate for urinary tract infections in Advocate Trinity PSA is 153.4, per 100,000 residents, slightly lower than Cook County 150.2 per 100,000 residents and Illinois 143.7 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 485.4 per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 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. The mortality rate for males surpassed the female rate 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).

Key findings: Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health

- Infant Mortality rate is decreasing in Cook County.
- Low birth rates are higher at the County Cook level compared to the Illinois.
- Teen Births in the hospital PSA are double when compared to both Cook County and Illinois rates.

5. Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health

Prenatal Care

Women Who Accessed First Trimester Care
Seventy-four percent of live births in Cook County were mothers who began prenatal care during the first trimester. This is lower than the state of Illinois at 78.2 percent of live births (Metopio, Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), 2016-2018).

Births with at Least One Maternal Risk Factor
In Cook County, 19.2 percent of births were to mothers who had at least one of the following conditions: chronic hypertension, eclampsia, diabetes, tobacco use, or pregnancy-associated hypertension. The percentage is below the state of Illinois at 22.4 percent. (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Natality (NVSS-N), 2016-2020).

Birth Outcomes

Infant Mortality
The infant mortality rate is 6.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in Cook County and 6.1 deaths per 1,000 live births in Illinois. Both rates are decreasing over time and are consistent and higher than the U.S. rate of 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Natality, CDC Wonder, 2015-2019).

Pre-term Births (Less than 37 Weeks Gestation)
In Cook County, 12.3 percent of births occur pre-term (with less than 37 weeks of completed gestation). In Cook County and Illinois, the Non-Hispanic Black rate is higher than the total population. The Cook County and state of Illinois (12.1) rates are slightly above the U.S. rate of 11.7 percent (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Natality, CDC Wonder, 2016-2020).

Babies with Very Low Birth Weight
Babies born with very low birth weight (weighing less than 1,500 grams or 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 in Cook County is 1.6, 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).

Teens Births
Teen births include data from women age 15-19 with a birth in the past year. The dates does not include births to women below age 15. Teen births fluctuates over time within the Advocate Trinity PSA with a rate of 21.0 births per 1,000 women. The teen birth rates are double when compared to both the Cook County 10.0 births per 1,000 women and Illinois rates at 9.3 births per 1,000 women (Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Natality, CDC Wonder, 2016-2020).

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Chlamydia
Chlamydia is the most frequently reported bacterial sexually transmitted infection (STI) in the United States. Chlamydia is most common among young people. Two-thirds of new chlamydial infections occur among youth aged 15-24 years (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022). The incidence rate for chlamydia is 830.3 cases per 100,000 residents in Cook County. The Cook County rate shows a significant increase in incidence rate than Illinois (604.0 cases per 100,000 residents) and the U.S. (540.0 cases per 100,000 residents) (Metopio, National Center for HIV/Aids, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2018).

Gonorrhea
Gonorrhea is a very common infectious disease. CDC estimates that approximately 1.6 million new gonococcal infections occurred in the United States in 2018, and more than half occur among young people aged 15-24. Gonorrhea is the second most reported bacterial sexually transmitted infection in the United States (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022). The gonorrhea incidence rate is higher in Cook County at 309.3 cases per 100,000 residents compared to the Illinois rate of 198.6 cases per 100,000 residents (Metopio, National Center for HIV/Aids, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2018).

Syphilis
Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease that progresses through a series of clinical stages and can cause long-term complications if not treated correctly. (Metopio, National Center for HIV/Aids, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2018). In Cook County, the syphilis incidence rate is 44.0 cases per 100,000 residents and the rate is significantly increasing over time and double the rate for Illinois (22.4 cases per 100,000 residents) and the U.S. (22.6 cases per 100,000 residents) (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

- Homeownership in the hospital PSA is lower compared to the County and State rate.
- Renters in the Trinity PSA are higher compared to the County and Illinois rate.

Housing

Homeownership
Homeownership has many benefits for both individuals and communities. Homeowners are more likely to improve their homes and be involved in the community. Homeownership for the Advocate Trinity PSA is 49.6 percent which indicates the percentage of all housing units that are occupied by homeowners. The PSA homeownership rate is lower than the Cook County rate (57.2 percent of occupied housing units), the state of Illinois rate (66.2 percent of occupied housing units), and the U.S. rate (64.4 percent of occupied housing units) (Metopio, U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2016-2020).

Renters
Renters in the Advocate Trinity PSA are 50.3 percent of occupied housing units which is higher than the Cook County rate at 42.7 percent and the state of Illinois at 33.7 percent of occupied housing units (Metopio, U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2016-2020).

Transportation

Households Without a Vehicle
Vehicle ownership is directly related to the ability to travel and not having a vehicle limits access to essential local services such as supermarkets, post offices, doctors' offices, and hospitals. In the Advocate Trinity PSA, 26.9 percent of households do not have a vehicle available. The PSA rate is higher than both the Cook County (17.7 percent) and Illinois (10.7 percent) rates (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2016-2020).

The Zip codes within the PSA with the highest rates are:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Households without a Vehicle
South Shore	60649	41.1 percent of households without a vehicle
Grand Crossing	60619	31.3 percent of households without a vehicle
Auburn Gresham	60620	28.6 percent of households without a vehicle

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Mean Travel Time to Work

Long commutes for workers can contribute to health problems such as headaches, anxiety, and increased blood pressure. The mean travel time to work is measured by the average time in minutes it takes to travel to work, regardless of transportation method for workers 16 and over who do not work at home. The daily round-trip commute time would be roughly twice this number. The average daily travel time to work in the Advocate Trinity PSA is 40.8 minutes for workers 16 years of age and older (Metopio, American Community Survey, 2015-2019).

Particulate Matter Environmental Justice Index

Particulate matter environmental justice index measures exposure to PM 2.5 in the air, weighted by population vulnerability and reported as a percentile nationally, where 0 = lowest exposure, and 100 = highest exposure. Weighting by the vulnerability of residents can provide a better estimate of the disproportionate impact of environmental hazards. In the Advocate Trinity PSA, there is a 69.0 percent weighted index of vulnerability to particulate matter which is significantly higher than in Illinois (25.5 percent). (Metopio, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2020).

Food Insecurity Rate

The Food Insecurity (FI) rate shows the percentage of residents experiencing food insecurity at some point. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food, as represented in USDA food-security reports. The food insecurity rate in the Advocate Trinity PSA is 15.7 percent compared to Illinois at 8.3 percent. The FI rate in the PSA significantly decreased between the years 2018 (23.0 percent) and 2020 (15.7 percent) (Metopio, Feeding America, 2020).

The Zip codes within the PSA with the highest food insecurity are:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Food Insecurity Rate
South Shore	60649	20.4 percent of residents
Grand Crossing	60619	17.0 percent of residents
Auburn Gresham	60620	16.1 percent of residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Low Food Access

Low access to food is defined solely by distance: further than 1/2 mile from the nearest supermarket in an urban area, or further than 10 miles in a rural area. In the Advocate Trinity PSA, 48.3 percent of residents have low access to food which is below the Illinois rate (49.9 percent) and higher than the Cook County rate (38.7) (Metopio, USDA, 2019).

The Zip codes within the PSA with low food access are:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Low Food Access
South Shore	60649	71.4 percent of residents
Roseland	60628	69.3 percent of residents
Morgan Park	60643	48.4 percent or residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Individuals Living in a Food Desert
In 2019, 8,085 residents in the PSA experienced living in a food desert which is defined as being low-income and further than one mile from a supermarket (urban) or twenty miles (rural). This rate in the PSA increased from 2015 at 7,412 residents. In the PSA, the Roseland community has the highest rate at 3,569 residents living in a food desert than other surrounding communities. (Metopio, USDA, 2019).

Unintentional Falls

Emergency Department Visit Rate Due to an Unintentional Fall
In Advocate Trinity PSA, there are 1,752.6 ED visits annually for unintentional falls per 100,000 residents (ages 18 and older) which include falls from vehicles, recreational accidents, trips and falls, and other unintentional falls. The PSA ED visit rate due to unintentional falls is lower than the Illinois rate of 1,998.5 ED visits per 100,000 residents. ED visits due to unintentional falls are highest among the Asian or Pacific Islander (5,335.2 ER visits per 100,000 residents) population and seniors 65 years and older (2,504.1 ER visits per 100,000 residents). Also, females have higher rates of ED visits due to unintentional falls compared to males at 1,867.7 ED visits per 100,000 residents compared to 1,631.3 ED visits per 100,000 residents, respectively (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, Wisconsin Health Association Information Center (WHAIC), 2016-2020).

The following communities have the highest ER Visit Rates due to Unintentional falls in the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Emergency Department Visits
Roseland	60628	2,027.9 ED visits per 100,000 residents
South Shore	60649	1,921.8 ED visits per 100,000 residents
South Chicago	60617	1,832.2 ED visits per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Hospitalization Rate Due to an Unintentional Fall
In Advocate Trinity PSA, the rate for hospitalization per 100,000 residents due to unintentional falls is 468.1 hospitalization annual admission rate for unintentional falls per 100,000 residents ages 18 and older which include falls from vehicles, recreational accidents, trips and falls, and other unintentional falls. The PSA hospitalization rate due to unintentional falls is lower than the Illinois rate of 496.7 per 100,000 residents. Non-Hispanic Whites have a higher unintentional fall hospitalization admission rate of 687.3 per 100,000 residents and seniors aged 65 years and older have a rate of 1,492.8 per 100,000 residents. Also, males have higher rates hospitalization admission rate due to unintentional falls compared to females at 494.3 admissions per 100,000 residents compared to 443.3 admissions per 100,000 residents, respectively (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, Wisconsin Health Association Information Center (WHAIC), 2016-2020).

The following communities have the highest hospitalization rate of Unintentional falls in the PSA:

Neighborhood	Zip Code	Hospitalization Rates
Grand Crossing	60619	527.4 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Morgan Park	60643	493.3 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents
Roseland	60628	485.3 hospitalizations per 100,000 residents

Source: Metopio, IHA COMPdata, 2022

Criminal Sexual violence
Criminal sexual assault is defined as any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent,

including and especially rape. In Advocate Trinity PSA, the criminal sexual assault rate is 88.0 crimes per 100,000 residents and Cook County rate is 45.0 crimes per 100,000 residents. The PSA rate is twice as high as the rate for Illinois (43.7 crimes per 100,000 residents) and the U.S. (41.7 crimes per 100,000 residents). The criminal sexual assault rates are trending upward in the Advocate Trinity PSA with South Shore (60649) having the highest criminal sexual violence rate at 119.3 crimes per 100,000 residents and Grand Crossing at 106.1 crimes per 100,000 residents (Metopio, FBI Crime Data Explorer, 2016-2020).

Violent Crime Rate
Crimes related to violence (yearly rate), include homicide, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and aggravated battery. In Advocate Trinity PSA, the violent crime rate is 1,619.7 crimes per 100,000 residents which is significantly higher compared to Cook County's rate at 634.4 and Illinois rate at 425.1 crimes per 100,000 residents. (Metopio, FBI Crime Data Explorer, 2016-2020).

Homicide
The Homicide rate is defined as first- or second-degree murder which is the killing of one human being by another. The homicide rate for Advocate Trinity PSA is 48.1 cases per 100,000 residents. The PSA rate is significantly higher than Cook County (14.0 cases per 100,000 residents) and Illinois rate (7.8 cases per 100,000 residents). The homicide rate in the PSA has been trending upward over the past decade with Roseland (60628) being the highest zip code with 59.8 cases per 100,000 residents (Metopio, FBI Crime Data Explorer, 2016-2020).

IV. Prioritization of Health-Related Issues

Priority Setting Process

Advocate Trinity's community health team reviewed additional data from primary and secondary sources. The data highlighted the most prevalent health issues within the hospital's PSA. After a thorough review of hospital data, data from The Alliance and Metopio, the overarching health issues were summarized and presented to the hospital's Community Health Council for prioritization on June 24, 2022. Data presented to the council targeted thefollowing health conditions identified as significant within Advocate Trinity's PSA:

- Heart disease
- Obesity
- Diabetes
- Mental health & Substance abuse
- Maternal, Fetal, Infant Health
- Respiratory
- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)

The following criteria were also considered in making selections:

- Hospital and community resources available to address the health issue
- Hospital's capacity to address the health issue
- Importance of the health problem to the community

After discussion and review of significant data findings, the CHC members were instructed to rank the six health conditions by voting on those that they perceived to be the most important to addressing health needs for the communities within the hospital's PSA. A consensus model of prioritizations was utilized. Members were

instructed to vote on the top two greatest health needs in the community by using the Zoom voting poll system. During the prioritization session, CHC members were asked to place their votes in any distribution, weighting any health condition with one, more than one, or all votes based on the selection criteria mentioned earlier. At the end of the voting session, the numbers were calculated and the health issues with the highest percentage of votes were chosen as the priority areas to focus on during the 2022 CHNA and the community health improvement implementation cycle. The council members selected two chronic diseases as priority areas to focus on for the coming 2023-2025 implementation plan cycle—mental health and diabetes.

Health Need Selected

As mentioned above, the CHC members selected mental health and diabetes as the top priorities. In addition, food insecurity was identified as the SDOH which aligns with The Alliance's social determinant priorities for a more collective impact. Therefore, as a result of the 2022 CHNA process, AdvocateTrinity selected two priorities for implementation planning:

- Behavioral Health/Mental Health
- Diabetes

Mental Health
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 ED 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. The high rates of ED visits and hospitalization due to mental health issues are preventable through employing coping mechanisms and resilience training. The hospital will investigate programs that prevent mental health emergencies and decrease ED visits and hospitalizations due to mental health issues.

Diabetes
The CHC and Community Health department selected diabetes as a chronic condition that needs to continue to be prioritized as a result of secondary data outcomes within the PSA. Uncontrolled diabetes continues to be a factor in the hospital's PSA as well as in Cook County. Advocate Trinity has implemented the evidence-based CDC National Diabetes Prevention Program, Prevent T2, in the community and in partnership with community-based organizations and faith communities. Since 2017,the program has proven successful for participants who have completed the year-long series of classes. To maintain the CDC Preliminary Recognition status received in March 2020 as a designated diabetes prevention program, the hospital will continue to implement this strategy, and data will be collected and submitted in accordance with the program guidelines. Diabetes affects people of different backgrounds, ages, and ethnicities. Continuing this program empowers individuals to take control of their health. The hospital will also continue to enhance the Healthy Living Food Farmacy initiatives which increase access to healthy food choices within its PSA and patient population.

Health Need Not Selected

Cancer
Advocate Trinity did not select cancer as a health priority because the hospital has multiple programs and services in place to address this health issue. Advocate Trinity's Oncology Center programs are structured to facilitate a multidisciplinary environment that provides minimally invasive procedures and advanced surgical intervention to treat cancer. The Oncology Center includes advanced diagnostics, imaging services, interventional radiology and

an infusion center. The hospital has a Cancer Committee to develop, approve and implement the strategic plans, goals and objectives of Advocate Trinity's cancer programs and to provide oversight for ongoing programs and outreach services. The Cancer Committee ensures that community outreach plans reflect the cancer experience at Advocate Trinity and that the defined community needs are addressed.

Substance Abuse

Advocate Trinity is a community hospital that does not have a psychiatric unit and does not provide ongoing treatment for substance abuse. However, to meet the immediate needs of its ED patients and inpatients, and provide for continuity of care, the hospital provides treatment options through Advocate Behavioral Health Services and the Family Care Network located at Advocate Christ. Advocate Behavioral Health Services and Family Care Network provide adult inpatient psychiatric programs, older adult inpatient programs to help older adults regain psychological stability, adolescent partial hospitalizations, and substance abuse-partial hospitalization for short-term intensive treatment of chemical dependence.

Upon treatment and before discharge, patients are connected to behavioral health programs and provided resources to organizations that assist the patient based on the patient's unique needs (i.e., substance abuse facility or detox center)

Heart Disease

One of the health issues identified but not selected as a prioritized health need was heart disease. Advocate Trinity is addressing the heart disease needs of the community through the Advocate Heart Institute. The Advocate Heart Institute's services are comprehensive and range from cardiovascular diagnostics and detection to treatment and surgery, using the most advanced diagnostic and therapeutic tools available. The institute also offers CPR training, a free heart risk assessment, and an affordable heart CT scan. The hospital is recognized as high performing in administering adult procedures for heart failure and has had a fully equipped cardiac Cath lab and accredited Cardiac Rehabilitation Program since 2015. The hospital offers a variety number of education programs both at the hospital and throughout the community. These educational programs include lectures, seminars, and support group meetings for congestive heart failure, diabetes education and heart risk assessments.

Respiratory Health

Advocate Trinity's Asthma program uses a unique, multi-disciplinary team approach to asthma care. The program offers board-certified pulmonologists to develop and monitor treatment protocols and standing orders for care, and an asthma nurse educator who oversees the program and provides patient education and serves as a link to the community to ensure the patient's asthma is managed. Other team members include respiratory care practitioners who provide breathing treatments and teach patient education in the hospital and community. In addition, the Asthma Program offers many educational programs to help people better understand their condition and manage their asthma. Educational programs include one-on-one individualized education sessions for people encountering difficulties managing their asthma, and monthly asthma education classes covering self-management, peak flow monitoring, and addressing environmental triggers.

Hypertension and Stroke

Advocate Trinity is a 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.

V. Approval of Community Health Needs Assessment

The Advocate Trinity Governing Council met on November 15, 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 Trinity Hospital 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
The National Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) is a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention program organized as a partnership of public and private organizations working to prevent or delay type 2 diabetes. Partnerships with community organization sponsors make it easier for people at risk for type 2 diabetes to participate in evidence-based, lifestyle change programs to reduce their risk of type 2 diabetes. Advocate Trinity will continue to offer diabetes prevention education using the Prevent Type2 curriculum.

Advocate Trinity maintained its recognition status as a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP). Since the program's implementation in 2017, eight DPP cohorts were established with a total of over 120 participants enrolled with over 80 participants completing the 12-month program. In 2022, Advocate Trinity established a partnership with Food Smart, Partners for a Healthier America, and Top Box Foods to support healthy eating behaviors. Over a period of 16-weeks, a total of 520 fresh produce boxes were delivered directly to the homes of DPP participants. The total pounds lost among 44 participants was 282 pounds.

From December 2020 - February 2021, Advocate Trinity provided an 8-week diabetes management program (Diabetes Empowerment Education Program). Participants received extensive diabetes education on a broad range of topics, including how to handle diabetes during an illness, how to sustain a changed behavior to foster healthy habits, as well as low impact exercises they can do while seated. 33 participants enrolled and 13 participants completed with an average weight loss of 2.7 pounds. Participants' A1C also decreased from an average pre-A1C rate of 7.2 to post-completion of the program 6.3.

Food Insecurity
Advocate Trinity continues its Health Living Food Farmacy program. Patients will continue to be invited to attend bi-weekly events for a free "dose" of healthy food—making their selections from tables of assorted fresh produce and low-sodium, shelf-stable proteins. Items are displayed in a grocery store-like setting in the hospital cafeteria and include fresh kale, cauliflower, broccoli, tomatoes, beans, tuna and more. During visits, patients are coached on the importance of eating healthy, low-carb meals and snacks. Due to COVID–19, AAH has made modifications to the Food Farmacy and moved to an offsite location away from the hospital and implemented a drive-up model for patrons to pick up their food. Advocate Trinity will continue advancing its Healthy Living Food Farmacy program to patients who are food insecure. Since 2021, a total of 3,304 patients were served through the Healthy Living Food Farmacy. And a total of 95,140.63 pounds of fruits and vegetables were distributed to program participants.

Link to previous Progress Reports Advocate Trinity Hospital CHNA Report 2019 | Advocate Health Care (cphostaccess.com)

VIII. Appendices

Appendix 1: 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources

The Alliance for Health Equity, 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment,
Community Health Needs Assessment for Chicago and Suburban Cook, 2022
https://allhealthequity.org/projects/2022-chna-report/

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Leading Causes of Death, 2022. Retrieved from FastStats - Leading Causes of Death (cdc.gov)

Chicago Department of Public Health, Healthy Chicago 2.0, 2022. Retrieved from
https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cdph/provdrs/healthychicago.html

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. NIH study shows a steep increase in the rate of alcohol-related ER visits, in 2018. Retrieved from National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) | National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) (nih.gov)

Metopio. Accessed via a contract with Advocate Aurora Health. The 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

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Leading Causes of Death
Mortality in the United States, 2020

Illinois Department of Public Health
Leading Causes of Death, Illinois Residents, 2019

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

American Heart Association
High Blood Pressure | American Heart Association
Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion:
Food Insecurity - Healthy People 2030 | health.gov

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

American Cancer Society
American Cancer Society, 2022