

Community Health Needs Assessment 2022

OSF Little Company of Mary
Medical Center

CHICAGO & COOK COUNTY



COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) is a collaborative undertaking between OSF Little Company of Mary Medical Center and the Alliance for Health Equity to highlight the health needs and well-being of residents in 13 zip codes on the south side of Chicago and near southwest suburbs of Cook County. Through this needs assessment, collaborative community partners have identified numerous health issues impacting individuals and families in the OSF Little Company of Mary Medical Center service area.

Several themes are prevalent in this community health needs assessment:

- There are significant health inequities in the communities served by OSF Little Company of Mary Medical Center that are particularly driven by social and structural determinants of health in addition to inequities in access to care and community resources.
- Community members report impacts of the COVID 19 pandemic related to direct health impacts, mental health, social isolation, and economic impacts.
- Heart disease and cancer continue to be leading causes of mortality. Related data on health behaviors and community conditions reveal several risk factors that contribute to heart disease and cancer.
- Mental health and substance use disorders are currently high priority health needs strongly identified in community input, and reinforced in secondary data.

Results from this assessment can be used for strategic decision-making purposes as they directly relate to the health needs of the community. The study was designed to assess issues and trends impacting the communities served by OSF Little Company of Mary Medical Center and the Alliance for Health Equity collaborative.

This assessment includes a detailed analysis of secondary data to assess information regarding the health status of the community. In order to perform these analyses, information was collected from numerous secondary sources.

Primary data collection and community engagement have been particularly crucial during this community health needs assessment for two reasons:

1. As OSF Little Company of Mary Medical Center and the Alliance for Health Equity strive to strengthen our work for health equity and racial equity, community engagement is at the core of the work.

2. The most up-to-date data and information about health and social well-being and needs comes from community partners and community members, particularly during the current pandemic when conditions on the ground are changing so fast.

Survey data from 377 respondents in the community were collected and analyzed by OSF, with a special focus on hearing from community members most affected by health inequities. Areas of investigation for primary data collection included perceptions of the community health issues, unhealthy behaviors, issues with quality of life, healthy behaviors and access to medical care, dental care, prescription medications, mental health, substance use, and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

To identify and prioritize the most important health-related issues in the OSF Little Company of Mary Medical Center service area, the collaborative team considered health needs based on: (1) magnitude of the issue (i.e., what percentage of the population was impacted by the issue); (2) severity of the issue in terms of its relationship with morbidities and mortalities; (3) potential impact through collaboration.

Using a modified version of the Hanlon Method, four significant health needs were prioritized:

- **Access to Care**
- **Behavioral Health, including mental health and substance use**
- **Heart Disease**
- **Cancer**

SOCIAL AND STRUCTURAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

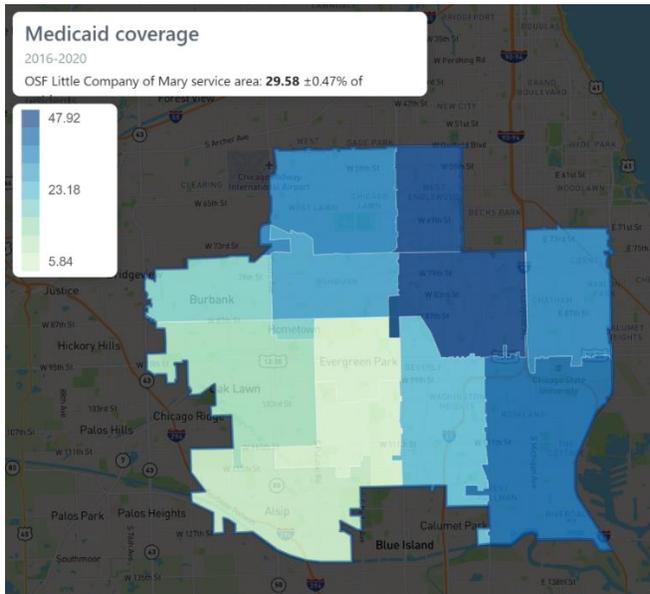
- Overall, 17.6% of households in the OSF LCMMC service area are living below the federal poverty level. Over 20% of households experience poverty in Auburn Gresham, Chatham, Riverdale, Roseland, Washington Heights, West Englewood, and West Pullman, compared to less than 6% in Mount Greenwood and Evergreen Park.
- Black community members are much more likely to live below the poverty level than white and Asian community members. Children and adolescents also experience poverty at significantly higher rates than the overall population.
- There are also significant inequities in median household income, ranging from less than \$30,000 in West Englewood to \$105,000 in Mount Greenwood.
- Thirteen percent (13%) of the population in the OSF LCMMC service area experienced food insecurity in 2020. Fifty-two percent (52%) of households that have income eligible for SNAP (food stamps) are not receiving SNAP.
- Several communities served by OSF LCMMC have high rates of violent crime compared to Chicago overall (1142.6/100,000) – Greater Grand Crossing (3084.4/100,000), West Englewood (2753.5/100,000), Chatham (2343.2/100,000), and Riverdale (2214.3/100,000) have the highest rates in the service area.
- Homicide mortality in the city of Chicago has increased significantly since 2019 – between 2019 and 2020, the homicide mortality rate Citywide jumped from 14.9/100,000 to 23.5/100,000. Black community members are most affected by homicide mortality, at a rate of 67.3/100,000 compared to 1.6/100,000 for white community members.
- The unemployment rate in the service area is 13%. Eight Chicago community areas within the OSF LCMMC service area have over 15% unemployment whereas other communities in the service area such as Evergreen Park and Mount Greenwood have only about 3% unemployment.
- Thirty eight percent (38%) of households in the OSF LCMMC service area are housing cost burdened, meaning they spend more than 30% of their household income on housing. The communities with the highest rate of housing cost burden (49%) are Chicago Lawn, West Englewood, and Greater Grand Crossing.

I. ACCESS TO CARE

- As of 2020, 238,138 community members in the OSF LCMMC service area are enrolled in Medicaid. This includes over 40% of community members in Auburn Gresham, Chicago Lawn, Greater Grand Crossing, and Riverdale.
- Nine percent (9.2%) of community members in the OSF LCMMC service area report being uninsured. Hispanic/LatinX community members have the highest rate of uninsurance in the service area at 13.3%, compared to 7% of white and Asian community members and 7.7% of Black community members.
- As of 2019, 78% of adults in the OSF LCMMC service area reported having been to a primary care provider for a routine checkup (e.g., a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, condition) in the previous year. The communities with the highest proportion of adults reporting routine doctor checkup are Auburn Gresham, Chatham, Roseland, Washington Heights, and West Pullman.
- The overall rate of physicians who see Medicaid enrollees per capita is 85.8 per 100,000, ranging from over 500/100,00 in Evergreen Park and Oak Lawn to less than 10/100,000 in West Englewood, Greater Grand Crossing, and Auburn Gresham.
- In the CHNA survey, respondents were asked, “Was there a time when you needed care but were not able to get it?” Access to four types of care were assessed: medical care, prescription medications, dental care, and counseling. Survey results show that 15% of the population did not have access to medical care when needed; 15% of the population did not have access to prescription medications when needed; 16% of the population did not have access to dental care when needed; and 14% of the population did not have access to counseling when needed.

Medicaid

As of 2020, 238,138 community members in the OSF LCMCC service area are enrolled in Medicaid. Overall, 30% of community members in the OSF LCMCC service area report insurance coverage through Medicaid. This includes over 40% of community members in Auburn Gresham, Chicago Lawn, Greater Grand Crossing, and Riverdale and less than 10% of community members in Beverly, Mount Greenwood, and Evergreen Park.



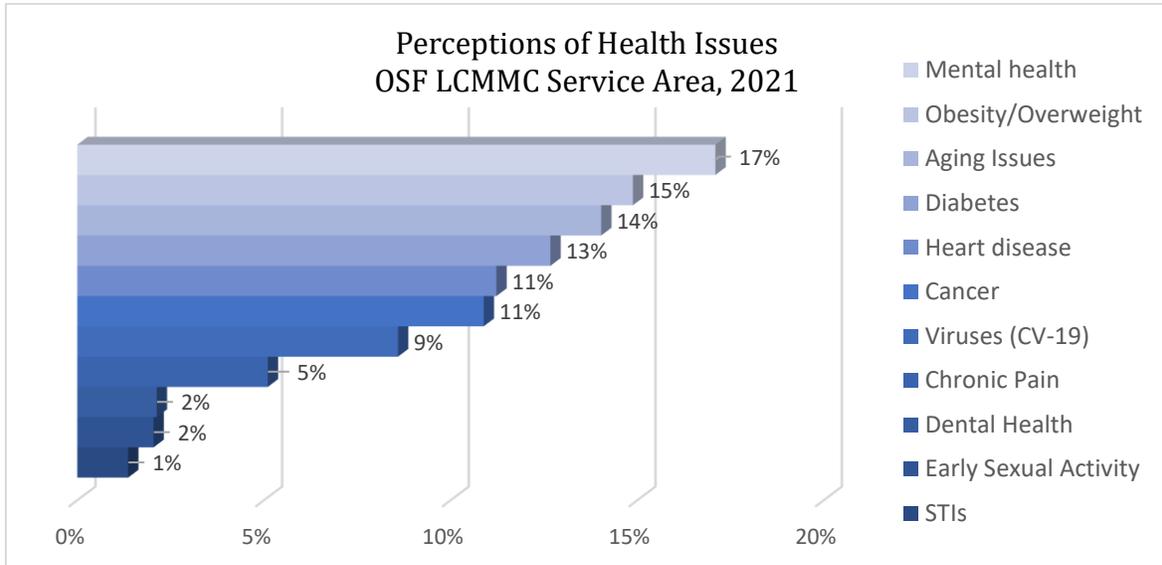
US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2020

II. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH, INCLUDING MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

- Mental Health was the highest rated health need among respondents to both the OSF LCMMC community survey (n=387) and the Alliance for Health Equity community input survey (n=233).
- As of 2019, 15% of community members in the OSF LCMMC service area self-reported “poor” mental health and 18% reported having depression. (source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS))
- Local, state, and national analyses also show that stress and mental health conditions have increased during the COVID-19 pandemic. In Chicago, the rate of self-reported “serious psychological distress” increased from 6.6% in 2018 to 10% in 2020. Among communities in the OSF LCMMC service area, 16.6% of residents in Chicago Lawn reported serious psychological distress, 15% in Auburn-Gresham, and 14.6% in Chatham.
- Mental illness (in particular bipolar and depressive disorders) and Substance use disorders (especially alcohol and opioid use disorders) are 2 of the top 3 most frequent and resource-intensive diseases driving hospitalizations for Medicaid enrollees (analysis by the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) for HFS Healthcare Transformation Collaboratives, focused on south and west Chicago and Cook County)
- As of 2019, 20% of community members in the OSF LCMMC service area reported drinking at levels considered to be binge drinking. (source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS))
- Opioid overdoses increased significantly from 2019 to 2020 across both Chicago and suburban Cook County. There were 487 opioid-involved overdose deaths in suburban Cook County in 2020, a 36% increase from 2019. There were 1062 opioid-involved overdose deaths in Chicago in 2020, a 50% increase from 2019.
- Citywide opioid overdose mortality in 2020 was 39.2 per 100,000. Within the OSF LCMMC service area, several communities have substantially higher rates: Auburn-Gresham (58.0), Roseland (59.8), Chatham (75.5), and West Englewood (78.4).

Respondents to the OSF LCMMC community survey rated Mental Health the most important health need (n=387).

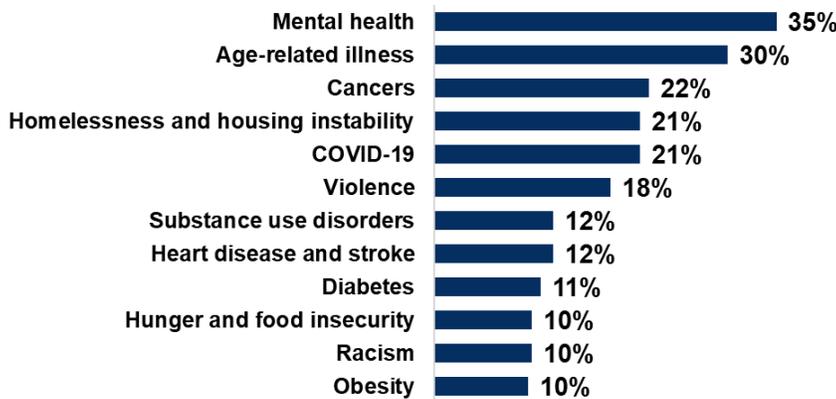
Survey Respondents - Perceptions of Health Issues – Mental Health ranked highest



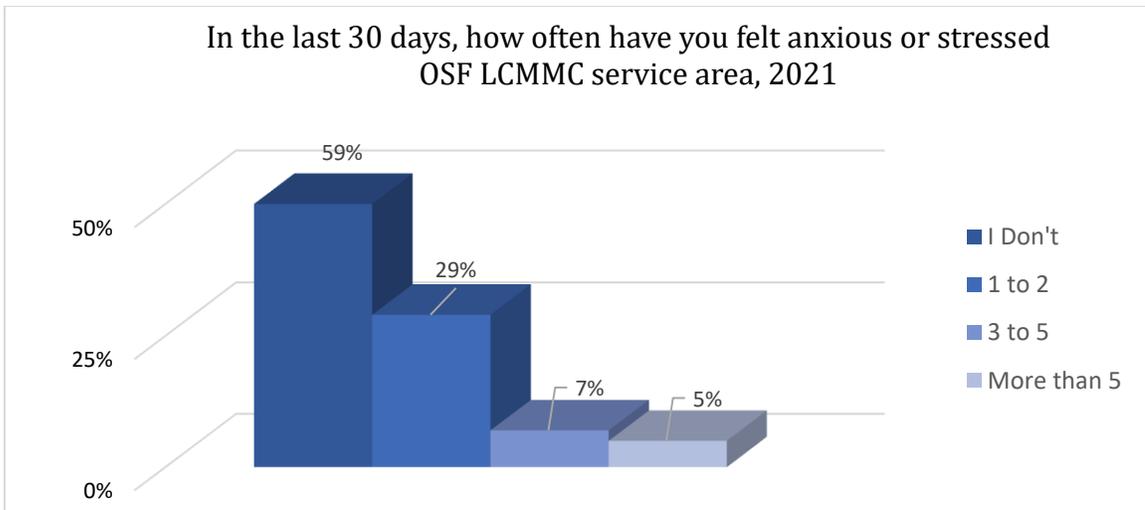
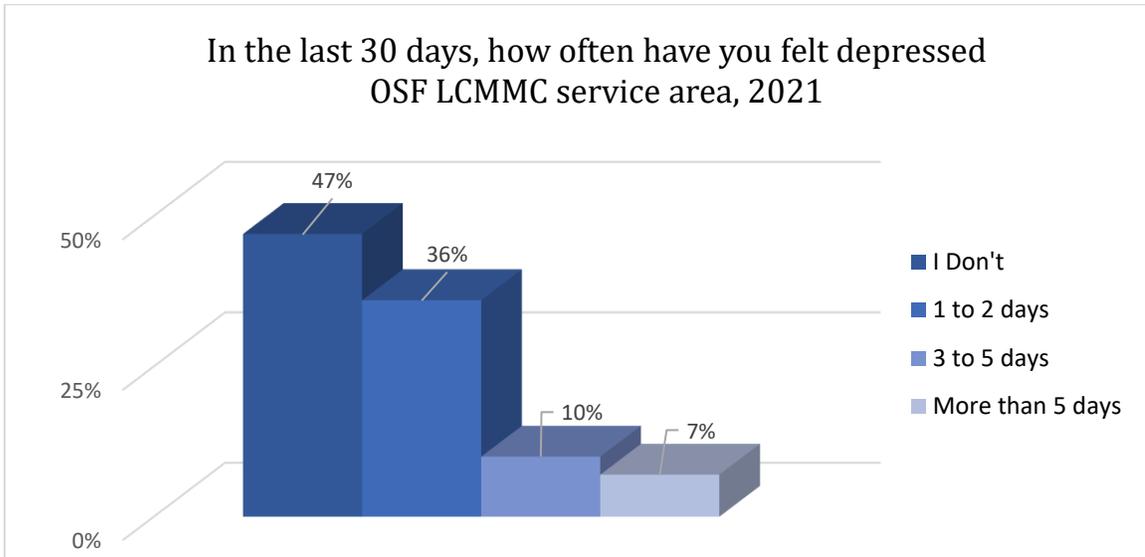
Similarly, respondents to the Alliance for Health Equity community input survey identified mental health as the top health need in their community.

Alliance for Health Equity Survey, 2021, Most Important Health Needs in your Community

(N=233 respondents from LCMMC service area)



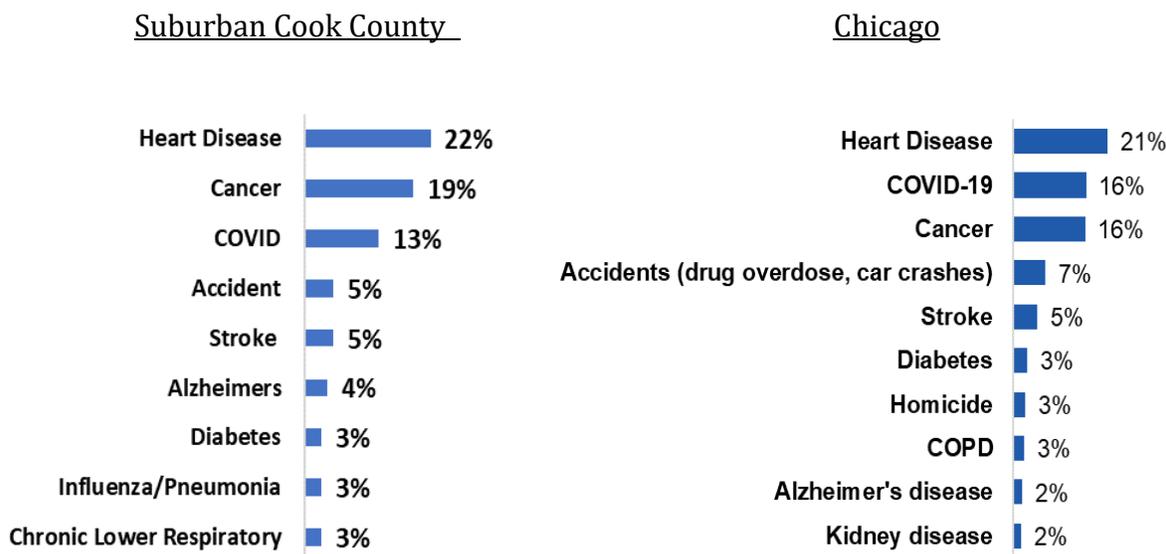
Fifty-three percent (53%) of OSF LCMMC survey respondents indicated they had felt depressed within the last 30 days, and 41% indicated they had felt anxious or stressed within the last 30 days.



III. HEART DISEASE

- Heart disease is the leading cause of death in Chicago and Suburban Cook County, followed by cancer, COVID-19, accidents (drug overdose, car crashes, etc.), and stroke.
- Thirty-seven percent (37%) of community members in the OSF LCMMC service area report having high blood pressure (hypertension).
- Six percent (6%) of adults in the OSF LCMMC service area report having been diagnosed with coronary heart disease.
- Twenty-three percent (23%) of survey respondents indicated that they do not exercise at all, while 38% of respondents indicated they exercise 1-2 days per week and 29% exercise 3-5 days per week.
- Sixty-two percent (62%) of survey respondents report low consumption (1-2 servings per day) of fruits and vegetables.

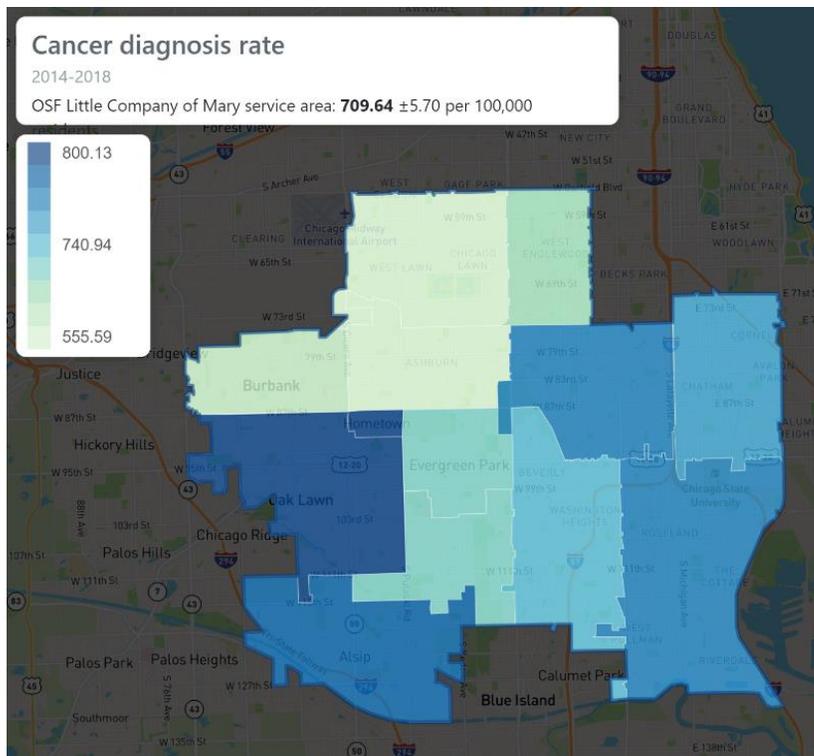
Leading causes of death in Suburban Cook County and Chicago, 2020



Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, 2020

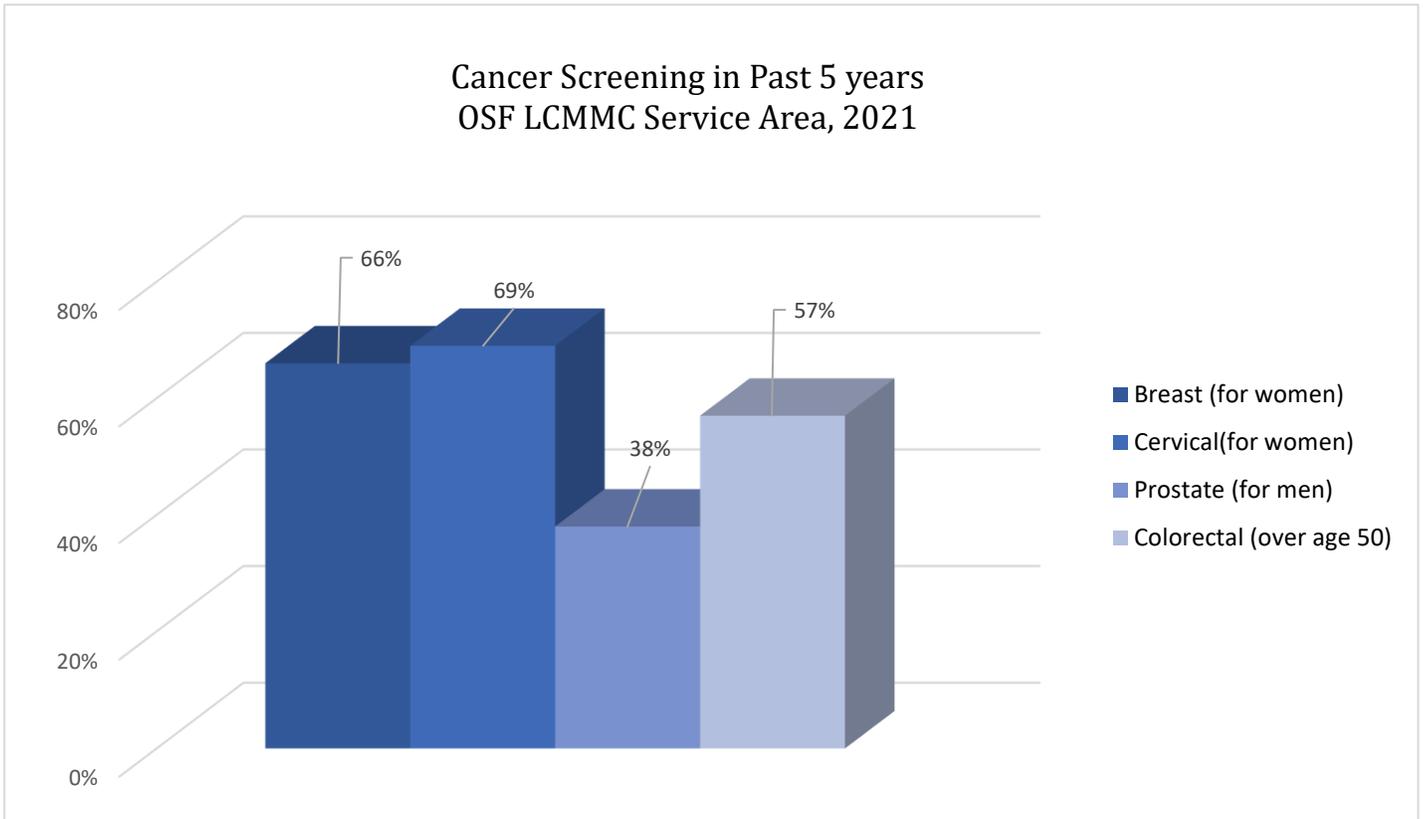
IV. CANCER

- Cancer is the second-leading cause of death in Chicago and Suburban Cook County. Additional details about leading causes of death are shown in the charts on page 9.
- Six percent (6%) of adults in the OSF LCMMC service area report having ever had cancer.
- The cancer diagnosis rate in the OSF LCMMC service area is 709.6/100,000. The lung cancer diagnosis rate is 81.9/100,000, colorectal cancer diagnosis rate is 55.9/100,000, prostate cancer diagnosis rate is 165.0/100,000, breast cancer diagnosis rate is 37.5/100,000, and cervical cancer diagnosis rate is 11.6/100,000.

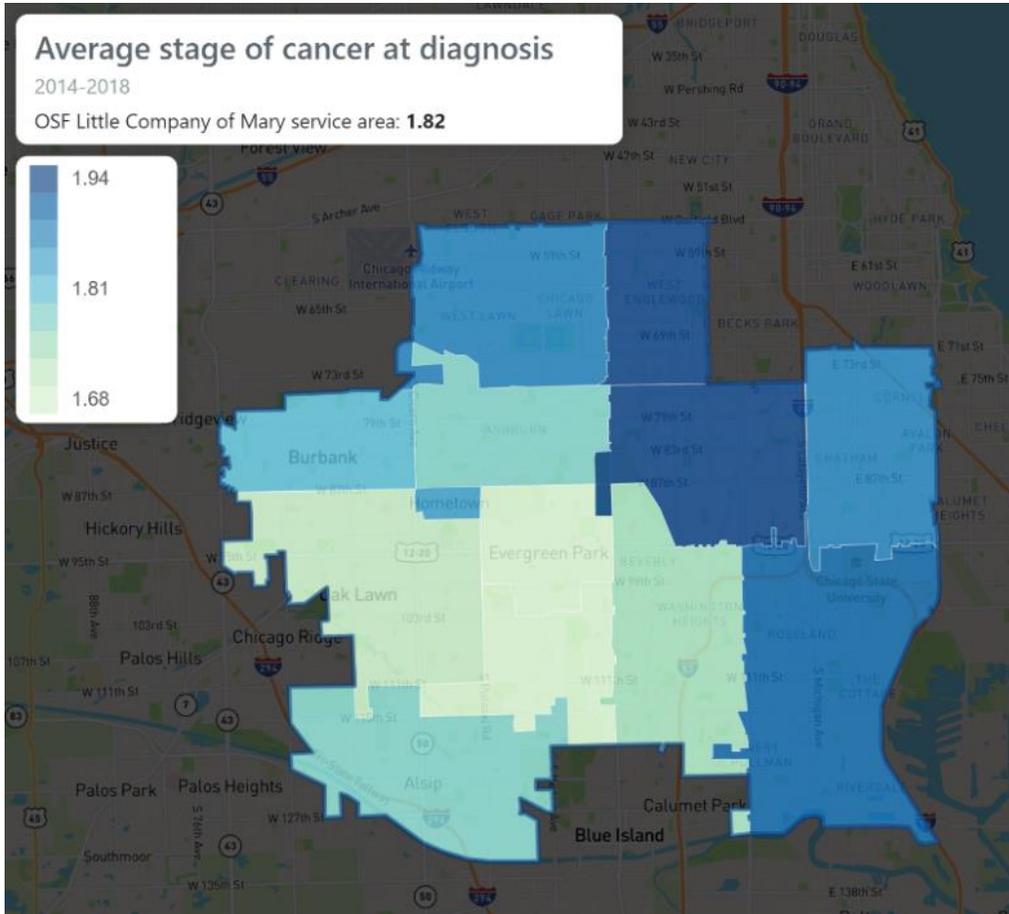


Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry

- Among OSF LCMMC survey respondents, 66% of women had a breast screening in the past five years; 69% of women had a cervical cancer screening; 38% of men had a prostate screening in the past five years; and 61% of women and men over the age of 50 had a colorectal screening in the last five years.



- Data on the average stage of cancer at diagnosis shows that community members on the south side of Chicago are diagnosed at a substantially later stage compared to community members in suburban communities in the OSF LCMMC service area.
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Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry