

# 2021-2022 CHNA Executive Summary



The University of Chicago Medicine Ingalls Memorial's **Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA)** is used to identify community health priorities and make decisions on where to commit resources that can most effectively improve the health and wellness of community members in our service area.

UChicago Medicine Ingalls Memorial used primary and secondary data during the prioritization process to determine the health priorities for Fiscal Years (FY) 2023 -2025. The hospital's 2021-2022 CHNA can be found at [UChicagoMedicine.org/ingalls-chna](https://UChicagoMedicine.org/ingalls-chna).



**Service area ZIP codes:**

|       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 60406 | 60419 | 60426 | 60430 | 60469 | 60476 | 60827 |
| 60409 | 60425 | 60429 | 60438 | 60473 | 60633 |       |

## COVID-19 impact

COVID-19 has had a disproportionate impact on our community in the Southland. In 2020, COVID-19 became the third leading cause of death in the service area. UChicago Medicine Ingalls Memorial has worked to address the impact of COVID-19 through patient care, testing and vaccination programs and community education.

Of the community resident survey respondents:

- 33%** delayed or avoided medical care due to the COVID-19 pandemic
- 30.3%** have experienced loss of employment several days every month since March 2020
- 23.7%** higher hospitalization rate in the service area than in Cook County in 2021

## Key Findings from the 2021-2022 CHNA

### Demographics (13-ZIP code service area)

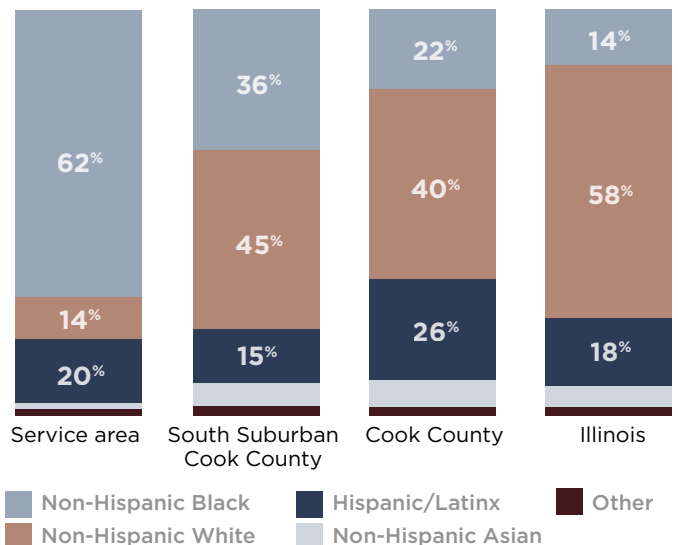
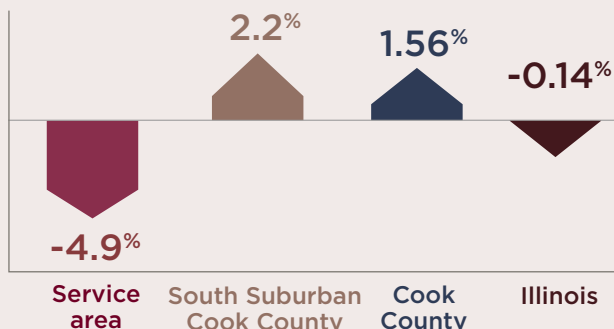
**256,994** Total service area population

#### Race and ethnicity 2020

People who identify as non-Hispanic Black made up 62.5% of the service area population in 2020.

#### Change in total population 2010-2020

Service area population decreased 4.9% from 2010 to 2020. This was a larger decrease than South Suburban Cook County, Cook County and Illinois.



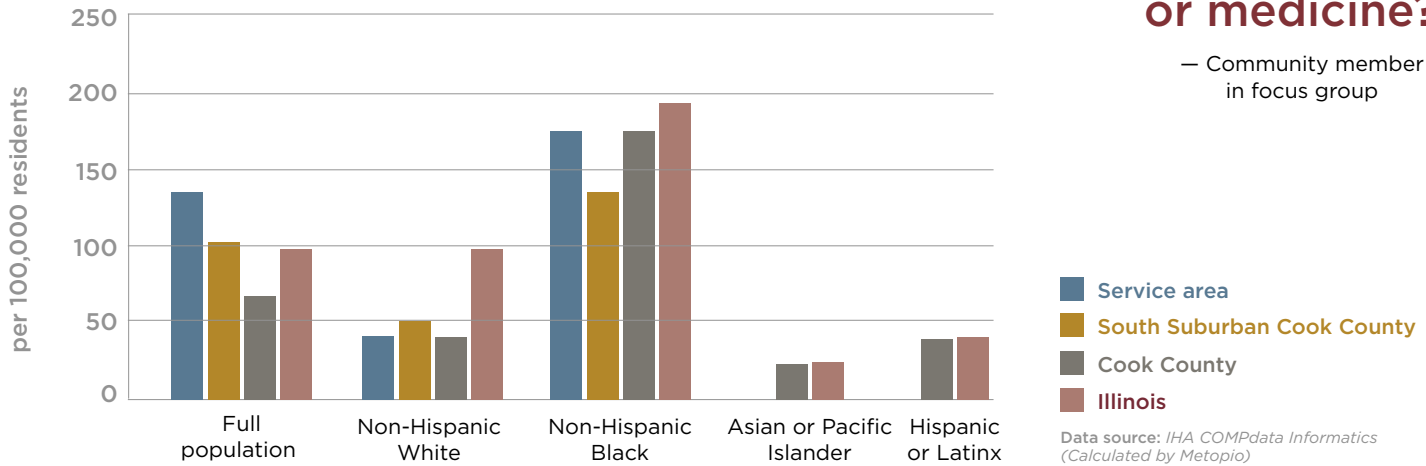
# Chronic Disease

Preventable chronic disease hospitalization rates are among the highest 1% in Illinois. These diseases affect Black community members at an unequal rate.

## Heart Disease

### Heart failure hospitalization rate by race/ethnicity 2020

Heart disease mortality rate is **26% higher** for the Black community compared to other racial and ethnic groups



“There are lots of times where I ask myself, should I buy food or medicine?”

— Community member in focus group

## Diabetes

**15% higher** The rate of diabetes is 15% higher in the service area than in South Suburban Cook County.

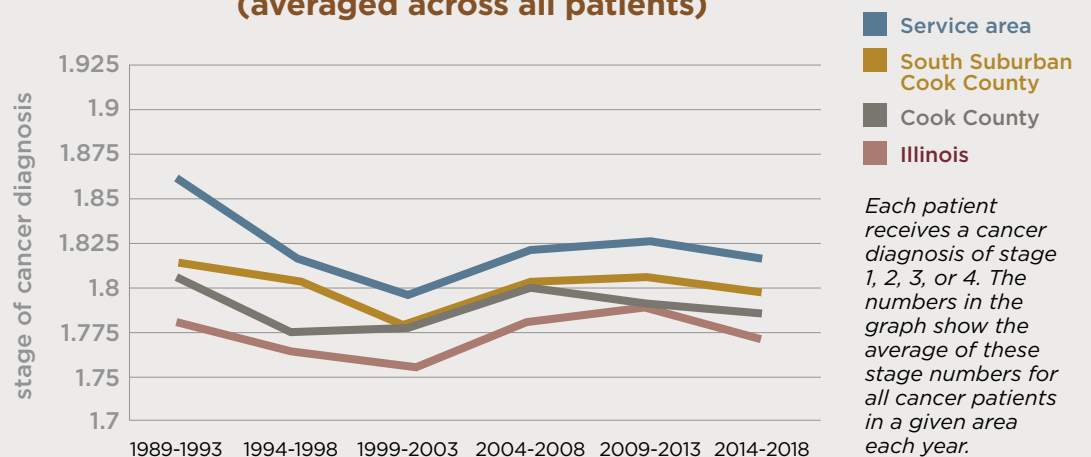
**Nearly 35%** The rate of obesity, which is a risk factor for Type 2 diabetes, is nearly 35% in the service area.

## Cancer

On average, people who live in our service area have a more advanced stage of cancer when they are diagnosed than other residents in South Suburban Cook County, Cook County and Illinois. This is important because when cancer is diagnosed at a later stage, it has a worse prognosis.

Data source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry (Calculated by Metopio)

### Stage of cancer at diagnosis (averaged across all patients)



# Access to Care and Services

CHNA survey respondents listed access to health care as the third most important element for a healthy community.

## Maternal Health

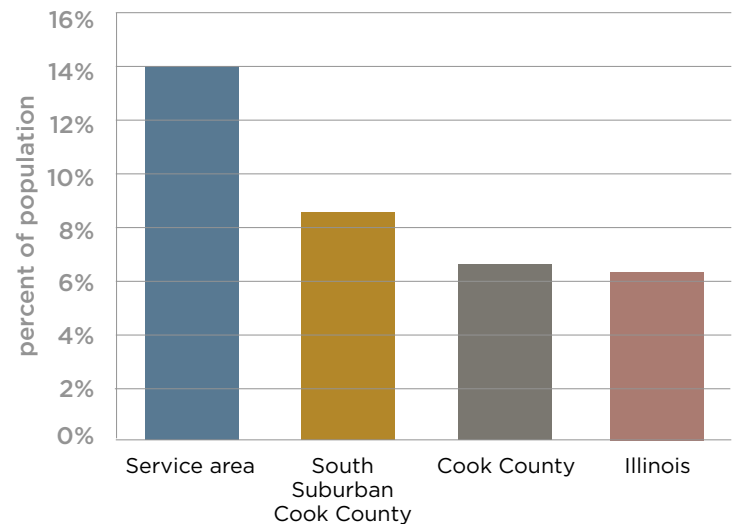
In South Suburban Cook County, there are **8.3 deaths per 1,000 live births**. The rate in the United States is 5.6 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Over **8%** of babies have a **low birth weight** in Cook County. The percentage is similar among White and Hispanic/Latinx populations, but higher for non-Hispanic Blacks.

When children are born in the UChicago Medicine Ingalls Memorial service area, they are more than twice **2X** as likely to live in a single-parent household **as likely** compared to Cook County and Illinois.

The **Healthy Baby Network** is just one of the ways that UChicago Medicine Ingalls Memorial is addressing maternal health issues in the region.

### Single-parent households 2016-2020



## Mental Health

UChicago Medicine Ingalls Memorial's service area has one of the highest behavioral health emergency department (ED) visit rates in the state for adults. The ED visit rates are significantly higher in ZIP codes 60426, 60827 and 60419.

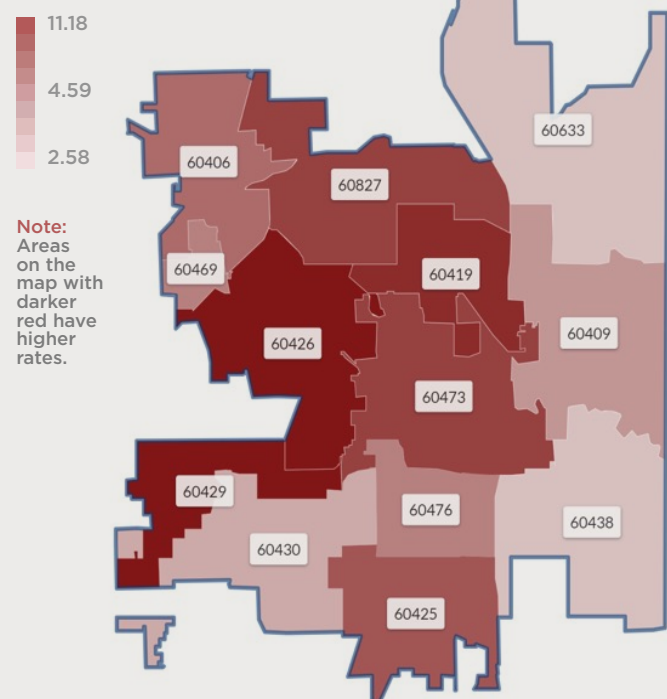
**16.4%** of adults living in the service area reported poor mental health or "not good" mental health during 14 or more of the past 30 days.

**"Mental health problems are everywhere, but nobody talks about it because they don't know how to talk about it."**

— Community member in focus group

### Behavioral health emergency department visit rate 2016-2020

Young Adults (18-39 years)



Note: Areas on the map with darker red have higher rates.

Data source: IHA COMPdata Informatics (Calculated by Metopio)

# Social Determinants of Health

Social determinants of health are conditions of the environment in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship and age that affect health outcomes and risks, functioning and quality of life.<sup>1</sup>

**Poverty<sup>2</sup> 18.7%** live below the federal poverty level (over **1.5X** the state level)

**Unemployment 12.9%** in the service area compared to **8.9%** in South Suburban Cook County and **5.9%** in Illinois

**Food Insecurity<sup>3</sup> 12.8%** of residents in the service area are food insecure

*Nearly half of Cook County's residents living in food deserts<sup>4</sup> live in the UChicago Medicine Ingalls Memorial service area*

## Access to Care

**9.1%** of those in the service area do not have insurance compared to **6.8%** in South Suburban Cook County and **8.8%** in Cook County

**31.4%** have Medicaid coverage (over **1.5X** the state level)

*Service area is a Health Professional Shortage area<sup>5</sup>*

# Priorities for Fiscal Years 2023-2025

Based upon the data from the CHNA, the following health issues will be prioritized for the next three years.

**Prevent and manage chronic diseases**

**Heart Disease**

**Diabetes**

**Cancer**

**Provide access to care and services**

**Maternal Health**

**Mental Health**

**Reduce inequities caused by social determinants of health**

**Food Insecurity**

**Workforce Development**

Multiple strategies to address these health issues can be found in more detail in the FY 2023-2025 Strategic Implementation Plan at [UChicagoMedicine.org/ingalls-chna](https://UChicagoMedicine.org/ingalls-chna).



To provide feedback or comments on the Community Health Needs Assessment, please email [ing-communitybenefit@UChicagoMedicine.org](mailto:ing-communitybenefit@UChicagoMedicine.org)

<sup>1</sup> Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Healthy People 2030. Available at: <https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health>

<sup>2</sup> Poverty is defined as percent of residents living below the Federal Poverty Thresholds. Federal Poverty Thresholds are based on household size, age of household members, and family's total income. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in the household is considered in poverty. In 2020, the Federal Poverty Threshold for a 1-person household was \$12,760 whereas a 4-person household was \$26,200 and an 8-person household was \$44,120.

<sup>3</sup> Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food.

<sup>4</sup> Food desert is an area not having a supermarket for at least one mile in any direction.

<sup>5</sup> Health Professional Shortage area is defined by the Health Resources and Services Administration as a geographic area with too few primary care, dental and mental health providers and services.