

Community Health Profile Report

JUNE 2012

Appendix 1

to

Community Health Needs Assessment Report

Focusing on Communities of

West Suburban Cook County

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Executive Summary

This report presents the Community Health Profile for Loyola University Health System's (LUHS) Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). LUHS defined a service area for the CHNA made up of the communities surrounding LUHS' two hospital sites - Loyola University Medical Center (LUMC) in Maywood and Gottlieb Memorial Hospital in Melrose Park. The CHNA Service Area consists of 26 zip codes in West Suburban Cook County. These zip codes cover 22 cities across the west part of the county. The total population is approximately 500,000.

The Community Health Profile reports on data collected for Health and Social Indicators, as defined in the Trinity Health CHNA Guide. Trinity Health bases its indicators on the County Health Rankings indicators (www.county-healthrankings.org). Local data in this report is presented at the smallest available scale and then compared to available county, state and federal data. In many cases, the data is presented at the city or zip code level. In some cases, the smallest available scale is West Suburban Cook County or Suburban Cook County. Suburban Cook County is all of Cook County excluding Chicago. West Suburban Cook County is an area defined by the Cook County Department of Public Health. Analysis shows approximately 85% overlap between West Suburban Cook County and the zip codes that make up LUHS' CHNA Service Area. After consulting with the LUHS Planning Department and the members of the CHNA Steering Committee, it was determined that presenting data for West Cook County would provide very relevant data for the LUHS Service Area.

Based on demographic data and input from the Steering Committee, we further identified five sub-regions within the LUHS CHNA service area. Sub-region A includes Maywood, Bellwood, Berkeley, Hillside and Broadview. Sub-region B includes Melrose Park, Stone Park, Northlake and Franklin Park. Sub-region C includes River Grove, Elmwood Park, River Forest, Oak Park and Forest Park. Sub-region D includes La Grange Park, Brookfield, Riverside, North Riverside, Lyons and Westchester. Sub-region E includes Berwyn and Cicero.

Some of the key findings from the Community Health Profile include:

- The LUHS service area is experiencing changing demographics, particularly with a growing Latino population in Sub-Regions B & E.
- There is a large youth population in the LUHS service area, particularly in Sub-Regions A, B & E.
- There are substantial disparities in terms of socioeco-

nomic status, unemployment rates, educational attainment and health status.

- In comparison to the whole of Suburban Cook County, West Suburban Cook County presents worse health status on most indicators.
- Across the LUHS service area, there are high rates of obesity and heart disease mortality.
- Approximately half of the population in the LUHS service area is either on Medicaid or uninsured.

From 1980 to 2010, Chicago's population has declined and Suburban Cook County's population has grown. These population shifts have important implications for health system planning and community health efforts. The population of West Suburban Cook County declined by 1% between 2000 and 2010. Five municipalities in West Suburban Cook County gained population over that period, and all of those were in Sub-regions B and E, which are both experiencing growth in the Hispanic population.

West Suburban Cook County has a much greater proportion of Hispanic residents compared to the whole of Suburban Cook County. As of 2010, 39% of West Suburban Cook County residents are Hispanic, compared to 19% of the whole of Suburban Cook County. West Suburban Cook County has smaller proportions of African American and Asian residents than the suburban county as a whole.

Several cities in West Suburban Cook County have large youth populations under 18. Stone Park, Cicero, Bellwood, Berwyn and Melrose Park have over 30% of their population under 18. Westchester and La Grange Park have particularly high populations of seniors.

Many communities in West Suburban Cook County have high rates of poverty. Several communities in West Suburban Cook County have very high percentages of households living under 200% Federal Poverty Level (FPL). In Cicero and Melrose Park, nearly half of the population falls under 200% FPL. Thirteen of the 22 communities in the LUHS service area have over one quarter of the population living below 200% of the FPL.

Cook County's unemployment rate is consistently slightly higher than the rates for Illinois and the US. Within West Suburban Cook County, there are significant disparities in terms of unemployment rates. Twelve communities had unemployment rates over 10% in 2011, including Bellwood, Broadview, Lyons and Stone Park at 15%+.

Many of the same communities in West Suburban Cook County with high poverty rates and high unemployment rates also have low levels of educational attainment among the adult population (25+). In 14 of the 22 communities

in the LUHS service area, less than a quarter of the population over 25 have a college degree. Several high schools have very low graduation rates. Four high schools have graduation rates below 80%, and both Proviso East High School (Maywood) and Proviso West High School (Hillside) have graduation rates in the 60% range.

A recent report by the Greater Chicago Food Depository shows that many communities in the LUHS service area have high levels of food insecurity. The most affected communities are in Sub-Regions A, B and E. Stone Park, Bellwood, Maywood, Cicero, Broadview, Melrose Park and Franklin Park all have at least 20% of the population experiencing food insecurity. A 2012 study on Food Access in Suburban Cook County identified Stone Park, Lyons, North Riverside, Melrose Park, Northlake and Maywood as the communities in West Cook County with the greatest percentage of population living in a food desert.

The West Suburban Cook County mortality rates for Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke are all higher than the corresponding Illinois rates. Mortality rates for heart disease are much higher in West Suburban Cook County than in the whole of Suburban Cook County. Mortality rates for heart disease went down considerably between 2000 and 2008. Public health researchers attribute much of this downward trend in heart disease mortality to declining rates of tobacco use and improvements in cardiac care. Predictions are that increasing obesity rates and obesity-related diseases may soon reverse this trend on heart disease.

Suburban Cook County data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey in 2009 shows that 59% of respondents reported being overweight or obese. In the same survey, 37% of respondents reported at least one Physically Unhealthy Day in the preceding month, and 37% reported at least one Mentally Unhealthy Day in the preceding month. Twenty-two percent of respondents reported not always having the social support that they need.

West Suburban Cook County has substantially higher rates of HIV/AIDs and Chlamydia than the whole of Suburban Cook County. Maywood, Bellwood and Broadview have very high Chlamydia rates - the rates in those cities are double the rates found in other West Suburban Cook County cities.

Teen births, as a percentage of all births, are higher in West Suburban Cook County (10.2%) than in Suburban Cook County overall (7.7%). The Percent of Low Birthweight Babies in Suburban Cook County and West Cook County are the same, and substantially lower than the percentage in Illinois and the US.

In FY 2010, there were 162,787 Medicaid recipients in the LUHS Service Area. This represents approximately a third

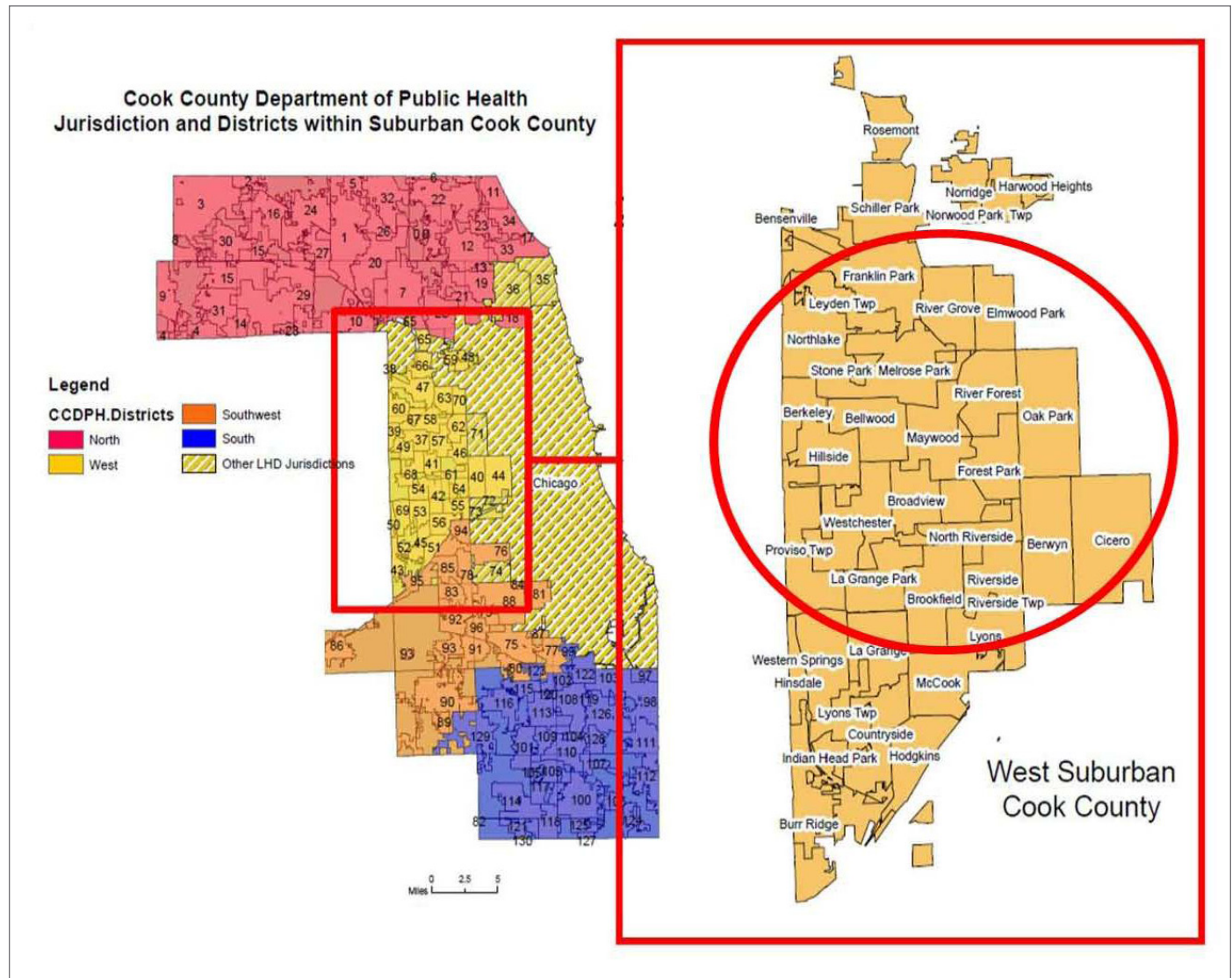
of the area's population. 98,900 of the area Medicaid recipients were children. Also in 2010, the Metropolitan Chicago Information Center estimates that there were 105,071 Uninsured Residents in the LUHS Service Area. This represents approximately 21% of the area's population.

In FY 2011, 65% (33,092 of 51,231) of Emergency Department patients at the LUMC in Maywood came from the LUHS CHNA Service Area. Of those, 38% were insured by Medicaid, 29% by private insurance, 19% by Medicare and 12% uninsured. Among outpatients at LUMC, 41% had private insurance, 30% had Medicare, 16% Medicaid and 2% uninsured. For the zip codes that comprise the LUHS CHNA Service Area, LUMC has the largest market share of inpatients in Charity Care, Medicaid and Self-Pay. LUMC serves 14.4% of that market for the zip codes that comprise the LUHS CHNA Service Area.

In summary, data collected across a range of indicators show that there are many health and social issues affecting community health in the LUHS service area. Overall, West Suburban Cook County fares worse on most of the indicators than does the whole of Suburban Cook County. Sub-Regions A, B and E are disproportionately affected by health disparities. These Sub-Regions include the communities of Maywood, Bellwood, Berkeley, Hillside, Broadview, Melrose Park, Stone Park, Northlake, Franklin Park, Berwyn and Cicero. Across the LUHS service area, obesity/overweight and heart disease are issues that affect a majority of the population. Access to care also is an important issue since about half of the residents in the LUHS service area are either on Medicaid or uninsured. This data is consistent with findings in the LUHS Community Health Profile, the Cook County We-Plan and the Oak Park IPLAN. As LUHS moves into the action-planning and implementation to address CHNA priorities, on-going analysis of demographic trends, health status and health disparities will be important in effectively addressing priority issues and improving community health across the LUHS service area.

Description of LUHS Service Area

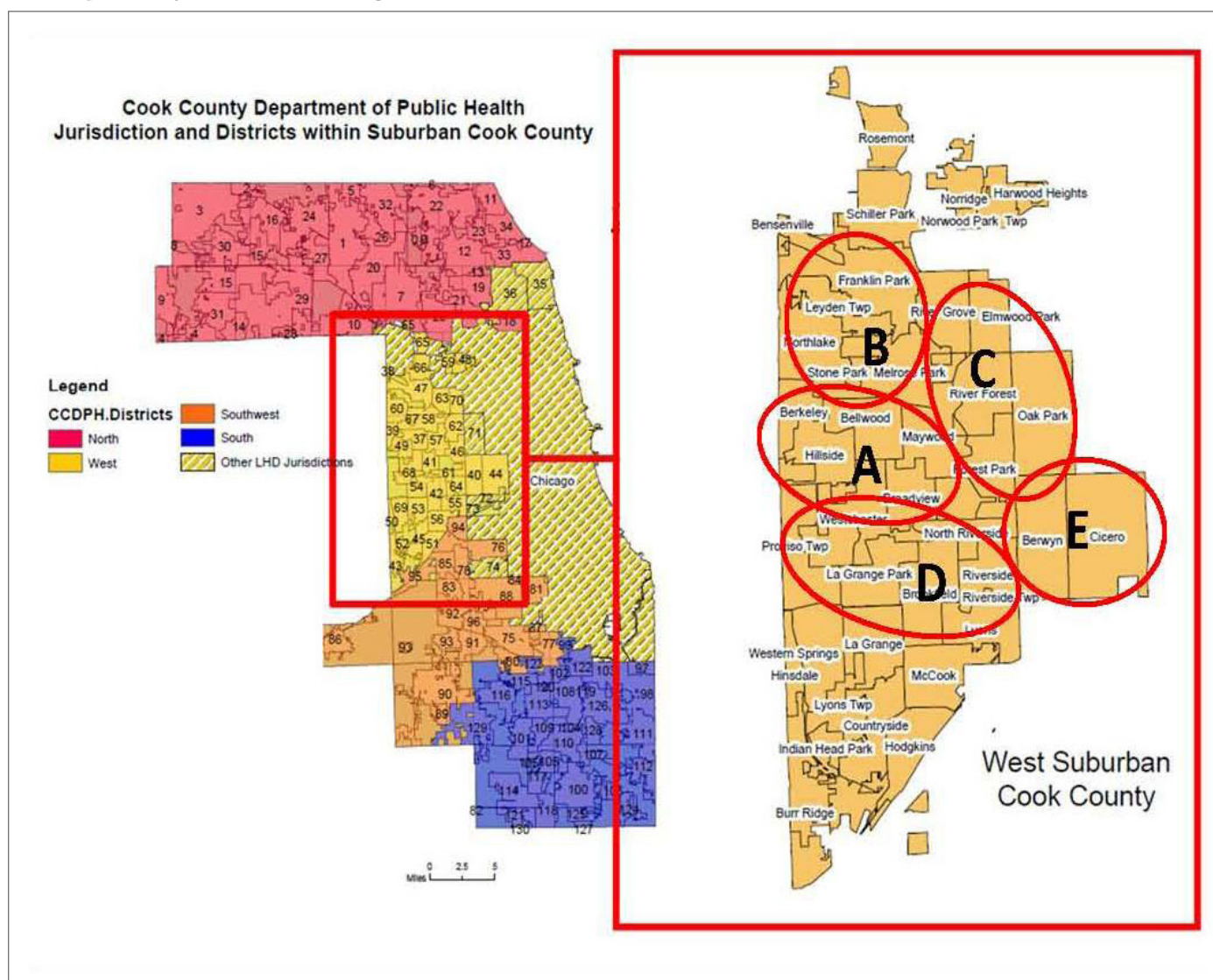
The LUHS CHNA Service Area covers the municipalities of Bellwood, Berkeley, Berwyn, Broadview, Brookfield, Cicero, Elmwood Park, Forest Park, Franklin Park, Hillside, La Grange Park, Lyons, Maywood, Melrose Park, Northlake, North Riverside, Oak Park, River Forest, River Grove, Riverside, Stone Park, and Westchester, as well as the Austin neighborhood of Chicago.



Demographics of West Cook County			
		2010	2000
Gender	Men	48.9%	48.8%
	Women	51.1%	51.3%
Age	0-17	26.1%	26.6%
	18-24	9.2%	9.3%
	25-49	34.3%	36.9%
	50-64	18.1%	13.7%
	65-84	10.2%	11.8%
	85+	2.1%	1.7%
Race/ Ethnicity	White	45.3%	56.1%
	African American	12.9%	12.0%
	Hispanic	38.7%	28.3%
	Other	3.1%	3.6%

Source: US Census

Description of LUHS Sub-Regions



Based on demographic data and input from the Steering Committee, we identified five sub-regions within the LUHS CHNA service area.

Sub-region A includes Maywood, Bellwood, Berkeley, Hillside and Broadview. This area has a large African American population and significant populations living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). There are large populations of youth in this area. Loyola University Medical Center is located in this area.

Sub-region B includes Melrose Park, Stone Park, Northlake and Franklin Park. This area has a rapidly growing Latino population and significant populations living below 200% FPL. There are large populations of youth in this area. Gottlieb Memorial Hospital is located in this area.

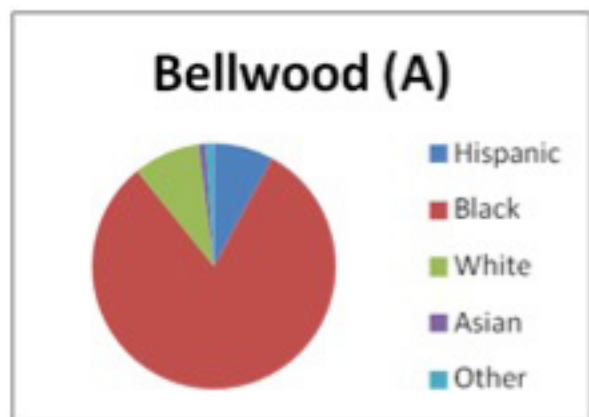
Sub-region C includes River Grove, Elmwood Park, River Forest, Oak Park and Forest Park. There is a large percentage White population in this area, and a high 65+ population in Elmwood Park and River Forest. River Forest and Oak Park, in particular, have higher median incomes than most of West Suburban Cook County.

Sub-region D includes La Grange Park, Brookfield, Riverside, North Riverside, Lyons and Westchester. Westchester, La Grange Park and Riverside all have high 65+ populations. Those same communities also have higher median incomes than most of West Suburban Cook County. The area is predominantly white, but Lyons has a growing Hispanic population.

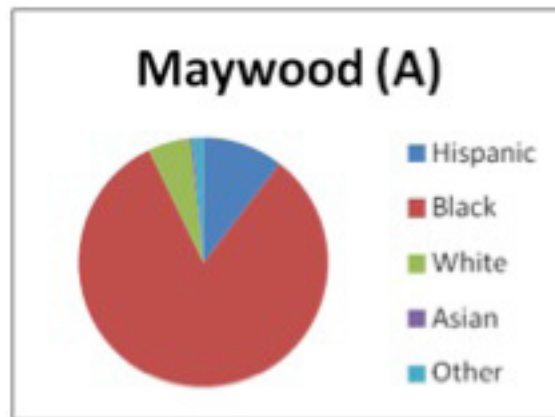
Sub-region E includes Berwyn and Cicero. Large populations of Hispanic, youth & residents below 200% FPL reside in this area.

Demographics of LUHS Sub-Regions

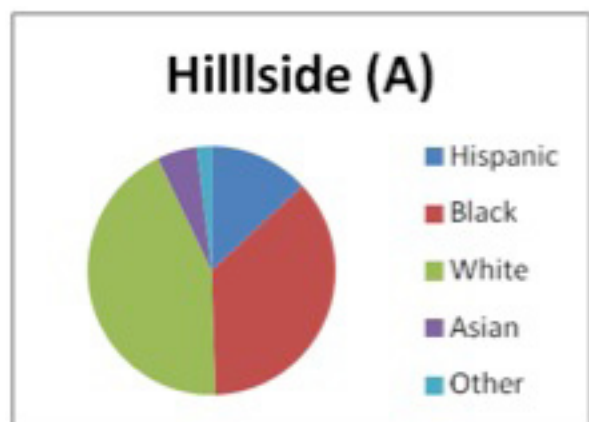
The following pie charts include the race/ethnicity demographics from the 2010 Census of high-poverty communities in the LUHS Service Area, grouped by sub-region A-E. (in this case, high poverty community is defined as over 25% of the population lives below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level)



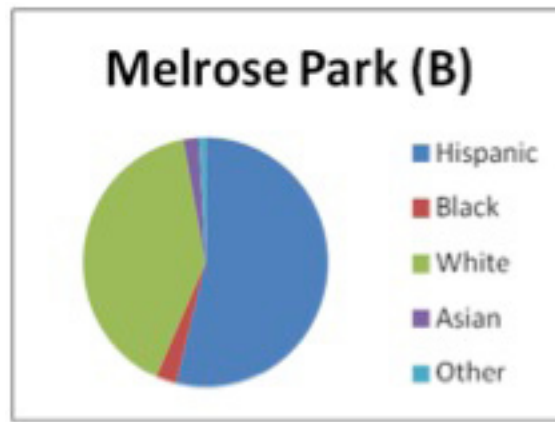
32% living below 200% FPL



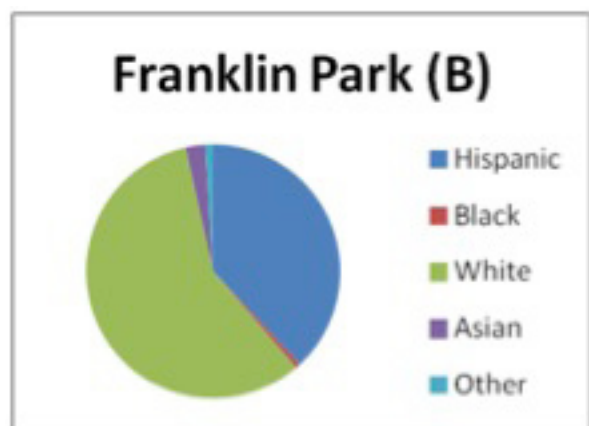
36% living below 200% FPL



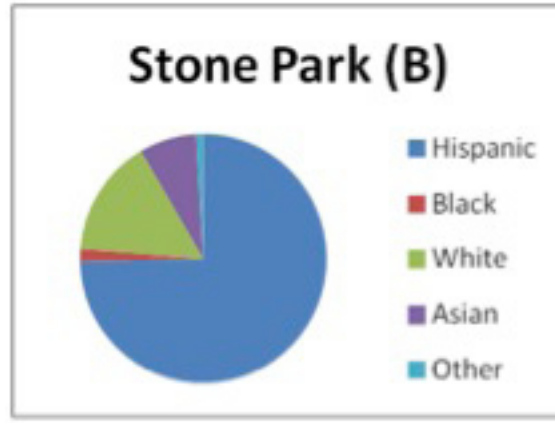
28% living below 200% FPL



46% living below 200% FPL



33% living below 200% FPL

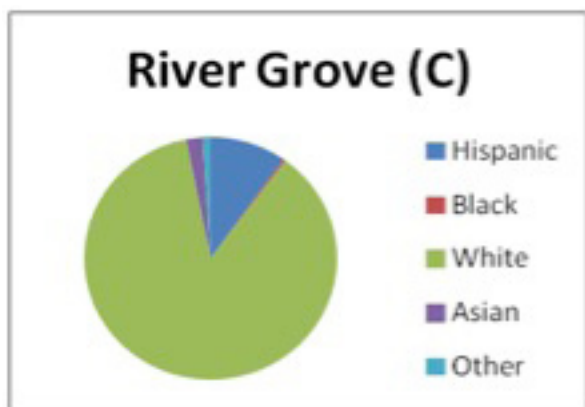


39% living below 200% FPL

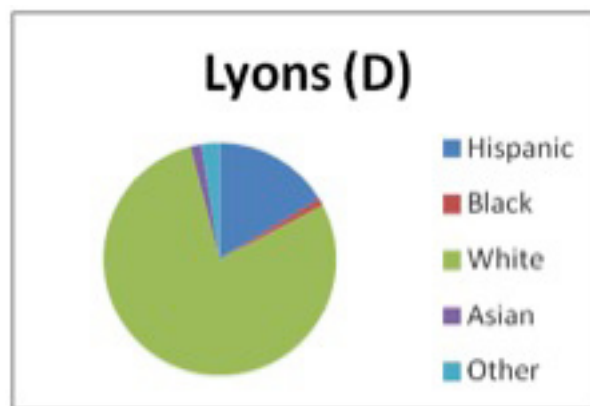
Source: US Census

Demographics of LUHS Sub-Regions

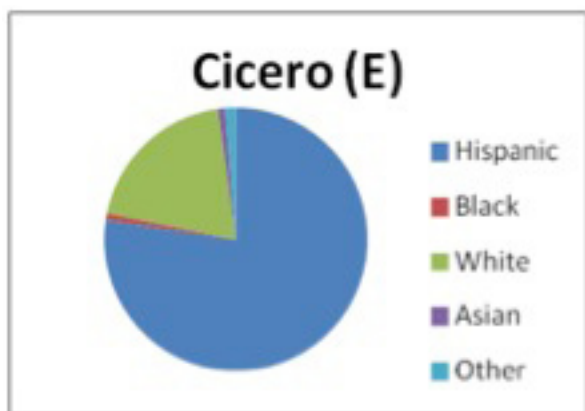
The following pie charts include the race/ethnicity demographics from the 2010 Census of high-poverty communities in the LUHS Service Area, grouped by sub-region A-E. (in this case, high poverty community is defined as over 25% of the population lives below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level)



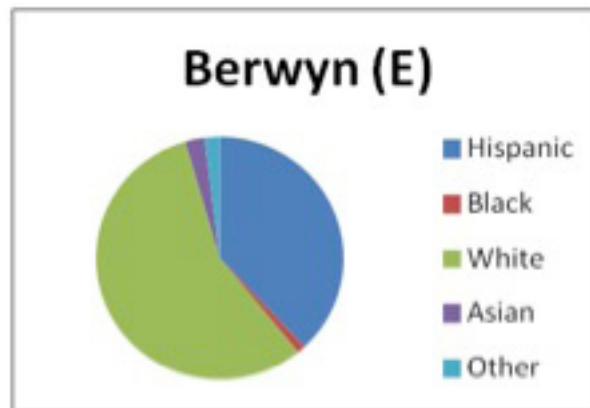
31% living below 200% FPL



25% living below 200% FPL



50% living below 200% FPL



36% living below 200% FPL

Source: US Census

Priorities Identified in Other Cook County Community Health Assessments

Cook County We Plan	Oak Park IPLAN
Chronic disease, cardiovascular disease	Chronic disease, obesity
Sexual health status of youth	Teen alcohol & drug abuse
Violence prevention	Mental health
Access to health care services	Access to health and dental services

Overview of Indicators

Loyola University Health System is a part of Trinity Health, which has extensive experience in conducting Community Health Needs Assessments in its member hospitals. For the community health profile, Trinity has compiled required and recommended indicators based on the County Health Rankings indicators. Trinity Health bases its indicators on the County Health Rankings indicators (www.countyhealthrankings.org). The County Health Rankings include indicators related to Health Outcomes (Mortality and Morbidity), Health Behaviors, Clinical Care/Access to Care, Social and Economic Factors, and Physical Environment. Trinity Health has intentionally chosen to model its indicators on the County Health Rankings in order to present a Community Health Profile that highlights key data on both Health and Social Issues. On the following pages, we provide charts and graphs of many of the indicators. See Appendix A for the complete data tables.

Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

Population Trends

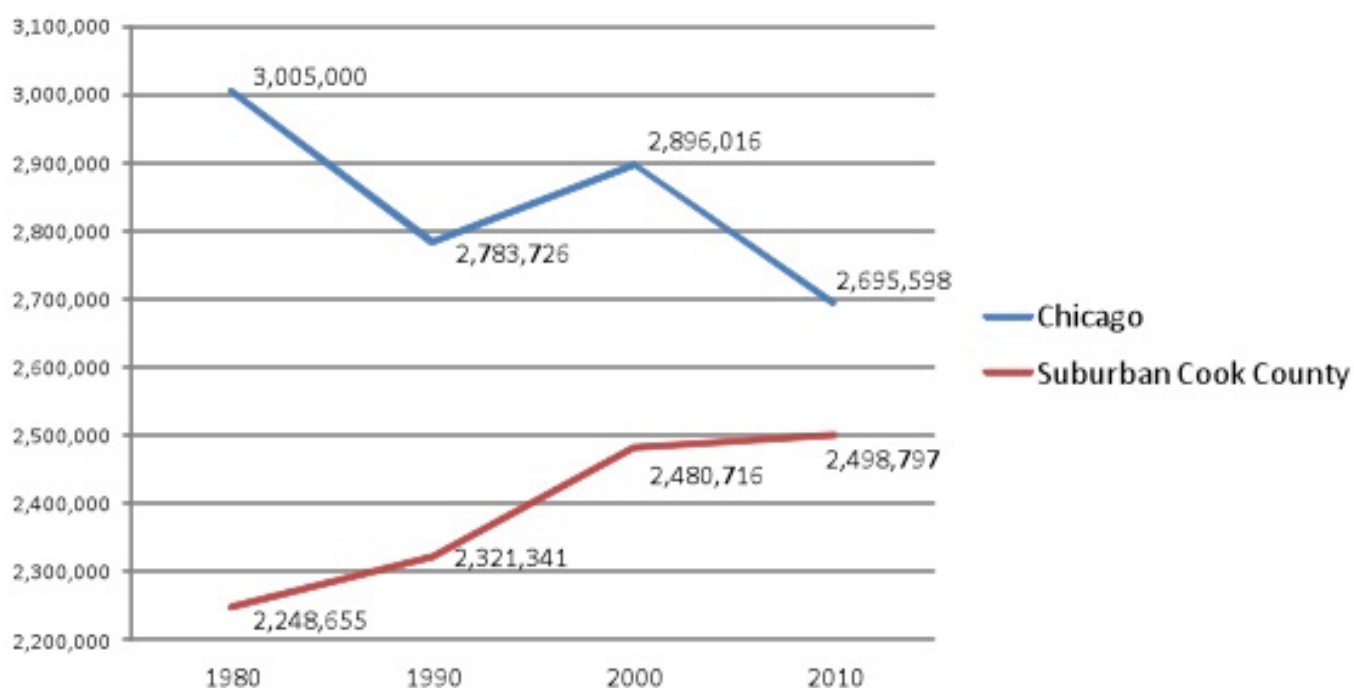
From 1980 to 2010, Chicago's population declined and Suburban Cook County's population grew. As of 2010, the population of Suburban Cook County is about 200,000 less than the City. These population shifts have important implications for health system planning and community health efforts.

Data Source: Census QuickFacts

Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles

Data Source URL: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/17/17031.html>

<http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>



Population Change, 2000-2010

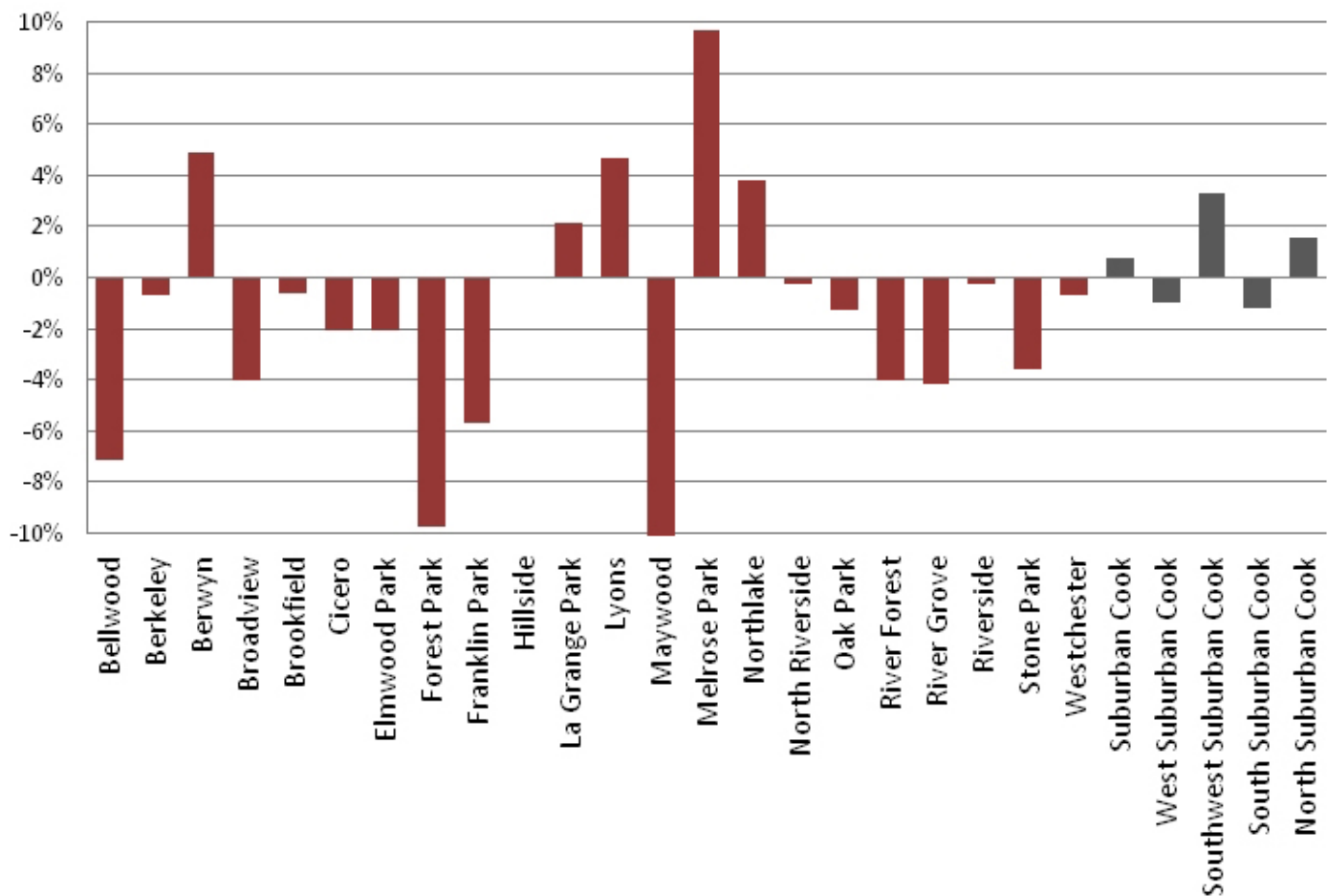
Overall, the population of West Suburban Cook County declined by 1% or 4,862 people between 2000 and 2010. Five municipalities in West Suburban Cook County gained population over that period while 16 municipalities declined slightly in population. Maywood lost the most population over the period (-2897) while Berwyn gained the most population (+2641). The cities with the greatest population growth are in sub-regions B and E, which are both experiencing growth in the Latino population.

Data Source: Census QuickFacts

Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles

Data Source URL: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/17/17031.html>

<http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>



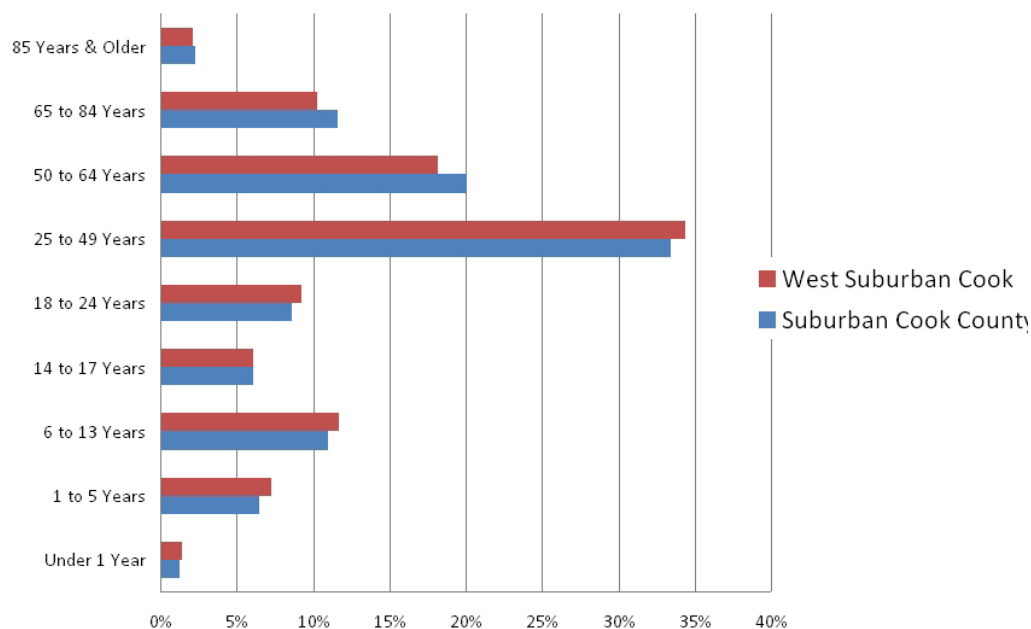
Population by Age

The overall age and gender distribution for West Suburban Cook County is very similar to Suburban Cook County and to the US population in general.

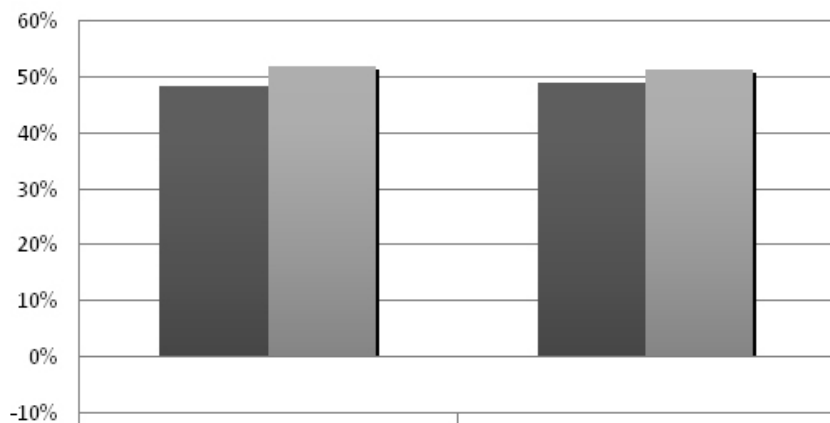
Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles

Data Source URL: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>

Population by Age, 2010



Gender Ratio



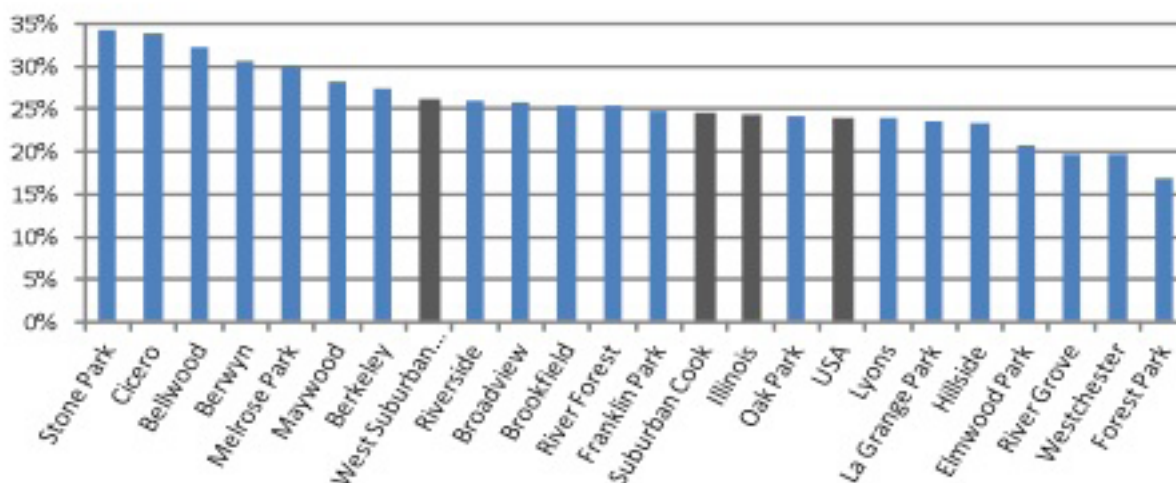
Population Under 18 & Over 65

Several cities in West Suburban Cook County have large youth populations under 18. Stone Park, Cicero, Bellwood, Berwyn and Melrose Park have over 30% of their population under 18. Westchester and La Grange Park have particularly high populations of seniors, and Riverside, River Forest, Elmwood Park and Hillside have substantial numbers as well.

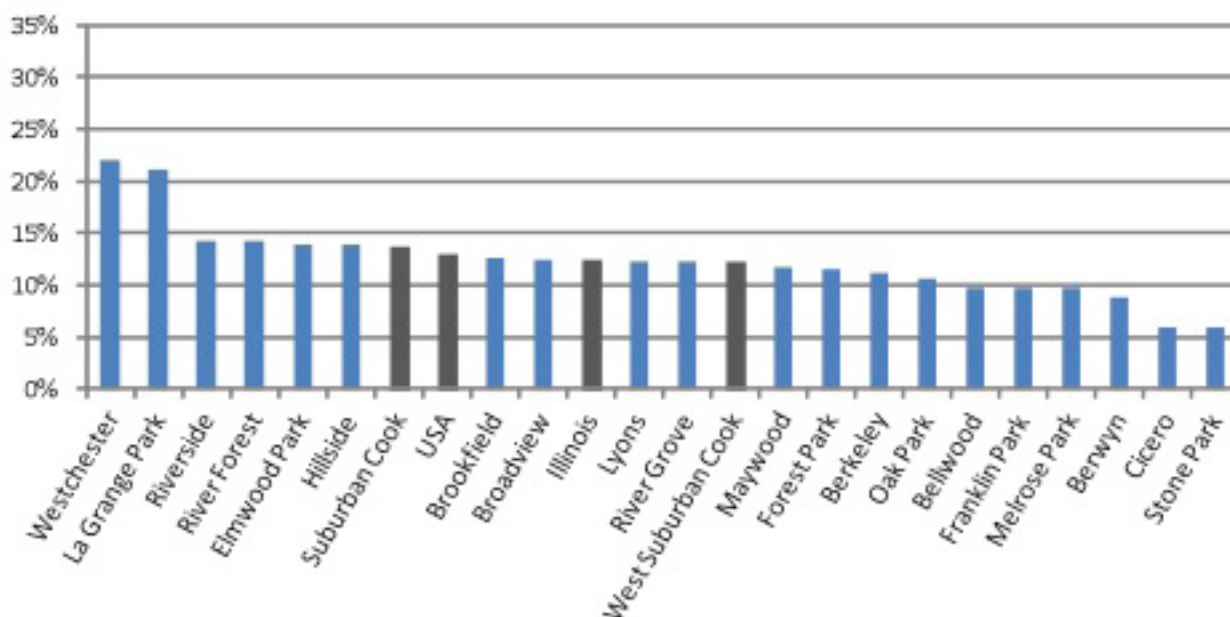
Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles

Data Source URL: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>

Percent of Population Under 18



Percent of Population Over 65

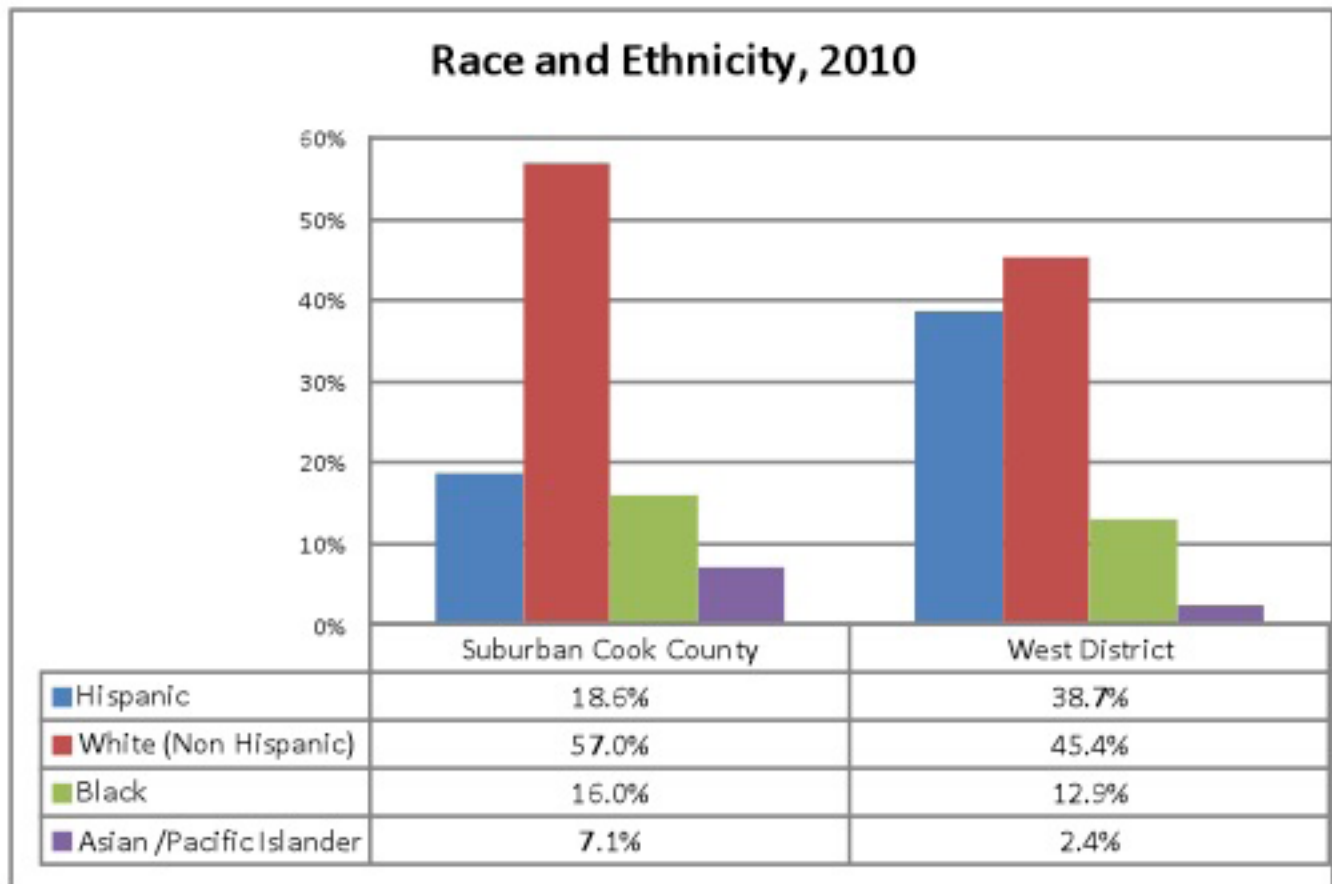


Racial and Ethnic Composition

West Suburban Cook County has a much greater proportion of Hispanic residents compared to the whole of Suburban Cook County. As of 2010, 39% of West Suburban Cook County residents are Hispanic, compared to 19% of the whole of Suburban Cook County. West Suburban Cook County has smaller proportions of African American and Asian residents than the suburban county as a whole.

Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles

Data Source URL: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>



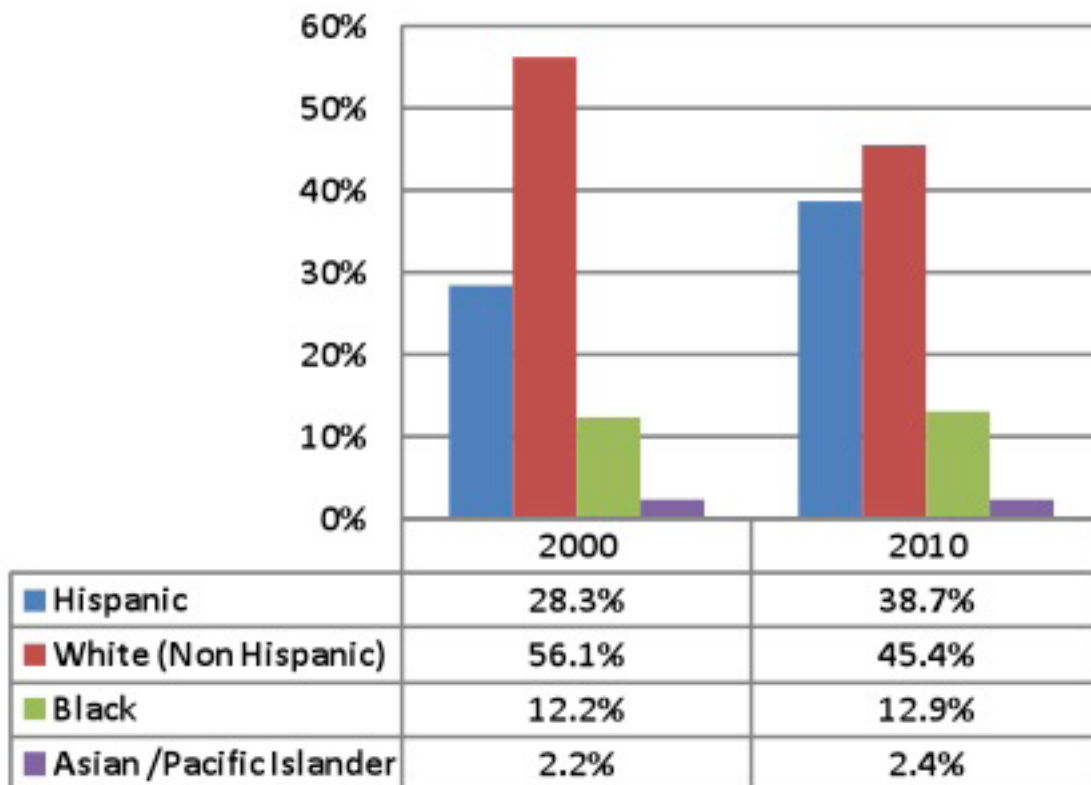
Racial and Ethnic Composition

West Suburban Cook County has experienced a rapid increase in Hispanic population between 2000 and 2010. Overall, the population numbers remained almost stable, as did the proportions of African American and Asian residents, meaning West Suburban Cook County also has lost some White residents over the past ten years.

Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles

Data Source URL: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>

West Suburban Cook County, 2000 & 2010

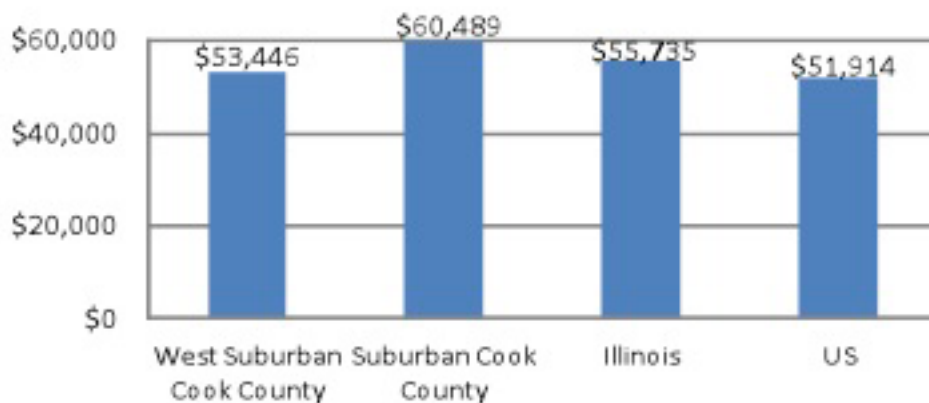


Household Median Income

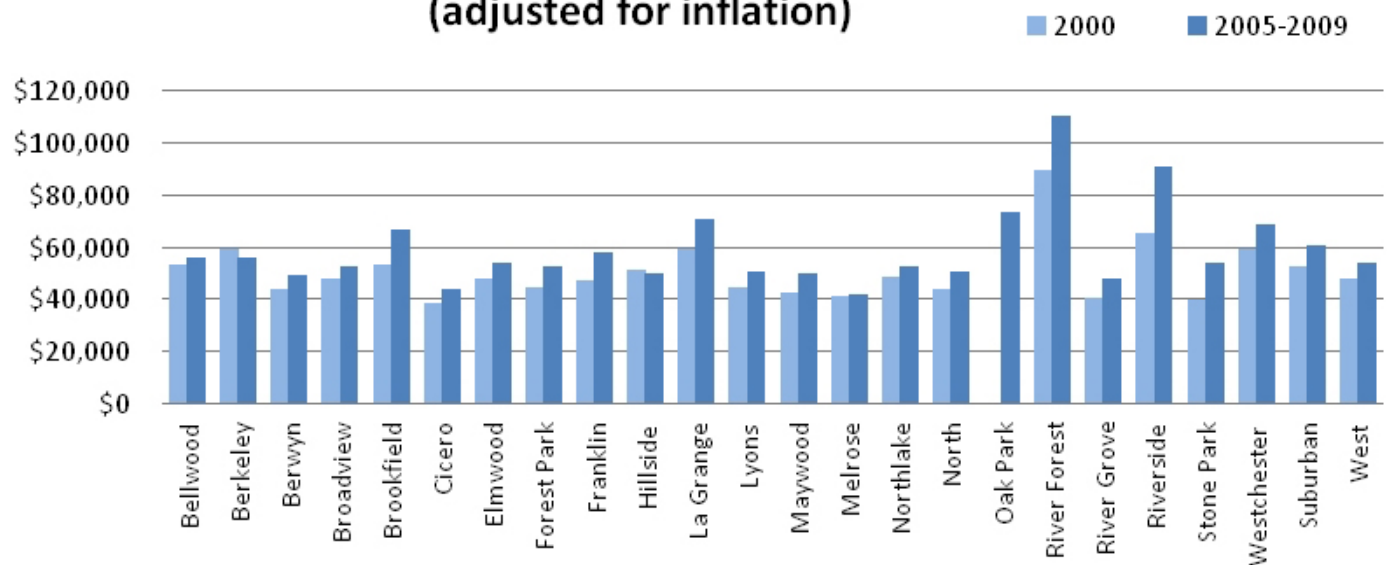
On average the West Suburban Cook County household income was \$53,446. This is \$7,000 below the average for all of Suburban Cook County and about \$2,000 below the Illinois average. Each town within West Suburban Cook County experienced a slight increase in household incomes between 2000 and 2005/2009 with the exception of Berkley.

Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles
Census QuickFacts

Data Source URL: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/17/17031.html>
<http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>



Median Household Income (adjusted for inflation)



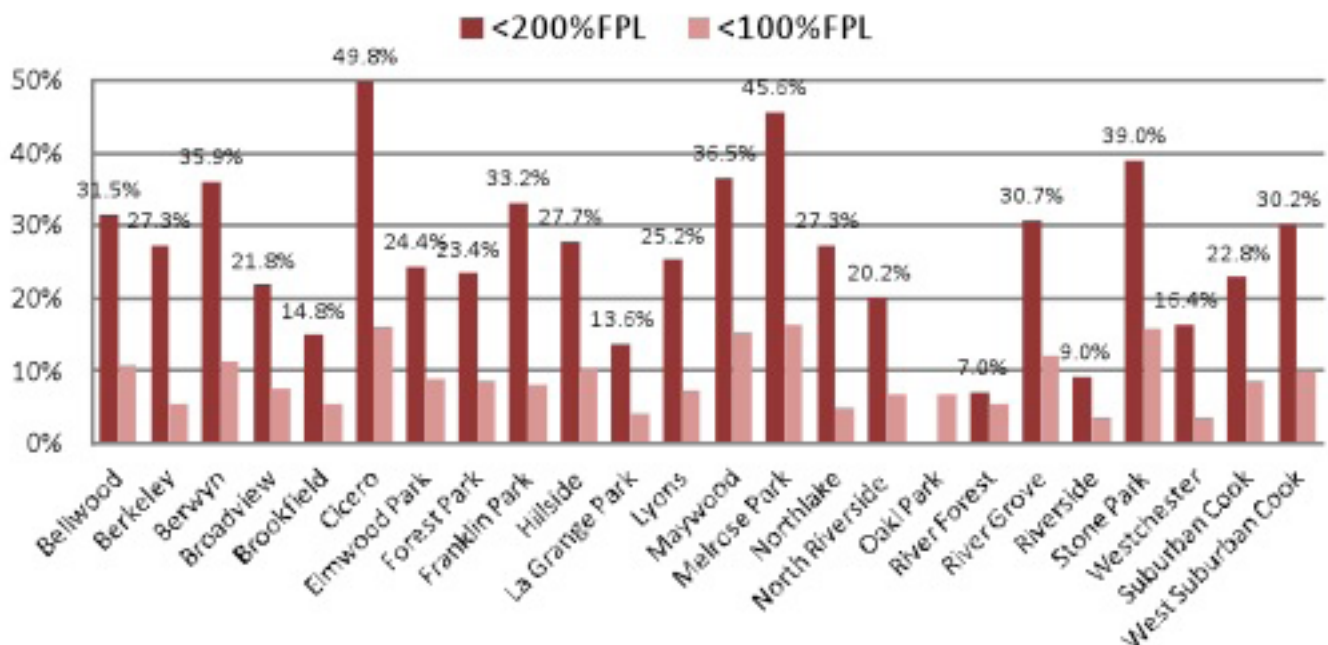
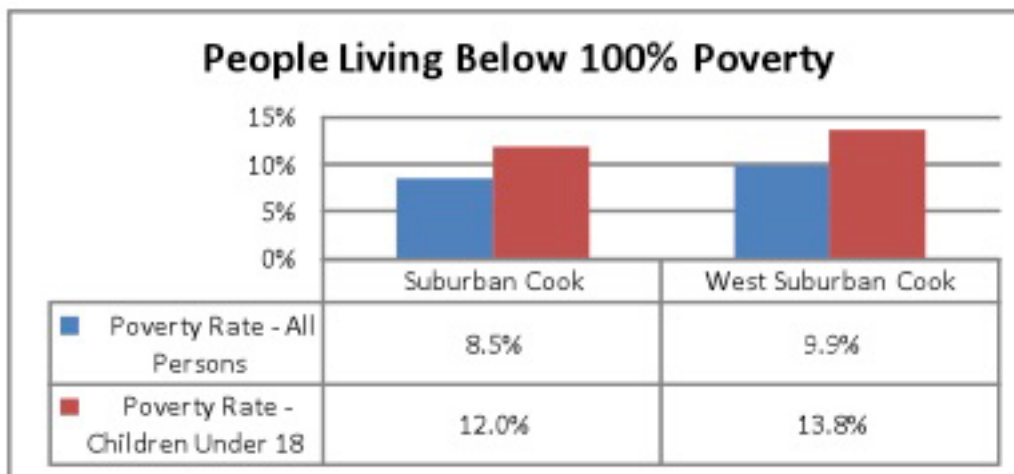
Poverty

Many communities in West Suburban Cook County have high rates of poverty - eight cities had poverty rates above 10% over the period 2005-2009. In order to have a more accurate picture of households that have inadequate resources, it is also useful to look at people living under 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). For a family of four, 200% FPL is \$46,100. Several communities in West Suburban Cook County have very high percentages of households living under 200% FPL. In Cicero and Melrose Park, nearly half of the population falls under 200% FPL. 13 of 22 communities in the LUHS service area have over one quarter of the population living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.

Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles

Data Source URL: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>

Poverty Rates in West Cook County Communities, 2005-2009



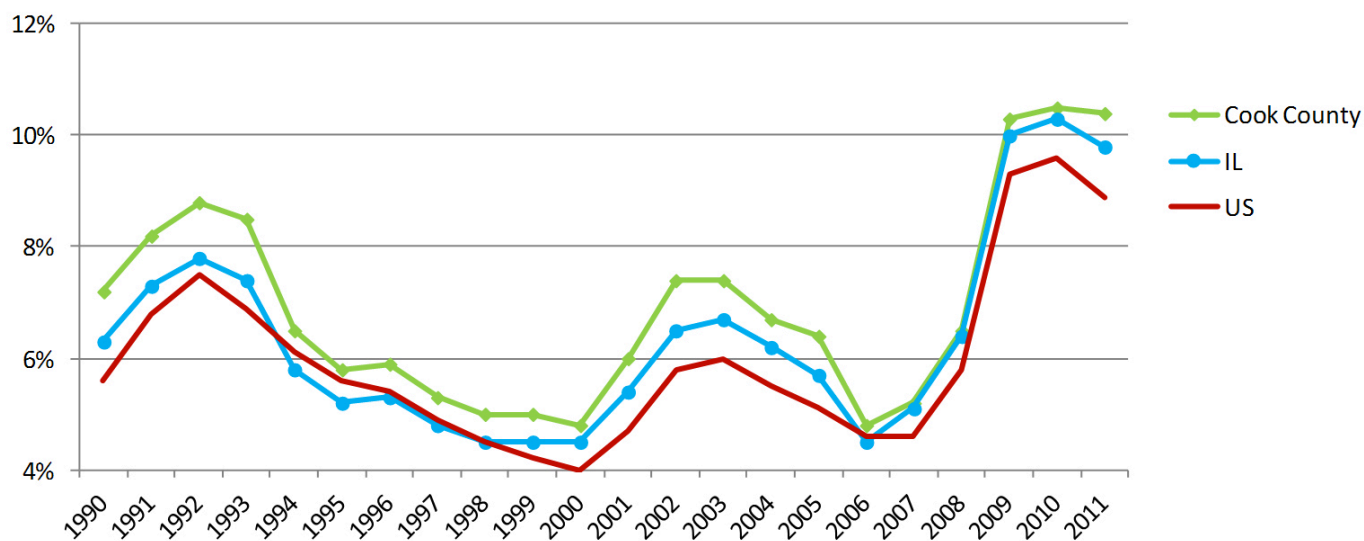
Unemployment

Throughout the US, unemployment rates have sharply increased since the mid-2000s, and Cook County's unemployment rate is consistently slightly higher than the rates for Illinois and the US. Within West Suburban Cook County, there are significant disparities in terms of unemployment rates. Twelve communities had unemployment rates over 10% in 2011, including Bellwood, Broadview, Lyons and Stone Park at 15%+.

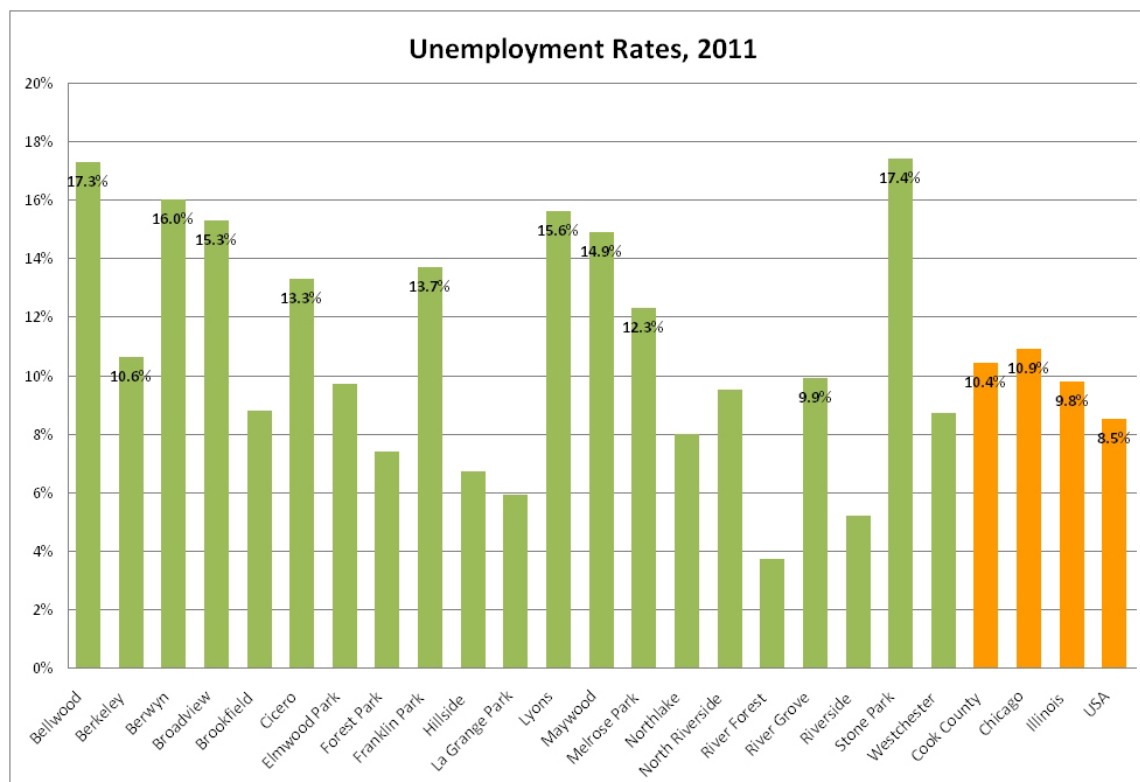
Data Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

Data Source URL: <http://www.ides.illinois.gov/page.aspx?item=2513>

Unemployment Rates, 1990-2011



Unemployment Rates, 2011



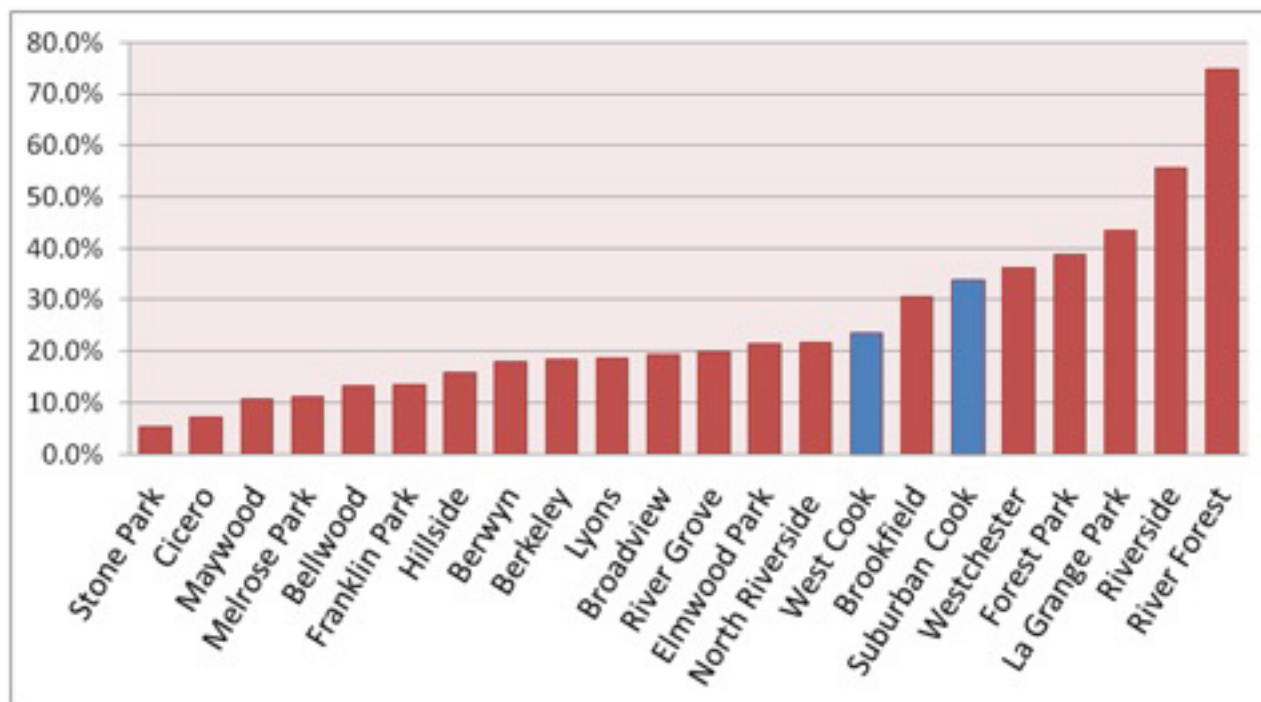
Educational Attainment

In West Suburban Cook County, overall, 23% of the population over 25 has a college degree. Many of the same communities in West Suburban Cook County with high poverty rates and high unemployment rates also have low levels of educational attainment among the adult population (25+). In 14 of the 22 communities in the LUHS service area, less than a quarter of the population over 25 have a college degree.

Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles

Data Source URL: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>

% of Population over 25 with a College Degree, 2005-2009



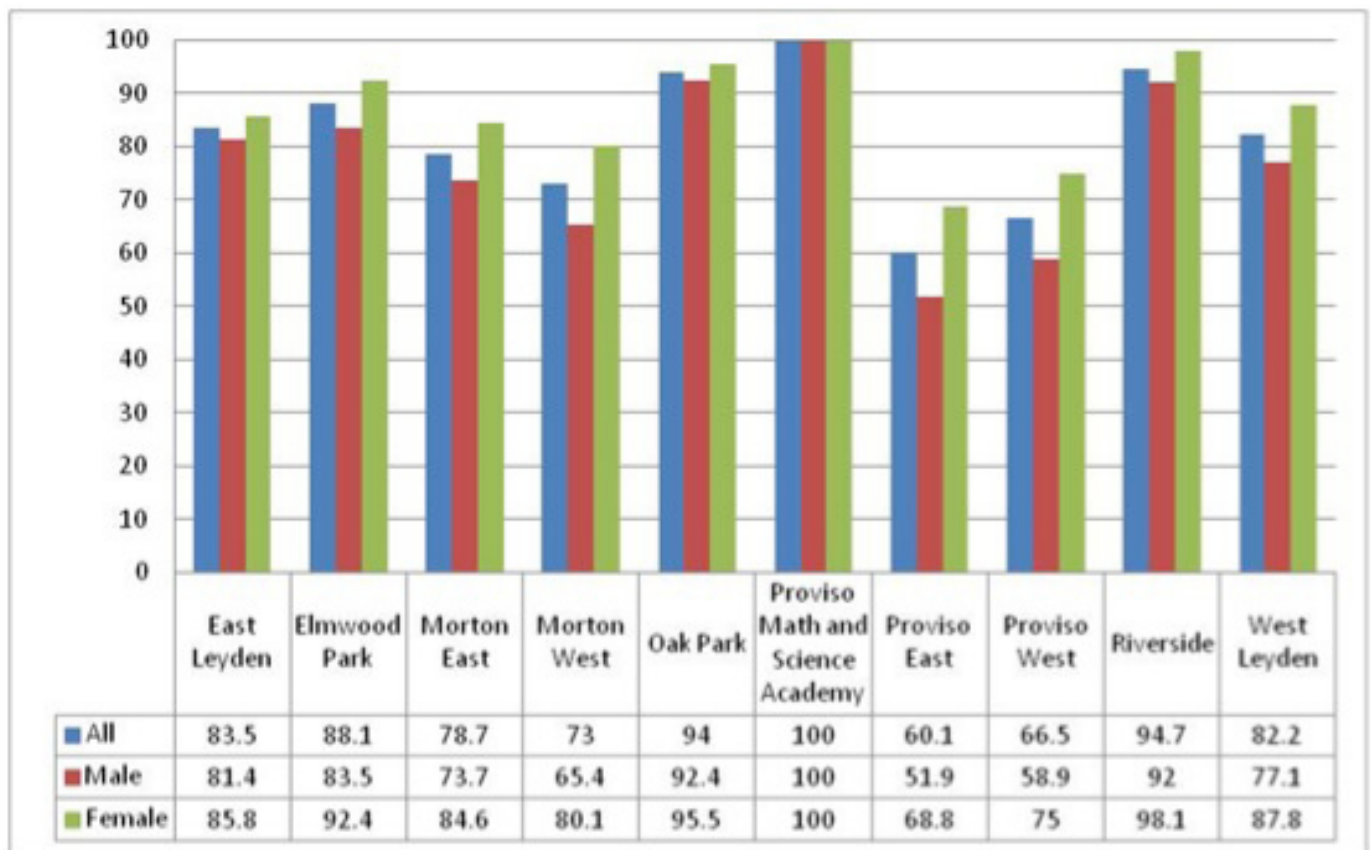
Educational Attainment

Completion of high school is known to be highly correlated with better health outcomes throughout life. In West Suburban Cook County, several high schools have very low graduation rates. The Illinois State Board of Education defines Graduation Rate as the rate of successful completion of high school in four years. Morton East High School (Cicero), Morton West High School (Cicero), Proviso East High School (Maywood) and Proviso West High School (Hillside) all have graduation rates below 80%.

Data Source: Illinois Interactive Report Card

Data Source URL: <http://iirc.niu.edu/>
<http://isbe.net/>

High School Graduation Rates, 2011

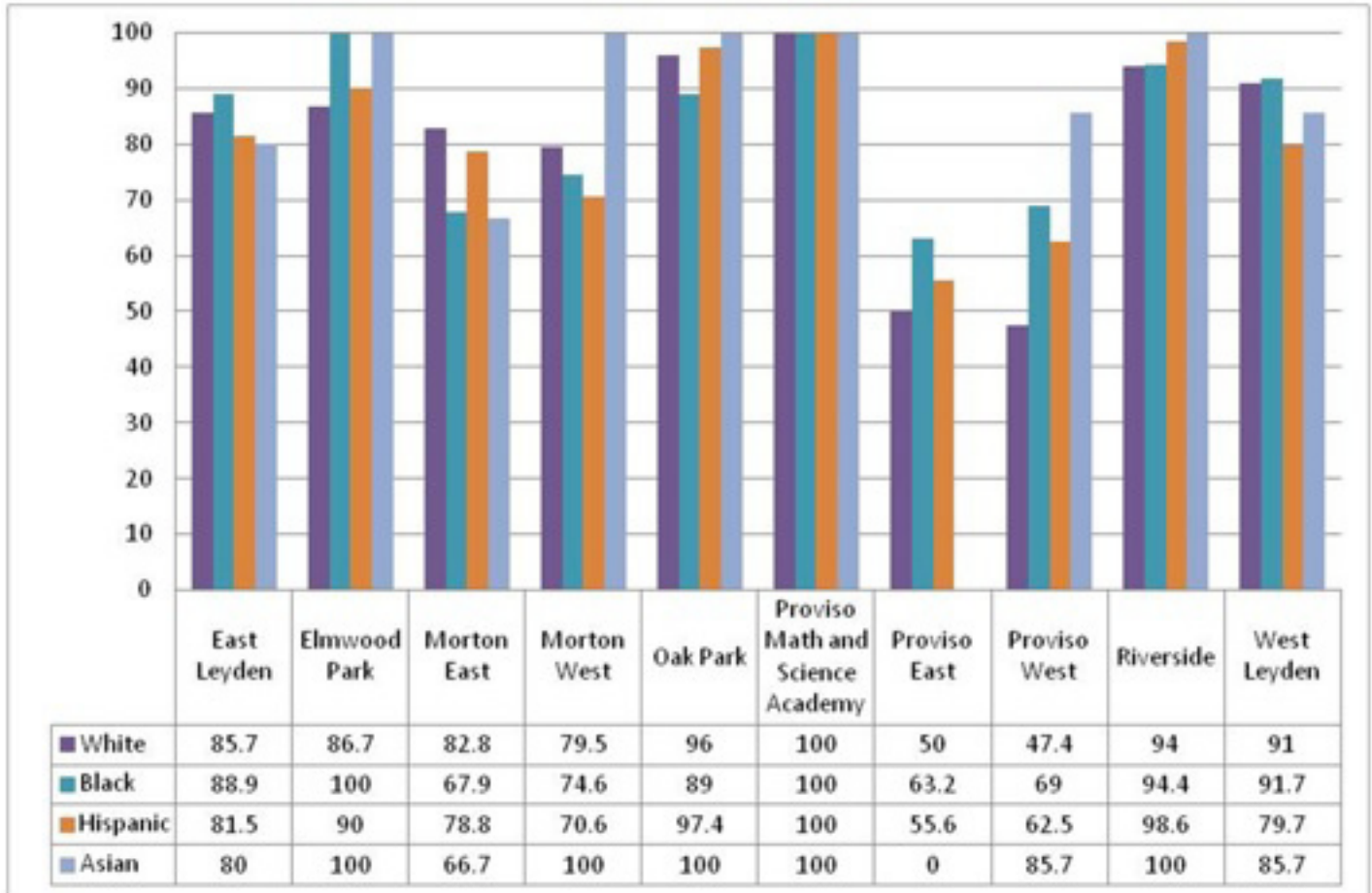


Educational Attainment (continued)

Data Source: Illinois Interactive Report Card

Data Source URL: <http://iirc.niu.edu/>
<http://isbe.net/>

High School Graduation Rates, by race/ethnicity



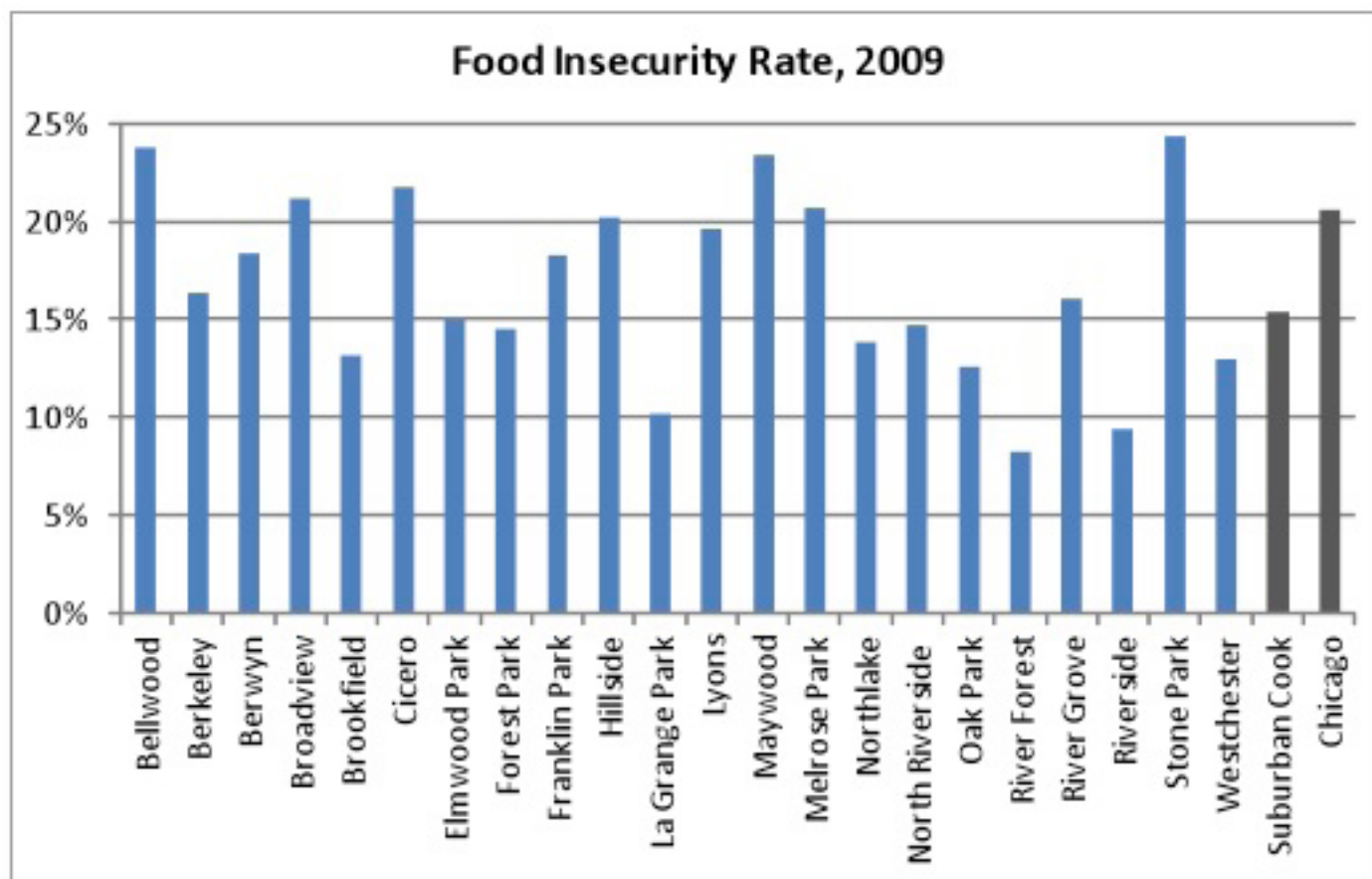
Food Access and Food Security

A recent report by the Greater Chicago Food Depository shows that 12 communities in the LUHS service area have over 15% of the population experiencing food insecurity. The most affected communities are in Sub-Regions A, B and E. Stone Park, Bellwood, Maywood, Cicero, Broadview, Melrose Park and Franklin Park all have at least 20% of the population experiencing food insecurity. For this study, the community-level of food insecurity is estimated using data related to employment, income, poverty and demographics. Very low food security is defined as “reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake”. A recent study on food access, authored by Chicago State University and commissioned by the Cook County Dept of Public Health, identified Stone Park, Lyons, North Riverside, Melrose Park, Northlake and Maywood as the communities in West Suburban Cook County with the greatest percentage of population living in a food desert. Overall, West Cook County was found to have much less severe food access issues than South Cook County.

Data Source: Greater Chicago Food Depository, 2011

Food Access in Suburban Cook County, March 2012, Chicago State University, Cook County Department of Public Health

Data Source URL: http://www.chicagosfoodbank.org/site/PageServer?pagename=hunger_research
<http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/files/CPPW/bloc-report-031612-finalr.pdf>



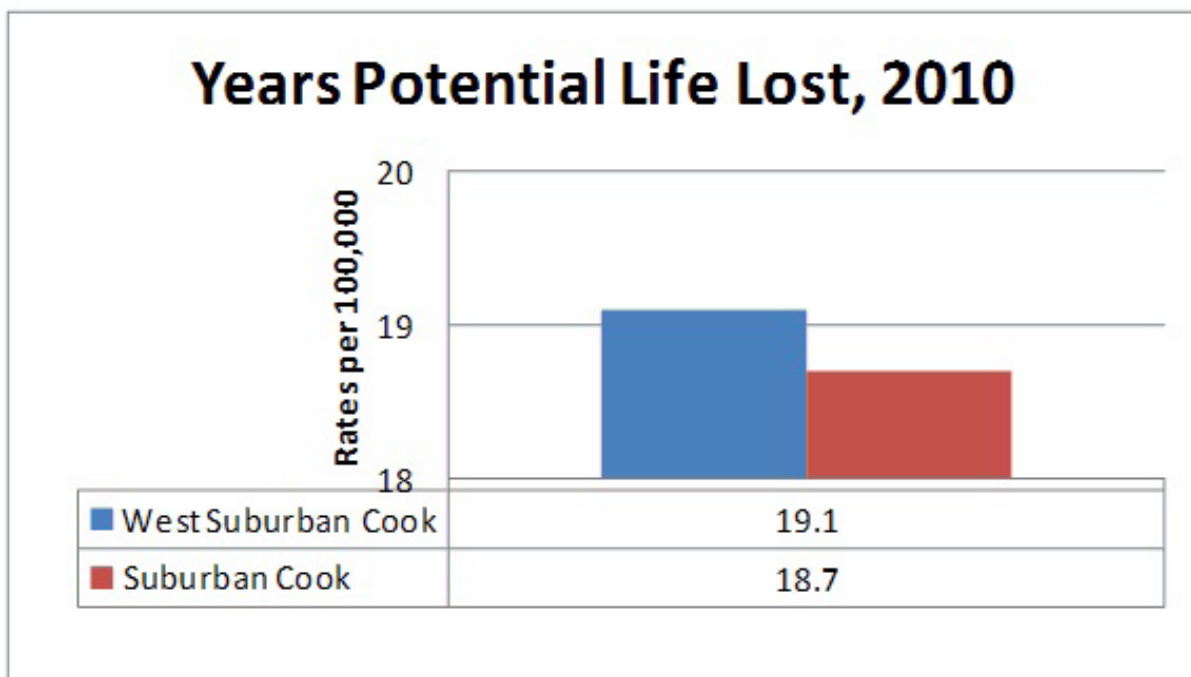
Health Status Indicators

Life Expectancy

Years Potential Life Lost (YPLL) is a measure of premature mortality. YPLL is calculated as the numerical difference between a predetermined end point age (age 75) and the age at death for a death that occurred prior to that end point age. The YPLL for each death in a geographic area are summed and averaged to represent the average YPLL for the population in that area. The Years of Potential Life Lost in West Suburban Cook County is slightly higher than that of Suburban Cook County overall.

Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles

Data Source URL: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>

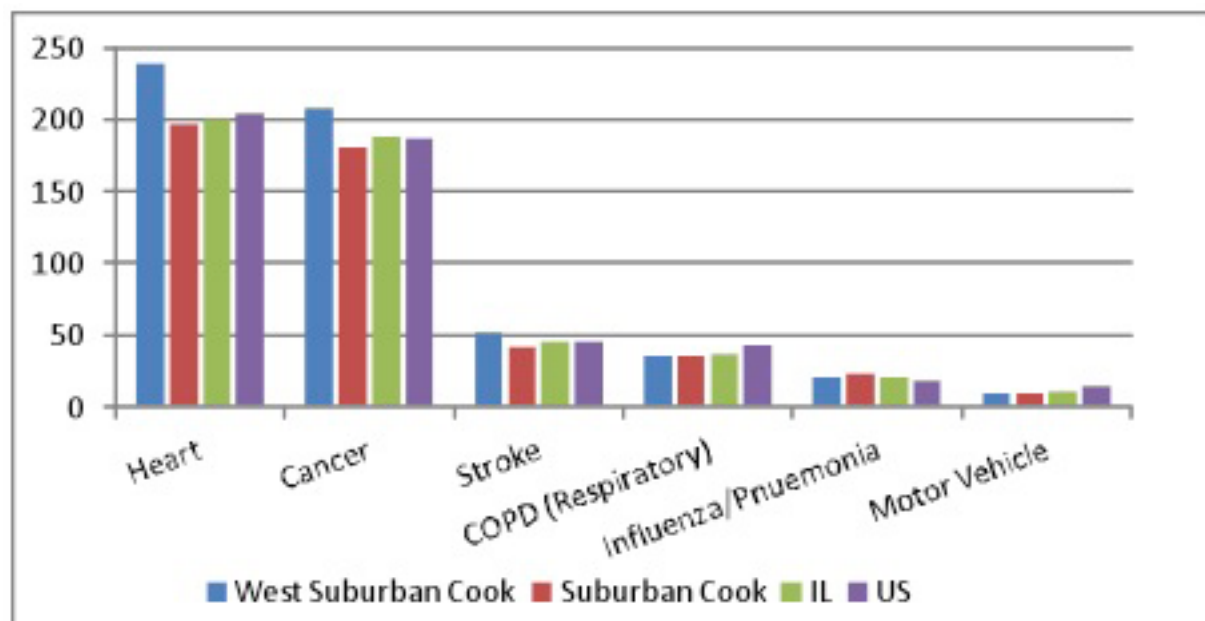


Leading Causes of Death

The rates for six leading causes of mortality are presented below in the rank that they appear for West Suburban Cook County. The West Suburban Cook County rate is higher than the Illinois rate for Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke. For the leading cause, heart disease, the West Suburban Cook County rate was 231.2, compared to 191.9 for the state; for cancer, West Suburban Cook County was 208.8, compared to 197.7 for Illinois.

Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles
Healthy People 2020

Data Source URL: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>
<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/>



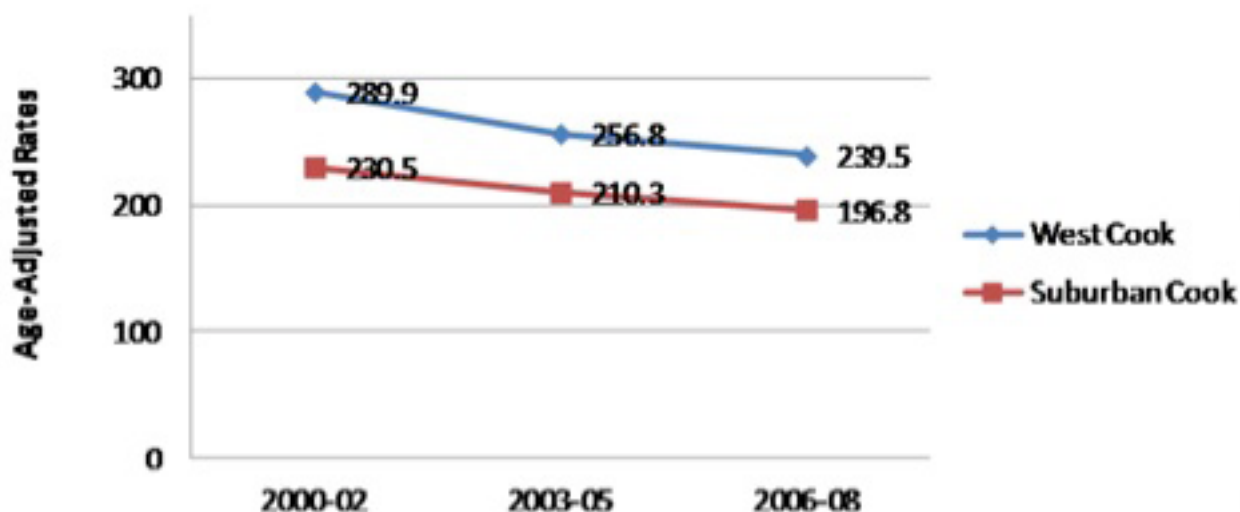
Mortality Rates

Mortality age-adjusted rates for heart disease are much higher in West Suburban Cook County than in the whole of Suburban Cook County. Mortality rates for heart disease went down considerably between 2000 and 2008. Public health researchers attribute much of this downward trend in heart disease mortality to declining rates of tobacco use and improvements in cardiac care. Predictions are that increasing obesity rates and obesity-related diseases will soon reverse this trend on heart disease.

Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles

Data Source URL: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>

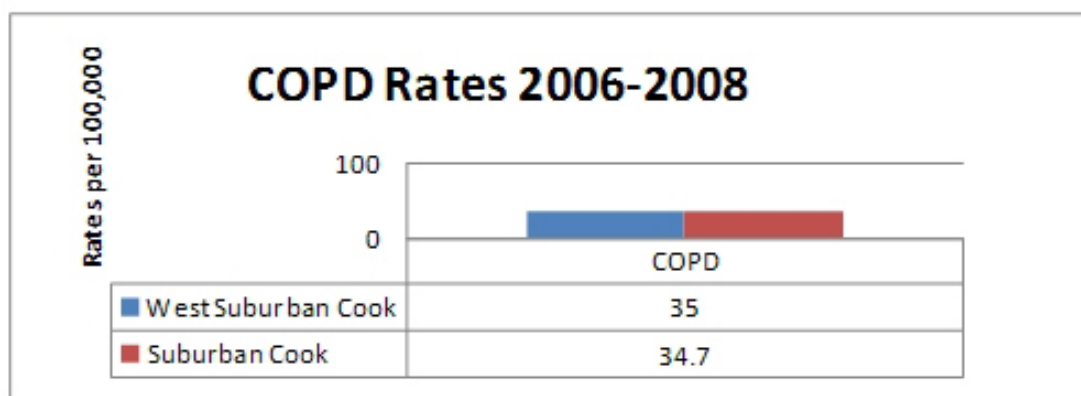
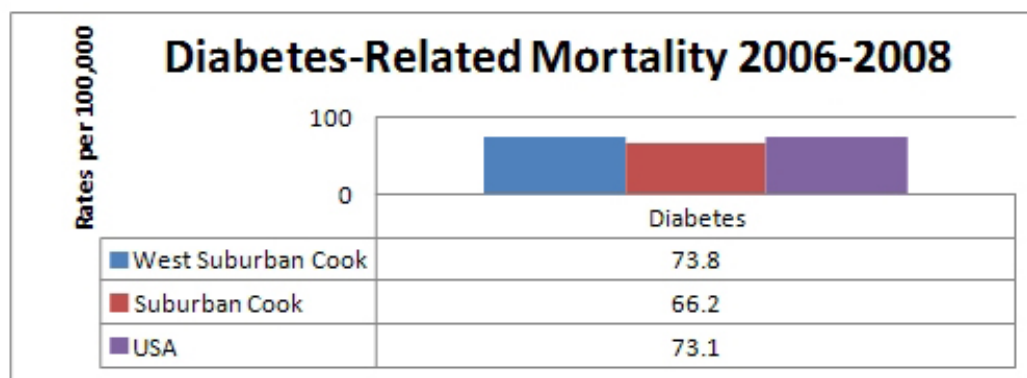
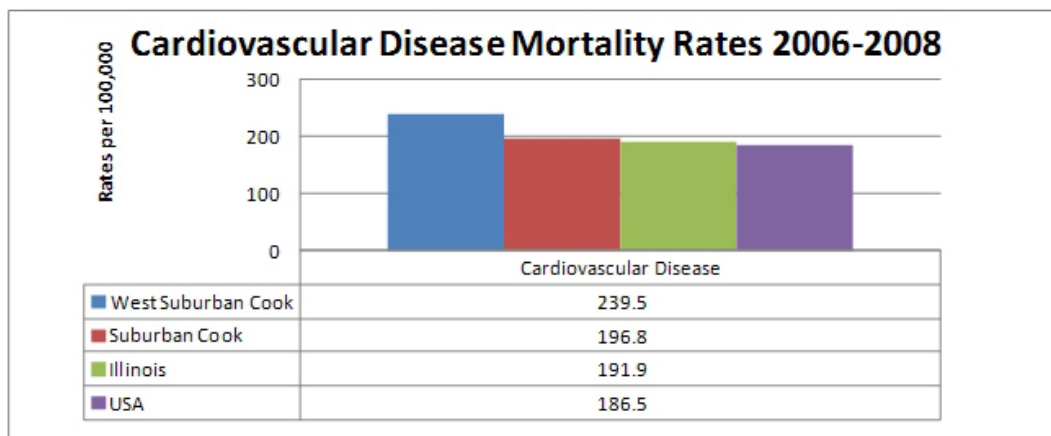
Mortality Rates for Heart Disease



Mortality Rates (continued)

Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles
CDC, National Vital Statistics Reports
Kaiser State Health Facts

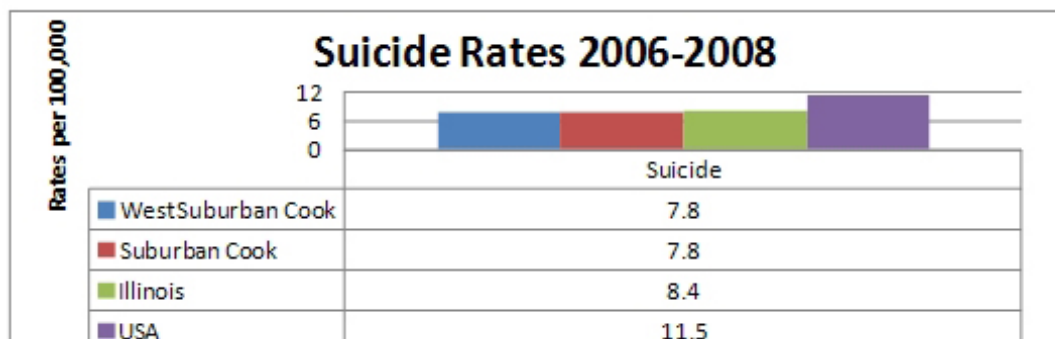
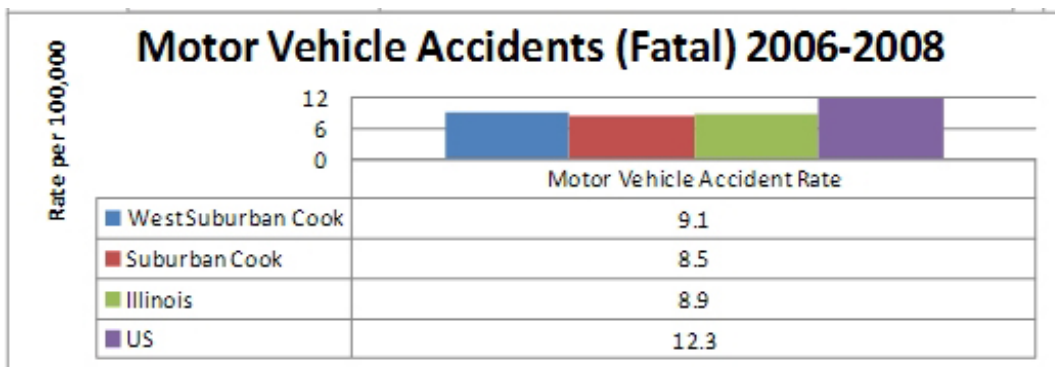
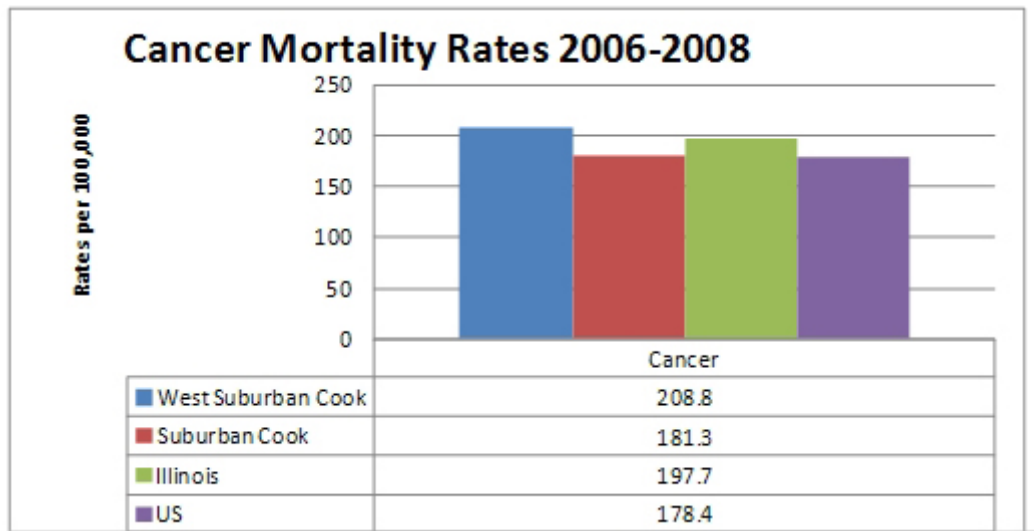
Data Source URL: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr59/nvsr59_10.pdf
<http://www.statehealthfacts.org/>



Mortality Rates (continued)

Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles
National Vital Statistics Reports
American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures

Data Source URL: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr59/nvsr59_10.pdf
<http://www.cancer.org/Research/CancerFactsFigures/CancerFactsFigures/cancer-facts-figures-2012>

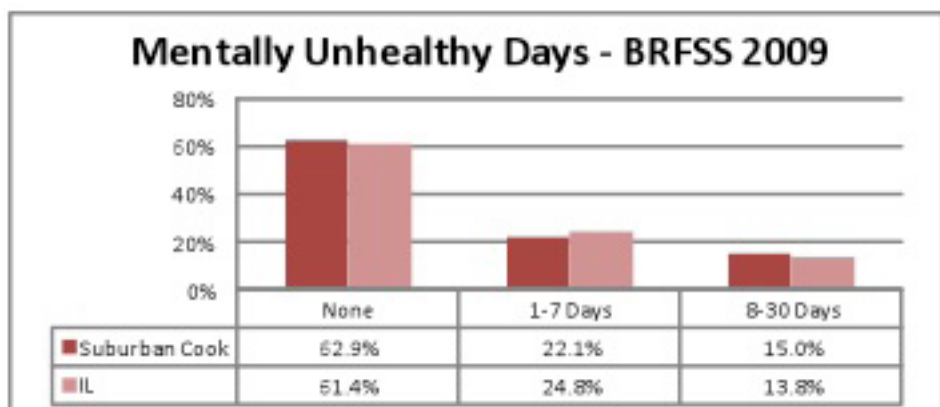
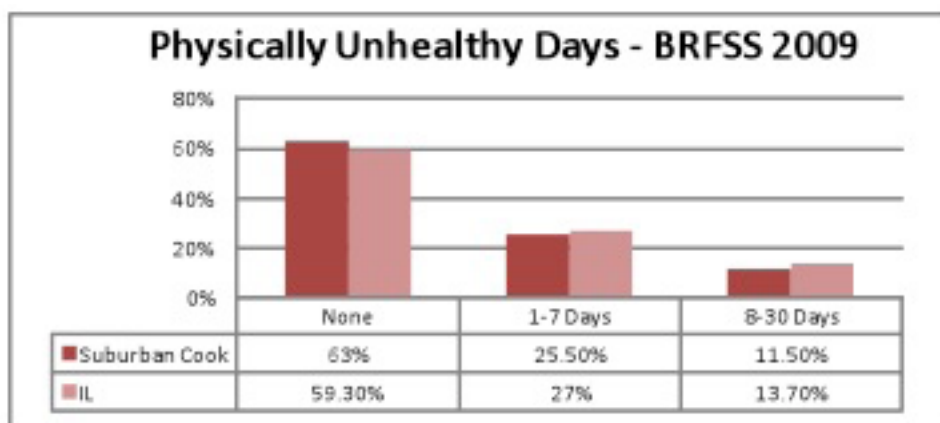
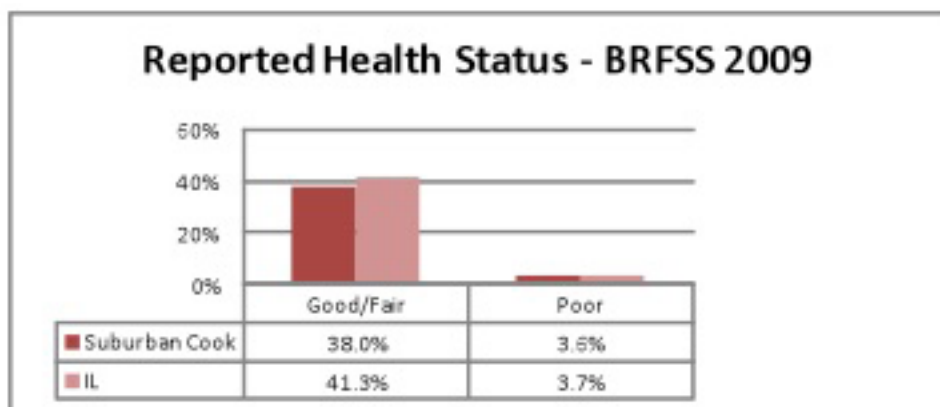


Reported Health Status

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is “a state-based system of health surveys that collects information on health risk behaviors, preventive health practices, and health care access primarily related to chronic disease and injury. More than 350,000 adults are interviewed each year, representing the non-institutionalized over-18 population across the US.” For Suburban Cook County, in 2009, 37% of respondents reported at least one Physically Unhealthy Day in the preceding month, and 37% reported at least one Mentally Unhealthy Day in the preceding month.

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Data Source URL: <http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/default.asp>



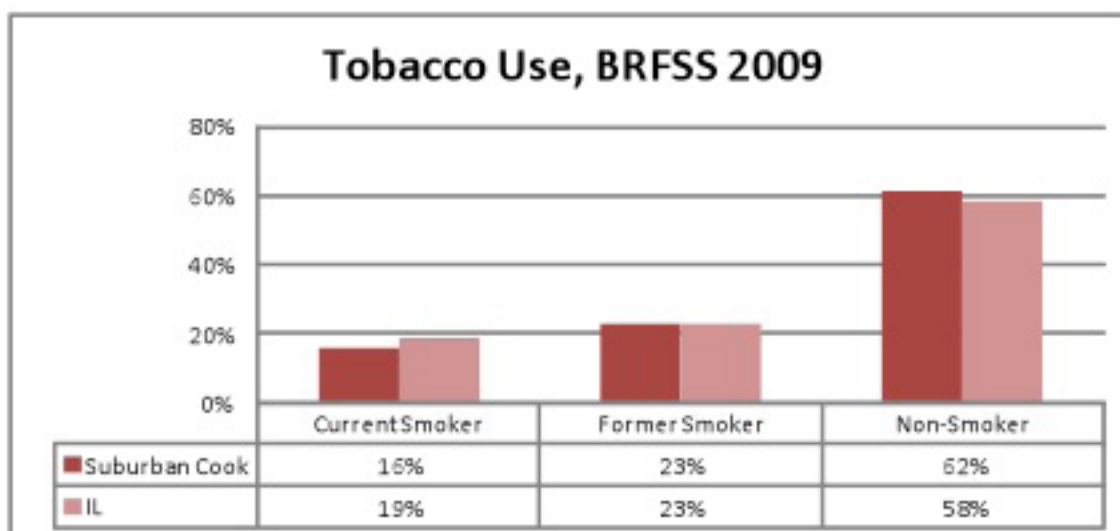
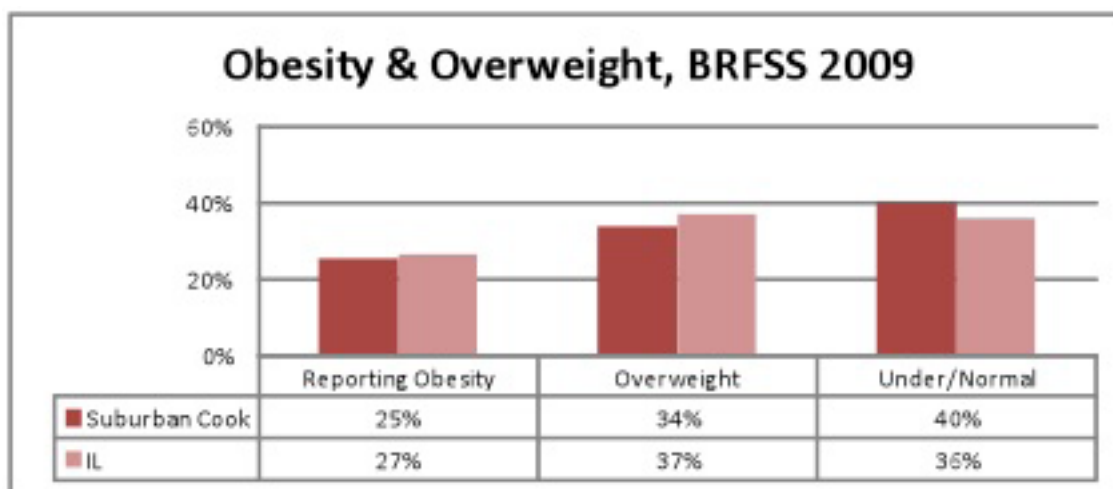
Reported Health Behaviors

For Suburban Cook County, in 2009, 59% of respondents reported being overweight or obese. This was a similar response to the state as a whole, where 64% reported being overweight or obese.

For Suburban Cook County, in 2009, 62% of respondents reported never having been a smoker. 16% of respondents reported being current smokers. This was slightly lower than the state overall, at 19%.

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Data Source URL: <http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/default.asp>

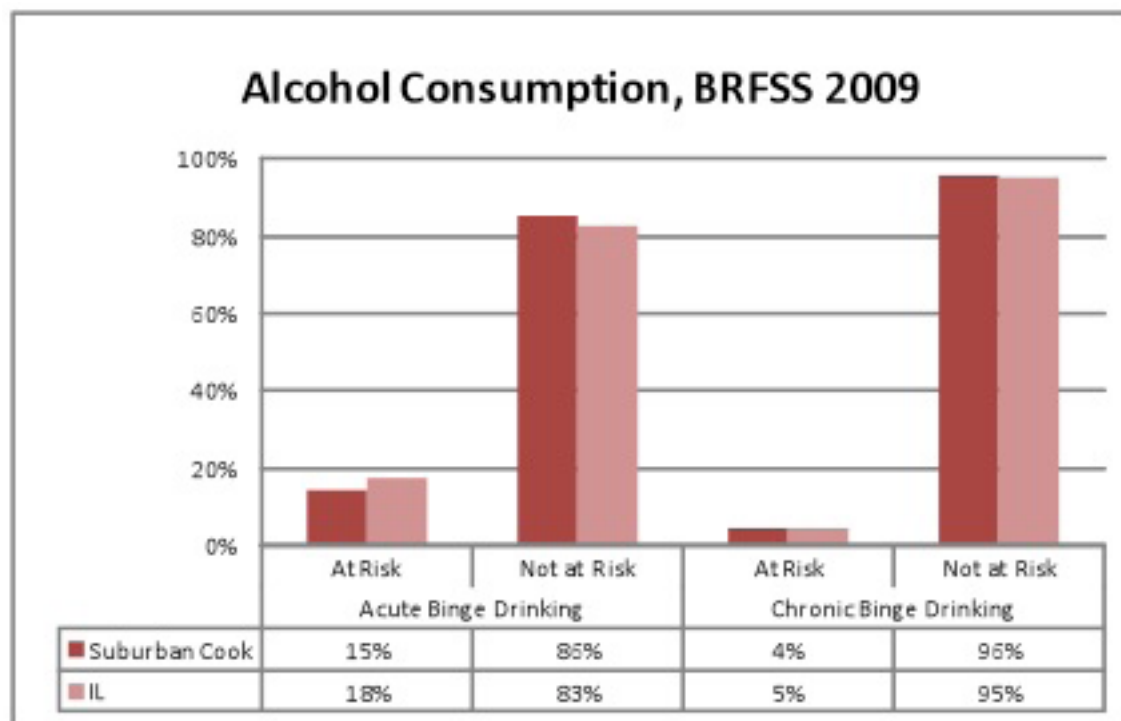


Reported Health Behaviors

For Suburban Cook County, 15% of respondents reported being at risk for acute binge drinking and 4% reported being at risk for chronic binge drinking.

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Data Source URL: <http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/default.asp>

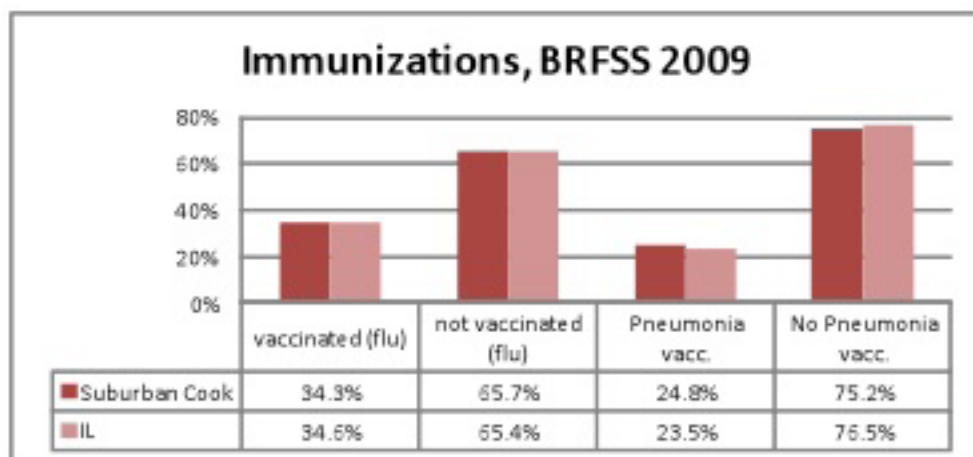
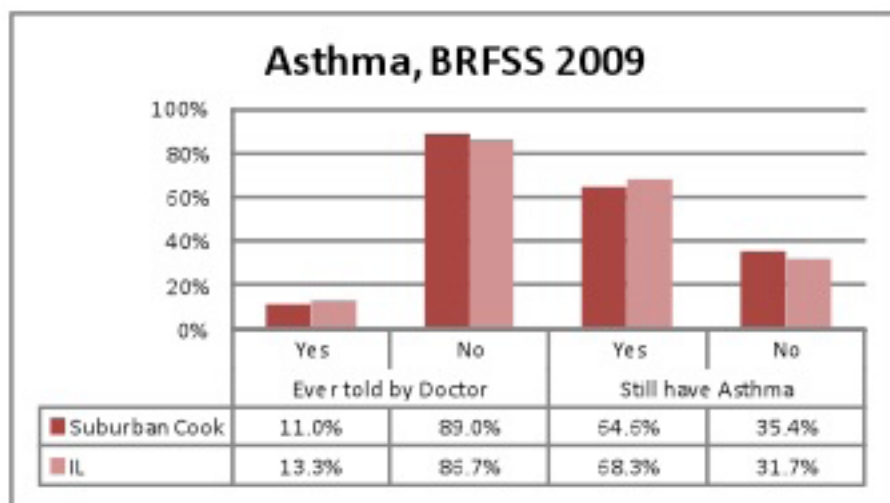
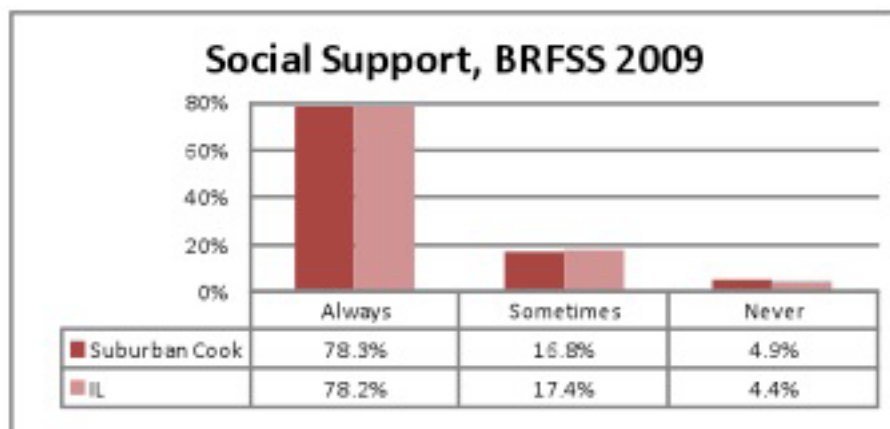


Reported Health Behaviors

For Suburban Cook County, 22% of respondents reported not always having the social support that they need. 11% of respondents reported having been diagnosed at one time with asthma, and 65% of those diagnosed still have asthma. 66% of respondents in Suburban Cook County reported no flu vaccine and 75% reported no pneumonia vaccine.

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Data Source URL: <http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/default.asp>

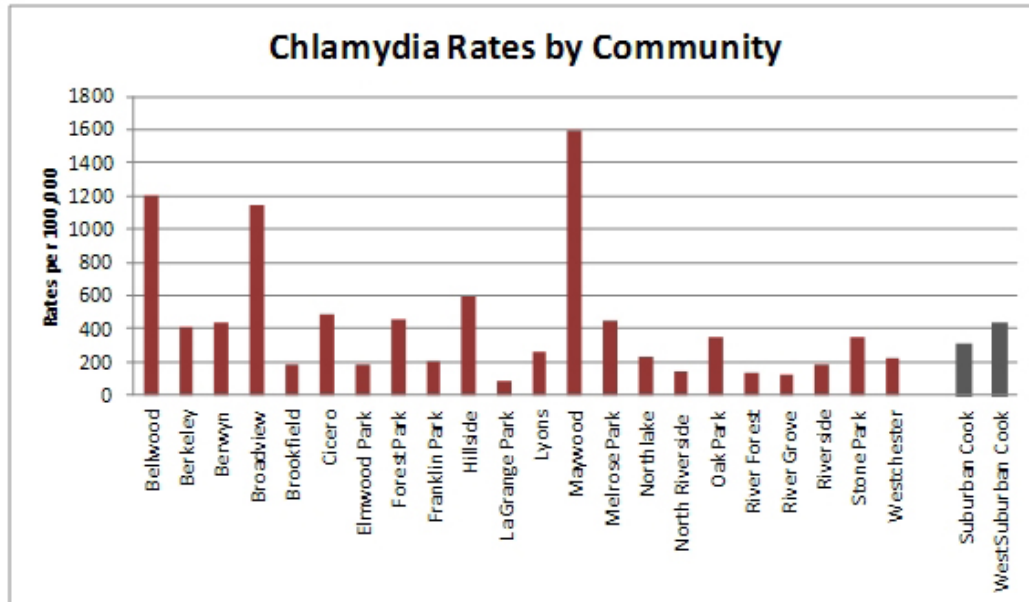
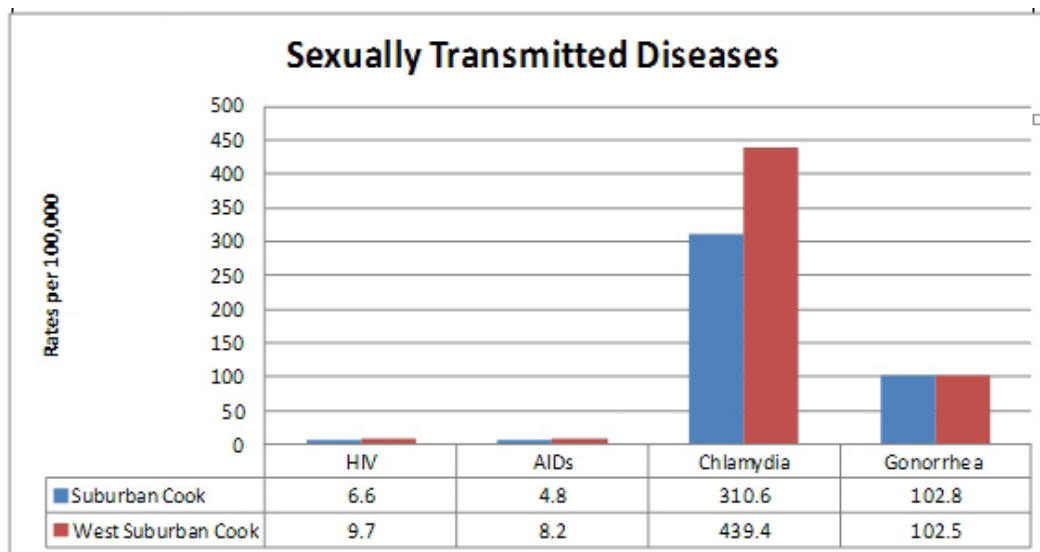


Sexual Health

West Suburban Cook County has substantially higher rates of HIV/AIDs and Chlamydia than the whole of Suburban Cook County. Chlamydia is the only sexually transmitted disease that occurs at a high enough rate to be reported at the community scale. Maywood, Bellwood and Broadview have very high Chlamydia rates - the rates in those cities are double the rates found in other West Suburban Cook County cities.

Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles

Data Source URL: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>



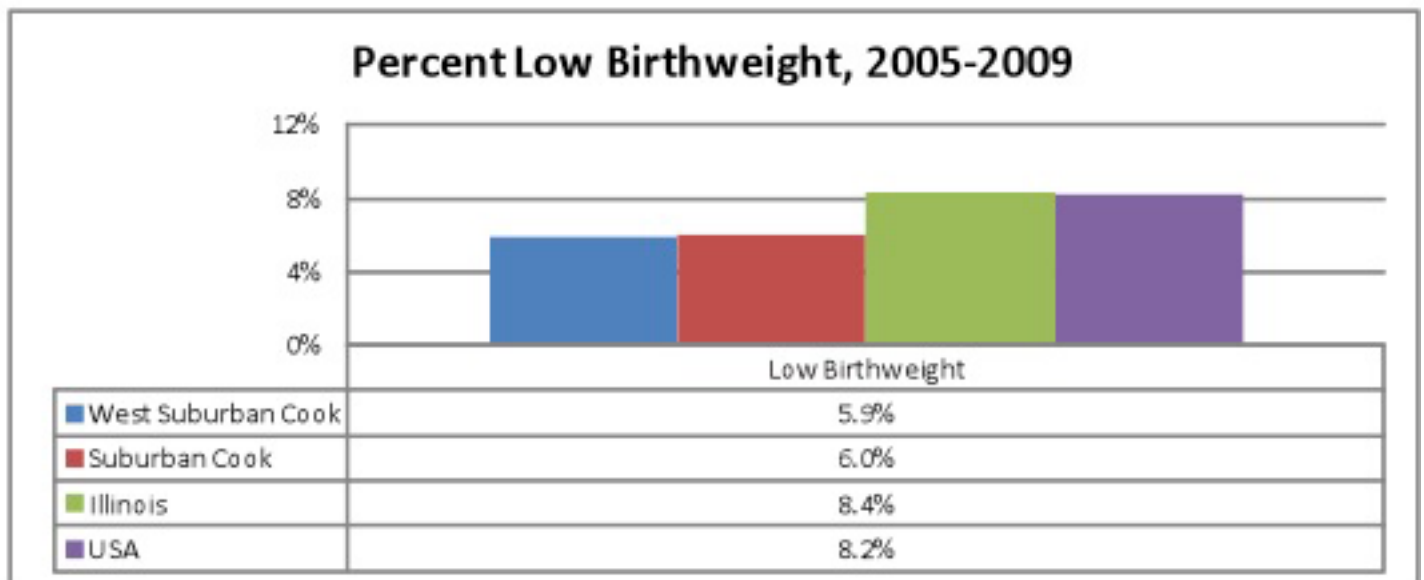
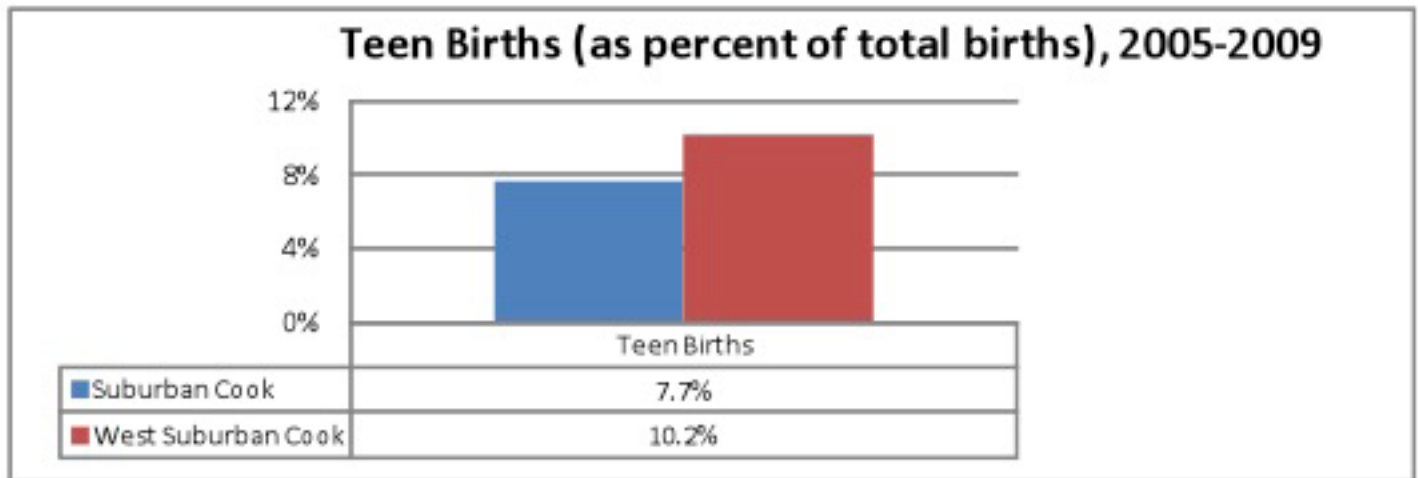
Nativity

Teen births, as a percentage of all births, are higher in West Suburban Cook County (10.2%) than in Suburban Cook County overall (7.7%).

The percent of low birthweight babies in Suburban Cook County and West Cook County are the same, and substantially lower than the percentage in Illinois and the US.

Data Source: Cook County Department of Public Health, Community Profiles
Kaiser State Health Facts

Data Source URL: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/data-reports>
<http://www.statehealthfacts.org/>



Access to Healthcare Indicators

Medicaid recipients

In FY 2010, there were 162,787 Medicaid recipients in the LUHS Service Area. This represents approximately a third of the area's population. 98,900 of the area Medicaid recipients were children.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services

Data Source URL: <http://www2.illinois.gov/hfs/agency/Program%20Enrollment/Pages/default.aspx>

Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services						
Number of Persons Enrolled in the Medicaid Program by Zip Code						
FY 2010						
Zip Code	Child	Disabled Adults	Other Adults	Seniors	Partial	All Recipients
60104	4,060	607	1,396	225	614	6,902
60130	1,287	271	541	203	337	2,639
60131	3,025	264	892	219	408	4,808
60141	31	32	13	20	45	141
60153	6,514	1,031	2,082	444	843	10,914
60154	944	146	356	156	346	1,948
60155	1,162	179	429	70	237	2,077
60160	6,380	314	1,526	441	550	9,211
60162	1,290	189	436	193	202	2,310
60163	719	80	226	55	106	1,186
60164	4,181	292	1,154	519	574	6,720
60165	1,538	56	327	72	57	2,050
60171	1,244	116	468	83	249	2,160
60301	131	17	37	8	27	220
60302	1,345	501	571	369	550	3,336
60303	91	21	36	10	17	175
60304	1,003	196	391	75	223	1,888
60305	234	33	102	33	82	484
60402	11,905	929	3,806	768	1,394	18,802
60513	1,313	178	552	83	292	2,418
60526	428	77	183	70	159	917
60534	1,726	165	616	101	306	2,914
60546	755	112	319	84	252	1,522
60644	15,710	4,536	6,035	1,648	2,308	30,237
60707	5,200	630	1,732	689	1,156	9,407
60804	26,684	1,647	6,241	1,386	1,443	37,401
TOTAL for LUHS Area	98,900	12,619	30,467	8,024	12,777	162,787
Cook County	830,753	134,690	272,527	93,681	256,112	1,587,763

Uninsured Population

In FY 2010, the Metropolitan Chicago Information Center estimates that there were 105,071 uninsured residents in the LUHS Service Area. This represents approximately 21% of the area's population.

Metropolitan Chicago Information Center Number of Uninsured by Zip Code FY 2010			
Zip Code	Total Uninsured	Total Population	% Population Uninsured
60104	2,979	19,166	16%
60130	2,217	14,262	16%
60131	3,905	18,334	21%
60141	<i>n/a - data suppressed due to insufficient cases</i>		
60153	3,772	24,268	16%
60154	2,606	16,763	16%
60155	<i>n/a - data suppressed due to insufficient cases</i>		
60160	4,130	25,619	16%
60162	<i>n/a - data suppressed due to insufficient cases</i>		
60163	<i>n/a - data suppressed due to insufficient cases</i>		
60164	4,584	22,318	21%
60165	<i>n/a - data suppressed due to insufficient cases</i>		
60171	<i>n/a - data suppressed due to insufficient cases</i>		
60301	<i>n/a - data suppressed due to insufficient cases</i>		
60302	7,912	32,562	24%
60303	<i>n/a - data suppressed due to insufficient cases</i>		
60304	4,246	17,475	24%
60305	<i>n/a - data suppressed due to insufficient cases</i>		
60402	14,992	64,314	23%
60513	2,957	19,199	15%
60526	2,124	13,667	16%
60534	1,636	10,751	15%
60546	2,451	15,774	16%
60644	13,744	51,482	27%
60707	10,036	43,658	23%
60804	20,778	85,767	24%
TOTAL for Available Zip Codes in LUHS Area	105,071	495,379	21%

LUHS Data

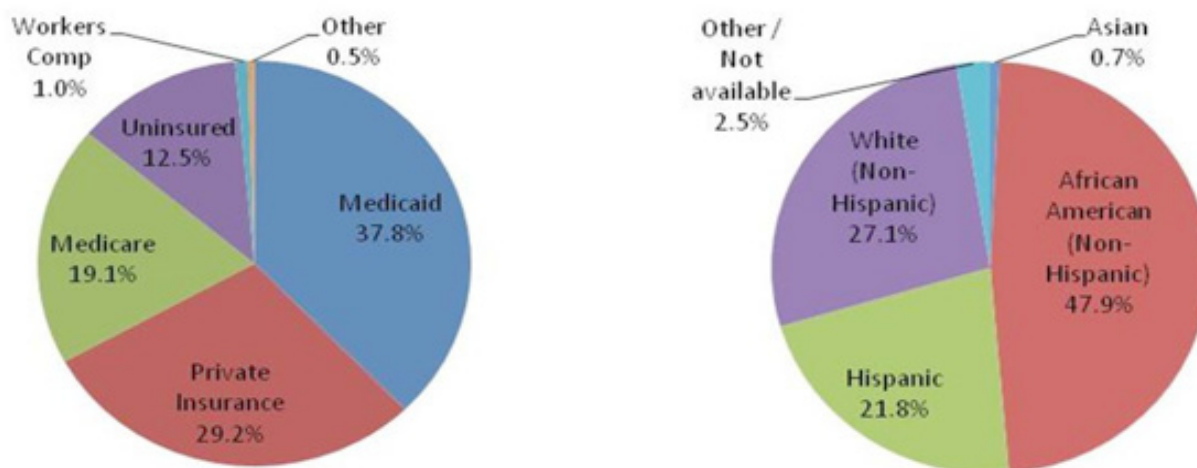
In FY 2011, 65% (33,092 of 51,231) of Emergency Department patients at the Loyola University Medical Center (LUMC) in Maywood came from the LUHS CHNA Service Area. Of those, 38% were insured by Medicaid, 29% by private insurance, 19% by Medicare and 12% uninsured. 48% of those ED patients were African American, 27.1% White and 21.8% Hispanic.

Among outpatients at LUMC, 41% had private insurance, 30% had Medicare, 16% Medicaid and 2% uninsured.

GMH's inpatient population from the CHNA area consists of 59% White, 20% Hispanic and 18% African American.

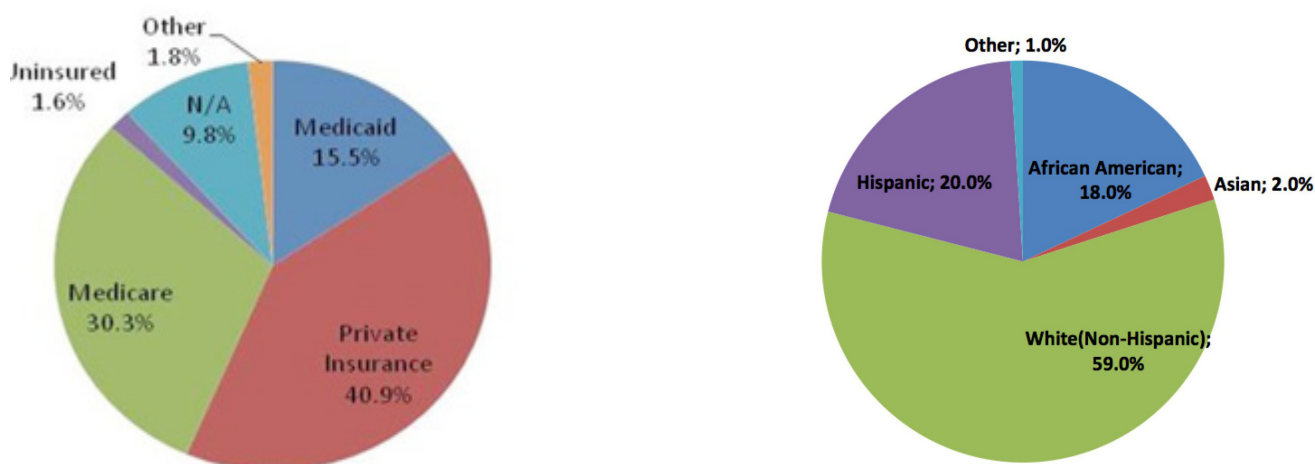
Data Source: Loyola University Health System

LUMC Emergency Patients from CHNA Service Area, FY 2011



LUMC Outpatients from CHNA Area, FY 2011

GMH Inpatients from CHNA Area by Race, FY 2011



LUHS Data

For the zip codes that comprise the LUHS CHNA Service Area, Loyola University Medical Center (LUMC) has the largest market share of inpatients having Charity Care, Medicaid or Self-Pay. LUMC and GMH combined serve 17.5% of that market for the zip codes that comprise the LUHS CHNA Service Area.

Data Source: Loyola University Health System, COMPDATA, Illinois Hospital Association

Data Source URL

Inpatients from CHNA Area, Medicaid, Charity & Self Pay, by Top 10 Hospitals, FY 2011

Hospital	Charity	Medicaid	Self Pay	Total	Market Share of LUHS Service Area
Loyola University Medical Center	232	2409	524	3165	14.4%
MacNeal	22	2067	345	2434	11.1%
Westlake		1729	103	1832	8.3%
Stroger - Cook County	10	361	1423	1794	8.1%
West Suburban		1445	246	1691	7.7%
Loretto		1057	166	1223	5.6%
Saint Mary of Nazareth		899	20	919	4.2%
Rush		789	123	912	4.1%
Mt. Sinai	15	768	123	906	4.1%
Gottlieb		517	159	676	3.1%
Grand Total	302	17497	4219	22018	100%

Source: COMPDATA, Illinois Hospital Association

CDC County Health Rankings

Loyola University Health System, Illinois

Indicators	West Suburban Cook County	Suburban Cook County	Illinois	US	CHR National Benchmark	HP 2020	Source	Year
MORTALITY								
Years of potential life lost/100,000 population		7,361 (Cook, incl Chicago)	6,728		5,466		CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2006-2008
MORBIDITY								
% Adults reporting fair or poor health		18%	16%	14.7%	10%		BRFSS	2009
Avg. physically unhealthy days/month		3.4	3.3		2.6		BRFSS	2009
Avg. mentally unhealthy days/month		3.5	3.2		2.3		BRFSS	2009
% Live births with low birth weight <2500g	6.0%	5.9%	8.4%	8.2%	6.0%	7.8%	NCHS	2006-2008
HEALTH BEHAVIORS								
Diet & Exercise: % Adults reporting obesity (BMI > 30)		25%	27%				BRFSS	2009
Tobacco: % Adults reporting currently smoking		16%	19%	17.3%		12%	BRFSS	2009
Alcohol Use: %Adults reporting acute binge drinking		15%	18%	15%			BRFSS	2009
Motor-vehicle related mortality/100,000 pop.	9.1	8.5	10.3	13.9		12.4	CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2006-2008
Teen Birth Rate (Births/1,000 teen females, ages 15-19)	50.0	30.3	40.0	34.3	22.0		NCHS	2006-2008
New Chlamydia cases/100,000 pop.	439.4	310.6	476.4	398.1			CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2006-2008

Community Demographics

Loyola University Health System, Illinois

Indicators	West Suburban Cook County	Suburban Cook County	Illinois	US	CHR National Benchmark	HP 2020	Source	Year
Population projections	see chart in LUHS Community Health Profile Report						Census, CCDPH	1980-2010
Age/Sex	see chart in LUHS Community Health Profile Report						Census, CCDPH	2010
Race/Ethnicity	see chart in LUHS Community Health Profile Report						Census, CCDPH	2000-2010
Persons per household		2.63 (Cook, incl Chicago)	2.61	2.59			Census/ACS	2005-2009
Median Household Income	\$53,446	\$60,489	\$55,735	\$51,914			Census/ACS	2005-2009
Households < Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	9.9%	8.5%	12.6%	13.8%			Census/ACS	2005-2009
Households < 200% FPL	30.2%	22.8%	29.1%	32%			Census/ACS	2005-2009
Social Security Income (households)	27.5%	27%	25.7%	27.5%			Census/ACS	2005-2009
Medicare			14%	15%			CMS	2010
Medicaid	162,787 (CHNA service area)	1,587,763 (Cook, incl Chicago)	2,948,522	50,314,600			IL DHS; CMS	2010
Homeless		1,080	14,395	656,129			Alliance to End Homelessness; HUD	2010-2011
% Housing Units in Multi-Unit Building		54% (Cook, incl Chicago)	33%	25.9%			Census/ACS	2006-2010
Homeownership Rate		60.4% (Cook, incl Chicago)	69.2%	66.6%			Census/ACS	2006-2010
Education Attainment	See CDC County Health Rankings Data Grid							
Grandparents as Caregivers		47,078 (Cook, incl Chicago)	100,821	2,641,514			Census/ACS	2005-2009

Community Health Data

Loyola University Health System, Illinois

Indicators	West Suburban Cook County	Suburban Cook County	Illinois	US	CHR National Benchmark	HP 2020	Source	Year
Diabetes, ever been told		8.9%	8.7%	8.7%			BRFSS	2009
Cardiovascular Mortality/100,000 pop.	239.5	196.8	191.9	186.5			CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2006-2008
Coronary Heart Disease Mortality/100,000 pop.	178.9	155.1	149.0	126.0	100.8		CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2006-2008
Stroke Mortality/100,000 pop.	51.3	41.6	45.7	42.2	33.8	33.8	CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2006-2008
COPD Mortality/100,000 pop.	35	34.7		112.4 (for adults 45+)		98.5 (for adults 45+)	CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2006-2008
Asthma, ever been told		8.4%	13.6%	13.8%			BRFSS	2009
Teen Birth Rate	See CDC County Health Rankings							
Immunization rate (Children 19-35m receiving recommended vaccines)				68%		80%	CDC	2008
Immunization (flu, self-report)		34.3%	34.6%				BRFSS	2009
Immunization (pneumonia, self-report)		24.8%	23.5%				BRFSS	2009
Tobacco Use	See CDC County Health Rankings							
gonorrhea/100,000	102.5	102.8	160.7	111.6			CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2006-2008
syphilis (primary and secondary)/100,000	2.3	2.0	7.1	4.4			CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2008
HIV & AIDS (prevalence; rate/100k)		269.0	253.0	282.4			CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2008
HIV Diagnosis (rate/100k)	9.7	6.6	10.6	10.8			CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2008
Cancer Mortality/100,000 pop.	208.8	181.3	188.0	178.4		160.6	CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2006-2008
Indicators	West Cook	Suburban Cook	Illinois	US	National Benchmark	HP 2020	Source	Year
Injuries & unintent death	See Environmental Health							
Substance Abuse (Chronic binge drinking)		4%	5%				BRFSS	2009
Substance Abuse (Drug Dependence among individuals 18-25)			5.25%	5.65%			National Survey on Drug Use and Health	2006
% Adults obese (BMI > 30)			28.2%	35.7%		30.6%	CDC, NHANES	2009-2010
% Adults reporting obesity (BMI > 30)		25%	27%				BRFSS	2009
% Adults reporting overweight		34%	37%				BRFSS	
Diet & Exercise: Physically inactive / no exercise		24%	23.5%	25.0%			BRFSS	2009
% population with Serious Psychological Distress (PSD) - age 18-25			16.5%	18%			SAMHSA	2005-2006
% population with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) - age 18-25			8.5%	9.5%			SAMHSA	2005-2006

Environmental Health

Loyola University Health System, Illinois

Indicators	West Suburban Cook County	Suburban Cook County	Illinois	US	CHR National Benchmark	HP 2020	Source	Year
Food/Water/Vector-borne diseases diagnosed / Infectious disease outbreaks:								
Salmonella		285	1982				IDPH, CCDPH	2009
Pertussis		92	1057				IDPH, CCDPH	2009
Tuberculosis		116	372				IDPH, CCDPH	2009
Hepatitis B, acute		26	135				IDPH, CCDPH	2009
Toxic Chemical Releases (lbs of on- and off- site release or disposal)		10,481,393 (Cook, incl Chicago)	101,796,012	3,847,796,629			EPA	2010
% children with lead poisoning		1.2%	1.8% (3,720)	1.0%			IDPH	2008
Lead - High Risk Homes (constructed pre-1978)		1,758,657 (Cook, incl Chicago)	5,240,942	127,762,925			Census/ACS	2006-2010
Fatal injuries - Suicide	7.8	7.8	8.4	11.5			CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2006-2008
Fatal injuries - Motor Vehicle	9.1	8.5	10.3	13.9		12.4	CDC, IDPH, CCDPH	2006-2008
Fatal injuries - other unintentional	23.9	18.1					CCDPH	2006-2008