

# **Jackson Park Hospital**

**Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA)**

## **Executive Summary**

**March 2018**

**Revised June 2018 with posting of Implementation Strategy**



Jackson Park Hospital

Jackson Park Hospital completed a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) in March 2018 with support from the Illinois Public Health Institute (IPHI). Jackson Park Hospital's service area for community health needs assessment includes nine zip codes (60649, 60615, 60617, 60619, 60620, 60621, 60628, 60636, and 60637) covering 20 community areas in the City of Chicago.

The Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) was adopted by the hospital board on June 22, 2018.

**Jackson Park Hospital's mission:**

Jackson Park Hospital provides compassionate and high quality healthcare service to meet the needs of the patients and communities we serve. We believe that all human beings possess intrinsic value. We will strive to ensure: (a) our operations will be patient-centered; (b) all patients will be treated with dignity and respect; (c) patients' rights will be honored. We will serve anyone in need of healthcare regardless of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, disability, age, or ability to pay. We believe in high levels of ethical and professional conduct. We believe in operating in an efficient and effective manner in order to thrive as a viable community healthcare provider.

The CHNA presents community health status data from approximately 20 publicly available sources that are accessible through the Chicago Health Atlas and Community Commons websites. IPHI also conducted two focus groups with community residents in March 2018 and three key informant interviews with staff leaders from Jackson Park Hospital. Jackson Park Hospital wrote up a summary of implementation activities completed since the 2015 CHNA.

**Community Health Needs**

The CHNA identifies many significant health needs and health inequities affecting the communities served by Jackson Park Hospital. Jackson Park Hospital staff and leadership reviewed the CHNA data and community input and prioritized five significant community health needs based on (a) size and seriousness of the issue, (b) value to the community, (c) addressing disparities and root causes, (d) existing interventions, initiatives, and opportunity to make an impact, and (e) feasibility. The priority community health needs are:

- Access and transportation
- Behavioral health (mental health and substance use)
- Chronic disease prevention, including diabetes
- Maternal and child health, including prenatal
- Workforce development

**Summary of Data and Community Input**

**Social and Structural Determinants of Health**

Issues related to social, economic, and structural determinants of health are major concerns in the community areas served by Jackson Park Hospital. The top issues mentioned in community focus groups and key informant interviews were issues related to unemployment, education, transportation, food access, and community safety.

## SOCIAL AND STRUCTURAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

### Key Findings from focus groups:

- Unemployment
  - o Need job training
  - o Need opportunities for youth
  - o Need pipeline programs into the healthcare system
- Education
  - o Teachers need more support to deal with complex student issues
  - o Need youth development programs
- Transportation
  - o Need improved transportation to access health services and jobs and other needed resources
- Food Access
  - o Need access to healthy food options
  - o Need nutrition information
- Community Safety
  - o Communities aren't safe for children
  - o Need more communication and social opportunities for community members to come together

### Key findings from key informant interviews:

- Poverty and unemployment impacts all of the health disparities we see in communities served by Jackson Park Hospital. Jackson Park serves low-income African American communities on the south side of Chicago that are underinvested and under-resourced.
- Other social issues impacting health in the communities served by Jackson Park Hospital include:
  - Community safety and violence
  - Transportation
  - Food access
  - Need for high quality education and opportunities for young people

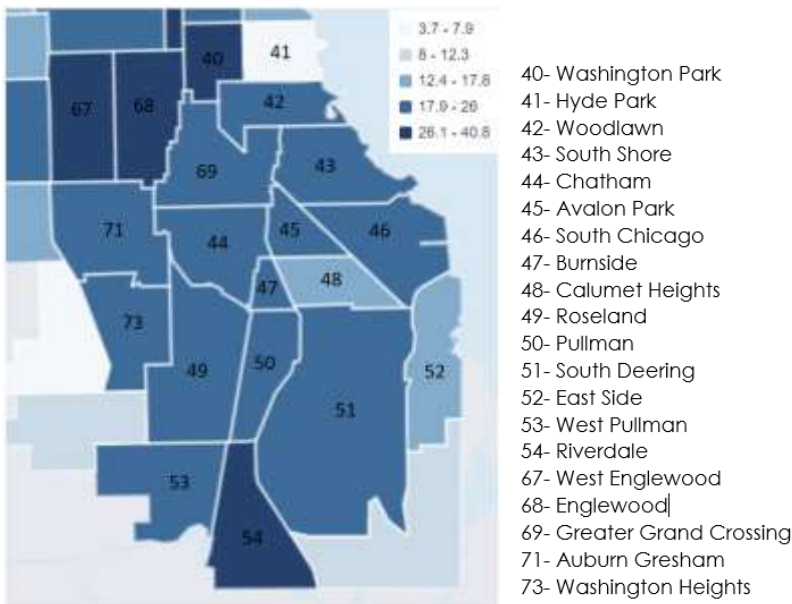
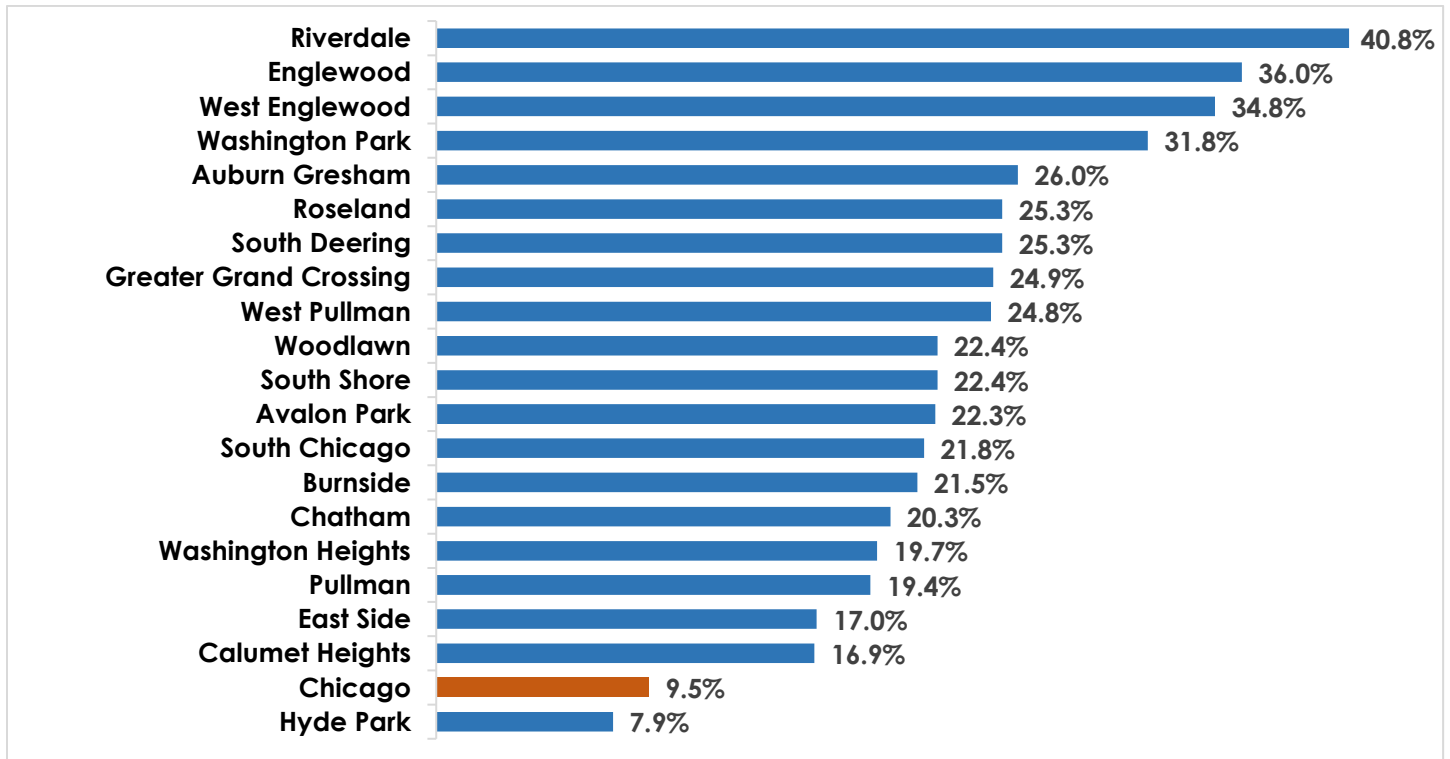
### Unemployment

Unemployment is a major concern for the communities served by Jackson Park Hospital. Community areas served by Jackson Park Hospital have high rates of unemployment, with all but one community area (Hyde Park) having a higher rate of unemployment than the city of Chicago average of 9.5%. The high unemployment rate contributes to the high level of poverty experienced in communities. Household poverty rates range from 11.5% to 56.6% of households in the community areas served by Jackson Park Hospital, with the majority of community areas experiencing higher household poverty rates than the Chicago average of 18.9%. Unemployment and poverty limit the resources that are available within a community and make it challenging for people to maintain a healthy lifestyle. The issue of unemployment and the resulting financial issues was also reflected in the community focus groups.

Community members cited the need for employment training and opportunities, especially for young people. Employment training programs would provide young people with the skills that they need to have a successful career and support themselves and their families. Community members also expressed the need for a pipeline program that connects community residents to employment within the health system. They feel that it is difficult for young people to enter the health care field, and a

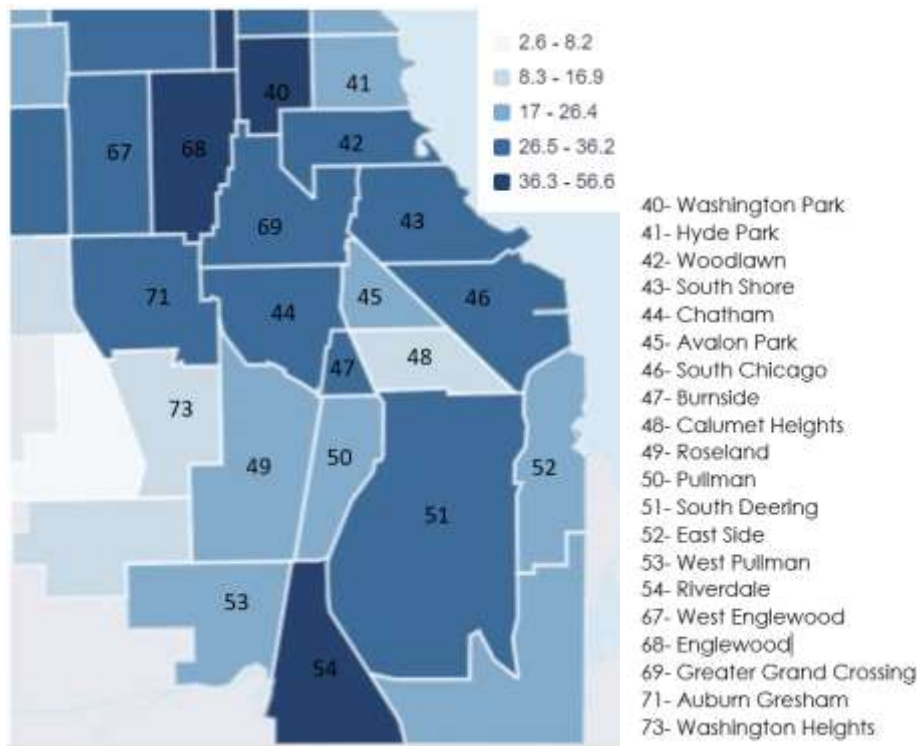
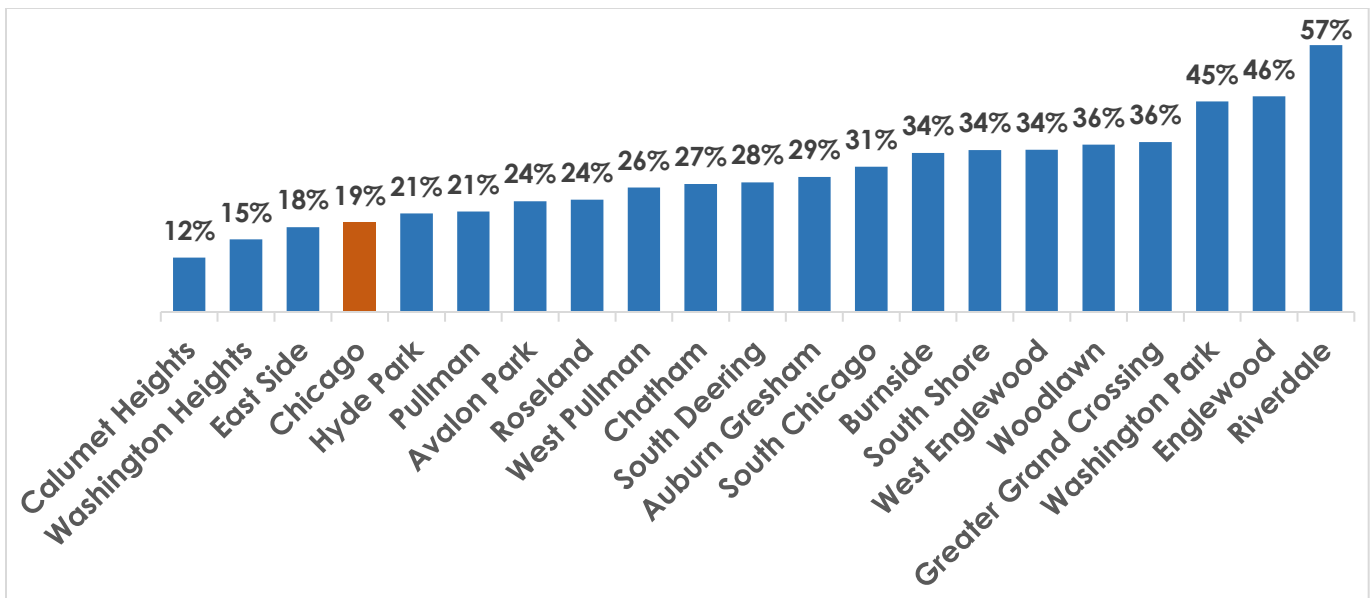
pipeline program would create a unique opportunity for Jackson Park Hospital to connect with the community.

**Unemployment: Percentage of adults aged 16 years and over in the civilian labor force who were unemployed, 2015**



Data Source: US Census Bureau: American Community Survey. Five-year estimates.

**Poverty: Percentage of households living below the poverty threshold, 2015**



Data Source: US Census Bureau: American Community Survey. Five-year estimates.

## Education

In the community focus groups, participants stressed the important role of schools and teachers in supporting the youth in the community. They acknowledged that the young people in the community exist in a complex environment which often includes poverty, trauma, and community violence. They believe that young people need access to more youth development programming, and teachers need more support in order to best serve the high-need youth population.

## Transportation

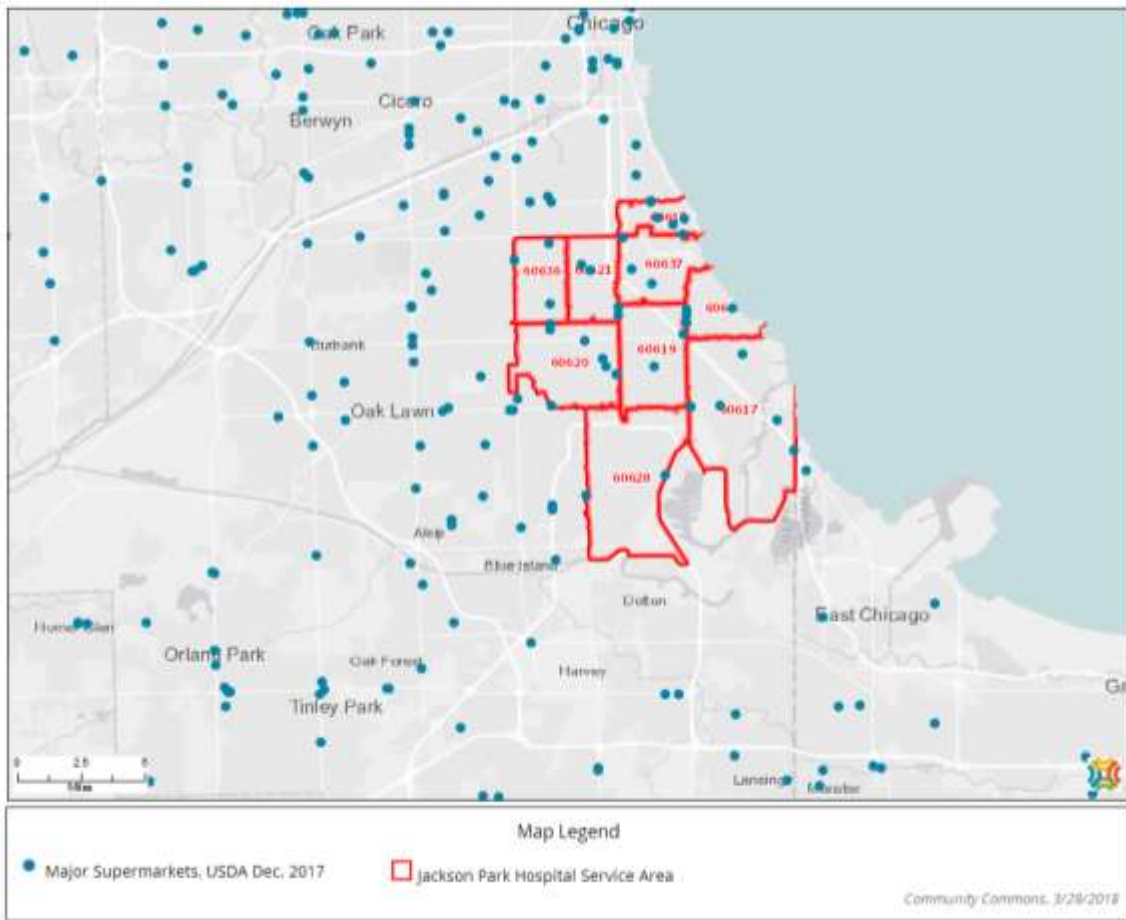
Community members and key informants noted the need for improved transportation in the communities served by Jackson Park Hospital. Without adequate transportation services, many people are unable to access medical care or healthy food options. They cited the need for more transportation services for people to access healthcare services, particularly for people with decreased mobility, including seniors and mothers with small children.

### Food Access

Access to healthy food and nutrition information is lacking in the communities served by Jackson Park Hospital. Participants in community focus groups pointed out that there are not affordable, healthy options easily accessible to them. While there are many corner stores that sell food, fruits and vegetable are often not available or are sold at a high price. There are few grocery stores in some of the communities served by Jackson Park Hospital, limiting community members' access to healthy food options.

Participants also noted that many people in their community do not have the knowledge of nutrition and healthy eating necessary for a healthy lifestyle. When people do not know what comprises a healthy diet or how to prepare nutritious meals, they do not have the opportunity to make healthy lifestyle changes. Community members feel that they could benefit from more educational opportunities to learn about nutrition and other aspects of healthy living.

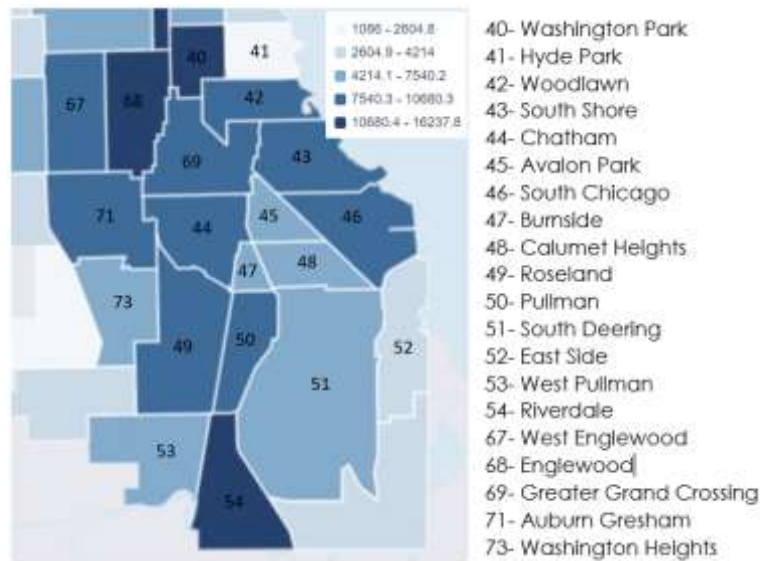
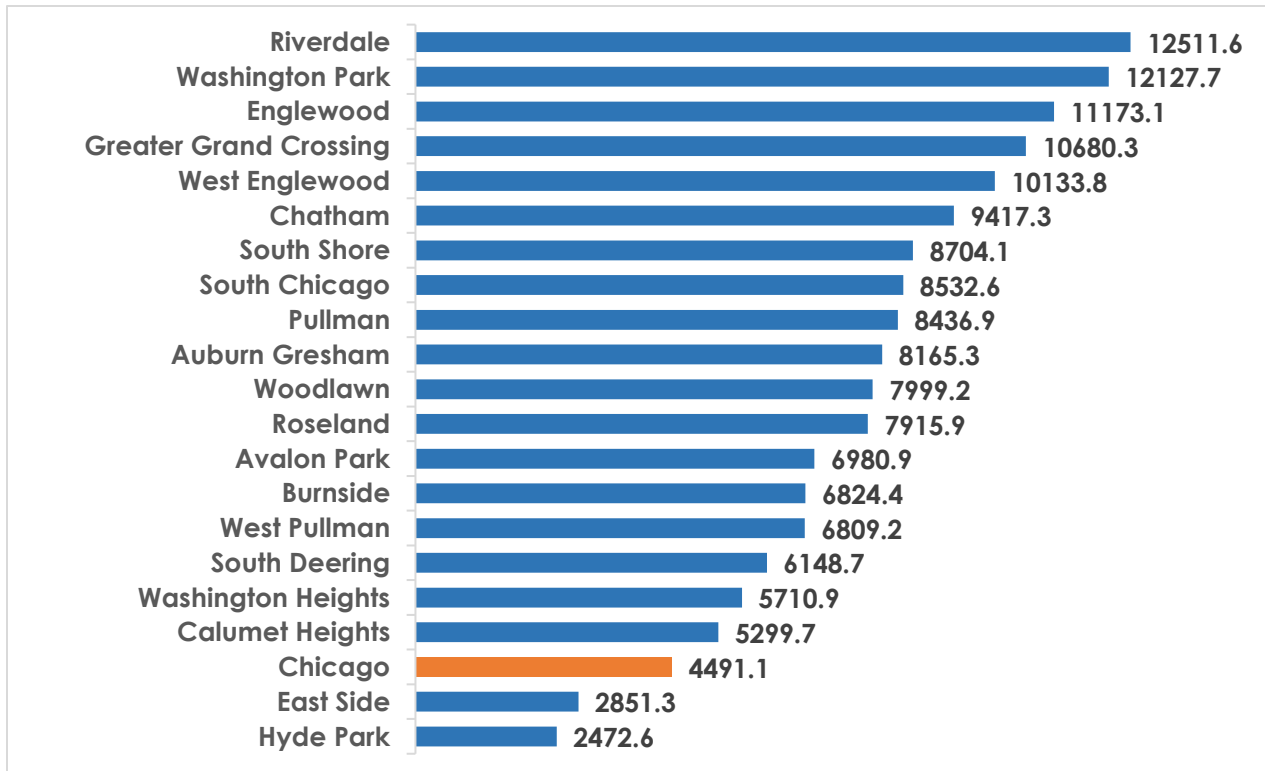
### Supermarkets: Location of supermarkets, 2017



### Community Safety

Focus group participants and key industry informants raised serious concerns about the safety of their community, especially for children. They reported that their neighborhoods are lacking in a sense of community and that neighbors do not speak to each other in a way they once did. They also worry about the safety of their children while playing outside due to community violence. Violent crime rates in some of the community areas served by Jackson Park Hospital are high, with most community areas experiencing higher rates of violent crime than the city of Chicago average. Six community areas have over double the rate of violent crime incidents than the Chicago average rate.

**Violent Crime: Rate of reported violent crime incidents per 100,000 population, 2016**



Data Source: Chicago Data Portal/ Chicago Police Department; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

## Access to Care and Community Resources

Access to care is a major area of concern for people living in the communities served by Jackson Park Hospital. Specific access issues raised in community focus groups and key informant interviews were access to behavioral health services, access to different types of specialized care, and transportation. Access is a complex and multi-faceted concept that includes dimensions of proximity, affordability, availability, convenience, accommodation, reliability, quality, acceptability, openness, cultural competency, appropriateness, and approachability.

### ACCESS TO CARE

#### Key findings from focus groups:

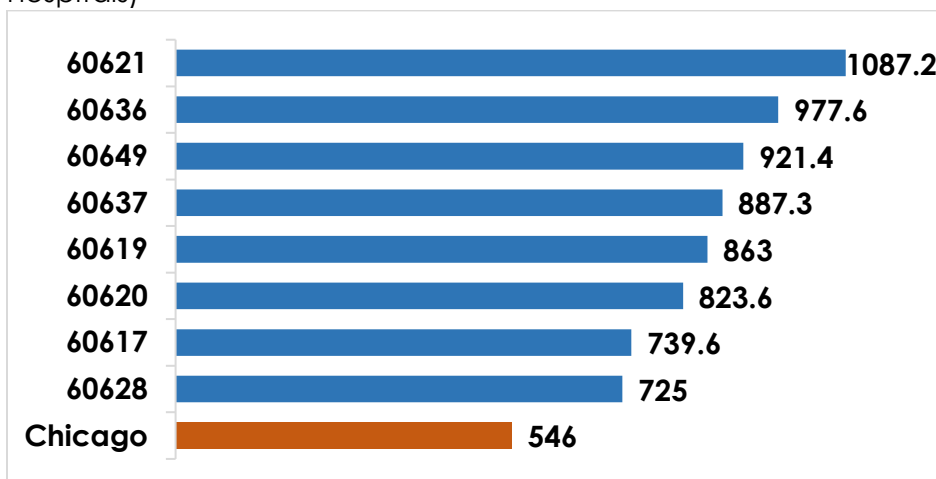
- Access to behavioral health services
- Access to specialized care
  - o Need better dental care
  - o Need better vision care
  - o Access to affordable prescriptions
  - o Need more homecare services and telemedicine
  - o Need preventative care and health education
  - o Need more one-on-one women's healthcare
  - o Need more holistic care organizations
  - o Seniors need more support in managing healthcare
- Transportation is needed to improve access to care

#### Key findings from key informant interviews:

- Access to specialized care
  - o Need for more outpatient behavioral health services
  - o Need for more tertiary care centers
- Transportation is needed to improve access to care

The zip codes served by Jackson Park Hospital all have higher rates of avoidable ED visits than the Chicago average of 546 per 10,000 population, with zip code 60621 having the highest rate of avoidable ED visits at 1087.2 per 10,000 population.

**Avoidable emergency department (ED) visits, that are non-urgent or primary care treatable, age-adjusted rates per 10,000 population, 2014** (excluding discharges to Veterans Administration hospitals)

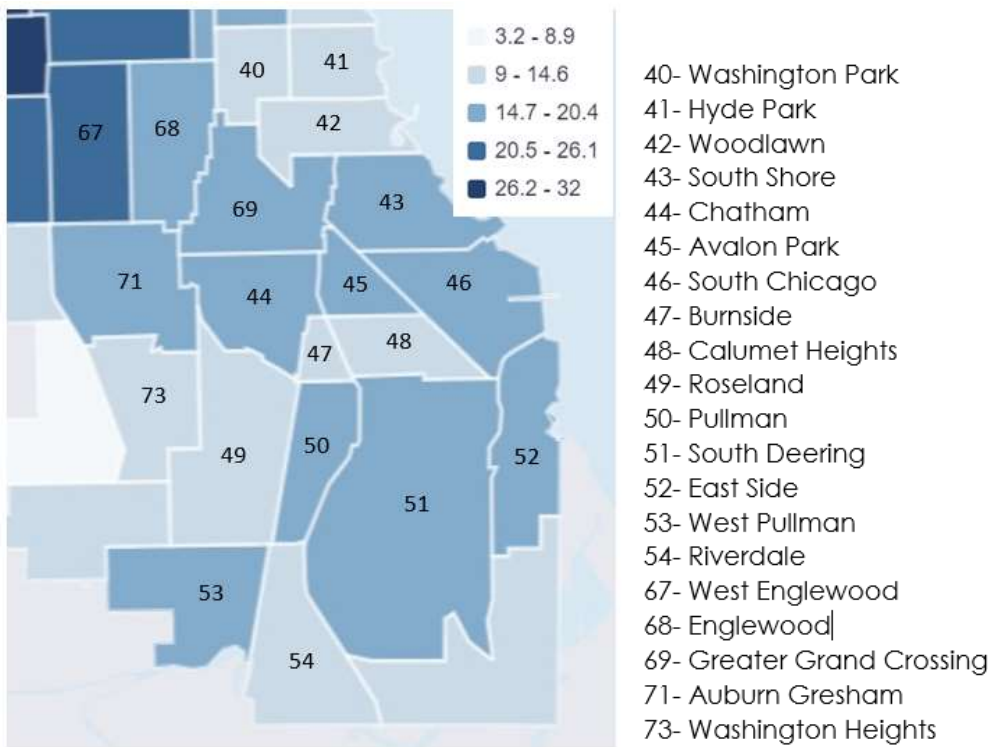
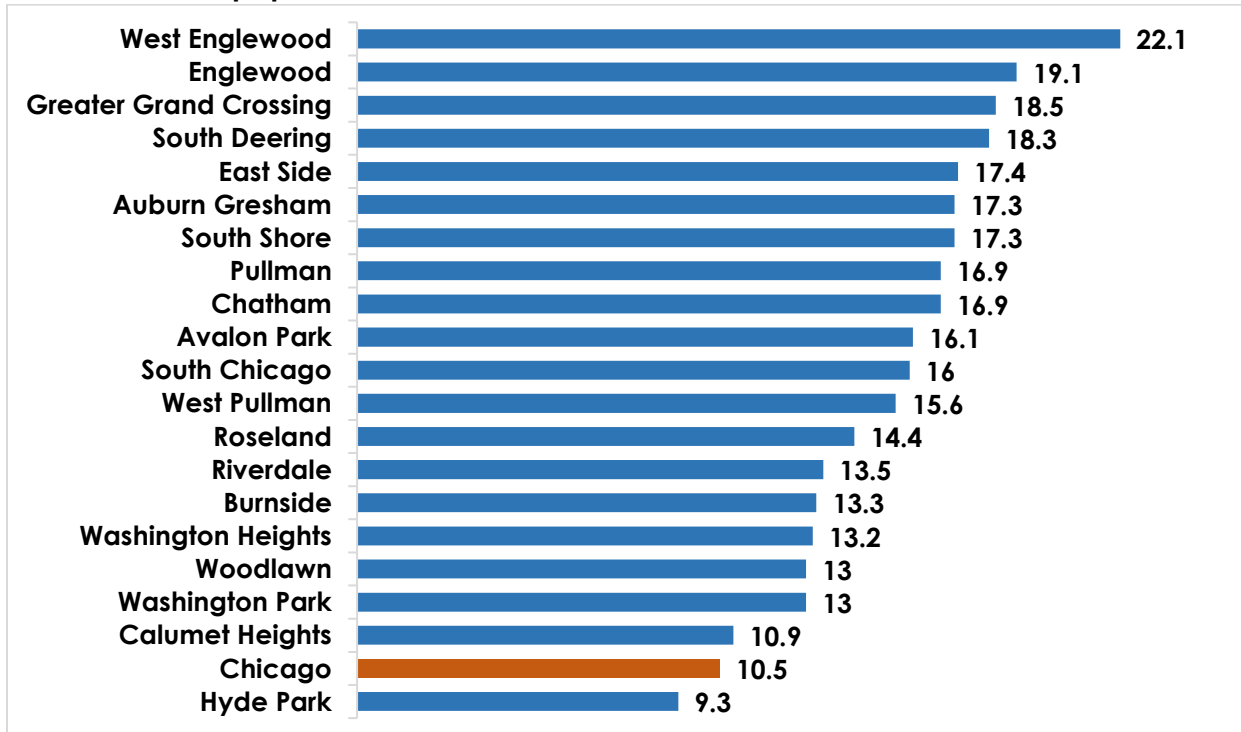


Data Source: Discharge Data, Division of Patient Safety and Quality, Illinois Department of Public Health; US Census Bureau.



In community areas served by Jackson Park Hospital, between 9.3% (Hyde Park) and 22.1% (West Englewood) of people have no health insurance. With the exception of Hyde Park, all the community areas have more people living without health insurance than the Chicago average of 10.5%.

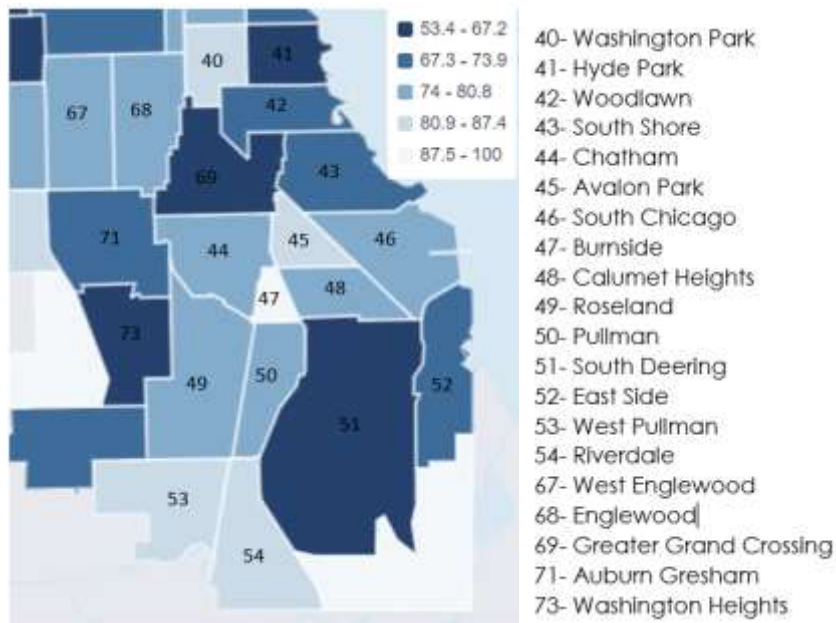
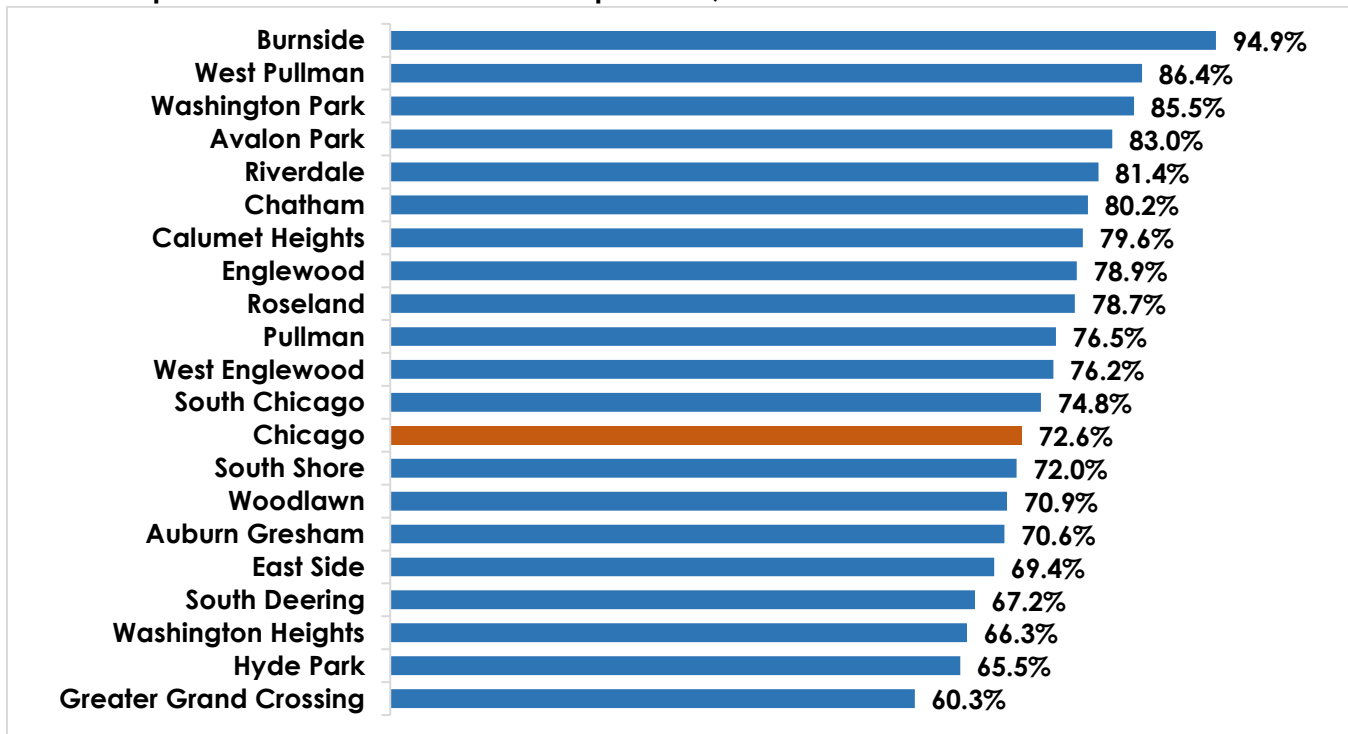
**Uninsured: Percentage of people with no health insurance coverage among the total civilian non-institutionalized population, 2015**



Data Source: US Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2015. Five-year estimates for community areas, one-year estimate for Chicago.

In the communities served by Jackson Park Hospital, between 60.3% and 94.9% of adults report having a primary care provider. Survey data may be less reliable in community areas with smaller populations (Burnside, Pullman, Washington Park, Avalon Park, and Riverdale).

**Primary Care Provider: Percentage of adults who report that they have at least one person they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider, 2016**



Data Source: Chicago Department of Public Health, Healthy Chicago Survey. Three-year estimates for community areas, one-year estimate for Chicago.

## Access to Behavioral Health Services

Community focus group participants and key informants emphasized the need for outpatient mental health services and more opportunities for community members to connect and support each other. Participants noted that there is an opportunity for Jackson Park Hospital to expand their mental health services and provide more outreach in the community. More detailed data on behavioral health needs is presented in the next section.

## Transportation

Community members and key informants noted the need for more transportation to make healthcare services more accessible. Lack of affordable and reliable transportation is one of the biggest obstacles to accessing care. They cite a need for transportation that is affordable and accommodating to people with mobility issues and people with small children.

## Access to Specialized Care

Participants in community focus groups cited specific healthcare access needs including:

- dental care,
- vision care,
- prescriptions,
- home healthcare,
- telemedicine,
- holistic care, and
- prenatal care.

Holistic care organizations would have a unique opportunity to provide wrap-around services and health education for people in need.

## Maternal and Child Health

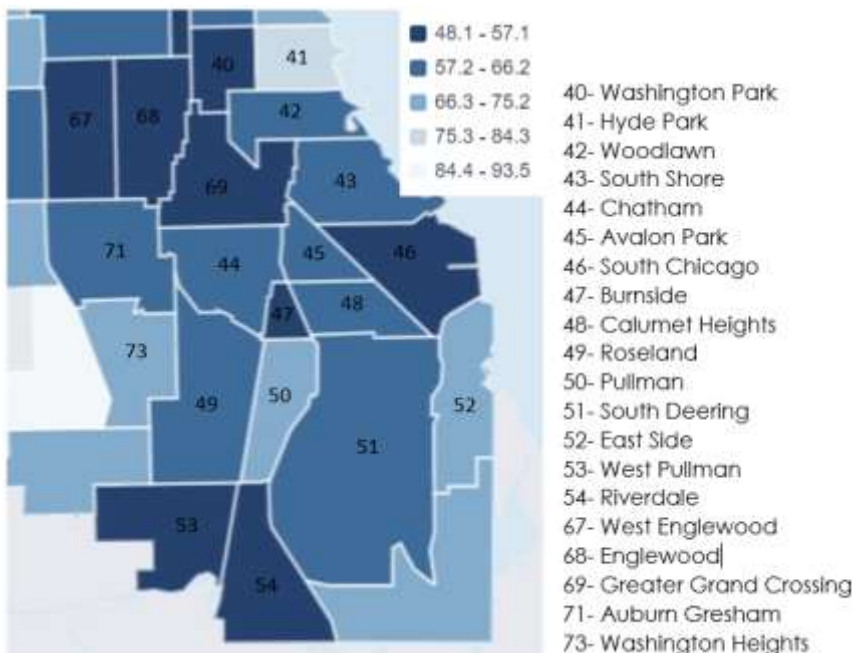
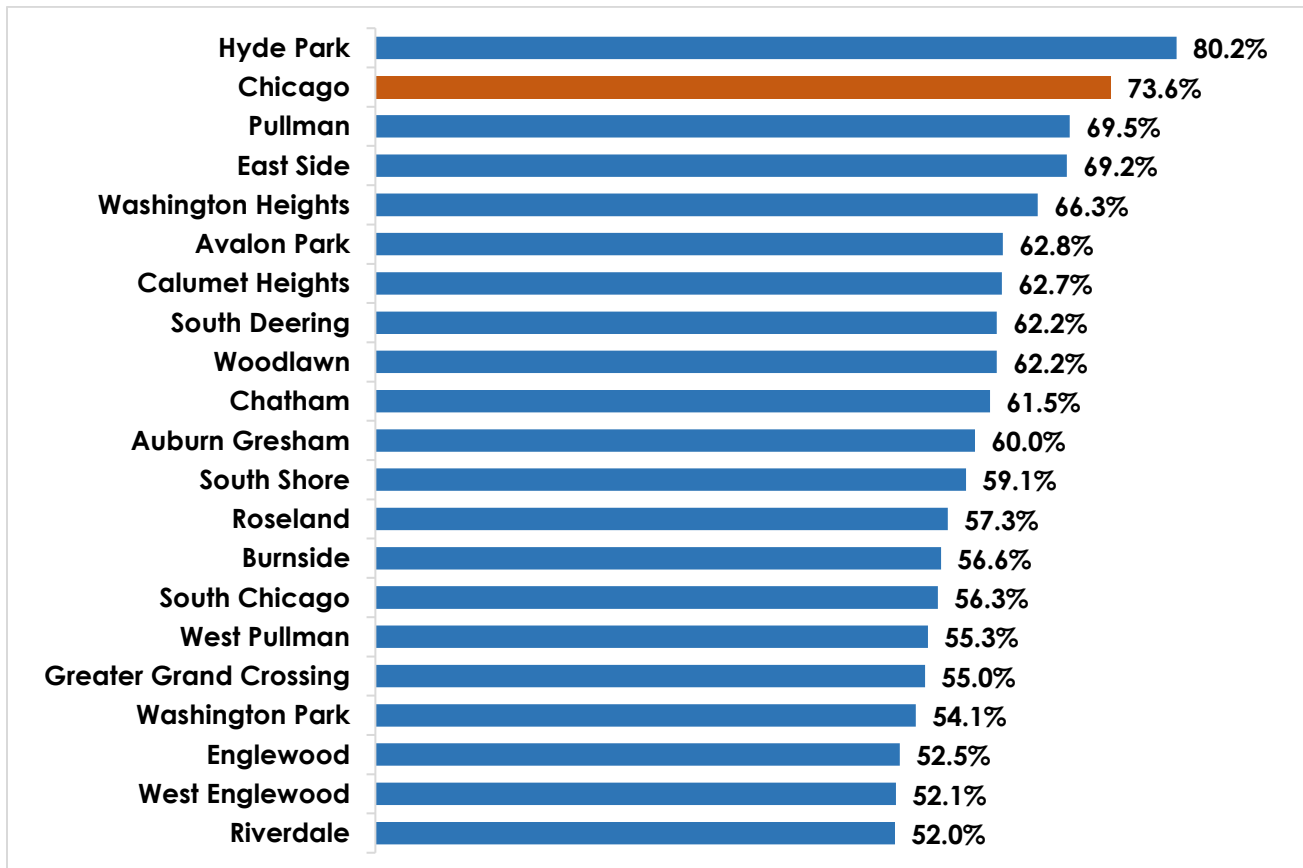
Community members expressed a desire for more one-on-one women's health care, such as from doulas, midwives, or nurse practitioners. Many women in communities served by Jackson Park Hospital are not receiving early and adequate prenatal care. Between 52% (Riverdale) and 80.2% (Hyde Park) of mothers receive early and adequate prenatal care, with all but one community area having a lower rate of early and adequate prenatal care than the Chicago average of 73.6%. There are also high rates of infant mortality, teen pregnancies, and low birth weights. All but one community area has a higher rate of infant mortality than the Chicago average of 7.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, and almost all of the community areas have a higher percentage of babies born with a low birthweight than the Chicago average of 9.3%.

Lowest rates of <b>adequate prenatal care</b> in Jackson Park Hospital service area	Riverdale, West Englewood, Englewood
Highest rates of <b>infant mortality</b>	Avalon Park, Washington Heights, Chatham
Highest rates of <b>teen births</b>	West Englewood, Greater Grand Crossing, Englewood
Highest rates of births with <b>low birthweight</b>	Burnside, West Englewood, Englewood

One key informant also discussed the devastating impacts of Fetal Alcohol Exposure in the communities served by Jackson Park Hospital in terms of life-long physical and behavioral health conditions for those exposed to alcohol in the womb. He emphasized prenatal care as a key intervention point for avoiding

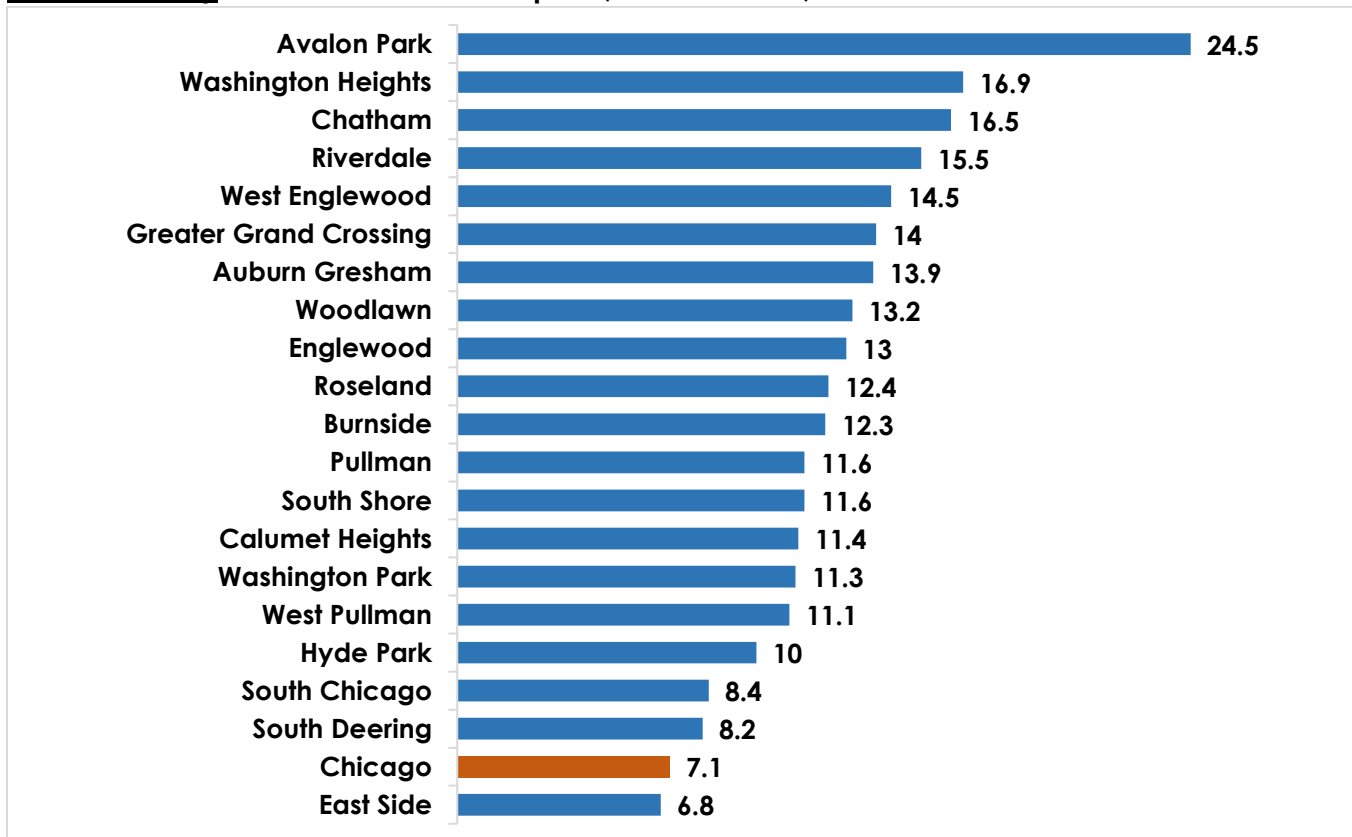
fetal alcohol exposure as many of those exposures on the south side of Chicago result from young mothers who do not realize they are pregnant and don't understand all of the impacts of consuming alcohol in early stages of pregnancy. He emphasized that policy interventions (related to prenatal vitamins) are important in addition to education, outreach, and care,

**Prenatal Care: Percentage of births where the mother received adequate prenatal care by the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index (APNCU), 2014**

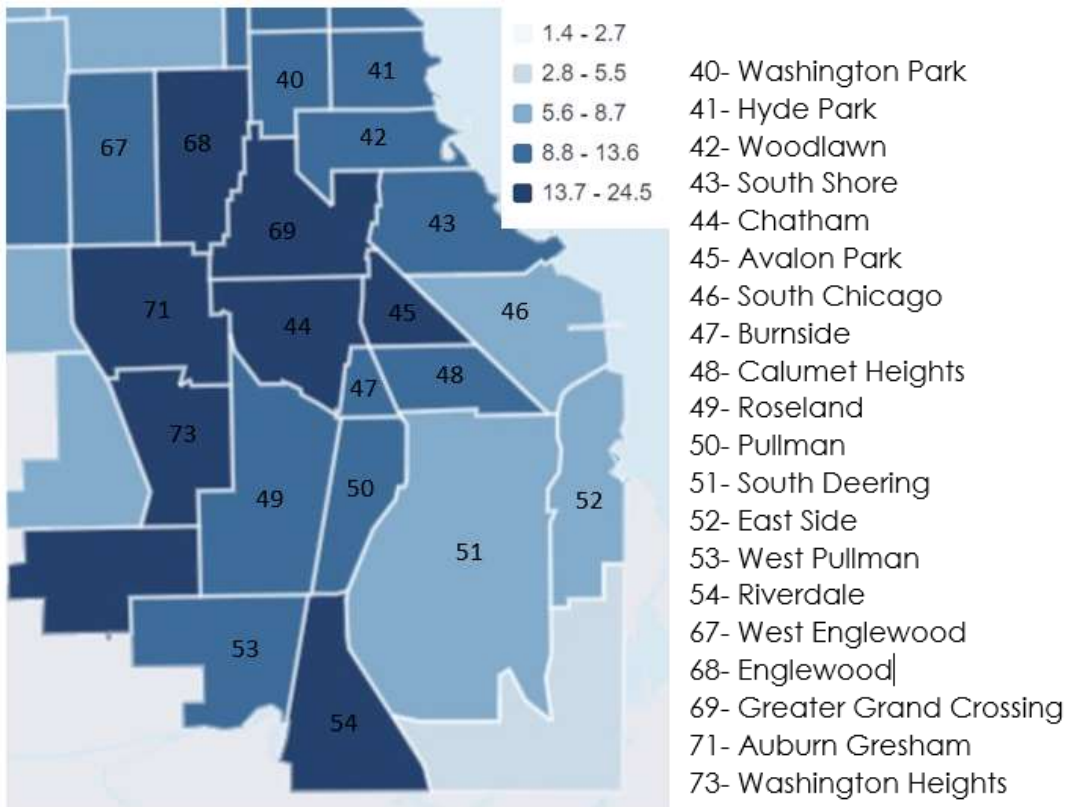


Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics. Three-year estimates for community areas, one-year estimate for Chicago.

### Infant Mortality: Rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 2014



Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics. Five-year estimates for community areas, one-year estimate for Chicago.

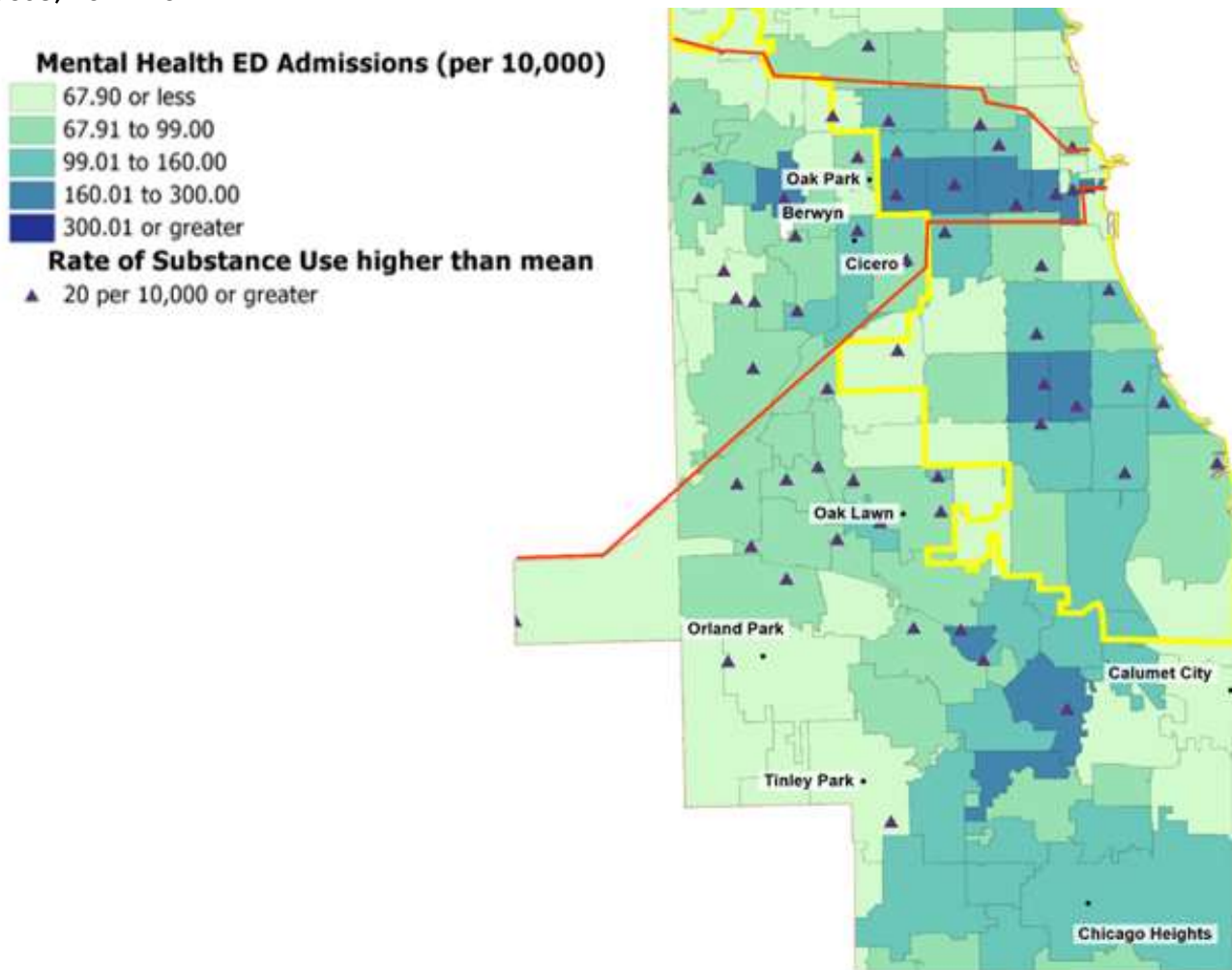


## Mental Health and Substance Use

Participants in community focus groups and key informant interviewees emphasized that mental health is a major concern in communities served by Jackson Park Hospital. They identified that many people are dealing with depression, anxiety, and other mental illnesses, and that there are challenges with overall access to behavioral health care. There are high rates of hospitalizations related to mental health in the areas served by Jackson Park Hospital, with most zip code in this area having a higher rate of hospitalization for mood and depressive disorders than the Chicago average. One key informant estimated that at least 95% of patients in the emergency department at Jackson Park Hospital have co-morbid mental health issues. Community members in the focus group noted that people experiencing homelessness are a group that is especially impacted by mental illness.

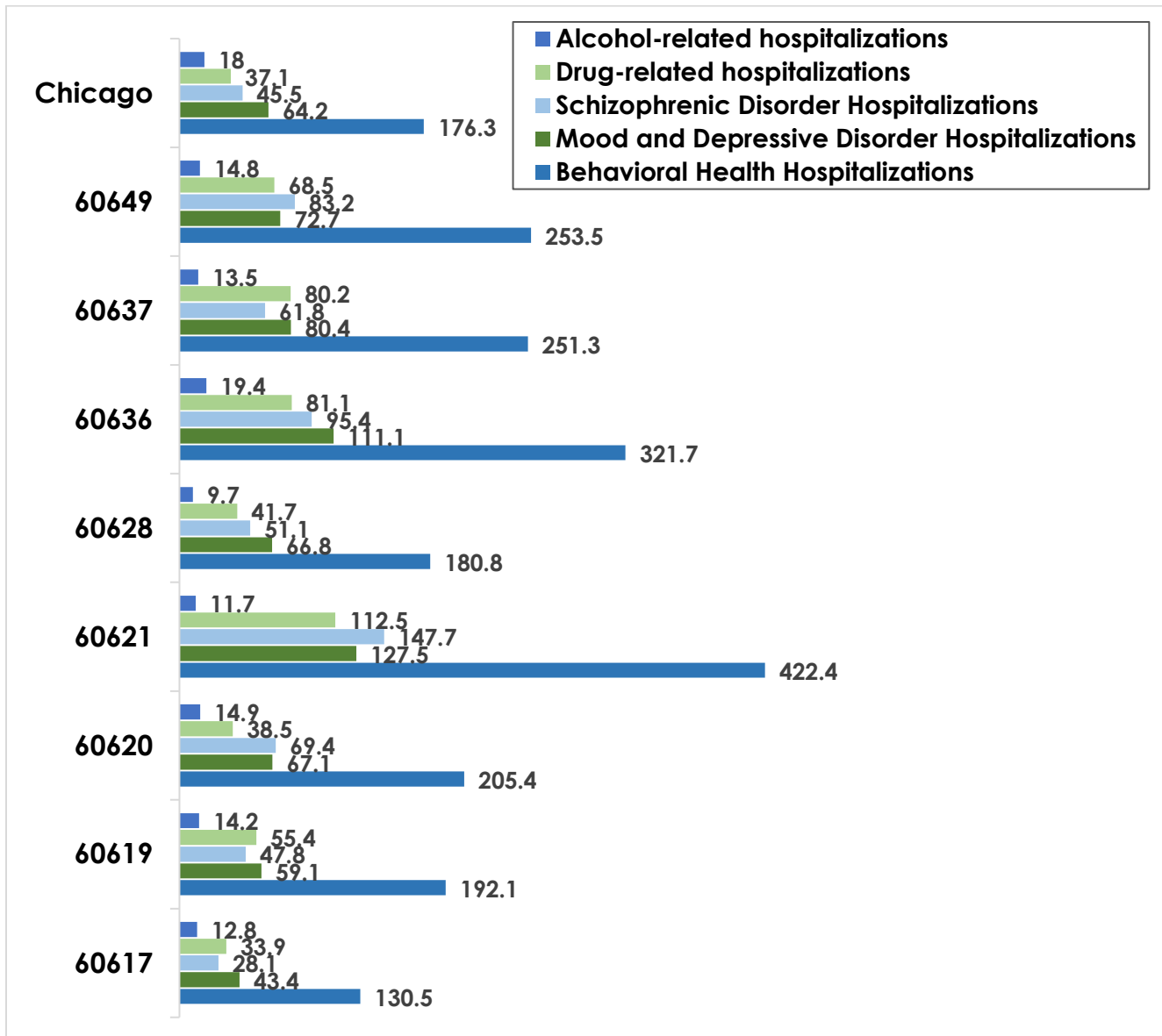
Highest rates of <b>behavioral health hospitalizations</b> in Jackson Park Hospital service area	60621, 60636, 60649, 60637
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### Behavioral Health in Emergency Departments: ED admission rate for mental health and substance abuse, 2012-2014



Data Sources: Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association COMPdata, 2012-2014

**Behavioral health hospitalizations, age-adjusted rates, per 10,000 population, 2014.** Excludes discharges to Veterans Administration hospitals.



Data Source: Discharge Data, Division of Patient Safety and Quality, Illinois Department of Public Health; US Census Bureau

**MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE**

**Key findings from focus groups:**

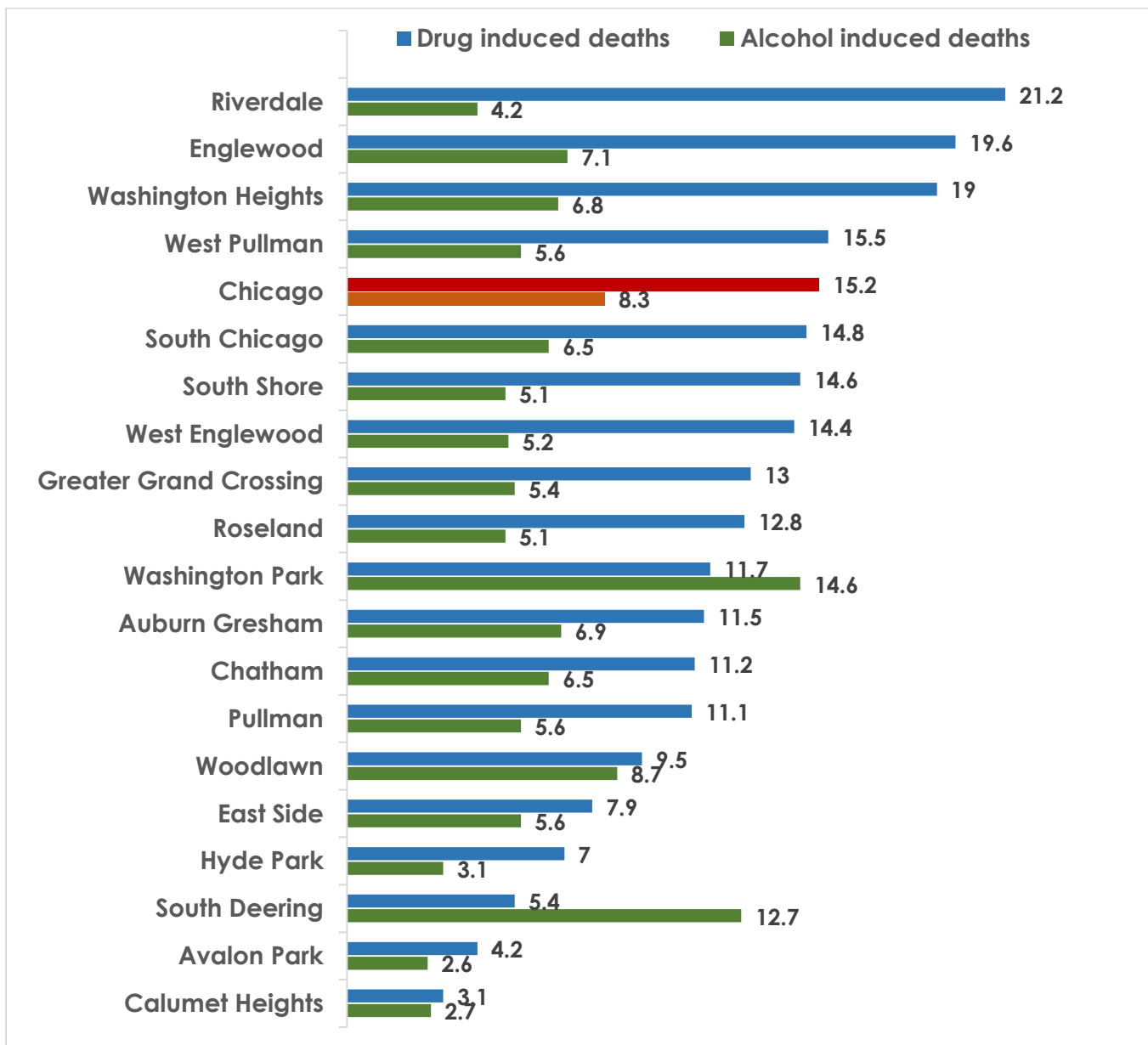
- Mental health was a top health concern raised in the focus groups
- Need more locations for people to receive services for mental health and substance abuse
- Homeless population is especially vulnerable to mental health issues

**Key findings from key informant interviews:**

- Mental health is one of the biggest concern in the communities served by Jackson Park Hospital
- Mental health patients are often also dealing with substance abuse
- Need for more outpatient behavioral health services
- Fetal Alcohol Exposure is a major issue that leads to behavioral & physical health conditions in communities across the south side of Chicago

Substance abuse was also cited as a behavioral health concern by key informants and focus group participants. One key informant estimated that 60-70% of patients with mental health issues at Jackson Park Hospital also have a co-morbid substance use disorder. Another of the key informants had particular expertise in the effects of alcohol use in the community, particularly as relates to fetal alcohol exposure. He estimates that 4 out of 10 of patients in the outpatient psych clinic have experienced fetal alcohol exposure, which can lead to intellectual disabilities, autism, speech and language disorders and suicide.

**Alcohol and Drug Induced Mortality: Age-adjusted rate of people who died due to dependent and nondependent use of alcohol or accidental poisoning by alcohol (alcohol-induced deaths) and poisoning and medical conditions caused by use of legal or illegal drugs or from poisoning due to medically prescribed and other drugs (drug-induced deaths) per 100,000 population, 2015**



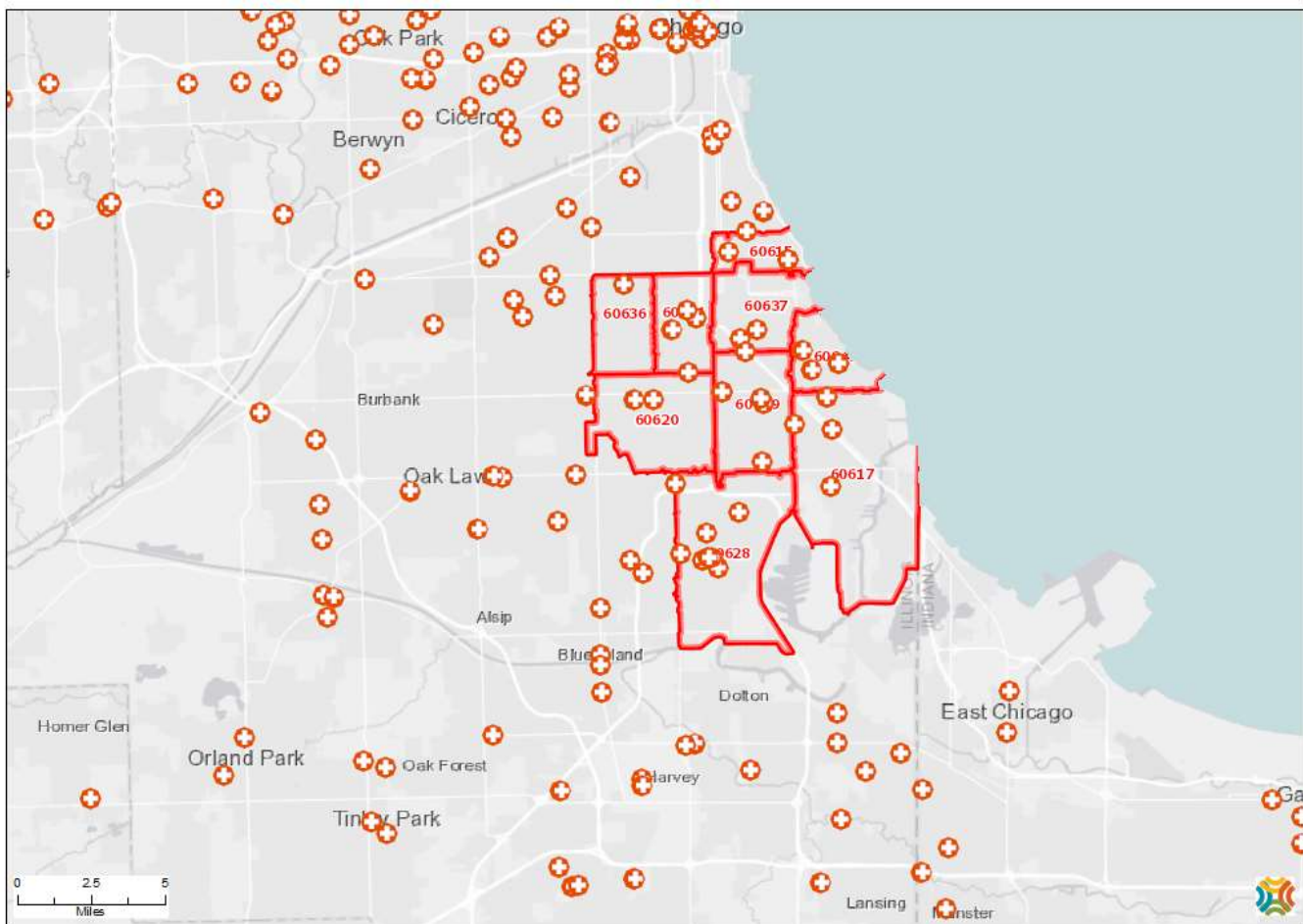
Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files; US Census Bureau, 2010 and 2000 Census. Five-year estimates for community areas, one-year estimate for Chicago.



Highest rates of <b>alcohol-related hospitalizations</b>	60636, 60620, 60649
Highest rates of <b>drug-related hospitalizations</b>	60621, 60636, 60637
Highest rates of <b>alcohol-induced mortality</b>	Washington Park, South Deering, Englewood
Highest rates of <b>drug-induced mortality</b>	Riverdale, Englewood, Washington Heights

Community members pointed out that while mental health and substance use are serious concerns in the community, there are not adequate services to meet this need. People generally associate Jackson Park Hospital with its extensive mental health services, but they feel that more services are needed in order for everyone to receive the care that they need. In particular, focus group participants noted the need for more outpatient medical and support services for people dealing with behavioral health issues. This need was reinforced by key informants.

**Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities in Jackson Park Hospital's service area**

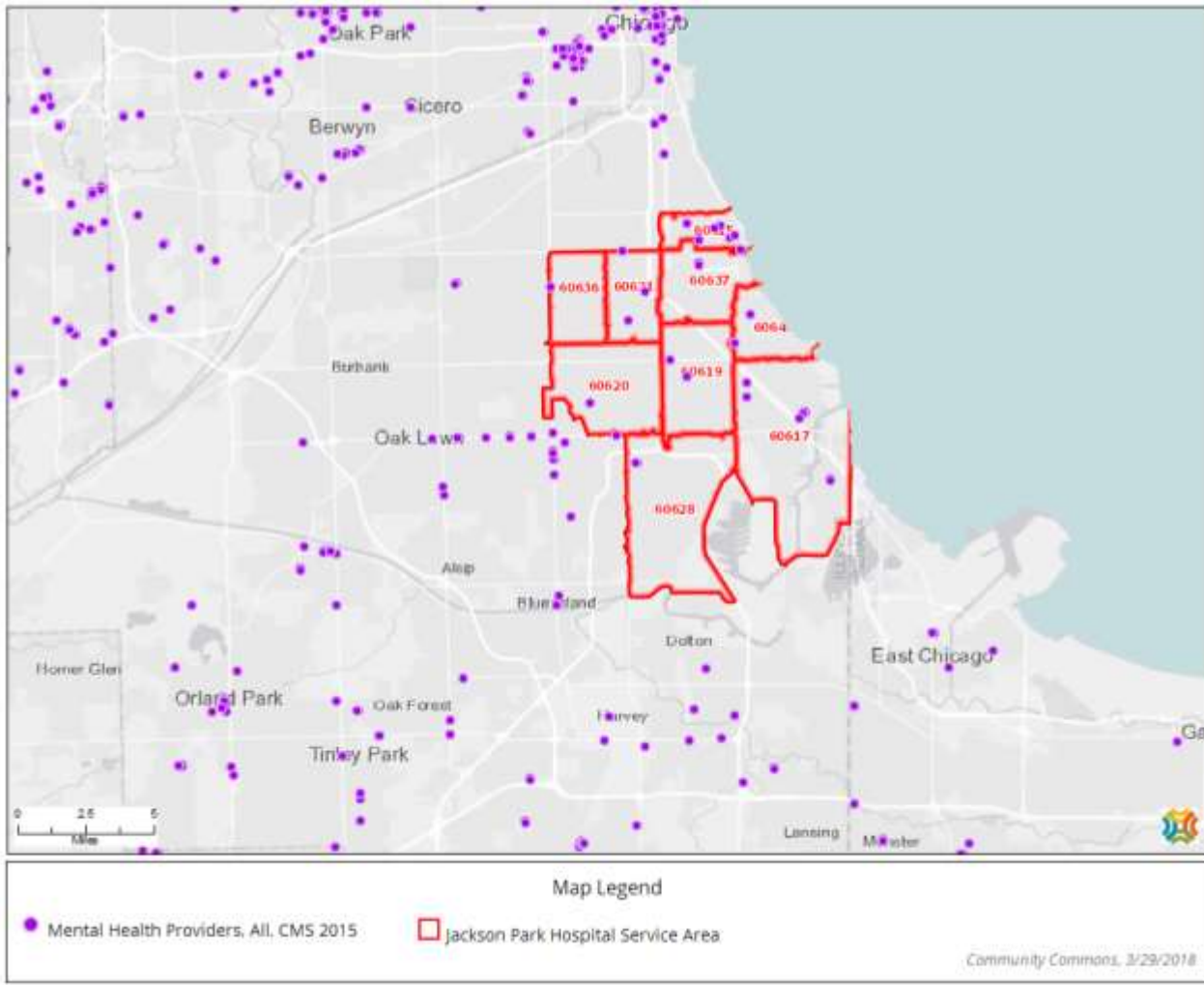


**Map Legend**

Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities, SAMHSA Feb. 2017
  Jackson Park Hospital Service Area

*Community Commons, 3/29/2018*

# Mental Health Providers in Jackson Park Hospital's service area



## Chronic Disease

Community focus groups and key informant interviewees raised a number of chronic disease issues present in the communities served by Jackson Park Hospital, specifically health education on chronic disease prevention and management, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cerebrovascular disease. Community-level data also shows needs related to cancer and HIV.

### CHRONIC DISEASE

#### Key findings from focus groups:

- Health education and prevention needed for chronic conditions
- Need diabetes and healthy lifestyle education
- Diet and nutrition is a key concern across all age groups, and there are many people in the community that do not have access to healthy food

#### Key findings from key informant interviews:

- High rates of cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, and diabetes
- Community needs education to prevent and manage chronic disease

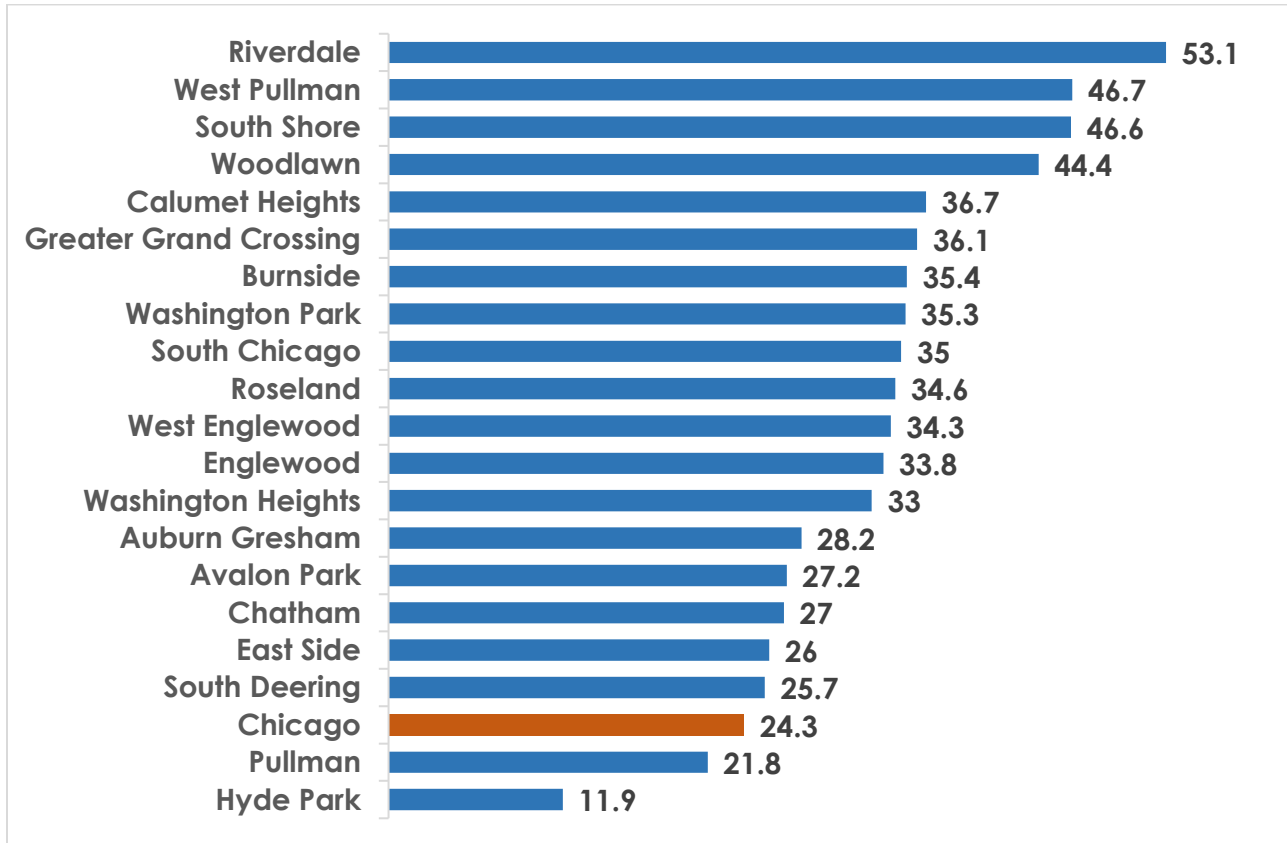
## Diabetes

Diabetes was cited by community members and key informants as an area of concern in the communities served by Jackson Park Hospital. Community areas served by Jackson Park Hospital have high rates of diabetes mortality and hospitalization. Diabetes mortality rates range from 11.9 per 100,000 population (Hyde Park) to 53.1 per 100,000 population (Riverdale). Most of the community areas have diabetes mortality rates higher than the Chicago average of 24.3 per 100,000 populations. All of the zip codes have higher rates of diabetes-related hospitalizations than the Chicago average of 26.6 per 10,000 population, with 60619 having the highest rate of diabetes-related hospitalizations at 54.6 per 10,000 population.

We also see high rates of physical inactivity among adults. Between 16.1% and 43.1% of adults in Jackson Park Hospital's service area reported that they had not participated in any physical activities in the past month. Survey data may be less reliable in community areas with smaller populations (Burnside, Pullman, Washington Park, Avalon Park, and Riverdale). Physical inactivity, in addition to the lack of healthy food options, contributes to this epidemic. Focus group participants cited the need for more gyms, wellness centers, and safe areas to exercise outside.

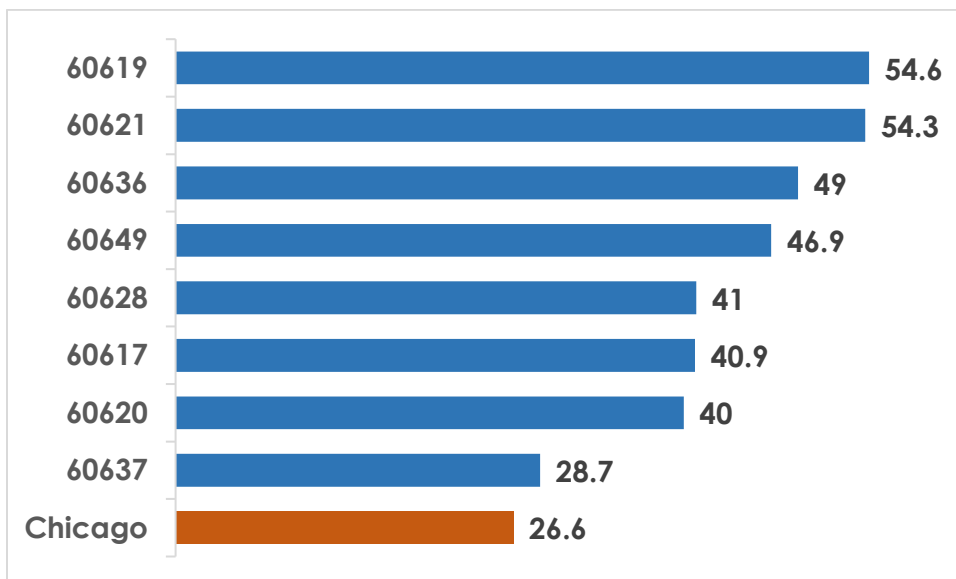
Highest rates of <b>diabetes-related mortality</b>	Riverdale, West Pullman, South Shore
Highest rates of <b>diabetes-related hospitalizations</b>	60619, 60621, 60636
Highest rates of adult <b>physical inactivity</b>	Avalon Park, Burnside, South Deering

**Diabetes Mortality: Age-adjusted rate of people whose deaths were diabetes-related, per 100,000 population, 2015**



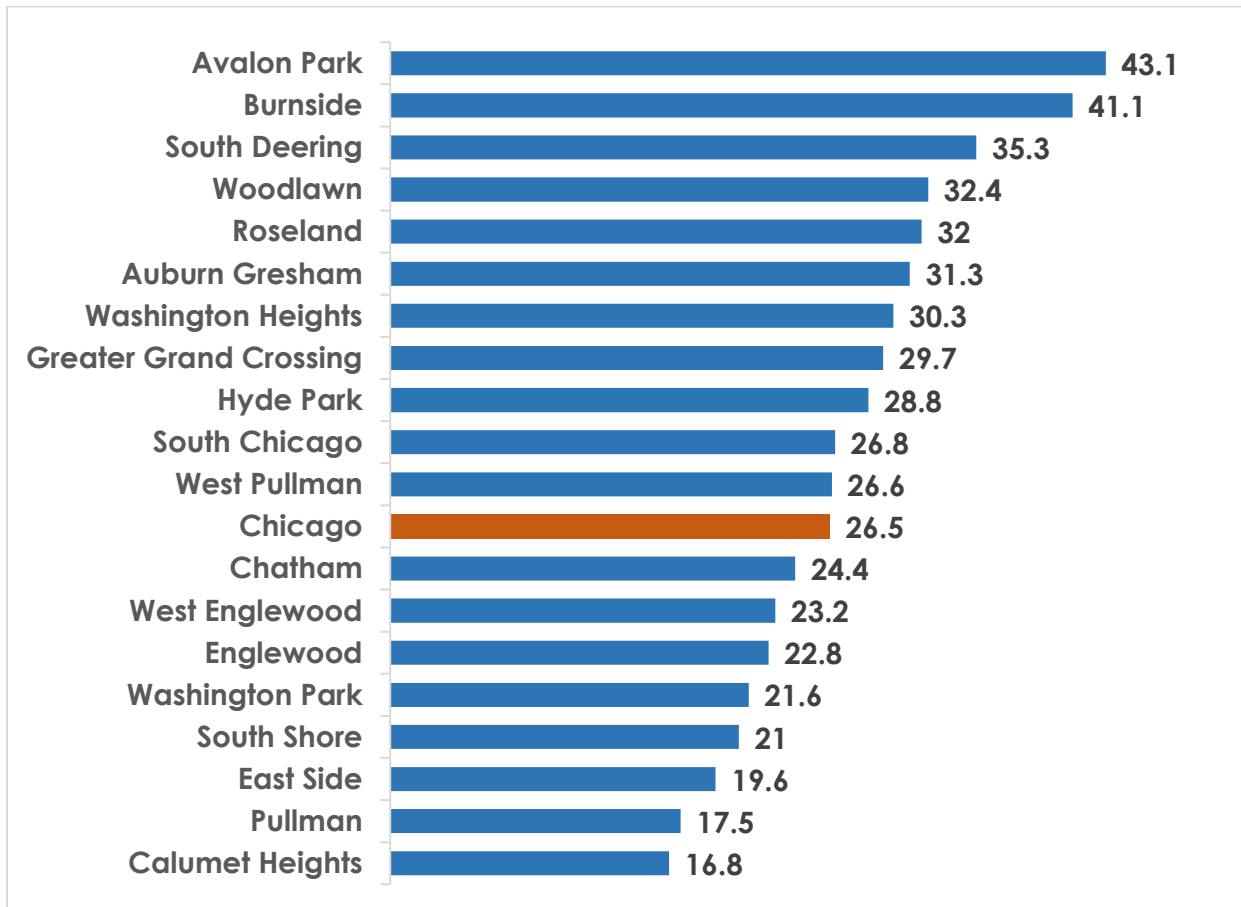
Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files; US Census Bureau. Five-year estimates for community areas, one-year estimate for Chicago.

**Diabetes Hospitalization: Age-adjusted rate of diabetes-related hospitalization discharges, excluding discharges to Veterans Administration hospitals, per 10,000 population, 2014**



Data Source: Data, Division of Patient Safety and Quality, Illinois Department of Public Health; US Census Bureau.

**Physical Inactivity: Percentage of adults who reported that they did not participate in any physical activities or exercises in the past month, 2016**



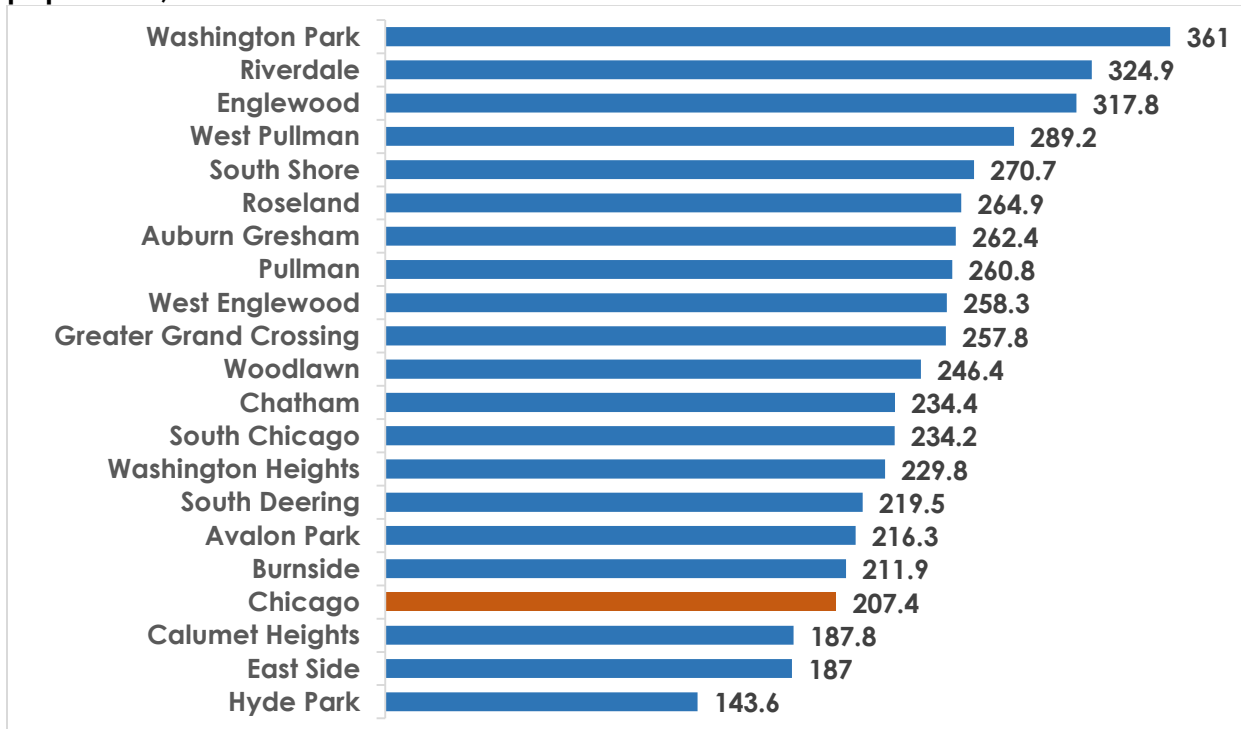
Data Source: Chicago Department of Public Health, Healthy Chicago Survey (2014-2016). Three-year estimates for community areas, one-year estimate for Chicago.

**Cardiovascular Disease**

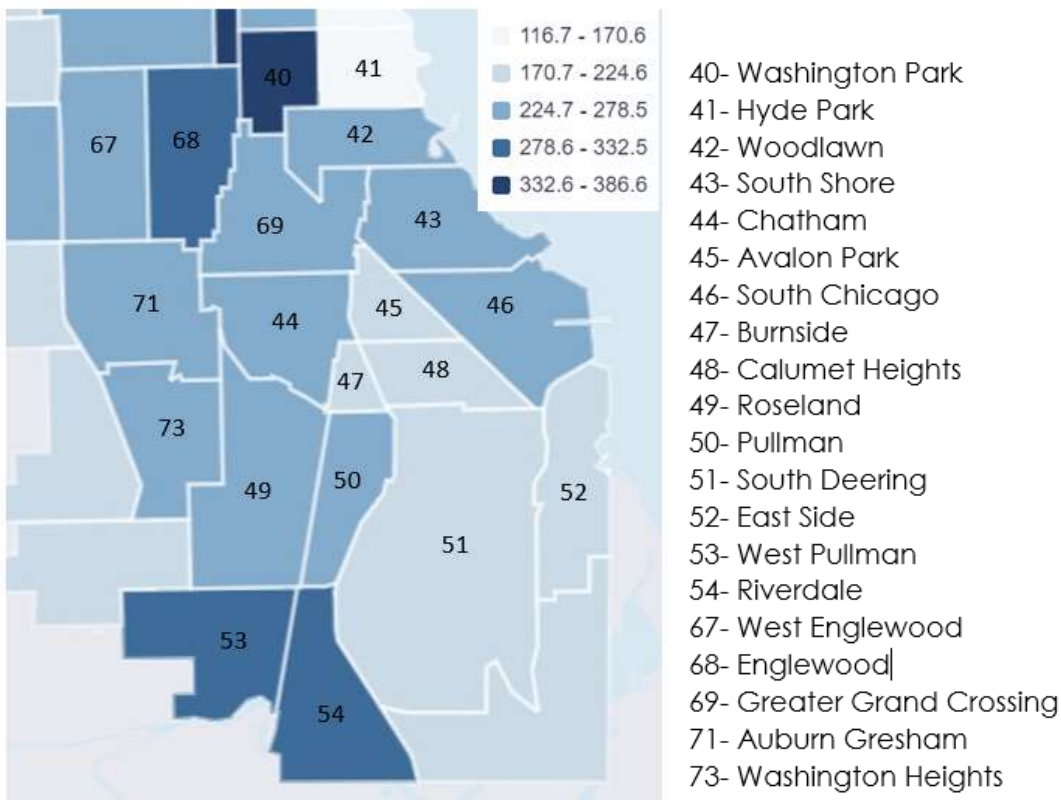
Cardiovascular disease was mentioned by key informants as a major issue in the area served by Jackson Park Hospital. Communities served by Jackson Park Hospital have rates of heart disease deaths ranging from 143.6 per 100,000 population (Hyde Park) and 361 per 100,000 population (Washington Park), with most of the communities having a higher rate than the Chicago average of 207.4 per 100,000 population.

Communities served by Jackson Park Hospital also have high rates of smoking among adults. Rates of adult smoking range from 13.7% in Calumet Heights to 47.2% in Riverdale, with most of the community areas having higher rate of smoking than the Chicago average of 18.4%. Survey data may be less reliable in community areas with smaller populations (Burnside, Pullman, Washington Park, Avalon Park, and Riverdale). Smoking can contribute to the incidence of heart disease and have other negative impacts on population health.

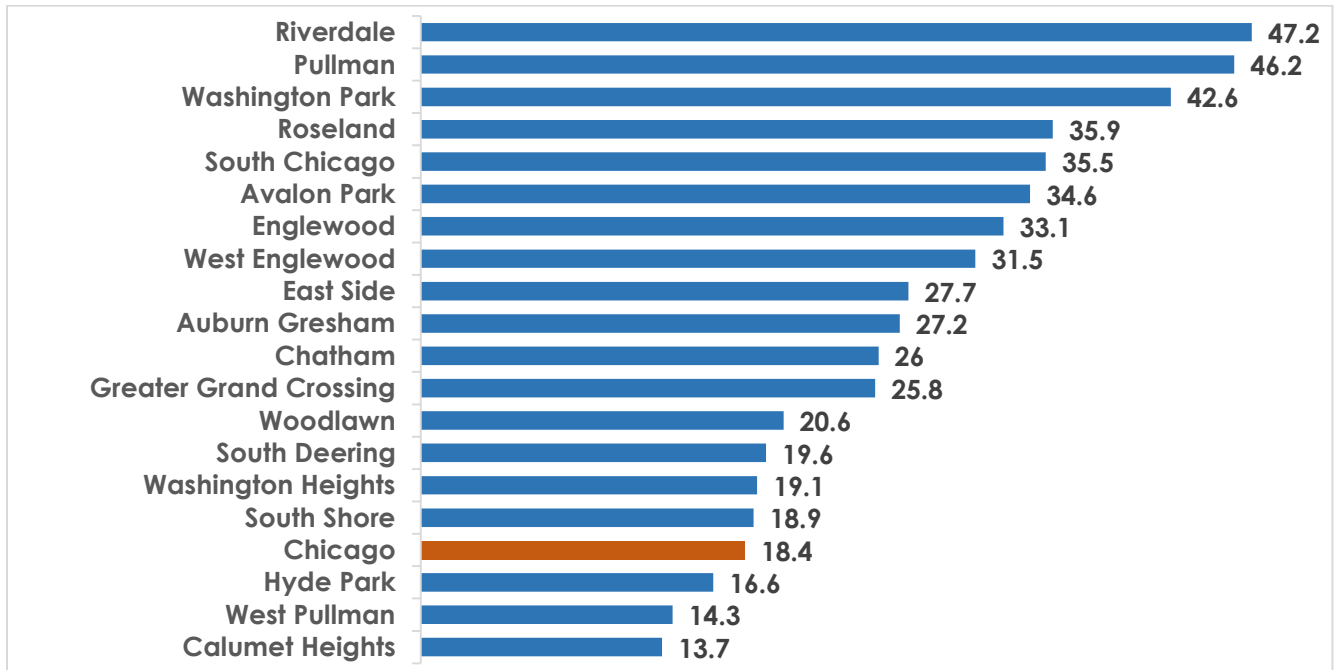
**Heart Disease Mortality: Age-adjusted rate of people who died due to heart disease per 100,000 population, 2015**



Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files; US Census Bureau. Five-year estimates for community areas, one-year estimate for Chicago.



**Current Smokers: Estimated percentage of adults who report that they've smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life and that they currently smoke, 2016**



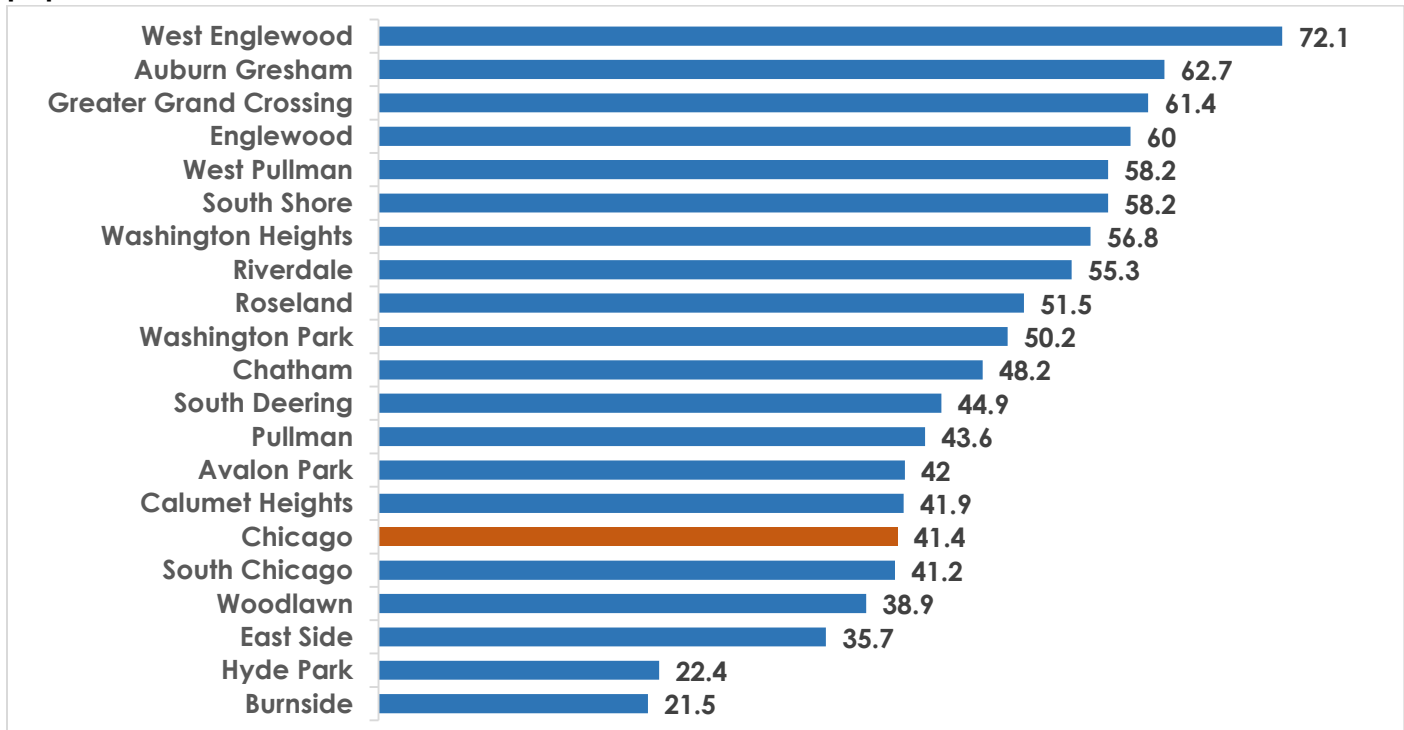
Data Source: Chicago Department of Public Health, Healthy Chicago Survey. US Census Bureau. Three-year estimates for community areas, one-year estimate for Chicago.

**Cerebrovascular Disease**

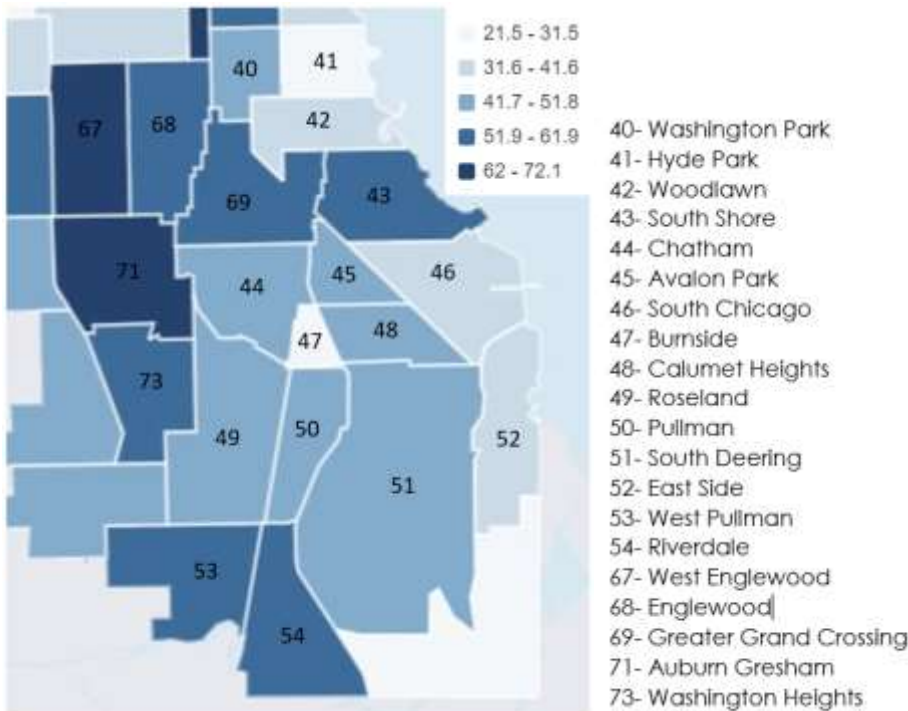
Key informants noted that cerebrovascular disease and stroke are major issues in the communities served by Jackson Park Hospital. Rates of cerebrovascular disease deaths range from 21.5 per 100,000 population (Burnside) and 72.1 per 100,000 population (West Englewood), with most of the communities having a higher rate than the Chicago average of 41.4 per 100,000 population.

Highest rate of <b>cerebrovascular mortality</b>	West Englewood, Auburn Gresham, Greater Grand Crossing
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**Cerebrovascular Mortality: Age-adjusted rate of people who died due to stroke per 100,000 population, 2015**



Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files; US Census Bureau. Five-year estimates for community areas, one-year estimate for Chicago.

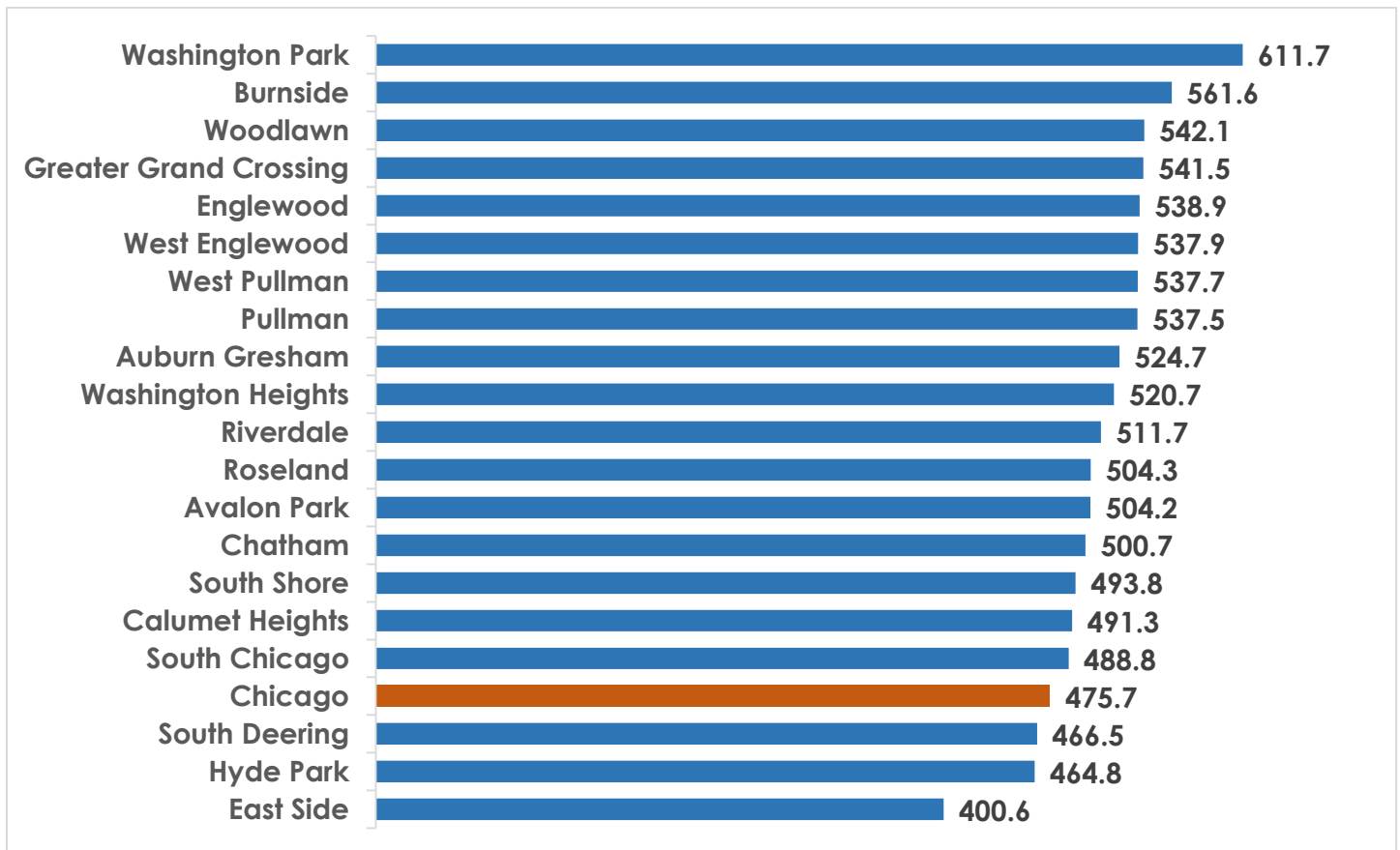




## Cancer

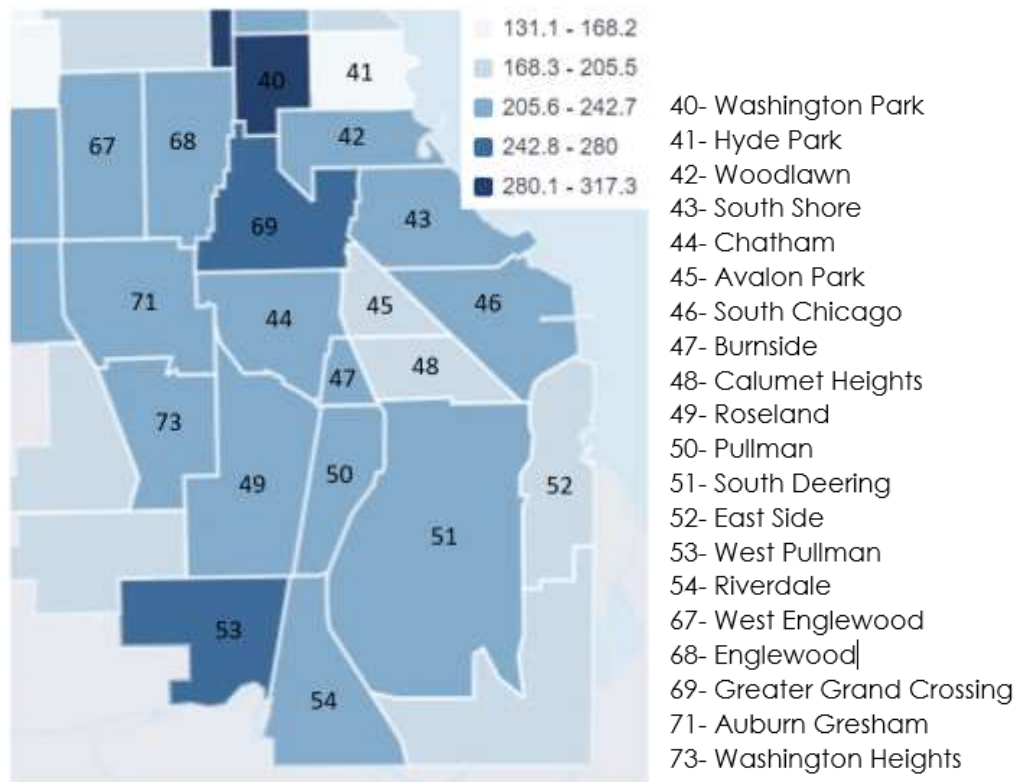
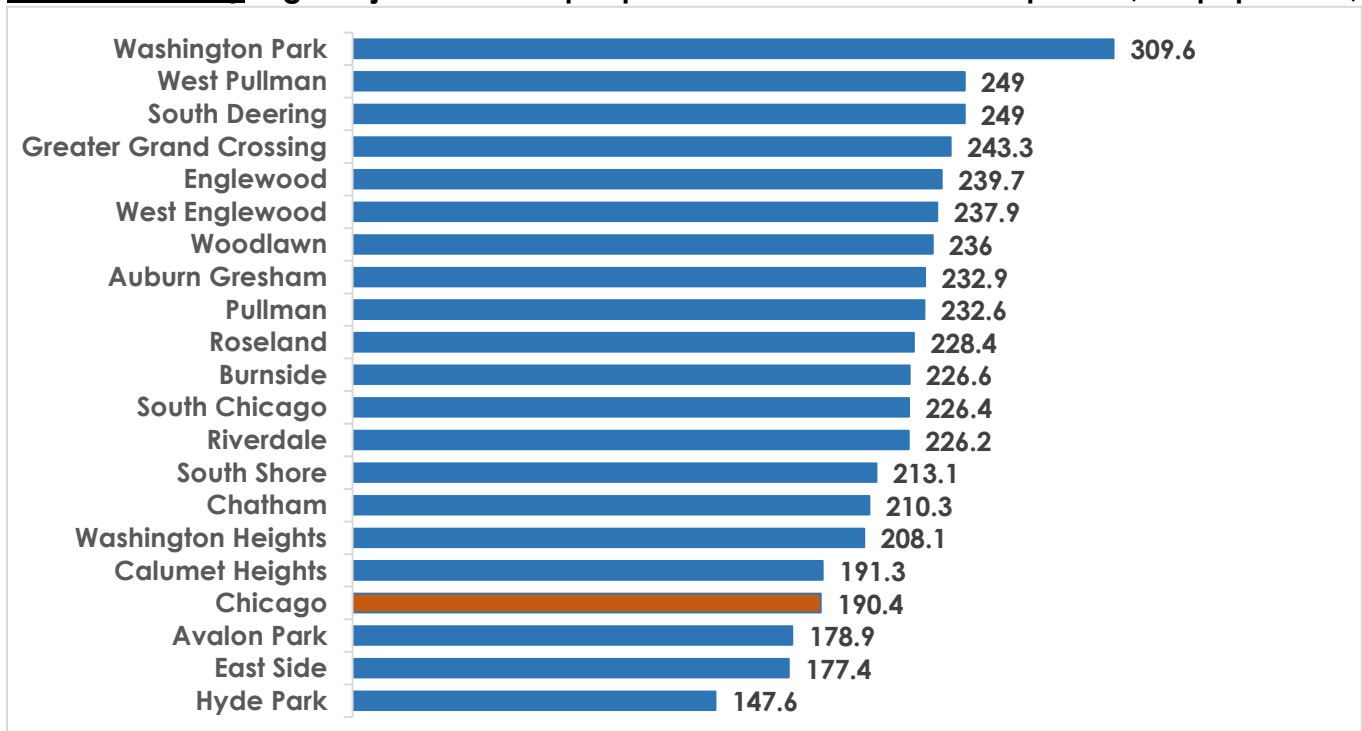
The communities served by Jackson Park Hospital have high rates of cancer, including breast cancer, prostate cancer, and colorectal cancer. Cancer incidence in community areas served by Jackson Park Hospital ranges from 400.6 per 100,000 population (East Side) to 611.7 per 100,000 population (Washington Park). Most of the community areas have a higher incidence of cancer than the Chicago average of 475.7 per 100,000 population. Cancer mortality rates in the Jackson Park Hospital's service area range from 147.6 per 100,000 population (Hyde Park) to 309.6 per 100,000 population (Washington Park). Most of the community areas have cancer mortality rates higher than the Chicago average of 190.4 per 100,000 population.

### **Cancer incidence: Age-adjusted rate of diagnosed incident cases of all cancer types per 100,000 population, 2013**



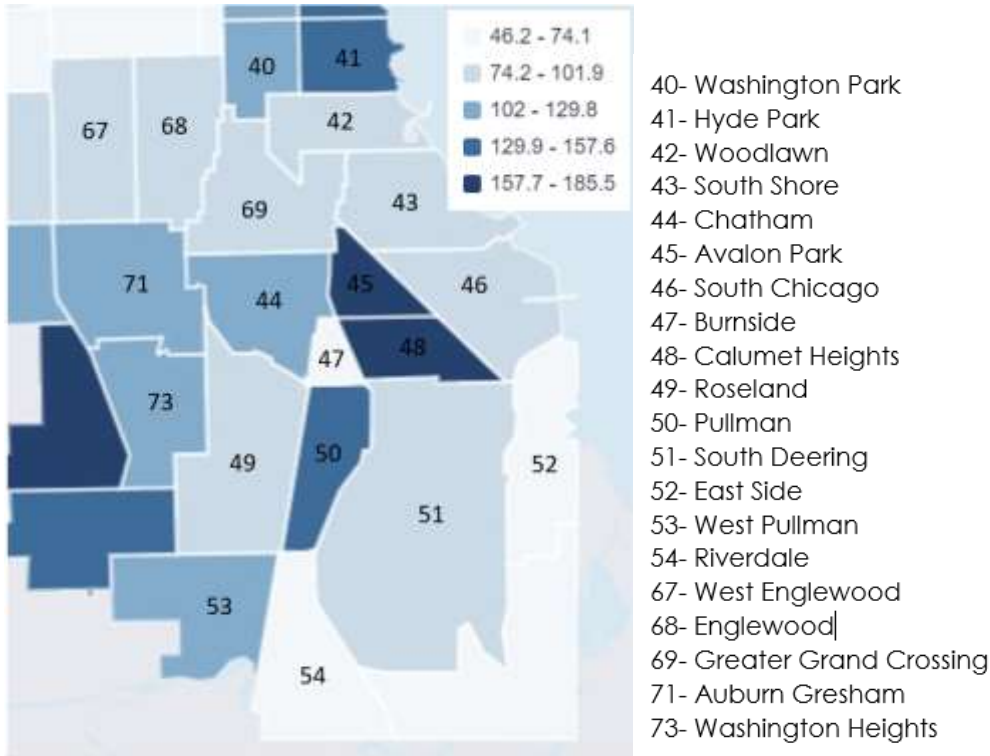
Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Cancer Registry; US Census Bureau, 2010 Census, five-year estimate.

**Cancer Mortality: Age-adjusted rate of people who died due to cancer per 100,000 population, 2015**



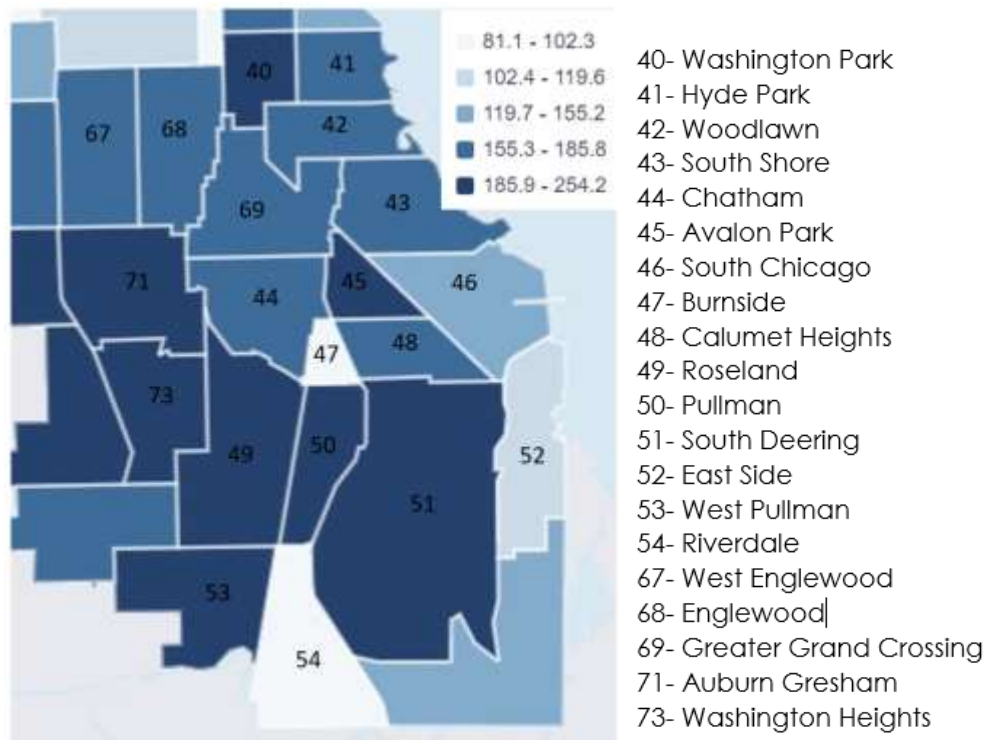
Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files; US Census Bureau, 2010 and 2000 Census. Five-year estimates for community areas, one-year estimate for Chicago.

**Breast Cancer Incidence: Age-adjusted rate of diagnosed incident cases of invasive and in situ female breast cancer per 100,000 population, 2013**



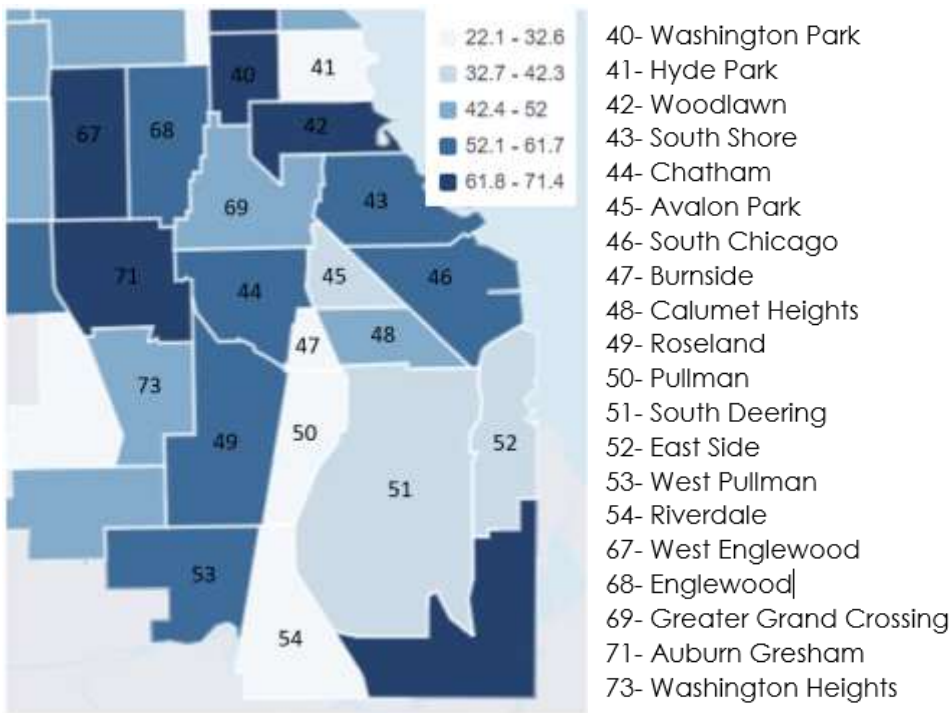
Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Cancer Registry; US Census Bureau. Five-year estimates.

**Prostate Cancer Incidence: Age-adjusted rate of diagnosed incident cases of invasive prostate cancer per 100,000 population, 2013**



Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Cancer Registry; US Census Bureau. Five-year estimates.

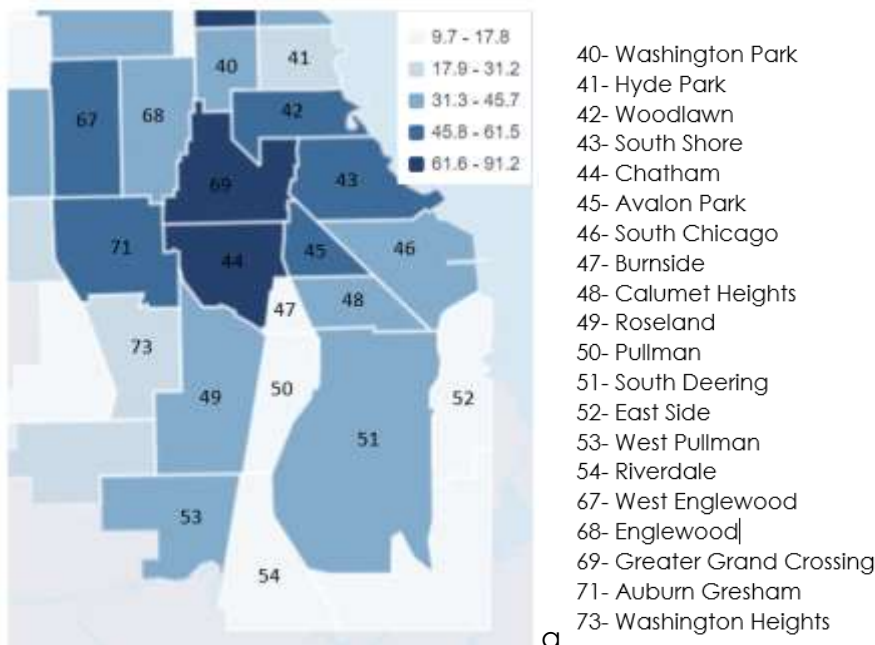
**Colorectal Cancer Incidence: Age-adjusted rate of diagnosed incident cases of invasive colorectal cancer per 100,000 population, 2013**



Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Cancer Registry; US Census Bureau. Five-year estimates.

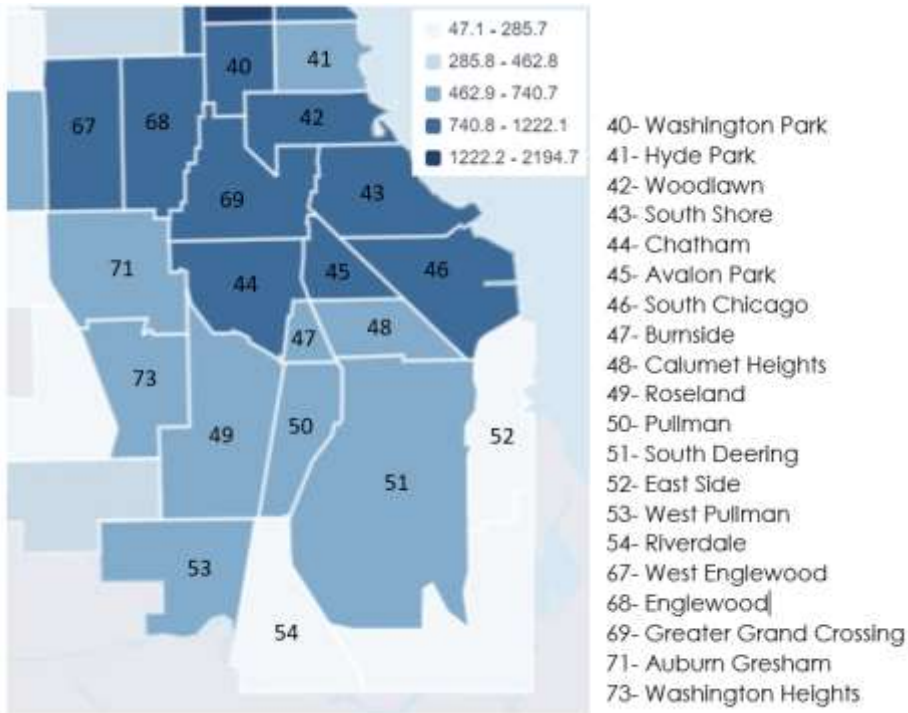
**HIV**

**HIV Incidence: Rate of people newly diagnosed with HIV per 100,000, 2015**



Data Source: Chicago enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System

## **HIV Prevalence: Rate of people living with HIV per 100,000 population, 2014**



Data Source: Chicago enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System

### **Health Education related to Chronic Disease**

Participants in both key informant interviews and community focus groups emphasized the need for health education related to chronic disease. Education could include identifying and preventing chronic disease, ways to maintain a healthy lifestyle, and how to properly manage chronic conditions. Community members expressed a desire for more health education and outreach to be conducted in schools, churches, community-based organizations, and with mobile health units. It is important that education efforts are accessible and affordable for people in the community.

### **Community Conditions for Healthy Lifestyles and Chronic Disease Prevention**

Access to resources for healthy eating and physical activity was raised by community focus group participants and key informants. And, community focus group participants mentioned that community safety and violence impact upon community members' ability to access and utilize these resources. More information and data about food access and community safety and transportation is included in the section on social and structural determinants.