



# **Bethlehem Campus Community Health Needs Assessment**

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## Introduction

### **Background**

As part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, all nonprofit hospitals are required to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) every three years to remain a tax-exempt organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The goal of the assessment is to identify critical health disparities faced by residents within St. Luke's University Health Network (SLUHN) service areas. It is required to state every health priority addressed by community stakeholders, hospital professionals or public health experts. Additionally, regional implementation plans will be crafted to build collaborative partnerships to determine the allocation of resources to address the specified health needs. To view our previous CHNA reports, please refer to the following link:

<http://www.slnh.org/Conditions-Services/Community-Health/Community-Health-Needs-Assessment/>

If you have any questions regarding any of these reports, please contact the Department of Community Health & Preventive Medicine at (484) 526-2100.

### **Methodology**

This CHNA is comprised of both primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected through three methods. First, key informant interviews with stakeholders were conducted within each campus community. A list of interview questions can be found in Appendix A. Second, SLUHN convened community forums at each campus community. Dr. Christopher Borick of the Muhlenberg College Institute of Public Opinion moderated all the sessions. A list of organizations represented at each campus forum can be viewed in Appendix B. Third, approximately 10,234 voluntary community health surveys were administered in our eleven campus geographic regions, where the main priority health needs were identified for each entity. We used snowball sampling to reach respondents, especially those represented in our vulnerable populations. Surveys were completed in either paper or digital format. The survey data document, also posted online, lists questions and responses recorded from CHNA surveys conducted in 2012, 2016 and 2019. Secondary data included the use of hospital network data, as well as county, state and national level data obtained via the U.S. Census, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Vital Statistics, Community Commons, the American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Department of Labor, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System as well as other data sources, which can be found in Appendix C. The needs identified in the interviews and community forums were supplemented by the survey data and secondary data to provide a more comprehensive picture of the needs in the community and the factors impacting those needs.

### **The Bethlehem Campus Community**

Opened in 1876, St. Luke's University Hospital – Bethlehem Campus is the central hospital of the network. Located at 801 Ostrum Street, in the borough of Fountain Hill, our 480-bed facility offers a wide array of nationally-recognized inpatient and outpatient services including its level one trauma center, robotic surgery, and a nationally-accredited open heart surgery program,

amongst others. Its caring staff and doctors, as well as its involvement with local schools and organizations, have fostered a long-standing relationship with community members.

## Community Profile

Bethlehem is a region with a rich history of trade and manufacturing, due to the strong presence of the late Bethlehem Steel Company. Bethlehem is also an area of cultural diversity and offers many exciting opportunities and events in the community such as Musikfest, Celtic Fest, ArtsQuest, the Hispanic Center, the Boys & Girls club, as well as many other Bethlehem based events and organizations. However, identifying a shared identity for the community is somewhat challenging as the community is very segregated by race and socioeconomics. Bethlehem is nicknamed, "*the Christmas City*" and is home to over 150 major events and festivals throughout the year. In addition, Bethlehem is home to three institutes of higher education, including Moravian College, Lehigh University and Northampton Community College. Bethlehem is comprised of four main areas: Center City, West Side, East Side and South Side. Some of the major employers in Bethlehem include Lehigh Valley Health Network, Las Vegas Sands Corporation, B. Braun, Lehigh University and Just Born.

There are many economic attributes to the Bethlehem area, however some of them also pose challenges. Geographically, Bethlehem is located within a two-hour drive of the beaches along the Atlantic Ocean, the Appalachian Mountains, and many cities such as New York and Philadelphia. It is also under five hours from Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington and Boston. However, this proximity has opened the job market for area residents and increased commute times. Key informants noted that the Bethlehem area appeals to a lot of demographic groups, from college-age students to retirees, and has something to offer most people, with its historic district and cultural centers. Its location is "near where you want to be," referring to its close proximity to major cities such as Philadelphia and Manhattan. Some noted Bethlehem is divided by socioeconomic status. Both residents and non-residents (folks who work in Bethlehem) carry a sense of pride for being a part of the Bethlehem community, and agree that Bethlehem's strengths lie in its commitment to collaboration within and between organizations and community members. As one respondent put it, Bethlehem has begun to "move in the right direction with collective impact" efforts.

The economy in Bethlehem has diversified significantly since the days of Bethlehem Steel manufacturing. Lehigh Valley has been ranked as one of the fastest growing regions in the Northeast. Bethlehem has many arts, music, and food festivals that draw crowds from across the country. There is an active arts community through a local organization called ArtQuest, and smaller artists collectives, and they continue to nurture integration especially into the surrounding diverse communities. Bethlehem is frequently referred to as the "Christmas City" with its rich Moravian heritage and traditions. Bethlehem is also home to one of the few casinos owned and operated by Sands in this area. The Sands draws a large Asian community from New York City – this has caused some tension related to allocation of community-based resources. The Sands also conducts a well-attended Three Kings Day celebration with local stakeholder organizations in South Bethlehem such as the Hispanic Center of the Lehigh Valley and Holy Infancy Church. Additionally, healthcare is a growing industry in Bethlehem, and has been responsible for the creation of many jobs. There are two major health networks with many additional providers in the community. Similarly, there are three major institutions of higher

education in Bethlehem alone, and seven in the Lehigh Valley. They continue to expand and further develop programs and enrollment. Finally, warehouses are also proliferating in the area, which is creating jobs, however some employees are not being paid a living wage for these warehouse positions. The Bethlehem area generally has fewer opportunities for minority populations. It has a low crime rate when compared to other cities of a similar size. In general, families in the suburbs have many more opportunities than the families in the urban areas, with added emphasis on athletics (numerous competitive leagues and club sports) and academics. The lack of quality affordable housing is also a major quality of life issue, especially in the more urban areas of the Leigh Valley.

### Population

For the purposes of the CHNA, we defined the top zip codes as those which make up at least 80% of the population served by St. Luke's Bethlehem (Figure 1). In discussing the health needs of the St. Luke's Bethlehem community, the term "service area" will be used to refer to patients in the top 80% of zip codes served.

**FY17 SLB - Zip Codes Comprising Top 80% of Facility Encounters**

Zip Code	Zip Encounter Count	% SLB Total (n = 408,776)	% Network Total
18017	51,673	13%	4.5%
18015	50,605	12%	4.4%
18018	36,989	9%	3.2%
18064	19,869	5%	1.7%
18020	17,886	4%	1.6%
18103	14,809	4%	1.3%
18042	14,334	4%	1.3%
18055	14,187	3%	1.2%
18045	11,514	3%	1.0%
18014	11,285	3%	1.0%
18067	10,238	3%	0.9%
18102	9,220	2%	0.8%
18109	7,534	2%	0.7%
18040	6,874	2%	0.6%
18104	6,425	2%	0.6%
18052	6,354	2%	0.6%
18036	6,170	2%	0.5%
18229	5,780	1%	0.5%
18235	5,416	1%	0.5%
18013	4,909	1%	0.4%
18034	4,400	1%	0.4%
18062	3,863	1%	0.3%
18360	3,654	1%	0.3%
18951	3,642	1%	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>327,630</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>

Figure 1

A total of 615,890 people live in the 704.95 square mile report area defined for this assessment as per five-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey<sup>1</sup>. The

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.census.gov>

population density for this area, estimated at 873.66 persons per square mile, falls far above the state population density of 285.62 persons and national population density of 89.61 persons per square mile (Figure 2).

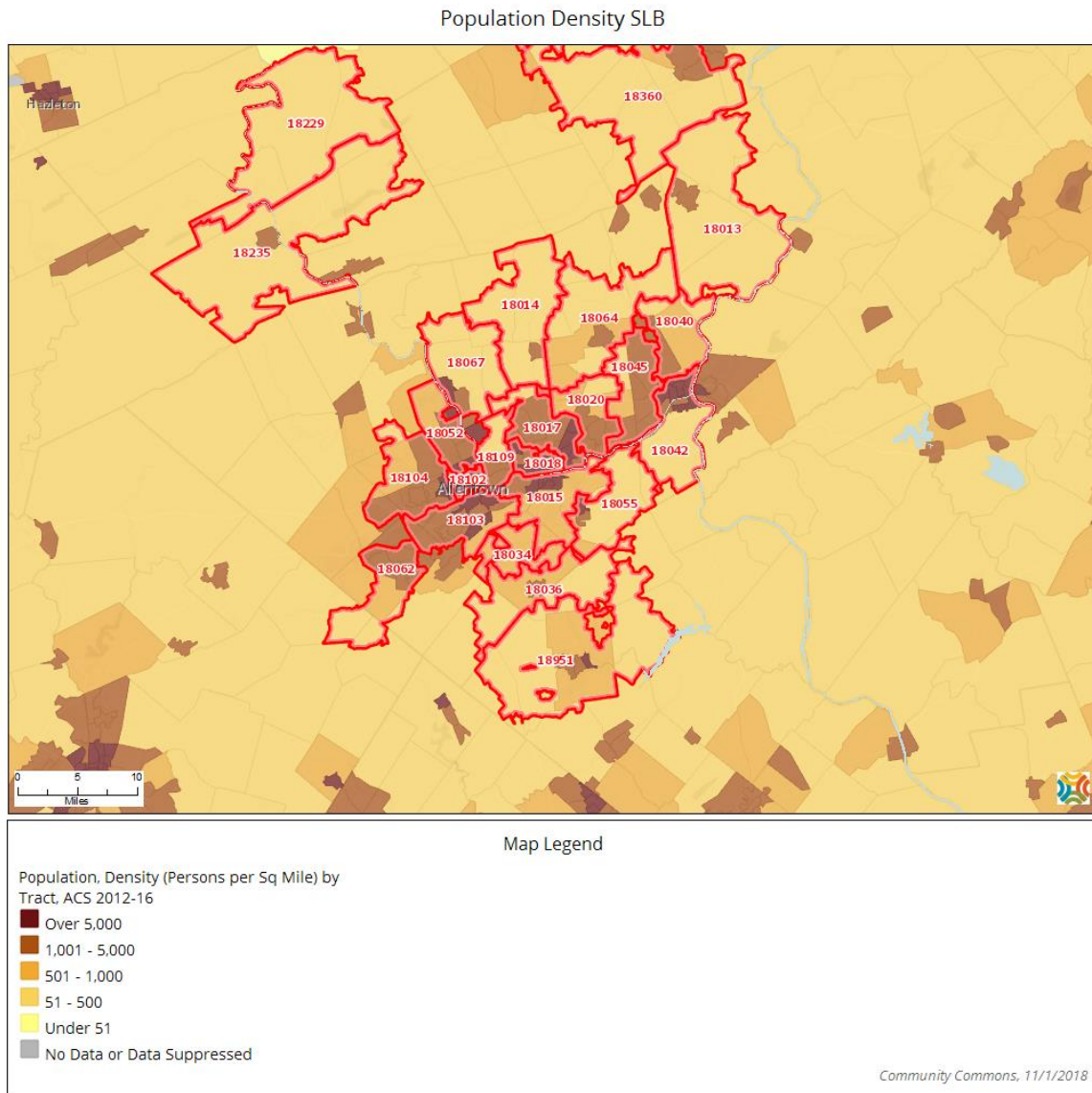


Figure 2

Analyzing the environment of the service area can indicate livability. The urban/rural population indicator reports the percentage of population living in urban and rural areas. According to the U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census, 88.62% of the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area patients reside in urban areas, and the remaining 11.38% in rural locations. These percentages are slightly more polarized than what is seen in the state and the country. The United States is 19.11% rural and 80.89% urban, and the state is 21.34% rural and 78.66% urban<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.census.gov>

## Demographics

The following sections give a brief overview of the populations which St. Luke's Bethlehem serves. Understanding the demographics of the service area is essential to address and improve upon the region's health needs.

### Age:

The ACS reports 21.68% of the service area's population falls under the age of 18, and 16.62% are 65 or older (Figure 3). This leaves 61.7% between the ages of 18 and 64<sup>3</sup>. When comparing this data to survey data, 65% of Bethlehem respondents were between the ages of 18 and 64, and 36% over the age of 65 (Figure 4). The survey was not administered to community members under the age of 18; therefore, there are no responses to indicate that age range.

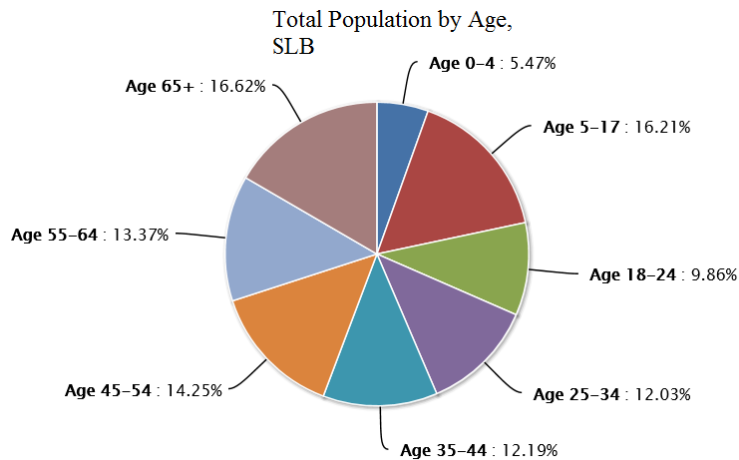


Figure 3

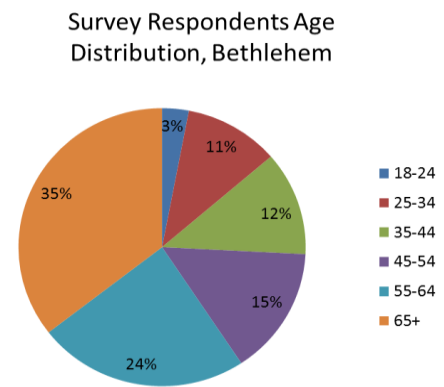


Figure 4

### Sex:

According to the five-year estimates by the ACS, the percentage of females in the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area is roughly 51.12%, and roughly 48.88% are male (Figure 5). These rates are on par with national trends, where 49.2% of the population is male, and 50.8% is female<sup>4</sup>. The majority of respondents to our 2019 community health survey were female. In the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area for the year 2017, 61% of respondents were female and 39% were male (Figure 6).

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.census.gov>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.census.gov/>

Total Population by Sex, SLB

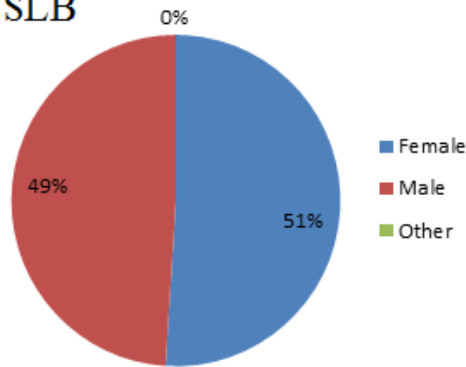


Figure 5

Survey Respondents Sex Distribution, Bethlehem

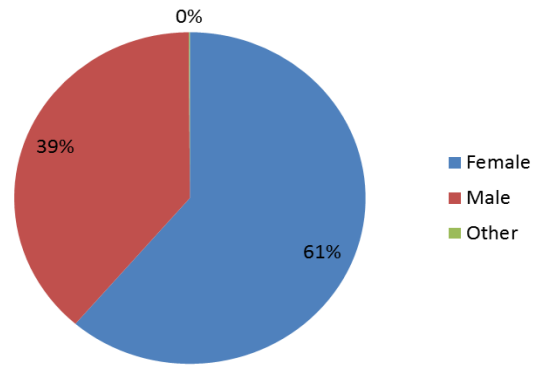


Figure 6

**Race:**

In breaking down the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area by race, we can see that most individuals identify as White, constituting 81.42% of the service area (Figure 7). The second largest population identify as Black, representing 6.47% of the population. About 2.99% identify as Asian, 0.33% as Native American or Alaskan Native, 0.04% as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 5.68% as some other race, and 3.08% as multiple races<sup>5</sup>. Our 2019 community health survey found a slightly different pattern in its respondents when broken down by race. As seen in Figure 8, 93.1% of respondents identified as White and 4.5% identified as Black. According to the same figure, 2.2% of respondents identified their race as Other.

Total Population by Race, SLB

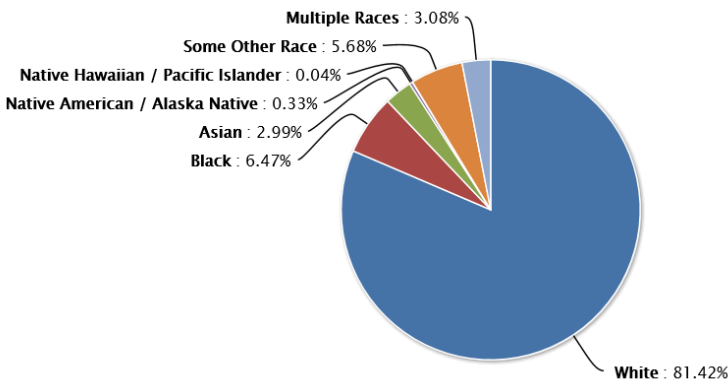


Figure 7

Survey Respondents Race Distribution, Bethlehem

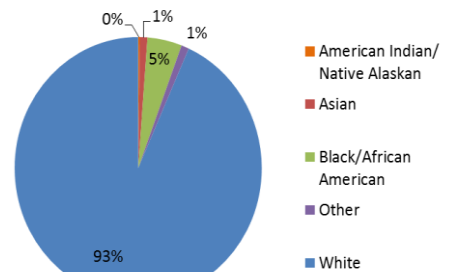
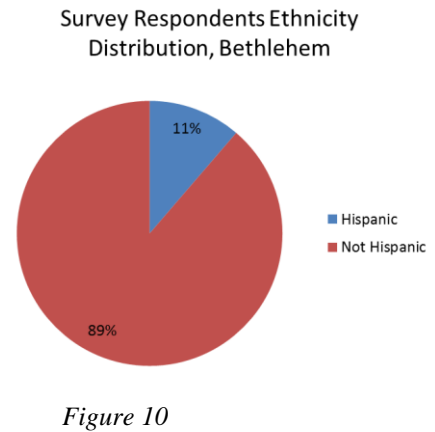
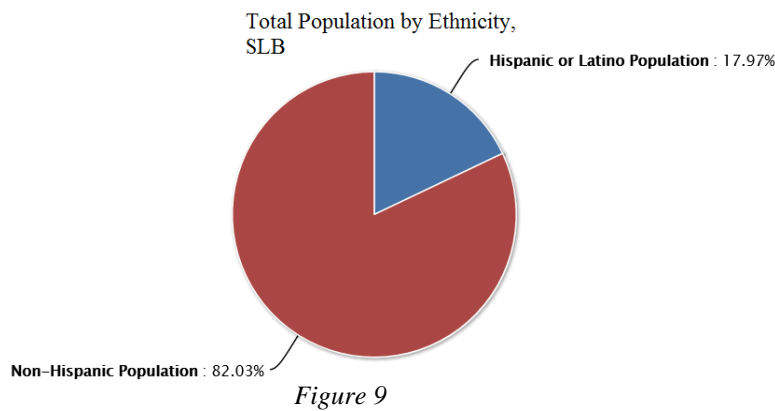


Figure 8

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.census.gov/>

**Ethnicity:**

Recent data indicate 82.03% of the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area identifies their ethnicity as non-Hispanic, with the remaining 17.97% identifying as Hispanic/Latino (Figure 9). This breakdown is close to the 17.13% of individuals in the nation but higher than the 6.38% of the state identifying as Hispanic/Latino<sup>6</sup>. Figure 10 captures this population in our data. There was a smaller proportion of Hispanic/ Latino respondents – 11.3% – compared to the region. Key informants agreed that sense of community for the Hispanic residents of Bethlehem is improving; however, some of these residents feel their community is not properly recognized or still carries a negative stigma.



**Vulnerable Populations**

There are groups within our service area with specific needs that must be considered. Marmot's longitudinal Whitehall Study identified a relationship between income and health outcomes, where higher income is linked with better health outcomes. Similarly, 2019 CHNA survey response data indicate that there is a clear relationship between income and insurance status, where 41.8% of respondents in the \$14,999 or less annual income category reported that their primary insurance was Medicaid, or that they were uninsured, compared to 1.1% of respondents in the \$60,000 or above income category (Figure 11). One population facing many disparities in our community is our Hispanic population, with high levels of inequity in access to social determinants of health (i.e. income, insurance, employment, education, housing, etc.). This population is frequently identified as a disparate population in the community. Similarly, survey data showed a clear relationship between ethnicity and insurance status, where 31.8% of Hispanic respondents reported that their primary insurance was Medicaid, or were uninsured, compared to 6.1% of non-Hispanic respondents (Figure 12).

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.census.gov/>



### Primary Medical Insurance by Household Income, Bethlehem

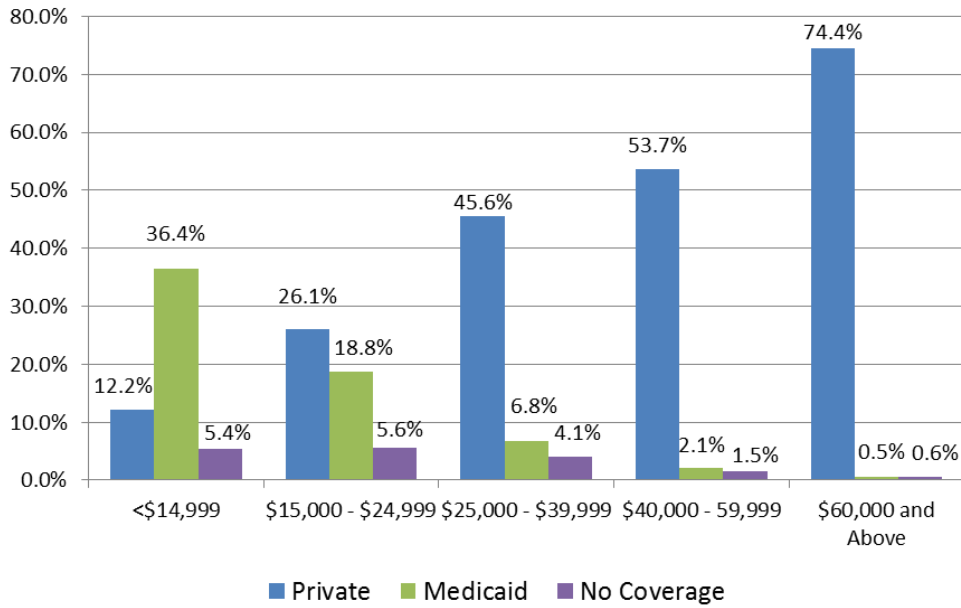


Figure 11

### Insurance Coverage by Ethnicity

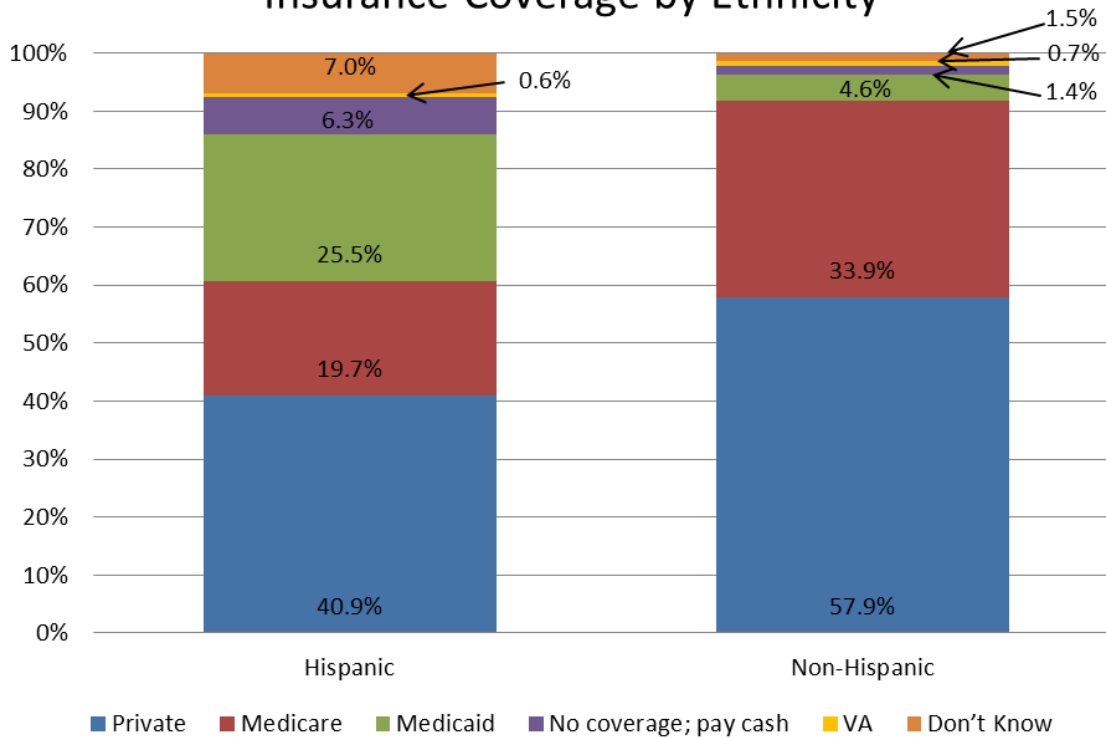


Figure 12

Another population that requires additional consideration in our community is the senior (age 65+) population. According to Data USA, the median age in the United States is 37.9, where the median age in Pennsylvania and New Jersey is 40.6 and 39.5, respectively. Furthermore, according to the Lehigh Valley Planning Commission, the senior population in Lehigh and Northampton Counties is projected to grow by approximately 100% in the 70-74 and 75+ age groups, and by approximately 60% in the 65-69 age group<sup>7</sup>.

Similarly, there are growing Middle Eastern, Asian, and refugee populations within our Network service area, with diverse cultural backgrounds and needs.

The ACS five-year estimates indicate that 8.01% of residents in the Bethlehem service area are veterans, compared to 8.4% in the entire network, 8.78% in Northampton County, 8.66% in Pennsylvania, and 8.32% in the United States<sup>8</sup>. 0.7% of survey respondents identified that their primary source of medical insurance was Veteran's Administration.

According to the Williams Institute at UCLA School of Law data, approximately 3.3% of Pennsylvania residents and 3.8% of New Jersey residents identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (LGBT)<sup>9</sup>. In 2018, the Pennsylvania Department of Health partnered with Bradbury-Sullivan LGBT Community Center to conduct a statewide Community Health Needs Assessment focused specifically on LGBT health needs<sup>10</sup>.

According to the Pennsylvania 2018 LGBT Health Needs Assessment, 26.2% of respondents had not advised any provider that they are LGBT; furthermore, 56.8% of all respondents indicated that they sometimes, often, or always feared a negative reaction from a provider upon coming out as LGBT. This fear was especially prominent among the transgender and gender non-conforming respondents, where 75.1% of transgender and gender non-conforming respondents reported fear of a negative provider response. Additionally, 32.5% of all survey respondents reported that their providers are, on average, slightly or not at all competent in LGBT issues<sup>11</sup>. This lack of LGBT-competent care was also reflected in our SLUHN 2019 CHNA survey. Lack of LGBT-competent care was cited as a reason for missed medical appointments in the 2019 CHNA community survey. Respondents also report traveling to Philadelphia to access LGBT-competent care. In addition to access to LGBT-competent care, overall health, mental health, and substance use were identified as areas of need in the Pennsylvania 2018 LGBT Health Needs Assessment. 35.6% of all survey respondents reported their overall health status as fair, poor, or very poor. Additionally, when looking at overall life satisfaction, 27.4% of Pennsylvania LGBT survey respondents reported being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied, and 16.2% reported rarely or never getting the help that they need. Reported smoking rates were incredibly high among the LGBT survey respondents, with 30.2% of all survey respondents and 36.9% of transgender and gender non-conforming respondents reporting smoking. Both of these reported smoking rates are

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<sup>7</sup> <http://lvpc.org/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.census.gov/topics/population.html>

<sup>9</sup> <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/visualization/lgbt-stats/#density>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.livehealthypa.com/docs/default-source/toolkits/lgbt/pennsylvania-2018.pdf?sfvrsn=0>

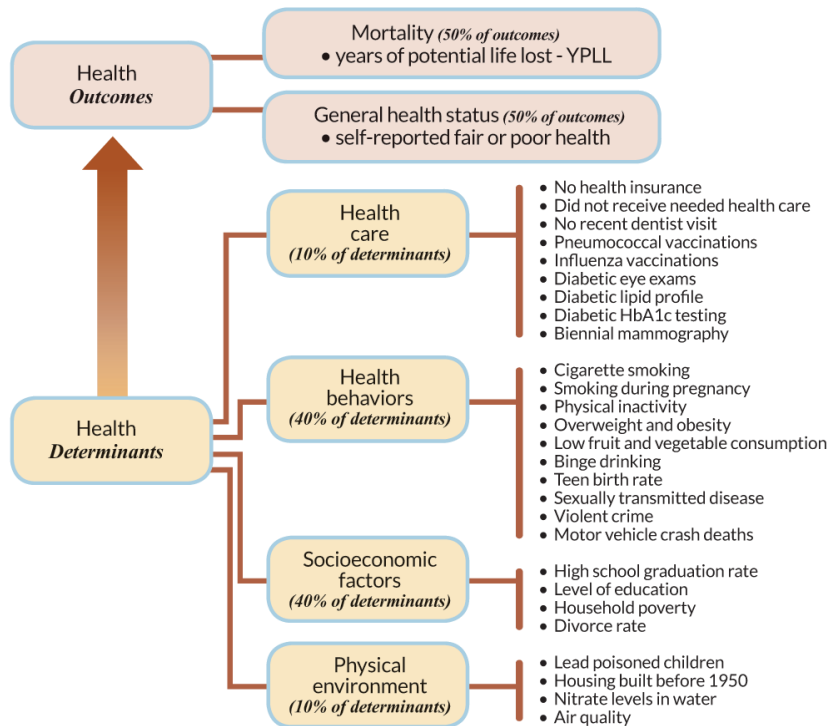
<sup>11</sup> <http://www.phmcresearch.org/work/data-and-publications>

significantly higher than the Pennsylvania average of 18.0%. However, in the LGBT survey, about 24.3% of smokers reported that they were looking to quit within the next 6 months<sup>12</sup>.

## Findings

The findings suggest a focus on the social determinants of health and lifestyle medicine interventions in order to address the three priority areas related to improving access to care, preventing chronic disease and improving mental and behavioral health. This will be achieved using a network-wide framework of wellness and prevention, care transformation and research and partnerships to systemically approach the issues and trigger sustainable changes that influence health outcomes.

To analyze our findings in these areas, SLUHN has adopted the categorization system from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The social determinants of health shape the status of a person's health. When addressing the priority health needs, it is crucial to consider the social determinants of health and lifestyle behaviors to effectively tackle the service area's health disparities. In instances where data are unavailable for the service area, we have chosen to default the measure to Northampton County, where the majority of St. Luke's Bethlehem service area patients reside.



Source: <http://www.whatcountsforamerica.org/portfolio/chapter-4-the-county-health-rankings-a-treasure-trove-of-data/>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.phmcresearch.org/work/data-and-publications>

Every year, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation releases data that compare counties to state averages, as well as U.S. top performers. The table on the following page depicts select health indicators for 2018 for each of the counties in SLUHN’s service area. The indicators are color-coded using a stoplight approach, in which green indicates that the value is better than both state and national levels, yellow indicates that the value is in between state and national levels, and red indicates that the value is worse than both state and national levels. In looking at the 2018 data table, only 9% of the values are green, and 49% are red. Additionally, Carbon and Schuylkill counties have no green values, indicating that there are opportunities for improvement across all counties, but especially our rural counties. When looking at overall health rankings, with 1 being the best and 50 being the worst, America’s Health Rankings ranked New Jersey 12<sup>th</sup> and Pennsylvania 28<sup>th</sup> out of 50 in 2017.

2018	U.S. Top Performers*	Pennsylvania (PA)	Bucks (BU) County, PA	Carbon (CR) County, PA	Lehigh (LH) County, PA	Monroe (MO) County, PA	Northampton (NO) County, PA	Schuylkill (SC) County, PA	New Jersey (NJ)	Warren (WA) County, NJ
Unemployment	3.2%	5.4%	4.6%	6.0%	5.4%	6.3%	5.2%	6.2%	5.0%	4.6%
Uninsured	6%	8%	6%	7%	9%	9%	7%	8%	10%	8%
Primary care physicians	1,030:1	1,230:1	1,120:1	2,000:1	1,040:1	2,190:1	1,170:1	1,740:1	1,180:1	1,620:1
Dentists	1,280:1	1,480:1	1,210:1	2,360:1	1,180:1	2,600:1	1,850:1	2,280:1	1,190:1	1,420:1
Poor physical health days	3	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.7
Food environment index	8.6	8.2	8.8	8.5	8.6	8	8.6	8.3	9.2	8.5
Physical inactivity	20%	24%	21%	26%	25%	28%	26%	27%	23%	24%
Access to exercise opportunities	91%	68%	84%	59%	70%	43%	74%	50%	95%	98%
Adult obesity	26%	30%	27%	34%	31%	31%	29%	33%	26%	28%
Excessive drinking	13%	21%	21%	20%	20%	19%	20%	20%	17%	19%
Adult smoking	14%	18%	12%	17%	15%	17%	15%	18%	14%	16%
Poor mental health days	3.1	4.3	3.7	4	3.9	4	3.6	4.1	3.4	3.7
Mental health providers	330:1	560:1	450:1	2,190:1	600:1	1,070:1	530:1	1,480:1	530:1	610:1
Low birthweight	6%	8%	8%	8%	8%	9%	8%	7%	8%	7%
Teen births	15	21	9	23	26	13	16	26	15	11
Sexually transmitted infections	145.1	418.1	199.8	195.5	455.5	182.2	322.6	148.8	350.6	218.9
High school graduation	95%	85%	92%	81%	84%	89%	73%	89%	90%	92%
Children in poverty	12%	18%	8%	21%	20%	18%	14%	18%	15%	11%
Severe housing problems	9%	15%	15%	15%	17%	22%	16%	11%	23%	17%
Social associations	22.1	12.1	7.7	15	10.5	7.6	10.7	13.5	8.3	9
<b>Key</b>	<b>Better than both state and national levels</b>			<b>Between state and national levels</b>			<b>Worse than both state and national levels</b>			

One way to identify community needs is to look at utilization of the United Way’s 2-1-1 system. 2-1-1 is a free resource through which community members are able to be connected to community resources in their area. When examining 2-1-1 reports from Northampton County, 76% of inquiries in Fiscal Year 2018 were related to housing or housing assistance. Utility Assistance, Mental Health/Addictions, Food/Meals, Individual/Family/Community Support, Income Support, and Health Care were next most frequently utilized categories for inquiries. Additionally, the need for community shelters and transitional housing was the top potential gap identified through the 2-1-1 system, followed by electric service payment assistance, water services payment assistance, rent payment assistance, extreme cold weather shelters, and gas payment.

## Social and Economic Environment

### Employment

While health insurance is a tangible barrier to accessing healthcare, there are many “invisible” barriers patients also face. Income, poverty and unemployment factor heavily into an individual’s ability to access care. In examining these demographics, we can see a correlation between income level and accessing or affording care. An unemployed person likely has limited income, which may potentially lead to being unable to pay for insurance, not to mention out-of-pocket fees for health care services. The unemployment rate for civilian, non-institutionalized adults in the St. Luke’s Bethlehem service area is 5.9, and 4.6 for Northampton County. The rate is 4.4 in Pennsylvania and 4.0 nationwide, making the St. Luke’s Bethlehem service area’s unemployment rate slightly higher than average<sup>13</sup>.

To take a deeper dive into this issue, we can observe the data pulled from our 2019 community survey. In Figure 13, an estimated 8.4% of respondents were unemployed, higher than the state and country. Compared to other service areas (Figure 14), Bethlehem campus has the lowest unemployment rate along with Warren and Anderson. While more than half of respondents were employed or self-employed (51.3%), it is still imperative to remain cognizant of the high unemployment rate given by respondents, especially among our vulnerable populations.

### Employment Status, Bethlehem

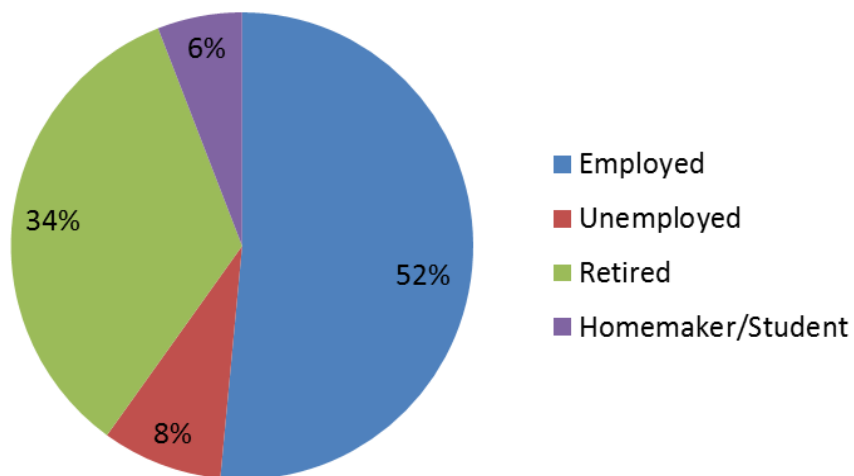


Figure 13

<sup>13</sup> [https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.pa\\_bethlehem\\_msa.htm](https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.pa_bethlehem_msa.htm)

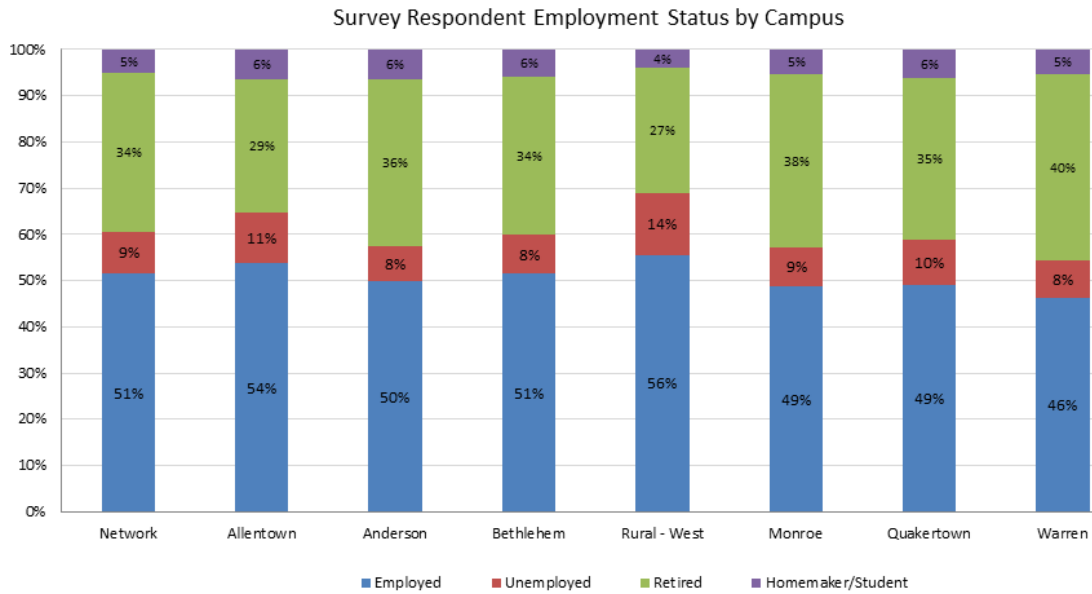


Figure 14

### Household Income and Poverty

Poverty is linked to unemployment, as those without jobs likely have limited incomes, and therefore may be unable to pay for healthcare services. Not only do unemployment and poverty levels affect one’s ability to access care, but they influence mental health as well. Job instability, combined with the stress of providing for oneself and one’s family, are risk factors for poor mental health. The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is \$24,600 for a family of four<sup>14</sup>. Roughly 29.54% of the St. Luke’s Bethlehem service area residents have incomes that fall at or below 200% of the FPL (Figure 15). This statistic is lower than the 30.2% of the state and 33.6% of the nation that fall at or below 200% of the FPL<sup>15</sup>.

Household Income, Bethlehem

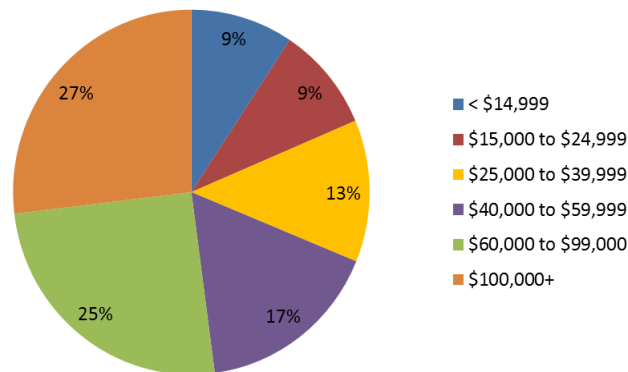


Figure 15

<sup>14</sup> <https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines>  
<sup>15</sup> <https://www.census.gov/topics/population.html>

Childhood and adolescence are formative and vulnerable years for growing children, where they must be cared for and nurtured. For a family in poverty, there is a significant strain on being able to provide youths with necessities. In the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area, 40.11% of children live in poverty, compared to 39.13% statewide and 43.29% nationwide<sup>16</sup>.

We can also examine household income to better understand what poverty looks like in our service area, since those with lower incomes may be less likely to be able to pay for the costs of healthcare. Pulling from our 2019 community survey, we compared the income distribution for the service area to that of the network as a whole. About 18.6% of survey respondents had an income below the FPL (\$25,000), 29.3 between \$25,000 and \$59,999, and 52.1% with an income of \$60,000 or more. For the entire network, 18.7% had an income below the FPL (\$25,000), 30.2 between \$25,000 and \$59,999, and 51.0% with an income of \$60,000 or more. This indicates that those in the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area are *about equally* able to pay for healthcare than those in the network.

## Education

The Healthy People 2020 initiative sets research-based benchmarks for health behaviors, health outcomes, and social and economic factors to reach by the year 2020. It suggests 87% of a region's high school cohort should graduate each year. The cohort graduation rate in Northampton County's public schools was 88%. This measure is above than the state rate of 86% for the 2016-2017 school year<sup>17</sup>. The Bethlehem Area School District's two high schools, Freedom and Liberty, had 2018 graduation rates of 87% and 82% respectively<sup>18</sup>.

Research suggests there are correlations between education and earning capacity. Reports such as the renowned Whitehall Study have directly correlated socio-economic status with health outcomes. Our 2019 community survey revealed that the highest percentage of respondents in the service area reported education beyond high school (77.2%), followed by those with only a high school diploma or GED (19.2%), and those who did not complete high school (3.7%). These numbers demonstrate lower educational attainment in the Bethlehem service area than most of the other campuses (Figure 16). Key informants said the region boasts quality educational services, from full-day kindergarten, to a wide range of programs such as engineering at the high school level, to well supported small neighborhood schools.

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<sup>16</sup> <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2018/rankings/>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.education.pa.gov/Data-and-Statistics/Pages/Cohort-Graduation-Rate-.aspx>

<sup>18</sup> <https://futurereadypa.org/Performance/>

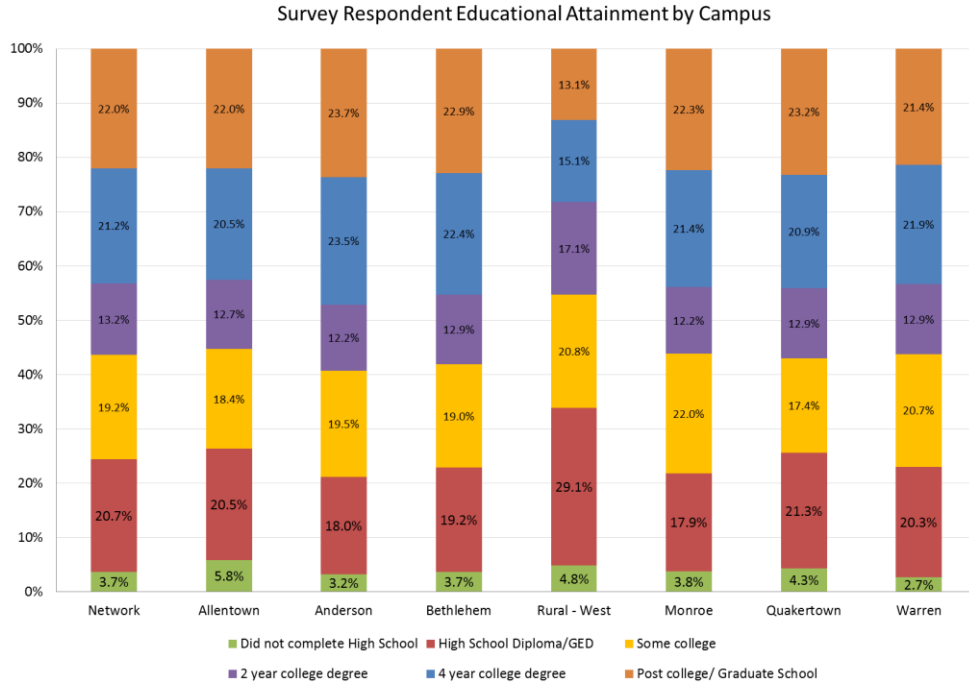


Figure 16

## Language

In our 2016 CHNA cycle, focus group members identified language barriers as another prevalent source of health disparities. Without effective communication, access to health services and efforts to educate patients on health issues are significantly impaired. The population over the age of five with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) was roughly 7.15%, falling between the 8.57% nationally and state percentage of 4.08%<sup>19</sup>. This percentage of individuals with limited English proficiency indicates a need for doctors and nurses in the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area who are proficient in Spanish.

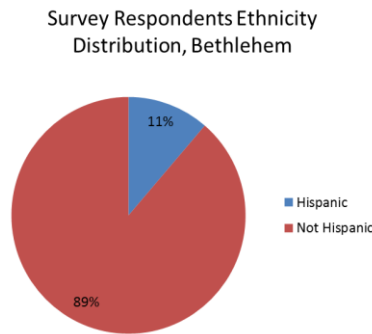


Figure 17

Barriers can arise in healthcare when proper translation/interpreting services are not provided. Figure 18 illustrates this region's diversity by breaking down the multilingualism of its community members. Translators and interpreters are required in locations where either 1,000 individuals or 5% or more of the community speaks a different language. These data suggest a

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.census.gov/topics/population.html>



need for Spanish and Arabic translators and interpreters for the St. Luke's Bethlehem campus, as proper communication is essential to receiving effective healthcare.

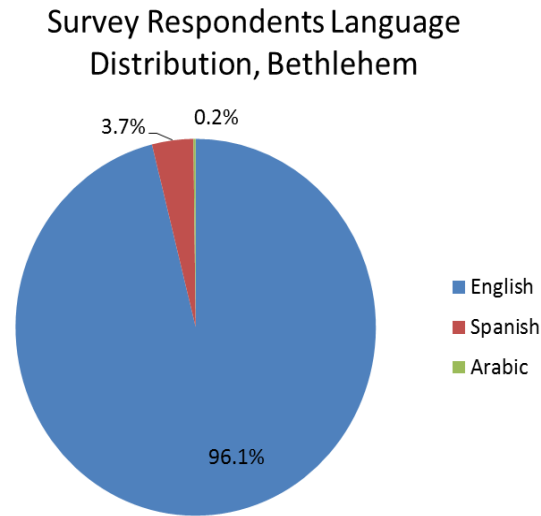


Figure 18

## Safety

An individual's perception of safety in a community can affect one's physical health for better or worse. Individuals and families who perceive their neighborhood to be unsafe are less likely to pursue outdoor activities or engage in their communities, which may lead to becoming less physically active or isolated. The top-performing counties in the nation have a violent crime rate of 62 per 100,000 persons, compared to 333 in the state of Pennsylvania and 173 in Northampton County<sup>20</sup>. According to our 2019 community survey, 87.7% of survey respondents in the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area either agreed or strongly agreed that their community is a safe place to live. The majority of respondents network-wide conveyed they agree (54.2%) or strongly agree (32.4%) that their community is a safe place to live in (Figure 19).

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2018/rankings>

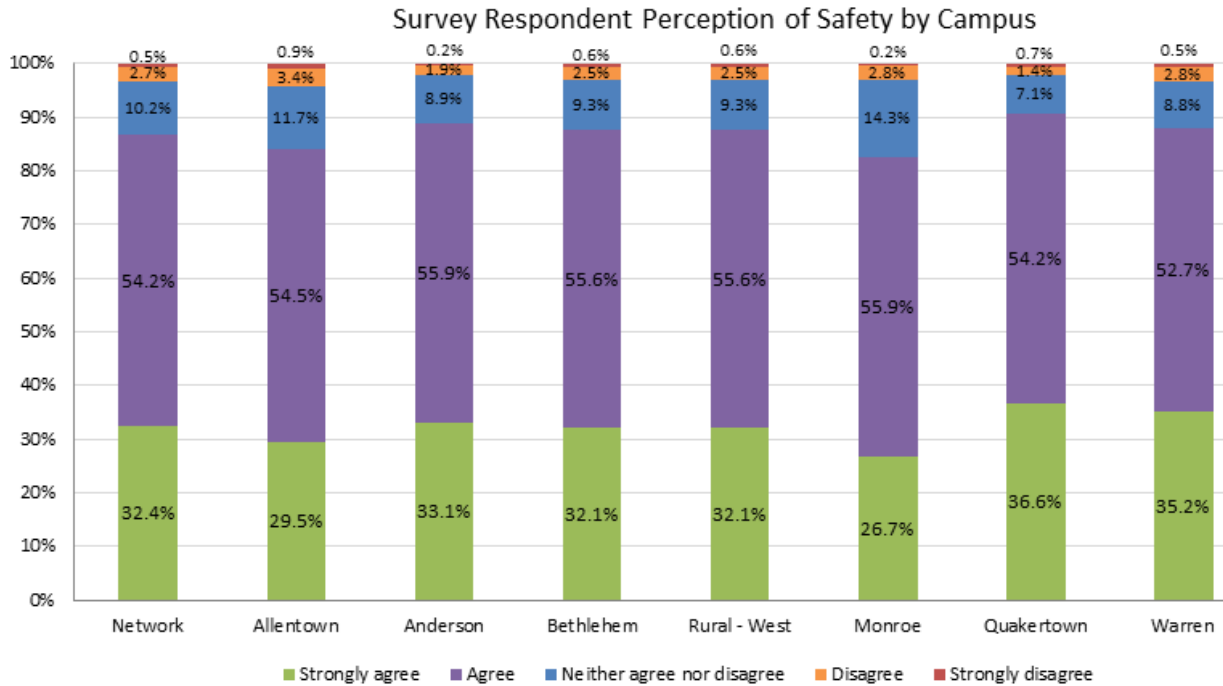


Figure 19

According to the 2016 Annual Child Protective Services Report, Pennsylvania received a total of 44,359 child abuse allegations in 2016 – a steep increase from 26,352 overall reports in 2012. While the number of total reports has spiked, the number of substantiated reports did not see as large of an increase, with 3,164 substantiated reports in 2012 and 4,597 in 2016. Northampton County received a total of 1,237 reports of child abuse allegations in 2016, with 56 of those ultimately substantiated<sup>21</sup>.

### Social Associations

Social and emotional support is vital to maintaining positive mental health and general confidence in getting through everyday barriers. If we are able to indicate whether certain counties are lacking in social associations, we can address these shortcomings by increasing mental health programming and care. The Robert Wood Johnson “social associations” indicator looks at a lack of social or emotional support in adults over the age of 18. We can look at the County Health Rankings “social associations” indicator, which measures the number of membership associations per 10,000 people. Northampton County’s ranking averages out around 10.7, which is lower than both the state average of 12.1 associations and the top performers’ measure of 22.1<sup>22</sup>.

<sup>21</sup> [http://www.dhs.pa.gov/cs/groups/webcontent/documents/report/c\\_260865.pdf](http://www.dhs.pa.gov/cs/groups/webcontent/documents/report/c_260865.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2018/rankings/Northampton/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

## Physical Environment

### Housing and Blight

There is a well understood link between housing quality and public health. Poor living situations are connected to a number of different health conditions including, but not limited to, respiratory infection, lead poisoning, asthma, and poor mental health<sup>23</sup>. For well over a century public health officials have focused on factors like overcrowding, sanitation, and ventilation in the home to combat infectious diseases. Housing conditions are still a major point of focus for many health agencies due to their impact on the overall health status of the community.

In 2014, the Lehigh Valley Planning Commission published a report on housing in the Lehigh Valley. With over 1,000 surveys distributed over the phone, online, and on paper, a few major trends were found. Neighborhood quality; safety; and convenience to work, leisure, or family were most cited as influencing housing choice. The most frequent reason for not owning a home was financial instability, from not being able to afford a down payment or qualify for a mortgage. Few reported issues with their current homes, and those that did cited concerns with bug infestation and broken doors or windows. Results imply those with disabilities are not able to easily access their current dwellings. In addition, most employed respondents traveled 16 to 30 minutes to work by car. Travel costs and traffic congestion were noted as transportation issues influencing job choice<sup>24</sup>.

Housing instability can have detrimental effects on the health of individuals, families, and communities<sup>25</sup>. Eviction, or the legal process of a landlord removing a tenant from their property, is one form of housing instability that can seriously impact the wellbeing of the person or family being removed. Formal eviction, and even the threat or process of removal, has statistically significant negative consequences on both mental and physical health<sup>26</sup>. It is also intimately tied to other determinants of health like job security, schooling, and safety. Once a family has undergone eviction, the health side-effects can last for years<sup>27</sup>. As such, eviction rate, or the number of formal evictions as a factor of total occupied housing units, is an important metric of public health. We used the Eviction Lab's nation-wide database out of Princeton University to determine the eviction rate for each of the ten lowest income census tracts that our Bethlehem campus services. Eight of these ten tracts have higher eviction rates than the national average, and all ten are higher than Pennsylvania's. Four of those tracts have eviction rates more than double the national average of 2.34%. Lehigh County census tracts 18, 10, 20, and 8 have respective eviction rates of 5.99%, 5.90%, 5.94%, and 5.30% (Figure 20). Unofficial, and often extra-legal, methods of eviction are common place in low income neighborhoods<sup>28</sup>, and thus these eviction rates might not fully encapsulate the actual housing instability of the census tracts reported.

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<sup>23</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1447157/>

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.lvpc.org/comprehensive-plan.html>

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.npc.umich.edu/publications/policy\\_briefs/brief29/NPC%20Policy%20Brief%20-%202029.pdf](http://www.npc.umich.edu/publications/policy_briefs/brief29/NPC%20Policy%20Brief%20-%202029.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28107704>

<sup>27</sup> [https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/mdesmond/files/desmondkimbro.evictions.fallout.sf2015\\_2.pdf](https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/mdesmond/files/desmondkimbro.evictions.fallout.sf2015_2.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> [https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/666082?seq=1#page\\_scan\\_tab\\_contents](https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/666082?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents)

SLUHN Campus	Lowest Income Census Tracts (lowest first)	Median Family Income	Eviction Rate (2016)
Bethlehem	LC 10; Center City Allentown	\$19,318	5.90%
	NC 105; Northeast Bethlehem	\$22,008	1.92%
	LC 97; Center City Allentown	\$23,382	4.39%
	LC 8; Center City Allentown	\$23,566	5.30%
	LC 16; Center City Allentown	\$24,116	2.15%
	NC 112; South Side Bethlehem	\$27,548	2.85%
	LC 18; Center City Allentown	\$29,100	5.99%
	NC 111; South Side Bethlehem	\$29,375	4.17%
	LC 96; East Side Allentown	\$29,620	4.47%
	LC 20; Center City Allentown	\$29,683	5.94%
	<b>AVG of 10 Lowest Income Tract</b>	<b>\$26,190</b>	<b>4.31%</b>
National		\$55,322	2.34%
PA		\$54,895	1.77%

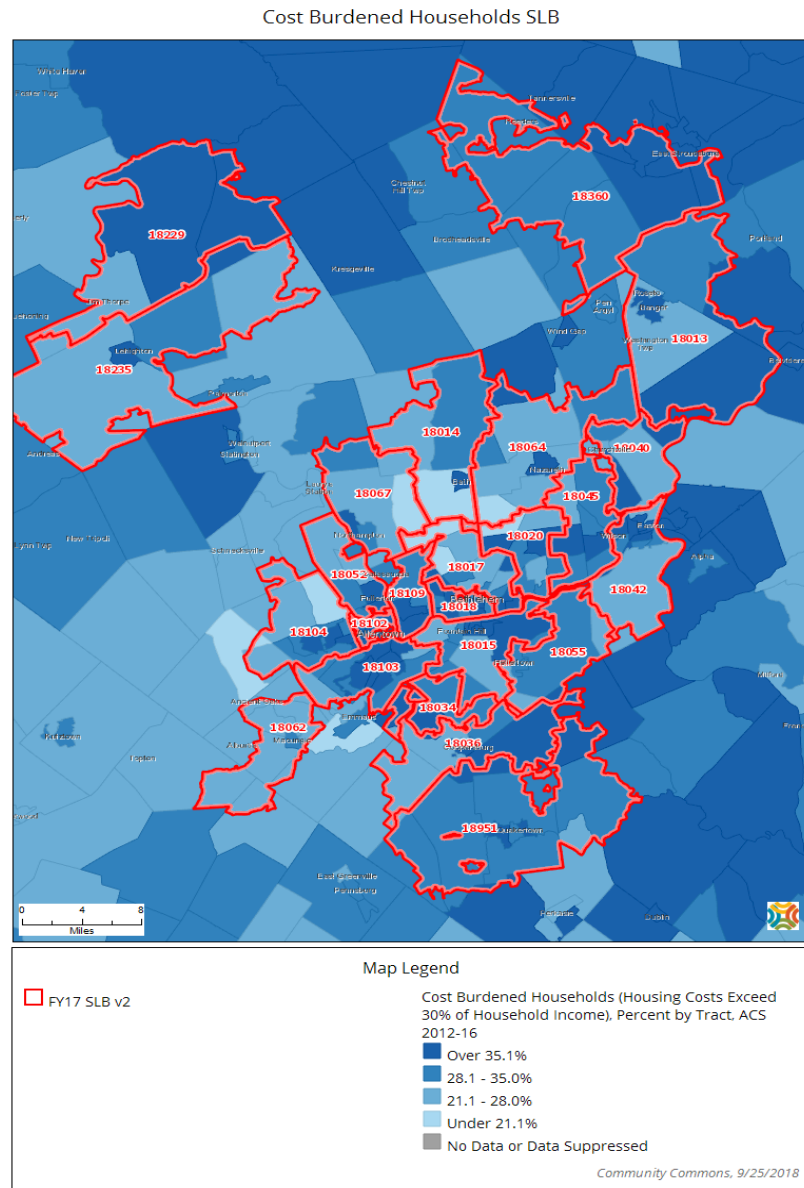
Figure 20

SLUHN Campus	Lowest Income Census Tracts (lowest first)	Median Family Income	Cost Burdened Households (30% or more of household income goes towards housing costs) 2012-2016
Bethlehem	LC 10; Center City Allentown	\$19,318	62.08%
	NC 105; Northeast Bethlehem	\$22,008	45.51%
	LC 97; Center City Allentown	\$23,382	58.52%
	LC 8; Center City Allentown	\$23,566	67.60%
	LC 16; Center City Allentown	\$24,116	56.64%
	NC 112; South Side Bethlehem	\$27,548	59.22%
	LC 18; Center City Allentown	\$29,100	51.41%
	NC 111; South Side Bethlehem	\$29,375	46.00%
	LC 96; East Side Allentown	\$29,620	56.92%
	LC 20; Center City Allentown	\$29,683	62.18%
	<b>AVG of 10 Lowest Income Tract</b>	<b>\$26,190</b>	<b>56.61%</b>
National		\$55,322	34.20%
PA		\$54,895	31.3%

Figure 21

Another metric we examined was the percentage of monthly income that goes towards housing costs. US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) considers any household paying more than 30% of their monthly income towards housing as “cost burdened”. Being cost burdened means that these households “may have difficulty affording necessities such as food,

clothing, transportation and medical care”<sup>29</sup>. Although little research exists linking the status of “cost burdened” to health outcomes, there is robust literature connecting lower incomes with worse health<sup>30</sup>. It would then follow that households that are struggling to afford housing would have limited disposable income to spend on healthier food, physical activities like a gym membership, and out of pocket health expenses. High housing cost burden is a problem across the nation and state, but it is particularly acute in the communities we serve. All of the ten lowest income census tracts in the Bethlehem campus area have a cost burdened rate higher than the national and state average. Lehigh County tracts 8 and 10 have rates nearly double that of the state and national average with over three-fifths of all households in the tract being cost-burdened (Figure 21).



<sup>29</sup> [https://www.hud.gov/program\\_offices/comm\\_planning/affordablehousing/](https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/)

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2017/beyond-bls/income-and-health-outcomes.htm>

Figure 22

A final metric we looked at was units lacking complete kitchen facilities. Without complete kitchen facilities, families have less of an ability to cook nutritious meals and thus rely more heavily on processed and packaged foods or eating outside of the home. Households that cook more frequently are shown to consume lower amounts of calories, fat, and sugar<sup>31</sup>. Our Bethlehem campus services at least five census tracts that have rates of housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities that are higher than both the state and national average. In Northampton County tract 111 nearly one in every five households lacks a complete kitchen facility. This would be an ideal neighborhood to provide targeted interventions around increasing the nutritional quality of processed and packaged food that is offered in local corner stores (Figure 23).

SLUHN Campus	Lowest Income Census Tracts (lowest first)	Median Family Income	Housing Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities,% by Tract, ACS 2012-16
<b>Bethlehem</b>	LC 10; Center City Allentown	\$19,318	2.45%
	NC 105; Northeast Bethlehem	\$22,008	1.71%
	LC 97; Center City Allentown	\$23,382	4.38%
	LC 8; Center City Allentown	\$23,566	4.81%
	LC 16; Center City Allentown	\$24,116	1.51%
	NC 112; South Side Bethlehem	\$27,548	5.54%
	LC 18; Center City Allentown	\$29,100	3.34%
	NC 111; South Side Bethlehem	\$29,375	19.35%
	LC 96; East Side Allentown	\$29,620	0.00%
	LC 20; Center City Allentown	\$29,683	3.49%
	<b>AVG of 10 Lowest Income Tract</b>	<b>\$26,190</b>	<b>4.66%</b>
National	\$55,322	2.84%	
PA	\$54,895	3.41%	

Figure 23

Every key informant pinpointed affordable housing as a major challenge to the Bethlehem community. Reportedly, pockets of Bethlehem such as south Bethlehem and the neighborhoods surrounding William Penn Highway face major health disparities. Some of this may be housing-related, as there is a lack of affordable, quality housing in the region, as well as regional code enforcement. One informant commented on how evacuees from Puerto Rico find housing in the “worse” parts of town, and thereby face stereotyping and unconscious biases from other community members.

This sentiment was reiterated by a recent community forum. Housing was identified by a substantial number of participants as a large and intensifying problem facing the Bethlehem area.

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/public-health-nutrition/article/is-cooking-at-home-associated-with-better-diet-quality-or-weightloss-intention/B2C8C168FFA377DD2880A217DB6AF26F>

In particular, affordability of housing was commonly described as placing increasing stress on families seeking to live in Bethlehem. A representative from a social service agency stated that, “Safe and affordable housing is one of the biggest problems of the Lehigh Valley and the issue is getting worse.” A forum attendee that works for a charitable organization stated, “The conditions that people live in are terrible in terms of both quality and affordability.” A participant from a health care organization noted that, “Affordability concerns are not only impacting lower income families but also middle-income families and young professionals who are struggling to find quality housing options in the city.” In addition, a board member from a local non-profit organization noted, “Residents are now feeling the pressure of the 2008 dive in the economy when construction stopped and now there is a housing shortage and more people are staying in housing that is sub-standard or does not meet their needs.” A representative from a local educational institution noted that because of the tight housing market “there are many more evictions that are illegal and suspicious because they are happening off the record and never make it to a court setting.” Finally, a forum attendee who works in the community health field noted that the affordability crisis has exacerbated the problem of homelessness in Bethlehem as “homeless people will continue to stay homeless because they are making under \$100 a week and therefore cannot afford to rent a place to live in this market.”

According to HUD's Point-In-Time Count, which due to methodology is almost certainly an underrepresentation of the true number, there were 302 homeless individuals in Northampton County in 2018. Of this count, 23 went unsheltered, which means they were spending the cold winter nights outdoors, or in other locations unfit for human habitation like a bus station. This count is limited because it only considers individuals in shelters, transitional housing, or sleeping in spaces defined as uninhabitable for humans. Someone who was doubled up in an overcrowded house temporarily, for example, would not be counted.

Another source to quantify the need for housing affordability comes from the Coordinated Entry System, a platform through which residents can be connected with social service providers. Between April and June of 2018, 940 residents of Northampton County used the CES to inquire about housing assistance.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation produces County Health Rankings on a number of important social determinants of health. One that we looked at, percentage of population with severe housing problems, is defined by having one of the following four housing conditions: over-crowding, high housing costs, lack of complete kitchen facilities, or lack of complete plumbing facilities. Lehigh County ranks 62 out of 67 counties in Pennsylvania, having 17% of all households have at least one of the four severe housing conditions. Northampton County is 58 out of 67 with 16% of all households having a severe housing problem. Throughout the state, 15% of all households are considered having severe problems.

## **Air and Water Quality**

Air quality, especially in urban and industrial areas, is a significant public health concern. Poor air quality is associated with increased breathing stress for people with asthma and COPD, and increased risk of stroke or heart attacks for people dealing with heart disease<sup>32</sup>. One

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<sup>32</sup> [https://www.cdc.gov/air/air\\_health.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/air/air_health.htm)

measurement of importance is the amount of ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) in the air. High levels of ozone can damage and inflame people’s airways, make lungs more susceptible to infection, increase the frequency of asthma attacks, damage the lungs, and cause COPD<sup>33</sup>. According to the American Lung Association, Northampton County received an “F” grade for ozone last year with at least 11 days surpassing air quality thresholds for moderate air, meaning the ambient air was “unhealthy for sensitive populations”. Northampton County also received a “C” grade for particulate matter with 6 days exceeding the moderate air threshold and becoming unhealthy for sensitive populations. Particulate matter is microscopic pollution in the air, typically caused by exhaust from combustion, which can lacerate the lungs causing pulmonary developmental consequences, lung cancer, and heart disease<sup>34</sup>.

Asthma rates are a related indicator when examining physical environment and air quality. 9.2% of survey respondents in the Bethlehem service area and 9.8% of survey respondents in the SLUHN service area indicated having an asthma diagnosis. However, among all SLUHN survey respondents, there are notable differences in reported asthma rates based on reported income levels. 18.6% of SLUHN respondents in the \$14,999 or less income category reported having an asthma diagnosis, as compared to 7.7% of respondents in the \$60,000 or greater income category (Figure 24). As previously discussed, there are identified issues in our region with access to adequate housing, and the increased asthma rates among lower income populations illustrate a direct health outcome of those housing issues.

### Survey Respondent Reported Asthma Diagnosis by Household Income

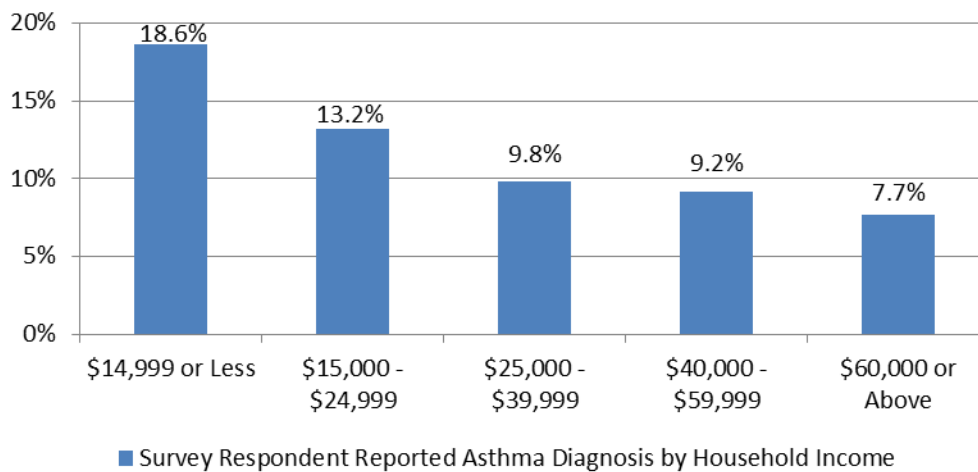


Figure 24

The Bethlehem Authority is responsible for providing and treating up to 47 million gallons of water a day at the City of Bethlehem’s water filtration plant in Lehigh Township and then distributing it throughout the city. According to their 2017 report, the Bethlehem Authority

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/ozone-pollution/health-effects-ozone-pollution>

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.lung.org/our-initiatives/healthy-air/outdoor/air-pollution/particle-pollution.html>



“passed” every criterion set forth by state and federal regulations. They had no water quality violations in 2017. While every contaminant was measured under maximum levels set by government regulators, a few categories did fall short of the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The distinction between the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is that maximum levels are set according to calculated and reasonable risk. Under the MCL threshold, known risk may exist, but it is limited and reasonable. The MCLG threshold, however, is the level under which *there is no known or expected risk to health*. BA reports the following contaminants exceeded the MCLG threshold, while remaining under the MCL: Trihalomethanes, coliform, and lead. The following contaminants are unregulated but were present in BA tested water: Hexavalent chromium, chromium, and strontium.

## Clinical Care

### Primary Care Providers

When medical issues arise, primary care providers (PCPs) are generally the first point of contact before a patient begins to move through a health network. PCPs are often the ones who initially identify major health problems, such as chronic disease or mental illness. When individuals lack a consistent primary care doctor, they may face disadvantages in terms of their present and future health, from delaying potential diagnoses to lacking proper health education. To assess PCP accessibility, we can look at the “access to primary care” indicator, which denotes the ratio of primary care physicians per 100,000 individuals in the population. The lower the ratio is, the more manageable a PCP’s caseload becomes. Top performers in the country who fall in the 90th%ile have a ratio of 1,030:1, and the state’s ratio is 1,230:1. For Northampton County, the ratio of population to PCPs is 1,170:1. This is slightly higher than the top performer ratio, potentially indicating difficulty for individuals to access a primary care physician than in other areas. Social determinants of health such as poverty, education, and unemployment may all factor into an individual’s ability to acquire care, even if it is available<sup>35</sup>.

Across the St. Luke’s network, we observed trends between the type of insurance used by a respondent and their last PCP visit. From our 2019 community survey, we found that most respondents in the St. Luke’s Bethlehem service area had visited their PCP within the past year (82.3%) (Figure 25). Another 9.0% saw their PCP within the past two years, 3.6% within the last five years, and 2.5% more than five years ago. Some did not know or did not have a PCP (2.6%).

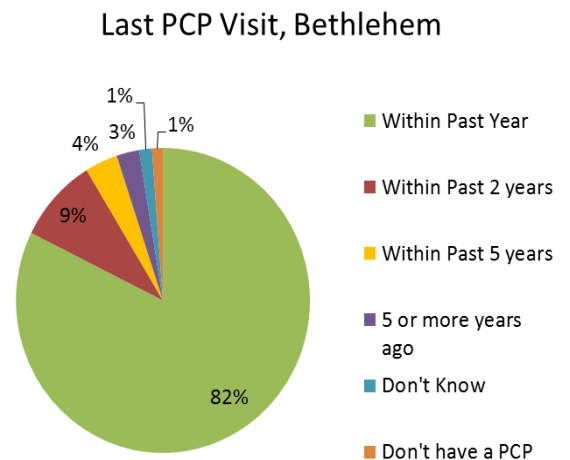


Figure 25

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2018/rankings/Northampton/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

We then cross-referenced this information with SLUHN respondents' insurance type. About 77.5% of all Network respondents with private insurance saw their PCP within the last year, compared to 50.0% of respondents with no coverage. About 79.6% of those with Medicaid and 92.3% with Medicare saw their PCP in the last year (Figure 26).

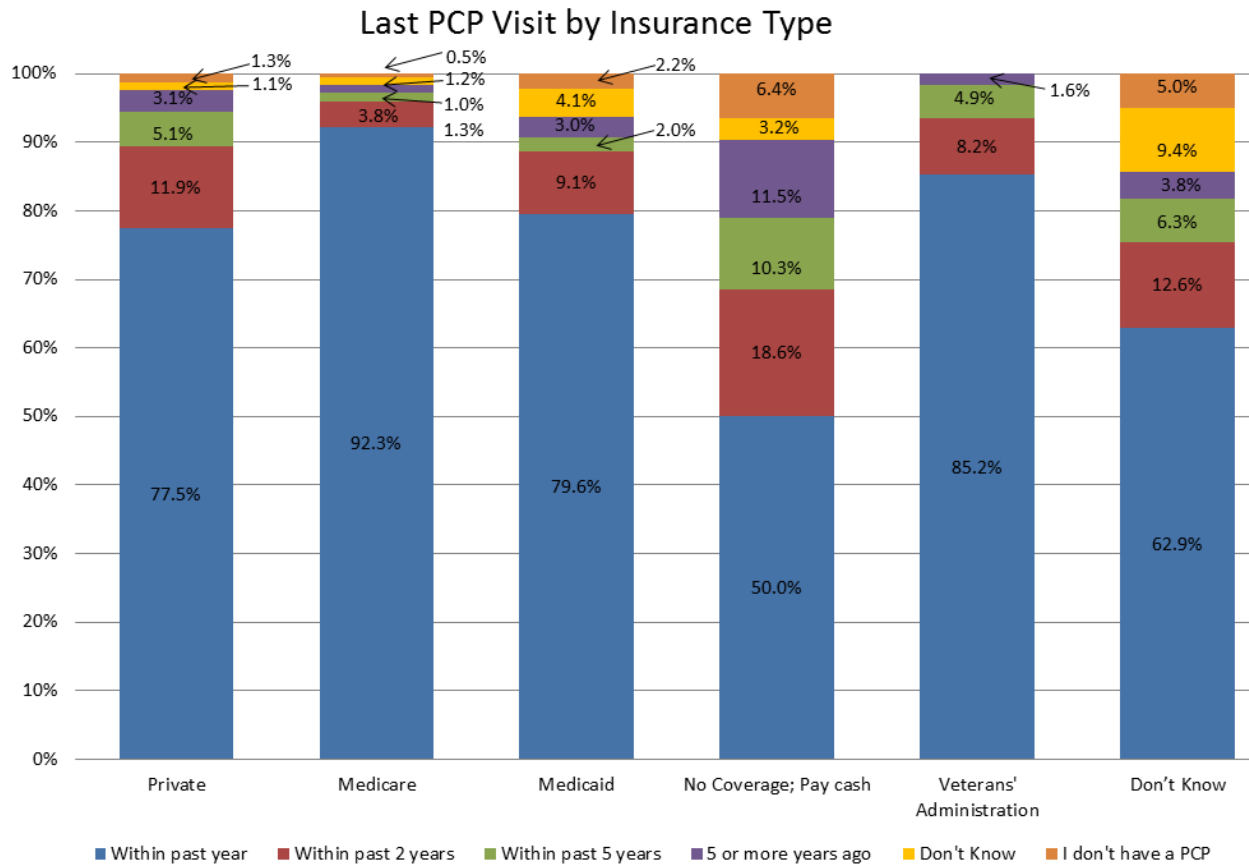


Figure 26

Emergency room (ER) utilization can also be used as an indicator to gauge lack of PCP coverage. According to community survey data, 67.6% of all SLUHN service area respondents had not visited the ER in the past year, and only 1.4% had visited 5 or more times. Similarly, among St. Luke's Bethlehem service area respondents, 68.2% had not visited the ER in the past year, and 1.3% had visited 5 or more times. It is important to note that many surveys were completed in clinics or sites where people are more likely to be connected to care, thereby underestimating the true number of folks who are not accessing care at all. However, survey data also indicate that there are differences in ER utilization based on income. Figure 27 depicts ER utilization by income category among all Network respondents, and clearly indicates that as income decreases, ER utilization increases. This inverse relationship between income and ER utilization suggests that there may be disparities in access to PCP among lower income populations in our service area community.

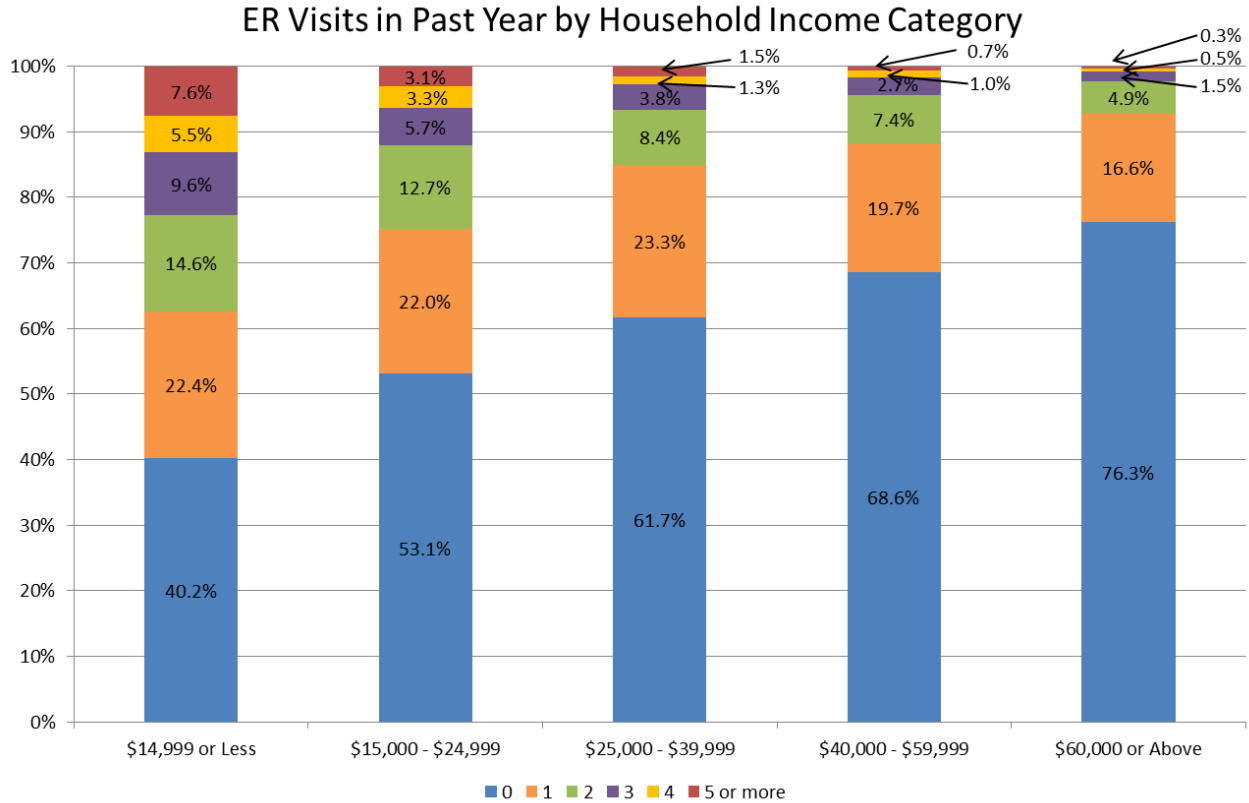


Figure 27

## Dentists

Not only does oral healthcare affect dental health, but directly impacts an individual’s overall health, from cardiovascular disease to one’s ability to eat nutritious food. A lack of preventive and restorative dental services can result in higher risk for tooth decay, gum disease, heart disease or stroke, diabetes and some types of cancers. Measuring a community’s access to dentists is one way to examine the ability for an area to receive quality dental care. Akin to the methodology for primary care providers, the “access to dentists” indicator denotes the ratio of dentists per 100,000 individuals in the population. The ratio of people to dentists is 1,850:1 in Northampton County. This number is higher than both the state average of 1,480:1 and the U.S. top performers’ ratio of 1,280:1, indicating a lesser accessibility to dental care in the St. Luke’s Bethlehem service area<sup>36</sup>.

In our 2019 community survey, we assessed the last time respondents visited the dentist, as well as the type of dental insurance that they used, to gauge the limits of dentist availability and insurance coverage. As evidenced by Figure 28, most respondents in the St. Luke’s Bethlehem service area – as well as throughout the network – had seen their dentist within the past year.

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2018/rankings/Northampton/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

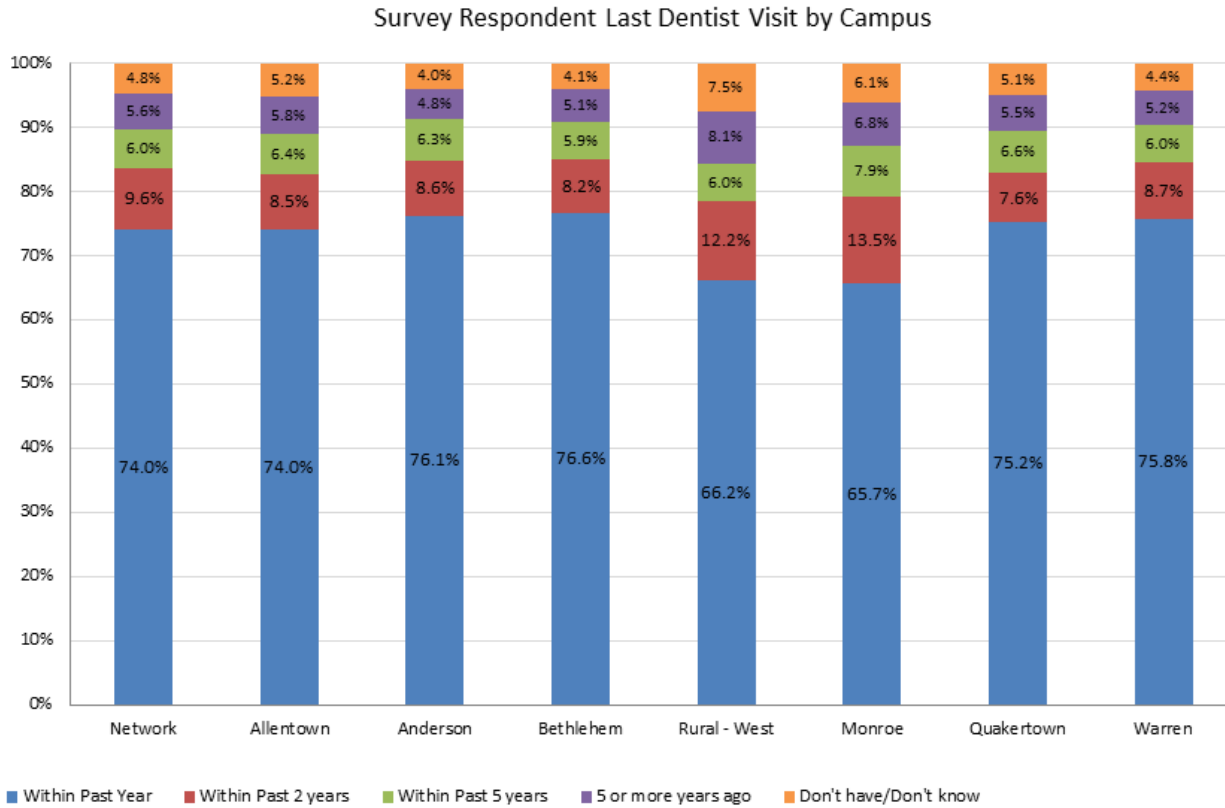


Figure 28

To further explore this topic, we examined the type of dental insurance used by respondents network-wide, comparing data gathered from our previous surveys conducted in 2012 and 2016. The percentage of respondents using private insurance for dental care was recorded at 51.0% in 2012, increased to 62.4% in 2016, and decreased to 59.6% in 2019. Those using Medicaid moved from 6.3% in 2012, to 14% in 2016, to 8.4% in 2019. The percentage of those who had no coverage or paid cash greatly decreased, from 39.9% in 2012, to 19.3% in 2016, then increased to 31.5% in 2019 (Figure 29). It is evident that less people are uninsured or having to pay with cash, which ultimately should help boost access to dental care.

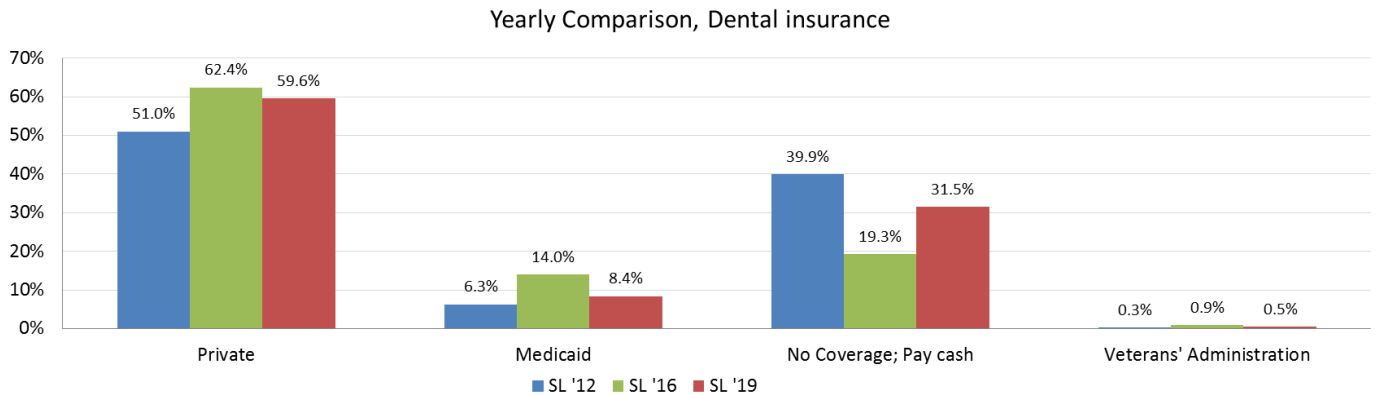


Figure 29

## Mental Health Providers

Limited access to mental health professionals is a huge barrier to improving mental health. In the same way PCP and dentist availability impacts access to care, so too does a region's accessibility to mental health providers. To assess this accessibility, we can utilize the "mental health providers" indicator, which analyzes the ratio of the county population to the number of mental health professionals. In Northampton County, the ratio of residents to mental health providers is 530:1. This is lower than the state ratio of 560:1 but higher than the national top performer ratio of 330:1, indicating an average level of accessibility to mental health providers in the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area<sup>37</sup>.

## Health Insurance

A major barrier to receiving health care is a lack of insurance – without it, services are costly and difficult to attain. Even if an individual has Medical Assistance, it can be hard to find primary care providers and dentists who accept their coverage. According to the ACS, 8.92% of the service area's population is without health insurance, falling between the state percentage of 8.85 and the nation's 13.21%. Statistics show Hispanic and Latino populations are roughly twice as likely to be uninsured than non-Hispanic populations<sup>38</sup>.

The cost of medical services in the United States is high, making it difficult to pay out-of-pocket for care. If children are not covered by insurance, they are especially likely to have restricted access to healthcare services. According to the U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, roughly 4.1% of the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area population without medical insurance is under the age of 19. This rate is lower than the percentage statewide (4.25%) and the same measure nationwide (5.05%)<sup>39</sup>.

Our patients utilize a variety of methods of payment to cover their healthcare needs. According to our internal reviews, the highest percentages of our patients use medical assistance plans or Medicare to cover their healthcare costs. This distribution of insurance plans mirrors the pattern seen throughout the network considering all types of care, with Medicare, Commercial (Private) and Medicaid as the three most popular forms of insurance used. Additionally, charity care is included in the self-pay category, which represents 2.9% of the coverage methods our patients utilize, which is lower than the 5.45% seen in the 2016 CHNA. An additional 16.7% of patients utilized Medicaid, which is lower than the 19.25% seen in the 2016 CHNA. Figure 30 looks at the primary insurance types used by Bethlehem respondents compared to our other campuses. Roughly 56.1% of respondents from the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area used private insurance, whereas 2.0% were uninsured and paid out-of-pocket for their medical expenses.

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<sup>37</sup> <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2018/rankings/Northampton/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

<sup>38</sup> <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/>

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts>

Survey Respondent Primary Medical Insurance by Campus

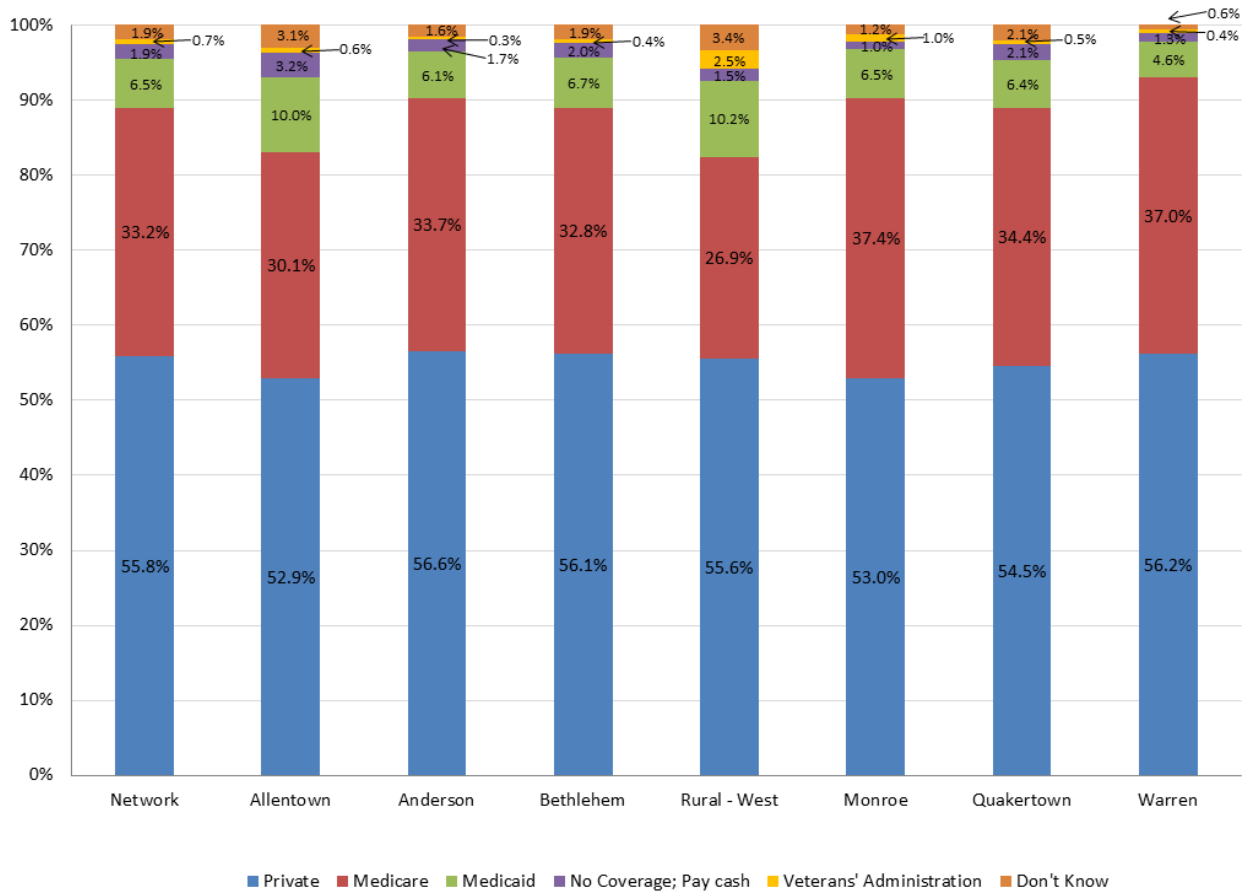


Figure 30

Reason for Missed Medical Appointments, Bethlehem

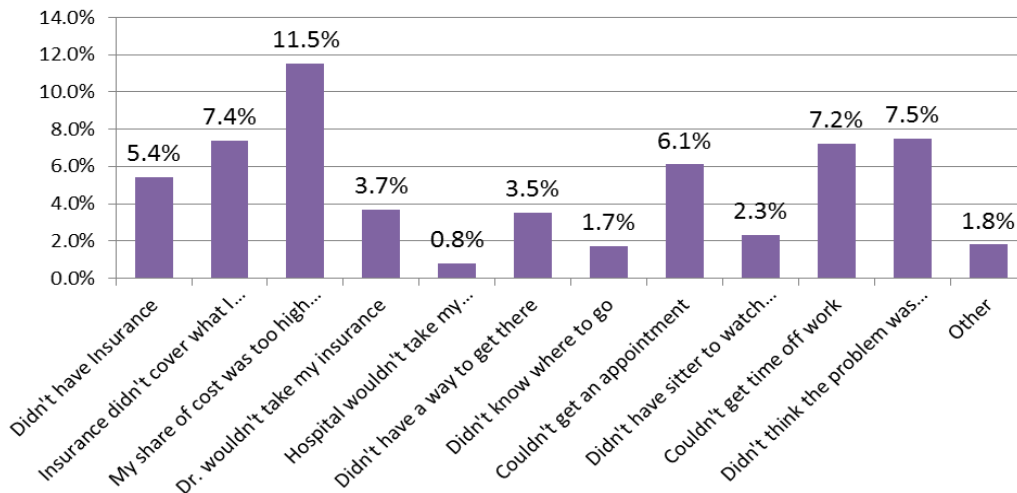


Figure 31

A lack of insurance or comprehensive coverage affects a patient's willingness to pursue getting medical treatment for their ailments. Our 2019 community survey clearly illustrated this: the top reason that Bethlehem respondents cited for postponing care was that their share of the cost was too high (11.5%), with they didn't think the problem was serious (7.5%) as the second top reason, and insurance didn't cover what they needed (7.4%) as the third (Figure 31). These findings echo what was shown in the 2016 survey, where the top three reasons for missed medical appointments among survey respondents were: their share of the cost was too high, they didn't think the problem was serious, and they didn't have health insurance. Access to quality health insurance is a social determinant that alters one's ability to receive care in a timely and efficient manner.

## Health Behaviors

### Access to Healthy Food and Transit

Access to nutritious food directly impacts one's ability to maintain a healthy lifestyle and prevent chronic disease. The Food Environment Index from County Health Rankings ranks factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, from 0 being the worst to 10 being the best. Northampton County's index is 8.6, compared to 8.2 statewide and 8.6 for U.S. top performers. Without proper access to grocery stores, one may likely resort to fast food or less healthy dining options (such as processed foods with shelf lives), which may lead to further health disparities<sup>40</sup>.

Nutritious foods are often less available at convenience stores than they are at full-service groceries and supermarkets<sup>41</sup>. By examining a community's access to supermarkets, both in terms of proximity and ease of commute, we can map out the availability of healthy foods in a service area. To explore some of the most under-resourced neighborhoods we serve, we examined the availability of supermarkets in the ten lowest income census-tracts that send patients to our Bethlehem campus. We found that the average rate of residents in these areas living more than half a mile from a supermarket *and* without a vehicle is 13.2% across the ten tracts. This means that they are left to either shop at corner-stores - which tend to provide less healthy options<sup>42</sup> -, navigate the public transit system, or walk over a mile round-trip with their purchases in-tow. While this 13.2% represents an average across the ten lowest income census tracts, there are neighborhoods in which up to 47% of residents live more than half a mile and do not have a vehicle. This is considerably higher than both the Pennsylvania (5.4%) and US (4.2%) averages (Figure 32).

These ten lowest income census tracts also rely heavily on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Administered by the USDA, SNAP is meant to bolster families' resources by providing additional funding for food purchases each month. Eligible households fall below 160% the federal poverty level. For a family of four in Pennsylvania this means a maximum gross monthly income of \$3,280 – or \$39,360 pre-tax annually<sup>43</sup>. The average

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<sup>40</sup> <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2018/rankings/Northampton/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

<sup>41</sup> [http://thefoodtrust.org/uploads/media\\_items/grocerygap.original.pdf](http://thefoodtrust.org/uploads/media_items/grocerygap.original.pdf)

<sup>42</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/state-local-programs/pdf/Healthier-Food-Retail-guide-chapter-3.pdf>

<sup>43</sup> <http://www.dhs.pa.gov/citizens/supplementalnutritionassistanceprogram/snapincomelimits/index.htm>

monthly benefit a resident of Pennsylvania receives is \$122.02<sup>44</sup>. For lower income families this benefit is the difference between eating and going without food. Of our ten lowest income census tracts, four of them have SNAP utilization rates of over half the population. The ten tracts together average 46.76% usage, with our lowest income tract having 58.5% of residents on SNAP. This is much higher than the 12.9% usage rate in Pennsylvania and 13.2% nationally (Figure 32).

SLUHN Campus	Lowest Income Census Tracts (lowest first)	Median Family Income	Share of tract housing units that are without vehicle and beyond 1/2 mile from supermarket (FARA 2015)	percentage of Tract Households Using SNAP (2012-2016 ACS)
Bethlehem	LC 10; Center City Allentown	\$19,318	0.7%	58.50%
	NC 105; Northeast Bethlehem	\$22,008	9.3%	56.20%
	LC 97; Center City Allentown	\$23,382	47.3%	56.40%
	LC 8; Center City Allentown	\$23,566	0.0%	49.30%
	LC 16; Center City Allentown	\$24,116	0.0%	52.70%
	NC 112; South Side Bethlehem	\$27,548	20.5%	48.80%
	LC 18; Center City Allentown	\$29,100	23.8%	47.60%
	NC 111; South Side Bethlehem	\$29,375	7.7%	27.00%
	LC 96; East Side Allentown	\$29,620	20.0%	39.20%
	LC 20; Center City Allentown	\$29,683	2.2%	31.90%
	<b>AVG of 10 Lowest Income Tract</b>	<b>\$26,190</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>46.76%</b>
National		\$55,322	4.2%	13.20%
PA		\$54,895	5.4%	12.90%

Figure 32

We found that, in general, the census tracts with the highest SNAP usage rates are the same ones that have high rates of residents living over half a mile from a grocery store and lacking a vehicle. For example, Lehigh County Census Tract 97, located in center city Allentown, has 47.3% of residents living beyond half a mile from a grocery store without a vehicle, and a 56.4% SNAP utilization rate. This area would be ideal for targeted interventions. Because the median family income, of which half of all families make less than, is \$1,718 *below* the federal poverty level for a family of four, and SNAP eligibility extends to 160% that threshold, there is likely a significant gap between all the families that qualify for SNAP and those that actually receive the benefit. SNAP enrollment interventions in this census tract could help mitigate this disparity and help families who are entitled to this benefit actual receive it. Another intervention would be expanding the healthy options available at corner stores like Melo Deli & Grocery, located in the middle of the census tract. This area is far removed from grocery stores, and thus many residents without a car rely on these types of stores to purchase their food. Partnering with these stores through interventions like the Healthy Corner Store Initiative, which works to ensure corner stores are stocking and selling healthy foods, could have a demonstrable impact on the quality of food to which residents in this area have access<sup>45</sup>. A third intervention, most effectively

<sup>44</sup> <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/avg-monthly-snap-benefits/>

<sup>45</sup> [http://thefoodtrust.org/uploads/media\\_items/healthy-corner-store-overview.original.pdf](http://thefoodtrust.org/uploads/media_items/healthy-corner-store-overview.original.pdf)



implemented in conjunction with the former two, would be to enlist stores in this census tract to offer the Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive (FINI), a program that incentivizes the purchase of healthy produce by giving a dollar-for-dollar match on produce purchased using SNAP. All three of these interventions would increase the access to healthy food in this census tract that is currently lacking it.

Furthermore, Figure 33 maps the regions of the St. Luke's service area and designates regions considered to be "food deserts." Areas shaded in red denote low-income census tracts where a large portion of the residents live one mile away (for urban areas) or 10 miles away (for rural areas) from a grocery store<sup>46</sup>. These food deserts are another ideal place to implement strategic interventions to increase the availability of healthy food. Of our ten lowest income census tracts, only Lehigh County 96 is located in a food desert as defined by 1 mile from a grocery store. When that is narrowed to half a mile from a grocery store – another metric used by the USDA to show lack of access – six of our ten census tracts become food deserts.

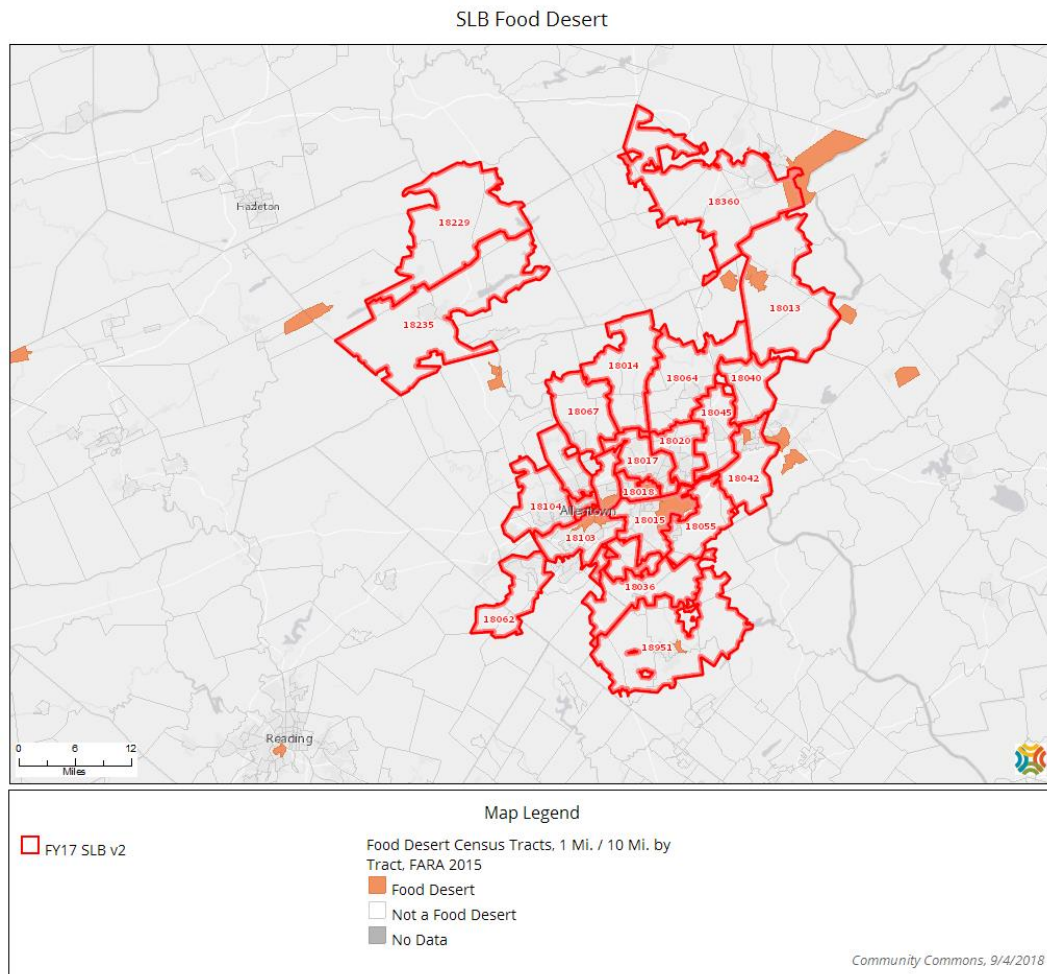


Figure 33

<sup>46</sup> <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/go-to-the-atlas.aspx>

If a region is “food insecure,” its residents have limited or inconsistent access to healthy food options. Identifying food insecure populations highlights an area’s inability to provide all necessities for their families; therefore, individuals may have to resort to buying fast food instead of healthy options, such as fruits and vegetables. According to Feeding America, 13% of the nation’s population is food insecure. In Lehigh County, 9.5% are food insecure, and 12.5% are food insecure in the state<sup>47</sup>. And according to the CDC’s 2018 State Indicator Report on Fruits and Vegetables, the state of Pennsylvania has 2.4 farmers markets per 100,000 residents. Figure 34 depicts the neighborhoods of SLUHN’s Bethlehem area that have limited food access. 20.9% of individuals in the service area are considered to have low access, less than the state’s average of 21.1% and the national average of 22.4%<sup>48</sup>. The darker shading of brown represents a higher percentage of low-income residents living beyond the USDA’s distance thresholds for food accessibility. As evident by the figure, many neighborhoods in the area have over 50% of residents with limited access.

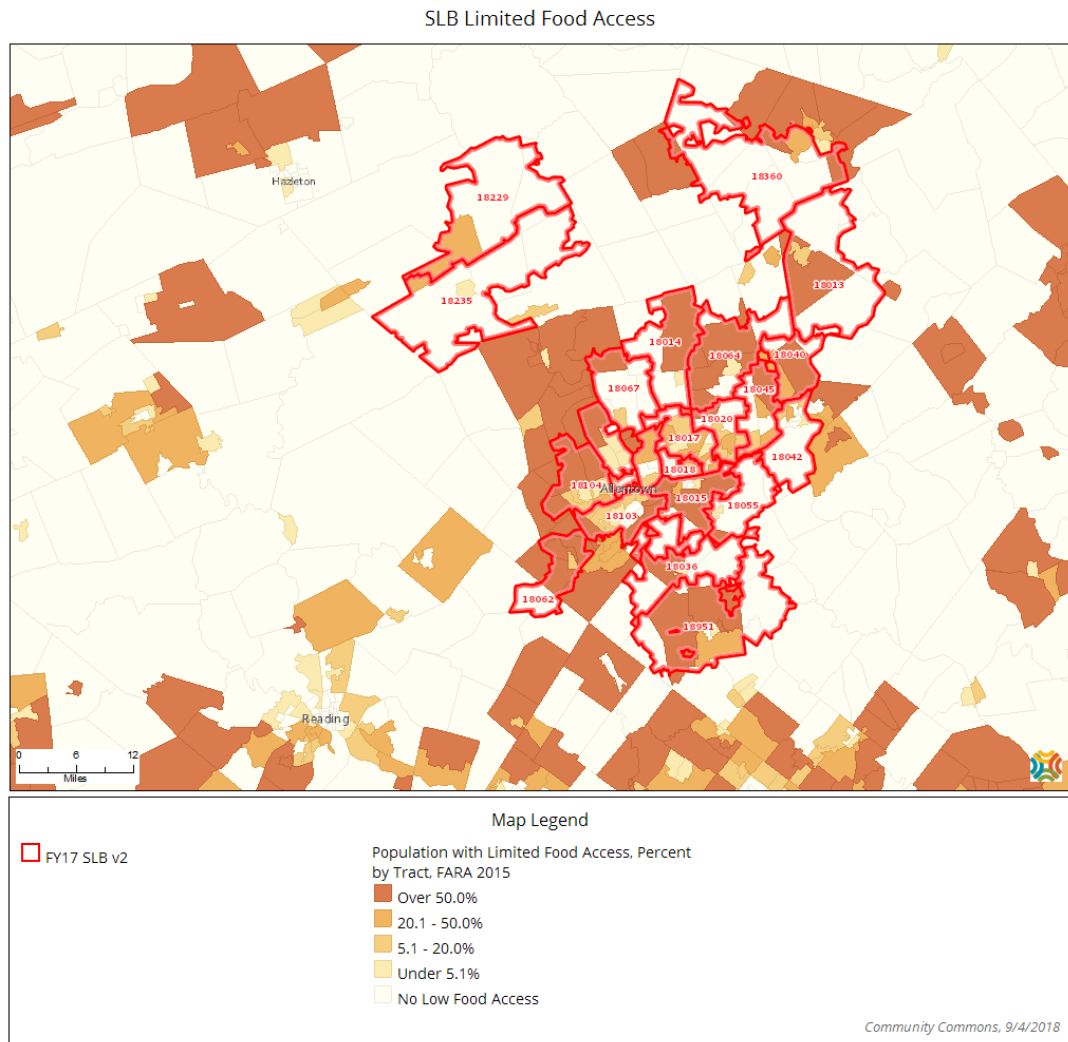


Figure 34

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.feedingamerica.org/research/map-the-meal-gap/2016/2016-map-the-meal-gap-all-modules.pdf>

<sup>48</sup> <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas>

Key informants reiterated these findings, describing how few healthy food options or grocery stores are accessible. Community members are then forced to rely on unhealthy options, such as fast food. These insufficiencies create a window for developing chronic diseases, such as diabetes, obesity or heart disease. This was also expressed at a recent community forum. Food insecurity and unhealthy diets were noted by a number of participants as significant challenges facing the Bethlehem community. A representative from a local non-profit noted, "Bethlehem has many food deserts and demand for food from local shelters is constantly pushing the capacity of providers." Another participant that works for a social service organization stated, "Healthy food options are not readily available to many residents of the region and that this situation is leading to increased levels of obesity and diabetes."

Concerns with transportation were also among the most commonly identified factors that are undermining quality of life in the Bethlehem area. While participants stated that existing public transportation entities such as the Lehigh and Northampton Transportation Authority (LANATA) provide core bus service that meets the needs of a number of residents, the coverage of routes and frequency of services are limited and not sufficiently meeting the needs of many residents. A representative of a regional social services organization noted, "It can take up to a couple hours to get somewhere by using the public transportation system and thus many residents simply can't do the things that require access to a car." Another attendee that works in the area of social services reported, "Transportation challenges are exacerbating all of the other challenges we are trying to solve; there are food pantries waiting to be utilized but because of bus transportation issues such as late arrivals, the food pantry may be closed, and these people then cannot utilize these services provided for them." A forum attendee that works in local government added that the "local transportation infrastructure needs significant attention and that the growing number of trucks from warehouses is straining the system."

Public transit like LANATA is crucial for many of our low-income neighborhoods. Of the ten lowest income census tracts that we service with the Bethlehem campus, 32.3% of all households do not have a car, according to the USDA's FARA. Nearly one in three households in these neighborhoods need to rely on the public transportation system, ridesharing, or walking to meet daily needs like food.

Furthermore, for those who do have access to a car, 36% of workers in Northampton County report commuting solo more than 30 mins to work each day. This is the same percentage as the state's average. These numbers, from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's County Health Rankings, are important because prolonged commutes are associated with higher blood pressure, BMI, and physical inactivity<sup>49</sup>.

In the St. Luke's Bethlehem region, only 10.3% of respondents were consuming the recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day (Figure 35). The largest number of respondents reported consuming one or two servings in a day (48.1%), followed by 34.1% consuming three to four servings of fruits and vegetables. The SLUHN service area had 9.6% respondents report meeting the recommendation.

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<sup>49</sup> <https://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797%2812%2900167-5/abstract>

### Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day, Bethlehem Trend

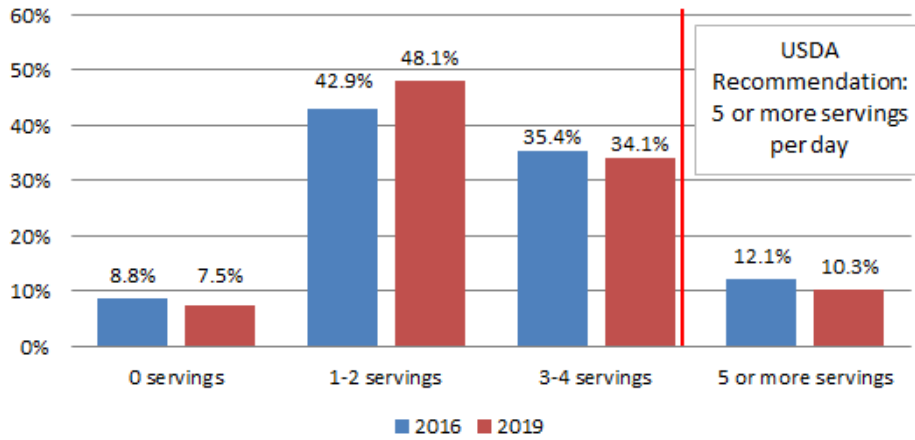


Figure 35

### Fruit and Vegetable Consumption by Household Income

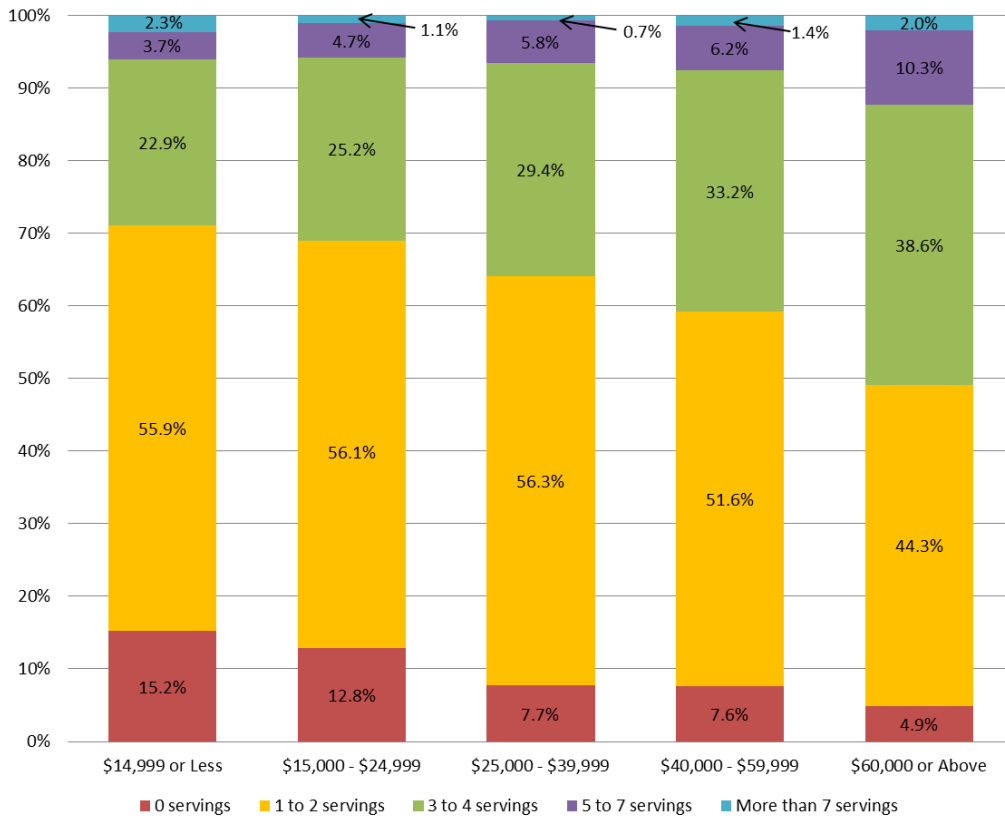


Figure 36

Furthermore, when looking at fruit and vegetable consumption by income category, 2019 CHNA survey data show that fruit and vegetable consumption increases with income. According to SLUHN service area survey respondents, approximately 15% of respondents in the \$14,999 or less category and 13% of those in the \$15,000 to \$24,999 category reported consuming no servings of fruits and vegetables, compared to 5% of respondents in the \$60,000 or greater category (Figure 36).

### **Free or Reduced Lunch**

A consistent diet high in nutrients is pivotal to personal health, especially during childhood. For children living at or below the poverty level, access to healthy foods is more difficult. The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) operates in public and private schools to provide free or reduced-price lunches to children in poverty. Looking at populations eligible for this program may indicate children who are vulnerable to poor nutrition and other health-related issues. About 42.72% of children in the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. This number is lower than both the national average (52.61%) and the state (48.16%)<sup>50</sup>. Although the Bethlehem service area is doing better on average with this issue, the number may reveal a high percentage of children who may not be able to receive the nutritional meals they need at home and may also indicate children who are vulnerable to health issues stemming from malnutrition. Furthermore, the number of students eligible for free or reduced lunch in the Bethlehem Area School District is 56% with as many as 95.8% eligible at Donegan Elementary, the district's lowest income school.

### **Days of Exercise per Week**

Lack of physical activity among community members is a major barrier in promoting healthy lifestyles and preventing chronic disease. Consistent exercise has been shown to improve both physical and mental health and is vital to decreasing rates of obesity and cardiovascular problems. Healthy People 2020 advocates for 150 minutes of exercise per week for adults – an average of 30 minutes per day for five days a week. County Health Rankings reports 26% of Northampton County residents have no leisure time physical activity. State and national rates fall at 24% and 20% respectively, making Northampton County less active on average<sup>51</sup>.

From our 2019 community survey data, we found 26.8% of respondents reported no days of exercise per week in the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area. Nearly half (40.8%) of these survey respondents reported exercising more than three days per week (including three to four days and five or more days) (Figure 37). These data show that since there are few people who are exercising consistently, a higher percentage are not living an active lifestyle or participating in enough physical activity to stay healthy. Our survey data also indicate only 15.3% of Bethlehem respondents and 14.7% of respondents network-wide are exercising at least five times per week and meet the Healthy People 2020 recommendation.

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<sup>50</sup> <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2018/2018466.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2018/rankings/Northampton/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

### Days of Exercise Per Week, Bethlehem Trend

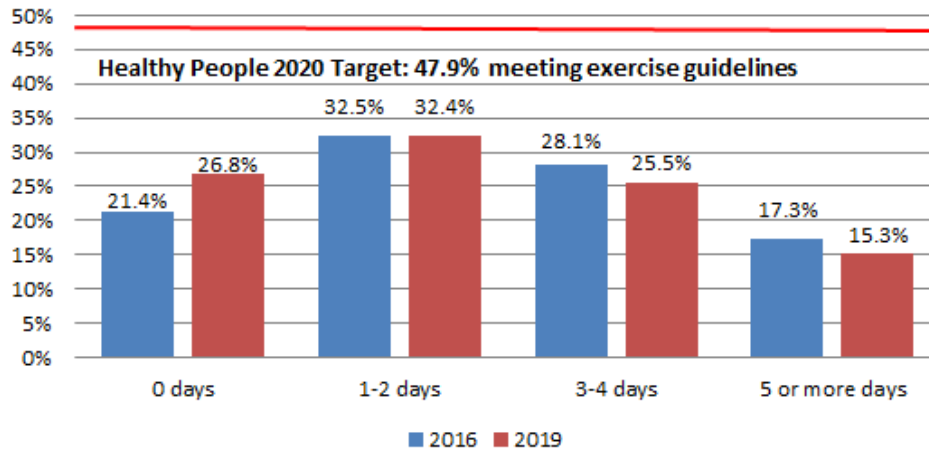


Figure 37

### Access to Exercise Opportunities

In order to maintain an active lifestyle, a region must provide ample access to exercise opportunities within the built environment. One of the indicators from County Health Rankings extracts the percentage of individuals in a county who live reasonably close to a location which can be used for physical activity, such as outdoor parks or recreational facilities. According to 2017 data, 74% of Northampton County has access to exercise opportunities, compared to the state (68%) and the nation (91%)<sup>52</sup>.

### Obesity

Obesity is a prevalent health issue in our community in particular. High poverty levels, physical inactivity, and limited access to healthy foods result in increased levels of obesity. If an individual is obese, they are at a higher risk of developing diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, some cancers, and breathing problems. Rates of adult obesity in Pennsylvania are on the rise. With 51 being the least obese state and one being the most obese, the state is ranked at 25th<sup>53</sup>. Recent data show 30% of state residents and 26% of the nation are obese, compared to 29% in the county<sup>54</sup>. In calculating survey respondents' BMI using their weight and height, we found 40.3% of Bethlehem service area respondents were obese (Figure 38), and an additional 32.9% were overweight. This obesity rate is greater than both state and national levels.

<sup>52</sup> <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2018/rankings/Northampton/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.tfah.org/reports/stateofobesity2016>

<sup>54</sup> <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2018/rankings/Northampton/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

### BMI Bethlehem Trend

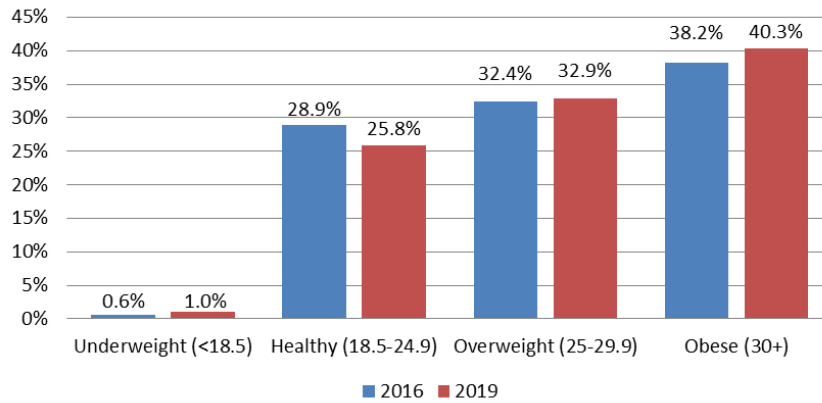


Figure 38

### BMI Category by Household Income

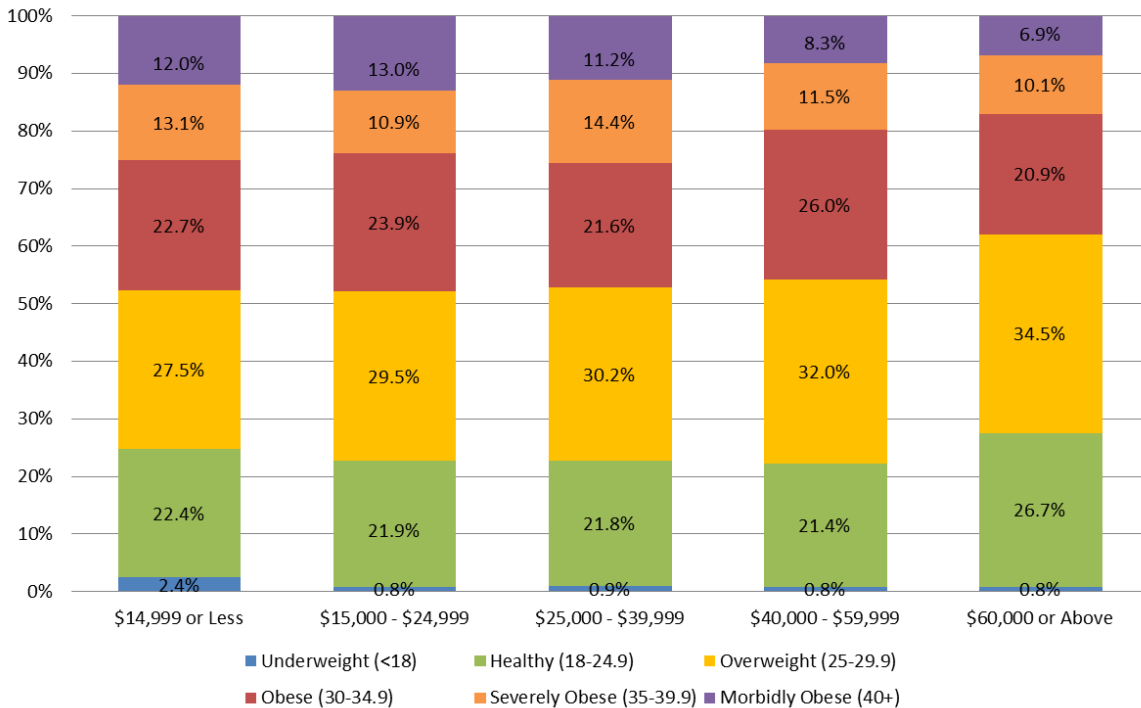


Figure 39

Results from our 2019 community survey identified several demographic characteristics network-wide that were correlated with a respondent's BMI. When looking at the relationship between income and BMI among all survey respondents, the income category with the highest percentage of respondents who were morbidly obese (having a BMI over 40) earned \$15,000 to \$24,999 per year (13.0%). Conversely, 6.9% respondents who reported having an annual income

of \$60,000 or greater were morbidly obese. The income range with the highest percentage of obesity was those earning less than \$25,000 at 47.8%, while the lowest percentage of obesity was 37.9% for those making \$60,000 or more annually (Figure 39). These trends suggest a link between BMI and income level, exemplifying how social determinants of health directly affect health outcomes. This connection emphasizes the importance of taking social determinants of health into consideration when making action plans to improve community health. Making connections between social determinants of health and obesity is necessary when developing initiatives to reduce rates of obesity in the region.

## Diabetes

Diabetes lies tantamount to obesity and has become a prevalent health concern in our community. While it has its own set of detriments, having diabetes can also contribute to health issues such as blindness, kidney disease, foot problems, and heart disease. There are treatments for type II diabetes – such as medications, better diet, and exercise. As per the National Diabetes Statistics Report (2017), an estimated 30.3 million people in the United States have diabetes, with 23.8% of those individuals being undiagnosed. Additionally, a staggering 33.9% of the adult U.S. population has prediabetes. In examining rates of obesity, Trust for America’s Health discovered rates of diabetes in the nation almost doubled since the beginning of its studies, growing from 6.1% in 1990 to 11.3% in 2016. At its current pace, there may be a projected 1,731,248 cases of diabetes nationwide by 2030 – an increase of 34%<sup>55</sup>. The state is ranked 15th out of 51 states, with 1 being the most obese and 51 being the least<sup>56</sup>.

Additionally, 2019 survey results indicated that there is an inverse relationship between diabetes prevalence and annual income, as evidenced by the fact that SLUHN service area respondents in the \$14,999 or less (19.3%) and \$15,000 to \$24,999 (21.0%) income categories had higher reported diabetes diagnosis rates than those in the \$60,000 or above income category (12.2%) (Figure 40). Similarly, to BMI, it is important to keep this relationship between social determinants of health and disease status in mind when planning interventions to target diabetes in the community.

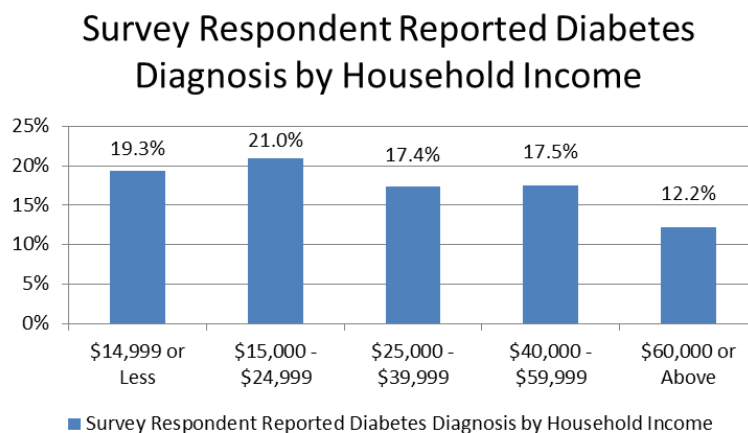


Figure 40

<sup>55</sup> <https://www.tfah.org/reports/stateofobesity2016>

<sup>56</sup> <https://www.tfah.org/reports/stateofobesity2016>



## Tobacco Usage

Smoking contributes to illnesses such as cardiovascular disease, cancers, and breathing conditions. In order to promote healthy living, cutting down on tobacco usage within the community is a necessity. According to County Health Rankings, 14% of adults smoke nationally, compared to the 18% in the state and 15% in Northampton County<sup>57</sup>. For the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area specifically, 9.7% of adults over the age of 18 reported to our community survey that they currently smoke (Figure 41). This is lower than the Healthy People 2020 goal of having only 12% of adults smoking by 2020; however, efforts at improvement should continue to be made, especially among our vulnerable populations. Survey responses for SLUHN service area indicated that smoking rates are inversely related to annual income level. 26.8% of all respondents reporting incomes of \$14,999 or less reported smoking, compared to 6.5% of those reporting incomes of \$60,000 or above (Figure 42).

Survey Respondent Smokers by Campus

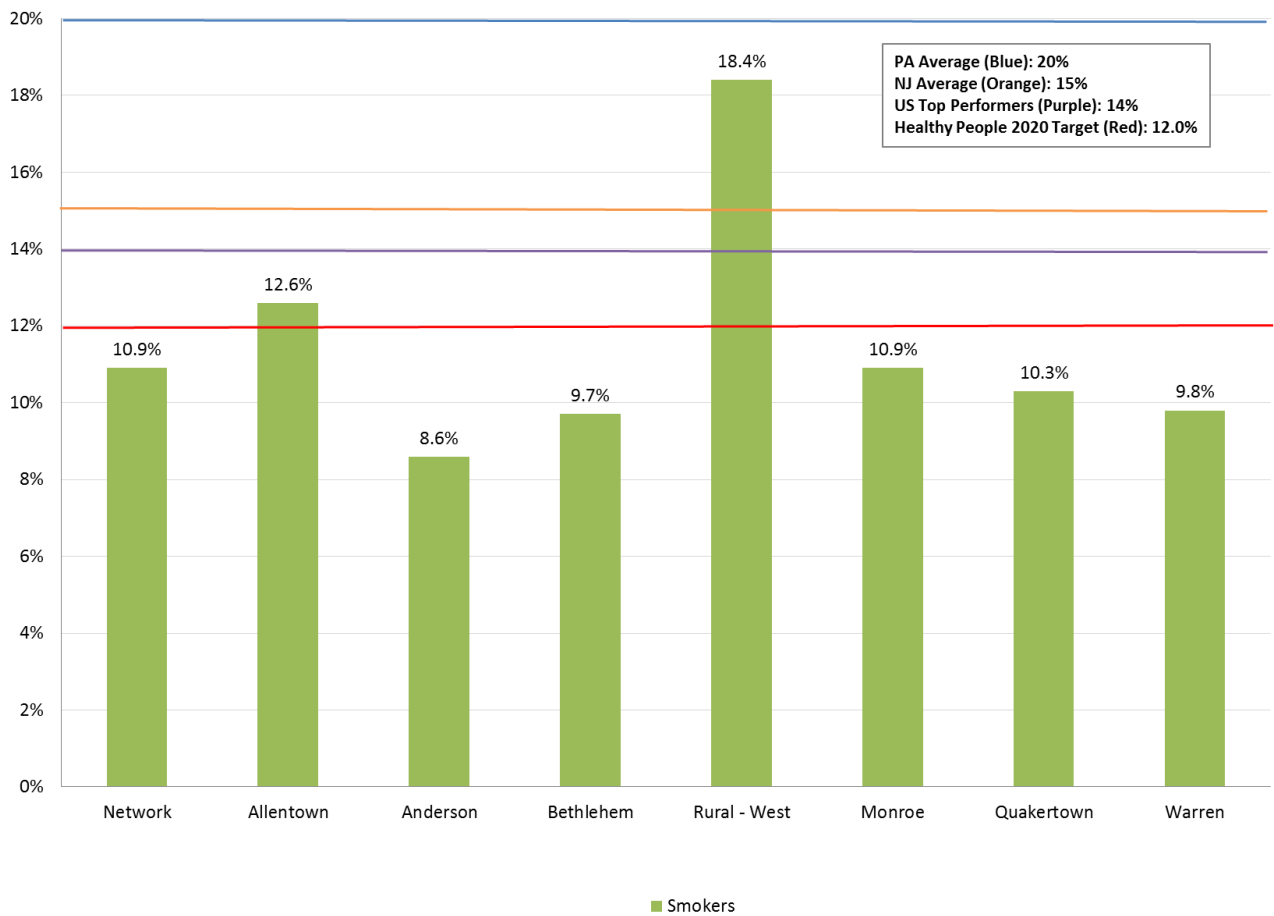


Figure 41

<sup>57</sup> <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2018/rankings/Northampton/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

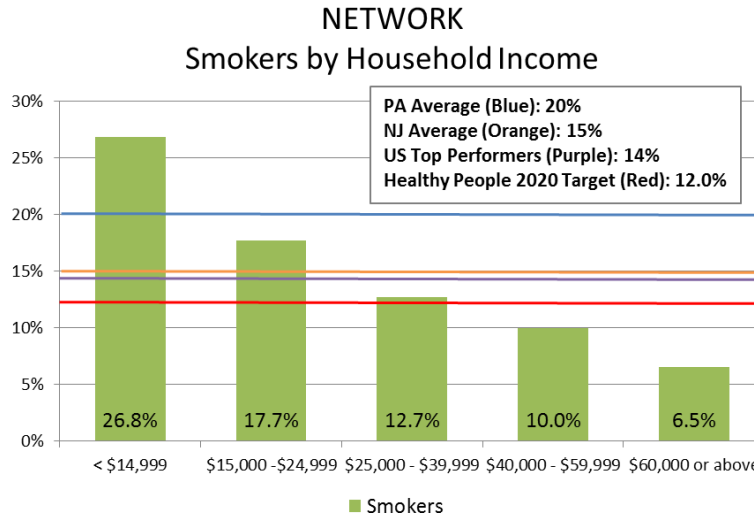


Figure 42

According to the Pennsylvania LGBT Health Needs Assessment, 30.6% of survey respondents reported being current smokers, which is significantly higher than the 18% average in Pennsylvania, and 10.9% smoking rate reported in our CHNA survey. Additionally, Figure 43 compares the reported use of different tobacco products among LGBT survey respondents and SLUHN CHNA survey respondents.

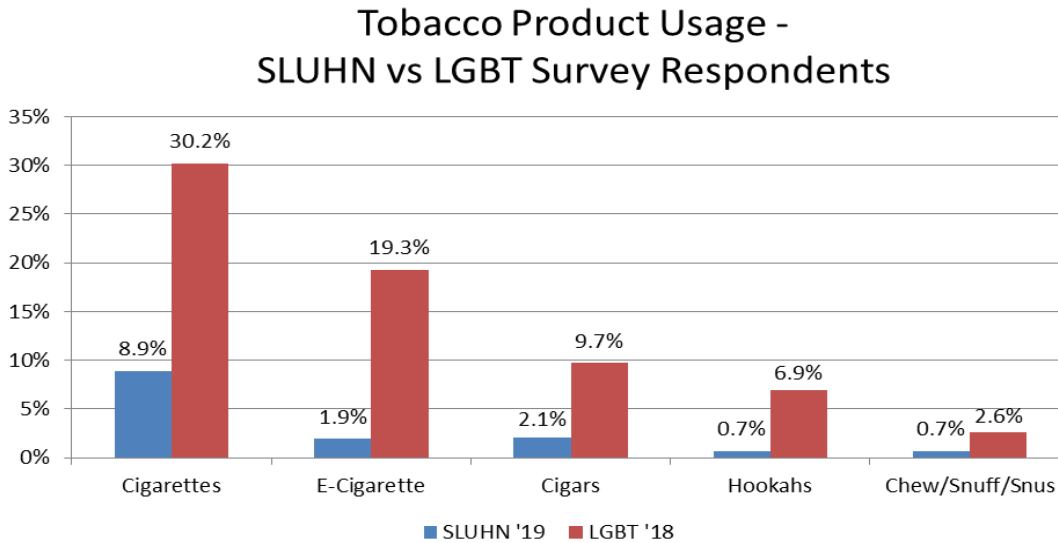


Figure 43

### Substance Abuse

It is imperative to discuss excessive drinking and substance abuse disorders, since they are recognized as comorbidities with mental health issues. In many cases, mental health issues go undetected because alcoholism and substance abuse can overshadow mental illness. According to County Health Rankings, 20% of the population in Northampton County report excessive

drinking, compared to 21% in the state and 13% nationally. As shown in our 2019 community survey, 81.1% of St. Luke’s Bethlehem service area respondents reported no episodes of binge drinking in the past month. However, 18.8% reported having one or more episodes of binge drinking, and 6.3% had three or more episodes. Bethlehem respondents reported slightly fewer episodes of binge drinking compared with the St. Luke’s Network average (Figure 44). When looking at binge drinking by sex among all SLUHN respondents, 83.3% of female respondents reported no episodes of binge drinking, compared to 76.5% of male respondents.

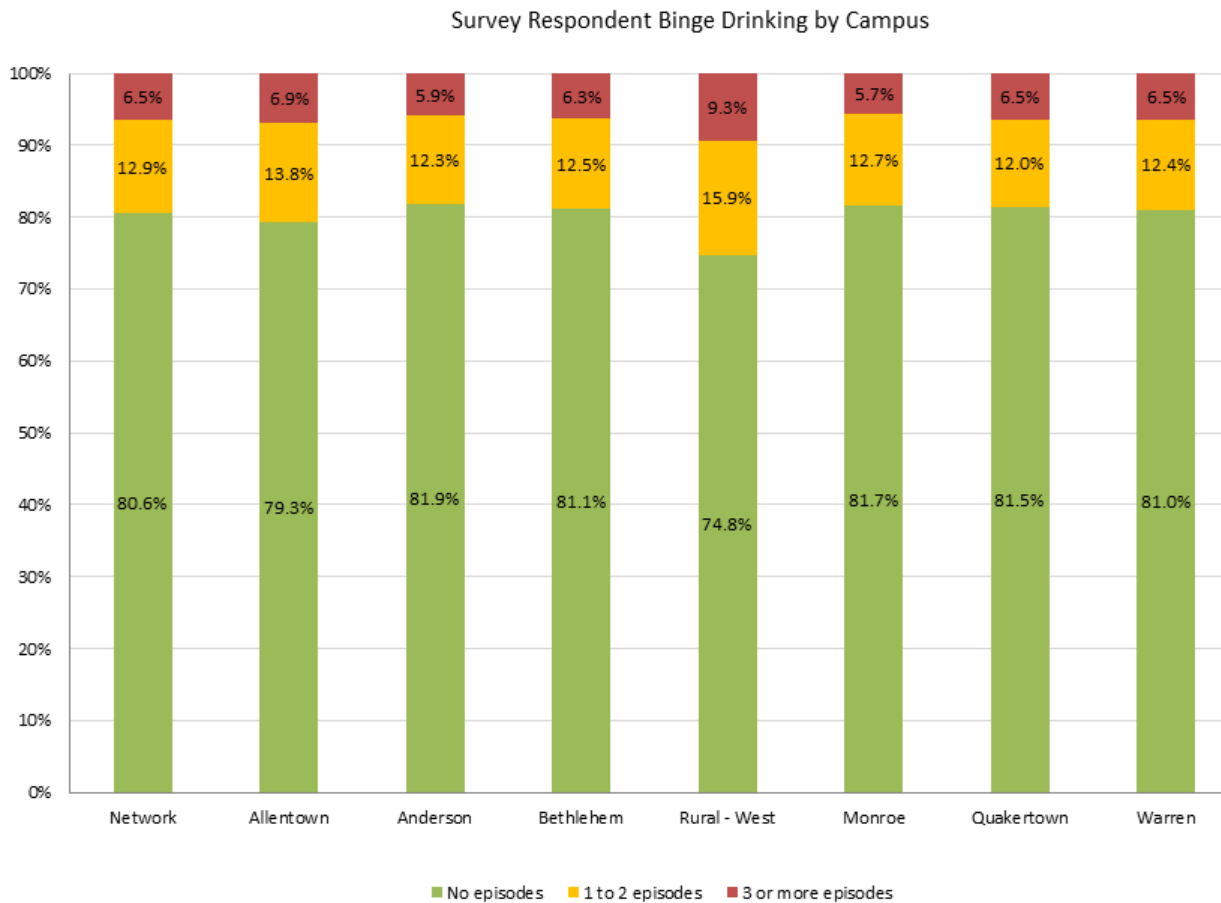


Figure 44

In January 2018, Governor Tom Wolf issued a disaster declaration for the heroin and opioid epidemic, stating “[e]very day we lose 10 Pennsylvanians to the disease of addiction.” In response to the growing need to treat this medical crisis, the PA Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs (DDAP) published a Drug and Alcohol Annual Plan and Report since 2009. In their most recent addition, published in 2015-16 analyzing data from 2013-14, the DDAP found there were 37,735 unique clients (single persons “who [have] been admitted and [have] received any substance abuse treatment at a licensed provider during the given state fiscal year”). In addition, there were 53,047 total admissions, wherein each unique client can have multiple admissions.

Out of all admissions, 66.2% of those who received treatment were unemployed, compared to 15.3% who worked full-time and 6.5% who worked part-time. An overwhelming 37.8% of admitted individuals listed heroin as their primary drug of use, followed by 29.5% using alcohol, 12% using marijuana, and 11.2% using other opiates and synthetics. These percentages of heroin and alcohol usage have seemed to switch since initial 2009-10 data, wherein 38.66% listed alcohol and 20.9% listed heroin as their primary drug of use<sup>58</sup>.

When comparing demographic data, DDAP found men used alcohol more than women, and women used heroin more than men. People who identified as Black used marijuana more than those who identified as White, and those who identified as White used heroin more than those who identified as Black. In a similar vein, those who identified as Hispanic used marijuana more than those who identified as non-Hispanic, and those who identified as non-Hispanic had a higher prevalence of using opiates<sup>59</sup>.

Also, in 2018, Muhlenberg College Institute of Public Opinion published their findings on substance abuse in the Lehigh Valley. The report found higher levels of disparities in those misusing or abusing opiates or heroin, compared to those using other substances such as alcohol and marijuana. About 74% of employers reported having a major or minor concern about opioid abuse, and 70% were concerned about heroin abuse. In terms of misuse and abuse at work, 28% of employers reported employee use of drugs at work, with 21% reporting employees using painkillers. About 15% of employers reported employee absenteeism due to use, and 12% were impaired in their work performance. The most popular approach to employees abusing or misusing alcohol or marijuana was to allow the employee to return to work after treatment (40%), whereas 34% of employers choose to dismiss employees who abuse or misuse heroin. Over one-fourth of employers (28%) indicated employee abuse and misuse of drugs makes it hard for their organizations to hire and retain qualified employees<sup>60</sup>.

The Northampton County Heroin and Opioid Overdose Task Force aims to “improve data collection related to heroin and opioid overdoses, increase access to substance abuse treatment programs, increase access to naloxone, [and] provide community-based education and awareness programs via worksites.” In 2018, the task force gathered county- and city-wide internal data to assess the impact of drug misuse on the region. For Northampton County, there were 250 total overdoses in 2015; this number more than doubled to 567 in 2016 and dropped slightly to 558 in 2017. There were 130 men and 120 women who overdosed in 2015, 311 men and 256 women who overdosed in 2016, and 303 men and 255 women who overdosed in 2017. Additionally, there were 71 overdose deaths in 2015; this number dropped by one in 2016, but then jumped to 109 in 2017.

For the city of Bethlehem, there were 78 overdoses in 2015, which grew to 109 overdoses in 2016 and 198 in 2017. In the last three years, rates of overdoses doubled for men and tripled for women: 66 men and 12 women overdosed in the city in 2015, 83 men and 24 women in 2016, and 144 men and 53 women in 2017. Individuals who identify as White are the largest

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<sup>58</sup> <https://www.ddap.pa.gov/Reports/State%20Plan%20and%20Annual%20Reports/2015-2016>

<sup>59</sup> <https://www.ddap.pa.gov/Reports/State%20Plan%20and%20Annual%20Reports/2015-2016>

<sup>60</sup> Muhlenberg College Institute of Public Opinion, 2018

percentage of those who overdose in the city, and rates of overdoses more than doubled from 2015 to 2017. And although overdoses in individuals identifying as Black or Latino are lower, rates of overdoses in these populations tripled from 2015 to 2017.

Health behaviors in childhood and adolescent years tend to carry over into adulthood. If we can identify what risky health behaviors are prevalent among youths, we can target these behaviors and determine how to reduce their frequency. The Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS) looks at youth attitudes, knowledge and behavior regarding drugs and alcohol, as well as mental health. PAYS reports are broken down by county, so here we will specifically focus in on Northampton County, since it is the county where most of the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area lives. In measuring substance use in the last 30 days, the Pennsylvania Youth Survey found alcohol was the most popular substance among Northampton County middle and high school students at 20.3%, compared to the 18.2% average statewide. Marijuana was ranked second, at 10.5% usage in Northampton County and 9.4% statewide. When asked about driving while under the influence, 1.7% of Northampton County students said they drove after alcohol use in the last year and 3.8% after marijuana use. For the state of Pennsylvania, 2.4% of students drove after using alcohol and 3.5% after using<sup>61</sup>. Before announcing the disaster declaration, Governor Wolf provided legislation to fund opioid treatment services in 45 "Centers of Excellence" across the state. Across the entire SLUHN service area, there are five Centers of Excellence – the Clinical Outcomes Group, Inc. in Schuylkill County; the Family Service Association of Bucks County, Mt. Pocono Medical in Monroe County, and the Neighborhood Health Centers of the Lehigh Valley in both Lehigh and Northampton Counties.

\*Please see the Substance Abuse Addendum included at the end of this assessment.

## Child and Adolescent Health

The Pennsylvania Youth Survey asserted 33.8% of Northampton County students and 38.3% of all Pennsylvania students felt sad or depressed most days in the past 12 months – 12.8% of those in Northampton County and 15.1% statewide admitted to self-harming in the past 12 months. In Northampton County, 13.2% of students considered suicide, 10.6% developed a plan, and 7.6% attempted suicide. About 1.9% of students needed medical treatment after their suicide attempt. For students statewide, 16% considered suicide, 12.7 planned their suicide, and 9.5% made an attempt. About 2.3% needed medical treatment for their suicide attempt<sup>62</sup>. Mental and behavioral health issues were cited by every key informant as major roadblocks for the Bethlehem community. In particular, children in the Bethlehem area face a lack of trauma-informed care. The community is seeing a rise in more and more mental health issues – some as young as kindergarten and first grade – as well behavioral issues, with a lack of focus on prevention.

Health behaviors in childhood and adolescent years tend to carry over into adulthood. If we can identify what risky health behaviors are prevalent among youths, we can target these behaviors and determine how to reduce their frequency. The Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS) looks at youth attitudes, knowledge and behavior regarding drugs and alcohol, as well as mental health.

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<sup>61</sup> [https://www.pccd.pa.gov/Juvenile-Justice/Pages/Pennsylvania-Youth-Survey-\(PAYS\)-2017.aspx](https://www.pccd.pa.gov/Juvenile-Justice/Pages/Pennsylvania-Youth-Survey-(PAYS)-2017.aspx)

<sup>62</sup> [https://www.pccd.pa.gov/Juvenile-Justice/Pages/Pennsylvania-Youth-Survey-\(PAYS\)-2017.aspx](https://www.pccd.pa.gov/Juvenile-Justice/Pages/Pennsylvania-Youth-Survey-(PAYS)-2017.aspx)

PAYS reports are county specific, so here we focus on Northampton County, since it is the county where most of the St. Luke’s Bethlehem service area lives.

Alcohol, the most commonly used substance by the students surveyed, was consumed at least three times in the past month by 15.1% of all 12<sup>th</sup> graders, 6.1% of all 10<sup>th</sup> graders, and 1.9% of all 8<sup>th</sup> graders (Figure 45). Early exposure to alcohol is one of the strongest known links to alcohol abuse later in life<sup>63</sup>. While there still remains debate over the physiological effects of alcohol on adolescent development, there is some theoretical and empirical evidence that suggests that alcohol usage can have detrimental impacts on neurologic and endocrine development<sup>64</sup>. There is, however, stronger evidence to conclude that alcohol usage at younger ages is associated with poorer performance in school and riskier sexual behavior<sup>65</sup>. When asked how they got alcohol in the past year the three most common responses were: 1) A parent or friend’s parent, 2) Sibling, friend, or friend’s sibling, 3) Gave someone older money to buy it.

How many times in the past 30 days have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor?							
Grade	0 Times	1 - 2 Times	3 - 5 Times	6 - 9 Times	10 - 19 Times	20 - 39 Times	40 + Times
6 <sup>th</sup>	96.60%	3.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%
8 <sup>th</sup>	90.9%	7.20%	1.50%	0.30%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%
10 <sup>th</sup>	79.8%	14.20%	4.00%	1.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.10%
12 <sup>th</sup>	63.40%	21.40%	9.30%	3.30%	2.00%	0.30%	0.20%

Figure 45

Additionally, CHNA survey data indicate that the young adult (18-24 year old) age group reported the highest amounts of binge drinking, with nearly 18% of all respondents reporting 3 or more episodes of binge drinking in the past 30 days (Figure 46).

**Binge Drinking by Age Category -  
3 or more episodes**

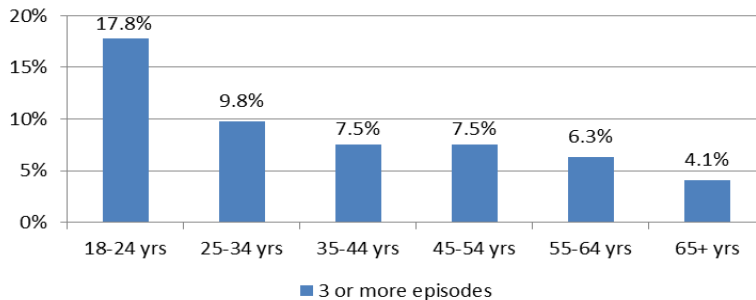


Figure 46

Another established risky behavior in adulthood and adolescence is cigarette smoking. Cigarette smoking causes nearly half a million deaths every year in the United States in the form of its

<sup>63</sup> <https://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/arh26-4/287-291.htm>

<sup>64</sup> <https://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/arh26-4/287-291.htm>

<sup>65</sup> <https://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/AA67/AA67.htm>

influence on cases of lung cancer, COPD, stroke, and heart disease<sup>66</sup>. It is important to reduce the rates of young people smoking because, according to the World Health Organization, “most young people who smoke regularly will continue to smoke through adulthood”, compounding and exacerbating the short-term effects of cigarette smoking into even more fatal long-term consequences. In Northampton County, over 4% of all 12<sup>th</sup> graders surveyed reported smoking traditional cigarettes during the past 30 days (Figure 47).

How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?					
Grade	0 Times	1 - 2 Times	1 - 2 A Week	Once a Day	More Than Once a Day
6th	99.70%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8th	98.20%	1.30%	0.30%	0.20%	0.00%
10th	97.00%	1.70%	0.30%	0.30%	0.70%
12th	91.60%	4.10%	1.50%	0.80%	1.90%

Figure 47

Similar to binge drinking, CHNA survey data indicate that reported smoking rates decrease with age, with the 18-24 age group having the highest rate and the 65+ age group having the lowest rate (Figure 48).

### Smoking by Age Category

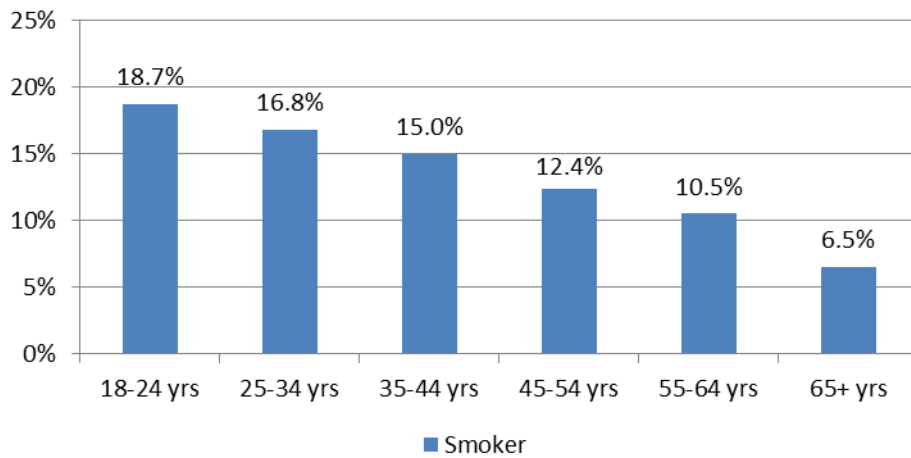


Figure 48

An emerging trend is youth substituting traditional cigarettes for electronic-vapor products including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, vape pipes, vape pens, e-hookah, and hookah-pens. From 2011 to 2015 there was 900% increase in the usage of e-cigarettes among high school students nationally<sup>67</sup>. In 2016 the Surgeon General declared youth usage of vapor products to be a significant public health concern. While the exact chemicals in the vapor vary greatly between products and brand, many have nicotine, known to impact brain development, and other

<sup>66</sup> [https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/fact\\_sheets/health\\_effects/effects\\_cig\\_smoking/index.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/health_effects/effects_cig_smoking/index.htm)

<sup>67</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. E-Cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General. 2016

detectable toxic and cancer-causing chemicals<sup>68</sup>. In Northampton County, the usage of electronic-vapor products is much more prevalent among youth surveyed than traditional cigarettes. Over 10% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported using a vapor product at least once a week in the past month (Figure 49).

How frequently have you used an electronic vapor product such as e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, or hookah pens during the past 30 days?					
Grade	0 Times	1 - 2 Times	1 - 2 Times a Week	Once a Day	More Than 1 a Day
6th	97.8%	1.8%	0.30%	0.10%	0.10%
8th	90.5%	7.1%	1.80%	0.20%	0.40%
10th	84.8%	11.20%	2.30%	0.70%	1.00%
12th	74.90%	14.90%	4.7%	1.90%	3.70%

Figure 49

This reported utilization of electronic vapor products among young adults is also seen in the CHNA survey responses. Figure 50 depicts reported tobacco product usage by age group, and it is evident that the highest rates of electronic vapor products are among the younger age groups.

### E-Cigarette/Vape by Age Category

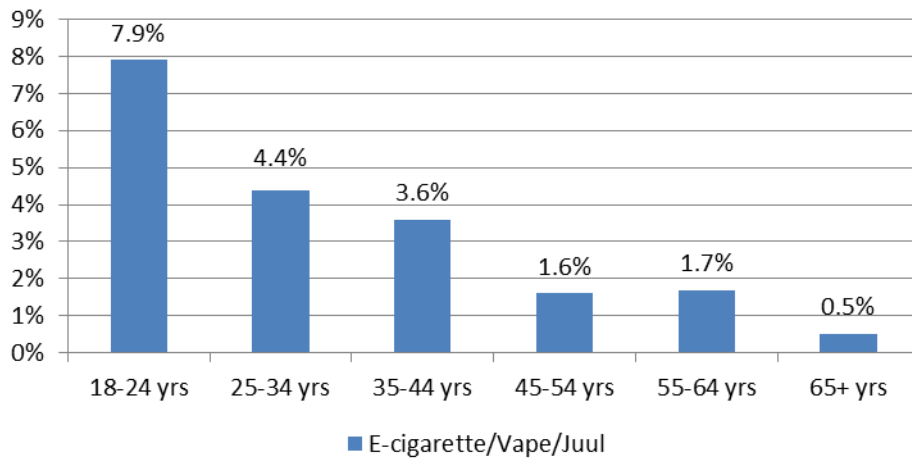


Figure 50

Another area of serious concern is mental health. PAYS report a number of alarming statistics related to depression, self-harm, and suicide rates among surveyed students. For example, 19% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders report having inflicted self-harm in the form of cutting, scraping, or burning themselves in the past year. Rates vary by grade, with 11.7% of 6<sup>th</sup> graders reporting self-harm, 17.6% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders, and 15.1% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Self-injury is commonly the result of depressive, anxious, confused, or distressed feelings<sup>69</sup>. When asked about feeling depressed *most days* in the past year, over 40.5% of youth responded some degree of “yes”. Over 45% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders agree that they have felt depressed *most days* in the past year, with 18.1% expressing a

<sup>68</sup> <https://www.lung.org/stop-smoking/smoking-facts/e-cigarettes-and-lung-health.html#sources>

<sup>69</sup> <http://www.mentalhealthamerica.net/conditions/self-injury-and-youth>



strong agreement. At least 16% of all 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders surveyed reported having “seriously considered attempting suicide” (Figure 51).

Did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?		
Grade	no	Yes
6th	89.90%	10.10%
8th	83.10%	16.90%
10th	79.90%	20.10%
12th	77.60%	22.40%

Figure 51

Youth who report being bullied have an increased risk for suicide-related behavior<sup>70</sup>. Bullying also has long-term effects on youths’ mental and physical health, likelihood of substance abuse, involvement in inter-personal and/or sexual violence, poor scholastic performance, and poor social functioning<sup>71</sup>. As such, prevalence of bullying in and out of schools is an important factor for youth and adolescent health. 17.3% of 6<sup>th</sup> graders report being bullied occasionally or more frequently, with 5.1% reporting having been bullied at least several times a week (Figure 52). Furthermore, the bullying doesn’t have to occur in-person, with at 17.7% of respondents aggregated across grades reporting that they have been bullied through text or social media in the last year.

If you have been bullied in the past 12 months, how frequently were you bullied?						
Grade	No	Yes, Very Rarely	Yes, Now and Then	Yes, Several Times a Month	Yes, Several Times a Week	Yes, Almost Daily
6th	65.50%	17.2%	10.00%	2.20%	2.10%	3.00%
8th	64.80%	16.00%	10.10%	3.70%	2.20%	3.20%
10th	70.70%	14.30%	10.30%	2.10%	1.00%	1.60%
12th	75.40%	11.20%	8.90%	1.80%	1.40%	1.40%

Figure 52

Another important metric of youth health is safety. Exposure to school violence increases the likelihood of drug and alcohol usage, suicide, depression, and anxiety<sup>72</sup>. It also impacts student’s ability to learn and get good grades. Nearly 13% of all 6<sup>th</sup> graders reported being “attacked, hit, or beaten up on school property” (Figure 53). Additionally, 3.8% of all students surveyed report having belonged to a gang at some point.

<sup>70</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/bullying-suicide-translation-final-a.pdf>

<sup>71</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/bullying-suicide-translation-final-a.pdf>

<sup>72</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/schoolviolence-factsheet.pdf>

In the past 12 months, how often have you: Been attacked and hit by someone or beaten up on school property?						
Grade	No	Once	Two or Three Times	Four or Five Times	Six to Nine Times	Ten or More Times
6th	87.40%	9.20%	2.90%	0.30%	0.10%	0.10%
8th	90.10%	6.90%	2.10%	0.70%	0.00%	0.30%
10th	94.20%	3.90%	1.13%	0.20%	0.00%	0.40%
12th	94.90%	3.00%	1.10%	0.60%	0.00%	0.50%

Figure 53

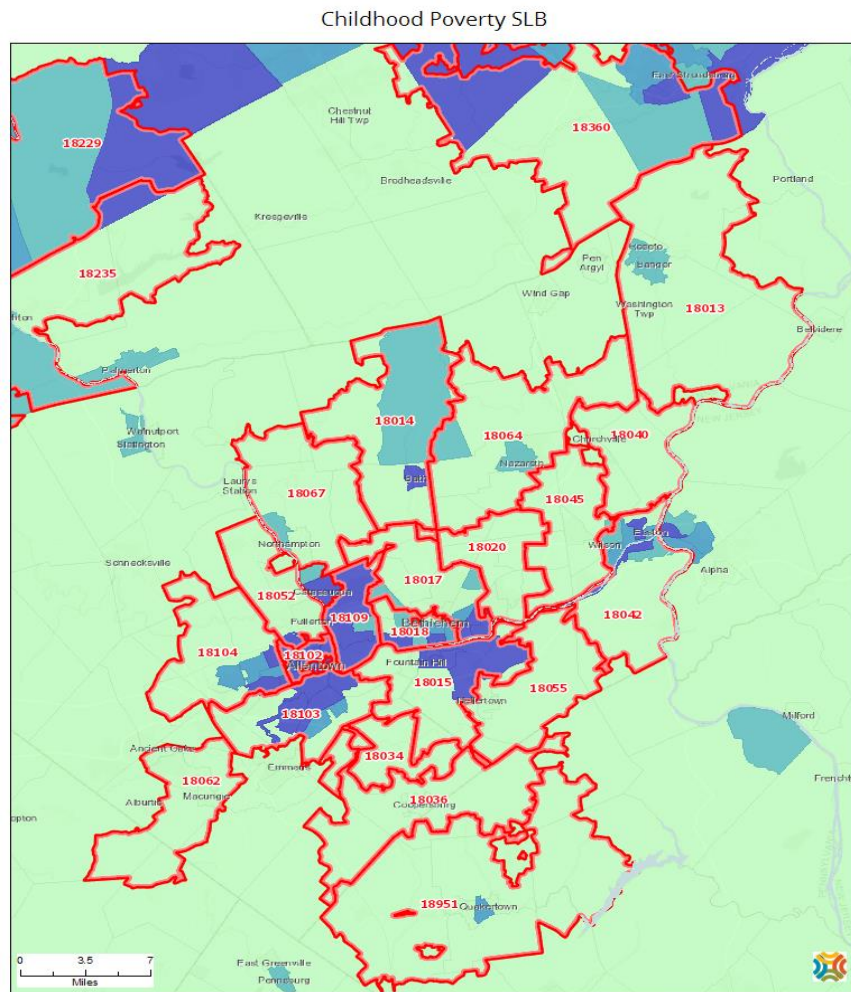


Figure 54

According to the County Health Rankings produced by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Northampton County has 14% of children living below the poverty line. This is lower than the state average of 18%. Childhood poverty is not distributed evenly throughout the county, with much of it existing in and around Bethlehem (Figure 54). In fact, the median household income in the highest income census tract we serve, Lehigh County 69.05 in Upper Saucon Township, is nearly six times greater than the median income in the lowest income census tract, Lehigh County 10 in center city Allentown. The range of median income in all census tracts we serve is bookended by these two tracts, stretching from \$111,117 a year to \$19,318 a year. This disparity means that public health interventions need to be targeted to prioritize our lower income neighborhoods. Lastly Northampton County has a teen birth rate of 21.7 teenage mothers out of every 1,000 teenage women, a rate lower than the state's rate of 28 out of every 1,000.

The Bethlehem Area School District reports having 287 students experiencing homelessness thus far this year. In 2017, due to an influx of students relocated to the Lehigh Valley after Hurricane Maria, the district reported 502 students experiencing homelessness. 198 of whom were experiencing displacement from hurricane affected areas. Students experiencing homelessness have complex needs and additional challenges that the district isn't always equipped to deal with. Homelessness can impact mental and physical health, school performance, behavior, and attendance.

When assessing school performance, the guidepost of third grade reading proficiency is often employed. According to the National School Boards Association, "if children cannot read proficiently by the end of third grade, they face daunting hurdles to success in school and beyond"<sup>73</sup>. In Pennsylvania, 64.7% of all third grade students scored either proficient or advanced on the PSSA reading comprehension section in the 2016-2017 school year. During that same year, only 57.8% of 3<sup>rd</sup> graders in the Bethlehem Area School District scored proficient or advanced. Between elementary schools the scores ranged from 16.3% - 89.5%, with eight of the sixteen elementary schools scoring above the state average and eight scoring below.

Low birth weight infants are most often caused by being born prematurely. While not necessarily indicative of an unhealthy infant, being born low weight can be accompanied by many serious health problems including infection, nervous system problems, trouble feeding, immature lungs, developmental delay, and even death<sup>74</sup>. As such, low birth weight rates are an important metric of childhood community health. In Northampton County, 8.8% of all live births are considered low birth weight babies. This number is higher than the state average of 8.3% and the nation average of 8.2%. Health People 2020 targets aim to reduce that rate to 7.8%.

In Northampton County 2.9% of all children are uninsured<sup>75</sup>. This is slightly below the state average of 4.8%. According to the State of the Child county profile through the Annie E. Casey Foundation, 78.6% of children eligible for publically funded, high quality pre-school, are

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<sup>73</sup> [https://www.nsba.org/sites/default/files/reports/NSBA\\_CPE\\_Early\\_Literacy\\_Layout\\_2015.pdf](https://www.nsba.org/sites/default/files/reports/NSBA_CPE_Early_Literacy_Layout_2015.pdf)

<sup>74</sup> <https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/encyclopedia/content.aspx?contenttypeid=90&contentid=p02382>

<sup>75</sup> <https://factfinder.census.gov/>

considered unserved<sup>76</sup>. That’s significantly higher than the state average of 63.9%. Similarly, across the country, comparable urban counties have a rate of 64.8%.

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), a program through the USDA’s Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) offers supplemental food, healthcare referrals, and nutrition education to pregnant women through when their children turn five years of age. State-level data show that in 2018 Pennsylvania had an average monthly participation rate of 48,507 women. 6,934 of them were fully breastfeeding and an additional 3,367 were partially breastfeeding. Unless there are medical reasons to abstain, FNS strongly encourages all mothers participating in WIC to breastfeed their children. Breastfeeding is shown to provide essential nutrients to infants and lower their risk for some common childhood infections and diseases<sup>77</sup>.

Protective factors, unlike the risk factors presented above, are positive assets for children, families, and communities in providing a safe and nurturing environment to raise youth. High prevalence of protective factors increases the health and well-being of children raised in those environments<sup>78</sup>. Some of these protective factors include rewards for prosocial involvement in the community, family attachment, and opportunities for prosocial involvement in school. The “Total Protection” of a community represents, in the aggregate, the percentage of students who have at least three protective factors operating in their lives. Northampton County’s total score is 50% (Figure 55). The Pennsylvania “Total Protection” for all youth throughout the state is 55.3%.

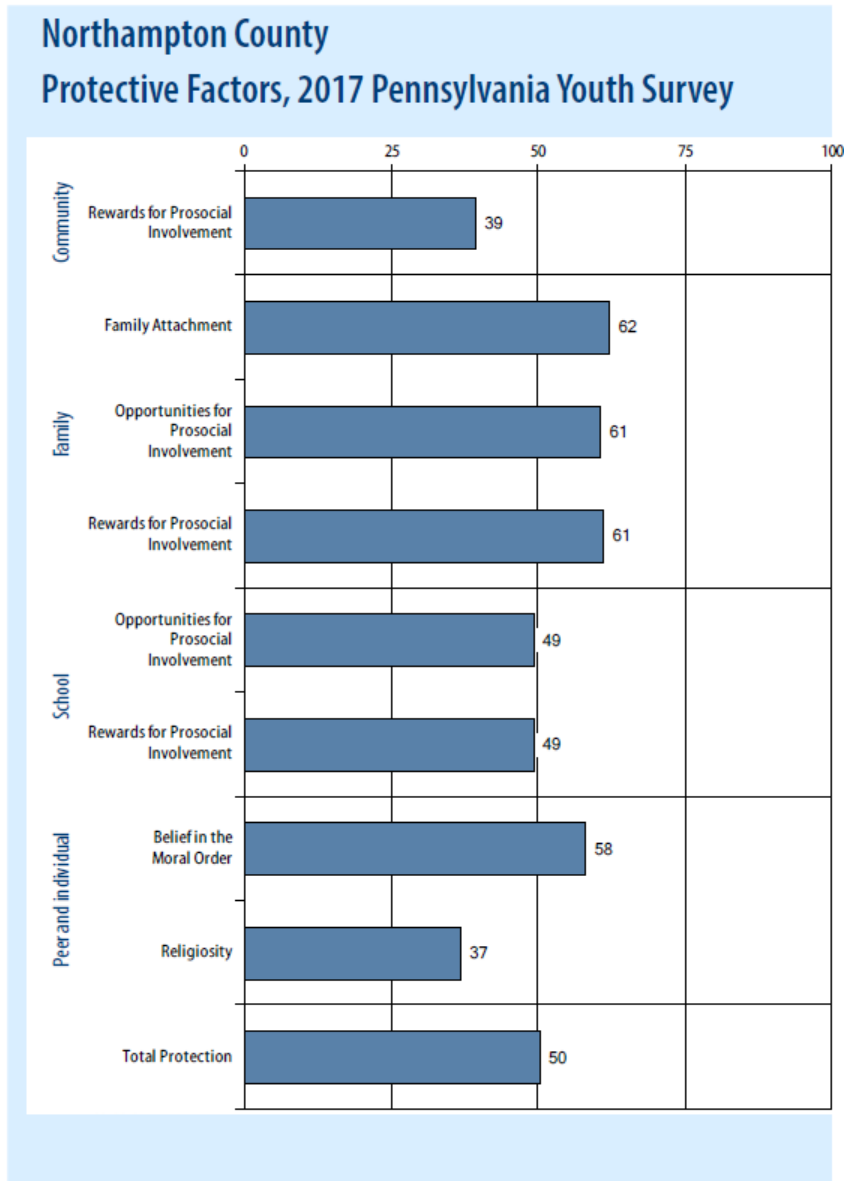


Figure 55

<sup>76</sup> <https://www.papartnerships.org/state-of-the-child/>

<sup>77</sup> <https://www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/breastfeeding/conditioninfo/benefits>

<sup>78</sup> <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/preventing/promoting/protectfactors/>

## Senior Health

As of the 2010 census, Northampton County had 53,465 seniors (65+) living in its municipalities. This is 17.9% of the total population. By 2020 the Lehigh Valley Planning Commission projects there will be 62,701 comprising 19.0% of the total population. By 2030 they project 82,553 seniors making up 22.6% of the total population. Over just 20 years the senior population is projected to increase 54.4%. As such, senior healthcare will become an increasingly important aspect of the services we offer.

Currently there are 60,332 people in Northampton County insured through Medicare, 53,020 of whom are 65 years of age or older. Only 3.5% of the senior population isn't insured through Medicare. Because of the considerable overlap between our senior population and our Medicare population, we'll use Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services data as a proxy for senior data.

In Northampton County, 18.6% of our Medicare population reports being depressed. This is higher than the state average of 17.8% and the national average of 16.7%. 28.22% of our Medicare population has heart disease. This is also higher than the state and nation averages of 27.49% and 26.46% respectively (Figure 56).

Heart Disease in Medicare Population SLNC

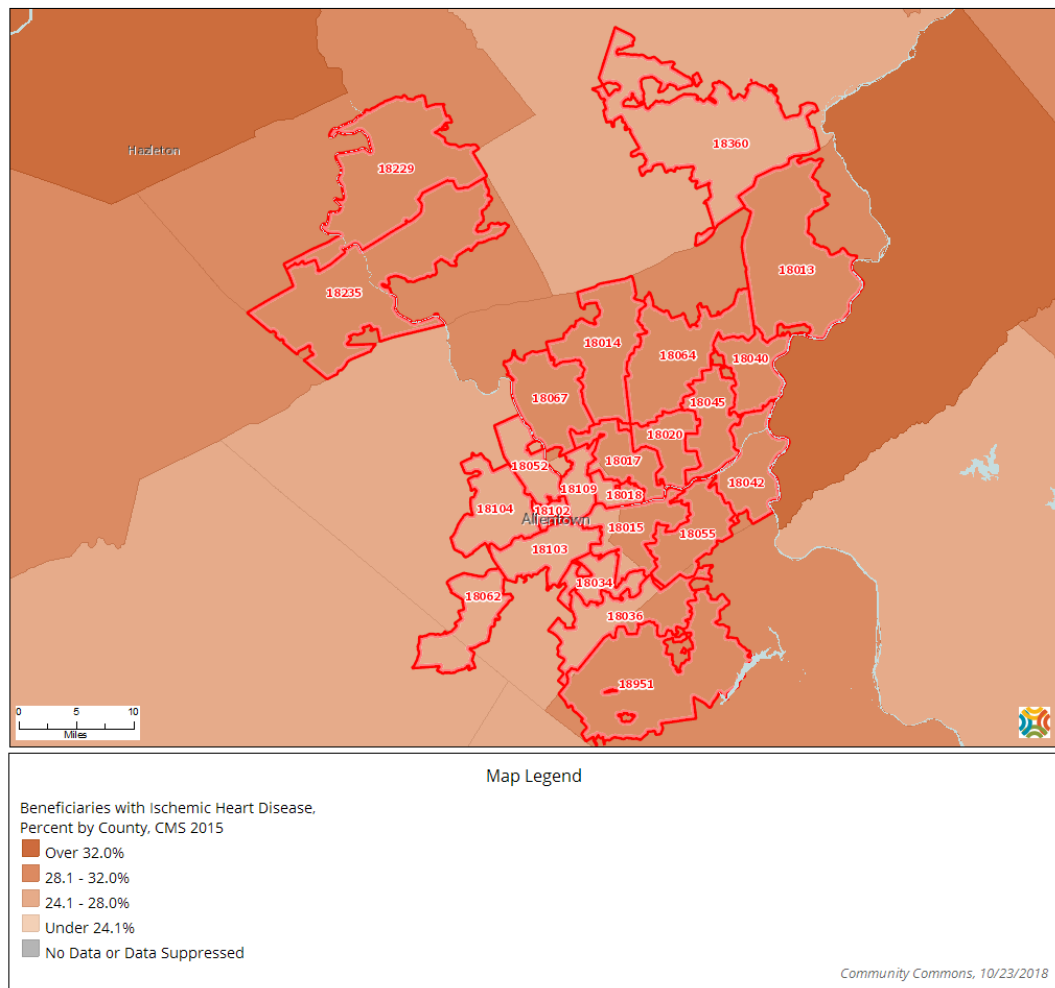


Figure 56

Another health outcome of concern is diabetes. 26.81% of the Medicare population in Northampton County has diabetes. This is higher than the 25.79% state average and 26.55% national average. Type II Diabetes, the most common form, is caused by a combination of genetics and lifestyle factors like physical activity levels and body weight<sup>79</sup>. As risk factors to contracting diabetes, and important components in managing it, physical activity and diet are vital public health concerns. According to the USDA’s Food Access Resource Atlas, multiple census tracts that send patients to our Bethlehem Campus have rates of limited food access for seniors over 50%. In Northampton County tract 180.02, 65.88% of the seniors are considered to have low access to food. This means a higher reliance on less healthy processed foods. High blood pressure, Alzheimer’s, high blood cholesterol, and cancer are also considerably more prevalent in Northampton County than the state and nation (Figure 57).

	Northampton County	PA	US
High Blood Pressure	62.50%	56.62%	54.99%
Alzheimer’s	12.1%	11.8%	11.3%
High Cholesterol	53.24%	48.85%	44.61%
Cancer	10.5%	9.8%	8.9%

Figure 57

According to America’s Health Rankings 2018 Senior Report, through the United Health Foundation, Pennsylvania ranks 17<sup>th</sup> out of the nation’s 50 states in overall senior health. This is a drastic improvement over their 2017 ranking where Pennsylvania placed 26<sup>th</sup>. The states are assessed according to senior “behaviors”, “community and environment”, “policy”, “clinical care”, and “health outcomes”. Pennsylvania scored best, 3<sup>rd</sup> overall, in the policy section. It scored worst, 32<sup>nd</sup> overall, in health outcomes. Policy factors include things like the number of geriatricians in the state, prescription drug coverage (Figure 58), and percentage of the state’s senior population on SNAP. Health outcomes look at things like falls, frequent mental distress, and hip fractures.

According to CDC data, Pennsylvania ranked 29<sup>th</sup> out of the states for deaths related to senior falls. Falling is a major concern for senior populations. Over 25% of seniors nationally report falling each year leading to approximately 3 million emergency room visits<sup>80</sup>. In 2016 nearly 30,000 seniors died from falling, a number that steadily increased by 3% annually during the proceeding decade<sup>81</sup>. The Mayo Clinic advises senior populations to remove hazards from common walkways, maintain physical activity levels, and consult with their doctors to reduce the risk of fall-related injuries and death. According to 2019 CHNA survey data, 21.4% of Bethlehem respondents age 45 years or older reported falling at least one time in the past 12 months. The average number of falls among Bethlehem respondents age 45 years or older was 2.17, with an average of 1.51 resulting in injury. These are slightly better than the Network respondent numbers, where 22.0% of respondents age 45 years or older reported falling at least

<sup>79</sup> <https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/diabetes/overview/symptoms-causes>

<sup>80</sup> [https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6718a1.htm#F2\\_down](https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6718a1.htm#F2_down)

<sup>81</sup> [https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6718a1.htm#F2\\_down](https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6718a1.htm#F2_down)

one time in the past 12 months, with an average of 2.63 falls, and an average of 1.51 resulting in injury.

### Prescription Drug Coverage by State

Percentage of Medicare enrollees aged 65 and older who have a creditable prescription drug plan

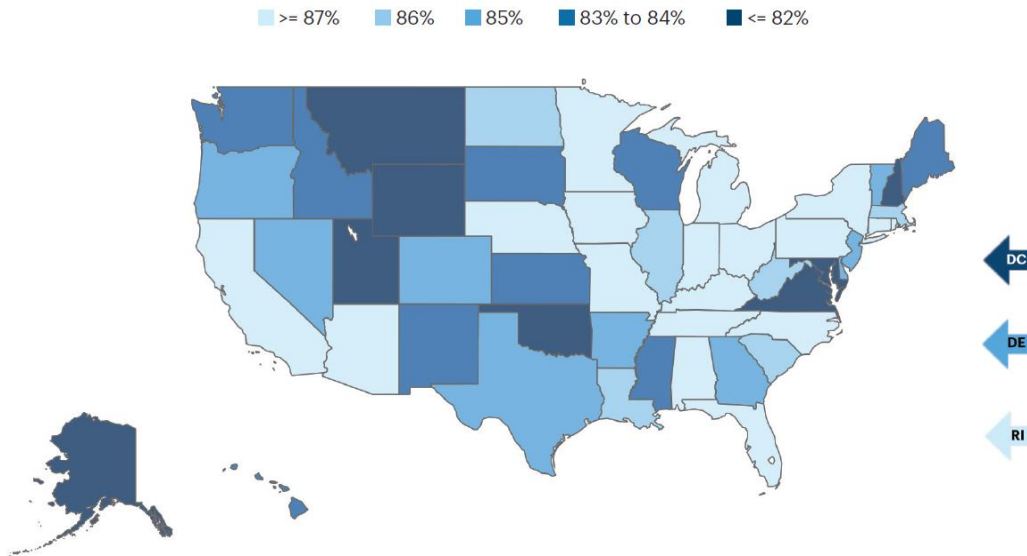


Figure 58

Another health issue particularly salient for senior populations is polypharmacy. While there is no exact definition, it has been categorized by the use of five or more drugs simultaneously, or the unnecessary prescription of drugs<sup>82</sup>. Senior populations, particularly in nursing home facilities, are vulnerable to this type of over prescription. Multiple studies have found that it is common for up to half the population of nursing homes to be on nine drugs simultaneously<sup>83</sup>. This has become increasingly prevalent lately due, in part, to more available drugs and patients having multiple diseases at once. Economic considerations aside, there are serious clinical consequences to polypharmacy. Due to the interplay between different drugs, increased number of prescriptions is shown to lead to drastic increases in adverse drug events. Non-adherence is another concern due to the complicated scheduling that can result from taking multiple drugs daily<sup>84</sup>.

The AARP promotes some core principles for age-friendly communities. Some of their recommendations include: ensuring access to the built environment by making public spaces and homes accommodating for seniors, ensuring access to community based long term supports and services (LTSS) through CMS, and keeping older residents active through volunteer and

<sup>82</sup> [https://www.jamda.com/article/S1525-8610\(15\)00477-6/abstract](https://www.jamda.com/article/S1525-8610(15)00477-6/abstract)

<sup>83</sup> [https://www.jamda.com/article/S1525-8610\(15\)00477-6/abstract](https://www.jamda.com/article/S1525-8610(15)00477-6/abstract)

<sup>84</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3864987/>

community-based arts programs. Keeping seniors active and socially engaged has long-term benefits to their health and the community in general<sup>85</sup>.

## Health Outcomes

### **Mortality and Morbidity**

When thinking about Health Outcomes it is important to examine mortality and morbidity rates. According to the 2018 National Vital Statistics Report, across the nation a total of 2,744,248 resident deaths were registered in the United States, yielding an age-adjusted death rate of 728.8 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population, accounting for the aging of the population. When broken down further we see that the age-adjusted rate was 155.8 per 100,000 for malignant neoplasms, 165.5 per 100,000 for diseases of the heart and 47.4 per 100,000 for accidents/unintentional injuries.

Additionally, life expectancy at birth was 78.6 years. And the 10 leading causes of death in 2016 were:

1. Diseases of heart (heart disease)
2. Malignant neoplasms (cancer)
3. Accidents (unintentional injuries)
4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases
5. Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)
6. Alzheimer's disease
7. Diabetes mellitus (diabetes)
8. Influenza and pneumonia
9. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (kidney disease)
10. Intentional self-harm (suicide)

In Pennsylvania, a total of 133,040 resident deaths were registered, yielding an age-adjusted death rate of 770.1 deaths per 100,000. When delving further into the Pennsylvania data, we see that the age-adjusted rate was 164.7 per 100,000 for malignant neoplasms, 176.2 per 100,000 for diseases of the heart and 61.8 per 100,000 for accidents/unintentional injuries. Death rates overall, as well as for the top three leading causes of death, are significantly higher in Pennsylvania when compared to the national rates.

In New Jersey, a total of 73,155 resident deaths were registered, yielding an age-adjusted death rate of 668.5 deaths per 100,000. When delving further into the New Jersey data, we see that the age-adjusted rate was 149.7 per 100,000 for malignant neoplasms, 164.7 per 100,000 for diseases of the heart and 40.8 per 100,000 for accidents/unintentional injuries. Death rates overall, as well as for the top three leading causes of death, are significantly lower in New Jersey when compared to Pennsylvania and national rates.

Overall America's Health Rankings places Pennsylvania at 28<sup>th</sup> in the nation for 35 different health measures in 2017, citing high levels of air pollution, high drug death rates and low per capita public health funding as being primary challenges. Highlights include:

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<sup>85</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4889622/>



- In the past year, air pollution decreased 8% from 11.0 to 10.1 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter
- In the past two years, excessive drinking increased 16% from 17.7% to 20.5% of adults
- In the past five years, diabetes increased 19% from 9.5% to 11.3% of adults
- In the past seven years, infant mortality decreased 20% from 7.5 to 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births
- In the past 10 years, drug deaths increased 80% from 12.3 to 22.2 deaths per 100,000 population

Whereas America's Health Rankings, places New Jersey at 12<sup>th</sup> in the nation for 35 different health measures in 2017, citing a high prevalence of physical inactivity, large disparity in health status by educational attainment and low per capita public health funding as challenges.

Highlights include:

- In the past two years, chlamydia increased 10% from 319.6 to 350.6 cases per 100,000 population
- In the past five years, physical inactivity increased 13% from 26.4% to 29.8% of adults
- In the past seven years, premature death decreased 5% from 6,152 to 5,875 years lost before age 75 per 100,000 population
- In the past 10 years, drug deaths increased 83% from 8.1 to 14.8 deaths per 100,000 population
- In the past 15 years, violent crime decreased 36% from 384 to 245 offenses per 100,000 population

### Perceptions of Health

It is important to assess a community's perceived sense of health status to interpret their overall wellbeing, as well as highlight areas where health education would benefit the community. According to our 2019 community survey, most individuals in the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area reported very good or excellent health, followed by good health, and then by poor or very poor health. This pattern is similar network-wide, with 93.0% of respondents rating their health as good or better (Figure 59).

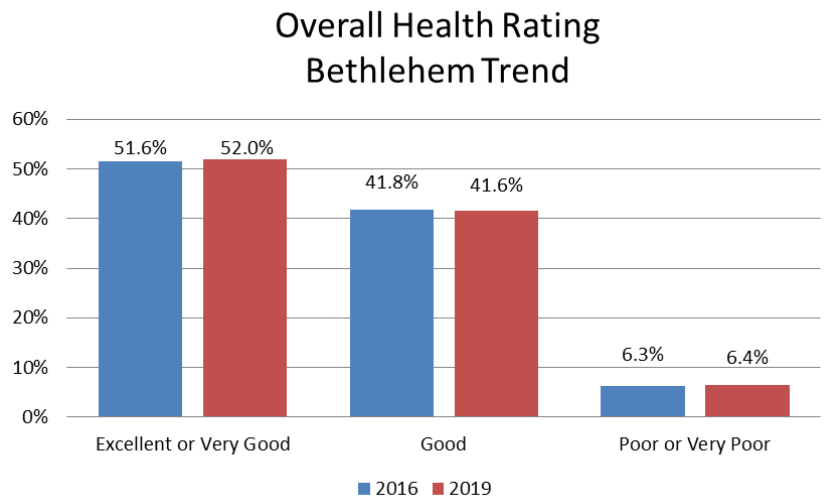


Figure 59

### Chronic Health Problems

Upon examining self-perceptions of health, it is important to look at the prevalence of specific health conditions to assess the health status and needs of the community. Our 2019 survey results conveyed that the highest percentage of patients in the St. Luke's Bethlehem service area reported having high blood pressure at 40.1%, followed by 27.9% with high cholesterol and

21.7% with arthritis or rheumatic disease (Figure 60). According to the ACS, 13.59% of individuals in the Bethlehem service area have a disability, compared to 12.52% nationally and 13.67% statewide.

### Presence of Chronic Diseases, Bethlehem

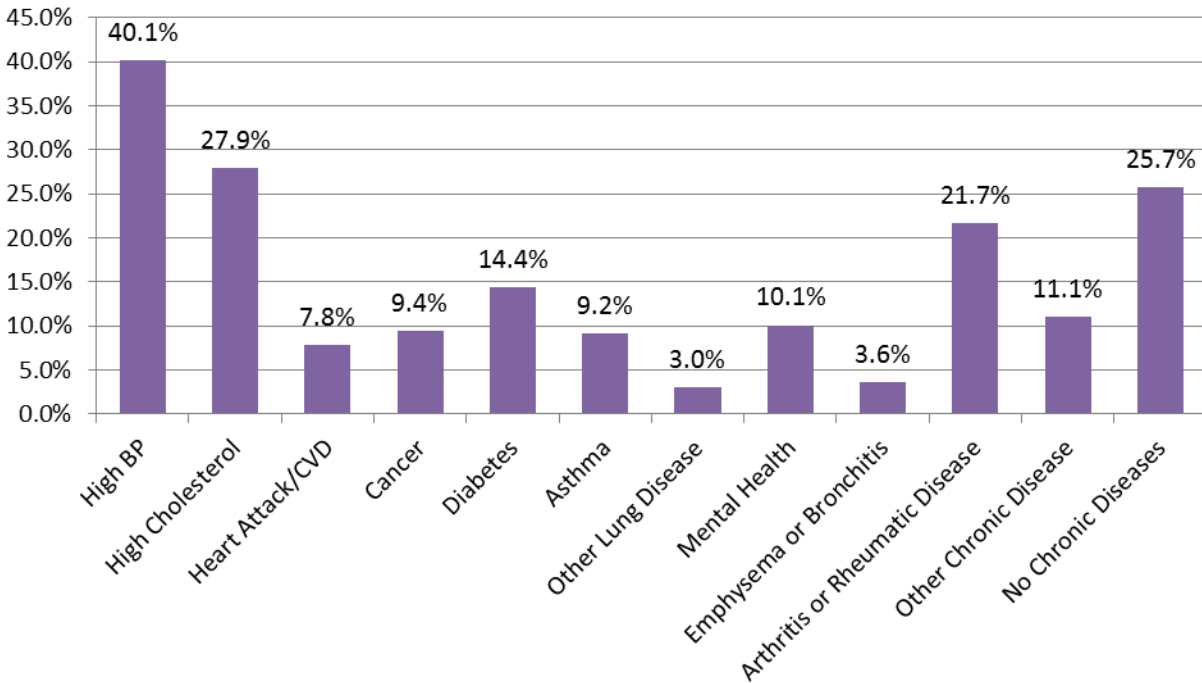


Figure 60

### Cancer

When looking at cancer statistics for the SLUHN service area, it is evident that cancer is a significant health concern across all populations. However, there are specific groups within our service area that are of particular concern.

Figure 61 examines cancer incidence rates by age and indicates that all counties, as well as both states, and the U.S. as a whole followed the trend that increasing age was associated with much higher cancer incidence rates. When looking specifically at counties in our service area, 27 (96%) of the 28 counties and age groups were worse than the national incidence rate, and 21 of those 27 (78%) were worse than both the U.S and their respective state<sup>86</sup>. Furthermore, Northampton County specifically was worse than both state and national rates across all age groups.

<sup>86</sup> <https://www.statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencrates/>

Cancer Incidence Rate by Age and County (Per 100,000 population) National Cancer Institute State Cancer Profiles, 2011-2015					
Location	All Ages	Age <50	Age 50+	Age <65	Age 65+
United States	441.2	102.8	1331.3	222.8	1951.0
New Jersey	477.5	109.4	1441.4	235.8	2148.5
Warren	497.8	110.9	1511.1	235.1	2313.5
Pennsylvania	481.7	116.7	1441.9	247.4	2101.4
Bucks	488.2	118.1	1461.1	247.7	2150.6
Carbon	477.0	107.0	1451.0	233.1	2162.8
Lehigh	492.2	118.5	1474.3	248.4	2177.8
Monroe	472.7	99.6	1453.5	227.0	2171.2
Northampton	516.4	121.7	1555.0	256.1	2316.1
Schuylkill	489.2	115.1	1474.0	246.9	2164.5
<b>Key</b>					
Better than both state and national levels		Between state and national levels		Worse than both state and national levels	

Source: National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles 2011-2015

Figure 61

Similarly, when comparing cancer incidence between males and females, it is evident that males have a much higher incidence rate than females in both Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as in the U.S. in general, as seen in Figure 62. Additionally, both sexes in Northampton County had cancer incidence rates that were higher than both state and national<sup>87</sup>.

Cancer Incidence Rate by Sex and County (Per 100,000 population) National Cancer Institute State Cancer Profiles, 2011-2015			
Location	All Sexes	Females	Males
United States	481.7	412.5	483.8
New Jersey	477.5	447.6	525.2
Warren	497.8	475.1	532.9
Pennsylvania	418.7	455.2	524.3
Bucks	488.2	457.7	532.4
Carbon	477.0	458.3	508.9
Lehigh	492.2	458.6	544.5
Monroe	472.7	437.4	515.6
Northampton	516.4	472.0	583.2
Schuylkill	489.2	459.4	538.9
<b>Key</b>			
Better than both state and national levels		Between state and national levels	Worse than both state and national levels

Source: National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles 2011-2015

Figure 62

When looking at cancer incidence rates by race, it is apparent that cancer rates in our region are higher than state and national levels among all races; however, this is especially true among the White population, which has higher rates of cancer incidence than the White population in the United States as a whole (475.9 and 488.0 versus 442.8, respectively) (Figure 63). Furthermore, the White population in Northampton County had higher rates of cancer incidence than both state and national rates<sup>88</sup>. Northampton County specifically has incidence rates that are higher than

<sup>87</sup> <https://www.statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencrates/>

<sup>88</sup> <https://www.statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencrates/>

both state and national levels across all race and ethnicity groups, with the exception of the Black population, which is between state and national levels<sup>89</sup>.

Cancer Incidence Rate by Race/Ethnicity and County (Per 100,000 population) National Cancer Institute State Cancer Profiles, 2011-2015						
Location	All Races	White (Includes Hispanic)	Black (Includes Hispanic)	American Indian/Native Alaskan	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic (Any Race)
United States	441.2	442.8	447.9	283.0	285.4	340.9
New Jersey	477.5	488.0	441.5	**	263.4	385.6
Warren	497.8	495.6	408.9	**	303.7	498.3
Pennsylvania	481.7	475.9	492.7	159.4	270.8	353.5
Bucks	488.2	482.2	427.4	**	242.4	278.6
Carbon	477.0	470.8	366.1	**	**	**
Lehigh	492.2	481.9	484.5	**	292.7	398.5
Monroe	472.7	477.5	370.9	**	165.4	323.5
Northampton	516.4	511.7	473.2	**	292.4	446.1
Schuylkill	489.2	485.6	432.2	**	387.6	245.3
Key	** Data suppressed due to small sample size					
	Better than both state and national levels		Between state and national levels		Worse than both state and national levels	

Figure 63

Counties with Significantly Higher than Expected Cancer Levels by Cancer Type and Gender, 2008-2012	
Primary Site	County and Gender with Significantly Higher than Expected Cancer Levels
All Sites	Bucks, Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, and Schuylkill
Lung/Bronchus	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill Bucks, Monroe
Breast	Bucks
Colon and Rectum	Schuylkill
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	Schuylkill Bucks
Melanoma of Skin	Bucks
Testis	Bucks
Urinary Bladder	Bucks, Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill
Kidney/Renal Pelvis	Bucks, Carbon Northampton, Schuylkill Lehigh
Thyroid	Carbon Bucks, Lehigh, Northampton
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	Northampton Bucks
Hodgkin Lymphoma	Lehigh
Larynx	Monroe
Cervix Uteri	Monroe, Schuylkill
Corpus, Uterus, NOS	Bucks, Carbon, Northampton, Schuylkill
Esophagus	Bucks
Leukemia	Northampton
Key	Both Males and Females
	Females Only
	Males Only

Figure 64

According to Pennsylvania Department of Health's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, males and females in Northampton County had significantly higher incidence

<sup>89</sup> <https://www.statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencrates/>

of all cancers than expected from 2008-2012<sup>90</sup>. Figure 64 shows the primary sites that were significantly higher than expected, as well as which county and gender the significantly higher values were found in. Northampton County had higher than expected levels of all cancers, lung/bronchus, urinary bladder, kidney/renal pelvis, thyroid, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, corpus uterus, and leukemia.

Figure 65 shows cancer incidence and mortality rates in our counties and compares them to state and national levels. The table indicates that lung and colorectal cancers are significant issues in the SLUHN service area, since no counties had incidence rates that were lower than both state and national levels. Northampton County had lung and colorectal cancer incidence rates that were between state and national levels<sup>91</sup>. Furthermore, breast cancer is also a significant issue in our service area, since only two counties have rates that are better than state and national levels. Northampton County's breast cancer incidence rate was higher than both state and national levels<sup>92</sup>.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Healthy People provides science-based, 10 year national objectives for improving the health of all Americans. In addition to county, state and national comparisons, cervical cancer incidence and colorectal cancer screening both have a Healthy People 2020 comparison. Northampton County's cervical cancer incidence rate (6.5 per 100,000) was lower than both state (7.6 per 100,000) and national (7.62) levels, and below the Healthy People 2020 target (7.1 per 100,000)<sup>93</sup>.

2018	United States	Pennsylvania (PA)	Bucks (BU) County, PA	Carbon (CR) County, PA	Lehigh (LH) County, PA	Monroe (MO) County, PA	Northampton (NO) County, PA	Schuylkill (SC) County, PA	New Jersey (NJ)	Warren (WA) County, NJ
Breast Cancer Incidence <sup>1</sup>	123.5	129.8	137.3	125.1	124.2	123.5	137.3	114.2	132	129.7
Cervical Cancer Incidence <sup>2</sup>	7.62	7.6	5.3	No Data	8.5	9.3	6.5	10.8	7.9	6.6
Colorectal Cancer Incidence <sup>1</sup>	39.8	43.1	39.6	41.7	42.7	40.4	41.1	51.2	42.3	43.3
Lung Cancer Incidence <sup>1</sup>	61.2	65.4	61.9	67.4	63.1	73.0	64.5	68.0	57.8	64.9
Prostate Cancer Incidence <sup>1</sup>	114.8	117.5	120.8	111.6	124.3	109.2	141.6	94.2	139.4	135.4
Cancer Mortality <sup>3</sup>	160.9	169.48	157.3	189.9	159.6	178.4	164.5	190.9	154.54	169.8
<b>Sources</b>										
1. State Cancer Profiles, 2010-14										
2. State Cancer Profiles, 2009-13										
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Program, Accessed via CDC WONDER, 2012-16										
<b>Key</b>	Better than both state and national levels			Between state and national levels			Worse than both state and national levels			

Figure 65

<sup>90</sup> [http://www.ehsf.org/sites/default/files/2017-09/An\\_Analysis\\_of\\_Cancer\\_Incidence\\_in\\_PA\\_Counties\\_2008\\_2012.pdf](http://www.ehsf.org/sites/default/files/2017-09/An_Analysis_of_Cancer_Incidence_in_PA_Counties_2008_2012.pdf)

<sup>91</sup> <https://www.statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencrates/>

<sup>92</sup> <https://www.statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencrates/>

<sup>93</sup> <https://www.statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencrates/>

In looking at cancer mortality rates, Northampton County (164.5 per 100,000) has cancer mortality rates between state (169.48 per 100,000) and national (160.9 per 100,000) levels<sup>94</sup>.

Figure 66 illustrates cancer screening rates for colorectal, cervical, and breast cancer. The data indicate that screening rates are relatively low in the SLUHN service area, especially in Schuylkill, Warren, Monroe, and Carbon counties. Northampton County's colorectal cancer screening rates (63.9%) was above state (62.1%) and national (61.3%) levels; however, it still fell below the Healthy People 2020 target of 70.5%, as well as the American Cancer Society target of 80% by 2018<sup>95</sup>.

**Cancer Screenings in SLUHN Service Area**

2018	United States	Pennsylvania (PA)	Bucks (BU) County, PA	Carbon (CR) County, PA	Lehigh (LH) County, PA	Monroe (MO) County, PA	Northampton (NO) County, PA	Schuylkill (SC) County, PA	New Jersey (NJ)	Warren (WA) County, NJ
Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy	61.3%	62.1%	71.1%	43.0%	70.3%	66.1%	63.9%	52.3%	60.1%	57.6%
Pap Test	78.5%	78.8%	72.6%	78.0%	82.6%	74.5%	80.1%	76.8%	81.5%	79.8%
Mammogram	63.1%	64.8%	66.4%	58.3%	65.9%	62.4%	65.4%	59.9%	61.5%	59.3%
<b>Sources</b>										
1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services. Health Indicators Warehouse, 2006-12										
2. Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice. Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2014										
<b>Key</b>	Better than both state and national levels			Between state and national levels			Worse than both state and national levels			

Figure 66

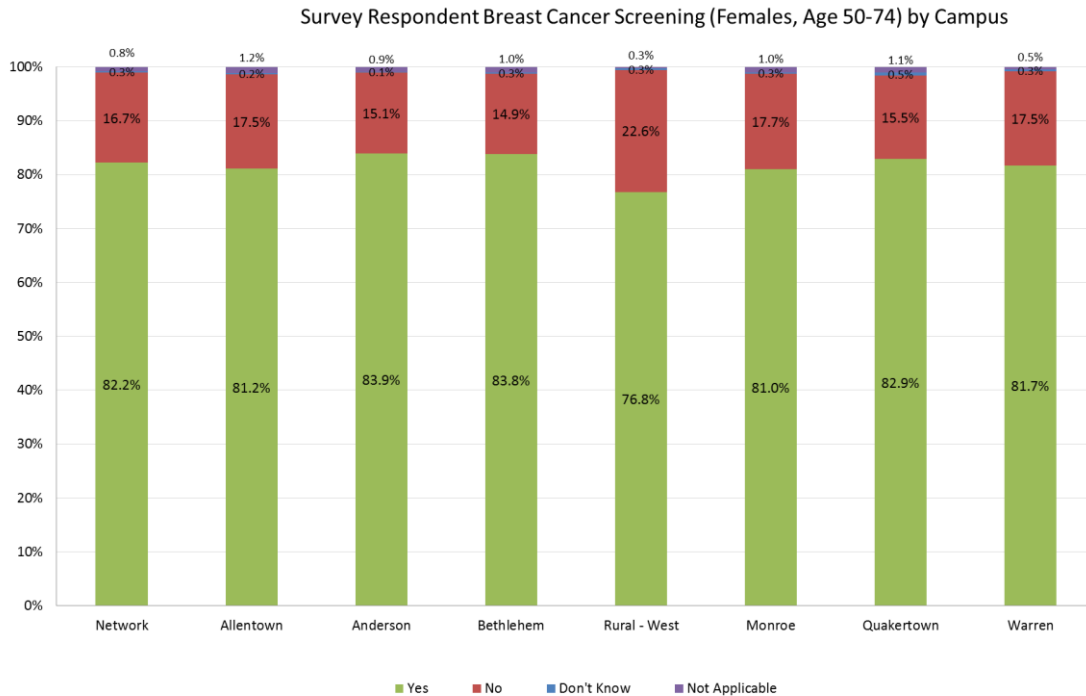


Figure 67

<sup>94</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [National Vital Statistics System](#). Accessed via [CDC WONDER](#). 2012-16.

<sup>95</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12.

In addition to CDC data, we looked at breast cancer screening rates among 2019 community survey respondents. Figure 67 shows that 82.2% of Network survey respondents and 83.8% of Bethlehem service area respondents indicated that they had been screened for breast cancer within the past 2 years, which are higher than the national rate (71.6%) and Healthy People 2020 target of 81.1%. Internal data indicate that our SLUHN screening rate is approximately 67.47%, which is lower than survey respondent reported rates.

Figure 67 also depicts survey respondents’ reported screening rates by campus area. Based off these findings, there is room for improvement in screening rates among all campus areas; however, there are especially low rates among our rural populations. Similarly, internal data show vast differences in breast cancer screening rates between differing practice types. The SLUHN average colorectal cancer screening rate (67.47%) is higher than our internal medicine and family medicine clinic rates.

Additionally, our 2019 community survey asked about colorectal cancer screening. Two questions were included to determine if respondents were up to date on colorectal cancer screening. The first question asked respondents age 50-74 to indicate which of the following ways they had been screened for colorectal cancer: colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, stool blood test (i.e. FIT/FOBT), don’t know, never been screened, or not applicable. Respondents were then asked the approximate date of their last screening. In order to be considered up to date with screenings for this analysis, respondents must have had a screening date fall in the recommended time frame for their screening type (Figure 68). If a respondent was missing an answer to one of the questions, their screening status was marked “Unknown”.

Time Frame for Colorectal Screening based on Screening Type	
Colonoscopy	Within 10 years
Sigmoidoscopy	Within 5 years
Stool Blood Test (i.e.: FIT/FOBT)	Within 1 year

Figure 68

Figure 69 illustrates colorectal cancer screening rates among survey respondents age 50 to 74. Approximately 65% of Network respondents indicated that they were up to date with colorectal cancer screening, which is lower than the national rate (66.4%) and the Healthy People 2020 goal of (70.5%), and American Cancer Society goal of 80% by 2018 (HHS, 2018). Similarly, 67.1% of Bethlehem service area respondents reported being up to date with colorectal cancer screening, which is also lower than state and national rates, as well as Healthy People 2020 and American Cancer Society goals. Internal data indicate that our SLUHN screening rate is approximately 55.17%, which is lower than survey respondent reported rates<sup>96</sup>.

Figure 69 also depicts survey respondents’ reported screening rates by campus area. Based off these findings, there is room for improvement in screening rates among all campus areas;

<sup>96</sup> <http://www.healthypeople.gov/>

however, there are especially low rates among our rural populations. Similarly, internal data show vast differences in colorectal cancer screening rates between differing practice types. The SLUHN average colorectal cancer screening rate (55.17%) is higher than our internal medicine and family medicine clinic rates. What is especially striking is that within our clinics, our rural population has the lowest screening rates, which mirrors the findings from our survey responses.

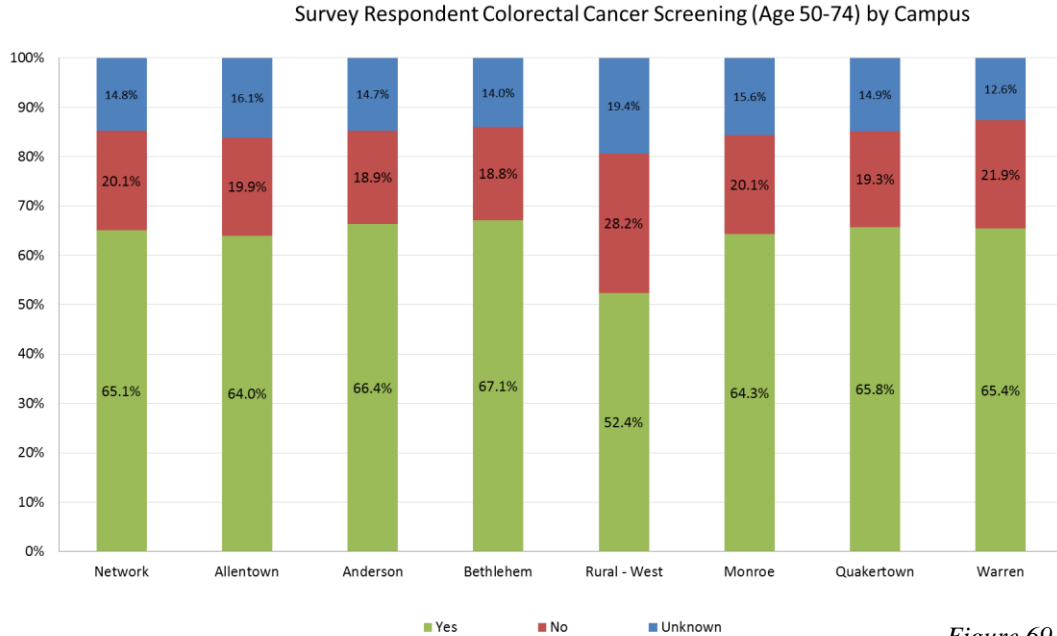


Figure 69

When looking at how insurance coverage influences breast screening rates among 2019 community survey respondents, it is evident that there are vast differences in screening rates based on insurance type. Figure 70 shows that women with private insurance (84.1%) and Medicare (82.4%) have much higher reported screening rates than women who are insured through Medicaid (67.0%) or who are uninsured (48.8%).

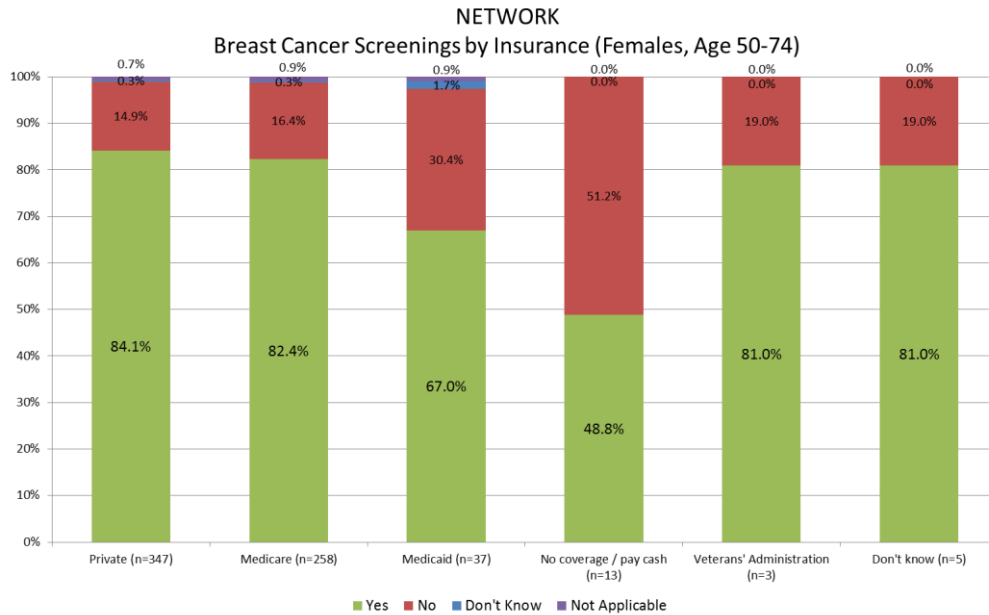


Figure 70



A similar pattern can be seen within colorectal cancer screening rates. According to survey results, respondents with private insurance (68.0%) or Medicare (65.6%) had much higher screening rates compared to those who were uninsured (45.5%) or who were insured through Medicaid (28.3%). However, as previously mentioned, this indicator shows if respondents were up to date on colorectal cancer screening, based off their reported screening type and approximate date of last screening. Many respondents did not respond to one of the questions, therefore their status could not be calculated. Thus, there are a high number of respondents whose screening status is “Don’t Know”.

As shown in Figure 71, the state and national levels for colon cancer screening fell around 66.4%, so this shows that our patients with private insurance or Medicare were better or the same as the state and national screening averages, but that the uninsured and Medicaid populations were lower than the state and national screening levels. These cancer breakdowns, especially among screened cancers is highly important to note because it makes it evident that there are some barriers with our uninsured and Medicaid populations being screened, most notably for colorectal and breast cancer.

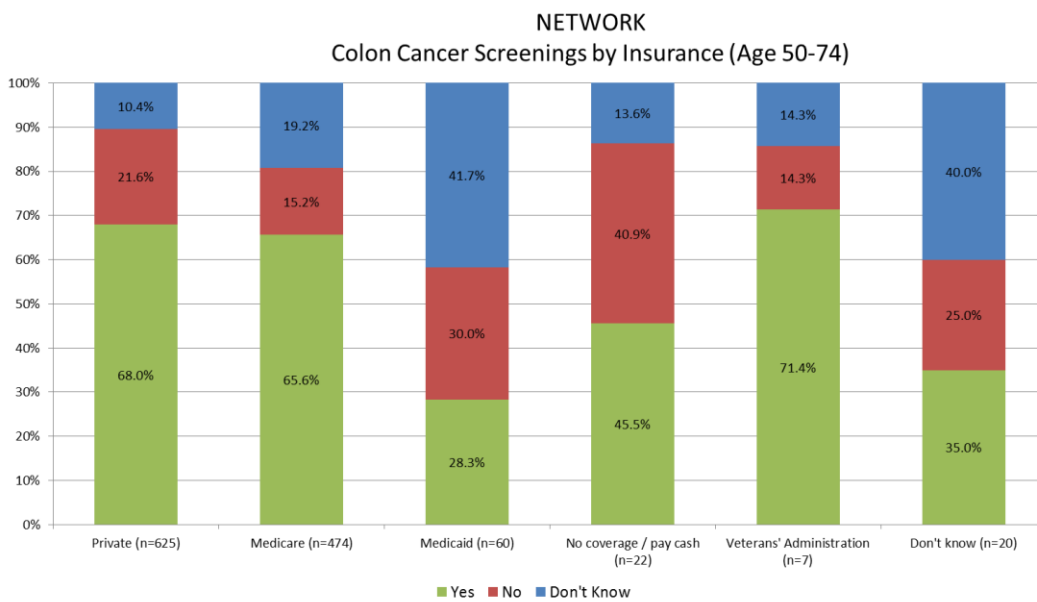


Figure 71

### Days of Poor Physical Health

If an individual has not visited their primary care physician for a routine checkup within the past year, their physical health could be compromised by unknown medical conditions being left untreated. To better illustrate the service area’s health status, we can examine the number of days respondents of our 2019 survey could not perform daily functions due to physical health issues. As shown in Figure 72, about 44.1% of Bethlehem respondents reported missing one or more days of normal activity in the past month due to poor physical health.

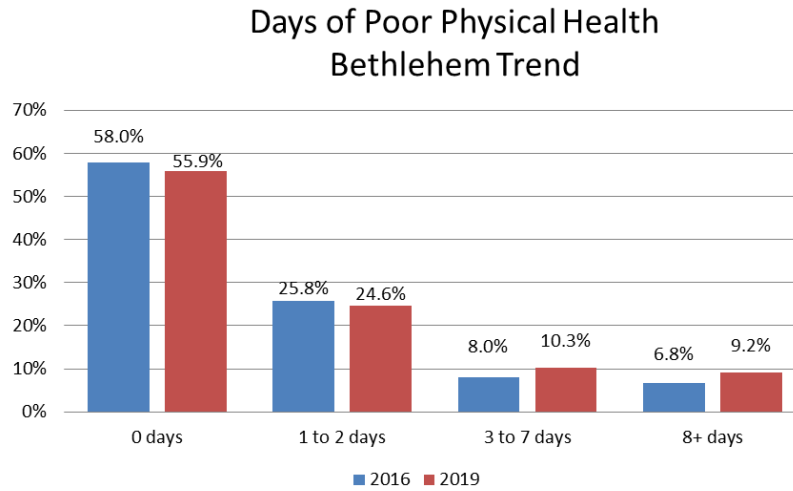


Figure 72

### Days of Poor Mental Health

In an effort to assess the overall well-being of the service area, we can look to the average number of days of poor mental health. According to our 2019 survey data, 36.7% of Bethlehem respondents reported having missed one or more days of normal activity due to poor mental health within the past month of their being surveyed (Figure 73). Those who are missing days of normal activity due to poor mental health may not be receiving any type of medical attention, leaving their condition untreated.

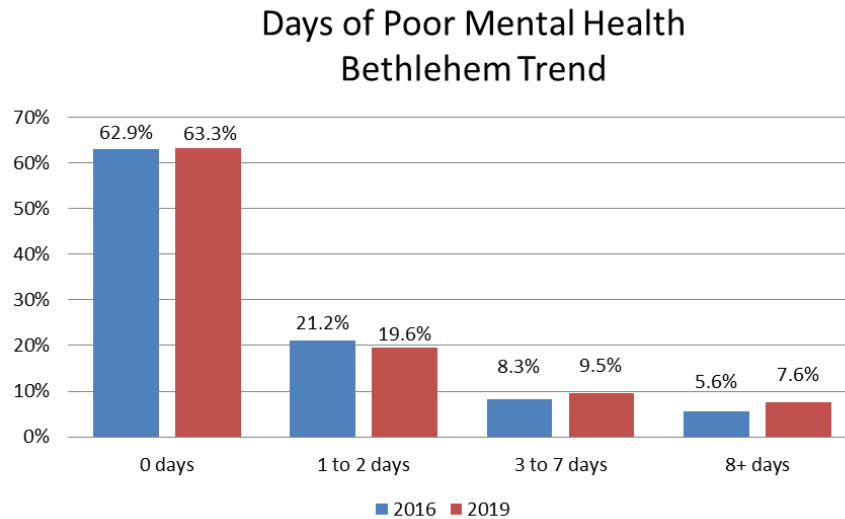


Figure 73

### Unintentional Injuries

The top reason for death from ages 1 through 44 is unintentional injury. In 2015, there were a total of 2,753 unintentional injury deaths for individuals' ages 1 through 14, and 12,514 deaths of

those ages 15 through 24<sup>97</sup>. Additional data from the Pennsylvania Department of Health echoed this sentiment. The 2014 Hospitalized Injury Profile found unintentional injury was the most common reason for hospitalization for children ages 14 and under.

### Top Reasons for Hospitalization

Examining the most frequent reasons for hospital admissions can indicate common health disparities, thereby allowing us to develop programming to treat or prevent these disparities before inpatient hospitalization is required. Figure 74 delineates the top 10 reasons for inpatient hospitalization at St. Luke's Bethlehem campus in 2017. The top three causes were childbirth (vaginal delivery), childbirth (cesarean delivery) and sepsis. These health outcomes directly influence the priority health categories discussed in the next section of this report.

**FY17 SLB - Top 10 Principal Diagnoses for Inpatient Encounters**  
(From Zip Codes Comprising Top 80% of Facility Encounters)

Principal Diagnosis	Ranking
Z38.00 - Single liveborn infant, delivered vaginally	1
Z38.01 - Single liveborn infant, delivered by cesarean	2
A41.9 - Sepsis, unspecified organism	3
N17.9 - Acute kidney failure, unspecified	4
I13.0 - Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease with heart failure and stage 1 through stage 4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease	5
O99.824 - Streptococcus B carrier state complicating childbirth	6
F33.2 - Major depressive disorder, recurrent severe without psychotic features	7
I21.4 - Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction	8
J18.9 - Pneumonia, unspecified organism	9
F25.0 - Schizoaffective disorder, bipolar type	10

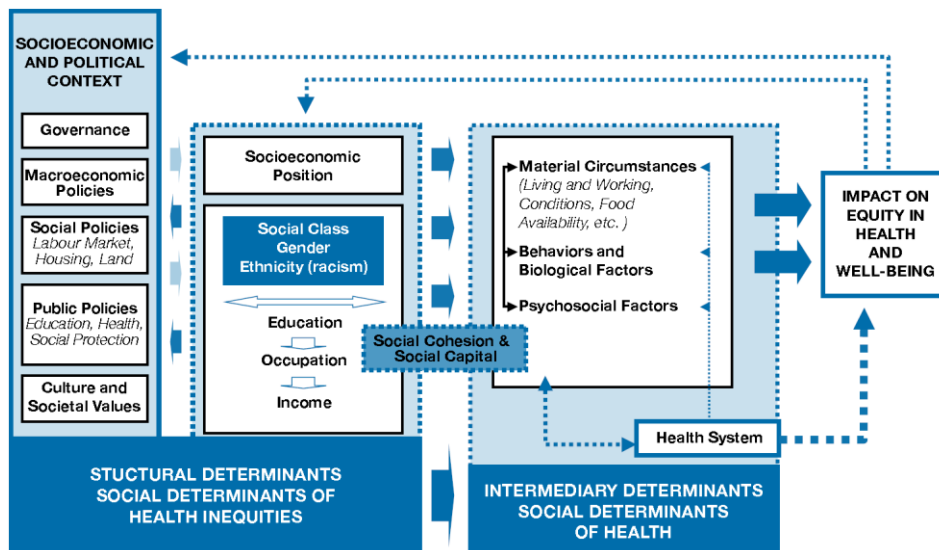
Figure 74

According to internal data, the majority of trauma-related incidents in 2017 resulted in falls at 55.7%, followed by motor vehicle accidents at 19.3%. The fewest instances of trauma resulted from gunshot wounds, at 1.1%.

<sup>97</sup> [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66\\_06.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66_06.pdf)

## Conclusion and Key Findings

In reviewing the extensive primary and secondary data, it is evident that there are significant needs to address within our communities. For the upcoming three-year (2019-2022) cycle, St. Luke's University Health Network will continue to work toward addressing the health priorities identified network-wide, in order to improve the community's health. The three main priorities identified include: improving access to care; preventing chronic disease; and improving mental and behavioral health. The upstream factors related to the social determinants of health and individual lifestyle behaviors contribute to the poor health status of our communities. These three health priorities will be addressed using the social determinants of health framework in conjunction with Lifestyle Medicine interventions in order to influence the overall health of our communities. Lifestyle Medicine interventions are related to behaviors such as – not smoking, eating sufficient amounts of fruits and vegetables, exercising regularly and maintaining a healthy weight. The following is the social determinants of health framework developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) which outlines the structural components (social determinants) that need to be considered in relationship to the intermediary determinants (lifestyle based behavior modification interventions) in order to achieve desirable health outcomes.



The social determinants of health and lifestyle behaviors are the barriers that impact a wide range of health, function and quality of life. While there are many that need to be addressed, overall this CHNA found the most pressing needs to be specifically in areas related to:

- Housing
- Transportation

- Food insecurity
- Obesity reduction
- Physical activity promotion
- Opioids and other substance use
- Child/Adolescent mental health

The needs discussed within the health categories outlined in this document will serve as our guide in creating a detailed campus specific implementation plan to best address the specific needs of the St. Luke's Bethlehem campus service area using the three buckets of: Wellness and Prevention; Care Transformation; and Research and Partnerships. We will work collaboratively in partnership with our community and network partners in order to create a more equitable society with better health outcomes, especially among our most vulnerable populations such as our Hispanic communities, seniors, women and children.

## Addendum

### Substance Abuse

Over the past two decades an estimated 700,000 people died of drug overdoses in the United States<sup>98</sup>. In October of 2017, the federal government declared a national Public Health Emergency in response to the astronomical rise in overdose deaths<sup>99</sup>. The precipitous increase in overdose deaths is primarily driven by the over 600% increase in synthetic opioid deaths, predominately fentanyl, since 2013 (Figure 1)<sup>100</sup>. The Centers for Disease Control's (CDC) *Annual Surveillance Report of Drug-Related Risks and Outcomes* breaks the opioid crisis into three phases.

The first phase, starting in the 1990's, was defined by rising overdose deaths from a sharp increase in prescribed opioids for chronic pain<sup>101</sup>. The second wave of the crisis is thought to have started in 2010 with an increase in overdose deaths from heroin. People struggling with opioid addiction can transition to heroin due to its similar effects on the

body and cheaper price. 80% of Americans using heroin report having misused prescription opioids first<sup>102</sup>. The third, and deadliest, phase of the opioid crisis started in 2013 when synthetic opioids like fentanyl dramatically increased overdose deaths and hospitalizations<sup>103</sup>. With the most recent data showing the highest number of overdose deaths to date in Pennsylvania, as well as nationally, we are very much still in the midst of the third phase<sup>104</sup>.

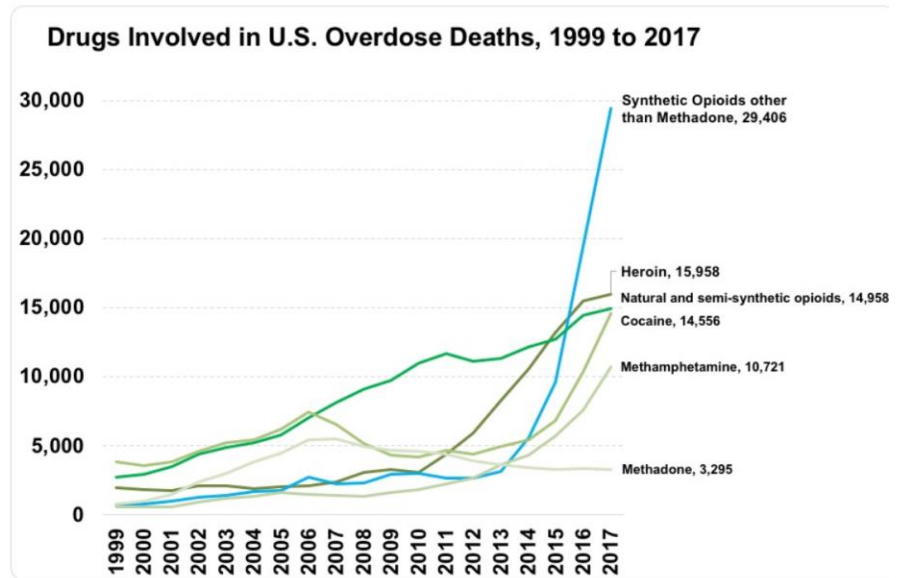


Figure 1

People struggling with opioid addiction can transition to heroin due to its similar effects on the body and cheaper price. 80% of Americans using heroin report having misused prescription opioids first<sup>102</sup>. The third, and deadliest, phase of the opioid crisis started in 2013 when synthetic opioids like fentanyl dramatically increased overdose deaths and hospitalizations<sup>103</sup>. With the most recent data showing the highest number of overdose deaths to date in Pennsylvania, as well as nationally, we are very much still in the midst of the third phase<sup>104</sup>.

Pennsylvania is particularly affected by this national crisis. In 2017, the state recorded the third most drug overdose deaths after only West Virginia and Ohio<sup>105</sup>. In total, there were 5,456 drug-related overdose deaths, meaning an overdose death rate of 43 out of every 100,000 residents which is nearly double the national average of 22 out of every 100,000 residents<sup>106</sup>. Pennsylvania also had statistically significant increases in overdose deaths between 2016 and 2017. Similarly,

<sup>98</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db329.htm>

<sup>99</sup> <https://www.whitehouse.gov/opioids/>

<sup>100</sup> <https://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/overdose-death-rates>

<sup>101</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pubs/2018-cdc-drug-surveillance-report.pdf>

<sup>102</sup> <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/heroin#ref>

<sup>103</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pubs/2018-cdc-drug-surveillance-report.pdf>

<sup>104</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/statedeaths.html>

<sup>105</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/statedeaths.html>

<sup>106</sup> <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2018-10/Opioid%20threat%20in%20Pennsylvania%20FINAL.pdf>

it was one of only six states to see a statistically significant increase in the amount of non-fatal overdose hospitalizations between 2016 and 2017<sup>107</sup>.

According to data from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, under the US Department of Health and Human Services, Pennsylvania is in the top cohort of states for heroin usage in every age bracket in 2016 and 2017. It's one of only nine states with rates of adult heroin usage above 450 out of every 100,000 adults (Figure 2)<sup>108</sup>.

*Heroin Use in the Past Year among Adults Aged 26 or Older, by State: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2016 and 2017 NSDUHs*

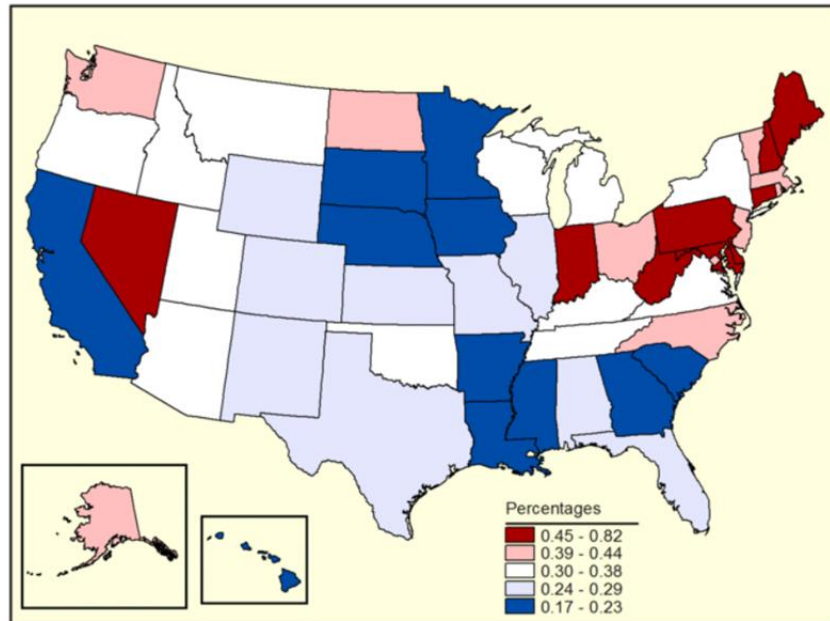


Figure 2

According to data from the National Center for Health Statistics, through the CDC, Lehigh County had 62 total deaths from opioids overdoses between 2007 and 2011<sup>109</sup>(Figure 3). This amounts to 5.7 opioid deaths per 100,000 residents over that time. Between 2012 and 2016, this rate rose to 8.5 per 100,000 residents, amounting to 95 opioid overdose deaths. Lehigh County was one of two counties in which we work that had lower rates than the state and national averages of 15.9 and 14.1, respectively. Northampton County had 44 total deaths from opioids overdoses between 2007 and 2011, and 160 between 2012 and 2016. This changes the rate from 4.7 per 100,000 residents to 17.7 per 100,000 residents.

<sup>107</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/nonfatal.html>

<sup>108</sup> <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2016-2017-nsduh-national-maps-prevalence-estimates-state>

<sup>109</sup> <https://opioidmisusetool.norc.org/>

### Opioid Overdose Deaths per 100,000 population ages 15-64

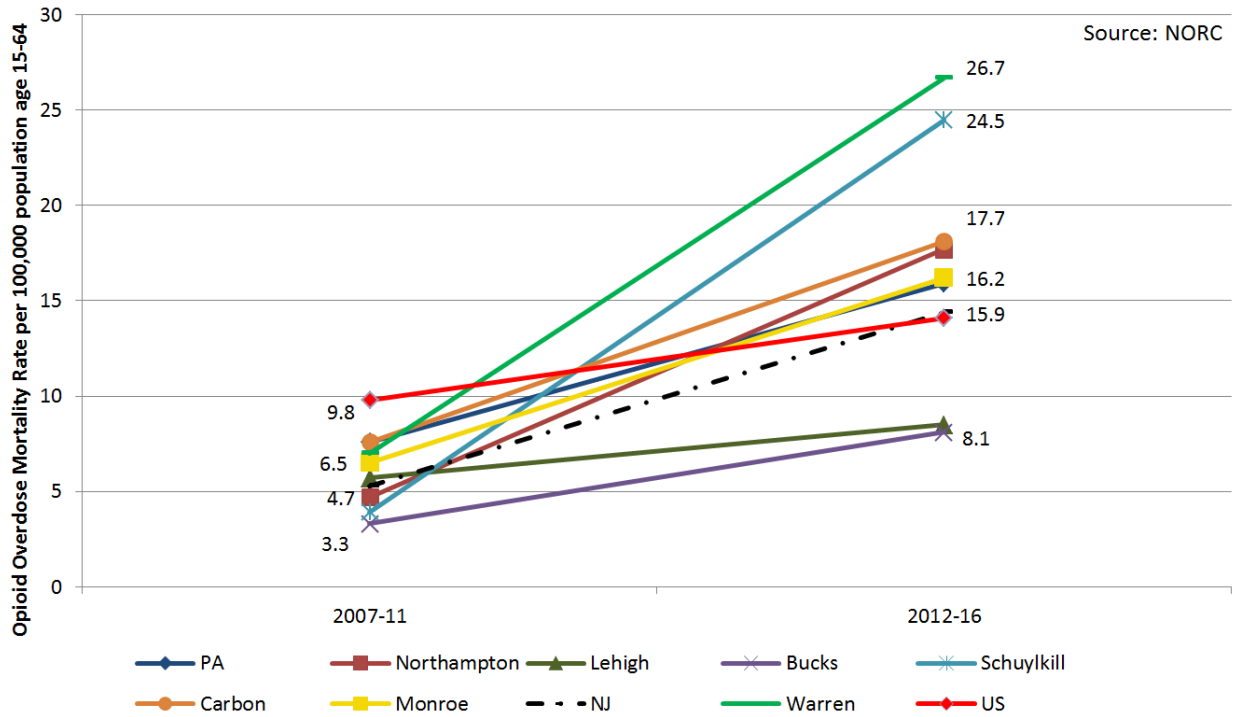


Figure 3

County level data from the Pennsylvania Opioid Data Dashboard and the Pennsylvania Healthcare Cost Containment Council shows the number of newborns on Medicaid born with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome, a group of medical conditions resulting from withdrawal a newborn experiences when exposed to certain drugs in the womb, predominantly opioids<sup>110</sup>. In 2016, Lehigh County had 4.6 incidents of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome for newborns on Medicaid per 1,000 newborn hospital stays on Medicaid (Figure 4)<sup>111</sup>. Northampton County had 8.4 incidents per 1,000 stays. Lehigh County had 2,406 residents covered by Medicaid with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD), colloquially called addiction<sup>112</sup>. Northampton County had 1,562 residents covered by Medicaid with OUD. Additionally, Lehigh County had 1,107 residents on Medicaid who received Medically-Assisted Treatment (MAT), a combination of behavioral therapy and medications to treat individuals with OUD<sup>113</sup>. Northampton County had 793.

<sup>110</sup> <https://www.stanfordchildrens.org/en/topic/default?id=neonatal-abstinence-syndrome-90-P02387>

<sup>111</sup> <https://data.pa.gov/stories/s/Treatment/fvkv-eumb>

<sup>112</sup> <https://data.pa.gov/stories/s/Treatment/fvkv-eumb>

<sup>113</sup> <https://data.pa.gov/stories/s/Treatment/fvkv-eumb>



Pennsylvania County-Level Opioid Data 2016. Sources: PA Opioid Data Dashboard & PA Healthcare Cost Containment Council

	Lehigh	Northampton	Schuylkill	Carbon	Monroe	Bucks
Newborns on Medicaid Born with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (Per 1,000 newborn hospital stays with Medicaid)	4.6	8.4	13.6	19.0	19.4	16.1
Number of Successful Naloxone Reversals (Per 100,000)	13.4	28.0	9.8	34.5	0.0	20.2
Pennsylvanians Covered by Medicaid with Opioid Use Disorder (Per 100,000)	656.5	514.8	998.1	892.7	762.9	820.7
Pennsylvanians Covered by Medicaid Receiving Medically-Assisted Treatment (Per 100,000)	302.1	261.4	480.5	463.6	441.0	498.1

Figure 4

In 2016 Leigh County saw 49 successful Naloxone reversals<sup>114</sup>. Northampton County had 85. Naloxone is opioid-antagonist medication that can rapidly reverse an opioid overdose by binding to opioid neurological receptors to prevent further uptake and restoring normal respiration<sup>115</sup>. It can be administered by paramedics, first responders, and emergency room doctors. Additionally, physicians can write third-party prescriptions for friends and family close to vulnerable residents experiencing OUD. Furthermore, the Pennsylvania Secretary of Health, Dr. Rachel Levine, issued a standing order for Naloxone<sup>116</sup>. This serves as a prescription for any interested Pennsylvania residents who can pick up Naloxone at general pharmacies in order to use it to save someone experiencing an opioid overdose. Data from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) shows that in 2017 the most likely residents in Pennsylvania to reportedly receive Naloxone were between the ages of 25 and 35, comprising 46% of all treatments (Figure 5)<sup>117</sup>. Over two thirds of all treatments were administered to males, and 89% were to recipients who identified as White<sup>118</sup>. Both of these percentages represent a significant disparity with the composition of the general Pennsylvania population where 49% of the population identifies as male and 78% identifies as White<sup>119</sup>. These disparities could indicate disproportionate usage of opioids and/or disproportionate access to the life-saving medicine Naloxone.

<sup>114</sup> <https://data.pa.gov/stories/s/Treatment/fvkv-eumb>

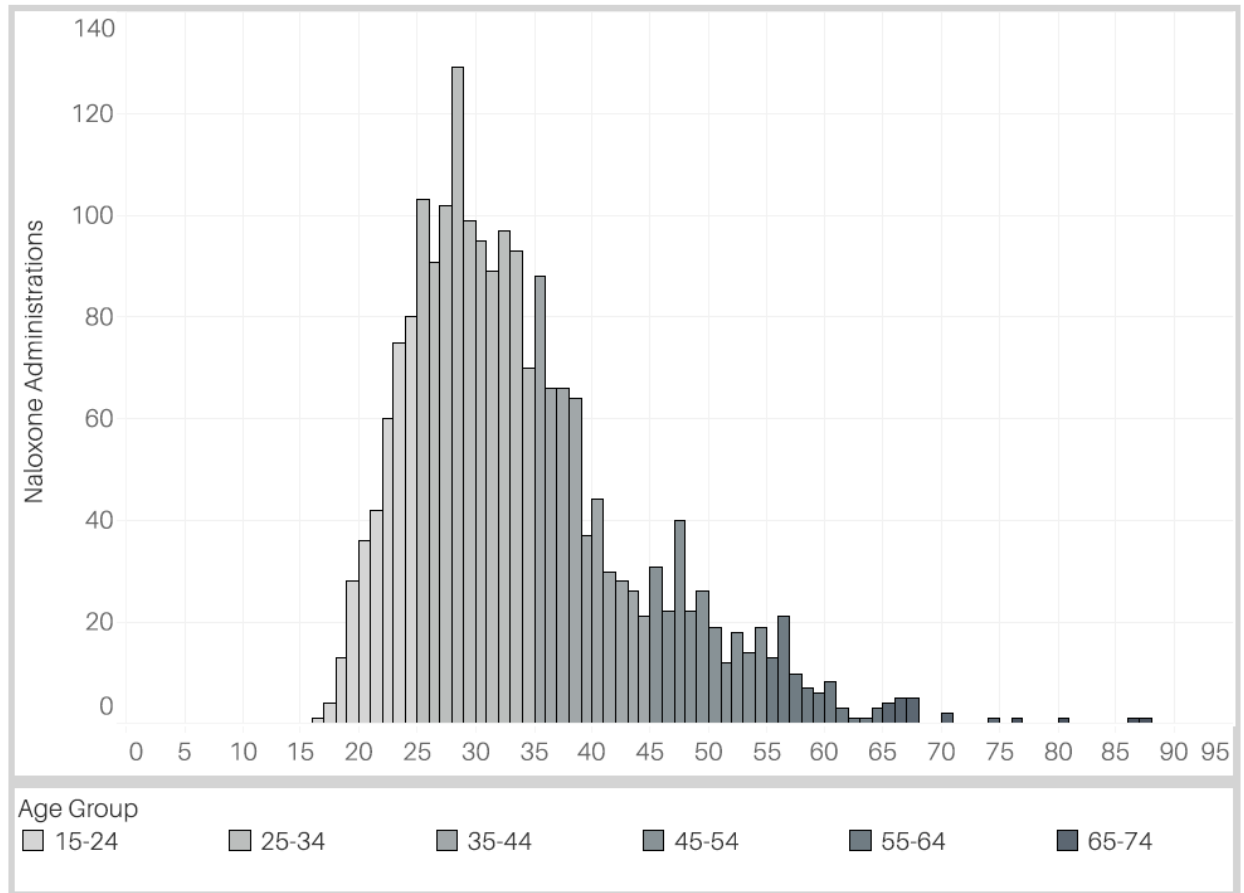
<sup>115</sup> <https://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/opioid-overdose-reversal-naloxone-narcan-evzio>

<sup>116</sup> <https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/Documents/Opioids/General%20Public%20Standing%20Order.pdf>

<sup>117</sup> <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2018-10/Opioid%20threat%20in%20Pennsylvania%20FINAL.pdf>

<sup>118</sup> <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2018-10/Opioid%20threat%20in%20Pennsylvania%20FINAL.pdf>

<sup>119</sup> <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2018-10/Opioid%20threat%20in%20Pennsylvania%20FINAL.pdf>



Source: Liberty Mid-Atlantic HIDTA

Figure 5

Disparities exist between the data reported by different governmental agencies and nonprofits. In this report we've opted to use the most localized data available for each section. Part of managing this public health crisis requires accurate and uniform access to data such that the issues can be clearly understood and more effectively redressed. Local, state, and national agencies, as well as nonprofit organizations, should look to better collaborate in the sharing of opioid-related mortality and morbidity data. There have been some effective interventions reducing the fatalities experienced across Pennsylvania and New Jersey communities. In addition to the standing order, Pennsylvania has also implemented a “warm hand-off” program where healthcare providers work with county Drug and Alcohol offices to facilitate a direct referral from emergency opioid overdose care to OUD treatment programs<sup>120</sup>. Furthermore, since 2016 Pennsylvania has funded 45 Centers of Excellence (CoE) across the state which offer “whole person” focused community-based healthcare management for residents suffering from OUD. The centers manage a patient’s physical and mental healthcare, offer care navigators, and link the patient up with resources like housing, food, and employment. In the first year the centers engaged 15,000 residents, over 70% of whom were entered into treatment<sup>121</sup>. The Lehigh Valley

<sup>120</sup> [https://www.ddap.pa.gov/SiteAssets/Pages/Warm-Hand-Off/Clinical%20Pathways%20Letter\\_2018.pdf](https://www.ddap.pa.gov/SiteAssets/Pages/Warm-Hand-Off/Clinical%20Pathways%20Letter_2018.pdf)

<sup>121</sup> <https://www.governor.pa.gov/governor-wolf-announces-year-one-successes-centers-excellence/>

has one CoE provider, Neighborhood Health Centers of the Lehigh Valley. According to the Drug Enforcement Administration's "The Opioid Threat in Pennsylvania" report, legislation targeting the prescription of medical opioids has decreased the overall availability of opioids; however, it remains unclear if this has decreased the demand for prescription opioids. While all of these treatment methods are crucial for individuals and families struggling with addiction, it is important to address the community supports/resources that can prevent addiction in the first place. Healthy communities must offer social cohesion, meaningful employment, recreational activities, and a sense of hope in order to interdict residents who might otherwise become addicted to opioids or other harmful drugs.

## Appendix A

### 2019 CHNA Key Informant Interview

St. Luke's University Health Network (SLUHN) is a nationally recognized non-profit health network that has facilities serving counties in both Pennsylvania (Lehigh, Northampton, Carbon, Schuylkill, Bucks, Monroe) and New Jersey (Warren). As part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, all non-profit hospitals are required to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) every three years. In order to accomplish our goals, St. Luke's is conducting key informant interviews to identify health needs within the community. Since you are a vital member of our community, you are being asked for your feedback to assist us in data collection. Your answers will be compiled by St. Luke's to determine health needs in the community.

Please note that your name will not be associated with your responses. Additionally, please complete your responses in a word document and email responses to the Community Health Needs Assessment Liaison for facilitated follow up during the interview.

1. Name:
2. Title:
3. Organization:
4. How long have you been a part of this community?
5. When thinking about others you interact with here, do you feel a sense of community?
6. Do you work and live in this community? Please explain.
7. How would you describe your community?
8. What are the major needs/challenges within this community?
9. What are some of the challenges specific to your organization?
10. How do you feel this community has been successful in meeting its needs?
11. What improvements in policy and community infrastructure would assist you in meeting community needs?

12. Who are some of the key players in your community and what organization do they belong to?
13. What are some of the strengths and resources of your community?
14. Do you feel these strengths are shared and evenly distributed throughout the community? Please explain.
15. What are some concrete examples of strengths and challenges related to the following topics in your community:
  - a. Health disparities/Access to care (example: access to medical, mental, dental and vision care)
  - b. Healthy Living (example: diet and physical activity)
  - c. Chronic Disease (example: diabetes, heart disease and cancer)
  - d. Mental/Behavioral Health (example: substance abuse, depression and anxiety)
  - e. Child/Adolescent Health (example: physical and mental wellness)
  - f. Elder Health (example: falls, medications and isolation)
16. What are the top three issues that need to be addressed in our community?
17. Any additional Comments

## Appendix B

### 2019 CHNA Community Forum Invited Organizations – Bethlehem Campus

- ArtsQuest
- Bethlehem Area School District
- Bethlehem Health Bureau
- Bethlehem Housing Authority
- Capital Blue Cross
- Cathedral Church of the Nativity
- Community Action Committee of the Lehigh Valley
- Hispanic Center of the Lehigh Valley
- Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- Just Born, Inc.
- Laros Foundation
- Lehigh County
- Lehigh University
- Lehigh Valley ACT
- Lehigh Valley Business Coalition on Healthcare
- Lehigh Valley Chamber of Commerce
- Lehigh Valley Community Foundation
- Magellan Behavioral Health of PA, Inc.
- Moravian College
- Neighborhood Health Centers of the Lehigh Valley
- New Bethany Ministries
- Northampton Community College
- Northampton County Department of Human Services, Area Agency on Aging

- Northampton County Department of Human Services, Mental Health
- Pinebrook Family Answers
- Resources for Human Development
- Second Harvest Food Bank
- St. Luke's Senior Care
- St. Luke's Visiting Nurse Association