Appendix 1: Key Informant Input

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Key Informant Survey: Methodology

To solicit input from key informants, individuals who have a broad interest in the health and wellbeing of the community, an Online Key Informant Survey was implemented by Saint Anthony Hospital (SAH) as part of this process. Hospital staff utilized a list of organization contacts. This list included names and contact public health representatives, social service providers, and citywide organizations.

Potential participants were chosen because of their ability to identify primary concerns of the populations with whom they work, as well as of the community overall. Key informants were contacted by email, introducing the purpose of the survey and providing a link to take the survey online. The CHNA results were provided to ensure participants were informed with the most recent health data in the SAH primary service area. In all, twelve community stakeholders took part in the Online Key Informant Survey, as outlined in the following table:

KEY INFORMANT SURVEY PARTICIPATION

KEY INFORMANT TYPE	NUMBER PARTICIPATING
Public Health Representatives	1
Community Based Service Provider	5
Organ Donation Network	1
Physician's Association	1
Government Agency	1
Chicago Public School	1
Advocacy Organization	2

Final participation included representatives of the organizations outlined below

- Hammond Elementary
- Family Focus
- Gift of Hope Organ & Tissue Donor Network
- Chicago CRED
- Instituto del Progreso Latino
- JAC
- Cook County Physicians Association
- Illinois Action for Children

- Health Care Council of Chicago
- Metropolitan Family Services
- The Learning Center/House of Connections
- Chicago Department of Public Health

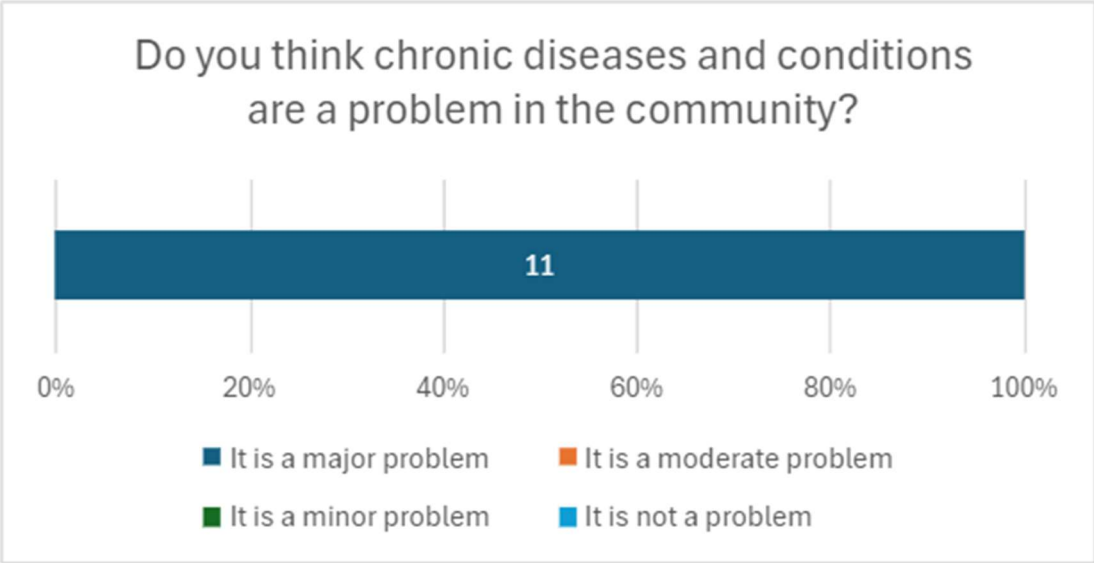
Through this process, input was gathered from several individuals whose organizations work with low-income, minority, or other medically underserved populations.

In the online survey, key informants were asked to rate the degree to which various health issues are a problem in their own community. Follow-up questions asked them to describe why they identify problem areas as such and how these might better be addressed. Results of their ratings, as well as their verbatim comments, are included throughout this report as they relate to the various other data presented. Feedback was collected using Microsoft Teams. These findings represent qualitative data.

Note: The survey was designed to collect participants' perceptions of the health needs of residents SAH primary service area. This process was modeled after Professional Research Consultant's (PRC) past collection of Key Informants feedback from the 2021 SAH CHNA.

Key Informant Input: Chronic Disease and Conditions

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *chronic disease and conditions* as a problem in the community:



One hundred percent of respondents thought chronic diseases and conditions were a problem in the community. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Access and Trust

- Access and willingness of residents to see doctors. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Lack of insurance and regular doctor visits. (Community Based Service Provider)

High Prevalence

- Based on the data presented, over 70% of individuals suffer from at least 1 chronic disease." (Public Health Representative)

Systems

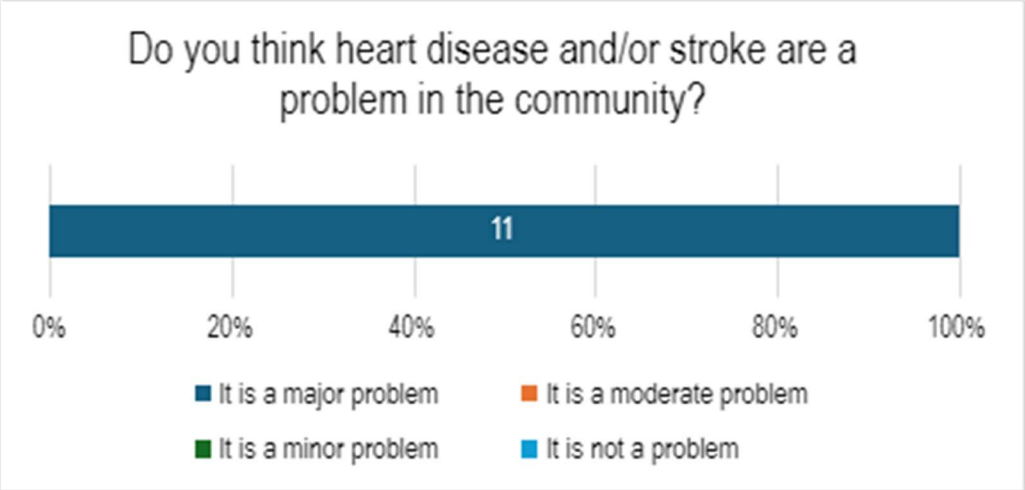
- Poverty and lack of adequate oversight of safety net health institutions. (Physician's Association)

Social and Environmental Factors

- Due to a lack of nutritional food selections in impoverished communities and the promotion of healthy activities outside due to violence in at-risk communities. (Government Agency)

Key Informant Input: Heart Disease

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *heart disease and Conditions* as a problem in the community:



One hundred percent of respondents thought heart disease was a problem in the community. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Access and Trust

- Access and willingness of residents to see doctors. (Community Based Service Provider)

Lifestyle

- Diet and exercise. (Organ Donation Network)

Social and Environmental Factors

- Due to a lack of nutritional food selections in impoverished communities and the promotion of healthy activities outside due to violence in at-risk communities. (Government agency)

Education

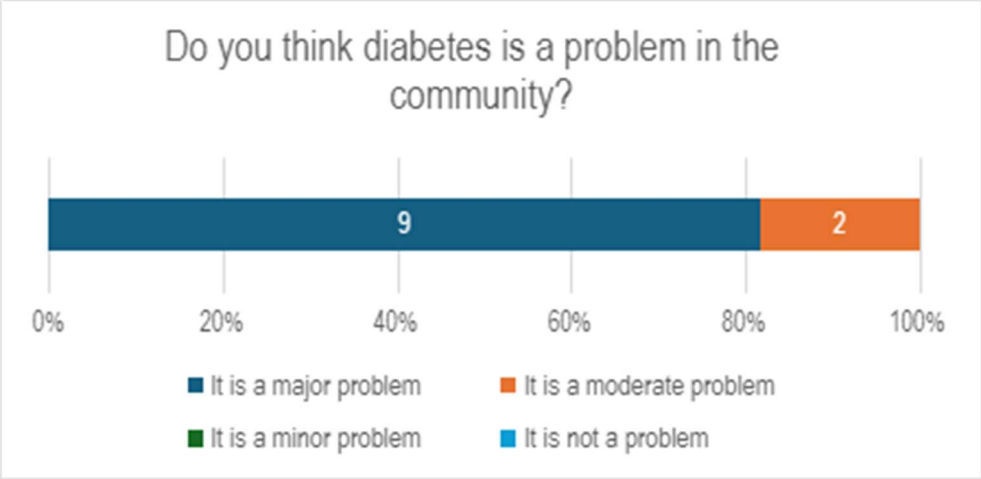
- Lack of education on prevention. (Physician's Association)
- Education and follow-up with residents is lacking. (Community Based Service Provider)

High Prevalence

- Increase in percentage of people with heart disease, as well as personal experience. We have a number of students who have been diagnosed with heart diseases. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Based on the data presented, heart disease prevalence nearly tripled since 2021. (Public Health Representative)

Key Informant Input: Diabetes

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *diabetes* as a problem in the community:



Nearly 82% of respondents thought diabetes was a problem in the community and 18% thought it was a moderate problem. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Access

- Access and willingness of residents to see doctors. (Community Based Service Provider)

Lifestyle

- Diet and exercise. (Community Based Service Provider)

Social and Environmental Factors

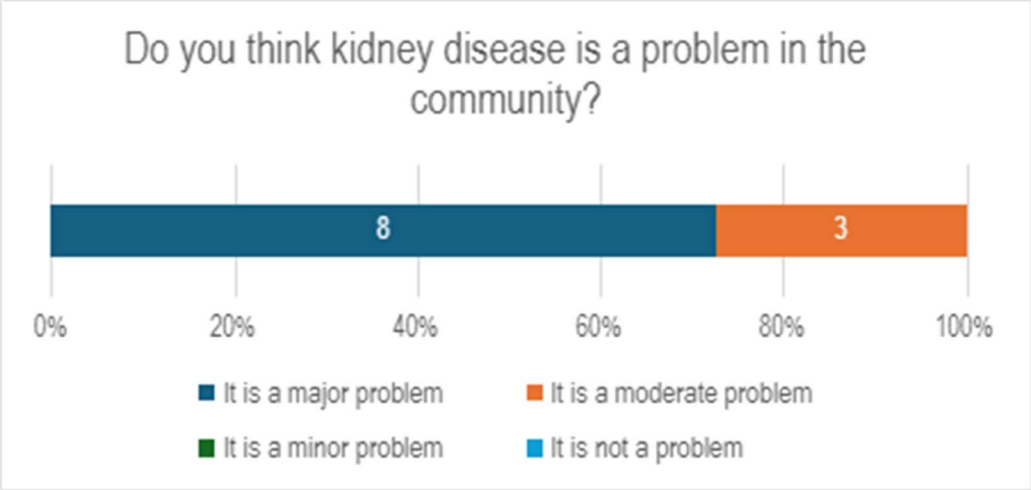
- Due to a lack of nutritional food selections in impoverished communities and the promotion of healthy activities outside due to violence in at-risk communities. (Government Agency)
- Poverty, lack of education in schools on nutrition, violence, and lack of safe places to exercise. (Physician's Association)

High Prevalence

- Although the data shows that diabetes has steadily been declining since 2018, I still think it is a major problem in the Latino community based on what our students and family members share. (Community Based Service Provider)

Key Informant Input: Kidney Disease

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *kidney disease* as a problem in the community:



Nearly 73% of respondents thought kidney disease was a major problem, and 27% thought it was a moderate problem. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Comorbidity/Lifestyle

- Substance abuse. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Hypertension and lifestyle. (Community Based Service Provider)

Social and Environmental Factors

- Due to the connivence of liquor stores and due to a lack of nutritional food selections in impoverished communities and the promotion of healthy activities outside due to violence in at-risk communities. (Government agency)

Education/Prevention

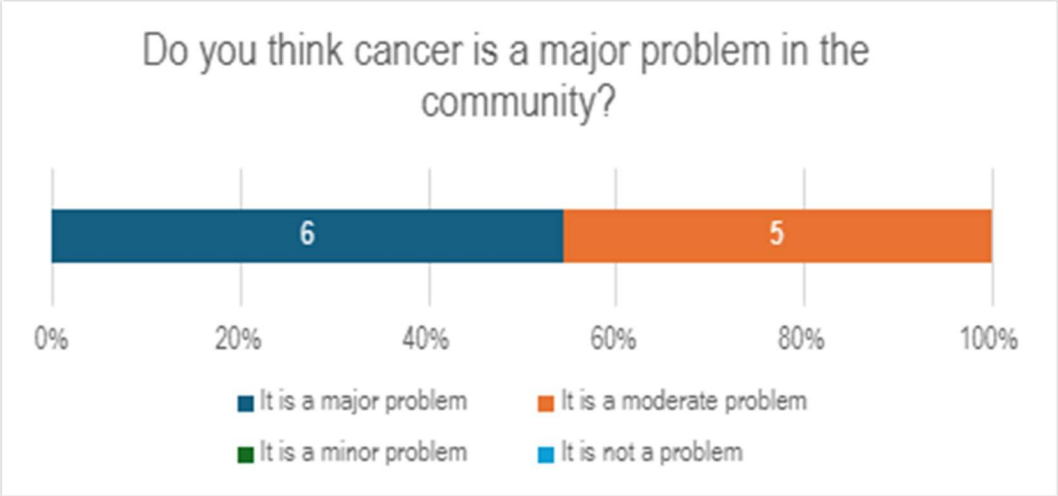
- Lack of education on causes of kidney disease, poor access to early intervention for diseases causing diabetes, lack of healthy food options. (Physician's Association)
- Some people are walking around with stage 4 kidney failure and don't know it. (Community Based Service Provider)

High Prevalence

- The prevalence of kidney disease is increasing and it is being pinpointed to a specific population, which shows there are issues with health equity/access to care. ((Community Based Service Provider)

Key Informant Input: Cancer

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *cancer* as a problem in the community:



Nearly 55% of respondents thought cancer was a major problem, and over 45% thought it was a moderate problem. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Trust

- Fearfulness and willingness to seek medical assistance. (Community Based Service Provider)

Social and Environmental Factors/Lifestyle

- Genetic, environmental and cigarettes. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Due to a lack of nutritional food selections in impoverished communities and the promotion of healthy activities outside due to violence in at-risk communities. (Government Agency)
- Environmental toxins and racism, impurities in food, menthol cigarettes, alcohol. (Physician's Association)
- Lack of resources. (Community Based Service Provider)

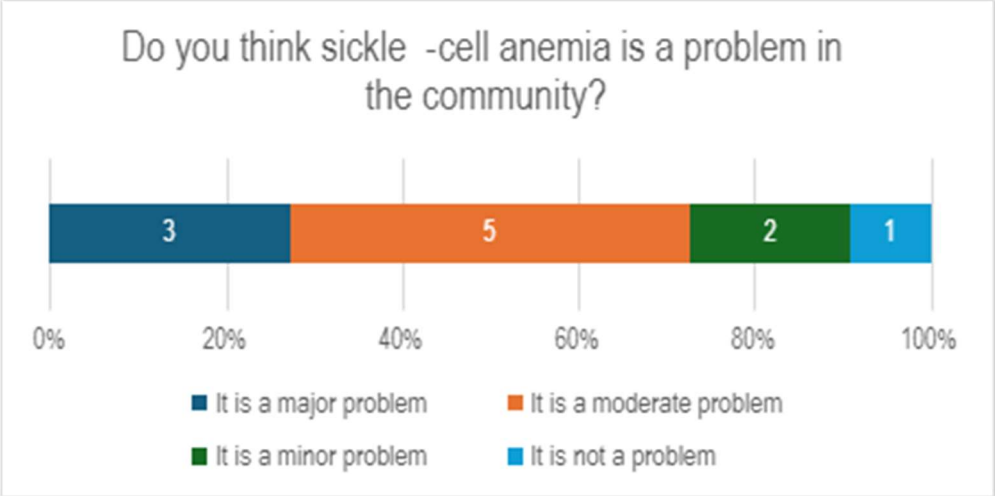
High prevalence

- Although cancer rates in the service area are on the rise, it continues to be a very prevalent disease. There should be continued efforts to educate the population on

prevention and create more equitable access to care. (Community Based Service Provider)

Key Informant Input: Sickle Cell Anemia

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of s*ickle cell anemia* as a problem in the community:



Over 27% of respondents thought sickle cell anemia was a major problem, over 45% thought it was a moderate problem, and over 27% thought it was either a minor problem or not a problem. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Social and Environmental Factors

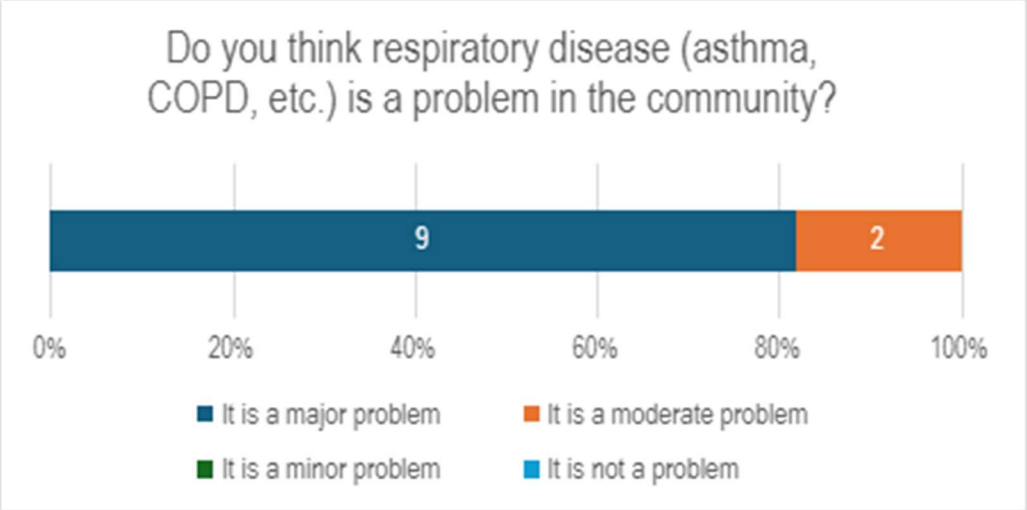
- Highly minoritized community with little access to treatments and lack of access to early prevention and infusion centers; mistrust of existing health care professionals; bias and stigma of black people's pain tolerance. (Physician's Association)

Insurance/Access

- Insurance covers for some things and not others. (Community Based Service Provider)

Key Informant Input: Respiratory Disease (Asthma, COPD, etc.)

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *respiratory diseases* as a problem in the community:



Nearly 82% of respondents thought respiratory diseases were a major problem, and 18% thought it was a moderate problem. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Social and Environmental Factors

- Environmental, poor housing. (Southwest side social services provider)
- Due to pollution and poor quality of living conditions that many poor individuals face due to a lack of financial and health resources. (Government Agency)

High Prevalence

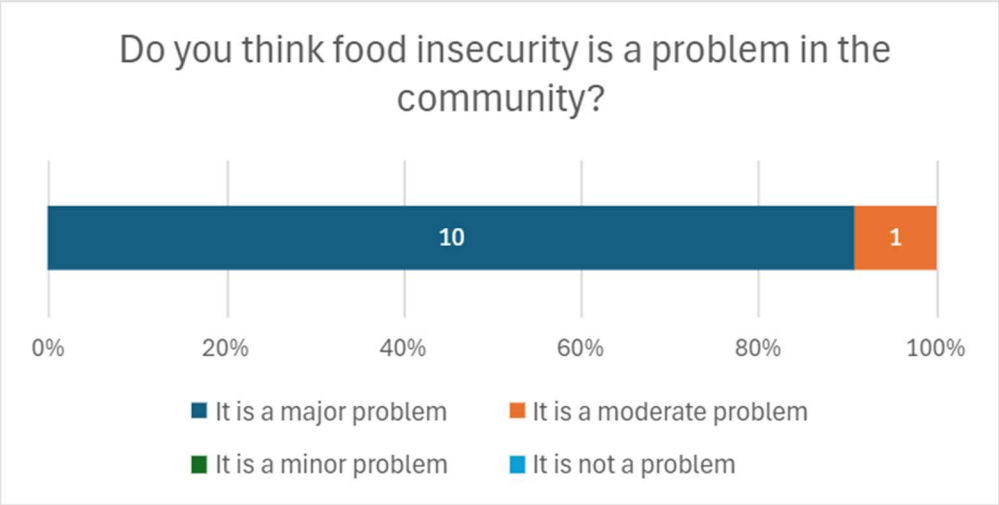
- Asthma prevalence is continuing to rise, especially in the younger populations. With air pollution also on the rise it is important we invest in research and healthcare for respiratory diseases to help manage and prevent. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Based on the data presented, asthma has increased from 7.9% to 10.8%. (Physician's Association)

Insurance

- Insurance covers for some things and not others. (Government Agency)

Key Informant Input: Food Insecurity

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *food insecurity* as a problem in the community:



Nearly 91% of respondents believe food insecurity is a problem in the community. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Social and Environmental Factors

- Food deserts due to major chain grocery stores not being located in close proximity to poor communities. (Government Agency)
- Lack of collaboration of community gardens, disinvestment in community, poor education on healthy food choices. (Physician's Association)

Social Determinants

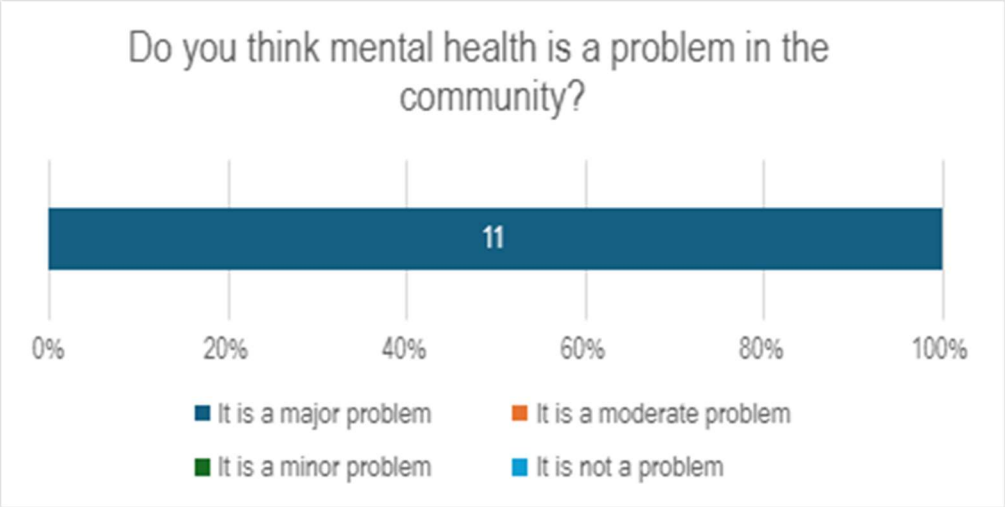
- [Residents] do not make enough money for accessing basic groceries. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Food insecurity in the service area is higher than the national average. If people's basics needs are not met such as being able to eat, it will create many other health issues. (Community Based Service Provider)
- We have no stores in North Lawndale. (Community Based Service Provider)

High Prevalence

- Based on the data presented, close to 50% of the population worry about food running out. (Public Health Representative)

Key Informant Input: Mental Health

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *mental health* as a problem in the community:



One hundred percent of respondents thought mental health was a problem in the community. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Stigma

- Stigma of mental health and education surrounding this issue. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Community stigma, lack of resources, underdiagnosed. (Community Based Service Provider)

Violence/Trauma

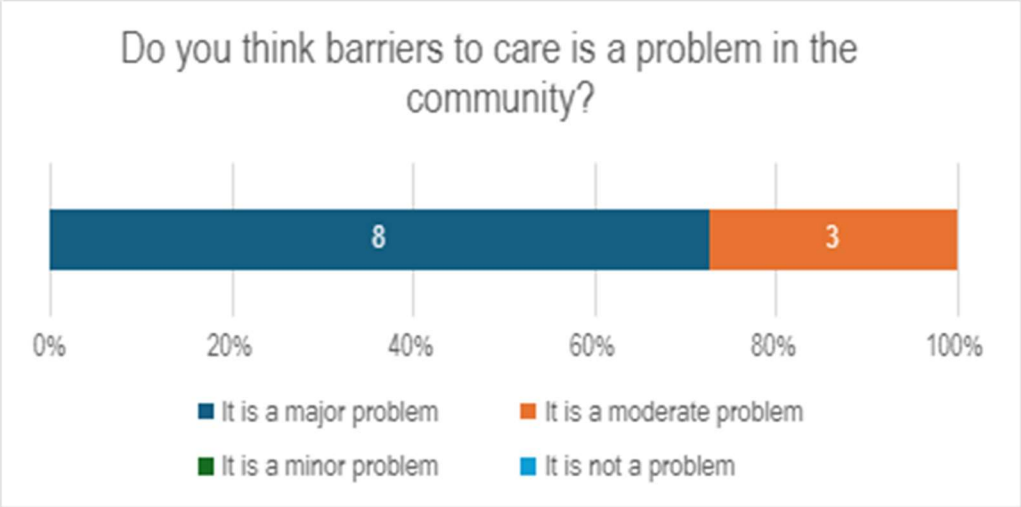
- Individual, family and community trauma. (Community Based Service Provider)
- ACEs, generational poverty, health care disparities, etc. contribute to the rise in mental health crisis in most poor communities. (Government Agency)

Social and Environmental Factors

- Lack of providers; over-diagnosis due to lack of cultural diversity among existing providers; poverty. (Physician's Association)

Key Informant Input: Barriers to Care

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *barriers to care* as a problem in the community:



Nearly 73% of respondents thought barriers to care was a major problem in the community, and over 27% thought it was a moderate problem. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Social and Environmental Factors

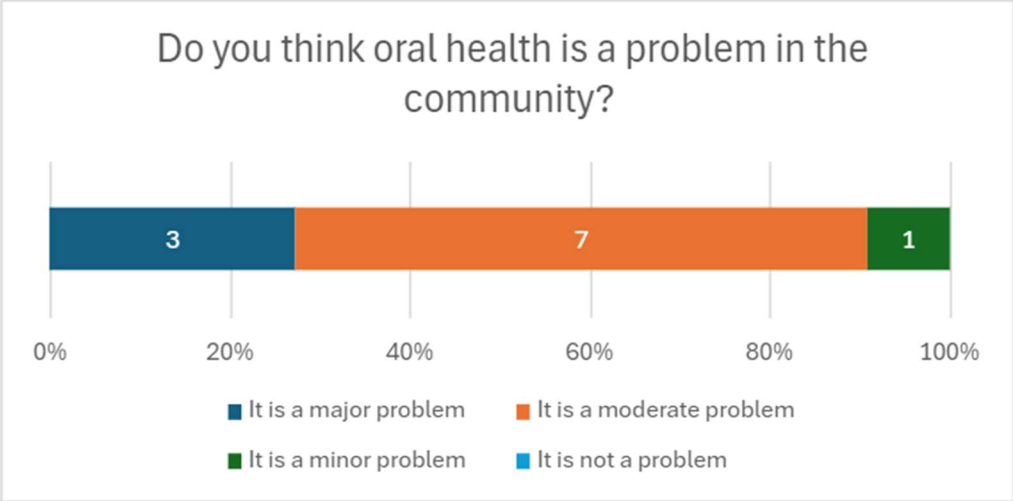
- Not enough outpatient clinics. (Community Based Service Provider)
- inadequate safety net health care providers. (Physician's Association)
- Based on the data presented, individuals indicated that they have had difficulty accessing care due to cost, long wait times, and lack of providers. (Public Health Representative)

Access

- Transportation. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Affordable Healthcare is a major issue; as well, having adequate transportation to get to and from doctor's appointments. (Government Agency)
- For there to be health equity, everyone needs to be able to access the care they need and have it be affordable. (Community Based Service Provider)

Key Informant Input: Oral Health

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *oral health* as a problem in the community:



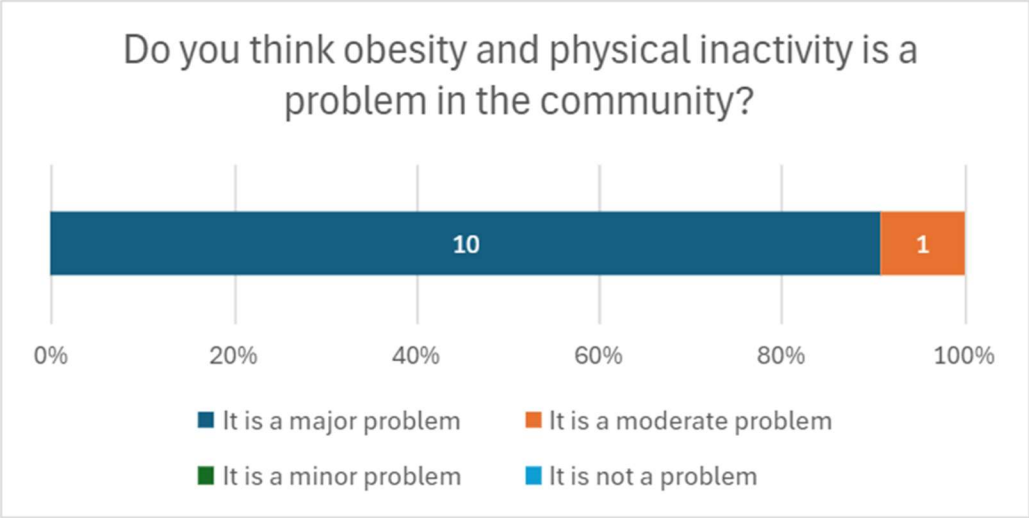
Over 27% of respondents believe oral health was a problem in the community. Nearly 64% of respondents believe it was a moderate problem. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Cost

- It's not affordable for poor residents who do not qualify for Medicaid. (Government Agency)

Key Informant Input: Obesity and Physical Inactivity

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *obesity and physical inactivity* as a problem in the community:



Nearly 91% of respondents believe obesity and physical inactivity is problems in the community. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Social Determinants

- Education and access to unhealthy food options. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Lack of adequate lighting and distribution of park districts; poor food options readily available; lack of education on healthy eating and nutrition. (Public Health Representative)

Social and Environmental Factors

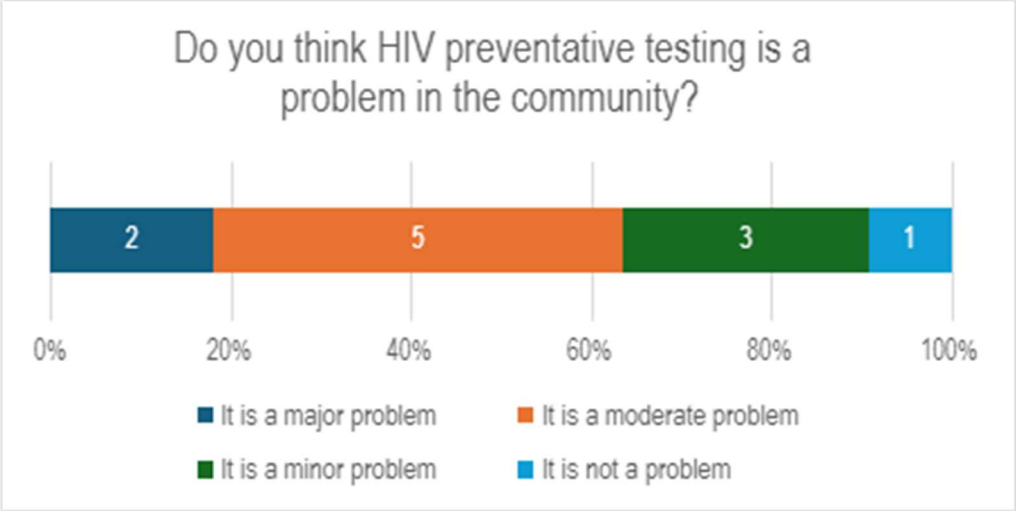
- Poor diet and access to cheap high calorie foods. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Lack of nutritional food selections in impoverished communities and the promotion of healthy activities outside due to violence in at-risk communities. (Government Agency)

Prevalence

- The number of people who do not engage in physical activity has nearly doubles in the last 10 years. Obesity can lead to a host of other illnesses. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Based on the data presented, the number of people who do not engage in leisure time activity has doubled over the past 10 years. (Public Health Representative)

Key Informant Input: HIV Preventative Testing

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *HIV preventative testing* as a problem in the community:



Over 18% of respondents thought that HIV preventative testing was a major problem in the community, over 45% thought that it was a moderate problem, and over 36% thought it was either a minor problem or not a problem. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Education

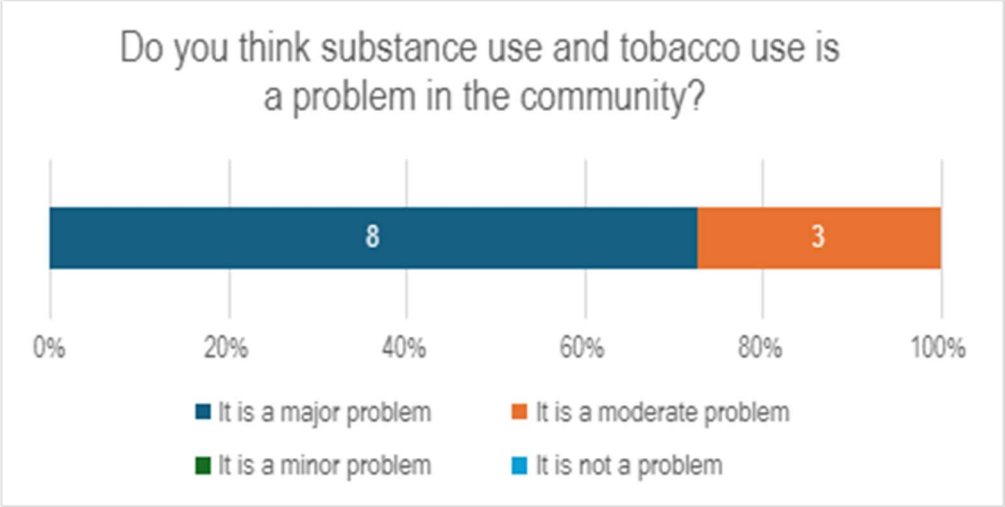
- Sex education and unprotected sex. (Community Based Service Provider)

Social and Environmental Factors

- Based on the data presented, although 63.4% of people tested in the past 5 years, only 33% have tested within the past year. (Public Health Representative)

Key Informant Input: Substance Use and Tobacco Use

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *substance use and tobacco use* as a problem in the community:



Nearly 73% of respondents thought substance use and tobacco use were major problems in the community, and over 27% thought it was a moderate problem. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Trauma

- Self-medication numbs the pain of trauma. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Residents abuse substance as coping mechanisms. (Community Based Service Provider)

Social and Environmental Factors

- Accessibility of gas stations on every corner in poorer neighborhoods and those residents relying on smoking to cope with toxic stress. (Government Agency)

Systems

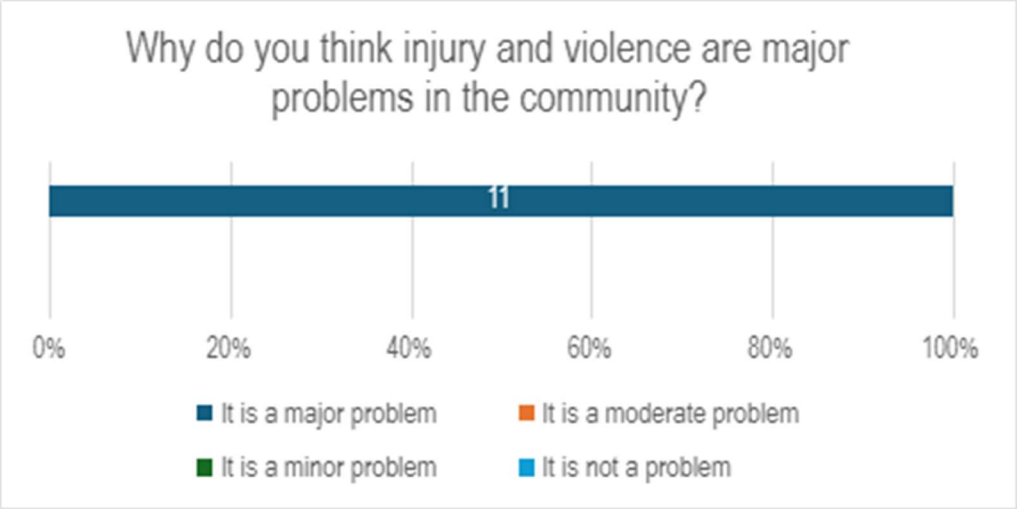
- Bias and stigma; lack of investment in recovery homes and diversity of MAT; overabundance of providers who are not culturally sensitive; poverty; racism. (Physician's Association)

Prevalence

- Based on the data presented, 42% of people stated they were negatively affected by their own or someone else's use of substances. (Public Health Representative)

Key Informant Input: Injury and Violence

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *injury and violence* as a problem in the community:



One hundred percent of respondents thought that injury and violence was a major problem. Among those rating this issue as a "major problem," reasons were related to the following:

Violence/Trauma

- Violence is very high in North Lawndale. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Unresolved trauma. (Organ Donation Network)
- Too many gunshots and gang violence, bystander involvement. (Community Based Service Provider)

Social and Environmental Factors

- Criminal behavior is more likely to occur in communities that lack positive community resources and job and educational opportunities. (Government Agency)

Systems

- Lack of concern for minoritized communities; disinvestment; lack of economic diversity; poverty; racism. (Physician's Association)

High Prevalence

- The service area violence rates of double that of the national average- Healthcare advocacy organization. (Community Based Service Provider)
- Based on the data presented, violence has increased steadily since 2021. (Public Health Representative)