Cook County Department of Public Health Fourth Quarter Report to the Cook County Board in their capacity as the Board of Cook County

November 15, 2017



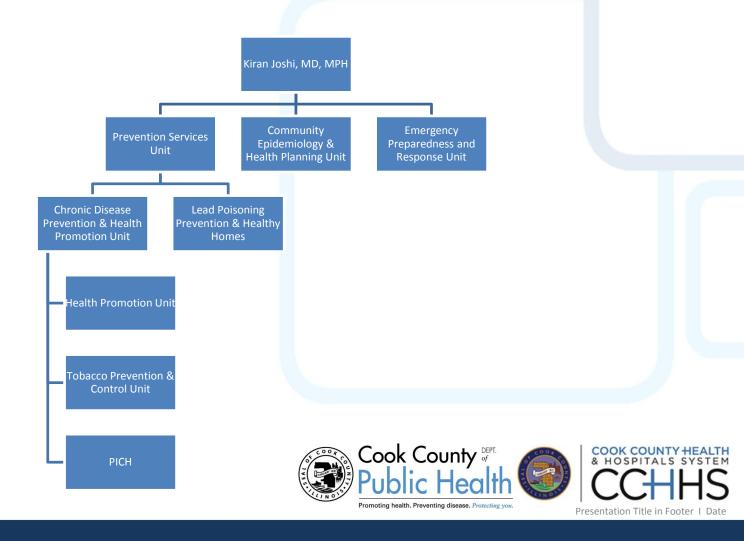


Overview

- Community Epidemiology and Health Planning Key Functions and Successes
- Prevention Services Unit Key Functions and Successes
- Partnerships to Improve Community Health (PICH) Grant Sustainability



Organizational Structure: Community Epidemiology & Health Planning Unit and Prevention Services Unit



COMMUNITY EPIDEMIOLOGY & HEALTH PLANNING UNIT

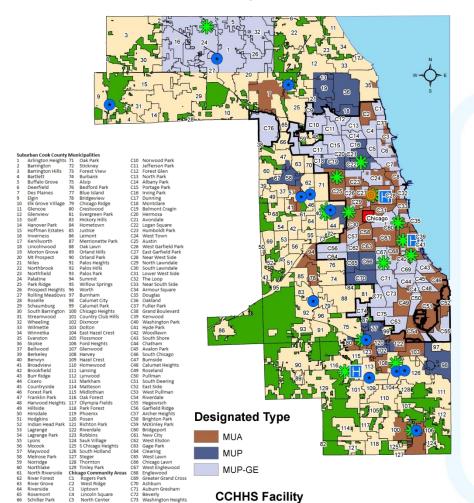


Community Epidemiology & Health Planning Key Functions

- Compile and analyze population, vital statistics, hospitalization, risk factor and other secondary database data for suburban Cook County (SCC)
- Prepare community profiles of all SCC municipalities
- Support CCDPH and community partners' epi data needs
- Lead and support mandated WePlan community health assessment and health improvement plan every 5 years
- Lead implementation of health plan priority actions
- Develop awareness of key issues related to population health (e.g. health equity, ACA, social determinants)



Designated Medically Underserved Areas/Populations Cook County, IL (2015)



Support CCDPH program and community partners' epidemiologic data needs including identification of target or vulnerable populations

Cook County Department of Public Health, Epidemiology Unit *Data Source: Health Resources and Services Administration

Lakeview

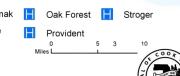
Lincoln Park Near North S Edison Park

Stone Park

Washington Heights

Mount Greenwood

Morgan Park O'Hare





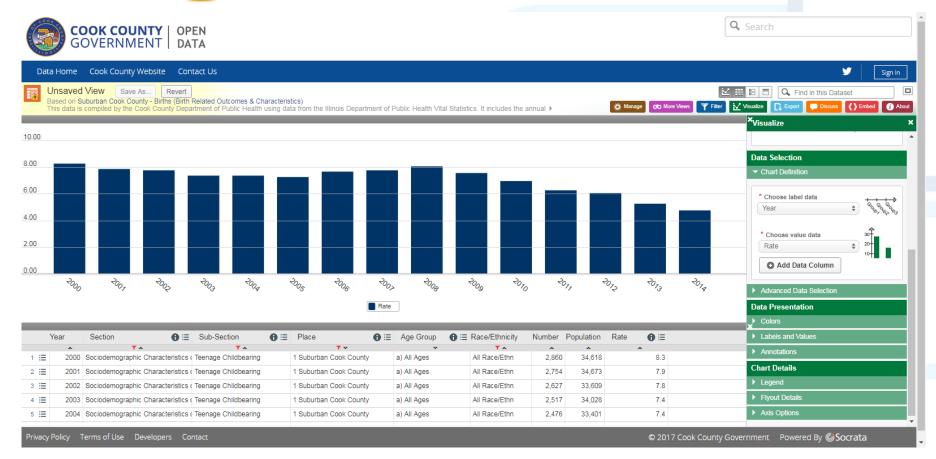


Community Epidemiology & Health Planning Successes

- Cook County Open Data Portal
- Joint CDPH, CCDPH, CCHHS opioid mortality data brief
- 2017 SCC County Health Rankings Equivalent Measures report
- CDC Sub-County assessment of life expectancy project
- 2017 Council of State and Territorial Epidemiology conference presentation on data portal
- 2017 CCDPH All Staff Meeting Health Equity session
 - Roots of Health Inequity training for all CCDPH staff
- HRSA Maternal and Child Health Bureau Graduate Student in Epidemiology match

















Epidemiology Brief: Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths in Cook County, IL, 2015 May 2017

In 2015, there were a total of 647 drug overdose deaths involving opioids in Cook County, IL. Of those, 426 were in Chicago and 221 were in suburban Cook County. The rate of overdose deaths involving opioids in Chicago (15.5 per 100,000) was above the national rate (10.4 per 100,000)¹ and was 1.7 times higher than the rate in suburban Cook County (8.8 per 100,000).

The rate of opioid-related drug overdose death was higher among men than among women for both Chicago and suburban Cook County. The rate of opioid related-drug overdose death was highest among older individuals (age 55-46) in Chicago, but highest among younger individuals (age 25-34) in suburban Cook County (Table 1).

Heroin was the opioid involved in the majority of overdose deaths in both Chicago and Suburban Cook County.

In both Chicago and Suburban Cook County, heroin was the opioid involved in the majority of overdose deaths (Table 2). However, the percentage of opioid-related overdose deaths involving opioid pain relievers in suburban Cook County (20.4%) was 2.7 times higher than the percentage in Chicago (7.5%).

Data and Methods

These data were obtained and analyzed through a partnership of the Chicago

	Chicago Population: 2,695,598		Suburban Cook Population: 2,499,077	
Drug Type**	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All opioids	426	15.5	221	8.8
Heroin-involved	345	12.4	152	6.2
Fentanyl-involved	71	2.7	32	1.3
Opioid Pain Reliever- involved [^]	32	1.1	45	1.7
Methadone-involved	28	1.0	19	0.8*
Gender				
Male	322	23.8	149	12.0
Female	104	7.5	72	5.6
Age				
15-24	27	6.7	20	6.1
25-34	78	15.1	62	19.6
35-44	89	23.5	42	12.7
45-54	121	35.7	52	13.7
55-64	96	36.5	39	12.7
65-74	14	9.3 ⁺	<5	**

Data Source: Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, US Census Bureau

^{*}For counts less than 20, rates may be unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

*For counts less than 5, rates are not reported.

Drug Type*	Chicago (n=426)	Suburban Cook (n=221)
Heroin-involved	80.9%	68.8%
Fentanyl-involved	16.7%	14.5%
Opioid Pain Reliever-involved	7.5%	20.4%
Methadone-involved	6.6%	8.6%

*Opioid pain reliever: buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine

morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, or tramadol.

¹CDC MMWR "Increases in Drug and Opioid-Involved Overdose Deaths — United States, 2010–2015" December 16, 2016 (https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm655051e1.htm?s cid=mm655051e1 e#T1 down).

Involved with multiagency collaborations to address issues affecting our region

http://cookcountypublichealth.org/images/images/behavioral-health/Joint Chicago and Cook County Opioid Brief 2015.pdf



^{*}Geographic designations are based on address of incident.

**Drug type categories are not mutually exclusive as some deaths involved more than one type of

^{**}Drug type categories are not mutually exclusive as some deaths involved more than one type of opioid.

***Rates express the number of overdoses per 100,000 people in the population. Denominators are

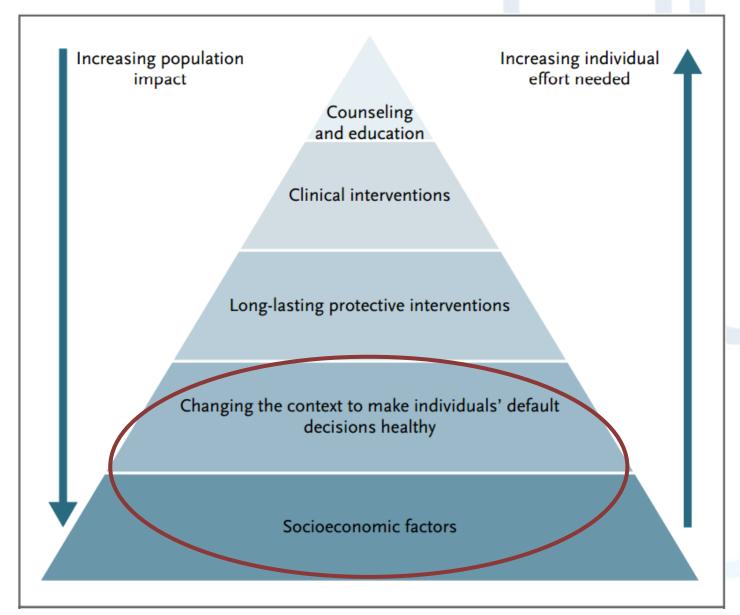
^{***} Nates express the number of overdoses per 100,000 people in the population. Denominators are based on the 2010 census population. Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. ^ Opioid pain reliever: buprenorphine, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine,

Department of Public Health, Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, Cook County Department of Public Health, and Cook County Health and Hospitals System. Overdose death data were obtained directly from the Medical Examiner's Office, and then processed and analyzed collaboratively to gain a nuanced understanding of overdose deaths in Cook County. The agencies reviewed individual overdose cases as well as categorization methodology with the Medical Examiner to ensure standardization of data analysis.

PREVENTION SERVICES UNIT







Frieden TR. A framework for public health action: The health impact pyramid. American Journal of Public Health 2010; 100(4): 590-595.



Prevention Services Unit Key Functions

- Lead or support policy, systems and environmental (PSE) changes
 - Our focus for 10 years
- Establish strategic partnerships & collaborations
- Build capacity
- Conduct outreach/education
- Secure and manage grants



Policy, Systems, and Environmental Change

Aim to make healthy living easier and advance health equity through:

- Policy changes include passing of laws, ordinances, resolutions, mandates, regulations, or rules
- System changes involve change made to the rules within an organization
- Environmental changes are changes made to the physical environment









Prevention Services Unit Successes

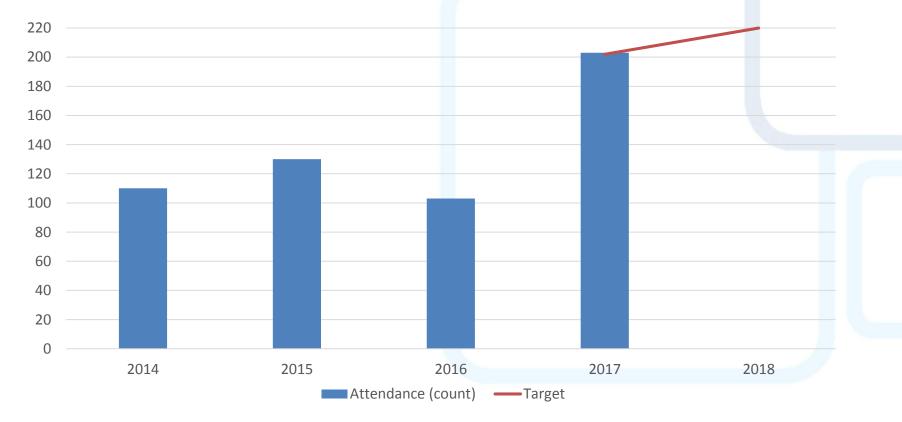
- Illinois Association of Park District award with Forest Preserves of Cook County
- Annual School Health Conference
- Advanced local PSE changes
- Healthy HotSpot campaign
- Implemented referral system for Diabetes Self-Management Program
- Participated in national Walkability Action Institute





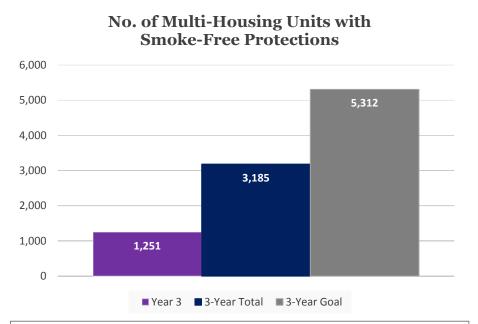
School Health Meeting Attendance

In 2017, the School Health Conference had **over 200** school health professionals in attendance, and aims to reach 220 in 2018.





Policy, System, Environmental Change: Smoke-Free Housing



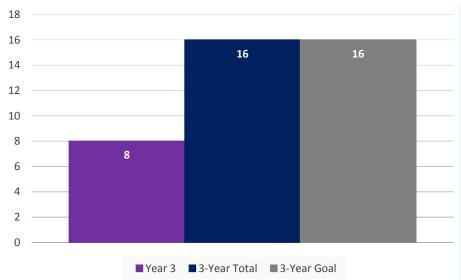
A total of 3,185 units or 60% of the total goal of 5,312 units are smoke-free with a potential reach of 6,857 residents.

- 22 properties of Housing
 Authority of Cook County and
 51 market-rate buildings
 went smoke-free
 - About 3,300 people spared from second-hand smoke exposure
- \$9,411,675 est. to be saved by property mgrs/owners



Policy, System, Environmental Change: Active Transportation Plans & Policies





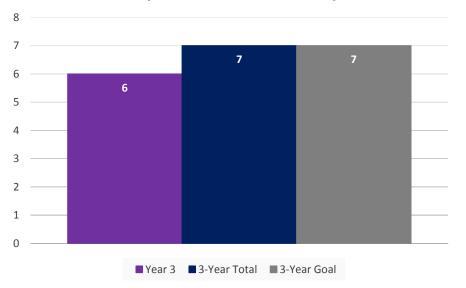
A total of 10 Complete Streets policies were adopted, and 6 Active Transportation Plans were finalized for 13 municipalities with potential reach of 218,536 residents.

- Pop-up events held to bring Complete Streets to life
- A walkable, bikeable communities subcampaign of Healthy HotSpot was launched
- 5 of these municipalities awarded grants from CCDOTH's Invest in Cook



Policy, System, Environmental Change: Clinical-Community Linkages

No. of Clinics that Implemented IL Pathways to Health Referral System



A total of 7 clinics implemented an integrated, systemized referral process to the Diabetes Self-Management Program (DSMP), increasing access of this evidence-based program to nearly 8,000 patients.

- CCHHS was one of two systems implementing Pathways to Health; and linked patients to DSMP in 4 CCHHS clinics
- AgeOptions secured
 additional grant funding
 through Administration for
 Community Living



Factors for Success & Challenges Faced by CCDPH*

Factors for Success

- PSE: long-term, 6 phases
- CCDPH's role: systems convener; fostering backbone development in communities
- Communications: Tailored messaging, multi-modal and multi-level
- Engagement and capacity building: early and often to have multiple decision makers, champions, and community support

Challenges

- Implementing agencies often do not identify CCDPH's role in supporting PSE interventions
- Mixed resource availability
- Partner concerns about CCDPH commitment due to diminished capacity



^{*}Community partner and local organization feedback from qualitative inquiry portion of evaluation

Opportunities to Collaborate within CCHHS

- Continue to collaborate on clinical-community linkages to evidence-based or –informed community resources (such as Diabetes Self-Management Program; IL Tobacco Quitline; and Forest Preserves)
- Nutrition standards (e.g., vending; meals; etc.) at CCHHS locations with an equity lens
- Continue to support county-wide policies (e.g. Tobacco 21)



Resources to Advance PSE Change for Healthy Living and Health Equity

Existing Resources

- EcoMedia
- Illinois Tobacco-Free Communities grant
- Alignment with sister County agencies (e.g., Complete Streets added to CDBG funds and CCDOTH Invest in Cook grant program)
- Sustained resources and action through partners

Resource Dev't Strategies

- Submit application for 2018
 Culture of Health Award
- Explore internal investments
- Identify and secure additional grant funding
- Continue to align and coordinate with sister County agencies and partners



Looking Beyond PICH

Outreach and education

PSE Change

Communication

Capacity Building

Data/Evaluation*

*Activities possible with additional funding

Increased awareness of community solutions via participation in community meeting and events, local coalitions, etc.

Community gardens; canoe launch with Forest Preserves; T21, smoke-free housing, tobacco-free campuses/outdoors; and clinical-community linkages

Healthy HotSpot campaign (tobacco)
Tailored campaigns beyond tobacco*

Annual School Health Conference

Build Power for Health Equity & Health in All Policies Trainings*

Transformation grants to local communities*

Forest Preserves Post-Evaluation*

BRFSS/YRBS/Community HIth Surveys*

Health Impact Assessment Training*



