

2013 COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT



ALLEGHENY VALLEY HOSPITAL





West Penn Allegheny Health System





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Table of Contents

	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
	METHODOLOGY
	DEMOGRAPHICS
	ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE
	CHRONIC DISEASE
	HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT
	HEALTHY MOTHERS, BABIES, CHILDREN
	INFECTIOUS DISEASE
	MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE
	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITION
	TOBACCO USE
	INJURY
	CONCLUSIONS
	PRIORITIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	iii
Methodology.....	5
Demographics	25
Access to Quality Health Care.....	61
Focus group input	82
Stakeholder input.....	88
Access conclusions	89
Chronic Disease.....	95
Focus groups and interviews.....	121
Focus group input	124
Stakeholder input.....	125
Chronic disease conclusions	126
Healthy Environment	131
Marcellus shale hydraulic fracturing	141
Focus group input	152
Stakeholder input.....	154
Healthy environment conclusions	155
Healthy Mothers, Babies and Children	159
Childhood obesity	174
Focus group input.....	182
Stakeholder input.....	184
Healthy mothers, babies and children conclusions	185
Infectious Disease	191
Focus group input.....	197
Stakeholder input.....	199
Infectious disease conclusions.....	200
Mental Health and Substance Abuse.....	205
Focus group input	218
Stakeholder input.....	219
Mental health and substance abuse conclusions.....	220
Physical Activity and Nutrition.....	225
Focus group input	230
Stakeholder input.....	232
Physical activity and nutrition conclusions	233

Tobacco Use	237
Focus group input	244
Stakeholder input.....	246
Tobacco use conclusions.....	247
Injury	251
Focus group input	258
Stakeholder input.....	260
Injury conclusions	261
Conclusions	265
Access conclusions	268
Chronic disease conclusions	269
Healthy environment conclusions	271
Healthy mothers, babies and children conclusions	272
Infectious disease conclusions.....	273
Mental health and substance abuse conclusions.....	274
Physical activity and nutrition conclusions.....	275
Tobacco use conclusions.....	275
Injury conclusions	276
Prioritization and Implementation	281
Appendix	
Appendix A: Interview guide.....	285
Appendix B: Focus group topic guide	287

TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1...Steering committee membership	8
Table 2...Steering committee dates and agenda topics.....	8
Table 3...Stakeholders interviewed	15
Table 4...Focus group meeting summary	16
Table 5...Classification system employed for inpatient ACSC	17
Table 6...Emergency department ACSC	18
Table 7...Prioritization criteria	20
Table 8...WPAHS primary service area population by zip code (1 of 2)	26
Table 9...WPAHS primary service area population by zip code (2 of 2)	26
Table 10.WPAHS primary service area Alzheimer’s care facilities (1 of 2)	34
Table 11.WPAHS primary service area Alzheimer’s care facilities (2 of 2)	35
Table 12.WPAHS primary service area skilled nursing facilities (1 of 3)	37
Table 13.WPAHS primary service area skilled nursing facilities (2 of 3)	38
Table 14.WPAHS primary service area skilled nursing facilities (3 of 3)	39
Table 15.WPAHS primary service area home health care services (1 of 3).....	41
Table 16.WPAHS primary service area home health care services (2of 3)	42
Table 17.WPAHS primary service area home health care services (3 of 3).....	43
Table 18.WPAHS primary service area medical services and providers (1 of 4)	45
Table 19.WPAHS primary service area medical services and providers (2 of 4)	46
Table 20.WPAHS primary service area medical services and providers (3 of 4)	47
Table 21.WPAHS primary service area medical services and providers (4 of 4)	48
Table 22.WPAHS primary service area durable medical equipment suppliers	50
Table 23.AVH Community Assets (1 of 5)	52
Table 24.AVH Community Assets (2 of 5)	53
Table 25.AVH Community Assets (3 of 5)	54
Table 26.AVH Community Assets (4 of 5)	55
Table 27.AVH Community Assets (5 of 5)	56
Table 28.Inpatient ACSC: hospital discharge rates per 10,000.....	77
Table 29.AGH ED discharges	78
Table 30.AGH ED discharges: ACSC- avoidable illnesses.	79
Table 31.AGH ED discharges: ACSC- chronic conditions.....	80
Table 32.AGH total ED discharghes: ACSC.	82
Table 33.National air quality standards.....	140
Table 34.Allegheny County consumers served by housing programs 2010-2011	149
Table 35.Armstrong, Butler, and Westmoreland County consumers served by housing programs	150
Table 36.Gambling additions 2010-2011.....	151
Table 37.Gambling addictions by gender 2011	151



Table 38. Allegheny County youth reporting 10 high-risk behavior patterns- 1..... 170

Table 39. Allegheny County youth reporting 10 high-risk behavior patterns- 2..... 171

Table 40. Youth who reported 15 additional risk-taking behaviors- 1..... 172

Table 41. Youth who reported 15 additional risk-taking behaviors- 2..... 173

Table 42. Allegheny County Head Start statistics 181

Table 43. Prevalence of substance abuse disorders..... 213

Table 44. Positivity rates by testing reason- urine drug tests (for general U.S. workforce) 214

Table 45. Allegheny County substance use by gender and grade in past 30 days 215

Table 46. Allegheny County alcohol use by grade in past 30 days 216

Table 47. Allegheny County tobacco use by grade in 30 days..... 216

Table 48. Allegheny County youth risk-taking behavior related to substance abuse 217

Table 49. Free and reduced price lunch 227

Table 50. School districts with 60% or higher of children eligible for free/reduced lunch programs..... 228

Table 51. School districts with 35-60% of children eligible for free/reduced lunch programs..... 228

Table 52. Grocery store access 229

Table 53. Inpatient burn discharges 255

Table 54. Head injury hospitalizations..... 256

Table 55. Domestic violence fatalities by county 257

Table 56. Overall community issues 281

Table 57. Prioritization criteria 282

Table 58. Overall prioritization results 283

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1...Schematic of the community health needs assessment process 6

Figure 2...Allegheny Valley Hospital primary service area map..... 9

Figure 3...AVH primary service area demographics..... 25

Figure 4... AVH primary service area poverty level..... 27

Figure 5...AVH primary service area by education..... 28

Figure 6...AVH primary service area population by age group and gender..... 29

Figure 7...AVH primary service area average household income 30

Figure 8...AVH primary service area population by race and ethnicity 31

Figure 9...AVH primary service area travel time to work (in minutes)..... 32

Figure 10...WPAHS primary service area Alzheimer’s care facilities 33

Figure 11...WPAHS primary service area skilled nursing facilities 36

Figure 12...WPAHS primary service area home health care services 40

Figure 13...WPAHS primary service area medical services and providers..... 44

Figure 14...WPAHS primary service area durable medical equipment suppliers 49

Figure 15...AVH Community Assets..... 51

Figure 16..BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported poor or fair health 61

Figure 17..BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported their physical health not good for 1+ days
in the past month 62

Figure 18..BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported poor physical or mental health that
prevented them from usual activities 1+ days in the past month 63

Figure 19..BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported no health insurance..... 64

Figure 20..BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported not having a personal healthcare
provider..... 65

Figure 21..BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported no personal healthcare provider,
ages 18-44..... 66

Figure 22..BRFSS-Percentage of adults who had a routine check-up in the past 2 years 67

Figure 23..BRFSS-Percentage of adults who needed to see a doctor but could not because of
cost in the past year..... 68

Figure 24..Mammogram screenings 69

Figure 25..Health literacy: Reading..... 70

Figure 26..Health literacy: Understanding..... 70

Figure 27..Health literacy: Forms..... 71

Figure 28..Low health literacy rates 72

Figure 29..Allegheny County public transit..... 74

Figure 30..Westmoreland County public transit..... 75

Figure 31..Butler County public transit..... 76

Figure 32..Focus Groups: Overall health status..... 82

Figure 33..Focus Groups: Overall community health status 83

Figure 34..Focus Groups: Personal health status 84

Figure 35..Access to quality healthcare 85

Figure 36..Access to quality healthcare- additional needs..... 86

Figure 37..Breast cancer incidence: male and female..... 95

Figure 38..Breast cancer mortality rate: male and female..... 96

Figure 39..Bronchus and lung cancer incidence rate..... 97

Figure 40..Bronchus and lung cancer mortality rate 98

Figure 41..Colorectal cancer incidence rate 99

Figure 42..Colorectal cancer mortality rate..... 100

Figure 43..Ovarian cancer incidence rate 101

Figure 44..Ovarian cancer mortality rate..... 102

Figure 45..Prostate cancer incidence rate..... 103

Figure 46..Prosate cancer mortality rate 104

Figure 47..Adults who were ever told they have heart disease- Age GE 35 105

Figure 48..Heart disease mortality rate 106

Figure 49..BRFSS- Percentage of adults who were ever told they had a heart attack- Age GE 35.. 107

Figure 50..BRFSS- Percentage of adults who were ever told they had a heart attack- Age GE 65.. 108

Figure 51..Heart attack mortality rate 109

Figure 52..Coronary heart disease mortality rate 110

Figure 53..Cardiovascular mortality rate.. 111

Figure 54..BRFSS- Percentage of Adults who were ever told they had a stroke- Age GE 35. 112

Figure 55..Cerebrovascular mortality rate..... 113

Figure 56..Adults who were ever told they had a stroke- Age GE 35 114

Figure 57..Adults overweight (BMI 25-30)..... 115

Figure 58..Adults obese (BMI 30-99.99) 116

Figure 59..BRFSS- Percentage of adults ever told they have diabetes..... 117

Figure 60..Diabetes mortality rates 118

Figure 61..Student Health: type I diabetes..... 119

Figure 62..Student Health: type II diabetes 120

Figure 63..Focus groups: Chronic disease-1 122

Figure 64..Focus groups: Chronic disease-2.. 123

Figure 65..Adults who have ever been told they have asthma..... 131

Figure 66..Adults who currently have asthma..... 132

Figure 67..Student health: Medically diagnosed asthma 133

Figure 68..Asthma hospitalizations 2007..... 134

Figure 69..Infant mortality rate- 2008 135

Figure 70..All cancers 1990 through 1994 136

Figure 71..All cancers 2005 through 2009	137
Figure 72..Air quality- greater than standard ozone days- 2006.....	138
Figure 73..Number of air pollution ozone days	139
Figure 74..Variations in neighborhood social conditions and built environments by parent education level	144
Figure 75..High school graduation rate	145
Figure 76..Unemployment rate	146
Figure 77..Children living in poverty.....	147
Figure 78..Children living in single parent households.....	148
Figure 79..Healthy environment.....	152
Figure 80..Prenatal care first trimester.....	159
Figure 81..Non-smoking mothers during pregnancy.....	160
Figure 82..Mothers who reported not smoking three months prior to pregnancy	161
Figure 83..Low birth-weight babies	162
Figure 84..Infant mortality rate	163
Figure 85..Infant mortality by race	164
Figure 86..Mothers receiving WIC assistance.....	165
Figure 87..Mothers receiving Medicaid assistance	166
Figure 88..Breastfeeding rate	167
Figure 89..Teen pregnancy rate, ages 15-19	168
Figure 90..Teen pregnancies resulting in a live birth, ages 15-19	169
Figure 91..Childhood obesity by environment	174
Figure 92..Socioeconomic factors affecting obesity.....	175
Figure 93..Neighborhood versus U.S. childhood overweight prevalence	176
Figure 94..Neighborhood versus obesity prevalence	177
Figure 95..BMI for age percentiles, grades K-6.....	178
Figure 96..BMI for age percentiles, grades 7-12.....	179
Figure 97...Students diagnosed with ADHD	180
Figure 98...Focus groups: Healthy mothers, babies and children.....	182
Figure 99...BRFSS- Percentage of adults who had a pneumonia vaccine, age GE 65.....	191
Figure 100.Influenza and pneumonia mortality rate.....	192
Figure 101.Chlamydia incidence rate	193
Figure 102.Gonorrhea incidence rate.....	194
Figure 103.Syphilis incidence rate	195
Figure 104.BRFSS- Percentage of adults age 18 to 64 ever tested for HIV	196
Figure 105.Focus groups: Infectious disease	197
Figure 106.BRFSS- Percentage of adults satisfied or very satisfied with their life	205
Figure 107.BRFSS- Percentage of adults who reported never or rarely received the social and emotional support they needed.....	206

Figure 108.BRFSS- Percentage of adults who reported their mental health as not good
1+ days in the past month 207

Figure 109.BRFSS- Percentage of adults who reported binge drinking (5 drinks for men and
4 drinks for women on one occasion) 208

Figure 110.BRFSS- Percentage of adults at risk for heavy drinking (2 Drinks for men and 1 drink
for women daily)..... 209

Figure 111.BRFSS- Percentage of adults who reported chronic drinking (2 or more drinks daily
for the past 30 days) 210

Figure 112.Drug-induced mortality rate 211

Figure 113.Mental and behavioral disorders mortality rate 212

Figure 114.Focus groups: Mental health and substance abuse 218

Figure 115.BRFSS- Percentage of adults who reported no leisure time physical activity
in the past month..... 225

Figure 116.Restaurants that are fast food restaurants 226

Figure 117.Focus groups: Physical activity and nutrition 230

Figure 118.BRFSS- Percentage of adults who reported never being a smoker 238

Figure 119.BRFSS- Percentage of adults who reported being a former smoker 239

Figure 120.BRFSS- Percentage of adults who quit smoking at least 1 day in the past year
(out of adults who smoke everyday) 240

Figure 121.BRFSS- Percentage of adults who reported being a current smoker241

Figure 122.BRFSS- Percentage of adults who reported being an everyday smoker242

Figure 123.Emphysema mortality rate 243

Figure 124.Focus groups: Tobacco use 245

Figure 125.Auto accident mortality rate 251

Figure 126.Suicide mortality rate 252

Figure 127.Fall mortality rate 253

Figure 128.Firearm mortality rate (accidental, suicide and homicide) 254

Figure 129.Focus groups: Injury..... 259

Figure 130.Top overall community health issues 266

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY





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Message to the Community

Improving the health of western Pennsylvanians is not only in the best interest of our communities and the region, but also the purpose of the West Penn Allegheny Health System (WPAHS). In order to improve the health of western Pennsylvanians, we need to understand their health needs. To gain a better understanding of these needs, Allegheny Valley Hospital (AVH)¹ conducted a community health needs assessment (CHNA) in 2012-2013 in collaboration with the other West Penn Allegheny hospitals. Integral to the AVH needs assessment was the participation and support of community leaders and representatives. Through steering committee participation, stakeholder interviews and focus groups, these individuals, representing a broad spectrum of perspectives, organizations and fields, generously volunteered their time and shared invaluable insight. West Penn Hospital thanks you for your support and participation! The AVH needs assessment was and continues to be a collaborative effort, with the communities AVH serves at the core.

The AVH 2013-2013 CHNA is described in a full report that meets the requirements of the new Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act for state licensed tax-exempt 501(c) (3) hospitals. The report identifies health issues and needs in the communities AVH serves. In addition, the report provides critical information to AVH and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of our region's residents. The results of the CHNA enable AVH, along with other community agencies and providers, to set priorities, develop interventions and direct

resources to improve the health of people living in western Pennsylvania.

This document contains the Executive Summary of the full AVH 2012-2013 CHNA report. This summary and the comprehensive data in the full CHNA report will serve not only as a useful community resource, but also encourage and catalyze additional activities and collaborative efforts to improve community health.



Purpose is to improve the health of the people in the Western Pennsylvania region

¹ Alle-Kiski Medical Center is the legal and taxable name of Allegheny Valley Hospital. Allegheny Valley Hospital is the DBA name and used throughout this Executive Summary and the full AVH CHNA report.

Executive Summary of Allegheny Valley Hospital 2012-2013 CHNA Report

The new federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act requires state licensed tax-exempt 501(c) (3) hospitals to perform a community health needs assessment (CHNA) every three years and to find ways to meet the outstanding needs identified by the assessment.

The goal of AVH 2012-2013 CHNA was to identify the health needs and issues of the AVH service area. The primary AVH service area includes selected zip codes in Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties.

This Executive Summary outlines the process and outcomes of the AVH 2012-2013 CHNA as documented in the full report. It is intended to serve as a valuable overview for public health and healthcare providers, policy makers, social service agencies, and community groups and organizations, such as religious institutions, businesses, and consumers, who are interested in improving the health status of the community and region.

This Executive Summary includes the following sections: Methods, Key Findings, and Strategy Development/Implementation.



METHODS

To assist with the CHNA process, AVH retained Strategy Solutions, Inc., a planning and research firm with an office in Pittsburgh, whose mission is to create healthy communities. The process for the CHNA followed best practices as outlined by the Association of Community Health Improvement Toolkit.

The CHNA process was also designed to ensure compliance with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) CHNA guidelines for charitable 501(c) (3) tax-exempt hospitals.

For its 2012-2013 CHNA, AVH formed a hospital-specific steering committee that consisted of:

- Community leaders representing the broad interests of the community as well as underserved constituencies
- Individuals with expertise in public health
- Hospital board members
- Physicians
- Internal system and hospital leaders and managers

The steering committees met five times between July 2012 and April 2013 to provide guidance on the various components of the CHNA.

This CHNA process was designed to examine the following areas in detail:

- * Demographics
- * Access to Quality Healthcare
- * Chronic Disease
- * Healthy Environment
- * Healthy Mothers, Babies and Children
- * Infectious Disease
- * Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- * Physical Activity and Nutrition
- * Tobacco Use
- * Injury



Definition of Community

Consistent with IRS guidelines at the time of publication, AVH defined community by geographic location, specifically, by location as the zip codes in Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties that comprise AVH’s primary service area:

Zip Code	Community	Zip Code	Community
15014	Brackenridge	15656	Leechburg
15030	Creighton	15686	Spring Church
15065	Natrona Heights	15690	Vandergrift
15068	New Kensington	16023	Cabot
15084	Tarentum	16055	Sarver
15139	Oakmont	16056	Saxonburg
15613	Apollo	16229	Freeport
15641	Hyde Park		

Qualitative and Quantitative Data Collection

Primary (qualitative) data were collected specifically for this assessment from information presented in:

- 18 community focus groups (of which seven specifically relate to AVH) and
- 31 in-depth stakeholder interviews (of which 17 specifically relate to AVH)

Interviews and focus groups captured personal perspectives from community members, providers, and leaders with insight and expertise about the health of a specific population group or issue, a specific community or the region overall.

Secondary (quantitative) data collected included demographic and socioeconomic data, collected from the following sources:

- Nielsen/Claritas via Truven Health Analytics (<https://truvenhealth.com>)
- Pennsylvania Departments of Health and Vital Statistics
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) data collected by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Healthy People 2020 goals from HealthyPeople.gov
- Selected inpatient and outpatient utilization data as indicators of appropriate access to health care were obtained from WPAHS Decision Support and from the Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council (PHC4) via Truven Health Analytics
- US Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania Department of Education, and the County Health Rankings (www.countyhealthrankings.org).

Interviews and focus groups captured personal perspectives

Data Analysis

The primary and secondary data were analyzed to identify distinct issues, needs and possible priority areas for intervention.

KEY FINDINGS

Key findings of the AVH 2012-2013 CHNA are summarized in this section. For complete findings, please see the full AVH 2012-2013 CHNA Report.

Primary (Qualitative) Research Results

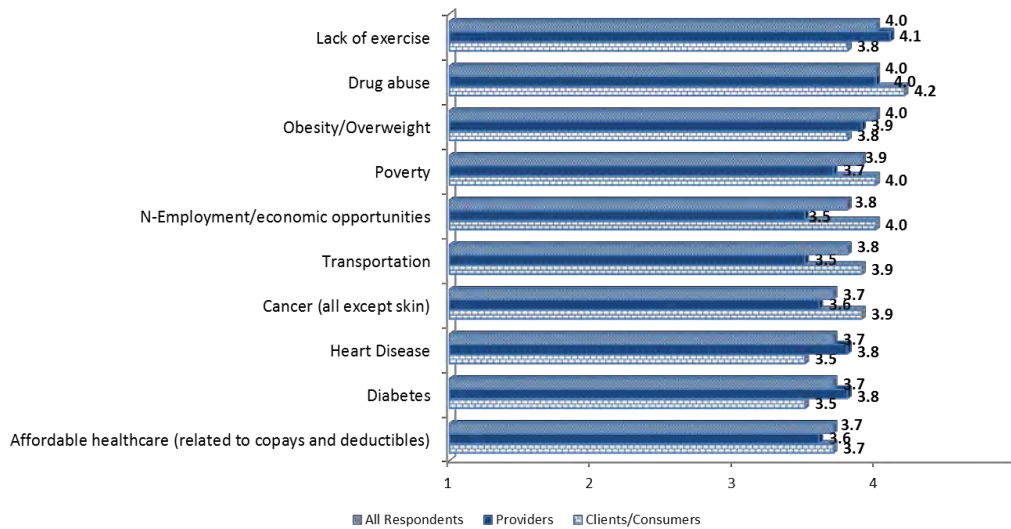
Although data were collected from 31 interviews and 18 focus groups from across the region with various community constituencies, researchers used a convenience sample and participants are not representative of the population. The results reported herein are qualitative in nature and reflect the perceptions and experiences of interview and focus group participants.

Participants of the focus groups were classified as clients and consumers or as providers (which included professionals representing a particular population or area of expertise).

Using an electronic polling system, focus group participants rated the extent to which a list of possible issues was a problem in the community. Derived from the health indicators explored for the assessment including access, chronic disease, healthy environment, healthy mothers, babies and children, infectious disease, mental health and substance abuse, physical activity and nutrition, tobacco use and injury, the list of possible issues was extensive. All items were rated on a five point scale where five=very serious problem, four=serious problem, three=somewhat of a problem, two=small problem, one=not a problem. Out of the extensive list of issues considered, the highest rated problems identified across all groups are:

Allegheny Valley Hospital Top 10 Community Health Issues

5=Very Serious Problem, 4=Serious Problem, 3=Somewhat of a Problem,
2=Small Problem, 1=Not a Problem
N=94



The health issues of greatest concern to focus group participants were discussed in greater depth. Similar to focus group participants, stakeholders interviewed discussed their perceptions of health needs and this group also identified chronic conditions as well as transportation and other underlying socioeconomic determinants of health as of greatest concern.

For a more detailed description of focus group discussion and stakeholder interviews, refer to the full CHNA report.

Secondary (Quantitative) Research Results (Demographics, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, and Public Health Data)

The secondary (quantitative) research results that were analyzed for this report included demographics, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) results and disease incidence and mortality indicators. More specifically, detailed analysis in the following areas was performed:

- access to quality healthcare
- chronic disease
- healthy environment
- healthy mothers, babies and children
- infectious disease
- mental health and substance abuse
- physical activity and nutrition
- tobacco use
- injury.

The service area data was compared to state and national data where possible for this analysis.

Tables on the following pages highlight key findings, for Allegheny, Westmoreland, Armstrong and Butler counties.

The first two tables show BRFSS data (BRFSS reports combined data for Indiana/Cambria/Armstrong/Somerset and Beaver/Butler counties; Armstrong and Beaver are the only counties in the AVH primary service area, however, those counties are reported with the other counties due to this limitation of the data)

The next two tables show public health data.

The last table shows other indicators.

The comparisons of AVH service area data with state and national data show the region's data to be comparable to state data, with some slight variability, as indicated by the color coding.

The color coding illustrates comparisons to the Healthy People 2020 goal or the national rate (if there is no HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 goal). Red indicates that the regional data is worse than the comparison and green indicates better than the comparison.

BRFSS findings for Access, Chronic disease, Environment

Behavior/Risk	Allegheny 2008-10	Westmoreland 2008-10	Indiana, Cambria, Somerset, Armstrong 2008-10	Beaver, Butler 2008-10	PA 2008-10	US 2010	HP 2020 Goal	PA Comp	US Comp	HP 2020 Comp
ACCESS										
Reported Health Poor or Fair	14.0%	16.0%	20.0%	14.0%	15.0%	14.7%		+/-	+/-	
Physical Health Not Good for 1+ Days in the Past Month	36.0%	33.0%	40.0%	36.0%	37.0%			+/-		
Poor Physical or Mental Health Preventing Usual Activities 1+ Days in the Past Month	21.0%	19.0%	23.0%	20.0%	21.0%			+/-		
No Health Insurance (Ages 18-64)	12.0%	13.0%	14.0%	14.0%	13.0%	17.8%	0%	+/-	-	
No Personal Health Care Provider	13.0%	8.0%	10.0%	12.0%	11.0%		16.1%	+/-		-
No Personal Health Care Provider, Age 18-44	24.0%	12.0%	18.0%	12.0%	17.0%		16.1%	+/-		+/-
Routine Check-up Within the Past 2 Years	83.0%	84.0%	80.0%	81.0%	83.0%			+/-		
Needed to See a Doctor But Could Not Due to Cost, Past Year	10.0%	7.0%	8.0%	10.0%	11.0%		4.2%	-		+
CHRONIC DISEASE										
Adults Who Were Ever Told They Have Heart Disease- Age 35 and older	6.0%	8.0%	9.0%	6.0%	7.0%	4.1%		+/-	+	
Adults Who Were Ever Told They Had a Heart Attack- Age 35 and Older	6.0%	8.0%	9.0%	7.0%	6.0%	4.2%		+/-	+	
Adults Who Were Ever Told They Had a Heart Attack- Age 65 and Older	13.0%	21.0%	19.0%	18.0%	14.0%			+/-		
Adults Who Were Ever Told They Had a Stroke- Age 35 and older	3.0%	5.0%	4.0%	3.0%	4.0%	2.7%		+/-	+	
Adults Who Were Ever Told They Had a Heart Attack, Heart Disease, or Stroke- Age 35 and Older	11.0%	15.0%	15.0%	12.0%	12.0%			+/-		
Overweight (BMI 25-30)	35.0%	41.0%	34.0%	38.0%	36.0%	36.2%		+/-	+/-	
Obese (30-99.99)	28.0%	28.0%	37.0%	25.0%	28.0%	27.5%	30.5%	+/-	+/-	+/-
Adults Who Were Ever Told They Have Diabetes	9.0%	9.0%	11.0%	9.0%	9.0%	8.7%		+/-	+	
HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT										
Adults Who Have Ever Been Told They Have Asthma	15.0%	14.0%	12.0%	11.0%	14.0%	13.8%		+/-	+/-	
Currently Have Asthma	9.0%	10.0%	7.0%	9.0%	10.0%	9.1%		-/+	+/-	

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

The color coding illustrates comparisons to the Healthy People 2020 goal or the national rate (if there is no HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 goal). Red indicates that the regional data is worse than the comparison and green indicates better than the comparison.

BRFSS findings for Infectious disease, Mental health and substance abuse, Physical activity/nutrition, Tobacco use

Behavior Risk	Allegheny 2008-10	Westmoreland 2008-10	Indiana, Cambria, Somerset, Armstrong 2008-10	Beaver, Butler 2008-10	PA 2008-10	US 2010	HP 2020 Goal	PA Comp	US Comp	HP 2020 Comp
INFECTIOUS DISEASE										
Adults Who Had a Pneumonia Vaccine, Age 65 and older	77.0%	76.0%	69.0%	76.0%	70.0%	68.8%	90.0%	+/-	+/-	-
Ever Tested for HIV, Ages 18-64	32.0%	27.0%	23.0%	24.0%	34.0%		18.9%	-		+
MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE										
Satisfied or Very Satisfied With Their Life	95.0%	96.0%	93.0%	96.0%	94.0%			+/-		
Never/Rarely Get the Social or Emotional Support They Need	7.0%	9.0%	10.0%	6.0%	8.0%			+/-		
Mental Health Not Good 1+ Days in the Past Month	34.0%	33.0%	35.0%	30.0%	34.0%			+/-		
Adults Who Reported Binge Drinking (5 drinks for men, 4 for women on one occasion)	19.0%	14.0%	20.0%	15.0%	17.0%	17.1%	24.4%	+/-	+/-	-
At Risk for Heavy Drinking (2 drinks for men, 1 for women daily)	6.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%			+/-		
Reported Chronic Drinking (2 or more drinks daily for the past 30 days)	6.0%	5.0%	6.0%	7.0%	6.0%	5.0%		+/-	+/-	
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITION										
No Leisure Time/Physical Activity in the Past Month	24.0%	25.0%	29.0%	25.0%	25.0%	23.9%	32.6%	+/-	+	-
TOBACCO USE										
Adults Who Reported Never Being a Smoker	54.0%	57.0%	52.0%	59.0%	54.0%	56.6%		+/-	+/-	
Adults Who Reported Being a Former Smoker	28.0%	28.0%	24.0%	24.0%	26.0%	25.1%		+/-	+/-	
Adults Who Have Quit Smoking at Least 1 Day in the Past Year (of adults who smoke daily)	48.0%	49.0%	47.0%	32.0%	50.0%		80.0%	-		-
Adults Who Reported Being a Current Smoker	18.0%	15.0%	24.0%	18.0%	20.0%	17.3%	12.0%	+/-	+/-	+
Adults Who Reported Being An Everyday Smoker	13.0%	12.0%	18.0%	14.0%	15.0%	12.4%		+/-	+/-	

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

The color coding illustrates comparisons to the Healthy People 2020 goal or the national rate (if there is no HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 goal). Red indicates that the regional data is worse than the comparison and green indicates better than the comparison. Yellow indicates that one county is higher and another is lower.

Public health data by county

Public Health Data	Allegheny				Trend +/-	Armstrong				Trend +/-	PA (the last year) Rate	US Rate	HP 2020 Goal	PA Comp	US Comp	HP Goal Comp
	2006	2007	2008	2009		2010	2006	2007	2008							
CHRONIC DISEASE																
Breast Cancer Rate per 100,000	70.3	72.8	79.0	76.1		59.4	56.5	58.9	68.1		71.5	121.9	41.0			
Breast Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000		14.3	14.4	16.1	12.0			13.1		14.4		13.1	22.2	20.6		
Bronchus and Lung Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000	73.2	81.6	79.7	76.8		77.5	57.8	59.3	67.1		69.1					
Bronchus and Lung Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000		57.7	54.5	53.4	52.2		56.4	48.8	59.7	46.6		48.7		45.5		
Colorectal Cancer Rate per 100,000	50.6	50.2	47.2	49.5		66.9	41.2	40.5	46.2		47.6			38.6		
Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000		19.6	19.1	17.0	15.9		26.2	23.2	15.6	13.1		17.0	16.9	14.5		
Ovarian Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000	14.2	12.6	13.7	12.2							13.3					
Ovarian Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000		10.8	8.5	8.3	9.2						8.1					
Prostate Cancer Rate per 100,000	139.2	165.6	145.0	134.7		179.9	184.4	126.5	149.6		139.6					
Prostate Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000		24.2	22.2	20.3	19.9		27.0	27.0	28.9		21.2	21.9	21.2			
Heart Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000		222.8	210.7	191.5	185.4		231.3	235.0	220.7	217.4		185.3	179.1			
Heart Attack Mortality Rate per 100,000		49.6	47.2	40.9	36.2		56.9	51.2	37.8	37.9		38.2				
Coronary Heart Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000		162.7	156.4	140.4	135.4		148.8	137.0	134.0	129.2		123.0	113.6	100.8		
Cardiovascular Mortality Rate per 100,000		284.8	268.2	243.1	236.4		287.2	294.6	275.9	263.0		237.6				
Cerebrovascular Mortality Rate per 100,000		46.7	43.3	38.6	39.2		41.4	49.0	48.1	42.0		38.9	39.1	33.8		
Diabetes Mortality Rate per 100,000		19.4	19.9	16.2	17.4		32.4	22.5	30.7	19.5		19.6	20.8	65.8		
Type I Diabetes, Students		0.30%	0.29%	0.32%			0.37%	0.35%	0.36%			0.30%				
Type II Diabetes, Students		0.08%	0.07%	0.08%			0.12%	0.12%	0.07%			0.07%				
HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT																
Medical Diagnosed Asthma		11.28%	10.95%	4.31%			10.11%	10.18%	5.87%			6.82%				
Asthma, Students		11.2%	10.9%	4.3%			10.1%	10.2%	5.9%							

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

The color coding illustrates comparisons to the Healthy People 2020 goal or the national rate (if there is no HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 goal). Red indicates that the regional data is worse than the comparison and green indicates better than the comparison.

Public health data by county

Public Health Data	Allegheny			Armstrong			Trend +/-	PA (last year) Rate	US Rate	HP 2020 Goal	PA Comp	US Comp	HP Goal Comp
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Trend +/-							
HEALTHY MOTHERS, BABIES AND CHILDREN													
Prenatal Care First Trimester		84.2%	85.6%	87.1%	88.8%	+			71.3%		77.9%		
Non-Smoking Mother During Pregnancy		82.1%	83.0%	83.8%	84.8%	+			84.1%		98.6%		
Non-Smoking Mother 3 Months Prior to Pregnancy		79.0%	80.1%	80.9%	81.9%	+			78.2%				
Low Birth-Weight Babies Born		8.6%	8.9%	8.1%	8.0%	-			8.3%		7.8%		
Mothers Reporting WIC Assistance		31.4%	31.3%	32.1%	31.5%	+			40.1%				
Mothers Reporting Medicaid Assistance		32.6%	33.0%	32.0%	22.9%	-			32.7%				
Breastfeeding		62.9%	64.0%	68.5%	68.4%	+			70.0%		81.9%		
Teen Pregnancy Rate per 1,000, Ages 15-19		40.1	41.7	38.0	38.2	-			39.6		36.2		
Teen Live Birth Outcomes, Ages 15-19		57.7%	57.1%	59.1%	58.1%	+			68.0%				
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000	7.7	7.3	8.3	7.4	7.6	-			7.3		6.0		
Overweight BMI, Grades K-6					17.4%								
Obese BMI, Grades K-6					15.9%						15.7%		
Overweight BMI, Grades 7-12					17.5%								
Obese BMI, Grades 7-12					15.0%						16.0%		
Students with Diagnosed ADHD		3.90%	4.02%	4.32%		+			5.23%				
INFECTIOUS DISEASE													
Influenza and Pneumonia Mortality Rate per 100,000		18.4	17.8	16.9	17.3	-			13.4		16.2		
Chlamydia Rate per 100,000		401.3	423.2	403.4	412.1	+			374.1		426.0		
Gonorrhea Rate per 100,000		177.2	177.6	126.0	134.7	-			101.4				
MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE													
Drug-Induced Mortality Rate per 100,000		16.8	18.6	17.8	18.6	+			15.5		11.3		
Mental & Behavioral Disorders Mortality Rate per 100,000		36.8	36.3	35.4	41.5	+			37.6				
INJURY													
Auto Accident Mortality Rate per 100,000		6.3	6.5	6.2	6.7	+			10.5		11.9		
Suicide Mortality per 100,000		11.0	10.1	10.6	9.8	-			11.7		12.1		
Fall Mortality Rate per 100,000		7.1	10.0	8.5	12.2	-			8.3		7.0		
Firearm Mortality Rate (Accidental, Suicide, Homicide)		11.3	13.1	12.2	11.2	+			10.0		10.1		

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

The color coding illustrates comparisons to the Healthy People 2020 goal or the national rate (if there is no HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 goal). Red indicates that the regional data is worse than the comparison and green indicates better than the comparison.

Public health data by county

Public Health Data	Butler				Trend +/-	Westmoreland				Trend +/-	PA (the last year) Rate	US Rate	HP 2020 Goal	PA Comp	US Comp	HP Goal Comp
	2006	2007	2008	2009		2010	2006	2007	2008							
CHRONIC DISEASE																
Breast Cancer Rate per 100,000	60.9	74.6	72.9	77.0		67.3	66.1	69.5	76.5		71.5	121.9	41.0			
Breast Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000	18.3	13.7	13.7	12.4	11.0		12.9	17.6	12.8	13.1		13.1	22.2	20.6		
Bronchus and Lung Cancer Rate per 100,000	71.3	76.6	63.0	68.8		67.9	72.1	68.4	68.8		69.1					
Bronchus and Lung Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000	50.5	50.6	50.6	50.9		53.8	56.2	49.1	51.5		48.7		45.5			
Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000	10.9	13.7	16.0	12.7	14.8		21.3	14.7	17.7	17.1		17.0	16.9	14.5		
Ovarian Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000		8.5	9.5	7.5		12.0	14.4	10.0	16.3		13.3					
Prostate Cancer Rate per 100,000	183.2	186.8	188.6	205.0		157.3	152.9	124.0	128.7		8.1					
Prostate Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000		29.8	21.9	11.1		26.2	26.2	22.8	31.5	17.7		21.2	21.9	21.2		
Heart Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000		204.5	184.8	178.7	230.5		221.6	216.6	206.7	183.6		183.3	179.1			
Heart Attack Mortality Rate per 100,000		41.5	35.5	29.2	29.0		64.7	58.6	54.8	53.9		38.2				
Coronary Heart Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000		137.7	136.6	113.5	115.6		158.5	147.2	142.2	125.0		123.0	113.6	100.8		
Cardiovascular Mortality Rate per 100,000		277.6	261.1	239.5	238.7		285.8	274.1	258.8	237.0		237.6				
Cerebrovascular Mortality Rate per 100,000		46.0	42.6	39.3	44.0		45.4	41.3	36.5	40.2		38.9	39.1	33.8		
Diabetes Mortality Rate per 100,000		22.4	29.6	26.2	25.1		25.9	23.1	23.5	23.5		19.6	20.8	65.8		
Type I Diabetes, Students		0.36%	0.37%	0.39%			0.31%	0.30%	0.33%			0.30%				
Type II Diabetes, Students		0.07%	0.09%	0.08%			0.05%	0.05%	0.08%			0.07%				
HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT																
Medical Diagnosed Asthma		8.18%	8.99%	4.11%			7.62%	7.64%	4.36%			6.82%				
Asthma, Students		8.20%	8.90%	4.10%			7.60%	7.60%	4.60%							

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

The color coding illustrates comparisons to the Healthy People 2020 goal or the national rate (if there is no HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 goal). Red indicates that the regional data is worse than the comparison and green indicates better than the comparison.

Public health data by county

Public Health Data	Butler					Trend +/-	Westmoreland					Trend +/-	PA (the last year) Rate	US Rate	HP 2020 Goal	PA Comp	US Comp	HP Goal Comp
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010							
HEALTHY MOTHERS, BABIES AND CHILDREN																		
Prenatal Care First Trimester		77.8%	75.6%	81.8%	81.6%	+		80.5%	81.2%	83.1%	86.1%	+	71.3%		77.9%			
Non-Smoking Mother During Pregnancy		84.1%	81.1%	83.1%	82.4%	-		71.3%	78.7%	78.8%	79.1%	+	84.1%		98.6%			
Non-Smoking Mother 3 Months Prior to Pregnancy		81.2%	75.2%	78.8%	76.9%	-		71.0%	72.7%	72.4%	73.8%	+	78.2%		7.8%			
Low Birth-Weight Babies Born		6.2%	7.8%	7.0%	6.4%	+		7.5%	7.2%	7.8%	8.0%	+	8.3%					
Mothers Reporting WIC Assistance		28.0%	28.3%	27.9%	29.1%	+		34.5%	35.4%	35.9%	35.2%	+	40.1%					
Mothers Reporting Medicaid Assistance		15.5%	12.7%	11.6%	9.3%	-		33.5%	34.2%	38.1%	33.6%	+	32.7%					
Breastfeeding		72.3%	70.2%	71.3%	74.5%	-		60.1%	61.6%	63.3%	66.0%	+	70.0%		81.9%			
Teen Pregnancy Rate per 1,000, Ages 15-19		18.7	22.3	17.6	19.8	+		30.6	32.4	28.0	25.9	-	39.6		34.2			
Teen Live Birth Outcomes, Ages 15-19		72.9%	77.4%	77.2%	67.4%	+		69.3%	70.5%	69.6%	64.5%	-	68.0%					
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000		5.9	5.9	5.4	5.4	-		5.4	6.8	6.2	7.9	+	7.3		6.2			
Overweight BMI, Grades K-6					15.4%						16.7%							
Obese BMI, Grades K-6					15.1%						16.9%							
Overweight BMI, Grades 7-12					16.8%						16.7%							
Obese BMI, Grades 7-12					16.3%						18.2%							
Students with Diagnosed ADHD		3.51%	3.88%	4.11%		+		4.13%	3.95%	4.36%			5.23%					
INFECTIOUS DISEASE																		
Influenza and Pneumonia Mortality Rate per 100,000		22.1	16.9	13.1	16.4	-		15.4	21.1	16.6	14.7	+	13.4		16.2			
Chlamydia Rate per 100,000		107.7	99	99.1	107.7	+		111.5	111.5	121.5	137.5	+	374.1		426.0			
Gonorrhea Rate per 100,000		18.1	14.8	11.9	16.9	-		21.3	29.0	21.5	20.3	+	101.4					
MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE																		
Drug-Induced Mortality Rate per 100,000		10.3	9.6	11.8	11.9	+		15.6	16.4	18.8	19.7	+	15.5		11.3			
Mental & Behavioral Disorders Mortality Rate per 100,000		33.2	39.7	29.7	48.2	+		33.3	40.1	36.4	36.4	+	37.6					
INJURY																		
Auto Accident Mortality Rate per 100,000		14.2	13.3	8.9	14.5	-		18.0	15.7	12.1	13.2	-	10.5		11.9			
Suicide Mortality per 100,000		12.0	13.8	11.4	10.6	-		11.3	12.1	10.5	11.8	+	11.7		10.2			
Fall Mortality Rate per 100,000			8.3	6.9	5.4	-		8.3	12.3	9.4	9.4	+	8.3		8.1			
Firearm Mortality Rate (Accidental, Suicide, Homicide)		8.2	8.1	6.7	7.6	-		7.3	7.3	8.0	8.6	+	10.0		10.1			

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

The color coding illustrates comparisons to the Healthy People 2020 goal or the national rate (if there is no HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 goal). Red indicates that the regional data is worse than the comparison and green indicates better than the comparison.

Other Indicators

	Allegheny			Trend +/-	Armstrong			Trend +/-	PA (the last year)		US Rate	HP 2020 Goal	PA Comp	US Comp	HP Goal Comp
	2010	2011	2012		2010	2011	2012		Rate	Rate					
Public Health Data ACCESS															
Mammogram Screenings		57.0%	58.0%	+							60.0%	81.1%			
HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT															
Unemployment Rates	5.0%	6.9%	7.7%	+	6.0%	9.1%	9.4%	+	8.7%	8.9%					
High School Graduation Rates	83.0%	83.0%	83.0%	=	85.0%	87.0%	66.0%	-	79.0%	82.4%					
Children Living in Poverty	16.0%	17.0%	16.0%	+	18.0%	16.0%	22.0%	+	19.0%						
Children Living in Single Parent Homes		33.0%	33.0%	=		25.0%	28.0%	+	32.0%						
Number of Air Pollution Ozone Days	22	14	14	-	16	11	11	-	8						
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITION															
Fast Food Restaurants			47.0%				44.0%		48.0%						

	Butler			Trend +/-	Westmoreland			Trend +/-	PA (the last year)		US Rate	HP 2020 Goal	PA Comp	US Comp	HP Goal Comp
	2010	2011	2012		2010	2011	2012		Rate	Rate					
Public Health Data ACCESS															
Mammogram Screenings		63.0%	68.0%	+							59.0%	81.1%			
HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT															
Unemployment Rates	5.0%	7.1%	7.4%	+	5.0%	7.9%	8.3%	+	8.7%	8.9%					
High School Graduation Rates	87.0%	89.0%	90.0%	+	87.0%	88.0%	88.0%	+	79.0%	82.4%					
Children Living in Poverty	10.0%	10.0%	12.0%	+	12.0%	14.0%	16.0%	+	19.0%						
Children Living in Single Parent Homes		22.0%	21.0%	-		25.0%	25.0%	=	32.0%						
Number of Air Pollution Ozone Days	6	2	2	-	14	4	4	-	8						
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITION															
Fast Food Restaurants			51.0%				48.0%		48.0%						

Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

PRIORITIZATION, STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT and IMPLEMENTATION

Prioritization

The system and hospital-specific steering committees analyzed the data to prioritize needs based on four different criteria: (1) the accountable entity (hospital or community), (2) magnitude of the problem, (3) impact on other health outcomes, and (4) capacity (systems and resources to implement solutions).

Inventory of Community Assets

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act requires hospitals to describe how a hospital plans to meet identified health needs as well as why a hospital does not intend to meet an identified need. The assets of the community were inventoried to capture existing healthcare facilities and resources that are helping to address health needs of the community. Information gathered for this asset inventory was maintained and utilized by internal staff when making referrals to community resources.

Process for Strategy Development/ Implementation

Following stakeholder prioritization, which included participation by individuals with expertise in public health and representatives of medically underserved populations, and based on the greatest needs related to the health system and hospital's mission, current capabilities, resources and focus areas, top priorities for need intervention were identified. Once priority need areas were identified,

strategies to meet these needs were developed. These strategies were then formulated into a written document for approval by the governing body in accordance with IRS guidelines.

The AVH implementation strategies address the following health conditions:

- diabetes
- breast and colon cancer

Strategies to address these needs include but are not limited to community education, outreach and health screenings; physician outreach and training; and programs to help patients navigate the continuum of care.

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The Allegheny Valley Hospital 2012/2013 Community Health Needs Assessment can be viewed online at: www.website

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Methodology

Community Health Needs Assessment and Planning Approach

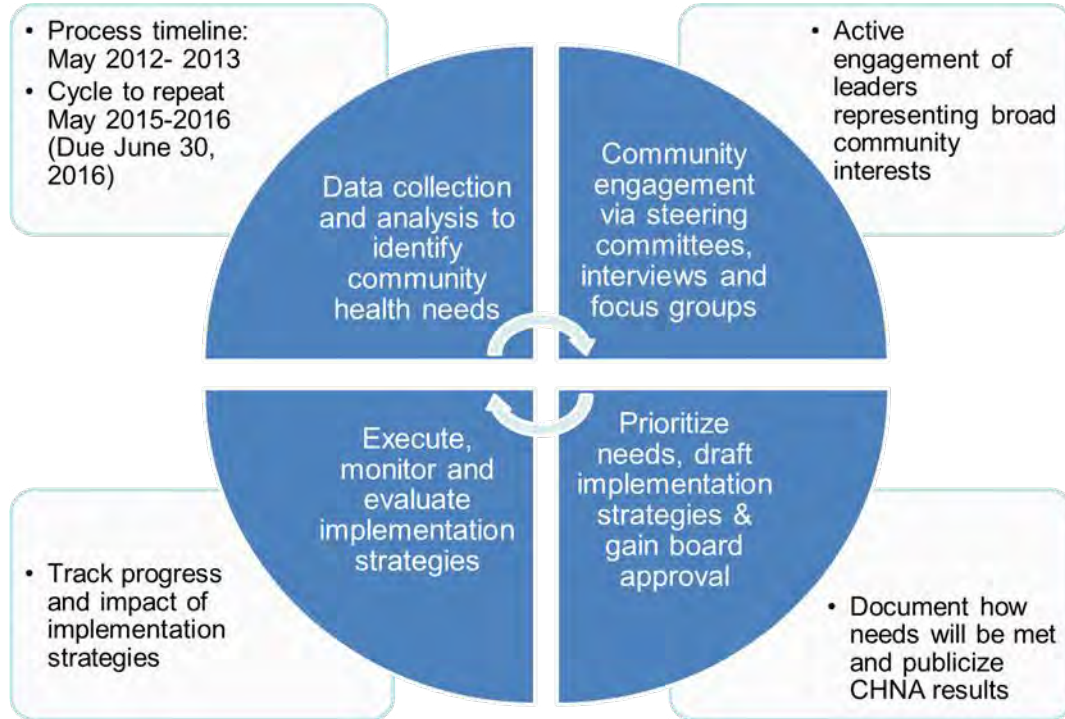
The 2012 to 2013 Allegheny Valley Hospital (AVH) Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) took place from April 2012 through May 2013 in collaboration with the other hospitals in the West Penn Allegheny Health System (WPAHS). The goal of the assessment process was to identify the health needs and issues of the six counties that make up the system's primary service and to complete individual assessments for each of the system hospitals.

Aligned with the system's purpose to improve the health of the people in the Western Pennsylvania region, this initiative brought the health system, public health and other community leaders together in a collaborative approach to:

- Identify the current health status of community residents as baseline data for benchmarking and assessment purposes
- Identify the strengths, service gaps and opportunities
- Determine unmet community health needs and target priorities
- Develop a plan to direct resources to meet targeted needs
- Enhance strategic planning for future community benefit and other services

Figure 1 provides a schematic overview of the CHNA process. Facilitated by Strategy Solutions, Inc., the CHNA follows best practices as outlined by the Association of Community Health Improvement, a division of the American Hospital Association, and ensures compliance with Internal Revenue Service (IRS) guidelines (IRS Notice 2011-52) for charitable 501(c)(3) tax-exempt hospitals. The process involved collecting primary and secondary data. In compliance with the IRS guidelines (IRS Notice 2011-52), the hospital needs assessment includes data specific to this hospital's primary service area. In addition, the WPAHS and hospital CHNA process was supported by and meaningfully engaged a cross section of community leaders, agencies and organizations with the goal of working together to achieve healthier communities. This report provides an overview of the needs of the primary service area of the hospital. The hospital implementation strategies address the top priority needs within the service area and, when appropriate, provide an explanation of why individual hospitals are not addressing all of the needs identified.

Figure 1. Schematic of the community health needs assessment process



Fundamental to the community health needs assessment was community support and engagement. This support and engagement came by way of participation in the system or hospital-specific steering committees as well as by participation as in interviewee or focus group participant. Individuals and organizations engaged included those with special knowledge or expertise in public health, state, regional and local health-related agencies with current data and other information relevant to the needs of communities served by the hospital as well as leaders and representatives of medically underserved, low-income or minority populations and populations with chronic disease needs. More specifically, the project management team, who were involved in each system hospital CHNA and system steering committee members brought a depth and breadth of public health expertise to this process. Emilie Delestienne, Public Policy and Advocacy Manager for WPAHS, has a Master of Public Health degree. Debra Thompson, President of Strategy Solutions, the lead consultant on the project, has worked directly with numerous health departments across the country on CHNA processes over the last 20 years. Joan Cleary, system steering committee member, is a member of the Allegheny County Board of Health. In addition, many of the individuals involved in the focus groups and interviews also brought public health experiences and perspectives.

To support the overall CHNA process, AVH assembled a hospital-wide steering committee. Using data and information provided by Strategy Solutions, Inc., Kathleen McKenzie, Vice President, Community and Civic Affairs led and facilitated the AVH steering committee and also served as a liaison to the WPAHS steering committee.

The steering committee included a diverse group of community leaders representing various facets of the community. The steering committee membership is outlined in **Table 1**; leaders and representatives of medically underserved, low-income or minority populations and populations with chronic disease needs engaged in the system steering committee included Raji Dandapani, Donald Goughler, Megan Klucinec, Vera Marelli, Jeffrey Polana and Karen Snair. In addition to these individuals serving on the steering committee, many of the individuals involved in the focus groups and interviews were leaders, members or representatives of medically underserved, low-income, minority or chronic disease populations.

Table 1: Steering Committee Membership

Name	Representation
Raji Dandapani	Community Health Clinic FQHC
Kristy Trautman	FISA Foundation
Meghan Klucinic	AVH Community: Destination Wellness
Linda Hippert	Allegheny Intermediate (3)
Terry Seidman	American Diabetes Association
Evan Frazier	Vice President Community Affairs, Highmark
Stephen G. Bland	Port Authority of Allegheny County
Dr. Patricia Bononi	Vice President, Community & Civic Affairs, WPAHS
Stefani Pashman	3 Rivers Workforce Investment Board
Marc Cherna	Allegheny County Human Services (Face2Face)
Jui Joshi	Womens/Girls Foundation Pittsburgh PA
Dr. Jeanne Pearlman	Pittsburgh Foundation, Vice President Program/Policy
Dan Frankel	Pennsylvania State Representative- Chief of Staff
Susan Manzi	Chair, Department of Medicine, WPAHS
Lisa Scales	Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank
Megan Evans	LGBT Resources
Dr. Campbell	Emergency Medicine

The Steering Committee met a total of 5 times over the course of 10 months to guide the study. **Table 2** outlines the Steering Committee meeting dates and agenda items.

Table 2. Steering committee dates and agenda topics

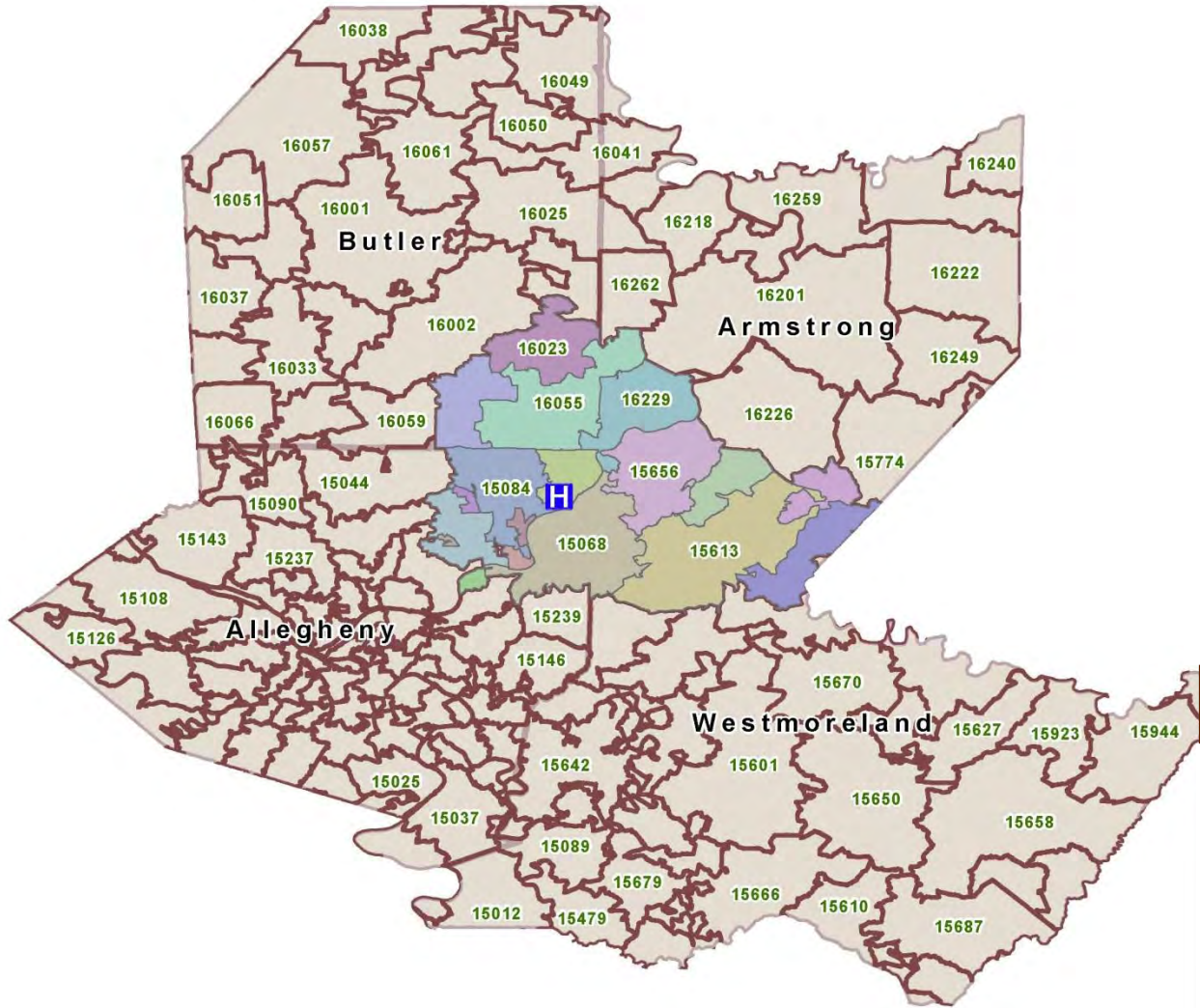
Date	Topic
September 18, 2012	Process Overview and Input into Data Collection Strategy
November 29, 2012	Review Preliminary Secondary Data and Identify Primary Data Collection Strategy
January 23, 2013	Primary Data Collection Mid-Term Status Report
February 12, 2013	Overall Data Review and Prioritization
April 8, 2013	Review and Discuss Implementation Strategies

Service area definition

The geography selected for the study was the primary service area of AVH.

Figure 2 illustrates the primary service territory of the hospital that includes selected zip codes in Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties.

Figure 2 Allegheny Valley Hospital Service Area Map



As previously mentioned, Strategy Solutions, Inc. a planning and research firm with the mission to create healthy communities was retained to facilitate the process. The Strategy Solutions, Inc. consulting team involved in the project included:

Debra Thompson, BS, MBA, President, served as the project director, completed stakeholder interviews, facilitated the system and individual hospital prioritization process and developed the final reports.

Toni Felice, Ph.D., Director of Research, Evaluation and Strategy, completed the initial secondary data collection and analysis.

Rob Cotter, BA, MS, Research Analyst, completed the secondary data collection and analysis, facilitated community focus groups, and completed the asset mapping required for the project.

Kathy Roach, BS, Research Analyst, provided report development coordination and data quality control.

Jacqui Lanagan, BA, MS, Director of Nonprofit and Community Services, facilitated focus groups and analyzed the focus group data, conducted stakeholder interviews and compiled stakeholder interview data.

Laurel Swartz, MA, Research Coordinator, assisted with focus group and interview scheduling and logistics.

Diane Peters, Business Manager, managed the focus group and interview scheduling and logistics.

Ann DiVecchio, Research Assistant, assisted with the report development and writing.

Misty O'Connor, Consultant, summarized the stakeholder interviews for the final report.

Stacy Weber, Project Coordinator, provided logistics coordination, data presentation and reporting support.

Melissa Rossi, Operations Manager, provided report development and logistics coordination support.

Ryan Johannismeyer, Research Assistant, assisted with report development and writing.

West Penn Allegheny Health System staff leading the project efforts included:

Emilie Delestienne, MPH, Public Policy and Advocacy Manager

Hanh Nguyen, MHA, Planning Analyst

Jeff Manners, CPA, Director, Tax Accounting

Peg McCormick Barron, Executive Vice President, External Affairs

Kathleen, McKenzie, Vice President, Community and Civic Affairs

Hospital liaisons that led and facilitated the hospital-specific steering committees and also served on the system steering committee included:

Debra Caplan, Senior Vice President, Allegheny General Hospital

Kathleen McKenzie, Vice President, Community and Civic Affairs, WPAHS (for West Penn Hospital and WPAHS)

Lynne Struble, Vice President, Operations, Forbes Regional Hospital

Rebecca Biddle, Director, Fund Development, Canonsburg General Hospital

Kimberly Lunn, Interim Executive Director, Allegheny Valley Hospital Trust (for Allegheny Valley Hospital)

Asset inventory

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act requires hospitals to describe how a hospital plans to meet identified health needs as well as why a hospital does not intend to meet an identified need. The assets of the community were inventoried to capture existing healthcare facilities and resources that are helping to address health needs of the community. Information gathered for this asset inventory was maintained and utilized by internal staff when making referrals to community resources. Contained in the Demographics and Asset Inventory chapter (chapter 4) of the full CHNA report, this asset inventory information was mapped, and the maps represent a subset of information for each individual hospital. The asset inventory included the following categories: adult day services, skilled nursing facilities, residential drug and alcohol treatment centers, Alzheimer units, health services providers, and other community assets and resources.

Qualitative and quantitative data collection

In an effort to examine the health-related needs of the residents of the service area and to meet all of the known guidelines and requirements of the IRS 990 standards (IRS Notice 2011-52), the consulting team employed both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods. Qualitative methods ask questions that are exploratory in nature and are typically employed in interviews and focus groups. Quantitative data is data that can be displayed numerically. Primary data are data collected specifically for this assessment by the consultant team. Secondary data includes data and information previously collected and published by some other source.

The consulting team and steering committee determined that the data collected would be defined by hypothesized needs within the following categories (that define the various chapters of this assessment):

- Access to Quality Health Care
- Chronic Disease
- Healthy Environment
- Healthy Mothers, Babies and Children
- Infectious Disease
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- Physical Activity and Nutrition
- Tobacco Use
- Injury

Quantitative data

The steering committee members and consulting team made significant efforts to ensure that the entire primary service territory, all socio-demographic groups and all underrepresented populations were included in the assessment to the extent possible given the resource constraints of the project. This was accomplished by identifying focus groups and key stakeholders that represented various subgroups in the community. In addition, the process included public health participation and input through extensive use of Pennsylvania Department of Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data. The secondary data sources and collection process included:

- Demographic and socioeconomic data obtained from Nielsen/Claritas via Truven Health Analytics (<https://truvenhealth.com>) and provided by the WPAHS Decision Support Department.
- Disease incidence and prevalence data obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Health and PA Vital Statistics
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Pennsylvania Department of Health Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) data.
 - Each year the CDC along with Departments of Public Health BRFSS survey. The BRFSS is conducted by telephone and includes questions regarding health risk behaviors, preventive health practices and health care access primarily related to chronic disease and injury.

- The health related indicators included in this report for the US in 2010 are BRFSS data collected by the CDC (available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>). The health related indicators included in this report for Pennsylvania are BRFSS data collected by the Pennsylvania Department of Health.
- BRFSS data are for a three-year summary period, for the years 2008 through 2010, as reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Health; participants were adults over the age of 18. Because the sample sizes collected at the county level are often not large enough to be representative at the individual county level, the data will often be three-year summary data for Allegheny County Only, Westmoreland County Only, Beaver & Butler counties Combined, Fayette, Green & Washington counties Combined and Indiana, Cambria, Somerset & Armstrong counties Combined
- CDC Chronic Disease information from the Chronic Disease Calculator, available at <http://cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/calculator/index.htm>
- Healthy People 2020 goals.
 - In 1979, the Surgeon General began a program to set goals for a healthier nation. Since then, Healthy People have set 10 year science-based objectives for the purpose of moving the nation toward better health. When available for a given health indicator, Healthy People 2020 goals are included in this report (<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/default.aspx>).
- When available for a given health indicator, Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) goals and state and national rates were included.
- US incidence and mortality rate comparisons taken from www.statehealthfacts.org.
- Selected inpatient and outpatient utilization data identified as ambulatory care-sensitive conditions obtained from WPAHS Decision Support and from the Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council as provided by Truven Health.
 - These conditions are most appropriately cared for in primary care and outpatient settings and are thus indicators of access to care.
- County Health Rankings, a collaboration of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, www.countyhealthrankings.org.
- A variety of other secondary research studies and statistics were included, and the sources are cited within the text.

Data presented are the most recent published by the source at the time of the data collection.

Qualitative data

The primary data collection process involved stakeholder interviews and focus groups.

A total of 31 individual stakeholder interviews were conducted by members of the consulting team to gather a personal/professional perspective from those who have insight into the health of a specific population group or issue, the community or the region. Interviewees represented the broad interests of the communities served by WPAHS' individual hospitals as well as the broadest cross section of special interest groups and topics possible within the resource constraints of the project. Nineteen (19) of those interviews included individuals/topics that related to AVH service area and needs.

Stakeholders interviewed responded to a series of questions that were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals being interviewed. Individuals were selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or understood the needs for a particular subset of the population. The information represents the opinions of those interviewed and is not necessarily representative of the opinions of the broader community served by the WPAHS system or AVH.

A total of 18 focus groups were conducted by members of the Strategy Solutions consulting team to gather information directly from various groups that represent a particular interest group or area. A total of 224 individuals participated in the focus groups, which represented both consumer and provider/professional perspectives. Focus group participants represented the broad interests of the communities served by the WPAHS' individual hospitals as well as the broadest cross-section of special interest groups and topics possible within the resource constraints of the project. Nine of the focus groups related specifically to AVH, with 133 participants.

The focus group questions were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals participating in the group. Focus group participants are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic, may be able to speak for a subset of the population, or are themselves a member of an underrepresented population. Regardless, the following information represents the opinions of individuals who participated in a focus group and are not necessarily representative of the opinions of the broader community served by the system.

Table 3 outlines the individuals that participated in the interviews and the topic and geographic areas that they represented.

Table 3. Stakeholders interviewed

Name	Representation
Raji Dandapani	Community Health Clinic FQHC
Kristy Trautman	FISA Foundation
Meghan Klucinic	AVH Community: Destination Wellness
Linda Hippert	Allegheny Intermediate (3)
Terry Seidman	American Diabetes Association
Evan Frazier	Vice President, Community Affairs, Highmark
Stephen G. Bland	Port Authority of Allegheny County
Dr. Patricia Bononi	Vice President, Community & Civic Affairs, WPAHS
Stefani Pashman	3 Rivers Workforce Investment Board
Marc Cherna	Allegheny County Human Services (Face2Face)
Jui Joshi	Womens/Girls Foundation Pittsburgh PA
Dr. Jeanne Pearlman	Pittsburgh Foundation, Vice President Program/Policy
Dan Frankel	Pennsylvania State Representative- Chief of Staff
Susan Manzi	Chair, Department of Medicine, WPAHS
Lisa Scales	Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank
Megan Evans	LGBT Resources
Dr. Campbell	Emergency Medicine

Table 4 outlines the focus groups that were conducted, and the topic and geographic areas that they represented.

Table 4. Focus group meeting summary

Attendees	Organization	Group
13	Family Services Harmarville	Poverty
20	SW Regional Key Leadership Council / YWCA	SW Regional Key/ YWCA
15	Allegheny County	Aging/Disability/ Seniors
7	Gilda's Club	Post Treatment Cancer
10	Allegheny County Dept of Health (30 min)	Immunization Coalition
27	Emergency Services Personnel	EMS Institute
2	Allegheny Valley	Cardiac

Hospital utilization data

According to the Institute of Medicine, primary or ambulatory care provides comprehensive and continuous care, addresses the majority of an individual's health care needs, develops the provider-patient relationship and creates healthier individuals and communities. More recently, researchers and providers have identified ambulatory care sensitive condition (ACSC) hospitalizations as a measure of access to health care. ACSCs are conditions for which hospitalization could be prevented through early intervention and sustained ambulatory care. The report includes inpatient hospitalization utilization rates for the following: hypertension, congestive heart failure (CHF), breast cancer, other cancers, pneumonia, pregnancy complications, reproductive disorders, asthma, drug and alcohol related issues, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and fractures.

Table 5 indicates the individual Diagnosis Related Group (DRG) classifications that were selected by Strategy Solutions to illustrate the hospital utilization rates for ambulatory care sensitive conditions.

Table 5. Classification system employed for inpatient ambulatory care sensitive conditions

DRG Reported	DRG Classification
Hypertension	304 – Hypertension w MCC 305 – Hypertension w/o MCC
Congestive heart failure	291 – Heart failure & shock w MCC 292 – Heart failure & shock w CC 293 – Heart failure & shock w/o CC/MCC
Breast cancer	582 – Mastectomy for malignancy w CC/MCC 583 – Mastectomy for malignancy w/o CC/MCC 597 – Malignant breast disorders w MCC 598 – Malignant breast disorders w CC 599 – Malignant breast disorders w/o CC/MCC
Cancer	374 – Digestive malignancy w MCC 375 – Digestive malignancy w CC 376 – Digestive malignancy w/o CC/MCC 754 – Malignancy, female reproductive system w MCC 755 – Malignancy, female reproductive system w CC 756 – Malignancy, female reproductive system w/o CC/MCC
Pneumonia	193 – Simple pneumonia & pleurisy w MCC 194 – Simple pneumonia & pleurisy w CC 195 – Simple pneumonia & pleurisy w/o CC/MCC
Complications baby	774 – Vaginal delivery w complicating diagnosis 777 – Ectopic pregnancy 778 – Threatened abortion
Reproductive disorder	760 – Menstrual & other female reproductive system disorders w CC/MCC 761 – Menstrual & other female reproductive system disorders w/o CC/MCC
Bronchitis & Asthma	202 – Bronchitis & asthma w CC/MCC 203 – Bronchitis & asthma w/o CC/MCC
Alcohol & drug abuse	894 – Alcohol/drug abuse or dependence, left AMA 895 – Alcohol/drug abuse or dependence w rehabilitation therapy 896 – Alcohol/drug abuse or dependence w/o rehabilitation therapy w MCC 897 – Alcohol/drug abuse or dependence w/o rehabilitation therapy w/o MCC
COPD	190 – Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease w MCC 191 – Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease w CC 192 – Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease w/o CC/MCC

DRG Reported	DRG Classification
Fracture	533 – Fractures of femur w MCC 534 – Fractures of femur w/o MCC 535 – Fractures of hip & pelvis w MCC 536 – Fractures of hip & pelvis w/o MCC
Bronchitis & Asthma	202 – Bronchitis & asthma w CC/MCC 203 – Bronchitis & asthma w/o CC/MCC

Table 6 outlines the various ICD-9 codes associated with various ACSCs that should be seen in a primary care physician’s office, but often present in a hospital emergency department. The hospital utilization for these conditions for the past three fiscal years and YTD through November 2012 is included in the report.

Table 6: Emergency department ambulatory care sensitive conditions

AMBULATORY CARE SENSITIVE CONDITIONS	
PREVENTABLE CONDITIONS [and ICD-9-CM CODES] (By Primary Diagnosis Unless Otherwise Noted)	COMMENTS
AVOIDABLE ILLNESSES	
Congenital Syphilis [090]	Secondary diagnosis for newborns only
Failure to thrive [783.41]	Age < 1 Year
Dental Conditions [521-523, 525, 528]	
Vaccine Preventable Conditions [032, 033, 037, 041.5, 045, 052.1, 052.9, 055-056, 070.0-070.3, 072, 320.2*, 320.3, 390, 391, 771.0]	*Hemophilus meningitis [320.2] for ages 1-5 only
Iron Deficiency Anemia [280.1, 280.8, 280.9]	Primary & Secondary Diagnoses
Nutritional Deficiencies [260-262, 268.0, 268.1]	Primary & Secondary Diagnoses
ACUTE CONDITIONS	
Bacterial Pneumonia [481, 482.2, 482.3, 482.9, 483, 485, 486]	
Cancer of the Cervix [180.0-180.1, 180.8-180.9]	
Cellulitis [681, 682, 683, 686]	
Convulsions [780.3]	

AMBULATORY CARE SENSITIVE CONDITIONS	
PREVENTABLE CONDITIONS [and ICD-9-CM CODES] (By Primary Diagnosis Unless Otherwise Noted)	COMMENTS
Dehydration - Volume Depletion [276.5]	Primary & Secondary Diagnoses
Gastroenteritis [558.9]	
Hypoglycemia [251.2]	
Kidney/Urinary Infection [590.0, 599.0, 599.9]	
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease [614]	
Severe Ear, Nose, & Throat Infections [382*, 462, 463, 465, 472.1]	
Skin Grafts with Cellulitis {DRGs: 263 & 264} For 2008: {DRGs: 573, 574, 575}	Excludes admissions from SNF/ICF
CHRONIC CONDITIONS	
Angina [411.1, 411.8, 413]	
Asthma [493]	
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease [466.0*, 491, 492, 494, 496]	*Includes acute bronchitis {466.0} only with secondary diagnosis of 491, 492, 494, 496
Congestive Heart Failure [402.01, 402.11, 402.91, 428, 518.4]	
Diabetes with ketoacidosis or hyperosmolar coma or other coma [250.1-250.33]	
Diabetes with other specified or unspecified complications [250.8-250.93]	
Diabetes mellitus without mention of complications or unspecified hypoglycemia [250-250.04]	
Grand Mal & Other Epileptic Conditions [345]	
Hypertension [401.0, 401.9, 402.00, 402.10, 402.90]	
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) [012-018]	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis [011]	

Needs/issues prioritization process

On February 4, 2013, the WPAHS steering committee met to review all of the primary and secondary data collected through the needs assessment process and to identify key community needs and issues as well as to prioritize the issues and to identify areas ripe for potential intervention. Debra Thompson and Rob Cotter facilitated the meeting and guided participants through a prioritization exercise using the OptionFinder audience response polling technology. In preparation for the prioritization meeting, an internal WPAHS team composed of leadership and staff identified four criteria by which the issues would be evaluated. Outlined in **Table 7**, these criteria included:

Table 7: Prioritization criteria

Item	Definition	Scoring		
		Low (1)	Medium	High (10)
Accountable Entity	The extent to which the issue is an important priority to address in this action planning effort for either the health system or the community	This is an important priority for another entity in the community to take a lead role to address	This is important but is not for this action planning effort OR this is something that is an opportunity for collaboration between the hospital and the community	This is an important priority for the hospital/ health system to take a lead role to address
Magnitude of the problem	The degree to which the problem leads to death, disability or impaired quality of life and/or could be an epidemic based on the rate or % of population that is impacted by the issue	Low numbers of people affected; no risk for epidemic	Moderate numbers/ % of people affected and/or moderate risk	High numbers/ % of people affected and/or risk for epidemic
Impact on other health outcomes	The extent to which the issue impacts health outcomes and/or is a driver of other conditions	Little impact on health outcomes or other conditions	Some impact on health outcomes or other conditions	Great impact on health outcomes and other conditions
Capacity (systems and resources) to implement evidence based solutions	This would include the capacity to and ease of implementing evidence based solutions	There is little or no capacity (systems and resources) to implement evidence based solutions	Some capacity (system and resources) exist to implement evidence based solutions	There is solid capacity (system and resources) to implement evidence based solutions in this area

After the system steering committee meeting, each of the hospital steering committees held separate meetings to review and prioritize the needs for each individual hospital. On February 19, 2013, the AVH steering committee replicated the data review and prioritization exercise with the AVH specific data. The participants completed the prioritization exercise using the polling technology to quickly rate and rank the issues based on the aforementioned criteria during the session. The exercise resulted in a rank ordering of needs and issues specifically for AVH.

Implementation strategy planning process

After all of the individual hospital steering committee meetings were held, the individual and aggregate results of the prioritization exercise were reviewed by key WPAHS leaders and staff and subsequently implementation strategies were identified and developed. AVH reviewed its current community benefit and disease management programs, identified the programs and strategies that best aligned with AVH needs, capabilities and resources, and then developed their implementation strategy for each selected issue.

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DEMOGRAPHICS



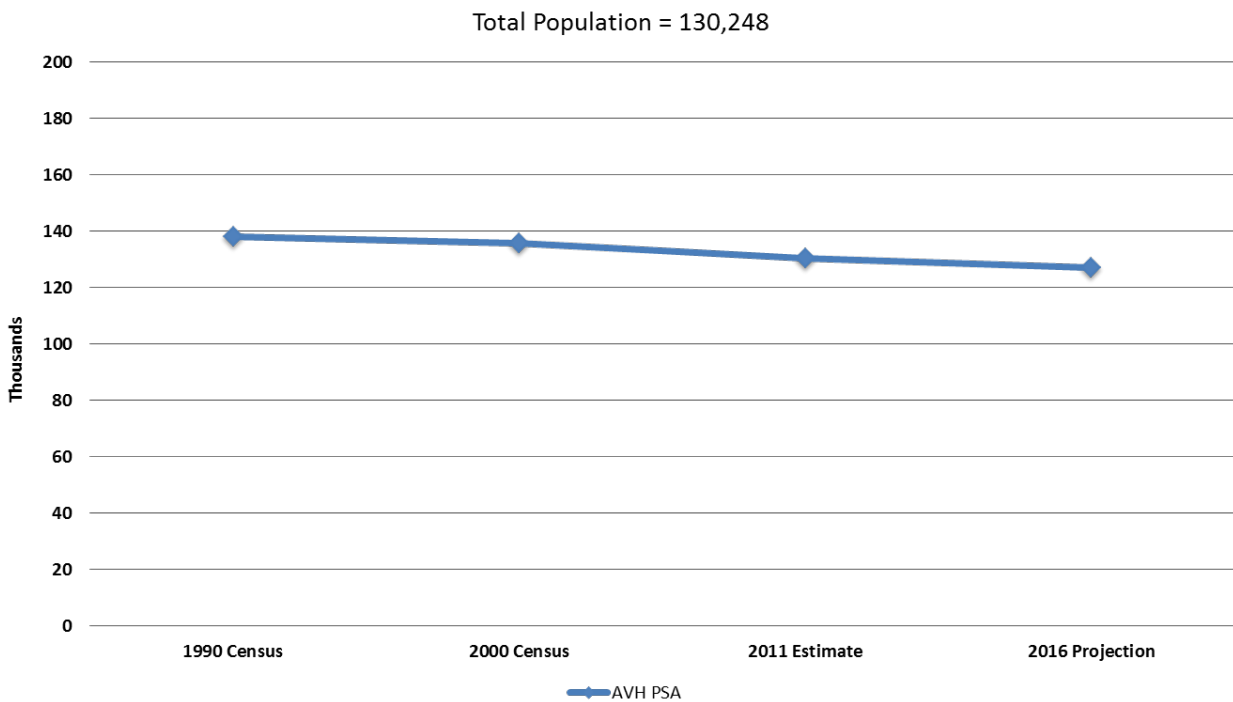


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Demographics

Figure 3 illustrates the AVH primary service area total population from the 1990 and 2000 censuses, as well as a 2011 estimate and 2016 projection. The total population of the region is slightly over one hundred and thirty thousand people (total population = 130,248). Since the 1990 census the population has been decreasing slightly and that downward trend is projected to continue.

Figure 3. AVH primary service area demographics



Tables 8 and 9 illustrates total population from the selected zip codes for the AVH primary service area from the 1990 and 2000 censuses, as well as a 2011 estimate and 2016 projection. The population of the total service area overall is expected to continue to decline slightly.

Table 8. WPAHS primary service area population by zip code (1 of 2)

	PSA	15014	15030	15065	15068	15084	15139	15613	15641
	Total	Brackenridge	Creighton	Natrona Heights	New Kensington	Tarentum	Oakmont	Apollo	Hyde Park
2016 Projection	127,110	3,074	998	10,479	38,512	9,455	6,195	15,010	375
2011 Estimate	130,248	3,208	1,024	10,980	39,589	9,825	6,436	15,412	389
2000 Census	135,796	3,481	1,060	12,048	41,594	10,565	6,911	16,012	417
1990 Census	138,063	3,721	1,211	12,939	41,802	11,603	6,961	16,895	465
Change									
Growth 2011-2016	(2.4%)	(4.2%)	(2.5%)	(4.6%)	(2.7%)	(3.8%)	(3.7%)	(2.6%)	(3.6%)
Growth 2000-2011	(4.1%)	(7.8%)	(3.4%)	(8.9%)	(4.8%)	(7.0%)	(6.9%)	(3.7%)	(6.7%)
Growth 1990-2000	(1.6%)	(6.4%)	(12.5%)	(6.9%)	(0.5%)	(8.9%)	(0.7%)	(5.2%)	(10.3%)

Source: Nielsen Claritas, WPAHS Decision Support

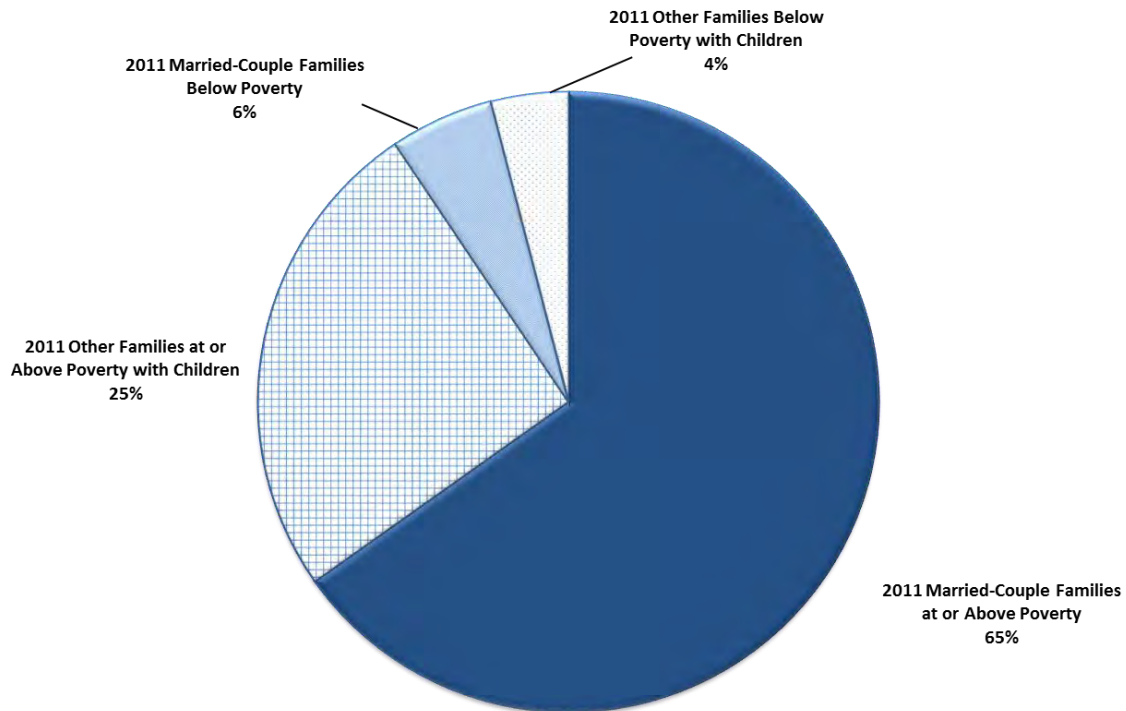
Table 9. WPAHS primary service area population by zip code (2 of 2)

	PSA	15656	15686	15690	16023	16055	16056	16229	
	Total	Leechburg	Spring Church	Vandergrift	Cabot	Sarver	Saxonburg	Freeport	
2016 Projection	127,110	10,157	792	8,259	4,772	8,820	5,107	5105	
2011 Estimate	130,248	10,381	826	8,610	4,680	8,611	5,080	5197	
2000 Census	135,796	10,716	885	9,330	4,450	8,039	4,993	5295	
1990 Census	138,063	10,976	951	9,791	3,687	7,463	4,421	5177	
Change									
Growth 2011-2016	(2.4%)	(2.2%)	(4.1%)	(4.1%)	2.0%	2.4%	0.5%	(1.8%)	
Growth 2000-2011	(4.1%)	(3.1%)	(6.7%)	(7.7%)	5.2%	7.1%	1.7%	(1.9%)	
Growth 1990-2000	(1.6%)	(2.4%)	(6.9%)	(4.7%)	20.7%	7.7%	12.9%	2.3%	

Source: Nielsen Claritas, WPAHS Decision Support

Figure 4 illustrates the poverty levels of the AVH service region. As seen below, 10.0 percent of service region families live below the federal poverty level. A little over half of those (6.0 percent) are married couples with families.

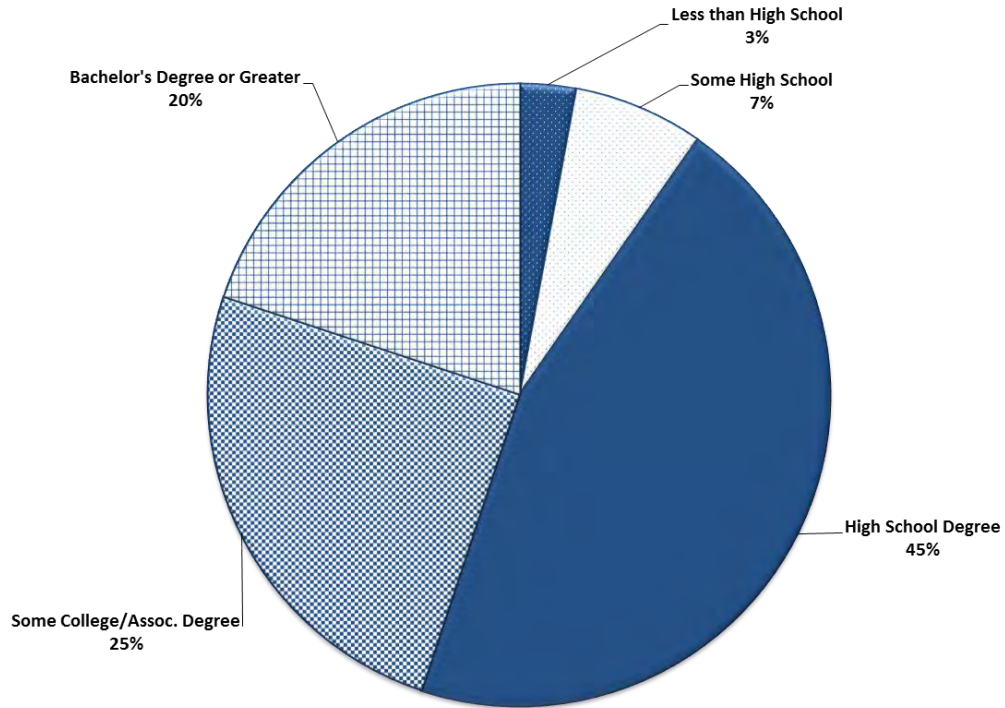
Figure 4. AVH primary service area by poverty level



Source: Nielsen Claritas, WPAHS Decision Support

Figure 5 illustrates the levels of educational attainment within the AVH primary service area. As seen below, 20.0 percent of residents have a bachelor’s degree or higher, while an additional 25.0 percent have had some college or associate degree. Ten percent of the service region population did not graduate from high school.

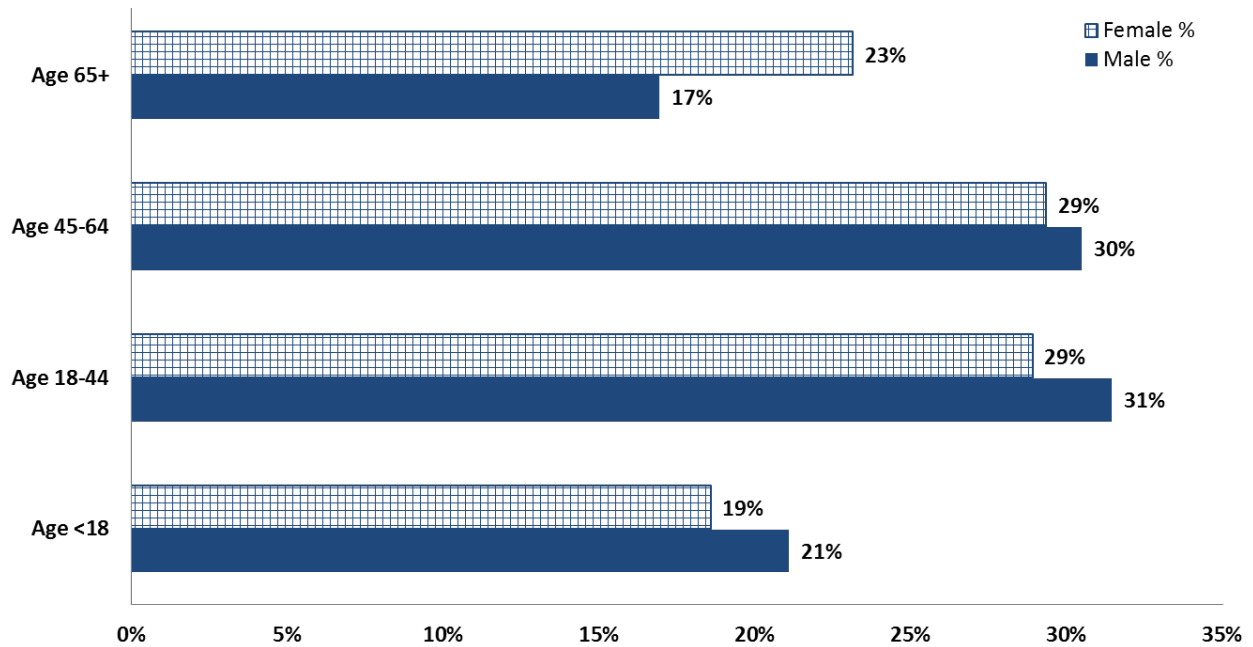
Figure 5. AVH primary service area by education



Source: Nielsen Claritas, WPAHS Decision Support

Figure 6 illustrates the population by age group and gender for the AVH primary service area. A higher percentage of the service area population age 65 and over is female (23.0 percent versus 17.0 percent). The 45 to 64 age group also has a slightly higher percentage of males (30.0 percent versus 29.0 percent). The other age cohorts, the percentage of males is also higher.

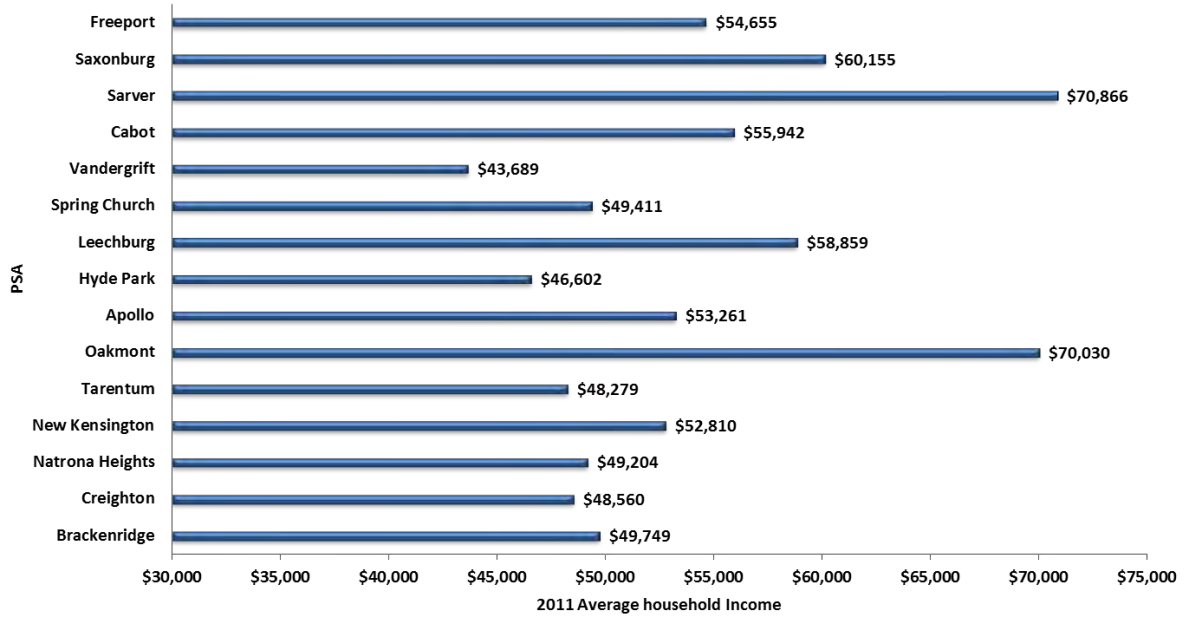
Figure 6. AVH primary service area population by age group and gender



Source: Nielsen Claritas, WPAHS Decision Support

Figure 7 illustrates the AVH primary service area average household income by zip code for 2011. The average household incomes ranged from a low of \$43,689 to a high of \$70,866.

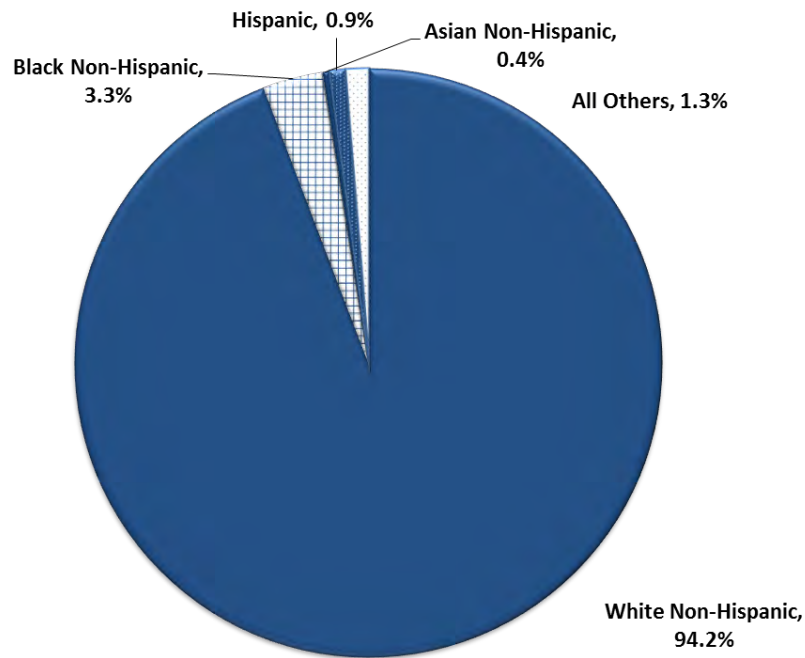
Figure 7. AVH primary service area by average household income



Source: Nielsen Claritas, WPAHS Decision Support

Figure 8 illustrates the AVH primary service area population by race and ethnicity. The majority of residents (94.2 percent) are white non-Hispanic. Black non-Hispanic residents make up only 3.3 percent of the service area.

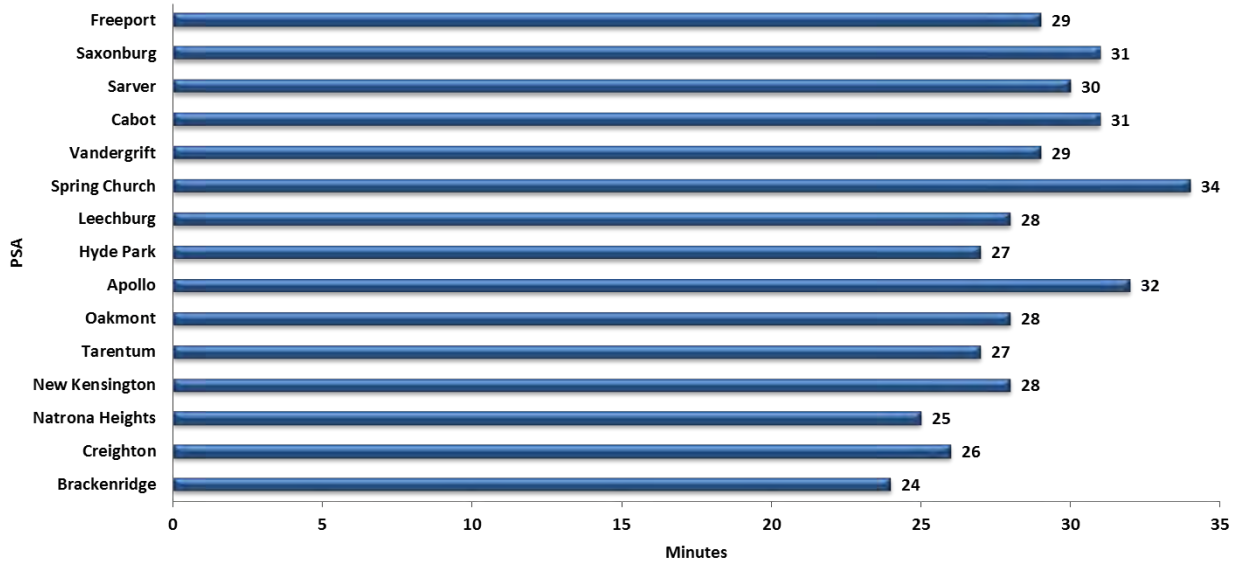
Figure 8. AVH primary service area by race and ethnicity



Source: Nielsen Claritas, WPAHS Decision Support

Figure 9 illustrates the AVH primary service area travel time to work by the zip codes of the service area. The travel time to work is between 24 and 34 minutes, depending on location.

Figure 9. AVH primary service area by travel time to work (in minutes)



Source: Nielsen Claritas, WPAHS Decision Support

Community Assets

The following maps, **Figure 10 to Figure 15**, depict the entire WPAHS inventory of community assets and resources that the CHNA steering committee as well as internal WPAHS leaders and staff identified as important to the health of the community. The community assets and resources are divided into several maps, including system-wide Alzheimer’s care facilities, skilled nursing facilities, home health care services, medical services and providers, and durable medical equipment suppliers. The system-wide maps display assets and resources shared by Allegheny General Hospital (AGH), West Penn Hospital (AVH) and Forbes Regional Hospital (FRH) as well as Allegheny Valley Hospital (AVH) and Canonsburg General Hospital (CGH). Also included is a map and table for Allegheny Valley Hospital community resources and assets.

Figure 10. WPAHS primary service area Alzheimer’s care facilities

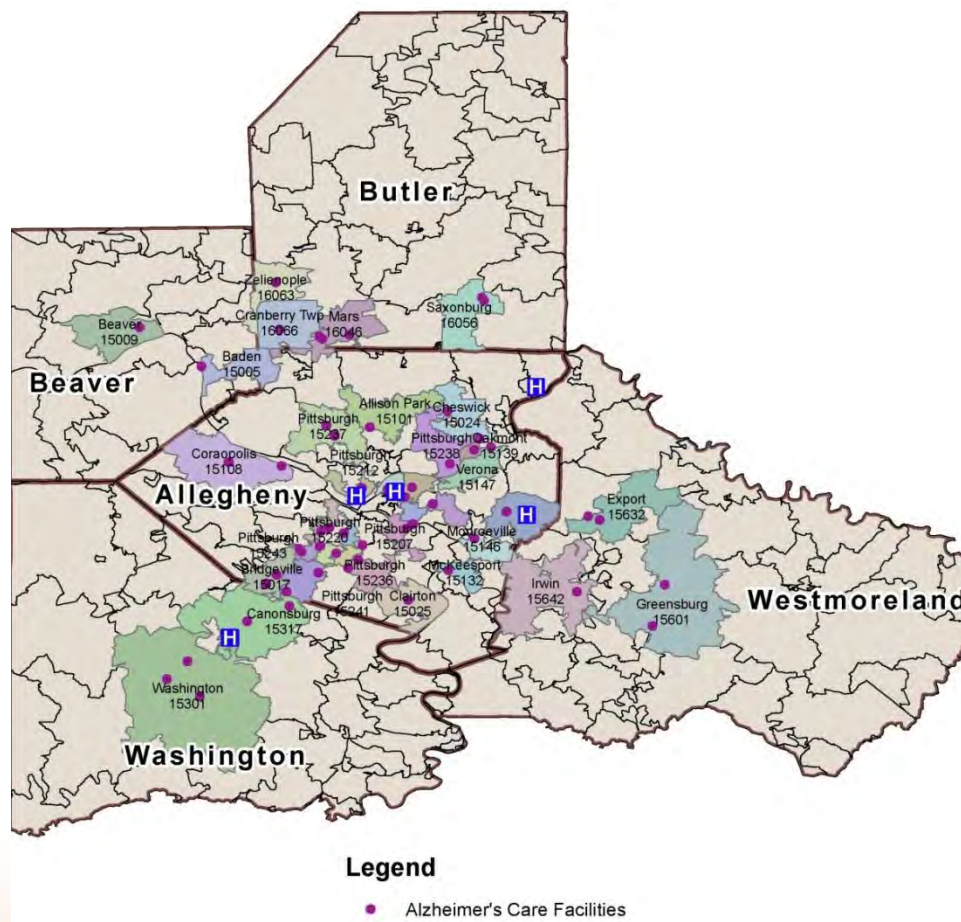


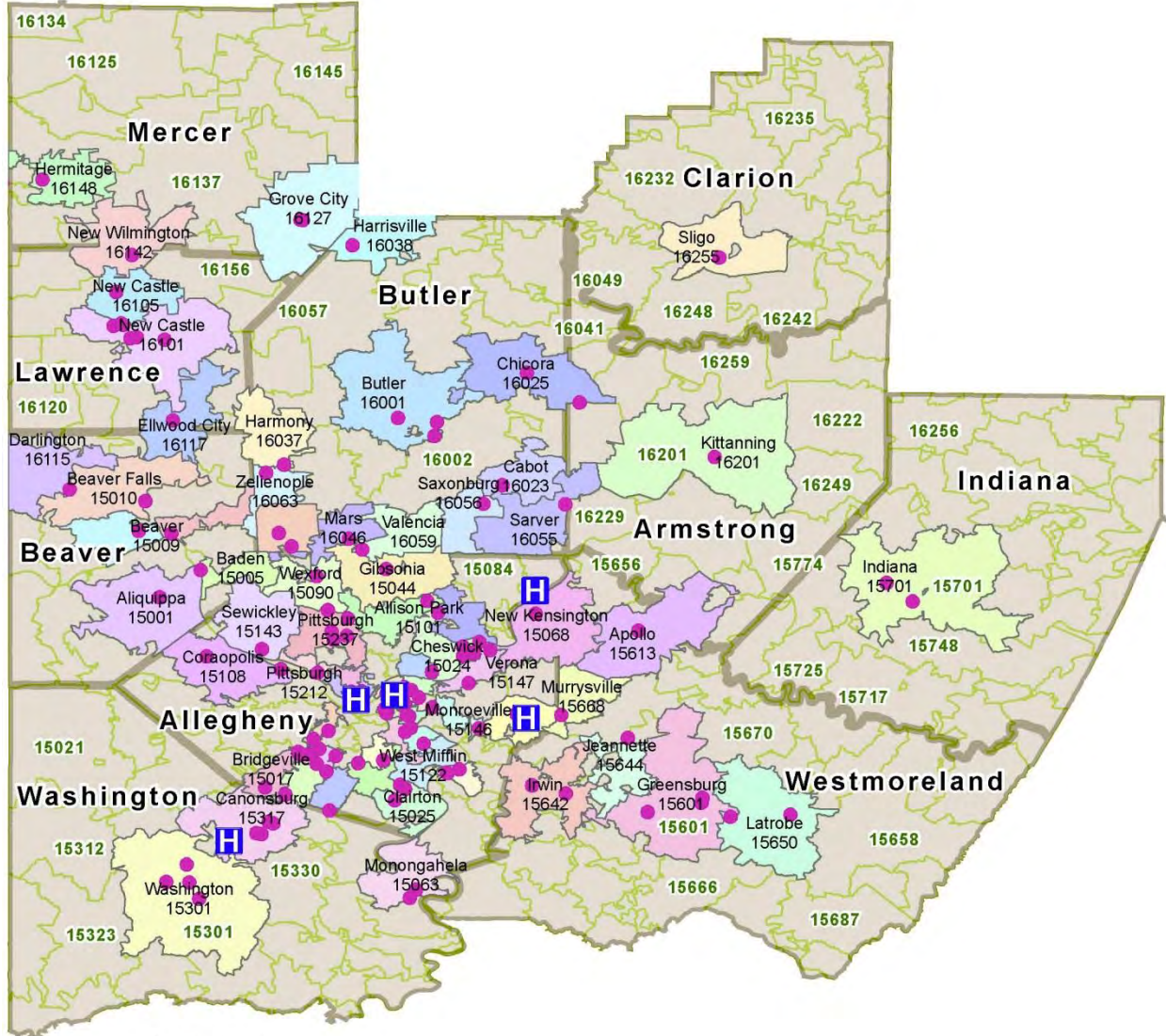
Table 10. WPAHS primary service area Alzheimer's care facilities – table 1 of 2

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Amber Woods/Harmar Village Care Center/Grane Health Care	715 Freeport Road	Cheswick	PA	15024
Arden Courts- Jefferson Hills/HCR Manor Care	380 Wray Large Road	Jefferson Hills	PA	15025
Arden Courts- Monroeville/HCR Manor Care	120 Wyngate Drive	Monroeville	PA	15146
Arden Courts- North Hills/HCR Manor Care	1125 Perry Highway	Pittsburgh	PA	15237
Asbury Heights/United Methodist Services for the Aging	700 Bower Hill Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Asbury Place	760 Bower Hill Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Assisted Living at Weinberg Village/Jewish Assoc on Aging	300 JHF Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15217
Autumn Lane	1521 Kennedy Lane	Coraopolis	PA	15108
Baptist Homes	489 Castle Shannon Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15234
Broadmore Assisted Living/Senior Services of America	3275 Washington Pike	Bridgeville	PA	15017
Caring Heights Nursing Center	234 Coraopolis Road	Coraopolis	PA	15108
Charles Morris Nursing & Rehab Center/JAA	200 JHF Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15217
Claire Bridge of Murrysville	5300 Old William Penn Hwy	Export	PA	15632
Concordia at Fox Chapel	931 Route 910	Cheswick	PA	15024
Concordia of Cranberry/Sunrise Senior Living	10 Adams Ridge Road	Mars	PA	16046
Consulate Health Care of North Strabane	100 & 200 Tandem Village Road	Canonsburg	PA	15317
Country Meadows of South Hills-1	3560 Washington Pike	Bridgeville	PA	15017
Country Meadows of South Hills Nursing & Rehab/Country Meadows Retirement	3590 Washington Pike	Bridgeville	PA	15017
Elmcroft of Saxonburg	100 Bella Court	Saxonburg	PA	16056
Fair Oaks of Pittsburgh	2200 West Liberty Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15226
Friendship Ridge	246 Friendship Circle	Beaver	PA	15009
Friendship Village of South Hills/Life Care Retirement Communities, Inc.	1290 Boyce Road	Upper Saint Claire	PA	15241
Greensburg Care Center/Grane Healthcare	209 Sigma Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Harbor Assisted Living	1320 Greentree Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15220
Harbor Assisted Living	2589 Mossie Blvd	Monroeville	PA	15146
Highland Park Care Center	745 N Highland Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15206
Juniper Village at Huntingdon Ridge/Wellsprings Memory Care/Cordia Commons	7990 Route 30 East	North Huntingdon	PA	15642
Kade Nursing Home/Reliant Senior Care	1198 W Wylie Avenue	Washington	PA	15301
Kane Regional Center- Glen Hazel	955 Rivermont Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15207
Kane Regional Center- McKeesport	100 9th Street	McKeesport	PA	15132
Kane Regional Center- Ross Township	110 McIntryre Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15237
Kane Regional Center- Scott Township	300 Kane Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Longwood at Oakmont	500 Route 909	Verona	PA	15147
Manor Care-HCR Pittsburgh/Heartland Health Care Center	550 S Negley Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15232
Manor Care Health Services- North Hills/HCR Manor Care	1105 Perry Highway	Pittsburgh	PA	15237
Manor Care Health Services- Whitehall Borough/HCR Manor Care	505 Weyman Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15236
Marian Manor Inc.	2695 Winchester Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15220
Norbert Assisted Living Facility/Norbert Inc.	2413 Saint Norbert Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15234
Orion Assisted Living	2191 Ferguson Road	Allison Park	PA	15101
Paramount Senior Living-Bethel Park	5785 Baptist Road	Bethel Park	PA	15102
Paramount Senior Living at Cranberry	500 Seven Field Blvd	Mars	PA	16046
Paramount Senior Living at Peters Township/Paramount Health Resources	3025 Washington Road	Canonsburg	PA	15317

Table 11. WPAHS primary service area Alzheimer’s care facilities – table 2 of 2

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Providence Point	500 Providence Point Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Redstone Highland-Murrysville	4951 Cline Hollow Road	Murrysville	PA	15668
Redstone Highlands Health Care Center	6 Garden Center Drive	Greensburg	PA	15601
Saint John Specialty Care Center/Lutheran Affiliated Services	500 Wittenberg Way	Mars	PA	16046
Saxony Health Center	223 Pittsburgh Street	Saxonburg	PA	16056
Sky Vue Terrace/HCR Manor Care	2170 Rhine Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
Southmount at Prebyterian Senior Care	835 S Main Street	Washington	PA	15301
St. Nicholas Home	353 Dixon Avenue	North Versailles	PA	15137
Sunrise of Upper St. Clair	500 Village Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15241
The Creek Meadows	1630 Ellwood City Road	Zelienople	PA	16063
The Village at Pennwood	909 West Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
The Willows of Presbyterian Senior Care	1215 Hulton Road	Oakmont	PA	15139
UPMC Canterbury Place	310 Fisk Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15201
UPMC Sherwood Oakes Retirement Community	100 Norman Drive	Cranberry Township	PA	16066
Villa Saint Joseph of Baden Inc.	1030 State Street	Baden	PA	15005
Walnut Ridge Memory Care LLC	711 Route 119	Greensburg	PA	15601
Washington County Health Center	36 Old Hickory Ridge Road	Washington	PA	15301

Figure 11. WPAHS primary service area skilled nursing facilities



Legend

- West Penn Allegheny Health System Primary Service Area Skilled Nursing Facilities

Table 12. WPAHS primary service area skilled nursing facilities – table 1 of 3

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Asbury Heights/United Methodist Services for the Aging	700 Bower Hill Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Autumn Grove Care Center	555 S Main Street	Harrisville	PA	16038
Avalon Nursing Center	239 W Pittsburgh Road	New Castle	PA	16101
Baldock Health Care Centre	8850 Barnes Lake Road	North Huntingdon	PA	15642
Baldwin Health Center/Communicare Family of Companies	1717 Skyline Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15227
Baptist Homes	489 Castle Shannon Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15234
Beaver Elder Care & Rehab Center/Guardian Elder Care	616 Golfcourse Road	Aliquippa	PA	15001
Beaver Valley Nursing & Rehab Center/Extencicare Health Svcs, Inc.	257 Georgetown Road	Beaver Falls	PA	15010
Belair Health & Rehab Center/Extencicare Hlth Svcs, Inc.	100 Little Road	Lower Burrell	PA	15068
Briarcliff Pavilion/Reliant Senior Care	249 Maus Drive	North Huntingdon	PA	15642
Butler Hospital- TCU	911 E Brady Street	Butler	PA	16001
Butler Memorial Hospital-TCF	911 E Brady Street	Butler	PA	16001
Caring Heights Nursing Center	234 Coraopolis Road	Coraopolis	PA	15108
Charles Morris Nursing & Rehab Center/JAA	200 JHF Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15217
Chicora Medical Center Inc.	160 Medical Center Road	Chicora	PA	16025
Clarview Nursing & Rehab Center/Ezxtencicare, Inc.	14663 Route 68	Sligo	PA	16255
Concordia Lutheran Ministries	134 Marwood Road	Cabot	PA	16023
Concordia of the South Hills	1300 Bower Hill Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Concordia Rebecca Residence	3746 Cedar Ridge Road	Allison Park	PA	15101
Consulate Health Care of Cheswick	33876 Saxonburg Blvd	Cheswick	PA	15024
Consulate Health Care of North Strabane	100 and 200 Tandem Village Road	Canonsburg	PA	15317
Country Meadows of South Hills Nursing & Rehab/Country Meadows Retire. Com.	3590 Washington Pike	Bridgeville	PA	15017
Edison Manor	22 W Edison Avenue	New Castle	PA	16101
Eldercrest Nursing Center/Extencicare Health Services, Inc.	2600 W Run Road	Munhall	PA	15120
Ellwood City Hospital- Mary Evans Extended Care Center	724 Pershing Street	Ellwood City	PA	16117
Evergreen Nursing Center/Reliant Senior Care	191 Evergreen Mill Road	Harmony	PA	16037
Fair Winds Manor	126 Iron Bridge Road	Sarver	PA	16055
Forbes Center for Rehab & Healthcare	6655 Frankstown Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15206
Friendship Ridge	246 Friendship Circle	Beaver	PA	15009
Friendship Village of South Hills/Life Care Retirement Communities, Inc.	1290 Boyce Road	Upper Saint Claire	PA	15241
Genesis HC- Highland Center	1050 Broadview Blvd	Brackenridge	PA	15014
Golden Hill Nursing Home	520 Friendship Street	New Castle	PA	16101
Golden Living Center- Murrysville	3300 Logan Ferry Road	Murrysville	PA	15668
Golden Living Center- Oakmont	26 Ann Street	Oakmont	PA	15139
Golden Living Center- South Hills	201 Village Drive	Canonsburg	PA	15317
Golden Living Center-Monroeville	4142 Monroeville Blvd	Monroeville	PA	15146
Golden Living Center-Mt. Lebanon	350 Old Gilkeson Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15228
Greenery Specialty Care Center	2200 Hill Church-Houston Road	Canonsburg	PA	15317
Greensburg Care Center	119 Industrial Park Road	Greensburg	PA	15601
Grove Manor/Extencicare, Inc.	435 North Broad Street	Grove City	PA	16127
Harmar Village Care Center/Grane Health Care	715 Freeport Road	Cheswick	PA	15024
Haven Convalescent Home Inc.	725 Paul Street	New Castle	PA	16101

Table 13. WPAHS primary service area skilled nursing facilities – table 2 of 3

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Havencrest Nursing Center/Extencicare Health Services, Inc.	1277 Country Club Road	Monongahela	PA	15063
Health South Harmarville Transitional Care Unit	320 Guys Run Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Hempfield Manor	1118 Woodward Drive	Greensburg	PA	15601
Highland Park Care Center	745 N Highland Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15206
Humbert Lane Health Care Centre	90 Humbert Lane	Washington	PA	15301
Jameson Care Center	3349 Wilmington Road	New Castle	PA	16105
Jameson Hospital North Campus- TCU	1211 Wilmington Avenue	New Castle	PA	16105
Jefferson Hills Manor	448 Old Clairton Road	Jefferson Hills	PA	15025
John XXIII Home/Roman Catholic Diocese of Erie	2250 Shenango Valley Freeway	Hermitage	PA	16148
Kade Nursing Home/Reliant Senior Care	1198 W Wylie Avenue	Washington	PA	15301
Kane Regional Care- Glen Hazel	955 Rivermont Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15207
Kane Regional Care- McKeesport	100 9th Street	McKeesport	PA	15132
Kane Regional Center- Ross Township	110 McIntyre Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15237
Kane Regional Center- Scott Township	300 Kane Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Kindred Hospital- Pittsburgh North Shore/Kindred Healthcare Inc.	1004 Arch Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
Kittanning Care Center/Grane Healthcare	Route 422 E	Kittanning	PA	16201
Latrobe Health & Rehab Center	576 Fred Rogers Drive	Latrobe	PA	15650
Lawson Nursing Home, Inc.	540 Coal Valley Road	Clairton	PA	15025
LGAR Health & Rehab Center	800 Elsie Street	Turtle Creek	PA	15145
Lifecare Hospitals of Pittsburgh, Inc- Transitional Care Center	100 S Jackson Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15202
Longwood At Oakmont	500 Route 909	Verona	PA	15147
Manor Care- HCR Pittsburgh/Heartland Health Care Center	550 S Negley Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15232
Manor Care- HCR Shadyside/Shadyside Nursing & Rehab Center	5609 5th Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15232
Manor Care Health Services- Bethel Park/HCR Manor Care	60 Highland Road	Bethel Park	PA	15102
Manor Care Health Services- Greentree	1848 Greentree Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15220
Manor Care Health Services- Monroeville	885 MacBeth Drive	Monroeville	PA	15146
Manor Care Health Services- North Hills	1105 Perry Highway	Pittsburgh	PA	15237
Manor Care Health Services- Peters Township	113 W McMurray Road	McMurray	PA	15317
Manor Care Health Services- Whitehall Borough	505 Weyman Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15236
Marian Manor Inc.	2695 Winchester Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15220
Mason Village at Sewickley/Grand Lodge of PA Free & Accepted Masons	1000 Masonic Drive	Sewickley	PA	15143
McMurray Hills Manor	249 W McMurray Road	McMurray	PA	15317
Meadowcrest Nursing Center/Extencicare Health Services, Inc.	1200 Braun Road	Bethel Park	PA	15102
MON Valley Care Center	200 Stoops Drive	Monongahela	PA	15063
Mountainview Specialty Care Center	227 Sand Hill Road	Greensburg	PA	15601
Nentwick Convalescent Home, Inc.	500 Selfridge Street	East Liverpool	PA	43920
North Hills Health & Rehab Center/Sava Senior Center, LLC	194 Swinderman Road	Wexford	PA	15090
Oak Hill Nursing & Rehab Center/Extencicare Health Services, Inc.	827 Georges Station Road	Greensburg	PA	15601
Orange Village Care Center/Atrium Living Centers	8055 Addison Road	Masury	PA	44438
Overlook Medical Clinic/Reliant Senior Care	520 New Castle Street	New Wilmington	PA	16142
Passavant Retirement Community/Lutheran Affiliated Services	401 S Main Street	Zelienople	PA	16063
Pittsburgh VA Health System- H John Heinz III Progressive Care Center/VA	1010 Delafield Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15215
Providence Care Center/Grane Healthcare	900 3rd Avenue	Beaver Falls	PA	15010

Table 14. WPAHS primary service area skilled nursing facilities – table 3 of 3

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Providence Point	500 Providence Point Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Reformed Presbyterian Home/Reformed Presbyterian Woman's Assoc.	2344 Perrysville Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Riverside Care Center/Grane Healthcare	100 Eighth Street	McKeesport	PA	15132
Rochester Manor Nursing Home	174 Virginia Avenue	Rochester	PA	15074
Saint John Specialty Care Center/Lutheran Affiliated Services	500 Wittenberg Way	Mars	PA	16046
Saxony Health Center	223 Pittsburgh Street	Saxonburg	PA	16056
Scenery Hill Manor-Guardian Elder Care	680 Lion's Health Camp Road	Indiana	PA	15701
Select Specialty Hospital- Youngstown	1044 Belmont Avenue	Youngstown	PA	44501
Silver Oaks Nursing Center/Reliant Senior Care	715 Harbor Street	New Castle	PA	16101
Sky Vue Terrace/HCR Manor Care	2170 Rhine Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
Southmont at Presbyterian Senior Care	835 S Main Street	Washington	PA	15301
Southwestern Group, Ltd	500 Lewis Run Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15122
St. Andrew's Village/Julia Pound Care Center	1155 Indian Springs Road	Indiana	PA	15701
St. Barnabas Nursing Home/St. Barnabas Health System	5827 Meridian Road	Gibsonia	PA	15044
Sugar Creek Rest Home/Quality Life Services	120 Lakeside Drive	Worthington	PA	16262
Sunnyview Home	107 Sunnyview Circle	Butler	PA	16001
The Cedars of Monroeville/Monroe Christian Juda Foundation	4363 Northern Pike	Monroeville	PA	15146
The Commons at Squirrel Hill/Berkshire Healthcare	2025 Wightman Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15217
The Village at Pennwood	909 West Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
The Willows of Presbyterian Senior Care	1215 Hulton Road	Oakmont	PA	15139
Town View Health & Rehab Center/Barr Street Corporation	300 Barr Street	Canonsburg	PA	15317
Trinity Living Center/Quality Life Services	400 Hillcrest Avenue	Grove City	PA	16127
UPMC Canberry Place	5 St. Francis Way	Cranberry Township	PA	16066
UPMC Canterbury Place	310 Fisk Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15201
UPMC Heritage Shadyside	5701 Philips Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15217
UPMC Magee Womens Hospital -TCU	300 Halket Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
UPMC McKeesport SNF	1500 Fifth Avenue	McKeesport	PA	15132
UPMC Presbyterian Shadyside-TCU	200 Lothrop Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
UPMC Seneca Place	5360 Saltsburg Road	Verona	PA	15147
UPMC Sherwood Oakes Retirement Community	100 Norman Drive	Cranberry Township	PA	16066
Valencia Woods at St. Barnabas/The Arbors/St. Barnabas Health System	85 Charity Place	Valencia	PA	16059
Valley Renaissance Care Center	5665 South Avenue	Youngstown	PA	44512
Veterans Administration Medical Center- Butler	325 New Castle Road	Butler	PA	16001
Villa Saint Joseph of Baden Inc	1030 State Street	Baden	PA	15005
Vincentian DeMarillac/Vincentian Sisters of Charity	5300 Stanton Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15206
Vincentian Home/Vincentian Collaborative Services	111 Perrymont Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15237
Vincentian Regency/Vincentian Sisters of Charity	9399 Babcock Blvd	Allison Park	PA	15101
Washington County Health Center	36 Old Hickory Ridge Road	Washington	PA	15301
West Haven Manor	151 Goodview Drive	Apollo	PA	15613
West Hills Health & Rehab Center/Sava Senior Care, LLC	951 Brodhead Road	Coraopolis	PA	15108
Wexford House Nursing Center/Pavilion North Ltd.	9850 Old Perry Highway	Wexford	PA	15090
William Penn Care Center	2020 Ader Road	Jeanette	PA	15644
Windsor House at Omni Manor Health Care Center	3245 Vestal Road	Youngstown	PA	44509
Woodhaven Care Center of Monroeville	2400 McGinley Road	Monroeville	PA	15146

Figure 12. WPAHS primary service area home health care services

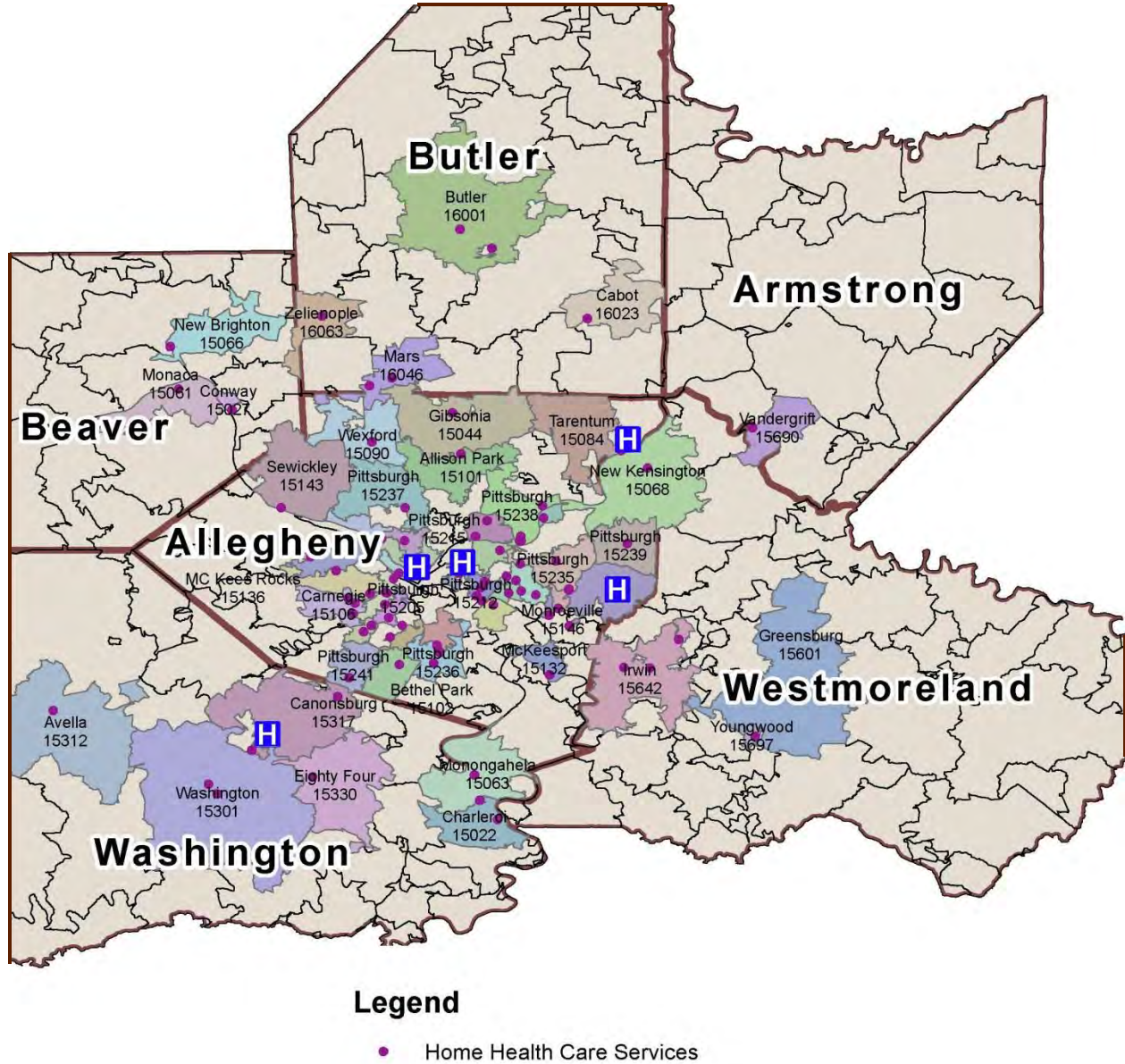


Table 15 WPAHS primary service area home health care services – table 1 of 3

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
2Care for Home Health	1108 South Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
Accessible Home Health Care	7500 Brooktree Road	Wexford	PA	15090
Advanced Home Care, Inc.	2414 Lytle Road	Bethel Park	PA	15102
Advantage Home Health	5035 Clairton Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15236
Albert Gallatin Home Care	100 Stoops Drive	Monongahela	PA	15063
Albert Gallatin Home Care	20 Highland Park Drive	Uniontown	PA	15401
Albert Gallatin Home Care	275 Meadowlands Blvd	Washington	PA	15301
Altoona Home Health	201 Chestnut Avenue	Altoona	PA	16601
Ambassador Nursing Care/Universal Healthcare	2547 Washington Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15241
Amedisys Home Health- Butler	240 Pullman Square	Butler	PA	16001
Anova Home Care	1229 Silver Lane	McKees Rocks	PA	15136
Arcadia Health Care- Pittsburgh	2020 Ardmore Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
AseraCare Home Health-Pittsburgh	300 Penn Center Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
Associated Home Health	604 Oak Street	Irwin	PA	15642
At Home Care- Pittsburgh	1376 Freeport Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
At Home Nursing & Therapy Svcs	1630 Ellwood City Road	Zelienople	PA	16063
Bayada Home Health	1789 S Braddock Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15218
Bright Star	300 Mt Lebanon Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15234
Care at Home Preferred	1376 Freeport Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Care Plus Home Health	1024 Route 519	Eighty-Four	PA	15330
Care Unlimited- Pittsburgh	3288 Babcock Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15237
Care Unlimited Inc.	2214 W 8th Street	Erie	PA	16505
Caring Mission/TCM Home Health	1046 Jefferson Avenue	Washington	PA	15301
Cedars Home Health Care Svc & Community Hospice	4363 Northern Pike	Monroeville	PA	15146
Celtic Healthcare- Mars	150 Scharberry Lane	Mars	PA	16046
Chartwell	215 Beecham Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15205
Christian Home Health	800 Vinial Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
Christian House Home Health	906 3rd Avenue	New Brighton	PA	15066
Comfort Keepers In Home Care	165 Curry Hollow	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Community Life	702 2nd Avenue	Tarentum	PA	15084
Community Life- Homestead	441 E 8th Avenue	Homestead	PA	15120
Community Nurses	757 Johnsonburg Road	St Marys	PA	15857
Concordia Visiting Nurses- Baden	1525 Beaver Road	Baden	PA	15005
Concordia Visiting Nurses- Cabot/Concordia Luthern Minis	613 N Pike Road	Cabot	PA	16023
Conemaugh Home Health	315 Locust Street	Johnstown	PA	15901
Continuum Home Care Solutions	1651 Old Meadow Road	McLean	VA	22102
Continuum Pediatric Nursing Services	787 B Pine Valley Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15239
E People, LLC	1108 Ohio River Blvd	Sewickley	PA	15143
eKidzCare-Sewickley	1108 Ohio River Blvd	Sewickley	PA	15143
Elite Home Care, Inc.	38 Campbell Street	Avella	PA	15312
Ellwood City Home Care	724 Pershing Street	Ellwood City	PA	16117
Excella	134 Industrial Park Road	Greensburg	PA	15601

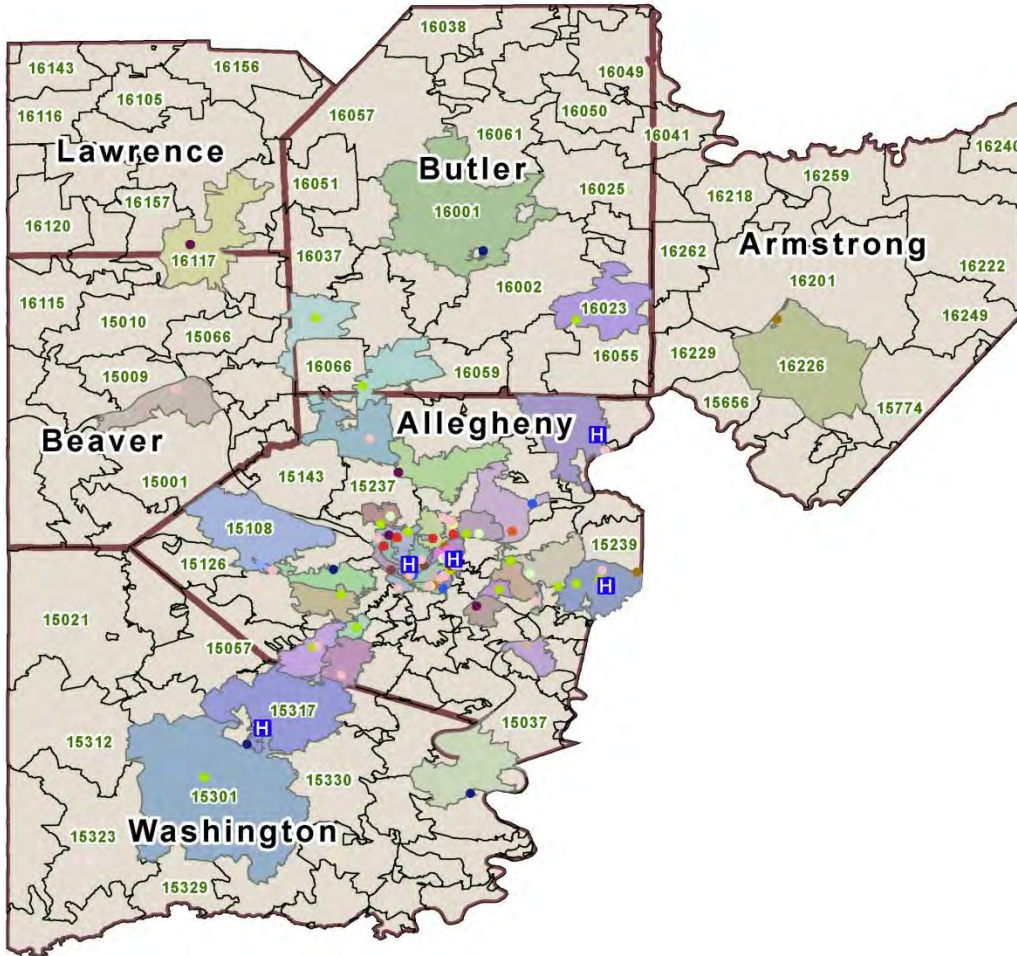
Table 16. WPAHS primary service area home health care services – table 2 of 3

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Extended Family Care of Pittsburgh	10 Duff Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15235
Family Home Health	40 Lincoln Highway	North Huntingdon	PA	15642
Family Home Health Care	378 W Chestnut Street	Washington	PA	15301
Family Home Health Services Inc.	527 Cedar Way	Oakmont	PA	15139
Family Home Health Services Inc.	2500 Mosside Blvd	Monroeville	PA	15146
Family Hospice and Palliative Care	50 Moffett Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Forbes Hospice/Allegheny University Hospital	4800 Friendship Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15224
Fox Chapel Physical Therapy- Freeport Road	1339 Freeport Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Gallagher Home Health Services	1100 Washington Avenue	Carnegie	PA	15106
Grane Home Health and Hospice Care- Pittsburgh	105 Gamma Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Health Personnel Inc.	174 Lincoln	Bellevue	PA	15202
Health Personnel Inc.	627 Ravencrest Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15215
HealthSouth Harmarville Home Health	320 Guys Run Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Heartland Home Health and Hospice- Irwin	3520 Route 130	Irwin	PA	15642
Heartland Home Health and Hospice- Pittsburgh	750 Holiday drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15220
Home Health Care Staffing & Services	8864 Frankstown Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15235
Home Healthcare Group Medical	8862 Frankstown Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15235
Home Help	903 West Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
Home Help	1051 Brinton Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
Interim Healthcare- Pittsburgh	1789 S Braddock Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15218
JAA Home Health	200 JHF Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15217
Jewish Association on Aging	200 JHF Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15217
Landmark Home Health Care Services, Inc.	209 13th Street	Sharpsburg	PA	15215
Life Pittsburgh	2695 Winchester Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15220
Liken Home Care	400 Penn Center Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15235
Loving Care Agency	875 Greentree Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15220
Maxim Healthcare Services- Pittsburgh	425 N Craig Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Medi Home Health	201 Penn Center Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15235
Moriarty Consultants	3904 Perrysville Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15214
Nason Home Care	100 Nason Drive	Roaring Spring	PA	16673
Nightingale Home Healthcare-Pittsburgh	2790 Mosside Blvd	Monroeville	PA	15146
Northern Healthcare	4842 Route 8	Allison Park	PA	15101
Northern Healthcare	209 13th Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15215
Nursefinders of Western PA	510 E Main Street	Carnegie	PA	15106
Omni Home Care- Carnegie	600 N Bell Avenue	Carnegie	PA	15106
OSPTA at Home, LLC	625 Lincoln Avenue	Charleroi	PA	15022
Paramount Home Health & Hospice	3025 Washington Road	Canonsburg	PA	15317
Pediatric Specialist	317 S Main Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15220
Personal Touch Home Care of PA, Inc.	160 N Craig Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
PRN Health Services, Inc.	573 Braddock Avenue	E. Pittsburgh	PA	15112
Progressive Home Health, Inc.	3940 Brodhead Road	Monaca	PA	15061
PSA- Pittsburgh Nursing/Pediatric Svcs of America	1501 Reedsdale Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15233
Quality Home Health Services, Inc.	444 Stilley Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15227

Table 17. WPAHS primary service area home health care services – table 3 of 3

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Renaissance Home Care	1145 Bower Hill Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Sandin Home Health Services	1119 Broadway Street	East McKeesport	PA	15035
Senior Bridge- Pittsburgh	7 Parkway Center	Pittsburgh	PA	15220
Sharon Home Care	32 Jefferson Avenue	Sharon	PA	16146
St. Barnabas Medical Center- Home Care	5830 Meridian Road	Gibsonia	PA	15044
St. Joseph Mercy Home Healthcare Services	3075 Clark Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15217
Superior Home Health	4304 Walnut Street	McKeesport	PA	15132
The Ambassadors Company	1417 Alabama Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15216
Thorne Group	302 N 5th Street	Youngwood	PA	15697
Too Touch a Life Home Health Care Agency	932 Penn Avenue	Turtle Creek	PA	15145
Tri-Care Home Care, Inc.	801 McNeilly Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15226
UPMC Jefferson Regional Home Health	300 Northpointe Circle	Seven Fields	PA	16046
UPMC Private Duty Services	6301 Forbes Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15217
Ursuline Senior Services	4749 Baum Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
VA Home Care	7180 Highland Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15206
Viaquest Home Health-Monongahela	612 Park Avenue	Monongahela	PA	15063
VNA of Western PA	154 Hindman Road	Butler	PA	16001
VNA Indiana County	850 Hospital Road	Indiana	PA	15701
VNA Vandergrift	1129 Industrial Park Road	Vandergrift	PA	15690
West Penn Allegheny Home Care	4 Allegheny Center	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
Westarm Home Healthcare	3168 Kipp Avenue	Lower Burrell	PA	15068
Western PA Home Health Association	4372 Murray Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15217

Figure 13. WPAHS primary service area medical services and providers



Legend

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| ● Pharmacies | ● Medical Supplies |
| ● Medical Equipment | ● Medical Facilities |
| ● Dialysis | ● Home Health Care Services |
| ● Transportation Services | ● Home Health Care and Hospice Services |
| ● Therapeutic Services | ● Community Services |
| ● Senior Centers | ● Ambulatory Services |
| ● Respiratory Services | ● Adult Day Care Services |
| ● Rehabilitation Services | |

Table 18. WPAHS primary service area medical services and providers – table 1 of 4

Adult Day Care	Address	City	State	Zip
Vintage Adult Day Care	1 Smithfield Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15222
Ambulatory Services	Address	City	State	Zip
Guardian Angel Ambulance Service	411 W 8th Avenue	West Homestead	PA	15120
Lewis Ambulance Svc	315 Preson Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15214
Medevac Ambulance Service- Ellwood City/PA Med Transport	332 Wampum Avenue	Ellwood City	PA	16117
Stat MedEvac	230 McKee Place	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
UPMC Passavant- Norcom EMS Dispatch	9100 Babcock Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15237
Community Services	Address	City	State	Zip
Community Recreation Center	415 Burrows Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Program for Female Offenders- Allegheny Co Trmt Program	2410 5th Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Allegheny County Dept. of Aging	441 Smithfield Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15222
UPMC Community LIFE/Pgh Care Partnership	1305 5th Avenue	McKeesport	PA	15132
Dialysis	Address	City	State	Zip
Allegheny General Hospital- Dialysis	320 East North Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
DaVita- North side at Home Dialysis	320 E North Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
DaVita- PGH Home Modality Co	5171 Liberty Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15224
Dialysis Clinic, Inc.- Fifth Avenue	3420 Fifth Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Renex Dialysis Clinic of Shaler, Inc.	800 Butler Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15223
Medical Services	Address	City	State	Zip
Allegheny General Hospital- Dialysis	320 East North Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
FMC- Forbes Avenue/Fresenius Medical Care	1401 Forbes Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15219
FMC- Pittsburgh/Fresenius Medical Care	5301 Fifth Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15224
FMC- Shaler/Fresenius Medical Care	880 Butler Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15223
FMC- Western PA/Fresenius Medical Care	5124 Liberty Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15224
West Penn Hospital- Catheter Lab	4800 Friendship Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15224
Equipment	Address	City	State	Zip
Ability Conversion Specialist	231 Perry Highway	Pittsburgh	PA	15229
Augmen Tech	5001 Baum Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Best-Made Shoes	5143 Liberty Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15224
Independent Mobility - Accessibility Equipment	327 39th Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15201
Medical Repair & Rental	2120 E Carson Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15203
UPMC Home Medical Equipment of Pittsburgh	1370 Beulah Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15235
Infusion Partners- Pittsburgh/Bio Scrip	311 23rd Street	Sharpsburg	PA	15215
Home Healthcare and Hospice Providers	Address	City	State	Zip
Albert Gallatin Home Care/Home Care LLC	100 Stoops Drive	Monongahela	PA	15063
Albert Gallatin Home Care/Home Care LLC	20 Highland Park Drive	Uniontown	PA	15401
Albert Gallatin Home Care/Home Care LLC	275 Meadowlands Blvd	Washington	PA	15301
Amedisys Home Health- Butler	240 Pullman Square	Butler	PA	16001
Amedisys Hospice of PA	2215 Hill Church Houston	Canonsburg	PA	15317
Cedars Home Health Care Svc & Community Hospice	4363 Northern Pike	Monroeville	PA	15146
Forbes Hospice/Allegheny University Hospital	4800 Friendship Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15224
Odyssey Hospice-Pittsburgh	190 Bilmar Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15205

Table 19. WPAHS primary service area medical services and providers – table 2 of 4

Home Healthcare Providers	Address	City	State	Zip
AseraCare Home Health-Pittsburgh	300 Penn Center Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
At Home Nursing & Therapy Services	1630 Ellwood City Road	Zelienople	PA	16063
Bayada Home Health Care- Monroeville	300 Oxford Drive	Monroeville	PA	15146
Caring Mission/TCM Home Health	1046 Jefferson Avenue	Washington	PA	15301
Christian Home Health	800 Vinial Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
Comfort Keepers/Community @ Holy Family Manor	285 Bellevue Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15229
Concordia Visiting Nurses-Cabot/Concordia Lutheran Ministry	613 N Pike Road	Cabot	PA	16023
Home Health Care Staffing & Svcs/Home Health Group	8864 Frankstown Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15235
Interim Healthcare-Pittsburgh	1789 S Braddock Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15218
Landmark Home Health Care Services, Inc.	209 13th Street	Sharpsburg	PA	15215
Maxim Healthcare Services-Pittsburgh	425 N Craig Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Medicare Home Service Supply Company	2118 E Carson Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15203
Moriarty Consultants	3904 Perrysville Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15214
Nightingale Home Healthcare-Pittsburgh	2790 Mossie Blvd	Monroeville	PA	15146
Omni Home Care- Carnegie	600 N Bell Avenue	Carnegie	PA	15106
Personal Touch Home Aides of PA, Inc.	155 N Craig Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Personal Touch Home Care of PA, Inc.	160 N Craig Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Renaissance Home Care	1145 Bower Hill Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Tri-State Home Care	4519 Butler Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15201
UPMC Jefferson Regional Home Health	300 North pointe Circle	Seven Fields	PA	16046
Visiting Angels/Kic, Inc.	4482 Scherling Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15214
West Penn Allegheny Home Care	4 Allegheny Center	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
Advacare DME	200 Villani Drive	Bridgeville	PA	15017
Medical Facilities	Address	City	State	Zip
UPMC Presbyterian Shadyside- PARC	3601 5th Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Allegheny Outpatient Surgery Center	320 East North Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
Mercy Behavioral Health	412 E Commons	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
PSA- Pittsburgh Nursing/Pediatric Svcs of America	1501 Reedsdale Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15233
Quest Diagnostics, Inc.	625 Stanwick Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15222
Medical Supplies	Address	City	State	Zip
Critical Care Systems- Pittsburgh	3243 Old Frankstown Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15239
Hieber's Surgical, Inc.	3500 5th Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Klingensmith Health Care	404 Ford Street	Ford City	PA	16226
Klingensmith Health Care	125 51st Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15201
Smart Form Shop	100 Fifth Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15222

Table 20. WPAHS health primary service area medical services and providers – table 3 of 4

Pharmacies	Address	City	State	Zip
Blackburn's Physicians Pharmacy	301 Corbet Drive	Tarentum	PA	15084
CarePoint Partners- Youngstown	4137 Boardman-Canfield	Canfield	OH	44406
CarePoint Partners-Pittsburgh	2585 Washington Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15214
CVS Caremark Specialty Pharmacy	600 Penn Court Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15253
Express Med Home Infusion	3950 Brodhead Road	Monaca	PA	15061
Falk Pharmacy	3601 Fifth Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Giant Eagle Pharmacy- Cedar Avenue	320 Cedar Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
Giant Eagle Pharmacy-Brighton Road	4110 Brighton Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
Lincoln Pharmacy	232 North Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15209
Med-Fast Pharmacy	917 Butler Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15223
Rite Aid Pharmacy- Atwood Street	209 Atwood Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Rite Aid Pharmacy- East Carson	1915 East Carson Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15203
Rite Aid Pharmacy- East Ohio Street	623-625 E Ohio Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
Rite Aid Pharmacy- Grace Street	201 Grace Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15211
Rite Aid Pharmacy- Mount Royal Blvd	900 Mount Royal Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15223
RX Partners	3459 5th Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Rx Partners-LTC	500 Old Pond Road	Bridgeville	PA	15017
Sam's Club Pharmacy- North Fayette	249 Summit Park Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15275
University of Pittsburgh Student Health Pharmacy	3708 Fifth Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Walgreens Infusion Services- Monroeville	540 Seco Road	Monroeville	PA	15146
Wal-Mart Supercenter Pharmacy- North Fayette	250 Summit Park Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15275
Walmart Pharmacy	1435 Spring Garden Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
Wilson's Pharmacy	4101 Penn Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15224
Home Solutions- Wexford (Infusion Therapy Pharmacy)	150 Lake Drive	Wexford	PA	15090
Prosthetics and Orthotics	Address	City	State	Zip
Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics	4052 Liberty Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15224
Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics- Pittsburgh	33 South 19th Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15203
Medical Center Brace Company, Inc.	33 E 19th Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15203
Renaissance Orthopedics- Oakland	300 Halket Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Union Orthotics & Prosthetics/Union Artificial Limb & Brace Co.	3424 Liberty Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15201
Rehabilitation Services	Address	City	State	Zip
Centers for Rehab- Pittsburgh	339 Six Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15222
Centers for Rehab Services/Balance Lab	203 Lothrop Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Centers for Rehab Services/Hand Therapy Clinic	3471 5th Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Centers for Rehab- Southside Water Street	3200 S Water Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15203
HealthSouth Harmarville Home Health	320 Guys Run Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Respiratory Services	Address	City	State	Zip
Health Care Solutions, Inc.- Respiratory	915 Saxonburg Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15223
Lanza- Pittsburgh	532 Alpha Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Pulmonary Health Services	85 S 24th Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15203

Table 21. WPAHS health primary service area medical services and providers – table 4 of 4

Senior Centers	Address	City	State	Zip
Brashear Senior Citizen Center	2005 Sarah Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15203
Millvale Senior Center	917 Evergreen Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15209
Senior Citizen Center	258 Semple Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Senior Citizen Center	258 Butler Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15201
Senior Citizen Center	3919 Perrysville Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15214
Twenty-Seventh Ward Senior Center	3515 McClure Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15212
Ursuline Senior Services	4749 Baum Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
Transportation Services	Address	City	State	Zip
Absolute Ambulance	4014 Willow Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15201
Access Services Unlimited	4801 Penn Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15224
Transport U, LLC	PO Box 40289	Pittsburgh	PA	15201

Figure 14. WPAHS primary service area durable medical equipment suppliers

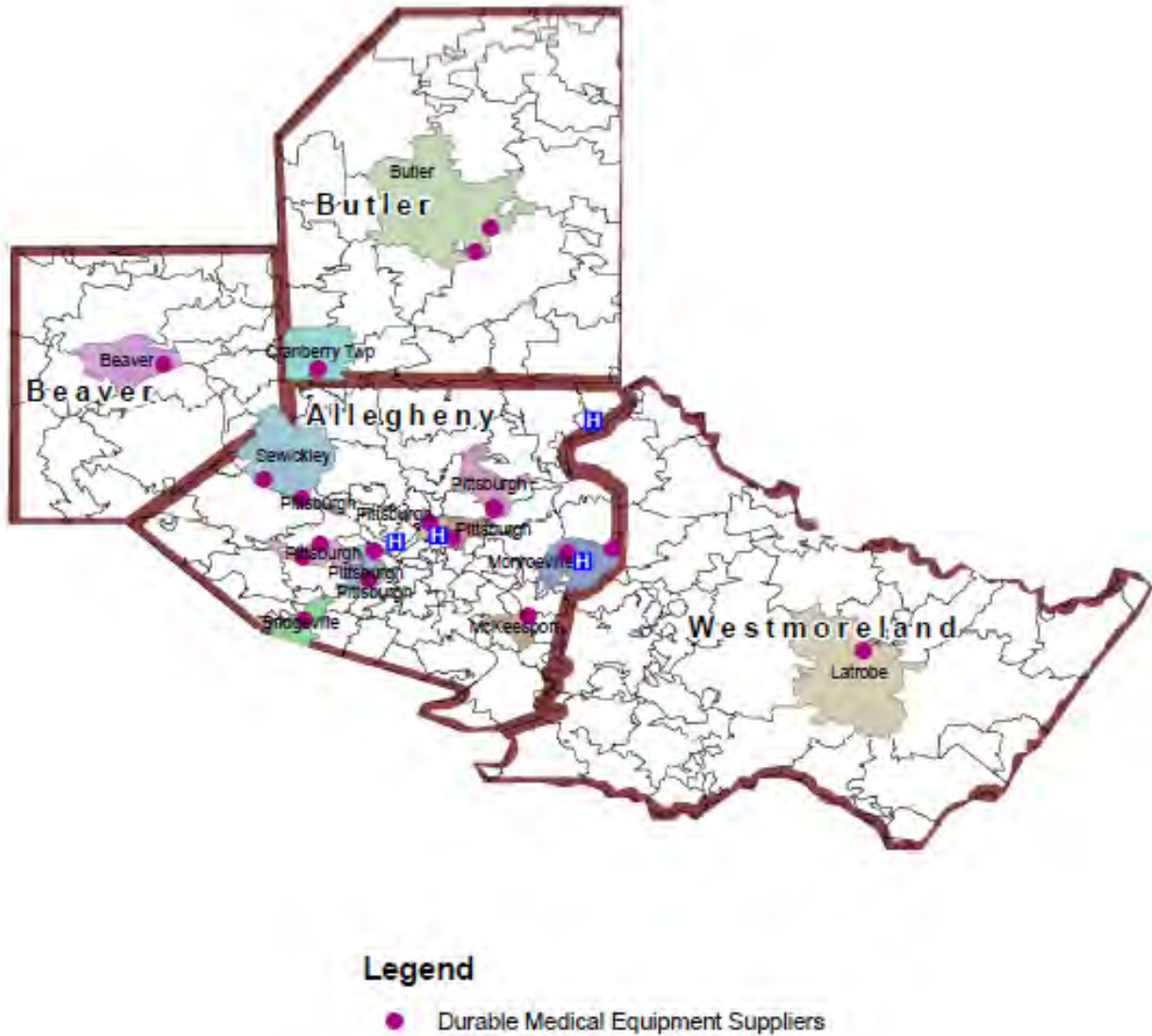
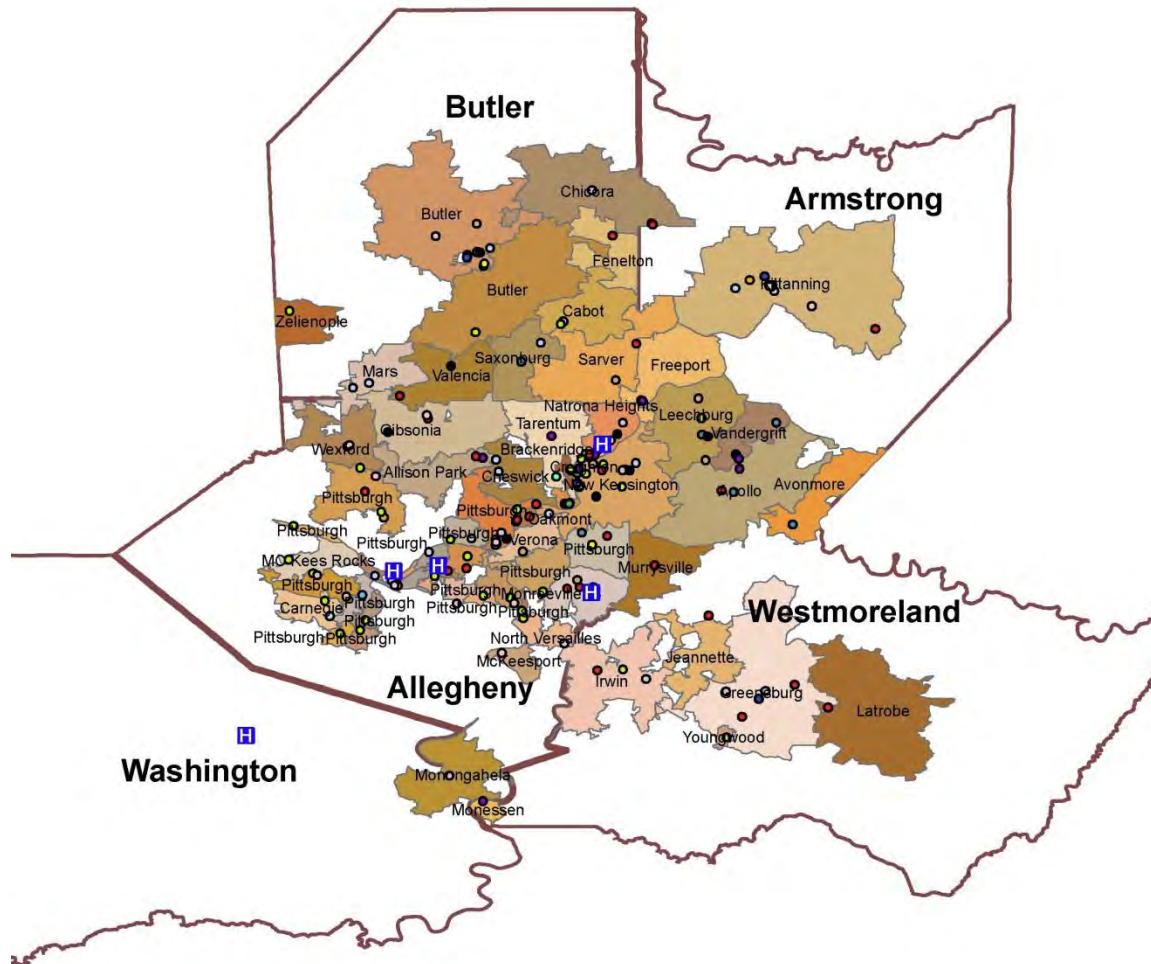


Table 22. WPAHS primary service area durable medical equipment suppliers

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Advacare	200 Villani Drive	Bridgeville	PA	15017
American Home Patient	1509 Parkway View Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15205
Chartwell	215 Beecham Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15205
Coram	220 Executive Drive	Cranberry Twp	PA	16066
Critical Care System	3243 Old Frankstown Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15239
ESMS	S Main Street	Butler	PA	16001
Hometown Oxygen	4023 William Penn Hwy	Monroeville	PA	15146
Infusion Partners	610 Alpha Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Integrity Health Services	893 S Matlack St	West Chester	PA	19382
KCI Technologies	5001 Louise Drive	Mechanicsburg	PA	17055
Klingensmith	125 51st Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15201
Lanza	532 Alpha Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Lincare	2809 Banksville Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15216
Mann's Home Medical Products	1101 Lincoln Way	White Oak	PA	15131
National Rehab Equipment	509 Hegner Way	Sewickley	PA	15143
Pediatric Specialists	317 S Main Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15220
PA O Two Home Medical Equipment	1934 Lincoln Avenue	Latrobe	PA	15650
QualiCare Home Medical	127 Oneida Valley Road	Butler	PA	16001
Rezk Medical Supply	22 Georgetown Lane	Beaver	PA	15009
UPMC Home Medical Equipment	1310 Jane Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15201
Walgreens	5956 Penn Circle S	Pittsburgh	PA	15206

Figure 15. AVH community assets



Legend

- WIC
- Welfare
- Shelters
- Hospice
- Senior Services
- Senior Housing/Skilled Nursing
- Senior Centers
- Pediatric Home Health Care
- Meals On Wheels
- Home Health Care
- Healthcare Centers
- Food Banks
- Education Resources
- Counseling Services
- Community Service Centers
- Assisted Living
- Ambulance/EMS Services

Table 23. AVH community assets – table 1 of 5

Ambulance EMS Services	Address	City	State	Zip
Avonmore Lifesavers	368 Third Avenue	Avonmore	PA	15618
Arnold Fire-EMS	1811 5th Avenue	Arnold	PA	15068
Citizens Hose Vol. Ambulance	965 Burtner Road	Natrona Heights	PA	15065
East Deer VHC Ambulance	PO Box 303	Creighton	PA	15030
Eureka CAS	304 East Third Avenue	Tarentum	PA	15084
Freeport VFD/EMS	400 Market Street	Freeport	PA	16229
Lower Burrell VFD	3255 Leechburg Road	Lower Burrell	PA	15068
Lower Kiski EMS	80 Kiski Avenue	Leechburg	PA	15656
New Kensington EMS	PO Box 126	New Kensington	PA	15068
Oklahoma VFD/Ambulance	PO Box 142	Apollo	PA	15613
Plum EMS	4545 New Texas Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15239
Saxonburg VFD/Ambulance	PO Box 540	Saxonburg	PA	16056
Vandergrift EMS	PO Box 150	Vandergrift	PA	15690
Assisted Living	Address	City	State	Zip
Assisted Living at Rosebrook	723 South Pike Road	Sarver	PA	16055
Bayberry Court, Assisted Living for Independent Seniors	101 Little Road	Lower Burrell	PA	15068
Independence Court of Monroeville	279 Center Road	Monroeville	PA	15146
Logan House	180 Craigdell Road	Lower Burrell	PA	15068
Newhaven Court at Clearview	100 Newhaven Lane	Butler	PA	16001
Pine View Personal Care Facility, Inc.	113 Pineview Lane	Vandergrift	PA	15690
Ross Memory Meadows Assisted Living Facility, LLC	321 Godfrey Road	Leechburg	PA	15656
Seneca Manor Personal Care	5340 Saltsburg Road	Verona	PA	15147
Community Service Centers	Address	City	State	Zip
Armstrong County Community Action Center	705 Butler Rd.	Kittanning	PA	16201
Family Services of Western PA	868 4th Avenue	New Kensington	PA	15068
Lutheran Services Society	3171 Babcock Boulevard	Pittsburgh	PA	15237
Northern Area Multi Service Center	209 13th Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15215
Counseling Services	Address	City	State	Zip
Catholic Charities Agency; Butler	120 W. New Castle Street	Butler	PA	16001
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Greensburg (Counseling Services)	711 East Pittsburgh Street	Greensburg	PA	15601
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Pittsburgh (Counseling Services)	212 9th St # 1000	Pittsburgh	PA	15222
Christian Counseling Center	8320 Pennsylvania Avenue	North Huntingdo	PA	15642
Family Counseling Center	300 South Jefferson Street	Kittanning	PA	16201
Life's Journey Counseling Center	3063 Freeport Road	Natrona Heights	PA	15065
Tri-City Life	1155 Wildlife Lodge Road	Lower Burrell	PA	15068
Education Resource Centers	Address	City	State	Zip
AKMC Destination Wellness	556 Pittsburgh Mills Circle	Tarentum	PA	15084
Food Banks	Address	City	State	Zip
Lower Valley Community Food Bank	325 School St.	Springdale	PA	15144

Table 24. AVH community assets – table 2 of 5

Healthcare Centers	Address	City	State	Zip
ACMH Hospital	1 Nolte Dr.	Kittanning	PA	16201
Adagio Health - Alle-Kiski Office	3508 Leechburg Road	Lower Burrell	PA	15068
Allegheny Valley Hospital	1301 Carlisle St	Natrona Heights	PA	15065
Allegheny Valley Mental Health	335 E 4th Ave	Tarentum	PA	15084
AVH HOPE Support	1301 Carlisle Street	Natrona Heights	PA	15065
Butler Memorial Hospital	1 Hospital Way	Butler	PA	16001
Celtic Healthcare	150 Scharberry Lane	Mars	PA	16046
Celtic Healthcare	150 Scharberry Lane	Mars	PA	16046
Chicora Medical Center	160 Medical Center Road	Chicora	PA	16025
Concordia Lutheran Health and Human Care	134 Marwood Road	Cabot	PA	16023
Concordia of Cranberry	10 Adams Ridge Blvd.	Mars	PA	16046
Concordia of Fox Chapel	931 Route 910	Cheswick	PA	15024
Consulate Healthcare of Cheswick	3876 Saxonburg Blvd.	Cheswick	PA	15024
Excela Health Care	134 Industrial Park Road	Greensburg	PA	15601
Gallagher Healthcare	1100 Washington Ave	Carnegie	PA	15106
Grane Healthcare	209 Sigma Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Irene Stacy Community Mental Health/Mental Retardation	112 Hillvue Drive	Butler	PA	16001
Klingensmith Health Care	125 51st Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15201
Life Care Hospitals of PA	1301 Carlisle St	Natrona Heights	PA	15065
Longwood at Oakmont Health Care Center	500 Route 909	Verona	PA	15147
Maxim Healthcare Services	1501 Reedsdale St	Pittsburgh	PA	15233
MedExpress Urgent Care	303 East Tenth Avenue	Tarentum	PA	15084
Saxony Health Center	223 Pittsburgh Street	Saxonburg	PA	16056
VA Medical Center/Home Care	71800 Highland Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15206
Home Healthcare	Address	City	State	Zip
Amedisys	240 Pullman Square	Butler	PA	16001
Anova Home Health Care	1229 Silver Lane	McKeesport	PA	15136
Applewood Personal Care Home	903 Morgan Street	Brackenridge	PA	15014
Arcadia Health Care	2020 Ardmore Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
Aseracare Home Health Care	300 Penn Center Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
Associated Home Health	604 Oak Street	Irwin	PA	15642
Bishop Morrow Personal Care Home, Inc.	118 Park Road	Leechburg	PA	15656
Brannon Home & Health Care	3045 W. Liberty Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15216
Care at Home	1737 Freeport Road	Arnold	PA	15068
Care at Home Preferred	1388 Freeport Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Care Connection, Inc.	1360 Old Freeport Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Care Unlimited, Inc.	3288 Babcock Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15237
Caring Companions	PO Box 4352	New Kensington	PA	15068
Chartwell Home Care	215 Beecham Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15205
Concordia Care Visiting Nurses	651 4th Avenue	New Kensington	PA	15068
Concordia Home Care	613 N. Pike Road	Cabot	PA	16023
East Deer Personal Care Home	967 Freeport Road	Creighton	PA	15030
Family Home Health	733 Washington Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15228

Table 25. AVH community assets – table 3 of 5

Home Healthcare	Address	City	State	Zip
HealthSouth Home Care	320 Guys Run Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Home Helpers	1160 Perry Hwy	Wexford	PA	15090
Home Instead Senior Care	312 E. 6th Avenue	Tarentum	PA	15084
Home Instead Senior Care	508 S. Main Street	Zelienople	PA	16063
Interim Health Care	1789 South Braddock Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15218
Landmark	209 13th Street	Sharpsburg	PA	15215
Liken Home Care	400 Penn Center Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15235
Medi Home Health	201 Penn Center Blvd	Pittsburgh	PA	15235
Omni Home Care	600 North Bell Avenue	Carnegie	PA	15106
Personal Touch	160 North Craig Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15213
PRN Health Services	573 Braddock Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15112
Renaissance Home Health	1145 Bower Hill Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15243
Right at Home	1514 Electric Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15112
Shelbourne Personal Care	296 Dinnerbell Road	Butler	PA	16002
The Thorne Group	302 North 5th Street	Youngwood	PA	15697
UPMC Home Care	1310 Jane Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15201
VA Medical Center/Home Care	71800 Highland Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15206
WESTARM Home Care	2757 Leechburg Road	Lower Burrell	PA	15068
Hospice	Address	City	State	Zip
Catholic Hospice	6200 Brooktree Road	Wexford	PA	15090
Family Hospice and Palliative Care	103 Yost Blvd.	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
Forbes Hospice	4800 Friendship Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15224
Gateway Health Hospice	9380 McKnight Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15237
Good Samaritan Hospice	3500 Brooktree Road	Wexford	PA	15090
Grane Hospice Care	105 Gamma Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Heartland Home Health Care & Hospice	750 Holiday Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15220
Kittanning Care Center	120 Kittanning Care Drive	Kittanning	PA	16201
Odyssey Hospice	190 Bilmar Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15205
Sivitz Jewish Hospice	200 JHF Drive	Pittsburgh	PA	15217
St. Barnabas Home Care & Hospice	5850 Meridian Road	Gibsonia	PA	15044
Three Rivers Hospice	1195 Jacks Run Road	North Versailles	PA	15137
ViaQuest Hospice	612 Park Avenue	Monongahela	PA	15063
Vitas Innovative Hospice Care	235 Alpha Drive #101	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
VNA of Western PA and Hospice	154 Hindman Road	Butler	PA	16001
Allegheny County Housing Authority	625 Stanwix Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15222
Armstrong County Housing Authority	350 South Jefferson Street	Kittanning	PA	16201
Butler County Housing Authority	114 Woody Drive	Butler	PA	16001
Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh	100 Ross Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15219
McKeesport Housing Authority	301 5th Avenue	McKeesport	PA	15132
Urban League, Housing Assistance Program	1 Smithfield Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15222
Westmoreland County Housing Authority	154 South Greengate Road	Greensburg	PA	15601

Table 26. AVH community assets – table 4 of 5

Meals on Wheels	Address	City	State	Zip
Action Time Meals-on-Wheels	1009 Puckety Church Rd	Lower Burrell	PA	15068
Apollo Meals-on-Wheels	358 Main Street	Leechburg	PA	15656
Blawnox Meals-on-Wheels	450 Walnut Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15238
Butler Meals-on-Wheels	218 E Jefferson Street	Butler	PA	16001
Freeport Area Meals-on-Wheels	211 4th Street	Freeport	PA	16229
Highlands Area Meals-on-Wheels	965 Burtner Rd	Natrona Heights	PA	15065
Kinloch Meals-on-Wheels	915 New York Avenue	New Kensington	PA	15068
Kittanning Meals-on-Wheels	125 Queen Street	Kittanning	PA	16201
Lower Valley Meals-on-Wheels	600 Pittsburgh Street	Springdale	PA	15144
North Country Meals-on-Wheels	3281 Wexford Road	Gibsonia	PA	15044
Oakmont-Verona Meals-on-Wheels	501 2nd St	Oakmont	PA	15139
South Butler County Meals-on-Wheels	1091 Pittsburgh Road	Valencia	PA	16059
Vandergrift Meals-on-Wheels	167 Lincoln Avenue	Vandergrift	PA	15690
Pediatric Home Healthcare	Address	City	State	Zip
Loving Care Agency of Pittsburgh	875 Greentree Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15220
Senior Centers	Address	City	State	Zip
Alle-Kiski Valley Senior Citizens' Center	1039 3rd Avenue	New Kensington	PA	15068
Apollo Senior Center	707 North 5th Street	Apollo	PA	15613
Armstrong Country Area on Aging	125 Queen Street	Kittanning	PA	16201
East Vandergrift Senior Center	400 McKinley Ave	E. Vandergrift	PA	15623
Freeport Senior Center	102 5th Street	Freeport	PA	16229
Highlands Senior Citizens' Center	704 E 2nd Ave # 100B	Tarentum	PA	15084
Plum Senior Community Center	499 Center New Texas Road	Plum	PA	15239
Presbyterian Senior Care	1215 Hulton Rd	Oakmont	PA	15139
West Deer Township Senior Citizens' Club	4834 Gibsonia Road	Allison Park	PA	15101
Westmoreland County Area on Aging	100 Seventh Street	Monessen	PA	15062
Westmoreland Senior Citizens' Club	2240 Constitution Boulevard	New Kensington	PA	15068
Senior Services	Address	City	State	Zip
Allegheny County Area of Aging	441 Smithfield Street	Pittsburgh	PA	15222
Butler County Area on Aging	111 Sunnyview Circle #101	Butler	PA	16001
Cedars	4363 Northern Pike	Monroeville	PA	15146
Plum Senior Center's Home-delivered Meals program	499 Center New Texas Rd.	Pittsburgh	PA	15239
Senior Helpers	1627 Union Avenue	Natrona Heights	PA	15065
Senior Housing and Skilled Nursing	Address	City	State	Zip
Allegheny Valley Resident at Tarentum	416 East 7th Avenue	Tarentum	PA	15084
Concordia at Rebecca Residence	3746 Cedar Ridge Road	Allison Park	PA	15101
Concordia at Ridgewood Place	1460 Renton Road	Renton	PA	15239
Melody Manor	413 N. McKean Street	Kittanning	PA	16201
Vincentian Home	111 Perrymont Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15237
St. Barnabas Nursing Home	5827 Meridian Road	Gibsonia	PA	15044
The Willows-Presbyterian Senior Care	1215 Hulton Road	Oakmont	PA	15139
Sunnyview Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	107 Sunnyview Circle	Butler	PA	16001
Arden Courts of Monroeville	120 Wyngate Drive	Monroeville	PA	15146

Table 27. AVH community assets – table 5 of 5

Senior Housing and Skilled Nursing	Address	City	State	Zip
Armstrong County Health Center	265 S. McKean Street	Kittanning	PA	16201
Belair Heath and Rehabilitation Center	100 Little Road	Lower Burrell	PA	15068
Forbes Road Nursing and Rehab	6655 Frankstown Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15206
Greensburg Care Center	119 Industrial Park Road	Greensburg	PA	15601
Harmar Village Care Center	715 Freeport Road	Cheswick	PA	15024
Heartland Health Care Center	550 South Negley Avenue	Pittsburgh	PA	15232
Highland Center, Genesis Healthcare	1050 Broadview Blvd.	Brackenridge	PA	15014
Mountainview Specialty Care Center	227 Sand Hill Road	Greensburg	PA	15601
West Haven Nursing Home	151 Goodview Drive	Apollo	PA	15613
Westmoreland Manor	2480 S. Grande Blvd.	Greensburg	PA	15601
Woodhaven Care Center	2400 McGinley Road	Monroeville	PA	15146
Vincentian Home	111 Perrymont Road	Pittsburgh	PA	15237
Meadow Lake Manor	109 Personal Care Lane	Worthington	PA	16262
Communities at Indian Haven	1675 Saltsburgh Avenue	Indiana	PA	15701
Fair Winds Manor	126 Iron Bridge Road	Sarver	PA	16055
Golden Living Center--Monroeville	4142 Monroeville Blvd.	Monroeville	PA	15146
Golden Living Center--Oakmont	26 Ann Street	Oakmont	PA	15139
Golden Living -Murrysville	3300 Logans Ferry Road	Murrysville	PA	15668
Pine Haven Home	199 Pine Haven Drive	Fenelton	PA	16034
Westminster Place of Oakmont	1215 Hulton Road	Oakmont	PA	15139
William Penn Care Center	2020 Ader Road	Jeanette	PA	15644
Altmeyer Country Rest PCH	111 Altmeyer Drive	Kittanning	PA	16201
Amber Woods Personal Care	715 Freeport Road	Cheswick	PA	15024
Briarcliff Pavilion	249 Maus Drive	North Huntingdo	PA	15642
Sugar Creek Rest	120 Lakeside Drive	Worthington	PA	16262
Valencia Woods at St. Barnabas	85 Charity Place	Valencia	PA	16059
Shelters	Address	City	State	Zip
A-K Hope Center	P.O. Box 67	Tarentum	PA	15084
Welfare	Address	City	State	Zip
Allegheny County Department of Public Welfare	909 Industrial Blvd	New Kensington	PA	15068
Armstrong County Department of Public Welfare	1280 North Water Street	Kittanning	PA	16201
Butler County Department of Public Welfare	108 Woody Drive	Butler	PA	16001
Westmoreland/Allegheny Country Department of Public Welfare (Greensburg)	587 Sells Lane	Greensburg	PA	15601
Women, Infants and Children	Address	City	State	Zip
WIC -Springdale Office	830 Pittsburgh Street	Springdale	PA	15144

Demographic Conclusions

A number of conclusions can be drawn from the demographic data. They include:

- From the 1990 census, the population has slightly decreased with that trend expected to continue for the 2016 projection.
- Ten percent of the service area population lives at or below the poverty level, including 6.0 percent of married-couple families.
- The majority of the population (45.0 percent) has at least a high school education, while 20.0 percent have Bachelor's Degree or higher. Ten percent of the service area residents have not finished high school.
- Between the ages of 18-64 there are slightly more males than females and more females over age 65.
- The primary service area is generally middle income, average household incomes ranged from \$43,000 to approximately \$71,000.
- The majority (94.2 percent) of the population is white non-Hispanic.
- The average drive time to work ranged from 24 to 34 minutes.

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ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE





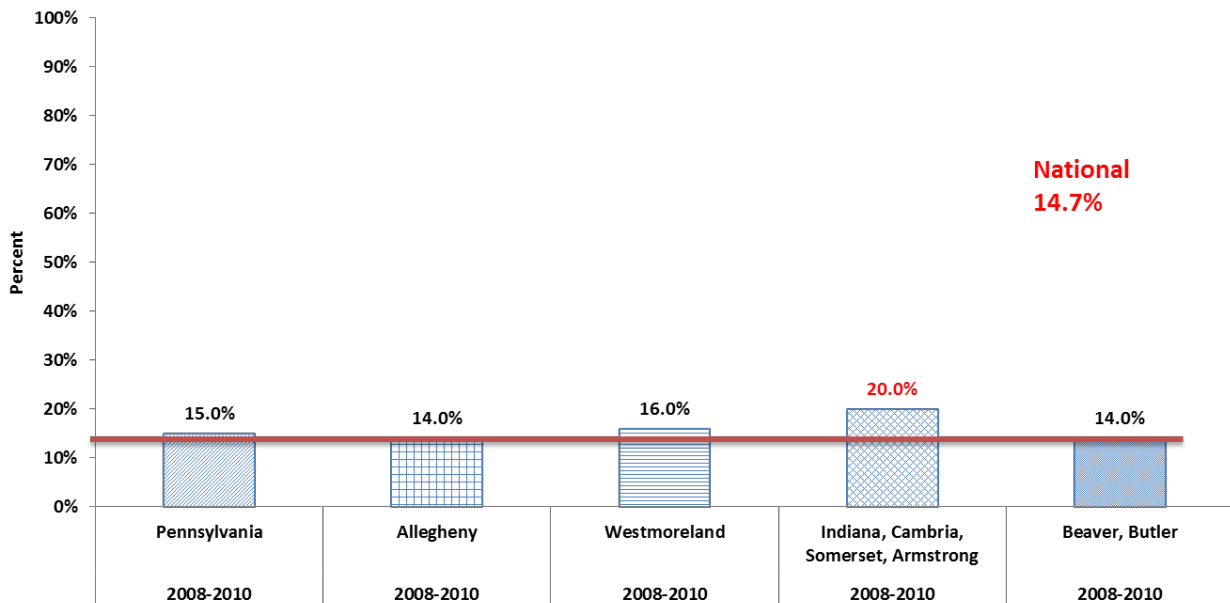
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Access to Quality Healthcare

Access to comprehensive, quality healthcare is important for the achievement of health equity and for improving the quality of life for everyone in the community. Access related topics include: health status, physical health, health insurance, healthcare provider, routine checkups, healthcare cost, mammogram screenings, health literacy, transportation, and inpatient and emergency department ambulatory care-sensitive condition utilization (ACSC). When available for a given health indicator, Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) goals and state and national rates were included.

Figure 16 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported poor or fair health in the United States, Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region for the years 2008 through 2010. The service area rates ranged from 14 to 20 percent. The Indiana, Cambria, Somerset, and Armstrong counties cluster had the highest rate (at 20 percent). The Beaver/Butler counties cluster (at 14 percent) had a significantly lower rate than Pennsylvania. Allegheny and Beaver/Butler counties rates were lower than the national rate (14.7 percent).

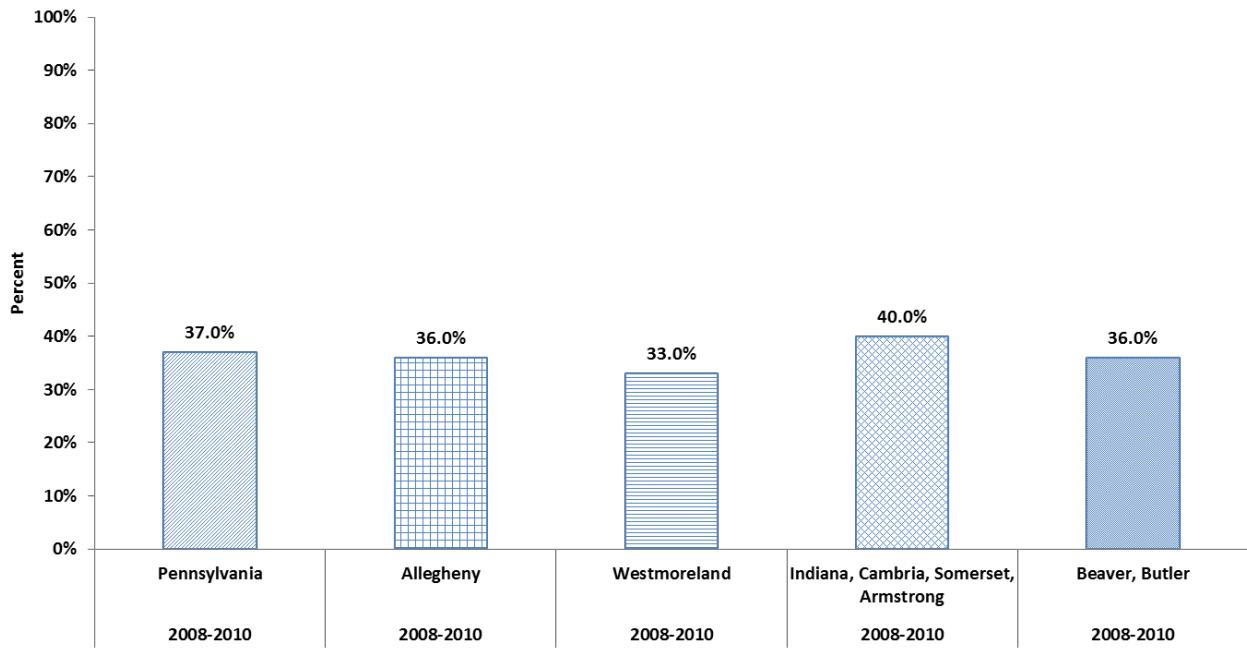
Figure 16. BRFSS – Percentage of all adults who reported poor or fair health



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 17 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported their physical health not good for one or more days in the past month in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region for the years 2008 through 2010. The rate within the service region ranged from 33.0 percent in Westmoreland County to a high of 40.0 percent for those who resided in Indiana, Cambria, Somerset and Armstrong counties. None of the regional rates were significantly higher or lower than the state rate.

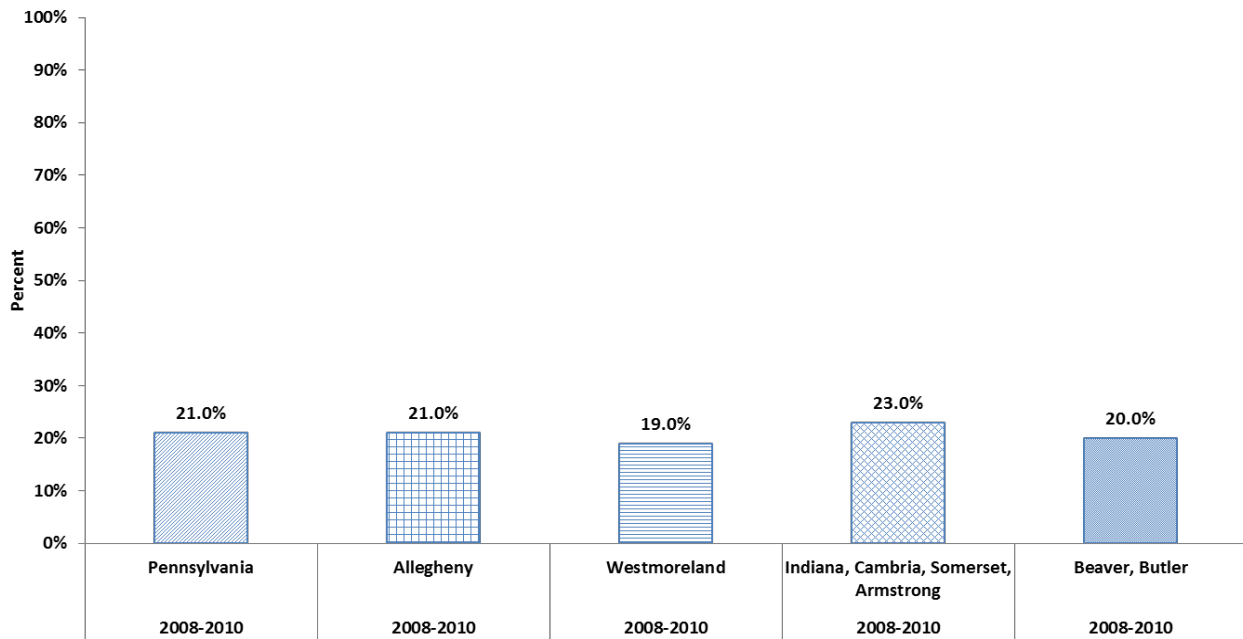
Figure 17. BRFSS - Percentage of adults who reported their physical health not good for 1+ days in the past month



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 18 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported poor physical or mental health that prevented them from usual activities one or more days in the past month in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region for the years 2008 through 2010. The rates range from 19.0 percent in Westmoreland County to 23.0 percent for respondents who resided in Indiana, Cambria, Somerset and Armstrong counties. Data for the other counties was comparable to the Pennsylvania rate.

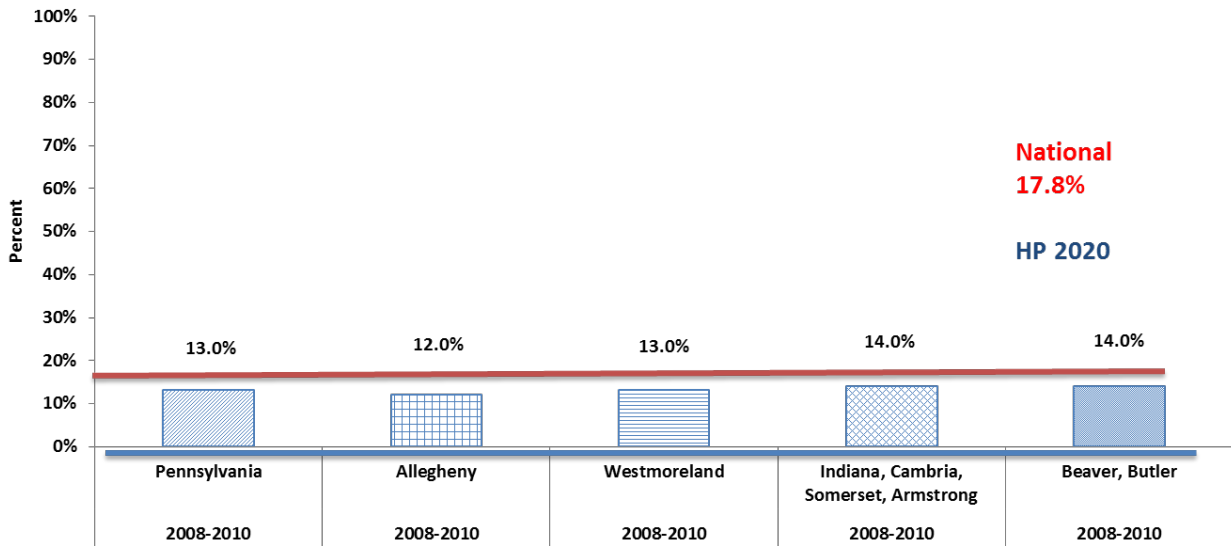
Figure 18. BRFSS- Percentage of adults who reported poor physical or mental health that prevented them from usual activities 1+ days in the past month



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 19 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported no health insurance in the United States, Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region for the years 2008 through 2010. County level rates were comparable to the Pennsylvania rate, ranging between 12.0 and 14.0 percent, but lower than the national rate of 17.8 percent. When looking at the service region, state and national percentage of adults who reported no health insurance, they are all above the Healthy People 2020 goal of 0 percent.

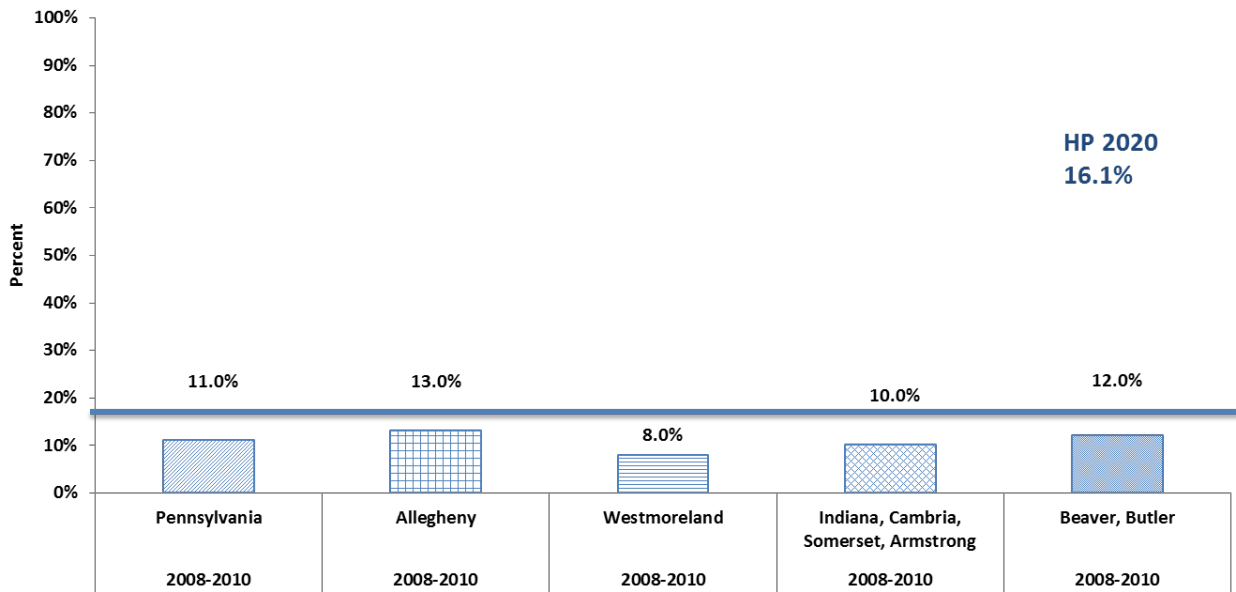
Figure 19. BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported no health insurance



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.com

Figure 20 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported not having a personal healthcare provider in Pennsylvania, as well as throughout the counties of the service region for the years 2008 through 2010. The rates range between 8.0 percent in Westmoreland County to 13.0 percent in Allegheny County. Overall, county-level data was comparable to Pennsylvania and less than the Healthy People 2020 goal of 16.1 percent.

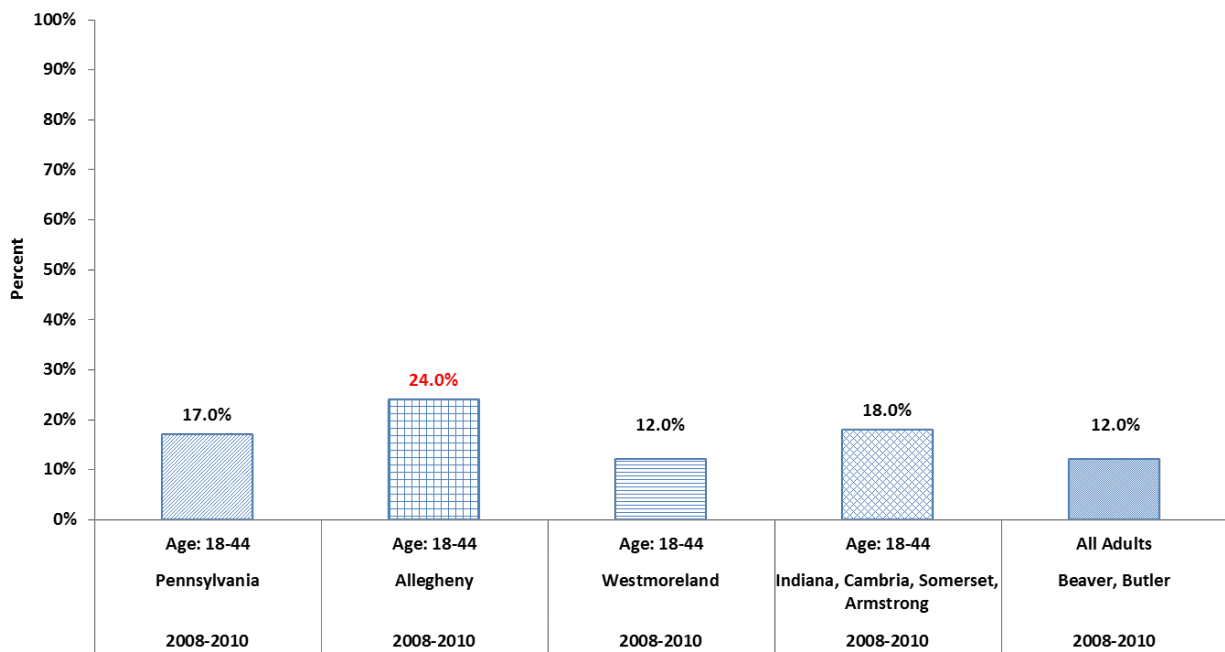
Figure 20. BRFSS-Percentage of all adults who reported not having a personal healthcare provider



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 21 illustrates the percentage of adults aged 18-44 who reported not having a personal healthcare provider in Pennsylvania as well as throughout the counties of the service region. A significant percentage (24.0 percent) of adults aged 18-44 in Allegheny County do not have a personal healthcare provider. The rate in Westmoreland County and Beaver and Butler counties (12.0 percent) was less than Pennsylvania, while the other counties were comparable to the state rate. Most counties was higher than the Healthy People 2020 goal of 16.1 percent, with the exception of Westmoreland County and the Beaver and Butler counties cluster.

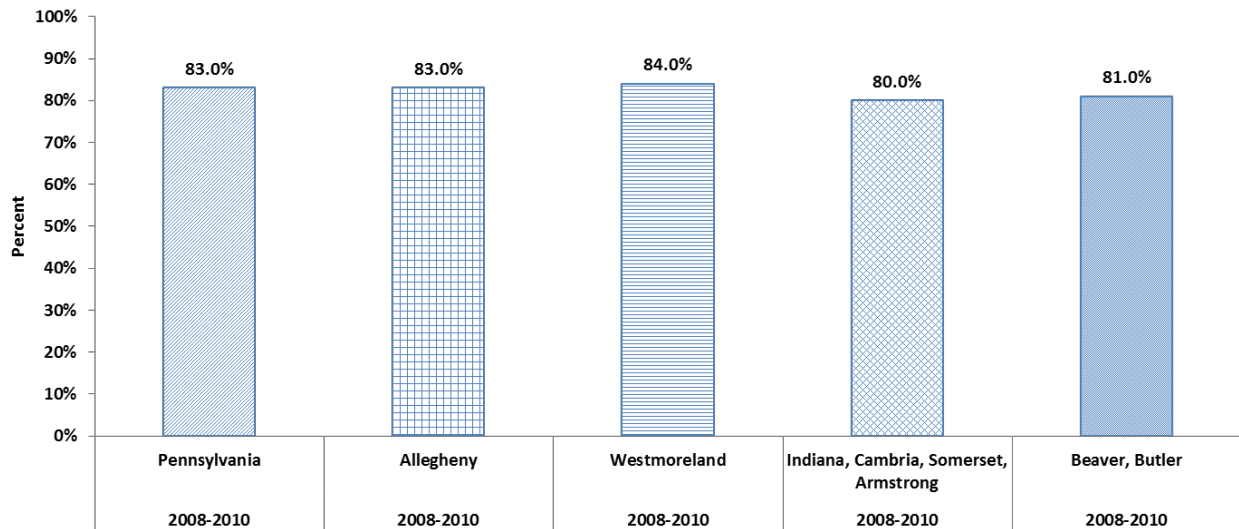
Figure 21. BRFSS-Percent of adults who reported not having a personal healthcare provider Age 18-44



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 22 illustrates the percentage of adults who had a routine check-up in the past two years in Pennsylvania, as well as throughout the counties of the service region. A vast majority of respondents had a routine check-up in the past two years (ranging between 80.0 and 84.0 percent), and the county percentages are comparable to the Pennsylvania rate.

Figure 22. BRFSS - Percentage of all adults who had a routine check-up in the past 2 years



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 23 illustrates the percentage of adults who needed to see a doctor, but could not do so due to cost in Pennsylvania, as well as throughout the counties of the service region. The county rates ranged between 7.0 and 10.0 percent, comparable to the state rate of 11.0 percent. All counties were above the Healthy People 2020 goal of 4.2 percent.

Figure 23. BRFSS - Percentage of adults who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost in the past year

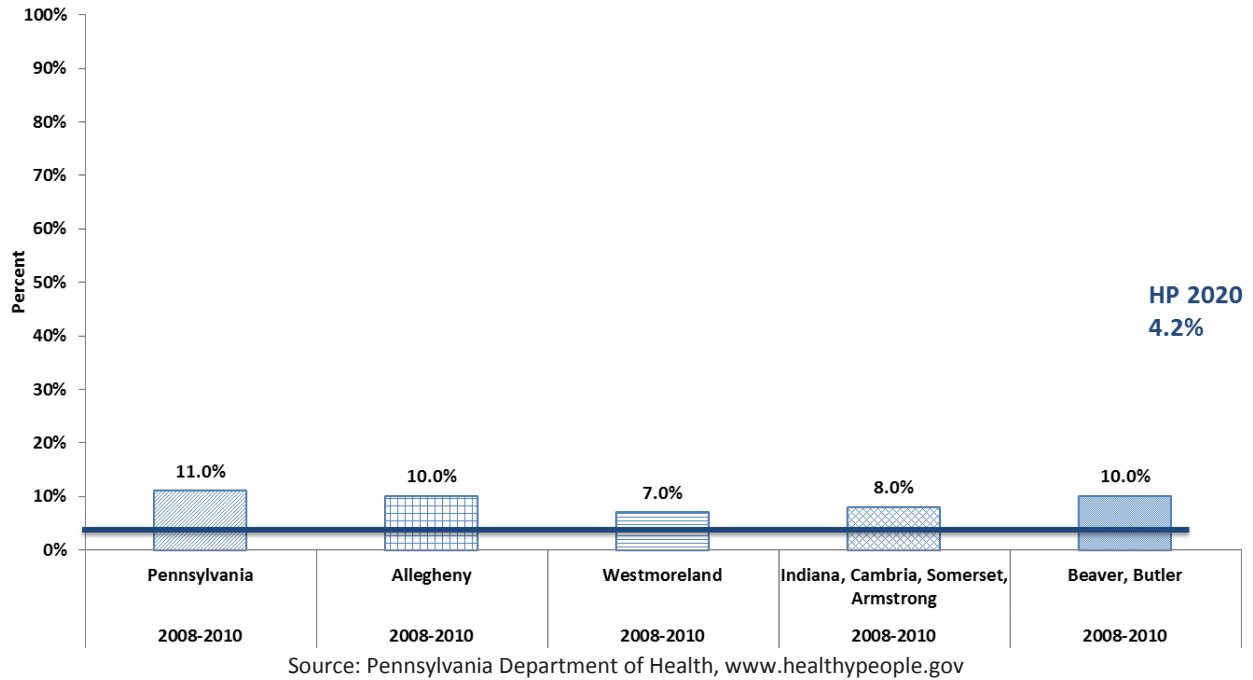
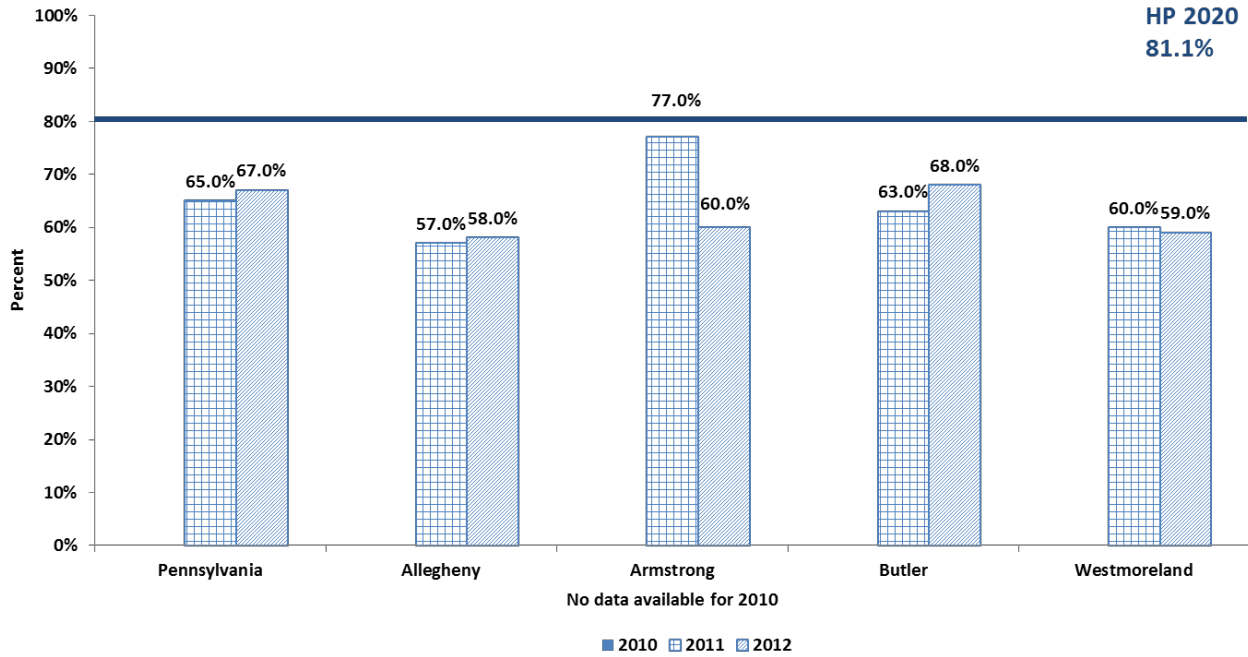


Figure 24 illustrates mammogram screenings in Pennsylvania as well as throughout the counties of the service region for the years 2011 through 2012. Every county percentage was less than the Pennsylvania rate for the same year, except for Armstrong County in 2011 (77.0 percent). All county level rates are below the Healthy People 2020 goal of 81.1 percent. No data was available for 2010.

Figure 24. Mammogram Screenings



Source: County Health Rankings, www.healthypeople.gov

There are a number of ways in which health literacy is defined. In the fall of 2012, the University Center for Social and Urban Research at the University of Pittsburgh conducted a telephone study of the Southwest Pennsylvania region, the Health Literacy Survey of the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area, where they asked respondents how often they had difficulty reading and understanding healthcare information, as well as how confident they were filling out healthcare forms.

Figure 25 and 26 illustrate health literacy rates based on the difficulty of reading and understanding health information. A sizable portion (15.7 percent) of the respondents indicated that they have difficulty reading healthcare information at least sometimes, while 13.5 percent indicated that they have difficulty understanding health information at least sometimes.

Figure 25. Health literacy: Reading

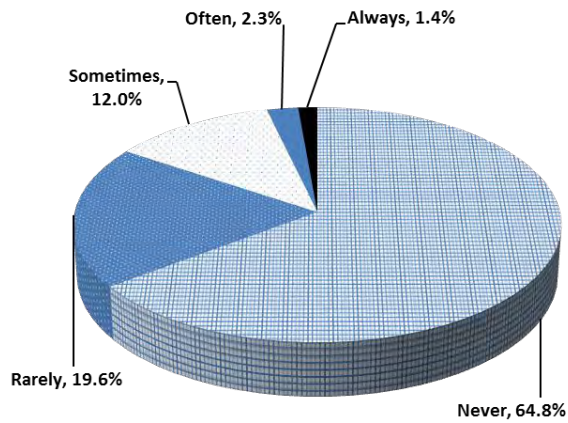
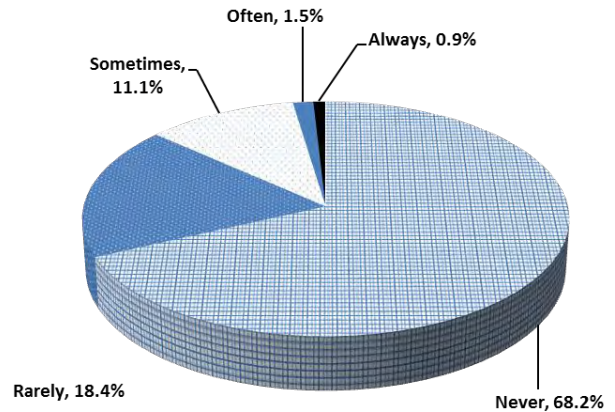


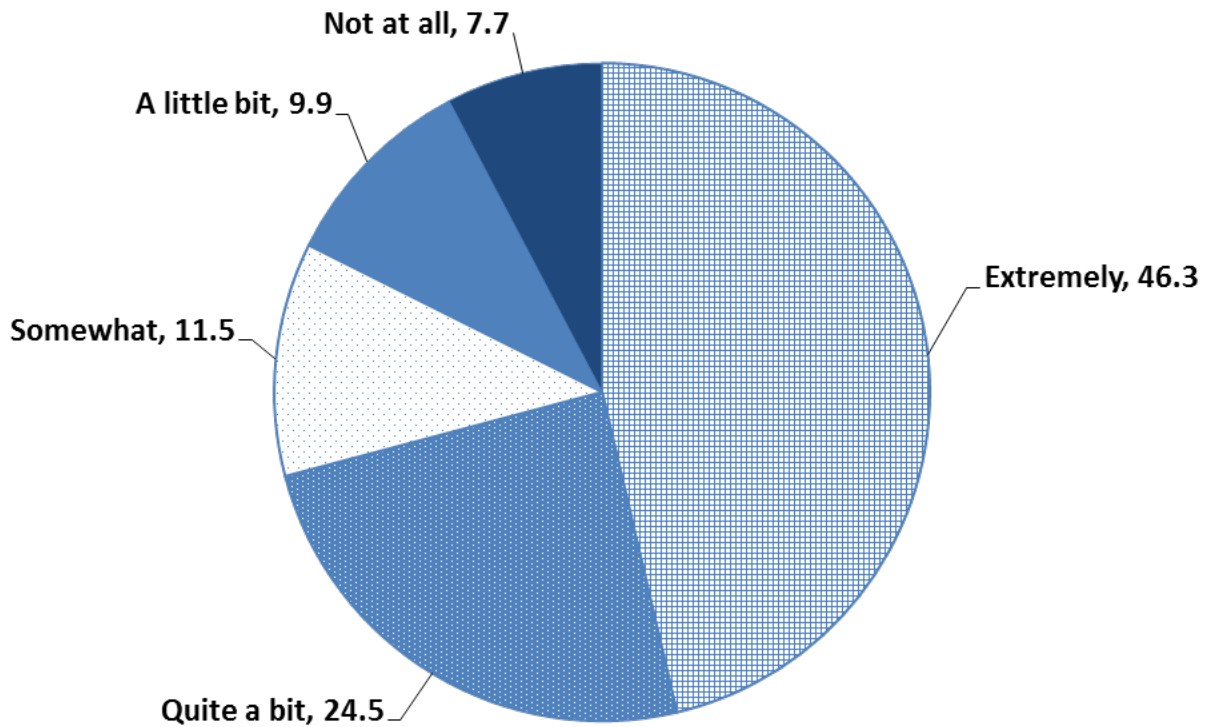
Figure 26. Health literacy: Understanding



Source: University of Pittsburgh University Center for Social & Urban Research. "Health Literacy Survey of the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area." prepared for Regional Health Literacy Coalition, September 2012.

Figure 27 illustrates the level of which respondents are able to understand healthcare forms. Less than half of the respondents (46.3 percent) indicated that they were extremely confident filling out forms.

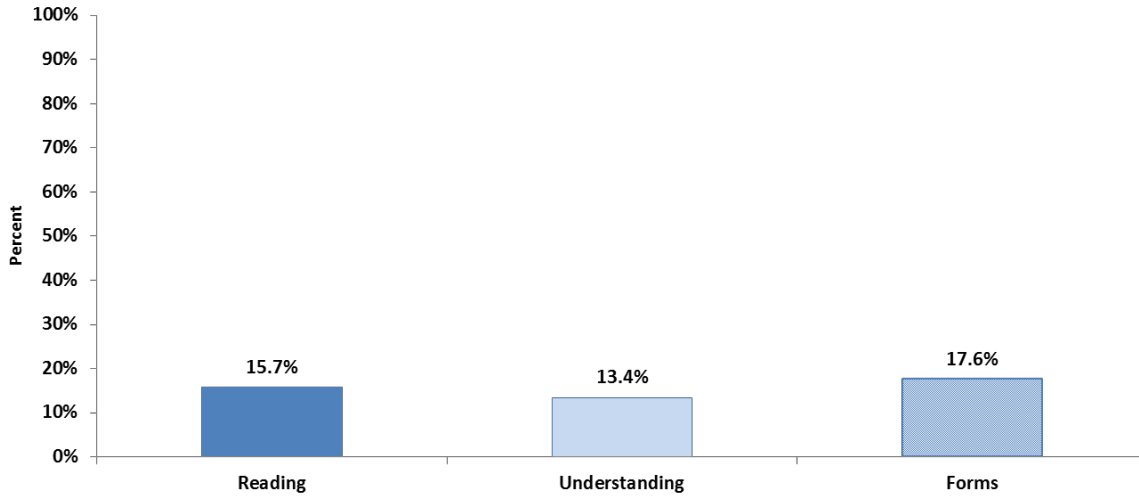
Figure 27. Health literacy: Forms



Source: University of Pittsburgh University Center for Social & Urban Research. "Health Literacy Survey of the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area." prepared for Regional Health Literacy Coalition, September 2012.

Figure 28 summarizes the estimated low health literacy rate for the service region, depending on the definition for the overall service region.

Figure 28. Low health literacy rate



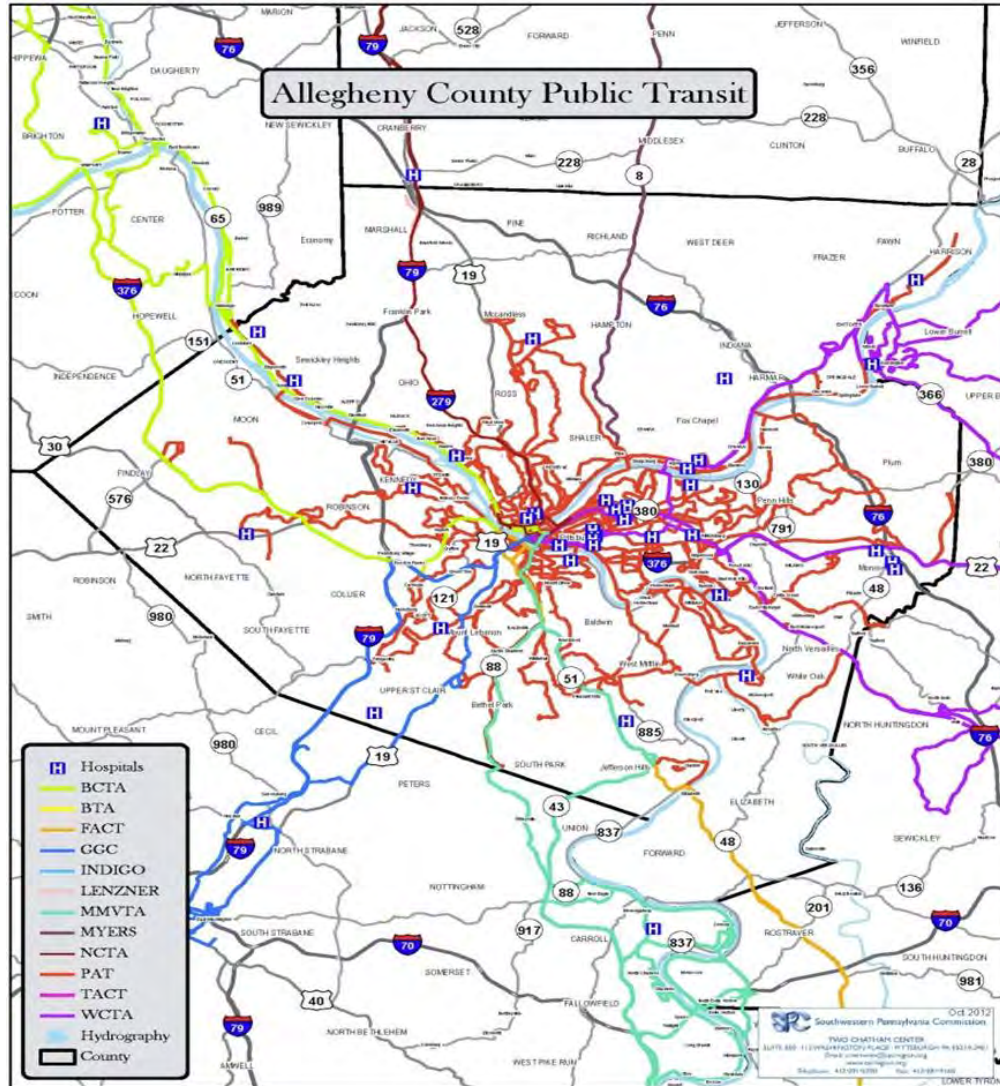
Source: University of Pittsburgh University Center for Social & Urban Research. "Health Literacy Survey of the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area." prepared for Regional Health Literacy Coalition, September 2012.

The *Health Literacy Survey of the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area* highlighted a number of key findings related to literacy rates. They include:

- The estimated prevalence of low health literacy in the Pittsburgh metropolitan statistical area (MSA) ranges from 13.4 to 17.6 percent, depending on which indicator is used.
- Slightly fewer respondents reported problems learning about medical conditions because of difficulty understanding written information; slightly more reported low confidence filling out medical forms by themselves.
- On the key single item literacy screener, 15.7 percent of Pittsburgh MSA residents reported needing someone to help read instructions, pamphlets, or other written material from doctors or pharmacies at least sometimes.
- Given a margin of error for this estimate of approximately +/- 3 percent and an adult population of the MSA of 1,881,314 (2010 Decennial Census), this represents an estimated 295,266 adults, with 95 percent confidence that the number lies somewhere between 238,926 and 351,806.
- Using the reading criterion, young people (18-29) had the highest rate of low health literacy.
- Males have higher rates of low health literacy.
- Those who were single/never married had the highest low health literacy rate.
- Hispanics had higher rates of low health literacy than non-Hispanics.
- Rates of low health literacy were significantly higher for non-whites using all three criteria.
- Those with lower socioeconomic status (less education, lower income, lack of employment) were much more likely to be classified as low healthy literacy.

Figure 29 illustrates the Allegheny County Public Transit System. While difficult to read, the series of public transit maps that follow illustrate that the fixed route public transportation system does not serve significant portions of Allegheny County and the surrounding counties.

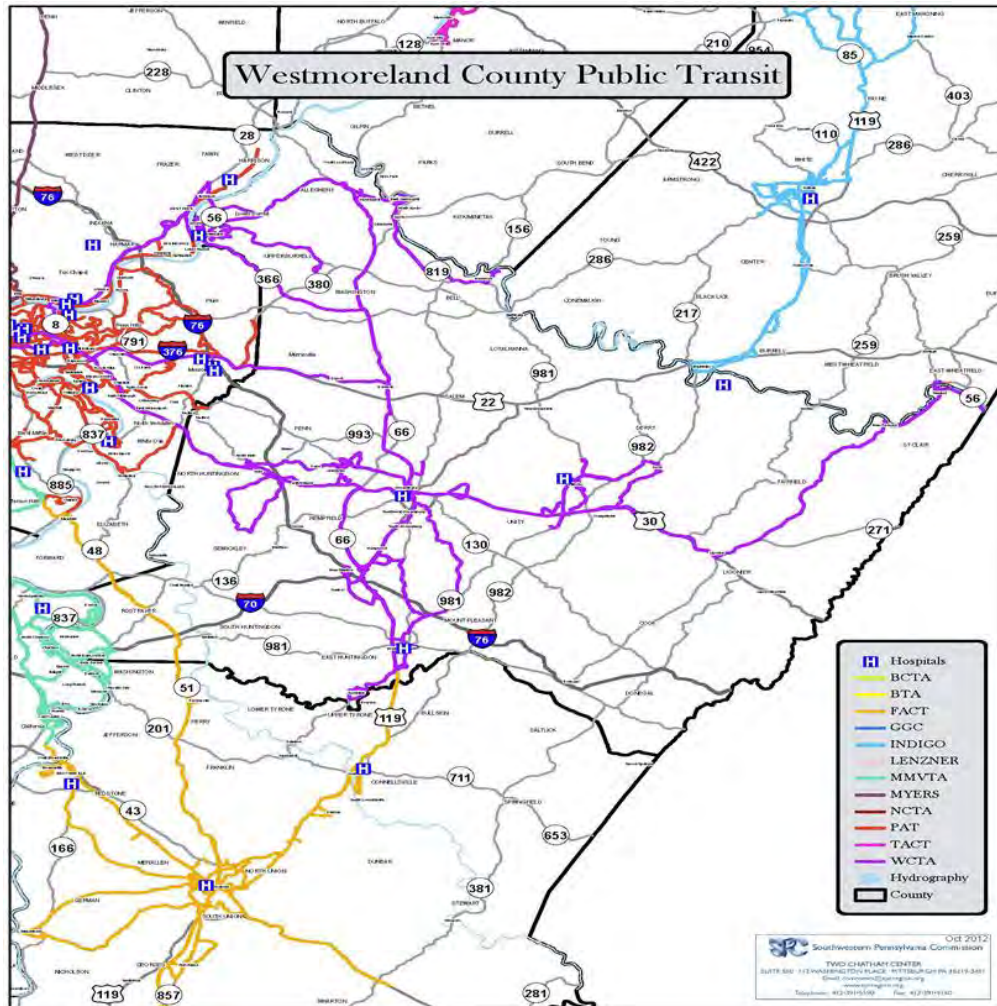
Figure 29. Allegheny County public transit



Source: Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission

Figure 30 illustrates the Westmoreland County public transit system.

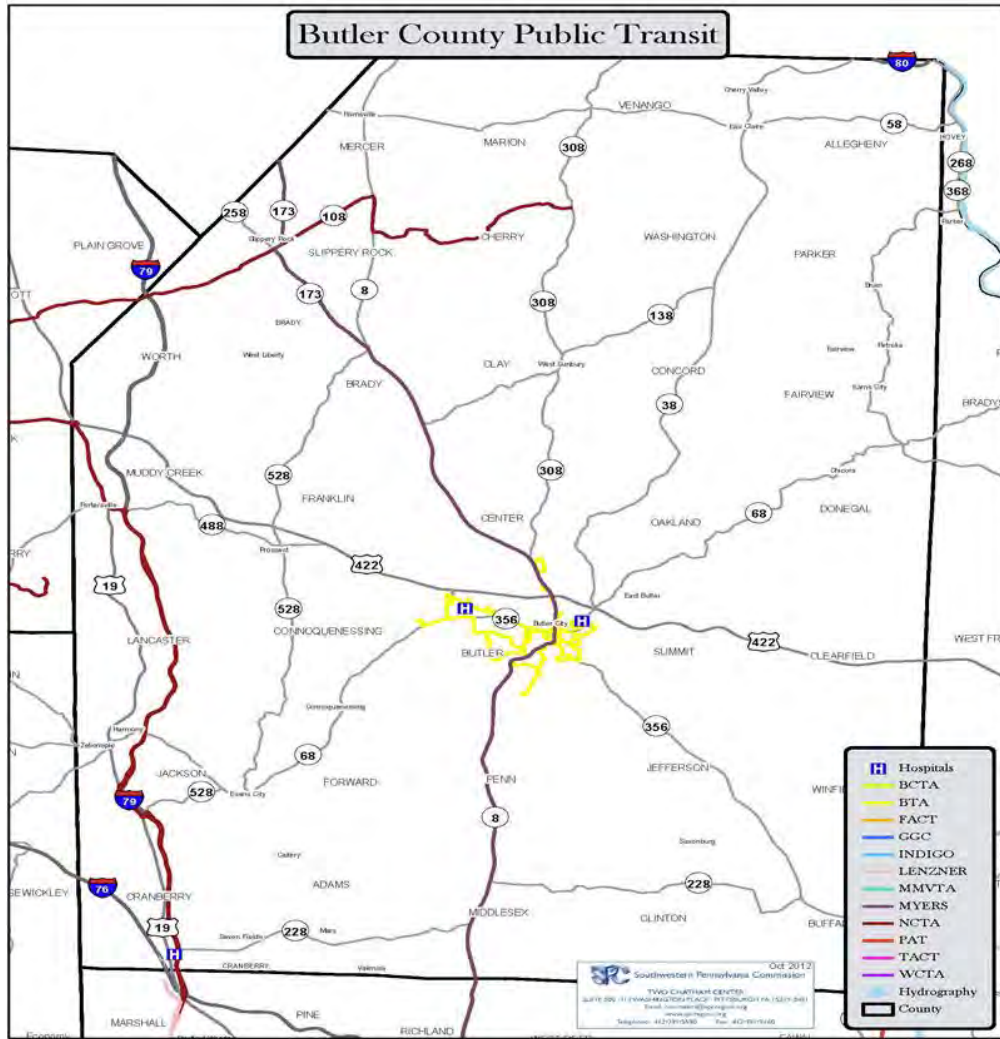
Figure 30. Westmoreland County public transit



Source: Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission

Figure 31 illustrates the Butler County public transit system.

Figure 31. Butler County public transit



Source: Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission

Inpatient utilization data for select ACSCs serve as indicators of whether individuals are receiving and accessing care in the most appropriate setting. Patients suffering from chronic diseases and other conditions should be able to manage their conditions at home or in an outpatient setting with the help of their physicians and medical care providers, rather than being admitted to a hospital. WPAHS analyzed the Pennsylvania Healthcare Cost Containment Council (PHC-4) data regarding inpatient utilization rates for persons discharged from all hospitals.

Table 28 illustrates the hospital discharge rate for inpatient ambulatory care-sensitive conditions for the years 2010 through 2012, per 10,000 people. Inpatient utilization rates for specific selected ACSCs are high (54.66 discharges per 10,000 population), although the rate has been declining over the past several years. Congestive heart failure (CHF) (17.22), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (11.81), and pneumonia (11.03) have higher rates of inpatient admission than some of the other identified conditions, including alcohol and drug abuse (3.95), and bronchitis and asthma (3.70).

Table 28. Inpatient ACSC: Hospital discharge rate per 10,000

AVH Primary Service Area Inpatient Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions Utilization Rates Per 10,000 Population			
Category	FY10	FY11	FY12
Congestive heart failure	18.41	17.58	17.22
COPD	13.15	13.84	11.81
Pneumonia	11.17	11.88	11.03
Bronchitis & Asthma	5.01	5.22	3.70
Alcohol & drug abuse	3.84	3.22	3.95
Complications baby	3.03	2.64	2.97
Cancer	1.38	1.17	1.38
Fracture	1.22	1.47	1.15
Hypertension	1.15	0.90	0.90
Breast cancer	0.46	0.41	0.37
Reproductive disorder	0.48	0.30	0.18
PSA Total	59.30	58.64	54.66

Note: Total volume is for the entire PSA Market at all hospitals

* ACSCs are used to assess the age-standardized acute care hospitalization rate for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces the need for admission to the hospital (<http://www.qualitymeasures.ahrq.gov>)

**ACSC Categories are based on DRGs selected & provided by Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Source: Truven Health, WPAHS Decision Support

AGH examined emergency department (ED) utilization based on the Institute of Medicine's identified ACSCs in three areas: acute conditions, avoidable conditions and chronic conditions. Similar to hospital utilization rates for ACSCs, ED utilization is an indicator of whether individuals are receiving and accessing care in the most appropriate setting.

As illustrated in **Tables 29-31**, although over the past three years ED utilization for all three types of conditions has been decreasing, these types of conditions account for almost 2,000 ED visits per year. The conditions with the most volume in 2012 (which are acute conditions) included kidney/urinary infections (562), bacterial pneumonia (390), and ear, nose and throat infections (306).

Table 29. AGH ED discharges

Allegheny Valley Hospital					
Emergency Department Visits: Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions					
Acute Conditions	2010	2011	2012	Vol Change 2010-12	%
Bacterial Pneumonia	342	438	390	(48)	(12.3%)
Cancer of the Cervix	1	-	-	1	-
Cellulitis	60	41	62	(2)	(3.2%)
Dehydration - Vol depletion	1	1	-	1	-
ENT infections	321	343	306	15	4.9%
Gastroenteritis	145	176	148	(3)	(2.0%)
Hypoglycemia	10	58	44	(34)	(77.3%)
Kidney/Urinary Infection	637	583	562	75	13.3%
Skin Grafts with Cellulitis	50	47	46	4	8.7%
Acute Conditions Total	1,567	1,687	1,558	9	0.6%

Source: WPAHS Internal Data (EPSi); ACSCs selected based on Institute of Medicine, "Access to Healthcare in America", Michael Millman, Ph.D., Editor, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C. 1993

Table 30 illustrates AGH ED visits for avoidable ACSCs for the years 2010 through 2012. The highest number of avoidable ED visits was dental conditions in 2010, with 95 visits.

Table 30. AGH ED discharges: ACSC- avoidable conditions

Allegheny Valley Hospital					
Emergency Department Visits: Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions					
Description	FY10	FY11	FY12	Vol Change 2010-12	%
Dental Conditions	95	60	32	(63)	(66.3%)
Iron Deficiency Anemia	4	3	2	(2)	(50.0%)
Vaccine Preventable Conditions	4	-	5	1	25.0%
Avoidable Illnesses Total	103	63	39	(64)	(62.1%)

Source: WPAHS Internal Data (EPSi); ACSCs selected based on Institute of Medicine, "Access to Healthcare in America", Michael Millman, Ph.D., Editor, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C. 1993

Table 31 illustrates AGH ED visits for chronic ACSCs for the years 2010 through 2012. The highest number of chronic ED visits was for COPD in 2010, with 146 visits.

Table 31. AGH ED discharges: ACSC- chronic conditions

Allegheny Valley Hospital					
Emergency Department Visits: Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions					
Description	FY10	FY11	FY12	Vol Change 2010-12	%
Angina	23	23	28	5	21.7%
Congestive Heart Failure	129	125	106	(23)	(17.8%)
COPD	146	122	66	(80)	(54.8%)
Diabetes mellitus without mention of complications or unspecified hypoglycemia	17	30	26	9	52.9%
Diabetes with Ketoacidosis	4	6	6	2	50.0%
Diabetes w/ oth un/specified complications	35	35	73	38	108.6%
Hypertension	83	73	78	(5)	(6.0%)
Chronic conditions Total	437	414	383	(54)	(12.4%)
Total ED Visits w/ ACSC	2,098	2,164	1,989	(109)	(5.2%)

Source: WPAHS Internal Data (EPSi); ACSCs selected based on Institute of Medicine, "Access to Healthcare in America", Michael Millman, Ph.D., Editor, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C. 1993

Table 32 illustrates total AGH ED visits for ACSC for the years 2010 through 2012. The highest number of ED visits occurred in 2011 with 2,164. While the number has been declining over the past three years, it should be noted that WPAH ED was closed during a portion of this analysis period from December 2010 until its reopening on February 14, 2012.

Table 32. AGH total ED discharges with ACSC

	FY12	FY11	FY10	Total
Total Emergency Department Visits with Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions	1,989	2,164	2,098	6,251

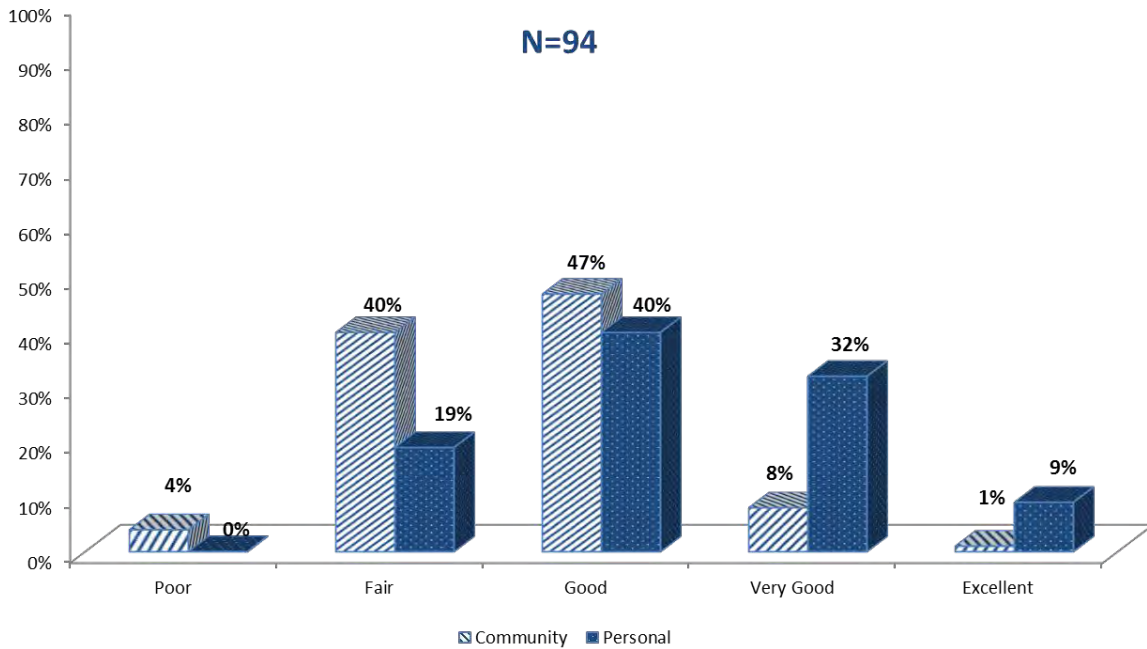
Source: WPAHS Internal Data (EPSi); ACSCs selected based on Institute of Medicine, "Access to Healthcare in America", Michael Millman, Ph.D., Editor, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C. 1993

Focus Group Input

Focus groups are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The focus group questions were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals participating in the group. Focus group participants are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic, may be able to speak for a subset of the population, or are themselves a member of an underrepresented population. Regardless, the following information represents the opinions of individuals who participated in a focus group and are not necessarily representative of the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of seven focus groups, representing 94 individuals.

Figure 32 illustrates focus group participant ratings of overall health status, both for the community overall as well as their personal health status. Respondents were more likely to rate their personal health status good (40 percent) or very good (32 percent), while they tended to rate the health status of the community as good (47.0 percent) or fair (40.0 percent).

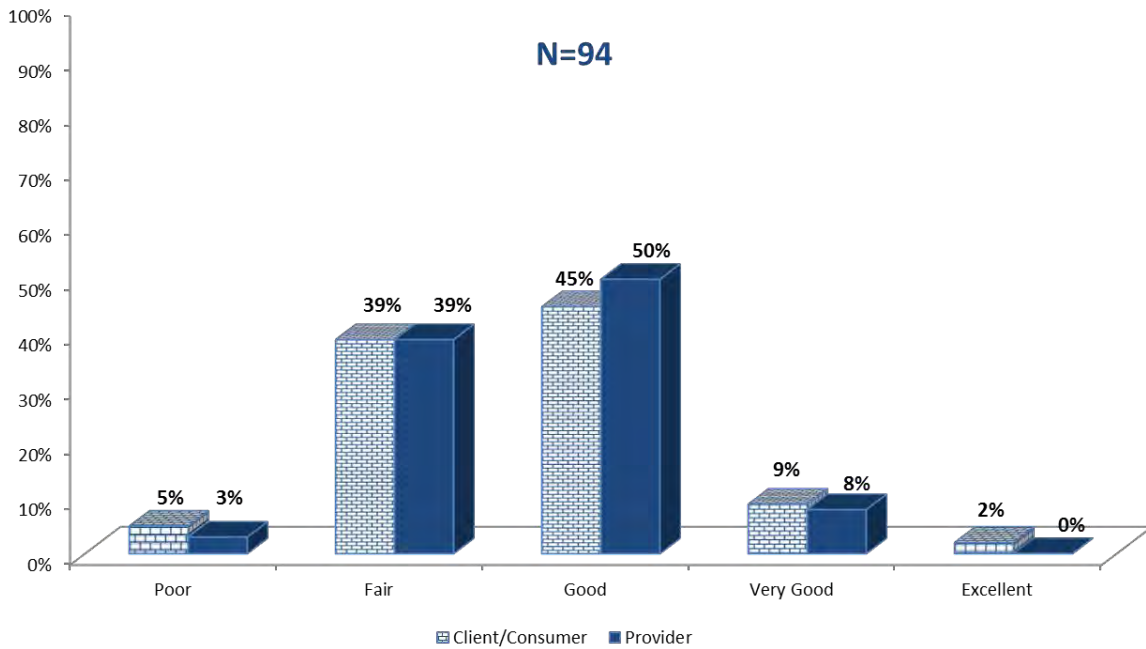
Figure 32. Focus groups: Overall health status



Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Figure 33 illustrates responses from the focus groups comparing the responses of clients and consumers versus providers and professionals where participants were asked to rate the health status of the overall community. Clients and consumers were more likely to rate the health status of the overall community good (45.0 percent) or fair (39.0 percent), which is similar to the responses by providers/professionals who rate the health status of the overall community good (50.0 percent) or fair (39.0 percent).

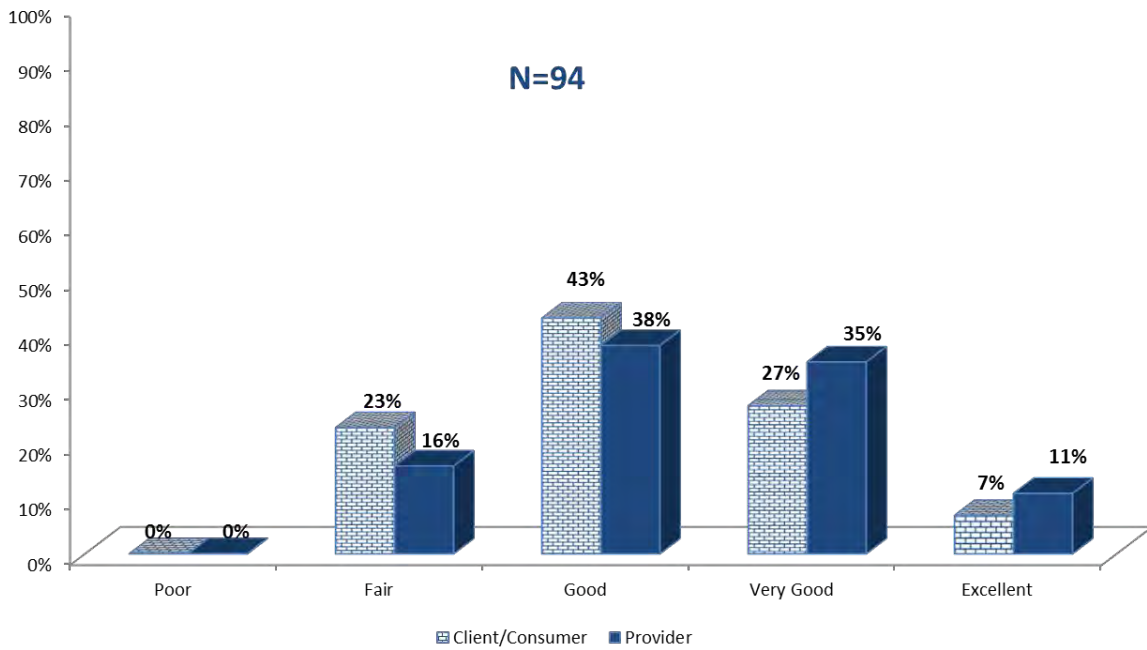
Figure 33. Focus groups: Overall community health status



Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Figure 34 illustrates responses from the focus group where participants were asked to rate their personal health status. Providers and professionals were more likely to rate their personal health as good (38 percent) or very good (35 percent), while clients and consumers were more likely to rate their personal health status as good (43 percent) or very good (27 percent).

Figure 34. Focus groups: Personal health status

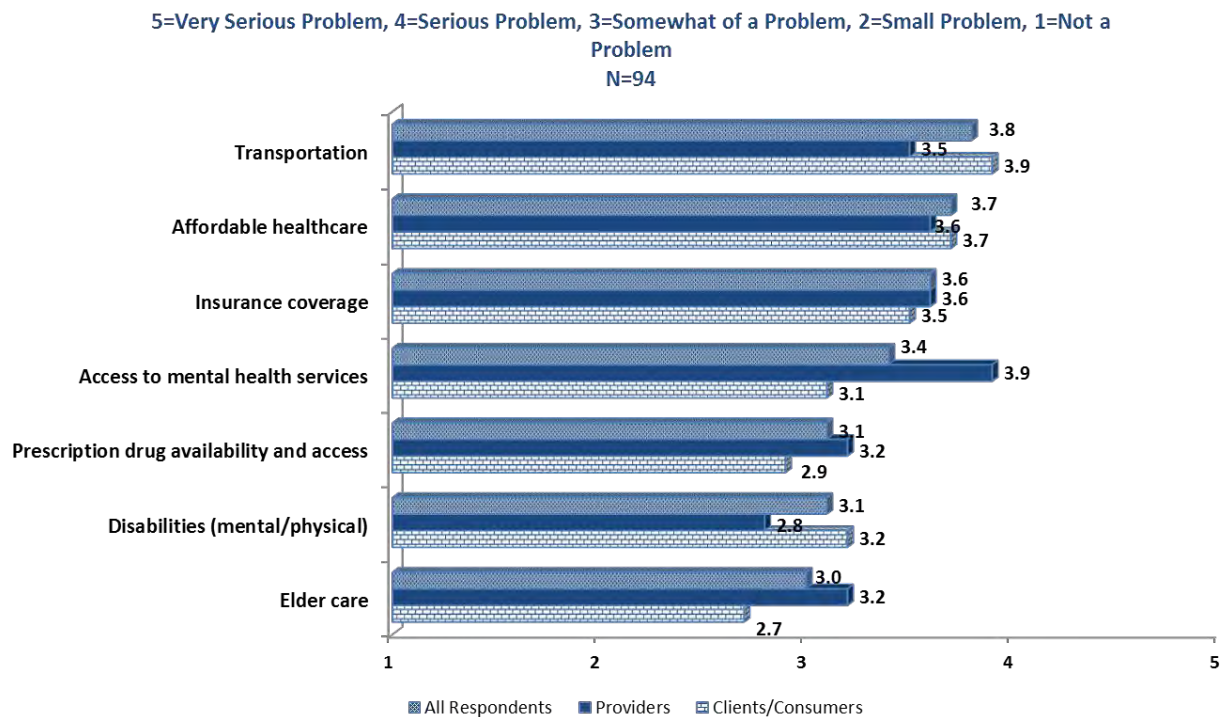


Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Focus group participants were also asked to rate the extent to which a list of possible issues was a problem in the community. The items were rated on a five point scale where 5=Very Serious Problem and 1=Not a Problem.

Figure 35 illustrates the responses related to access in rank order high to low, based on the aggregate answers of all respondents. Overall, transportation was rated as the most serious need, along with affordable healthcare and insurance coverage. Providers and professionals were more likely to rate access to mental health services and elder care as serious needs in the community, while consumers rated transportation as a more serious community need.

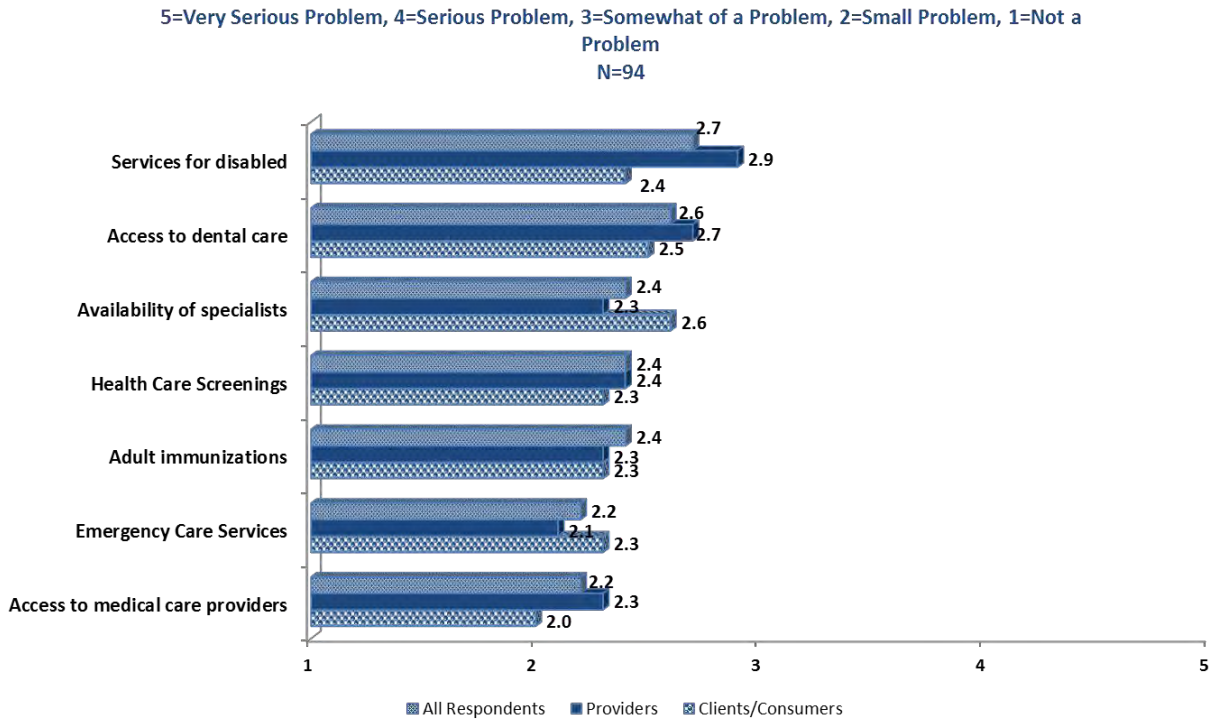
Figure 35. Access to quality healthcare



Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Figure 36 illustrates a list of additional need areas rated with lower average scores by focus group respondents. Providers and professionals tended to rate many of these areas as more serious needs in the community than did clients and consumers.

Figure 36. Access to quality healthcare-additional needs



Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Access to comprehensive, quality healthcare is important for the achievement of health equity and for increasing the quality of life for everyone in the community. Focus group participants had a great deal of discussion regarding general access related issues, transportation and health insurance.

The lower-socio economic status of the community was highlighted by focus group participants services. Many have the perception that due to the limited economic resources many people use the emergency department as their main source of healthcare. There was also some participants that expressed concern over the lack of available preventative care within some communities.

Several focus group participants identified transportation as a major access-related issue. There is no public transportation available in rural areas. Many people who do not own a car or do not have a driver's license rely on public transportation or family and friends to transport them to medical appointments. The bus routes in the region have been reduced, particularly in Allegheny County. Even when bus service is available, many people have to transfer multiple times to access health services or cannot afford bus fare.

Stakeholder Interview Input

A total of 17 regional stakeholders responded to a series of questions that were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals being interviewed. Individuals were selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or understood the needs for a particular subset of the population. The information represents the opinions of those interviewed and is not necessarily representative of the opinions of the broader community served by AVH.

Interviewed stakeholders also voiced concerns about access to quality healthcare. Interviewees identified limited public transportation, lack of insurance, poverty and a lack of understanding of healthcare as issues underlying access to care. A common theme among those interviewed was the need for consumer education regarding healthcare reform and changes to health insurance in general. The suggestion for free clinics was also noted by those interviewed, especially in communities considered to be impoverished or rural creating additional barriers to accessing healthcare services.

Transportation was also a frequently identified access issue. Numerous stakeholders commented that transportation (or the lack thereof) was a significant barrier for many people trying to access healthcare, for individuals with low economic status, and for seniors.

Access Conclusions

Overall, the quantitative data available suggests that sizable portions of the regional population lack appropriate access to care because they do not have or appropriately see a primary care provider, do not have health insurance, face language or are challenged by some type of health literacy: reading, understanding or completing forms. Significant portions of the primary service region population cannot access fixed route public transportation, and some hospitals are not accessible by public bus routes. There are a number of conclusions regarding access-related issues from the all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

Health status and routine care

- Compared to the state, a significantly higher percentage of adults in Armstrong County reported their physical health as fair or poor; 20% of the population.
- Across the service area, 33%-40% of adults reported their physical health not good one plus days in the past month.
- Across the service area, 19%-23% of adults reported that poor physical or mental health prevented them from usual activities one or more days in the past month.
- In Allegheny County the percentage of adults ages 18-44 who had no healthcare provider was significantly higher than the state rate.
- Across the service area, 80%-84% of adults visited a doctor for a routine check-up in the past two years.
- All counties in the service area were above the Healthy People 2020 goal of 4.2% of adults who needed to see a doctor in the past year but could not due to cost.
- Mammogram screenings across the service area are comparable to the state. However, about 40% of women who should be getting mammograms are not getting them.

Barriers to care

- It is estimated that between 15% and 17% of the population (depending on the definition) has low health literacy. This represents potentially 68,000+ people in the service area.
- There are significant portions of the service area that are not served by fixed route public transportation.
- Both the inpatient and ED volume of ambulatory care sensitive conditions at AVH have decreased over the past three years, although this represents several thousand people.

Focus group and stakeholder interview participants discussed the challenges with access to care related to transportation, insurance and other barriers to care including language, literacy and knowledge of the health care system. Input included:

- Focus group respondents tended to rate their personal health higher than the overall health of the community.
- Providers were more likely to rate their personal health status higher than consumers.
- For all of the respondents, transportation was ranked as the most serious community health issues, followed by affordable healthcare and insurance coverage.
- Stakeholders indicated that more education is needed related to insurance changes, transportation and medical access in addition to a need for free clinics.
- When discussing access to care, stakeholders who were interviewed also voiced concerns regarding the lack of continuity across the continuum of care. They cited the lack of tracking systems within the health systems as a barrier to quality care. Clinicians, even within the same system, are often unable to see previous test results and episodes of care that would enable a holistic approach to care management.

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CHRONIC DISEASE



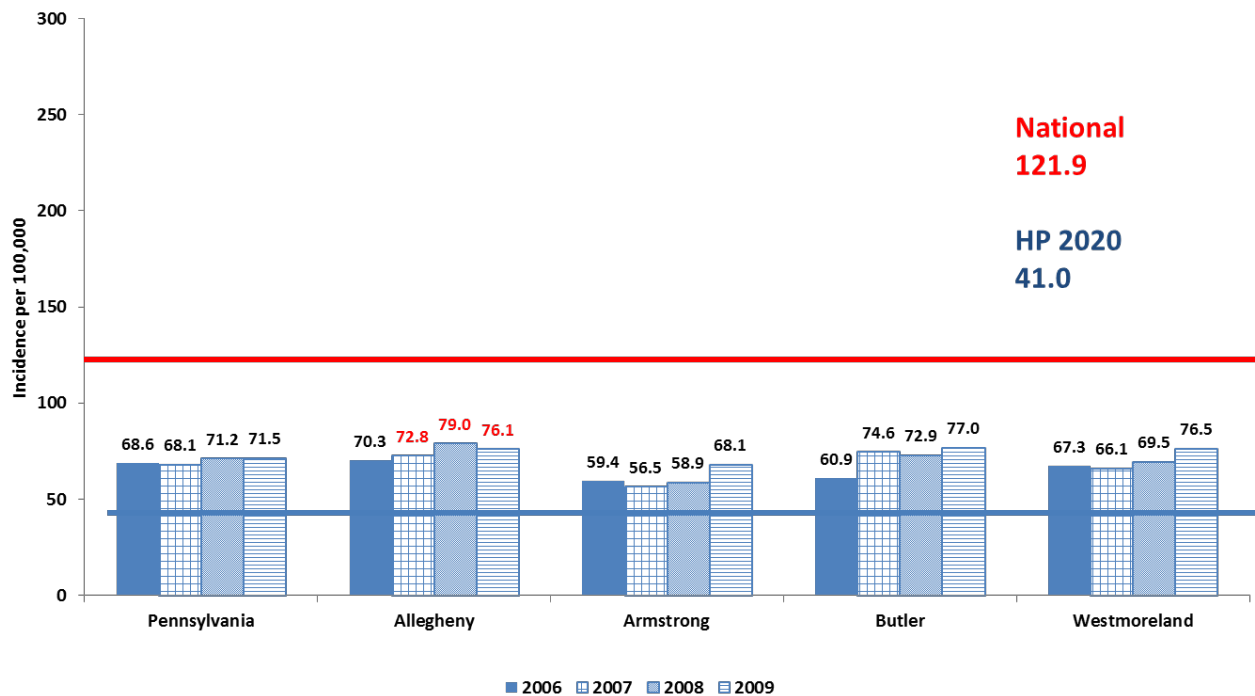
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Chronic Disease

Conditions that are long-lasting, with relapses, remissions and continued persistence can be categorized as chronic diseases. Chronic disease topics explored include: breast cancer, bronchus and lung cancer, colorectal cancer, prostate cancer, heart disease, heart attack, coronary heart disease, stroke, overweight, obesity and diabetes.

Figure 37 illustrates breast cancer incidence rates for males and females in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2006 through 2009, per 100,000. The rate fluctuated by county, but was significantly higher in Allegheny County in 2007 through 2009 compared to the Pennsylvania rate. From 2006 through 2009, county rates were higher than the Healthy People 2020 goal of 41.0. The state and service area counties showed an increasing trend, but remain well below the national rate. When available for a given health indicator, Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) goals and state and national rates were included.

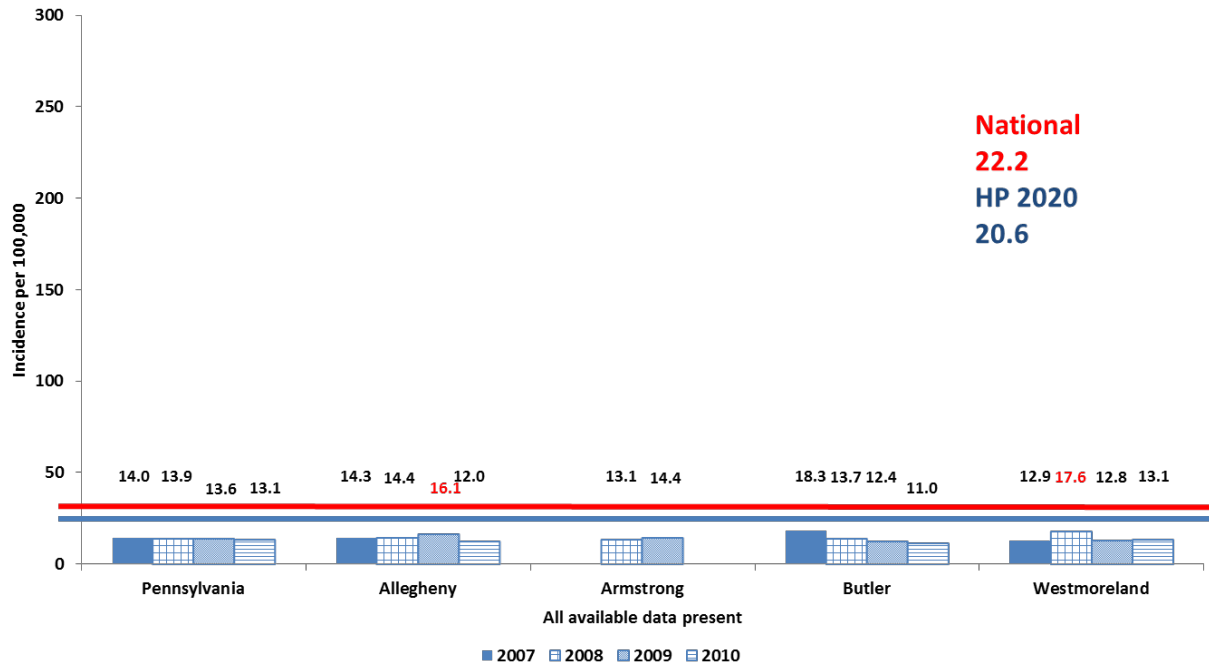
Figure 37. Breast cancer incidence: male and female



Sources: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 38 illustrates breast cancer mortality rates for males and females in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2007 through 2010, per 100,000. County-level data fluctuated over the time period, but was less than the Healthy People 2020 goal of 20.6 and the national rate of 22.2. The Allegheny County rate was significantly higher compared to the state in 2009, while Westmoreland County was significantly higher in 2008.

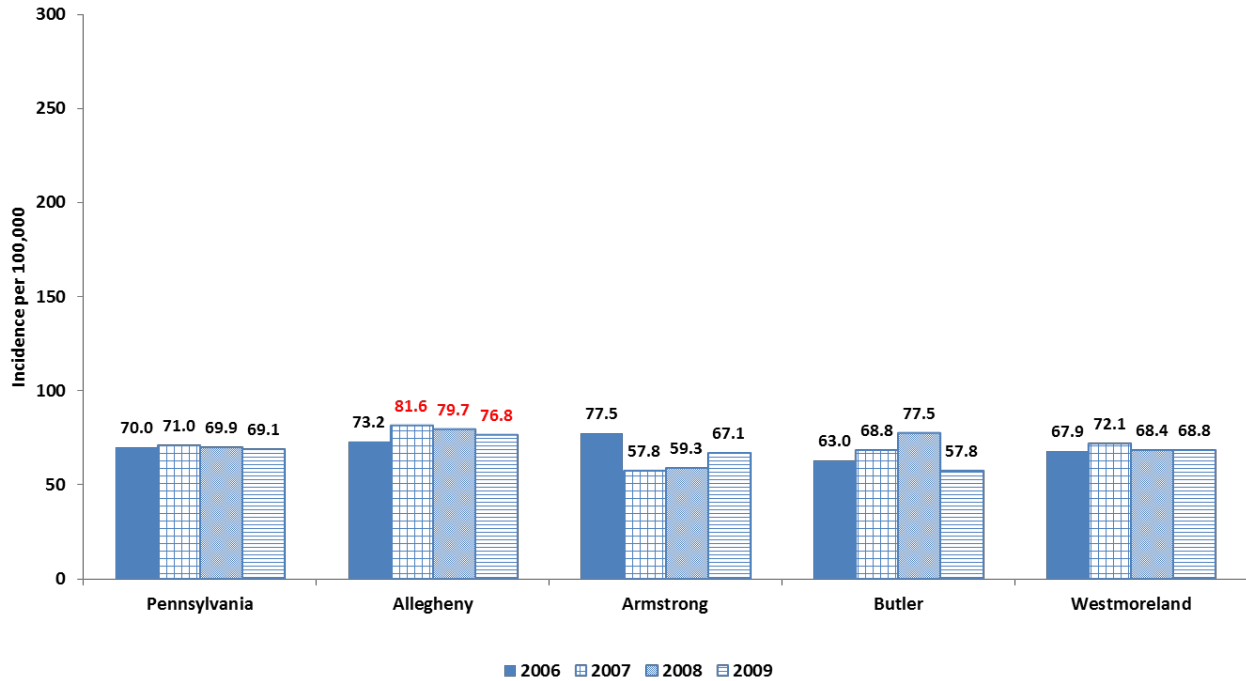
Figure 38. Breast cancer mortality rate male and female



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 39 illustrates bronchus and lung cancer incidence rates in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2006 through 2009, per 100,000. The rate in Allegheny County from 2007 through 2009 was significantly higher than the Pennsylvania rate. County-level data fluctuated over the period but was generally comparable to or higher than the Pennsylvania rate.

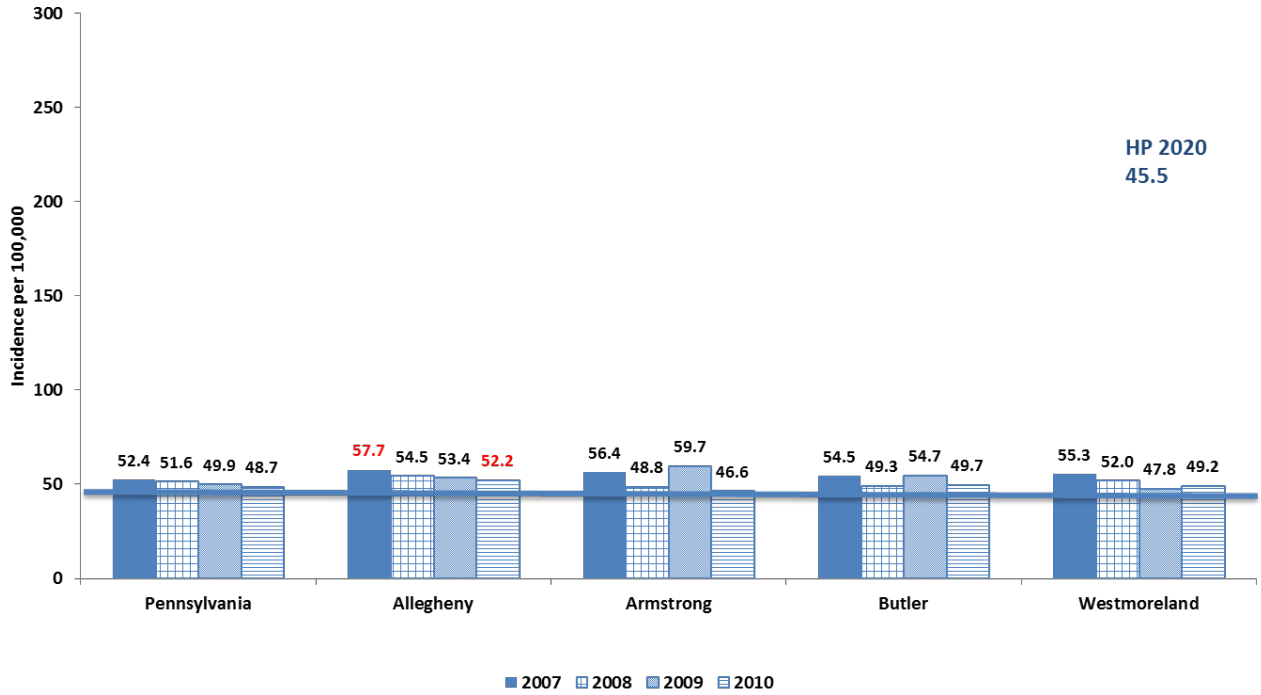
Figure 39. Bronchus and lung cancer incidence



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 40 illustrates bronchus and lung cancer mortality rates in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2007-2010, per 100,000. Mortality rates fluctuated from 2007 through 2010 and all counties had rates higher than the Healthy People 2020 goal of 45.5. The rates in Allegheny County were significantly higher compared to the state in years 2007 and 2010.

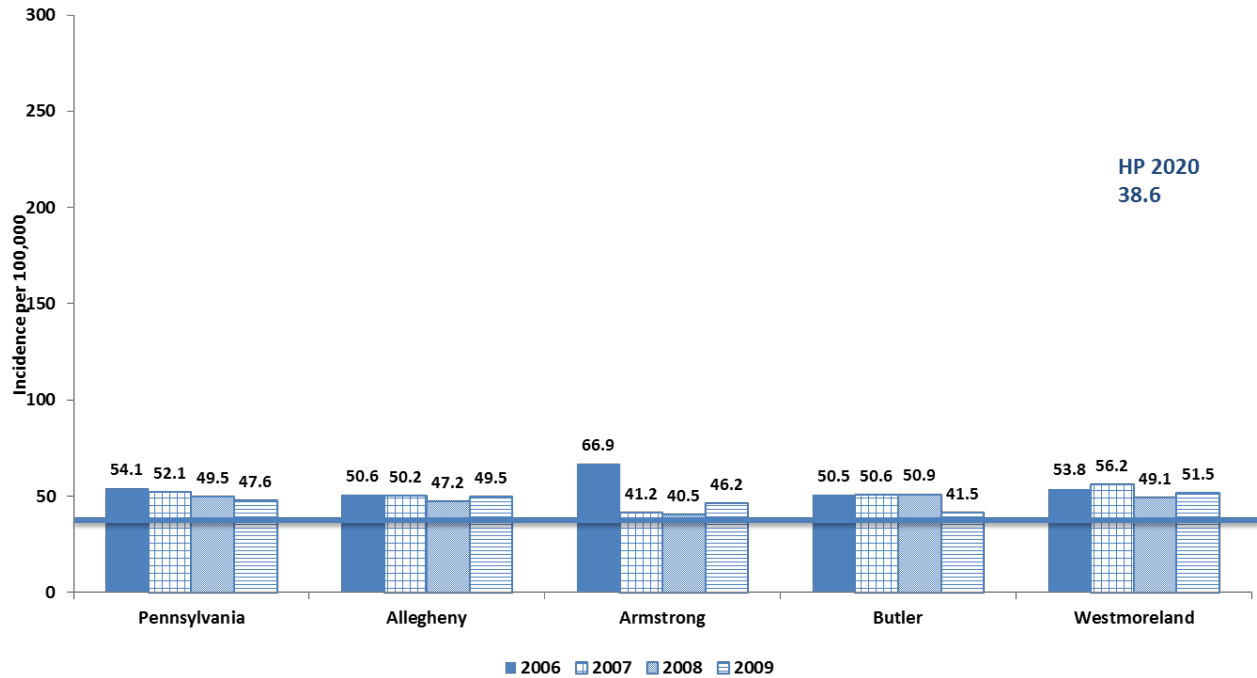
Figure 40. Bronchus and lung cancer mortality rate



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 41 illustrates colorectal cancer incidence rates in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2006 through 2009, per 100,000. County-level data fluctuated from 2006 through 2009 and overall was higher than the HP 2020 goal of 38.6. All service area counties showed decreasing trends, which is comparable to the state.

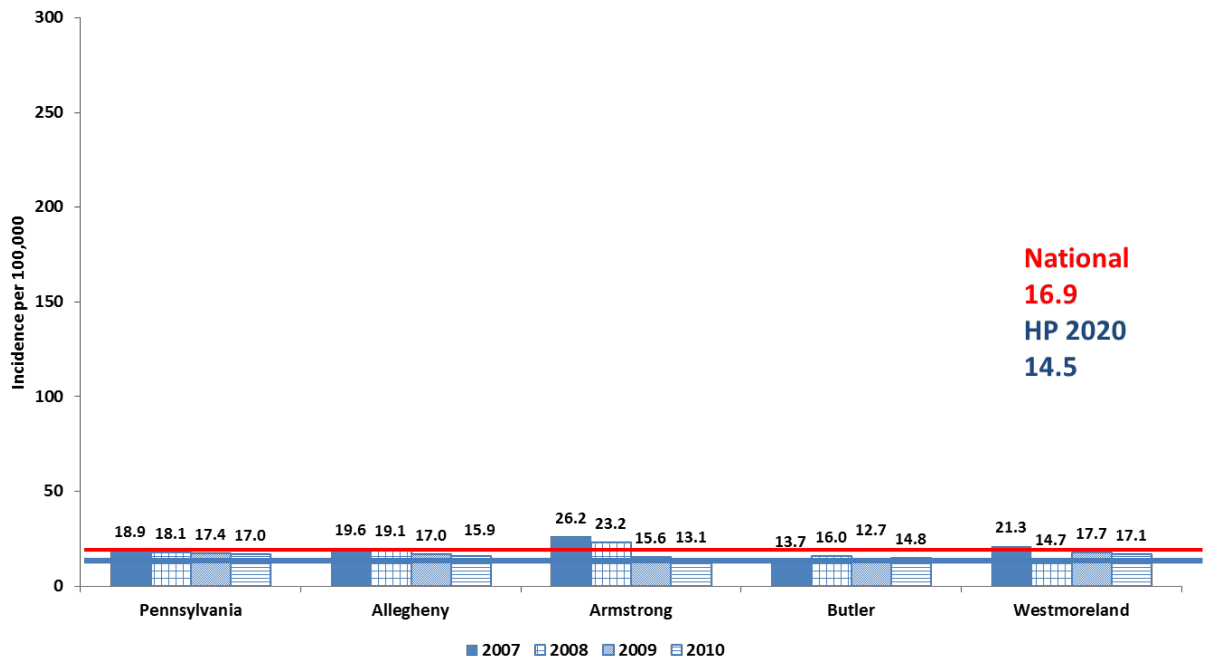
Figure 41. Colorectal cancer incidence



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 42 illustrates colorectal cancer mortality rates in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2007 through 2010, per 100,000. Overall rates have been decreasing and depending on the year, rates were higher or lower than Pennsylvania. The county rates were above the Healthy People 2020 Goal of 14.5 for all years, with the exception of Butler County in 2009 and Armstrong County in 2010. The Butler County rate was lower than the national rate, as was the Allegheny County rate in 2010.

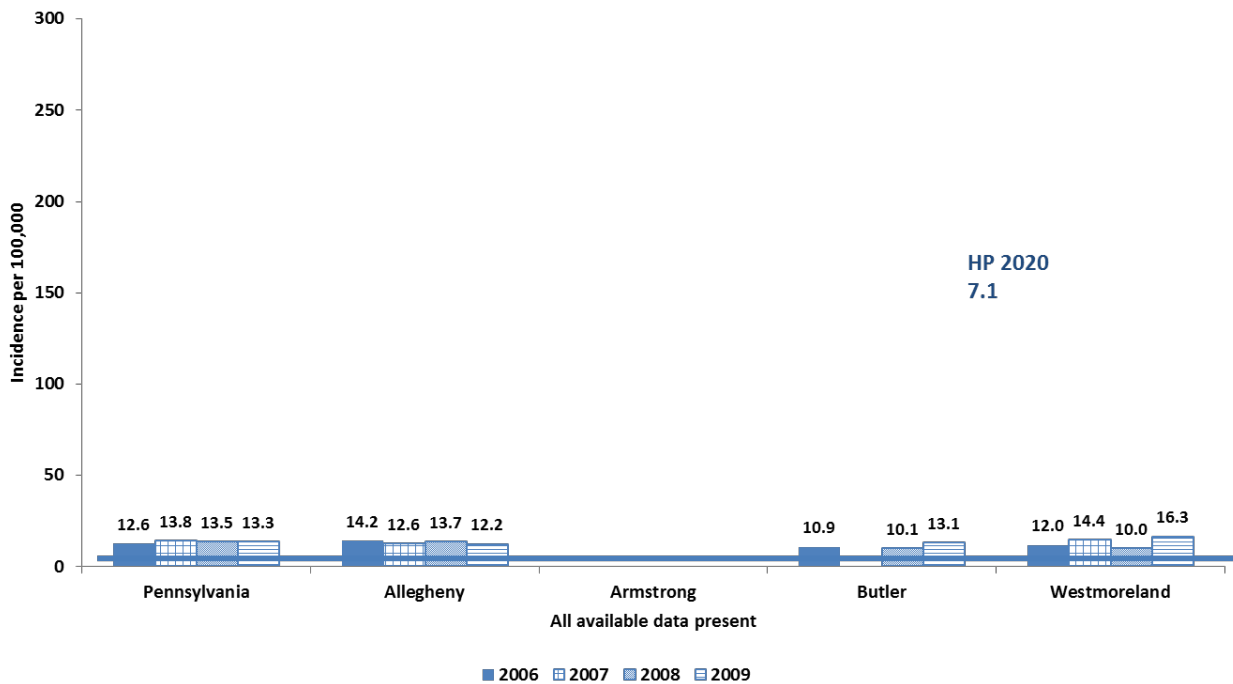
Figure 42. Colorectal cancer mortality rate



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 43 illustrates ovarian cancer incidence rates in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2006 through 2009, per 100,000. The rate in Butler County has consistently been lower than the state rate, while the others have fluctuated. Overall rates have fluctuated but remained fairly consistent with the exception of Westmoreland County that experienced a 6.3 per 100,000 rate increase in the most recent year. The state and service area counties remain above the Healthy People 2020 Goal of 7.1.

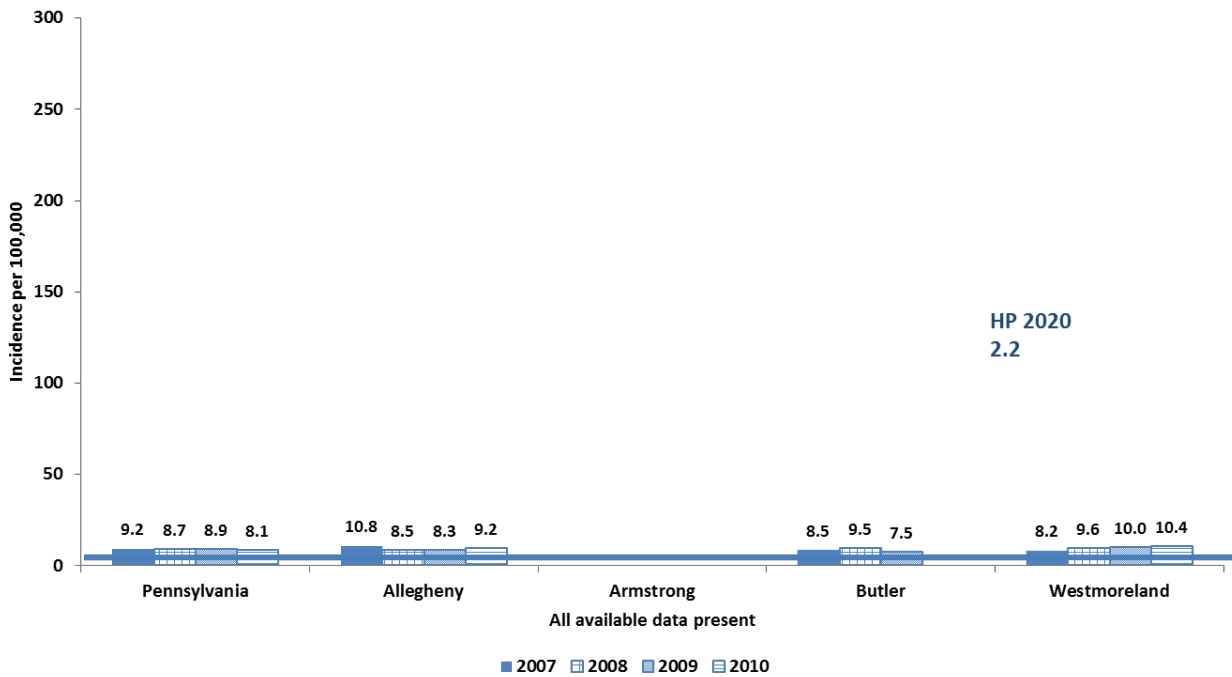
Figure 43 Ovarian cancer incidence



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 44 illustrates ovarian cancer mortality rates in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2006 through 2009, per 100,000. The county rates have been comparable to the state and overall have been decreasing, with the exception of Westmoreland County which has been increasing. The state and service area counties remain above the Healthy People 2020 Goal of 2.2.

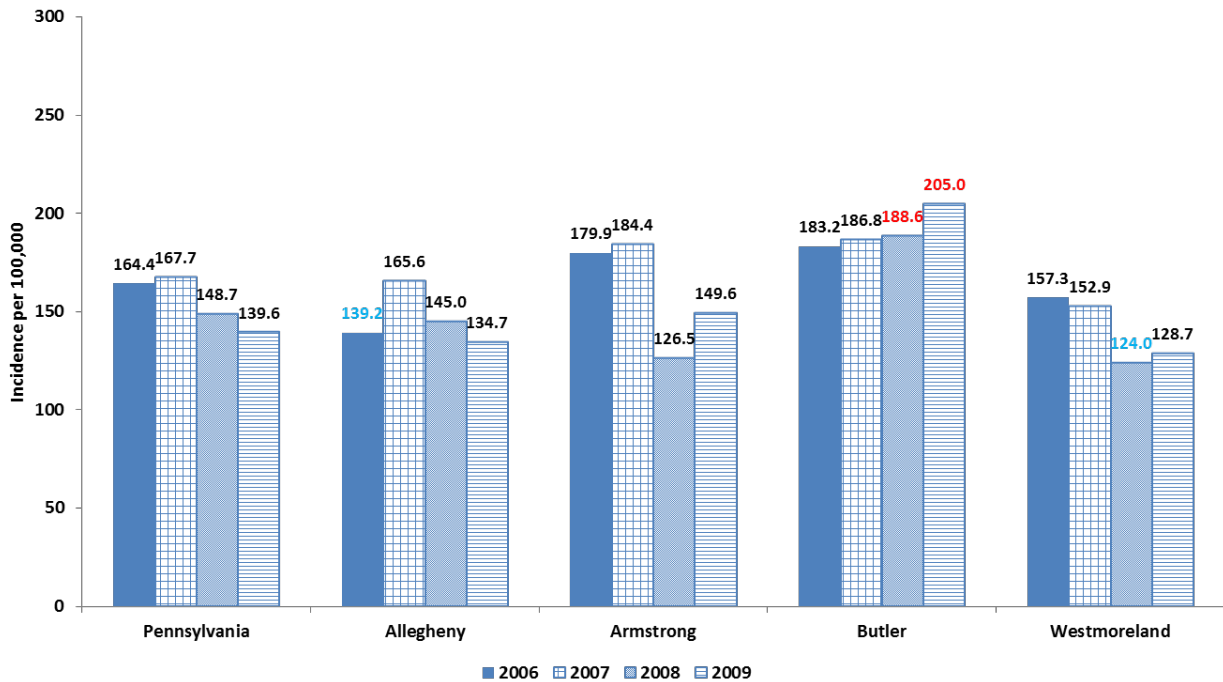
Figure 44 Ovarian cancer mortality



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 45 illustrates prostate cancer incidence rates in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2006 through 2009, per 100,000. The rate in Allegheny County was significantly lower than Pennsylvania in 2006, as was the rate in Westmoreland County in 2008. The rate in Butler County was significantly higher than the state in 2008 and 2009. A decreasing trend is shown in Pennsylvania and Allegheny County, while the other service area counties show an increasing trend.

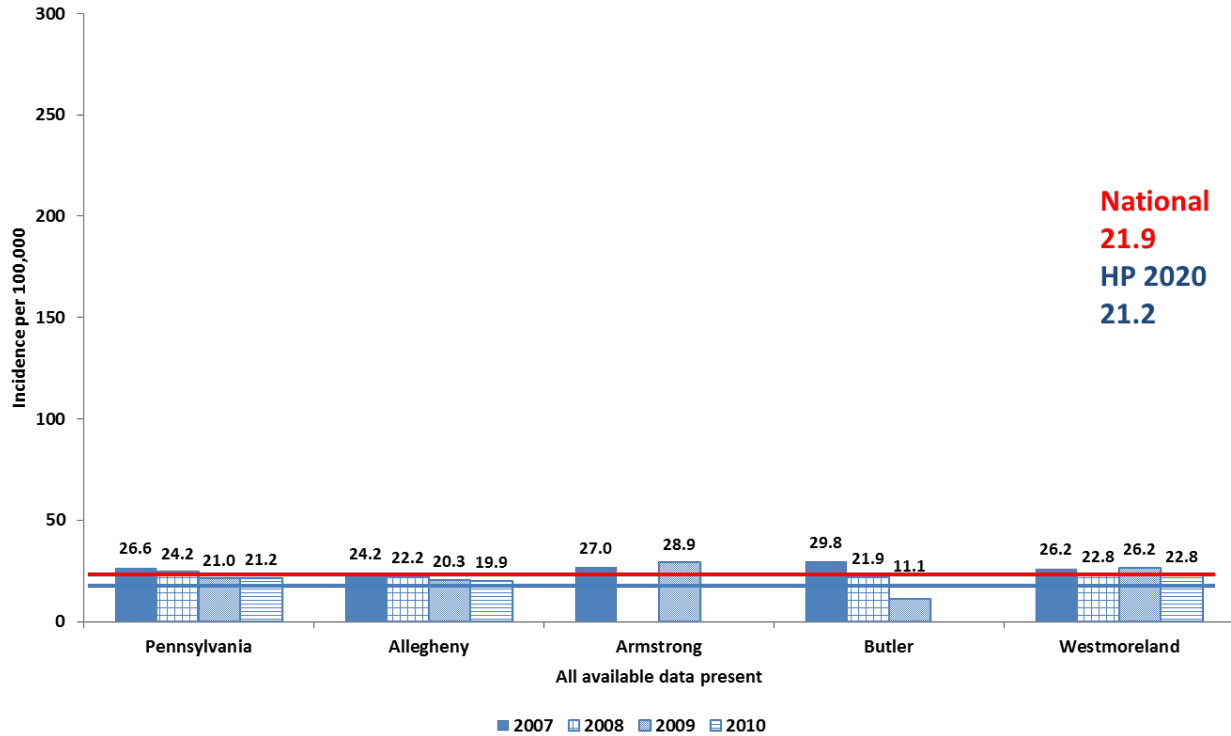
Figure 45. Prostate cancer incidence



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 46 illustrates prostate cancer mortality rates in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2007 through 2010, per 100,000. Mortality rates fluctuated over the period and all counties, with the exception of Armstrong had at least one year in which the rate was lower than Pennsylvania, the nation and the Healthy People 2020 goal of 21.2. Over the four years, Pennsylvania and the service area counties showed decreasing trends.

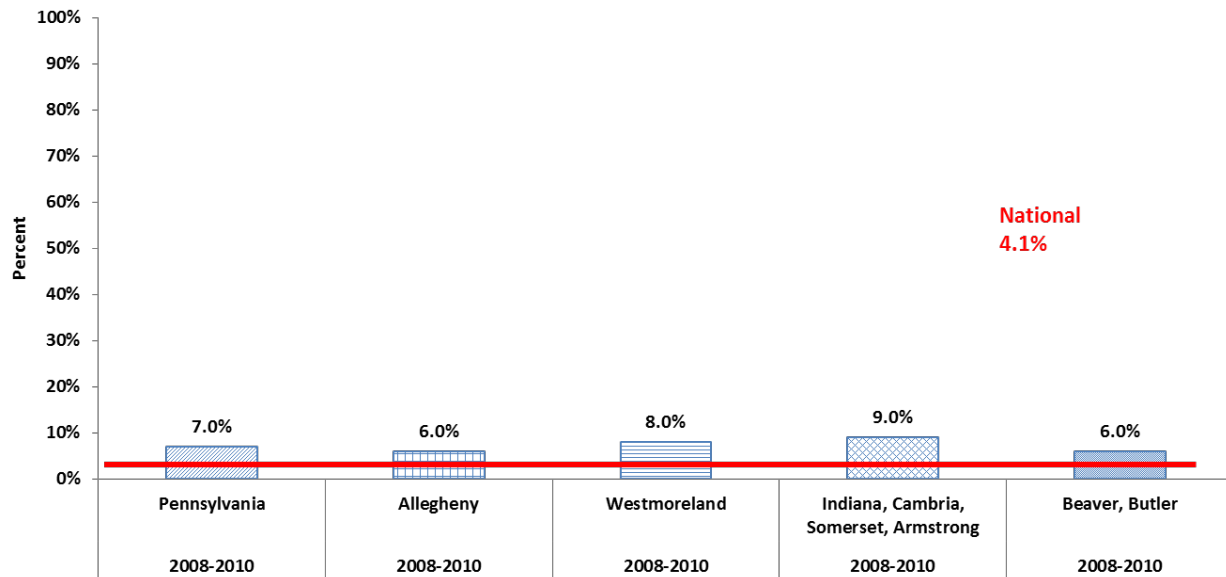
Figure 46. Prostate cancer mortality rate



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 47 illustrates the percentage of adults (age 35 and older) ever told they have heart disease in the United States, in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2008 through 2010. Allegheny and Butler counties (6.0 percent) were slightly less than the Pennsylvania rate, while Westmoreland and Armstrong counties were higher. All counties had higher percentages compared to the national rate (4.1 percent).

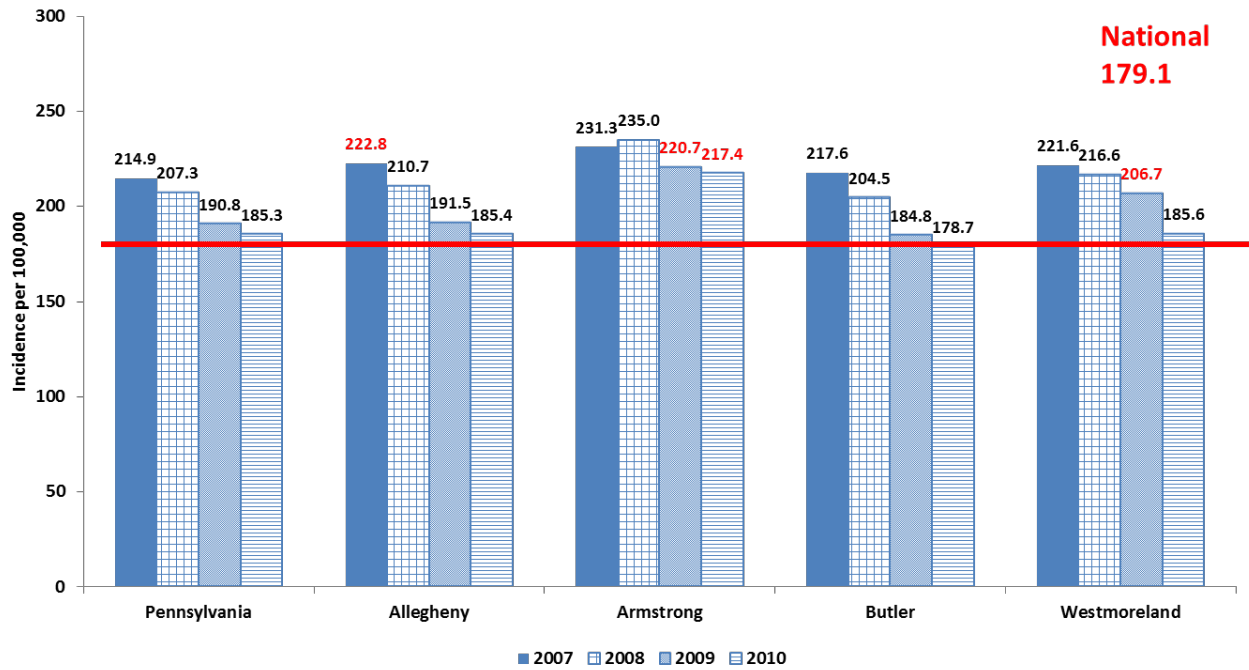
Figure 47. Percentage of adults who were ever told they have heart disease – age GE 35



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 48 illustrates heart disease mortality rates in the United States, Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2007 through 2010, per 100,000. The mortality rate in Allegheny County was significantly higher than the Pennsylvania rate in 2007, as was the rate in Armstrong County in 2009 and 2010, and Westmoreland County in 2009. Over the four years, Pennsylvania and the service-area counties showed decreasing trends and remain higher than that national rate of 179.1.

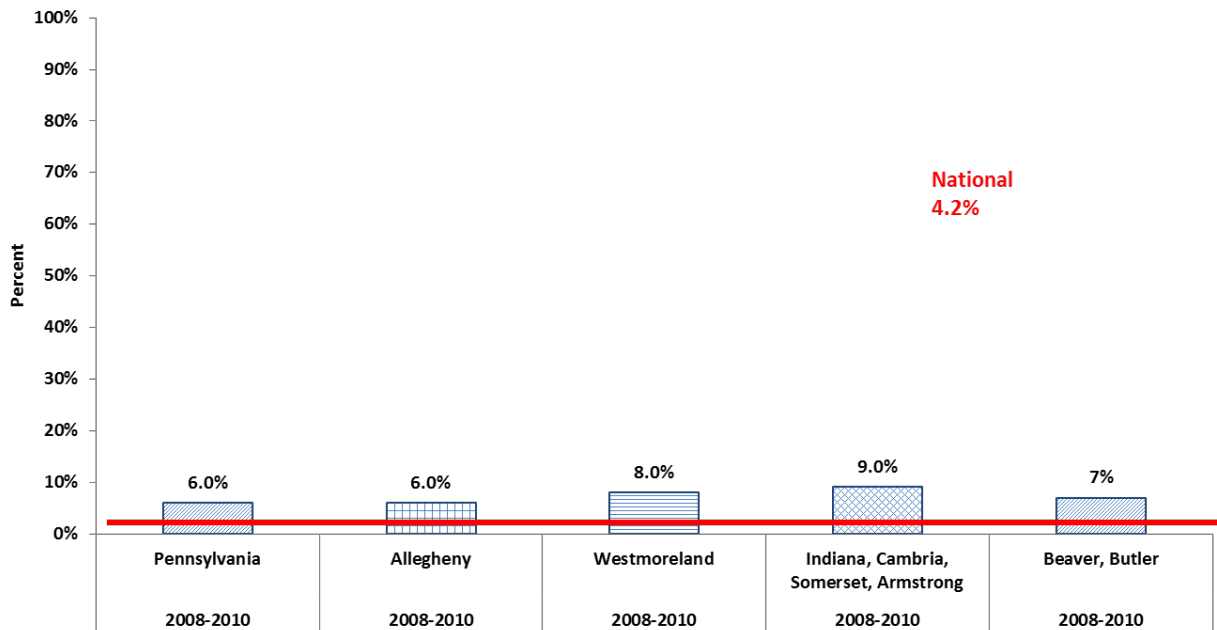
Figure 48. Heart disease mortality rate



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 49 illustrates the percentage of adults (age 35 and older) ever told they had a heart attack in the United States, in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2008 through 2010. Most of the service area counties were comparable to the state percentage, although Westmoreland and Armstrong counties were higher. Pennsylvania and the service area counties are above the national rate of 4.2 percent.

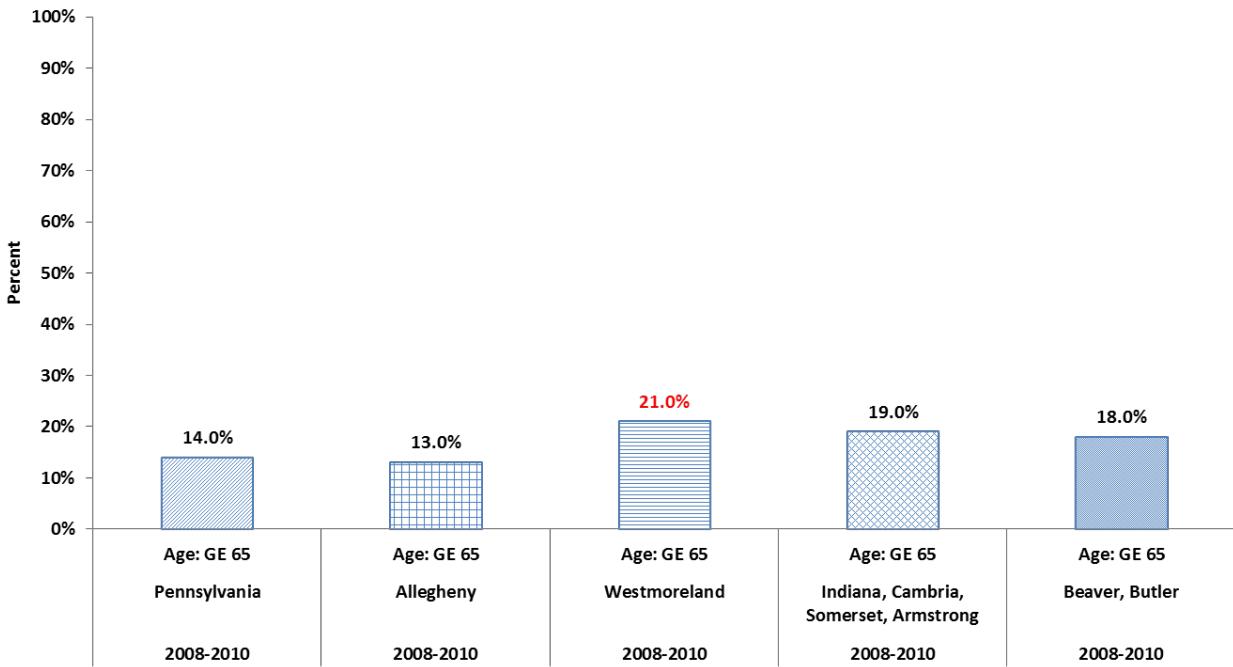
Figure 49. BRFSS-Percentage of adults who were ever told they had a heart attack - age GE 35



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 50 illustrates the percentage of adults (age 35 and older) ever told they had a heart attack in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2008 through 2010. The percentage in Westmoreland County was significantly higher (at 21.0 percent) when compared to the state (at 14.0 percent). With the exception of Allegheny County all other service area counties were higher than the state.

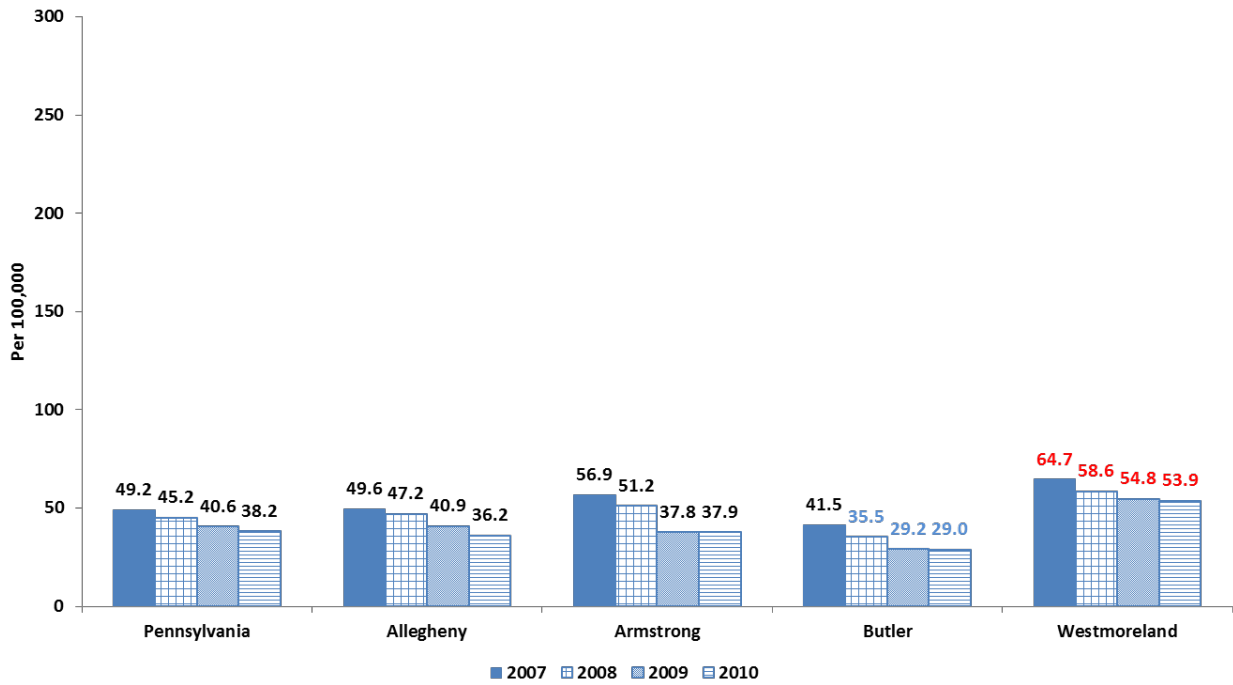
Figure 50 BRFSS-Percentage of adults who were ever told they had a heart attack - age GE 65



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 51 illustrates heart attack mortality rates in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2007 through 2010, per 100,000. The rate in Butler County was significantly lower than the Pennsylvania rate in 2008 through 2010. The rate in Westmoreland County was significantly higher compared to the state for all years shown. Over the four years, Pennsylvania, as well as all service-area counties, showed a decreasing trend.

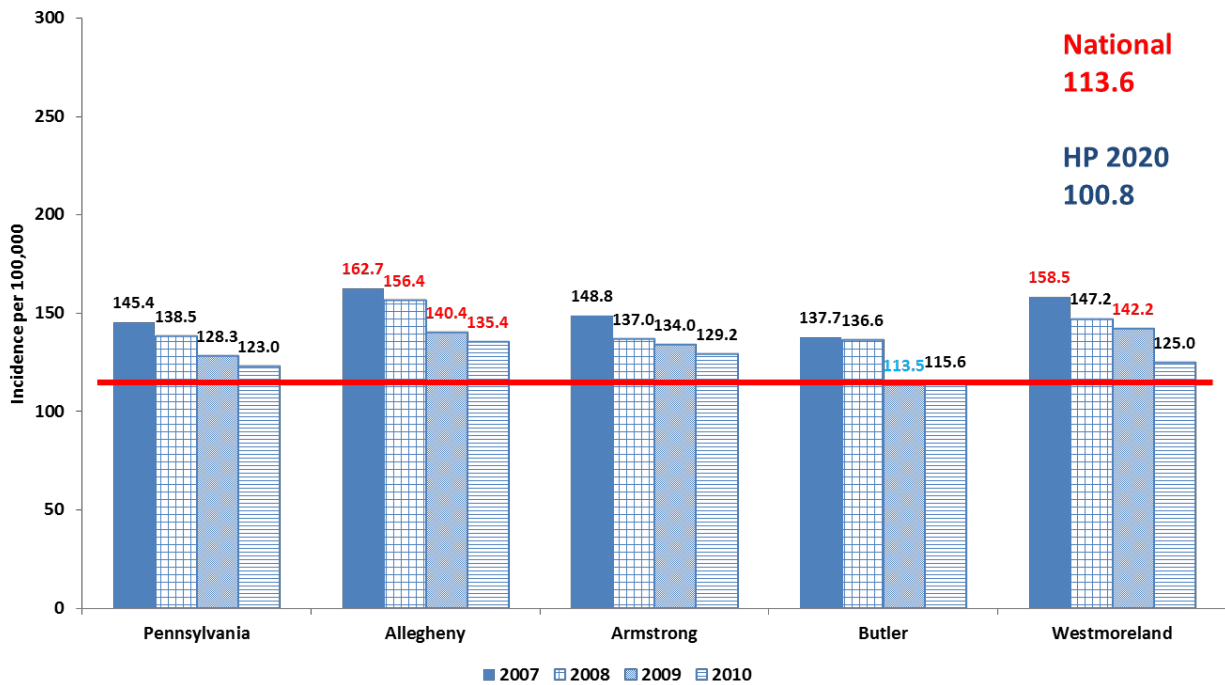
Figure 51. Mortality due to heart attack



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 52 illustrates coronary heart disease mortality rates in the United States, Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2007 through 2010, per 100,000. The rate in Allegheny County from 2007 through 2010 was significantly higher than the Pennsylvania rate, as was the rate in Westmoreland County in 2007 and 2009. The rate in Butler County was significantly lower than the state in 2009. Both county and state rates showed a decreasing trend over the four years and are above the national rate of 113.6 and the Healthy People 2020 goal of 100.8.

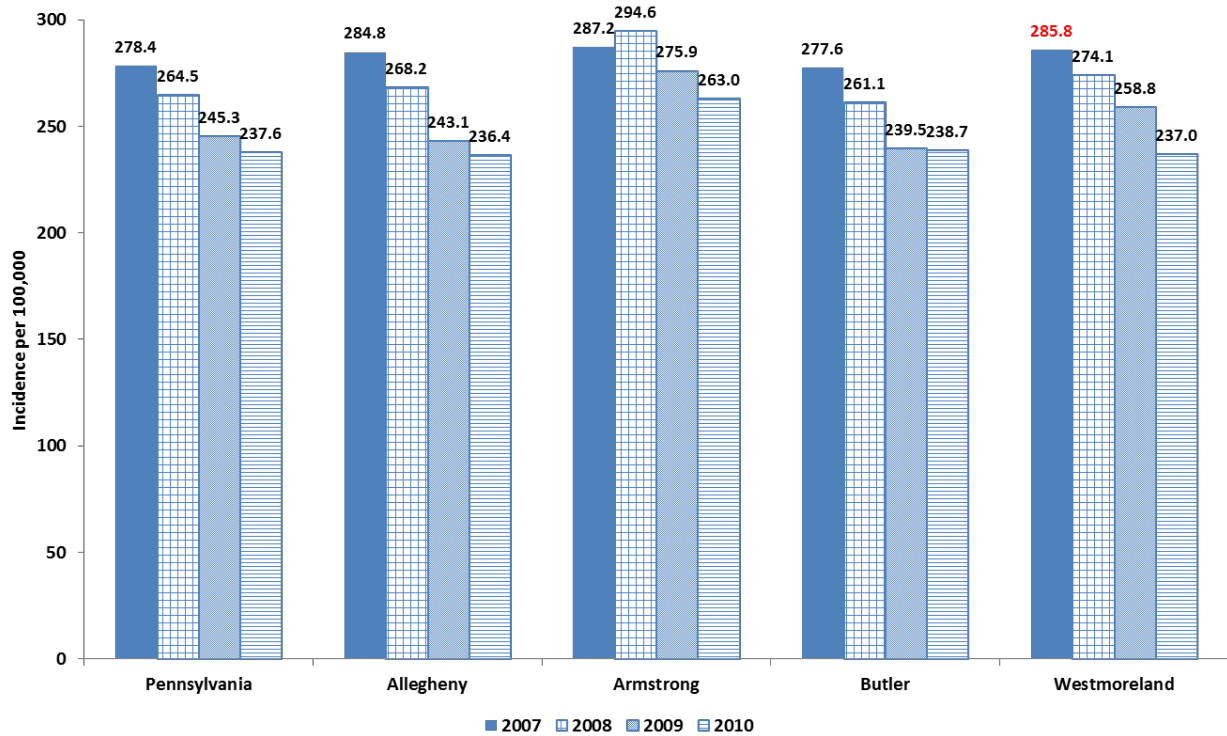
Figure 52. Coronary heart disease mortality rate



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 53 illustrates cardiovascular mortality rates in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2007 through 2010, per 100,000. The rate in Westmoreland County in 2007 (285.8) was significantly higher compared to the state rate (278.4). Over the four year period, Pennsylvania and the service area counties showed decreasing trends and county rates have been comparable to the state.

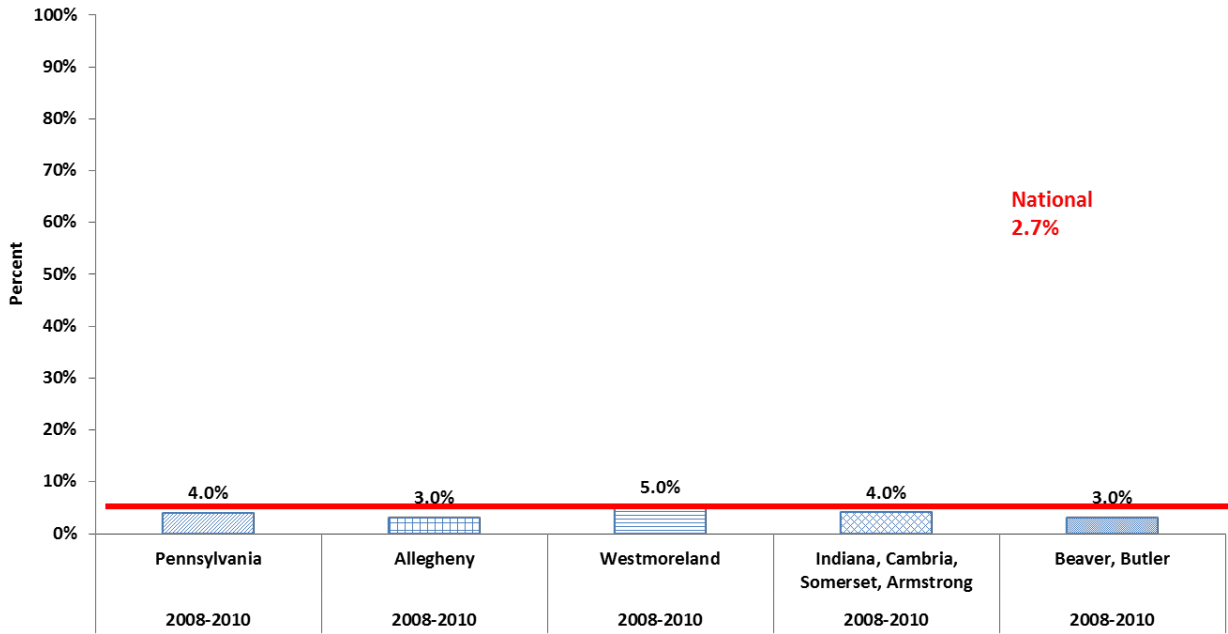
Figure 53. Cardiovascular mortality rate



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 54 illustrates the percentage of adults (age 35 and older) ever told they had a stroke in the United States, in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2008 through 2010. County-level data was comparable to the Pennsylvania rate, and was higher than the national rate.

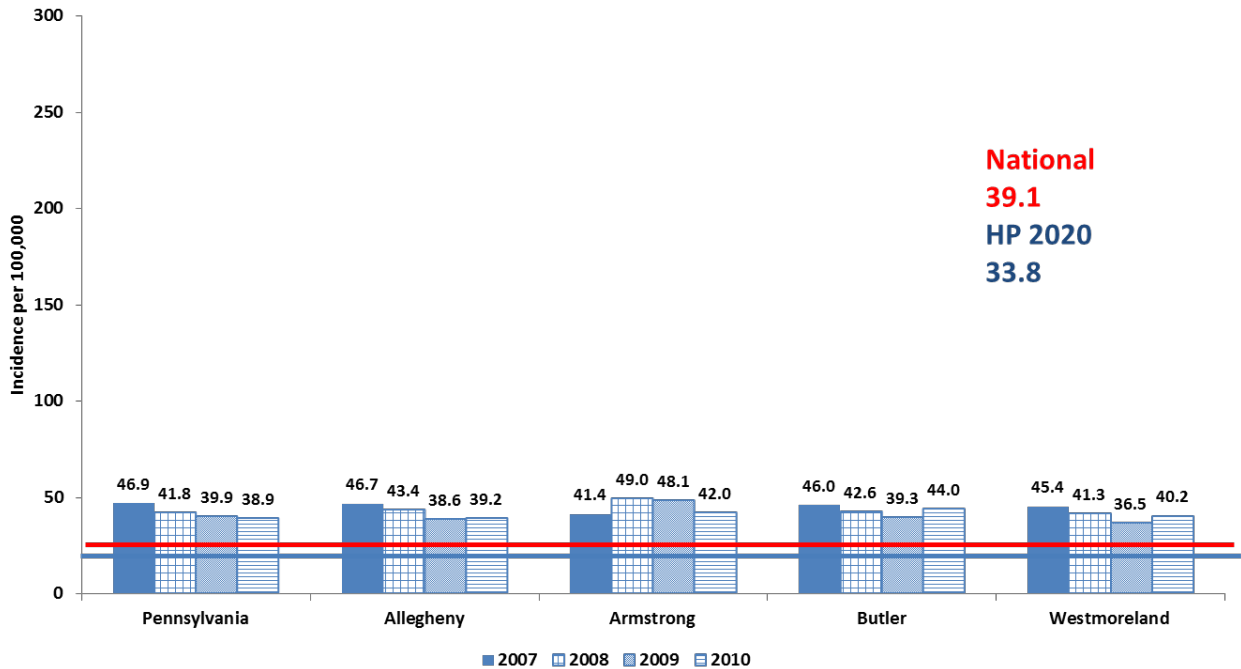
Figure 54. BRFSS-Percentage of adults who were ever told they had a stroke – age GE 35



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 55 illustrates cerebrovascular mortality rates in the United States, Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2007 through 2010, per 100,000. The county-level data was comparable to the Pennsylvania rates, and all counties showed a decreasing trend. County level rates were above the Healthy People 2020 Goal and nation.

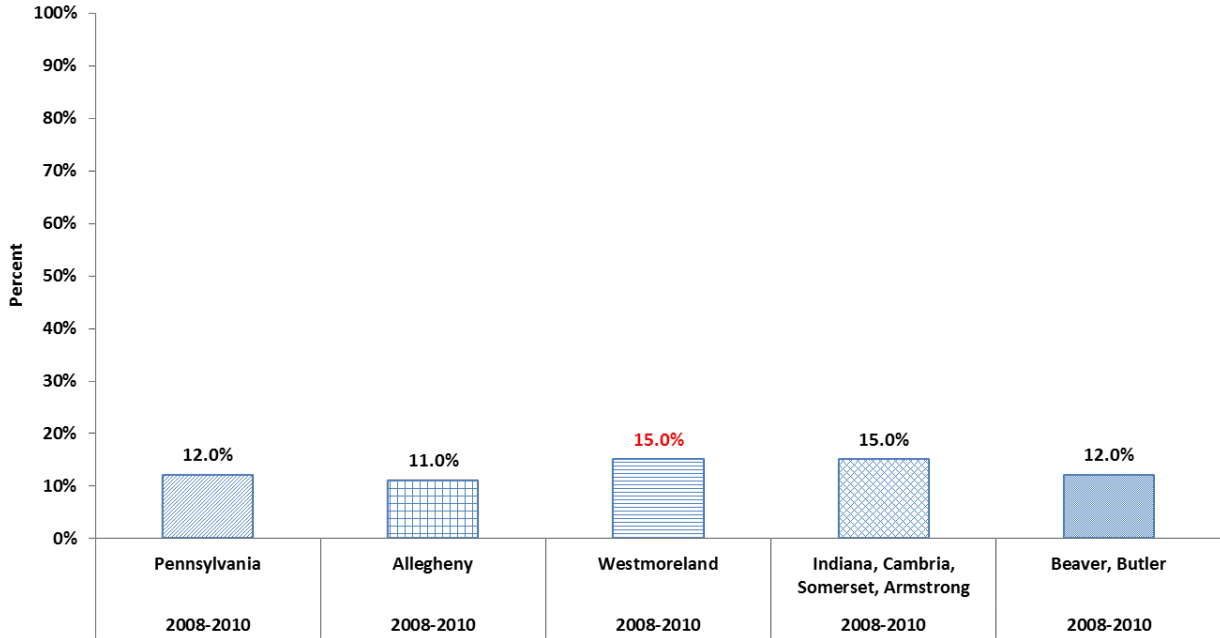
Figure 55. Cerebrovascular mortality rates



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 56 illustrates the percentage of adults (age 35 and older) ever told they had a heart attack, heart disease, or stroke in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2008 through 2010.

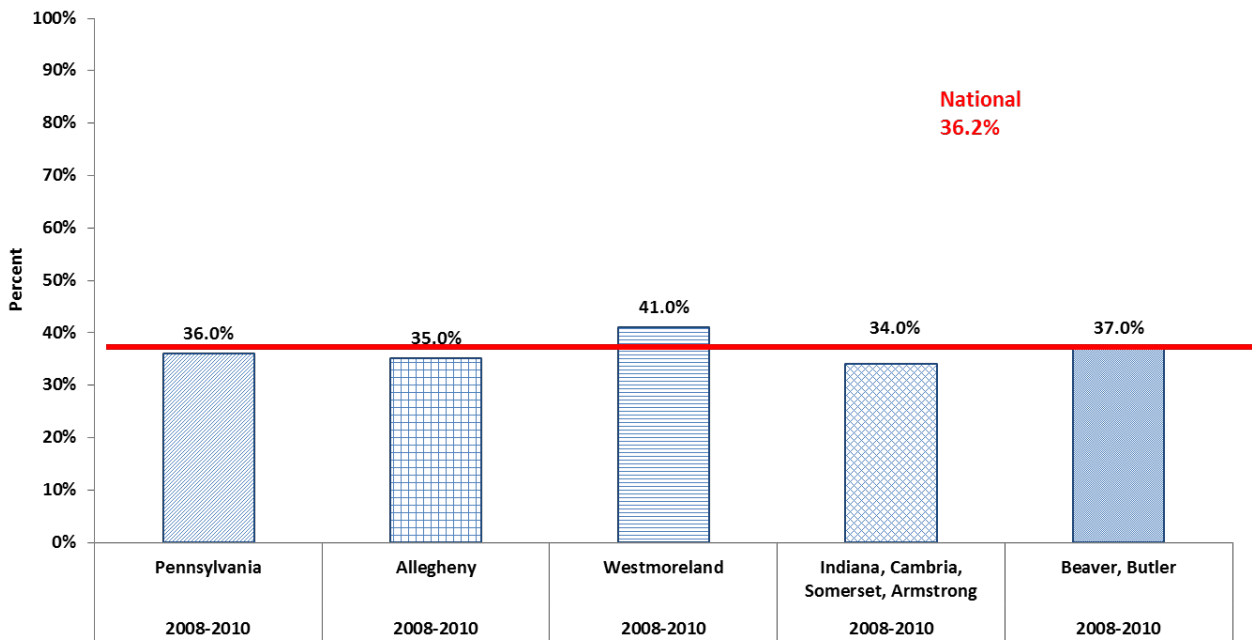
Figure 56. Percentage of adults who were ever told they had a heart attack, heart disease, or stroke age GE 35



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 57 illustrates the percentage of adults overweight in the United States, in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2008 through 2010. The service area rate is between 35.0 percent and 41.0 percent. A high percentage, comparable to or above the Pennsylvania rate, of adults in the service area was overweight. County-level percentages were comparable to or above the national rate as well.

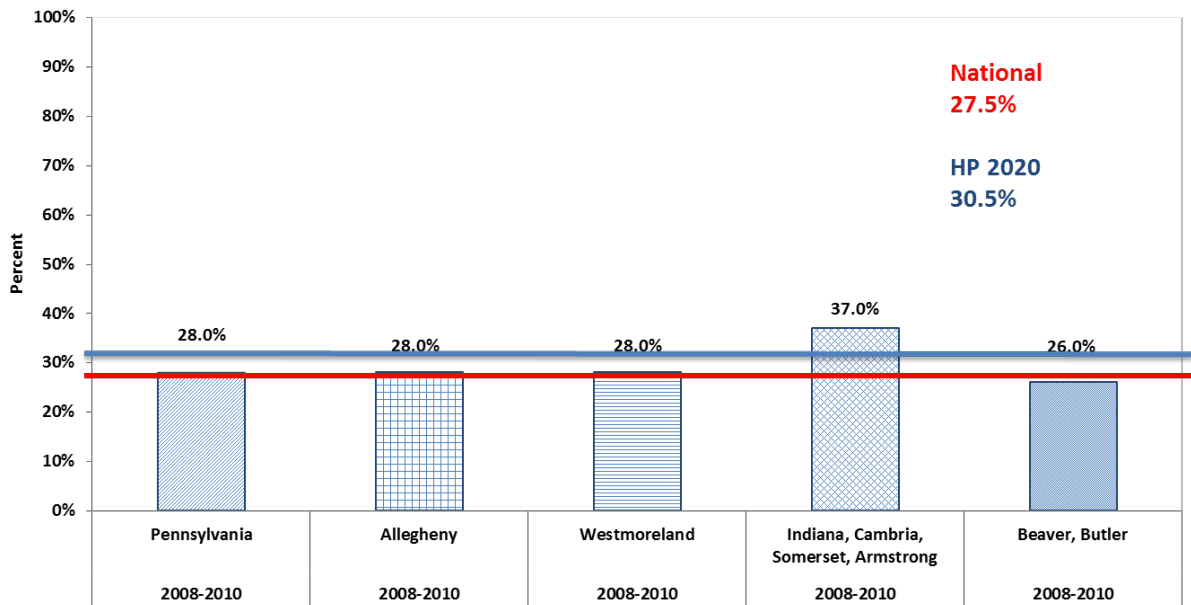
Figure 57. Percentage of all adults overweight (BMI 25-30)



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 58 illustrates the percentage of obese adults in the United States, in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2008 through 2010. The service area rate is between 26.0 percent and 37.0 percent. County-level percentages are comparable to both the Pennsylvania and national rates. All counties were under the Healthy People 2020 goal of 30.6 percent, with the exception of Armstrong County. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 35.7 percent of adults are obese versus 27.6 percent who self-report in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys

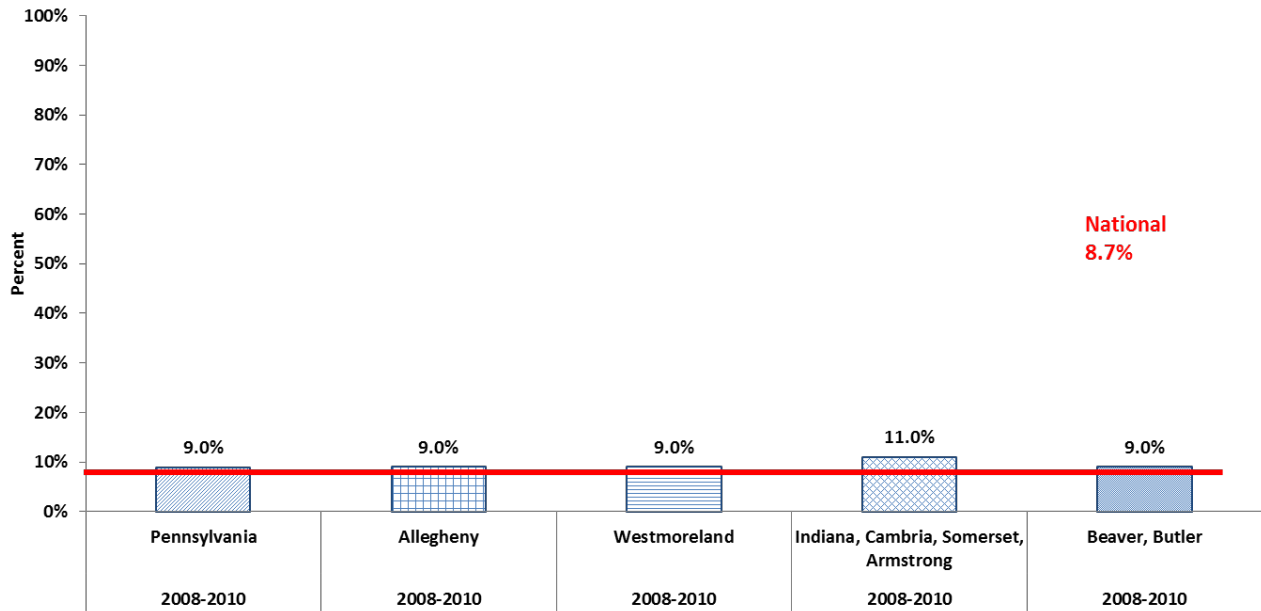
Figure 58. Percentage of all adults obese (BMI 30-99.99)



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 59 illustrates the percentage of adults ever told they have diabetes in the United States, in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2008 through 2010. County-level percentages range from 9.0 percent to 11.0 percent and were comparable to the Pennsylvania and national rates, with the exception of Armstrong County which was higher than both.

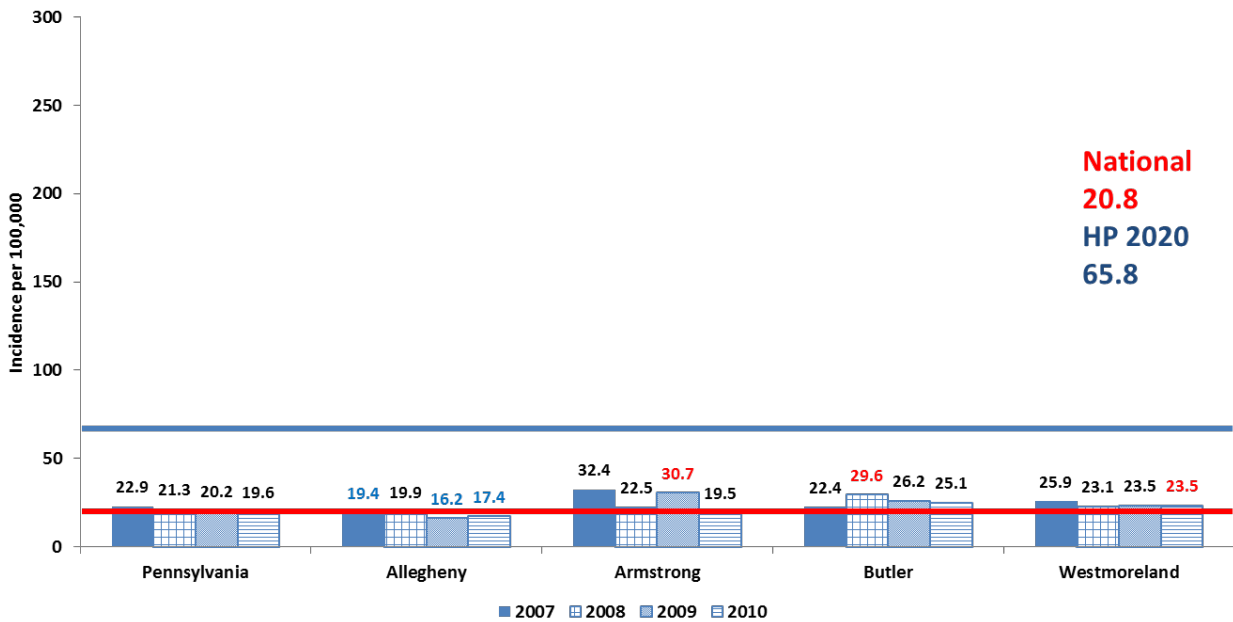
Figure 59. BRFSS-Percentage of adults ever told they have diabetes



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 60 illustrates diabetes mortality rates in the United States, Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2007 through 2010, per 100,000. County-level data fluctuated over time, but service-county mortality rates were generally higher than Pennsylvania rates. Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties had overall higher rates than the state, and at least one year in which the rate was significantly higher. Allegheny County’s rate was lower than the state’s, and significantly lower in 2007 and 2009-2010. Over the four years, Pennsylvania and all service-area counties showed decreasing trends.

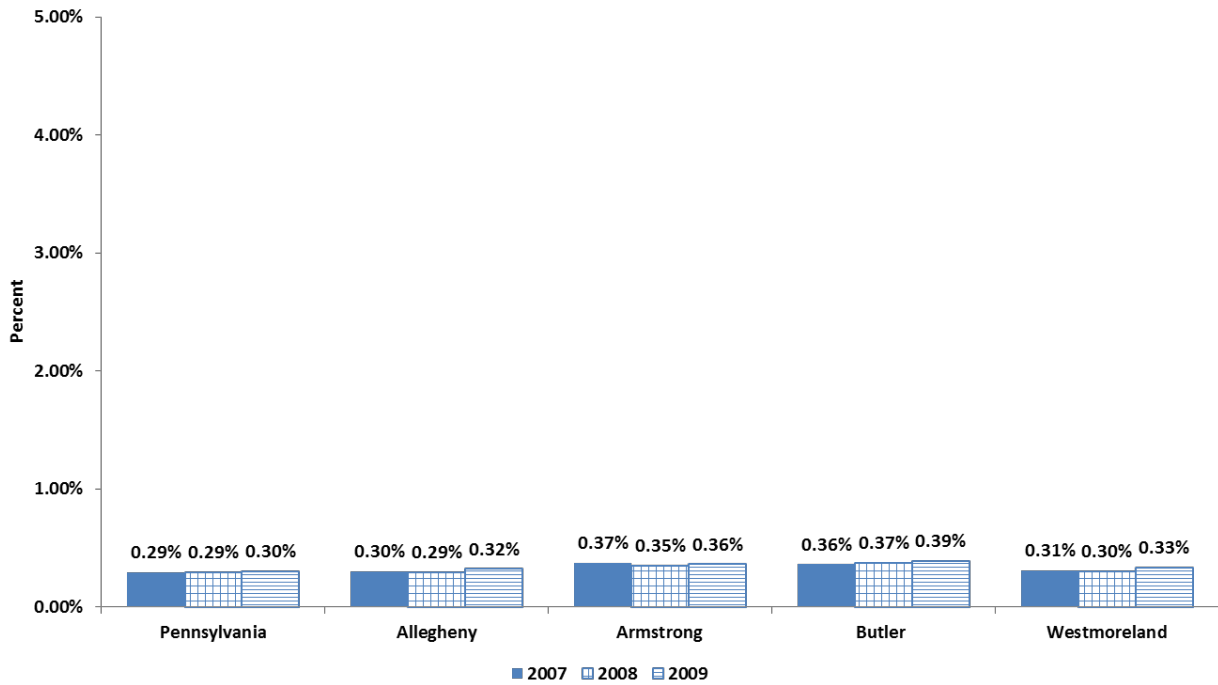
Figure 60. Diabetes mortality rates



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 61 illustrates students who have type I diabetes in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2007 through 2009. Over the three years, Pennsylvania and the service-area counties showed increasing trends and all had comparable percentages.

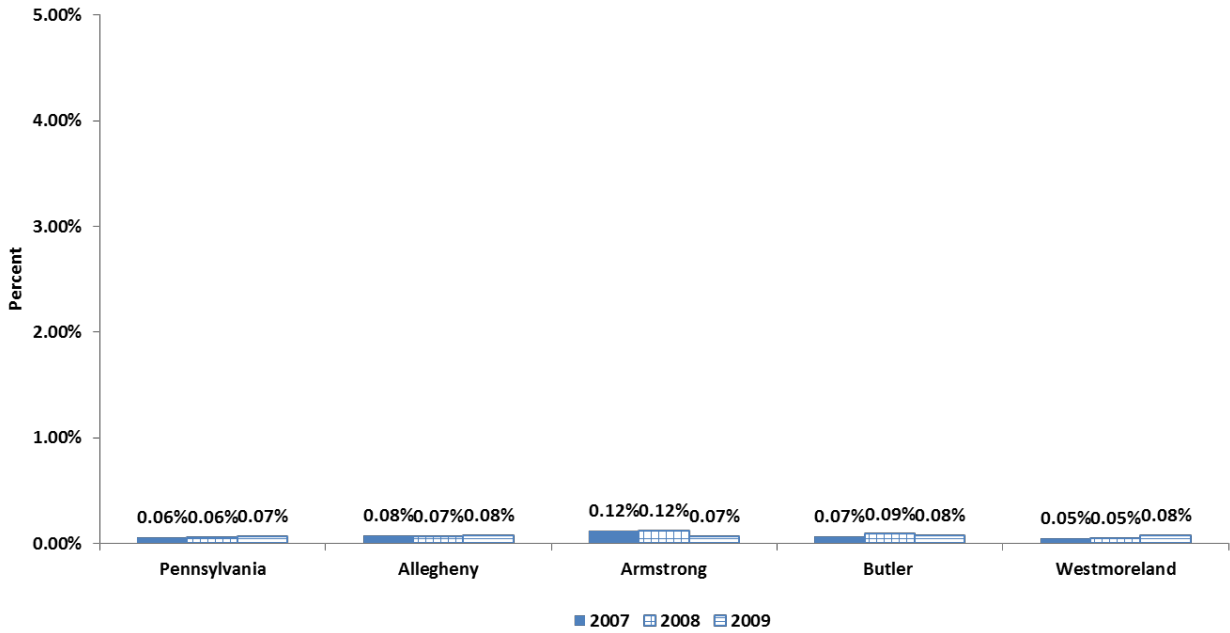
Figure 61. Student Health: type 1 Diabetes



Source: Student Health Records, Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 62 illustrates students who have type 2 diabetes in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2007 through 2009. The data fluctuated over time, but county-level percentages overall were comparable to or higher than Pennsylvania’s.

Figure 62. Student health: type 2 diabetes



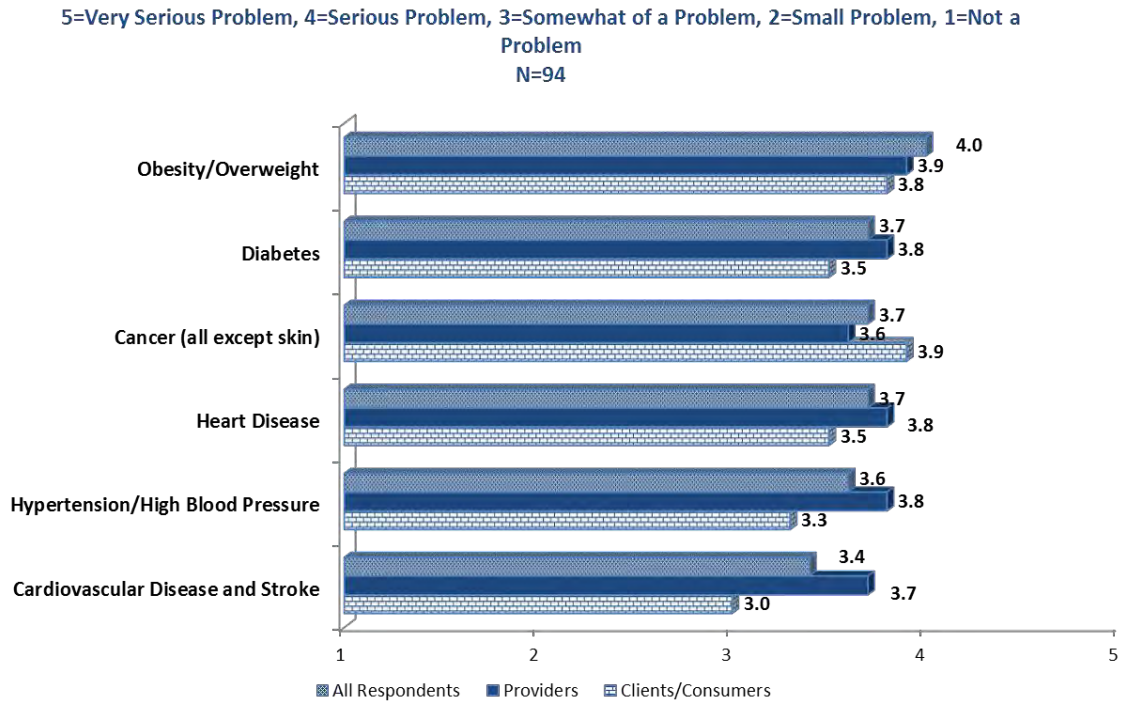
Source: Student Health Records, Pennsylvania Department of Health

Focus Groups and Interviews

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, focus groups are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The focus group questions were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals participating in the group. Focus group participants are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population, or are themselves a member of an underrepresented population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of individuals who participated in a focus group and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of seven focus groups, representing 94 individuals for AVH.

Figure 63 illustrates responses when asked to rate chronic diseases on a five point scale, where 5=Very Serious Problem and 1= Not a Problem. All respondents rated obesity/overweight as a serious problem with average scores above 4.0. Consumers were more likely to rate cancer as a more serious problem in the community, while providers were more likely to rate hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, and cardiovascular disease and stroke as more serious.

Figure 63. Focus groups: Chronic Disease-1

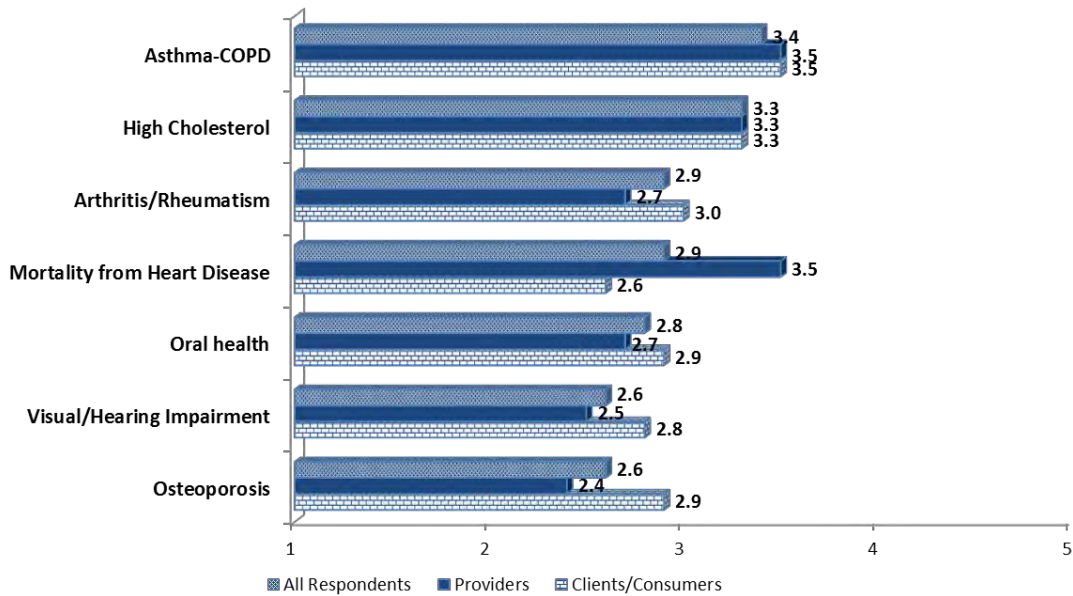


Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Figure 64 illustrates responses when asked to rate chronic diseases on a five point scale, where 5=Very Serious Problem and 1= Not a Problem. Respondents were most concerned with asthma-COPD and high cholesterol, rating them as somewhat of a problem on average. Providers were more likely to rate mortality from heart disease as a more serious problem, while consumers were more concerned with oral health, arthritis, visual/hearing impairment and osteoporosis.

Figure 64. Focus groups: Chronic disease-2

5=Very Serious Problem, 4=Serious Problem, 3=Somewhat of a Problem, 2=Small Problem, 1=Not a Problem
N=94



Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Focus Group Input

Focus group participants were asked to identify and discuss their perceived top health or health-related problems in their community. The following were community health problems that were identified which had to do with chronic disease.

Focus group participants tended to focus their discussion on the chronic disease issues of obesity and diabetes. Many commented that obesity was a result of individuals having a sedentary lifestyle, but also recognize that obesity can, in some instances, be a side effect of certain medications. Some expressed concern that the problem was not simply obesity, but rather it was morbid obesity. The relationship between obesity and diabetes was also commented on by some of the participants, suggesting obesity increasing the chances for Type II diabetes. Focus group participants also noted that it seems as though asthma, heart disease and ovarian cancer were other chronic disease conditions that appear to have a high prevalence rate in the community.

Stakeholder Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, stakeholder interviews are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The interviews consisted of questions that were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals being interviewed. Stakeholders are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of those interviewed and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of 17 interviews.

Many of the stakeholders interviewed made comments regarding chronic diseases; the most frequently identified single issue was diabetes. Stakeholders also commented on the relationship between diabetes and obesity, as well as the relationship between diabetes and heart disease. A number of people commented on the role of nutrition and healthy food choices related to chronic diseases. Interviewees recognize that many people are busy or have difficulty affording healthy food, which results in poor food choices. Stakeholders also noted childhood obesity as an important issue.

Chronic disease conclusions

Overall, the service region population has a number of issues and challenges related to chronic disease. Behavioral risks in the service area where the regional rates were worse than the state or nation include the percentage of adults over age 35 who have been told they had heart disease, a heart attack or stroke, and the percentage of adults who have ever been told they have diabetes. The service region has increasing rates of breast cancer and high rates of bronchus and lung cancer, heart disease, heart attack mortality, and obesity, but is improving in the areas of prostate cancer mortality, heart disease, heart attack and coronary heart disease mortality.

There are a number of conclusions regarding injuries from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- Breast cancer incidence rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County for 2007-2009, although mortality rates for all counties were below the Healthy People 2020 goal of 20.6.
- Bronchus and lung cancer incidence rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County in 2007-2009, while all counties were above the HP 2020 goal of 45.5 for mortality rates.
- Colorectal cancer incidence rates across all counties were above the HP 2020 goal 38.6, while mortality rates were above the goal of 14.5 but trending downward.
- Ovarian cancer incidence and mortality rates across the counties were on par with the state rates, as were the mortality rates.
- Prostate cancer incidence rates were significantly higher in Butler County for 2008 and 2009, and increasing over the past 4 years. The rates are declining in the other counties of the service area.
- Across the service area the percentage of adults over the age of 35 who were ever told they had heart disease ranged from 6 percent-9 percent and the mortality rates are declining across the region. However, Allegheny, Armstrong, and Westmoreland Counties all had years where the mortality rates were significantly higher compared to the state.
- The percentage of adults over the age of 65 who were ever told they had a heart attack was significantly in Westmoreland County.
- Heart attack mortality rates, although trending downward for the state and all service area counties, were significantly higher in Westmoreland County throughout the last 4 years.
- Although trending downward, coronary heart disease mortality rates were significantly higher in Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties within the last 4 years.

- Cardiovascular mortality rates were comparable across the counties and the state and all trending downward; however, Westmoreland County was significantly higher in 2007.
- The percentage of adults over the age of 35 who were ever told they had a stroke range between 3 percent and 5 percent, and cerebrovascular mortality rates were comparable between the state and counties.
- The percentage of adults over the age of 35 who were ever told they had a heart attack, heart disease, or stroke ranges between 11 percent and 15 percent and was significantly higher in Westmoreland County.
- The percentage of adults overweight ranged from 34 percent-41 percent, a substantial proportion of the population.
- The percentage of adults who are obese is significantly higher in Armstrong County.
- Diabetes mortality rates were significantly higher in Armstrong County 2009, Butler County 2008, and Westmoreland County 2010. Allegheny County was significantly lower.
- The rate of students with Type I diabetes is increasing over the last three years. The rate of Type II diabetes has remained stable.
- Cancer was seen as the most serious issue in the AVH specific focus groups, obesity, diabetes and cancer were identified as the most serious health issues by all participants representing this service area.

Conclusions from the focus groups and interviews included:

- Focus group participants talked about obesity and diabetes as well as eating habits as well as their relationship to other conditions. They also talked about the role of personal responsibility in decision making related to healthy life styles and the prevalence of chronic disease.
- Stakeholders identified heart disease and cardiac issues, diabetes and obesity as critical health issues, recognizing that there is a relationship between them.

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HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT





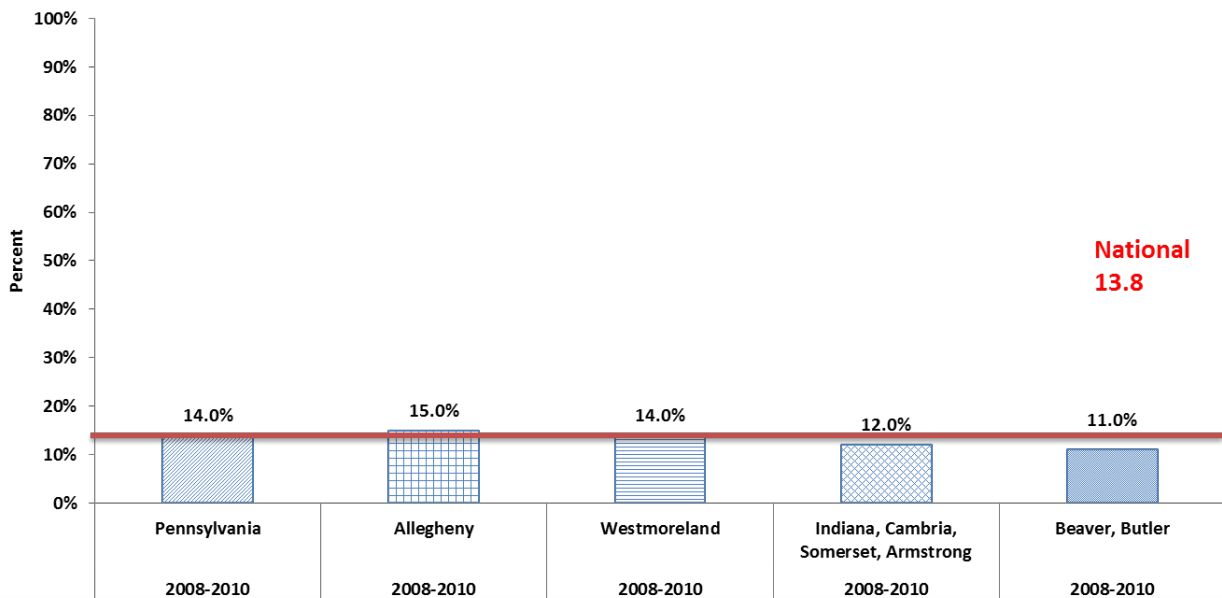
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Healthy Environment

Environmental quality is a general term that refers to varied characteristics related to the natural environment, including air and water quality, pollution, noise, weather, and how these characteristics affect physical and mental health. Environmental quality also refers to the socioeconomic characteristics of a given community or area, including economic status, education, crime and geographic information. Healthy environment topics include: asthma, infant mortality, cancer, ambient air quality, air pollution ozone days, national air quality standards, hydraulic fracturing, built environment, high school graduate rates, percentage of children living in poverty and in single parent homes, homelessness and gambling additions. When available for a given health indicator, Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) goals and state and national rates were included.

Figure 65 illustrates the percentage of adults ever told they have asthma in the United States, Pennsylvania, and throughout the service area counties for the years 2008 through 2010. The Allegheny County rate at 15.0 percent is slightly higher compared to the state. The rate in Westmoreland County was equal with the state (both at 14.0 percent), while the other counties were lower. Allegheny and Westmoreland counties are higher than that nation (13.8 percent).

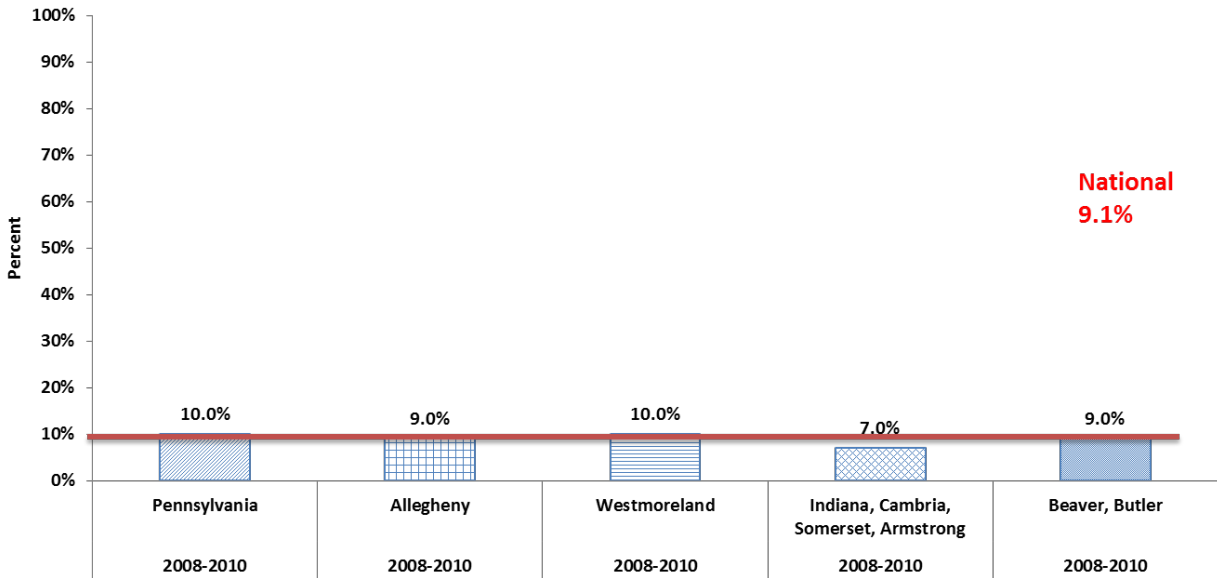
Figure 65. Adults who have ever been told they have asthma



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 66 illustrates the percentage of adults who currently have asthma in the United States, Pennsylvania, and throughout the service area counties for the years 2008 through 2010. The county rates range from 7.0 percent in Indiana, Cambria, Somerset and Armstrong to 10.0 percent in Westmoreland County. With the exception of Indiana, Cambria, Somerset and Armstrong, which is lower than the state, the counties are comparable to the state. Both the state and Westmoreland County were higher than the nation at 9.1 percent, all other counties were comparable or below the rate.

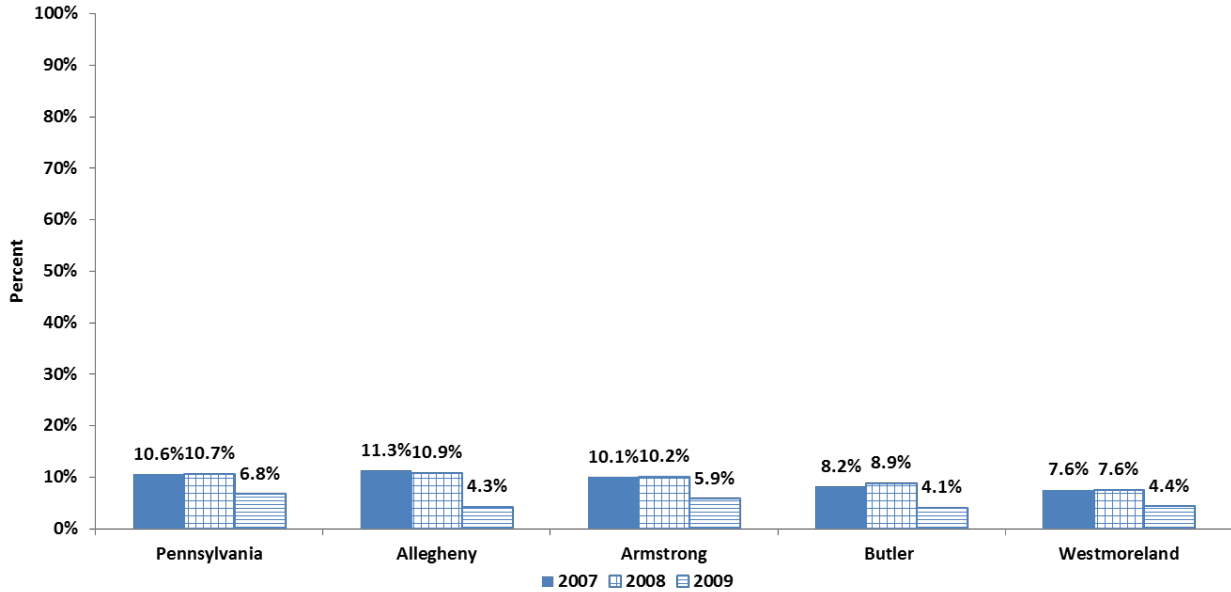
Figure 66. Adults who currently have asthma



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 67 illustrates the percentage of students with medically diagnosed asthma in Pennsylvania, as well as Allegheny County. The county rates have been consistently lower compared to the state. Over the three years, Pennsylvania and the service area county rates have decreased.

Figure 67. Student health: Medically diagnosed asthma



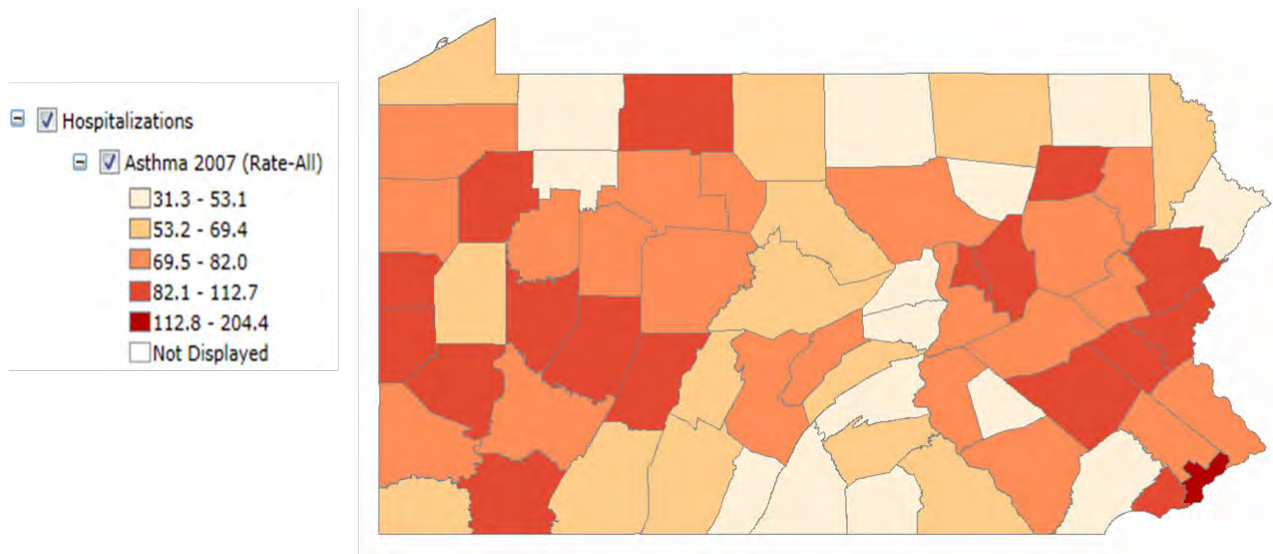
Source: Student Health Records, Pennsylvania Department of Health

In 1980, the CDC established the National Center for Environmental Health. In 2006, the Pennsylvania Department of Health (DOH) began collection of environmental data associated with health. This is a fairly new process with limited national and state data available. Selected information from this dataset is included in this study to provide a graphical depiction of the service region compared to the state related to specific indicators. The cancer data also provides information on how rates have changed throughout the state over time.

- Asthma Hospitalization
- Infant Mortality
- Cancer (over two decades)
- Ambient Air Quality Measures (Ozone, PM 2.5)

Figure 68 illustrates asthma hospitalization in Pennsylvania for 2007. The Allegheny and Armstrong County rate is between 82.1 and 112.7 per 10,000 population. The Butler County rate was between 53.2 and 69.4, while Armstrong County was between 69.5 and 82.0.

Figure 68. Asthma hospitalizations 2007



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 69 illustrates infant mortality rates in Pennsylvania for 2008. The Allegheny County rate is between 7.5 and 9.0 per 1,000 births. Butler County is between 4.1 and 5.1 and Westmoreland County is between 5.2 and 6.4. Data is not displayed for Armstrong County.

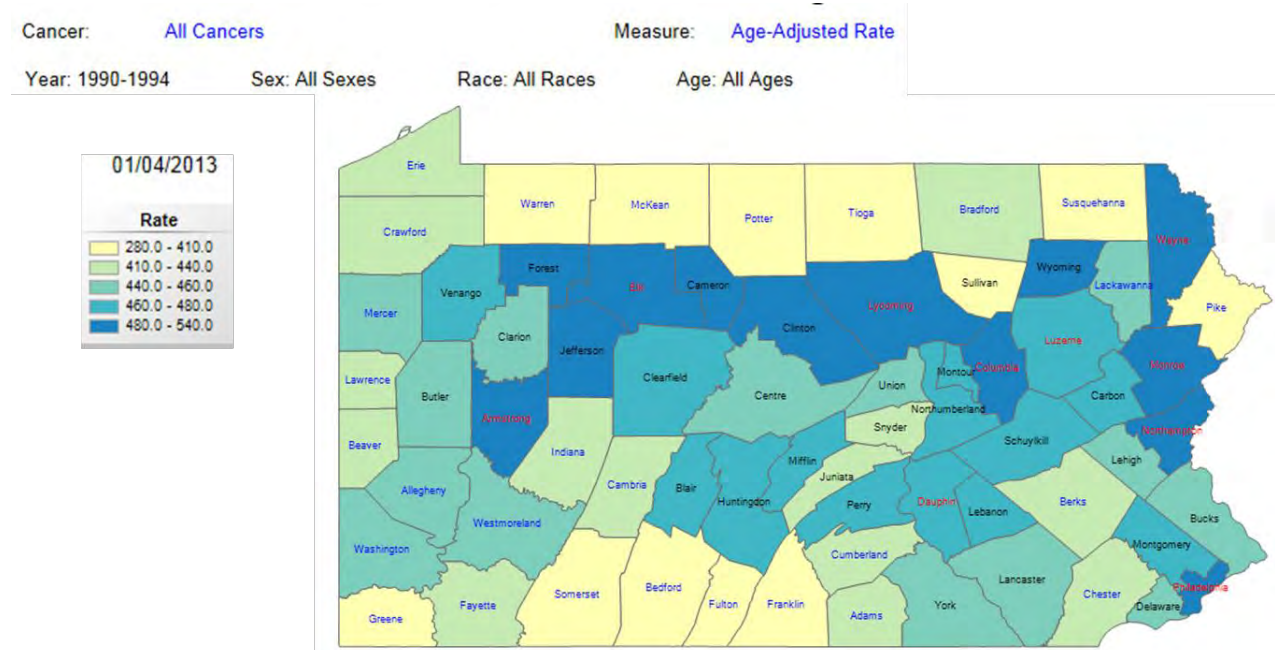
Figure 69. Infant mortality rates – 2008



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 70 illustrates all cancers in Pennsylvania for the years 1990 through 1994. This data is included for comparison to more recent rates over the same geographic area.

Figure 70. All cancers 1990 through 1994

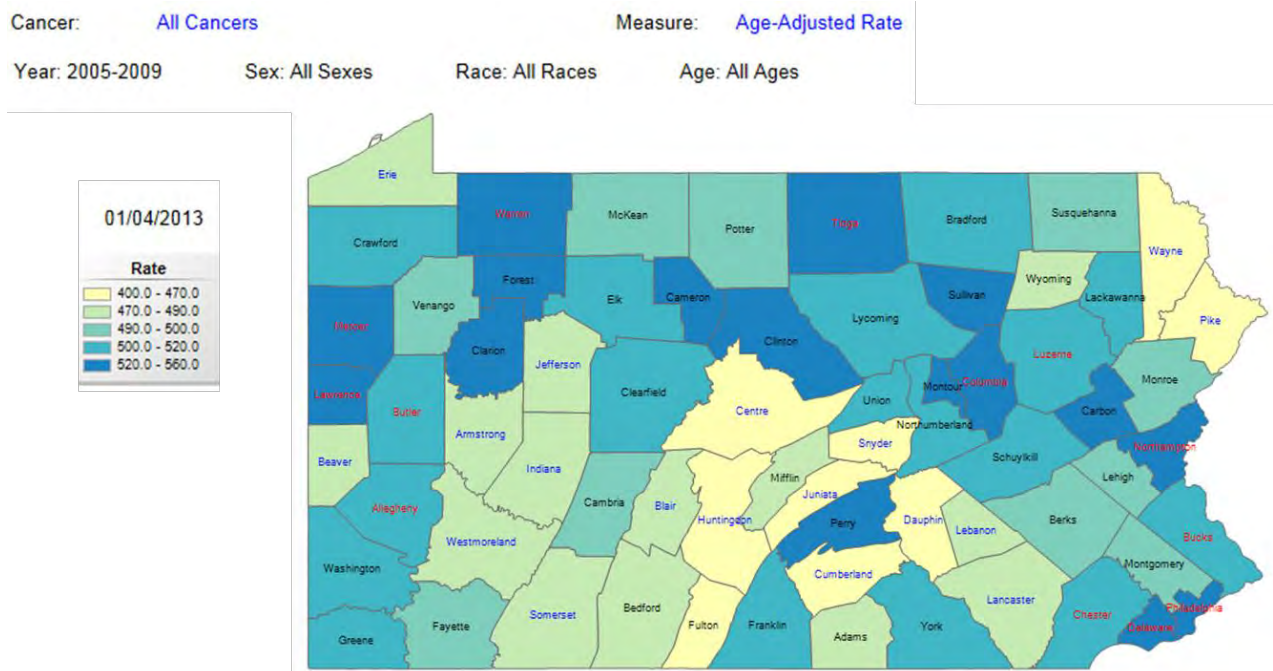


Notes: Age Adjusted Rate per 100,000 (Except age groups Under 15 & Under 20, which are per 1,000,000)
 NA = Data Not Available is shown when either the Population or the Count variable is not available or a statistic cannot be calculated.
 ND = Data Not Displayed is shown when the Count variable is > 0 but < 6, or statistics are based on < 10 events.
 A county's name label shown in red is a significantly higher value than the state's corresponding rate statistic, while blue is a significantly lower value.
 All counts exclude in situ cancer cases, except for urinary bladder.
 * PI = Pacific Islander
 Disclaimer: If you use any of the data provided by EPHTN, please include the following statement in any publication or release: These data were provided by the Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions.
 Copyright © 2013 by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. All Rights Reserved. Source: Pennsylvania Cancer Registry Dataset

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 71 illustrates all cancers in Pennsylvania for the years 2005 through 2009. Compared to the rates in the previous chart, the rates have decreased in all of the counties.

Figure 71. All cancers 2005 through 2009



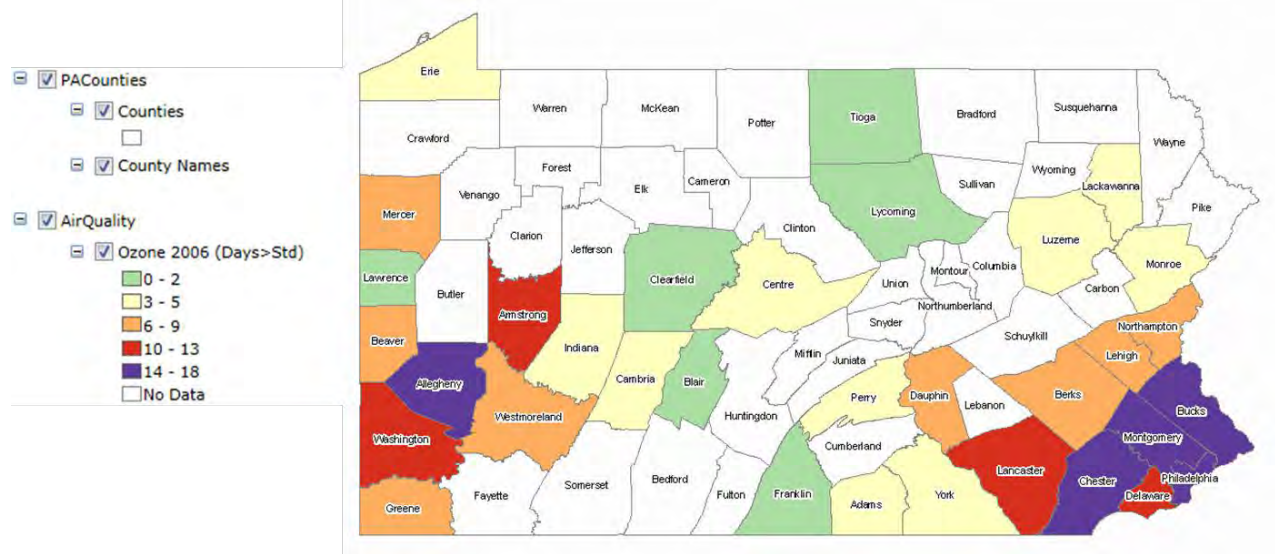
Notes: Age Adjusted Rate per 100,000 (Except age groups Under 15 & Under 20, which are per 1,000,000)
 NA = Data Not Available is shown when either the Population or the Count variable is not available or a statistic cannot be calculated.
 ND = Data Not Displayed is shown when the Count variable is > 0 but < 6, or statistics are based on < 10 events.
 A county's name label shown in red is a significantly higher value than the state's corresponding rate statistic, while blue is a significantly lower value.
 All counts exclude in situ cancer cases, except for urinary bladder.
 * PI = Pacific Islander

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 Copyright © 2013 by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. All Rights Reserved. Source: Pennsylvania Cancer Registry Dataset

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 72 illustrates greater than standard ozone days in Pennsylvania for 2006. Allegheny County rates are among the highest in the state (14 to 18 days).

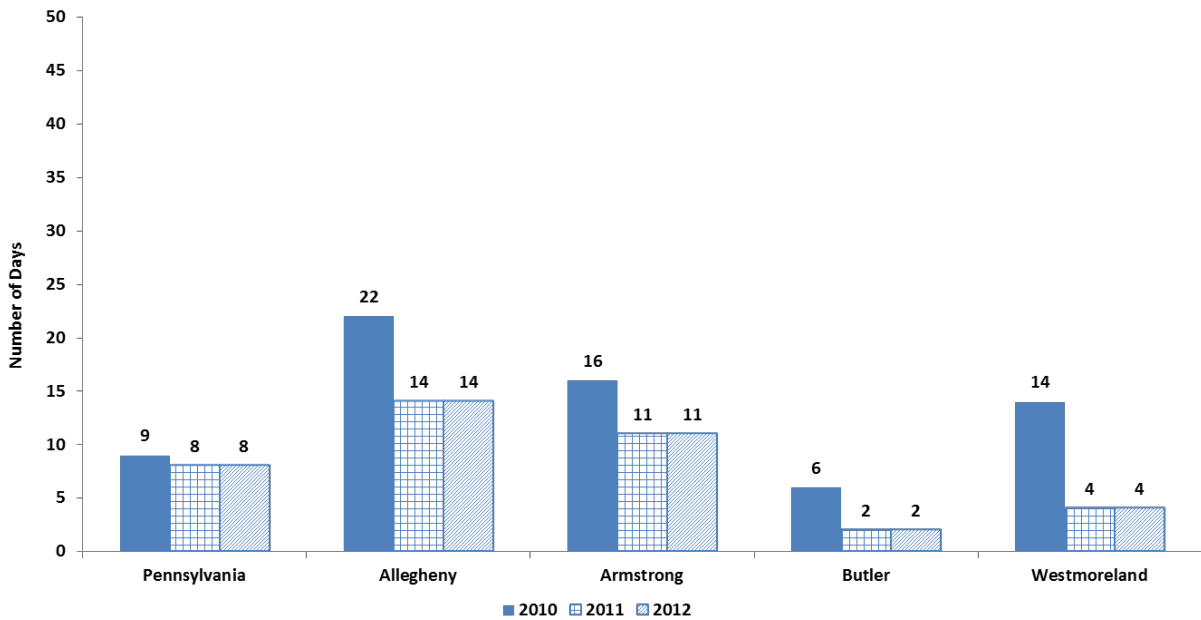
Figure 72. Air quality – greater than standard ozone days – 2006



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 73 illustrates the number of air pollution ozone days in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties for the years 2010 through 2012. The number of days in Allegheny and Armstrong counties is higher than the state rate all three years, while Butler County had fewer days than the state for all three years. Overall the number of air pollution ozone days has been decreasing for the state and counties.

Figure 73. Number of air pollution ozone days



Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org

Table 33 outlines whether the National Air Quality Standards have been met in Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties. Air quality standards have been met for all materials: carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, ozone, particulate matter and lead.

Table 33. National air quality standards

	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Dioxide	Sulfur Dioxide	Ozone	Particulate Matter	Lead
Allegheny	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armstrong	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Butler	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Westmoreland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org

Marcellus Shale Hydraulic Fracturing

Marcellus Shale hydraulic fracturing and drilling is active in five counties (Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Washington and Westmoreland) of WPAHS's primary service area, making the potential environmental and health issues important to study and consider.

Fracking," or hydraulic fracturing, is a widely used oil and gas drilling technique. Fracking involves injecting water mixed with sand and chemicals deep underground to fracture rock formations and release trapped gas.

There are few comprehensive studies that outline the net effects of these processes on the community or the environment. As a result, there are several psycho-social issues associated with Marcellus Shale and "fracking" that have been documented, including the stress associated with health concerns and community disruptions associated with the drilling processes themselves. The information included in this study provides relevant excerpts from the few comprehensive studies that have been published to date.

Although "real time" air quality data is available in selected areas, the compiled data is several years old (2007). Additionally, water quality data is only collected in municipalities that have public water systems and is not centrally reported, making accessing it a challenge. Outside of urban areas, water quality data is sporadic and dependent on individual owner testing; current testing standards do not include some of the substances of concern related to fracking.

One study, *"Drilling down on fracking concerns: The potential and peril of hydraulic fracturing to drill for natural gas"* noted, "In 2008 and 2009, total dissolved solids (TDS) levels exceeded drinking standards in the Monongahela River, the source of drinking water for some residents of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh's water treatment plants are not equipped to remove them from the

water supplied to residents.” The study also notes “...statistical analyses of post-drilling versus pre-drilling water chemistry did not suggest major influences from gas well drilling or hydro fracturing (fracking) on nearby water wells, when considering changes in potential pollutants that are most prominent in drilling waste fluids.”¹

Another study *The Impact of Marcellus Gas Drilling on Rural Drinking Water Supplies*, noted “when comparing dissolved methane concentrations in the 48 wells that were sampled both before and after drilling, the research found no statistically significant increases in methane levels after drilling and no significant correlation to distance from drilling. However, the researchers suggest that more intensive research on the occurrence and sources of methane in water wells is needed.”²

According to the Pediatric Environmental Health Unit of the American Academy of Pediatrics, a study conducted in New York and Pennsylvania found that methane contamination of private drinking water wells was associated with proximity to active natural gas drilling.” (Osborne SG, et al., 2011). “While many of the chemicals used in the drilling and fracking process are proprietary, the list includes benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylene, ethylene glycol, glutaraldehyde and other substances with a broad range of potential toxic effects on humans ranging from cancer to adverse effects on the reproductive, neurological, and endocrine systems.” (ATSDR, Colborn T., et al., U.S. EPA 2009). “Sources of air pollution around a drilling facility include diesel exhaust from the use of machinery and heavy trucks, and fugitive emissions from the drilling and NGE/HF practices....volatile organic compounds can escape capture from the wells and combine with nitrogen oxides to produce ground level ozone.” (CDPHE 2008, 2010)³

Recent research conducted by the RAND Corporation analyzed water quality, air quality and road damage. The RAND results of the water quality and road damage are not yet published. An article

¹ Kenworth, Tom, Weiss, Daniel J., Lisbeth, Kaufman and Christina C. DiPasquale (21 March 2011). Drilling down on fracking concens: The potential and peril of hydraulic fracturing to drill for natural gas. *Center for American Progress*. Retrieved from <http://www.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/issues/2011/03/pdf/fracking.pdf>.

² Boyer, Elizabeth W., Ph.D., Swistck, Bryan R., M.S., Clark, James, M.A.; Madden, Mark, B.S. and Rizzo, Dana E., M.S. (March 2012). The impact of marcellus gas drilling on rural drinking water supplies. *Pennsylvania State University for the Center for Rural Pennsylvania*. Retrieved from http://www.rural.palegislature.us/documents/reports/Marcellus_and_drinking_water_2012.pdf.

³ n.a. (August 2011). PEHSU information on natural gas extraction and hydraulic fracturing for health Professionals. *American Academy of Pediatrics*. Retrieved from http://aoec.org/pehsu/documents/hydraulic_fracturing_and_children_2011_health_prof.pdf.

titled “Estimation of regional air-quality damages from Marcellus Shale natural gas extraction in Pennsylvania.”⁴

This paper provides an estimate of the conventional air pollutant emissions associated with the extraction of unconventional shale gas in Pennsylvania, as well as the monetary value of the associated regional environmental and health damages. The conclusions include:

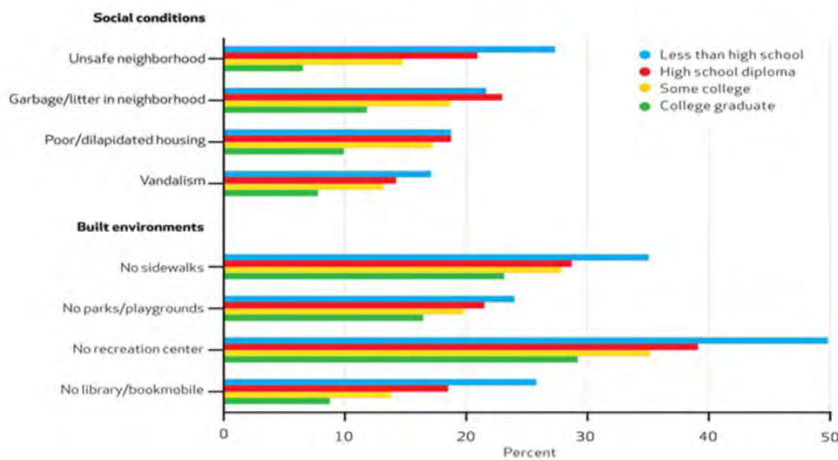
- In 2011, the total monetary damages from conventional air pollution emissions from Pennsylvania-based shale gas extraction activities is estimated to have ranged from \$7.2 to \$32 million dollars. For comparison, the single largest coal-fired power plant alone produced \$75 million in annual damages in 2008.
- This emissions burden is not evenly spread, and there are some important implications of when and where the emissions damages occur. In counties where extraction activity is concentrated, air pollution is equivalent to adding a major source of [nitrogen oxides oxide] NO_x emissions, even though individual facilities are generally regulated separately as minor sources. The majority of emissions are related to the ongoing activities which will persist for many years into the future; compressor stations alone represent 60–75 percent of all damages.
- Further study of the magnitude of emissions, including primary data collection, and development of appropriate regulations for emissions will both be important. This is because extraction-related emissions, under current industry practices, are virtually guaranteed and will be part of the cost of doing business.

⁴ Litovitz, A., Curtright, A., Abramzon, S., Burger, N. and Samaras, C. (31 January 2013). Estimation of regional air-quality damages from Marcellus Shale natural gas extraction in Pennsylvania. *Rand Corporation*, 8(1). Retrieved from http://iopscience.iop.org/1748-9326/8/1/014017/pdf/1748-9326_8_1_014017.pdf.

Mentioned also in the healthy mothers, babies and children chapter of this report, in this chapter the built environment is described as it relates to childhood obesity. As defined by a public report by Karen Roof, M.S. and Ngozi Oleru, Ph.D., “the built environment is the human-made space in which people live, work, and recreate on a day-to-day basis. It includes the buildings and spaces we create or modify. It can extend overhead in the form of electric transmission lines and underground in the form of landfills.”⁵ The report goes on to mention that “the design of our built environment affects the possibility of injury related to pedestrian and vehicular accidents, and it also influences the possibility of exercise and healthy lifestyles.”⁶ As built environment index increases, overweight prevalence shows a decreasing trend. In other words, children who have access to more neighborhood amenities are less likely to be overweight or obese.

Figure 74 illustrates variations in neighborhood social conditions and built environments by parent education level in 2007. Those with less than high school educations tend to live in unsafe neighborhoods and face higher levels of vandalism. These areas typically lack sidewalks, parks/playgrounds, recreational centers or library/bookmobiles.

Figure 74. Variations in neighborhood social conditions and built environments by parent education level



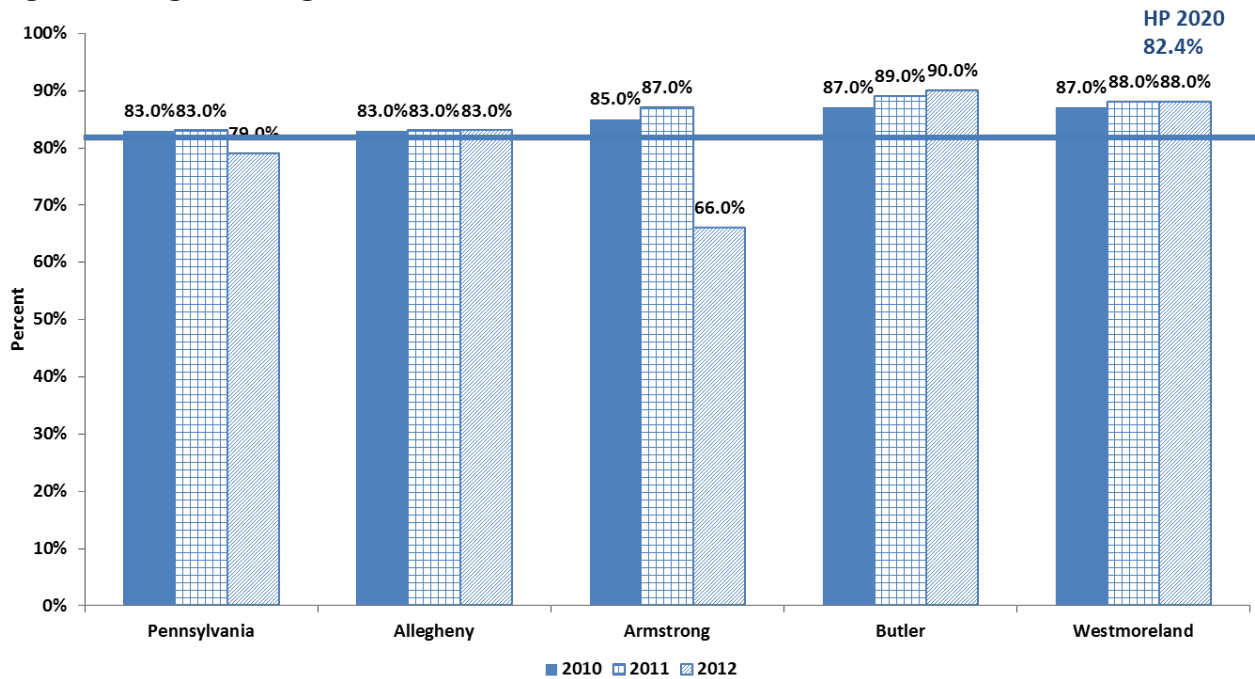
National Survey of Children’s Health 2007 Note: N=90, 100

⁵ Roof, Karen, M.S. and Oleru, Ngozi, Ph.D (July/August 2008). Public health: Seattle and King County’s push for the built environment, 71 (1). Retrieved from http://www.neha.org/pdf/land_use_planning/JEH_JulAug_08_Seattle.pdf

⁶ Roof, Karen, M.S. and Oleru, Ngozi, Ph.D (July/August 2008). Public health: Seattle and King County’s push for the built environment, 71 (1). Retrieved from http://www.neha.org/pdf/land_use_planning/JEH_JulAug_08_Seattle.pdf

Figure 75 illustrates the high school graduation rate for Pennsylvania as well as throughout the service area counties for the years 2010 through 2012. The graduation rate in the counties was equal to or higher than the Pennsylvania rate, with the exception of Armstrong County in 2012. The state county rates are slightly above the HP 2020 goal of 82.4 percent, with the exception of the state and Armstrong County in 2012.

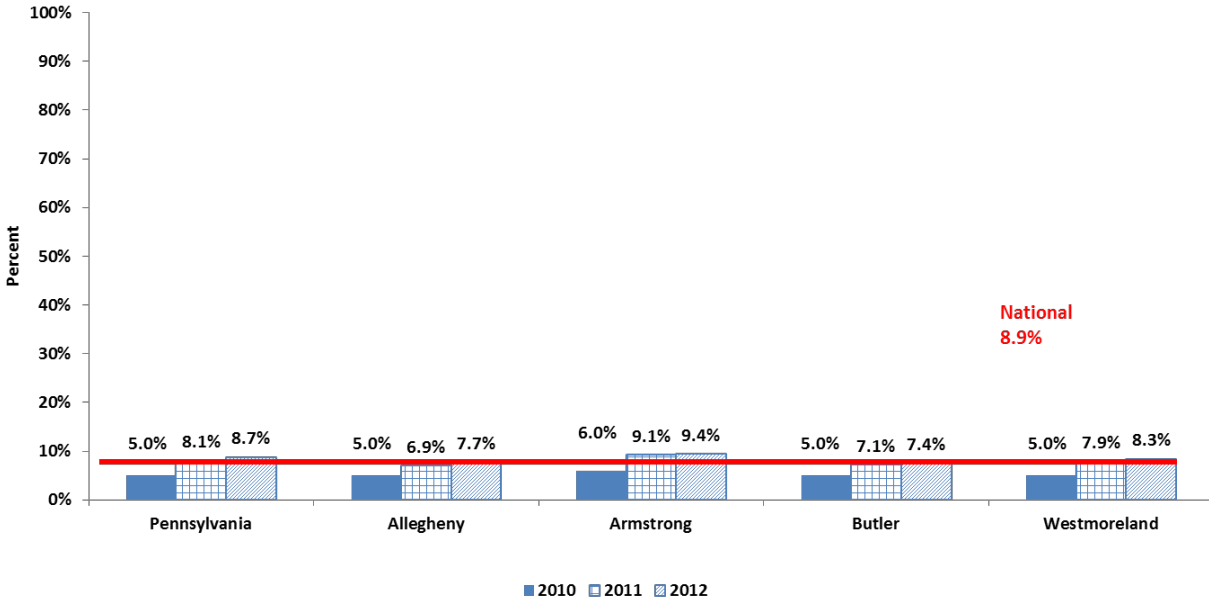
Figure 75. High school graduation rate



Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 76 illustrates the unemployment rate for Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties for the years 2010 through 2012. The rate in Pennsylvania and the service area counties has increased over the past three years. Overall the county rates were comparable to the state. With the exception of Armstrong County in 2012 (at 9.4 percent) the counties and state were below the nation (8.9 percent).

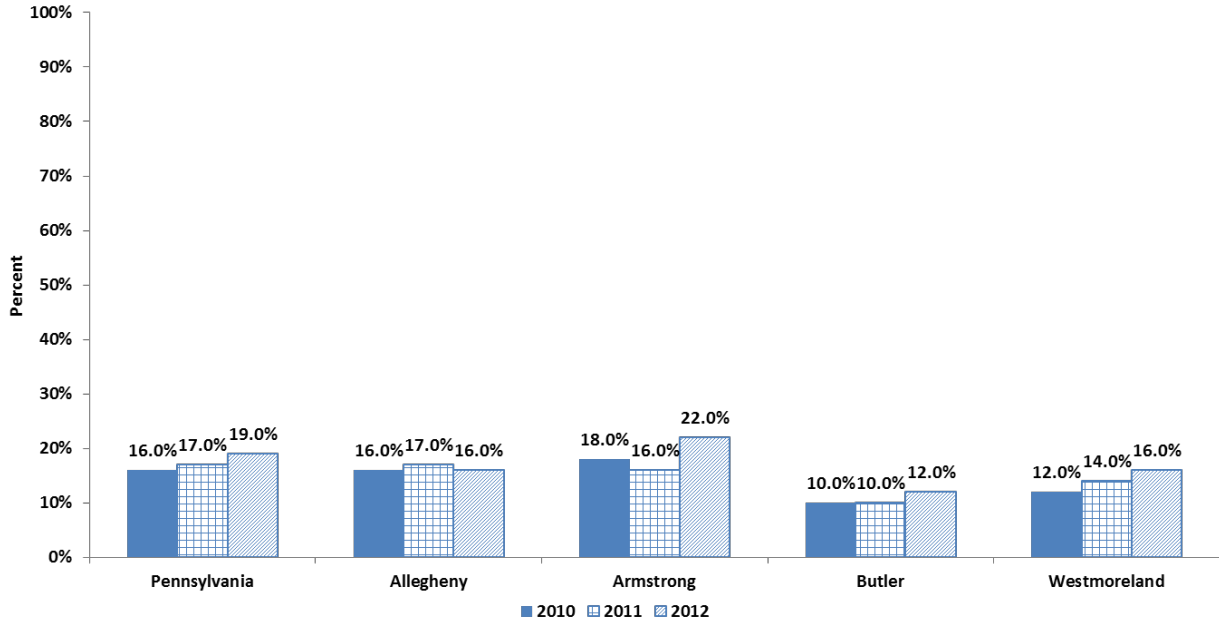
Figure 76. Unemployment rate



Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 77 illustrates the percentage of children living in poverty for Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties for the years 2010 through 2012. With the exception of Allegheny County, the state and county rates have been increasing over the three years. Butler and Westmoreland County have been consistently lower when compared to the state.

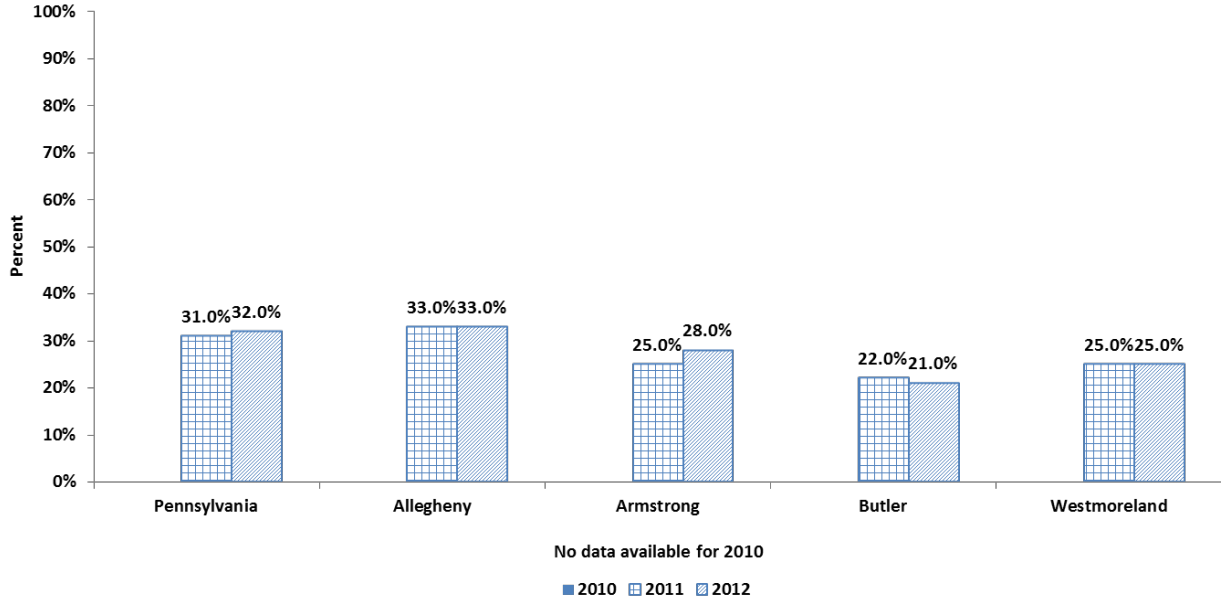
Figure 77. Children living in poverty



Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org

Figure 78 illustrates the percentage of children living in single parent households in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties for the years 2010 through 2012. Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties have been consistently lower than the state and Allegheny County. Overall rates have been fairly consistent. No data was available for 2010.

Figure 78. Children living in single parent households



Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org

The Allegheny County Continuum of Care Fact Sheet published in March, 2012 measured the number of people meeting the definition of homeless according to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. There were 816 single adults and 413 adults and children (195 families) counted in the Point in Time Survey in January 2012. The average age of adult homeless persons was 42, while the average age of homeless children was 8.5 years. Almost a quarter of the adult homeless population has substance abuse (22 percent) issues, while 16 percent were identified as seriously mentally ill. Almost half of the population had a dual diagnosis (40 percent). Veterans made up 24 percent of the adult homeless population and 21 percent of the adult population were victims of domestic violence. A small percentage (4 percent) has AIDS/HIV.

Table 34 illustrates Allegheny County consumers served by housing programs for the years 2010 through 2011. The majority of consumers were served in emergency shelters at an average yearly cost per consumer of \$947. The most costly program was Safe Haven, at an average yearly cost per consumer of \$15,301, although only 47 consumers utilized that program.

Table 34. Allegheny County consumers served by housing programs 2010 through 2011

Allegheny County Consumers Served by Housing Programs 2010-2011				
Program	Adults Served	Children Served	Total Served	Cost Per Consumer
Severe Weather				
Emergency Shelter	611	0	611	\$96
Emergency Shelter	3833	746	4579	\$947
Bridge Housing	378	133	511	\$4,464
Penn Free Bridge Housing	137	44	181	\$6,041
Rental Assistance	510	145	655	\$767
Rapid Re-Housing	31	50	81	\$3,455
Transitional Housing	528	305	833	\$6,766
Shelter Plus Care	175	11	186	\$6,024
Safe Haven	47	0	47	\$15,301
Permanent Housing	422	403	825	\$5,675

Source: Allegheny County Continuum of Care Fact Sheet March 2012

Table 35 illustrates Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland County consumers served by housing programs through the Southwest PA Region 2010 Point in Time Homeless Survey. The majority of consumers were served in transitional housing.

Table 35. Armstrong, Butler, and Westmoreland County consumers served by housing programs

	Armstrong County Source PITS 1/27/10		Butler County Source PITS 1/27/10		Westmoreland County Source PITS 1/27/10	
	Family	Individuals	Family	Individuals	Family	Individuals
Point-in-time Count of People						
Number of Homeless in Emergency Shelter	3	7	13	16	18	25
Number of Homeless with Disability	0	2	2	8	5	13
Number of chronic Homeless in Emergency Shelter	N/A	0	N/A	3		5
Number of Homeless in Emergency Shelter with Serious Mental Illness		2		3		5
Number of Homeless in Emergency Shelter with Substance Abuse		1		7		10
Number of Veterans in Emergency Shelter		0		0		1
Number of Domestic Violence victims in Emergency Shelter		3		10		10
Number of Homeless in Emergency shelter Convicted of Crime		1		7		11
Transitional Housing						
Number in Transitional Housing	22	69	30	19	83	0
Number in Transitional Housing with Disability	0	62	2	14	0	1
Number in Transitional Housing with Serious Mental Illness		24		7		0
Number in Transitional Housing Substance Abuse		43		7		0
Number of Veterans in Transitional Housing		65		4		1
Number of Domestic Violence victims in Transitional Housing		5		9		7
Number Convicted of Crime in Transitional Housing		4		13		12
Permanent Supportive Housing						
Number in Permanent Supportive Housing with Serious Mental Illness		6		29		12
Number in Permanent Supportive Housing with Substance Abuse		0		27		5
Number of Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing		2		2		0
Number Convicted of Crime in Permanent Supportive Housing		1		21		6

Source: Point in Time Homeless Survey, Southwest PA Region 2010

Tables 36 and 37 illustrate gambling addiction statistics for Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties, as well as gambling addictions by gender. Allegheny County had the highest number with 45 admissions and 33 discharges for persons who have accessed the available gambling addiction programs. Males constituted a majority of persons with gambling addictions who have received treatment (53.6 percent).

Table 36. Gambling addictions for 2010-2011

Gambling Addictions Statistics		
FY 2010-2011		
	Admissions	Discharges
Allegheny	45	33
Armstrong	0	0
Butler	1	0
Westmoreland	5	4

Table 37. Gambling addiction by gender 2011

Gambling Addictions by Gender Percentage	
Male	Female
53.6%	46.4%

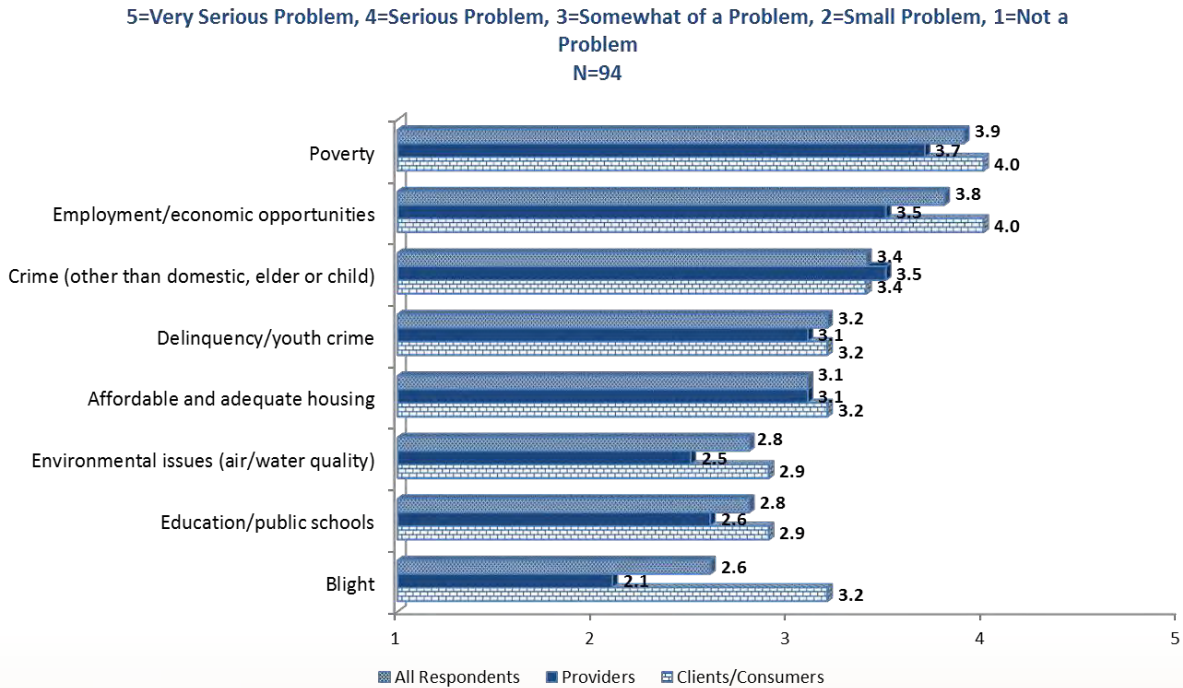
Source: Pennsylvania Gaming Commission

Focus Group Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, focus groups are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The focus groups questions were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals participating in the group. Focus groups participants are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population, or are themselves a member of an underrepresented population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of individuals who participated in a focus group and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of seven focus groups, representing 94 individuals.

Figure 79 illustrates responses from the focus groups regarding the community issues related to healthy environment. Participants were asked to rate a number of possible community needs and issues on a five point scale, where 5= Very Serious Problem and 1= Not a Problem. Overall, poverty was rated as the most serious problem in the community, followed by employment/economic opportunities and crime. Providers/professionals were more likely to crime as serious issues, while clients/consumers rated all other items as more serious.

Figure 79. Healthy environment



Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Focus group participants were asked to identify and discuss their perceptions of the top health or health-related problems in their community. The following were community health problems that were identified which had to do with elements which impact the physical and social environment.

Issues related to poverty, unemployment and crime were top needs in the community related to a healthy environment. According to focus group participants, poverty was evidenced by blight in the community, such as vacant shopping plazas and factories in places that used to thrive. Some also expressed concerns over blighting rental properties, particularly in New Kensington.

Focus groups discussed concerns about employment-related issues. Participants perceive a lack of full time livable wage jobs in this community, noting that many individuals are working multiple part time jobs. Individuals also mentioned that college graduates have difficulty finding jobs based on their qualifications and either leave the area or take a job for which they are over qualified. Focus group participants perceive that many seniors are still in the workforce, which limits opportunities for younger people.

Stakeholder Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, stakeholder interviews are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The interviews consisted of questions that were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals being interviewed. Stakeholders are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of those interviewed and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of 17 interviews.

Outside the context of environmental pollutants, many stakeholders expressed concern over the potential health implications of poverty, blight and crime. Poverty is an environmental issue cited by a number of stakeholders as an underlying factor that negatively affects the community. The limited access to good jobs as well as abandoned property was identified as contributing factors.

A few of stakeholder interview comments included references to air and water quality as well as the potential unknown harm from Marcellus Shale “fracking” and lifestyle issues associated with individuals living at the poverty level. Lifestyle issues included inability to afford healthy food, transportation and housing. Many comments expressed concern for the natural environment. More specifically, air pollution is a concern among stakeholders, and several commented on the connection between air quality, asthma and lung cancer rates.

Healthy Environment Conclusions

Overall, there are a number of conclusions regarding healthy environment-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- There were no significant differences between the state and counties for adults ever told or who currently have asthma, with regional rates between 7.0 percent and 10.0 percent. Student asthma rates have been equivalent over the past few years, although they dropped in all counties of the service area in 2009.
- High school graduation rates were comparable across the counties compared to the state; however, dropped to 66.0 percent in 2012 in Armstrong County.
- For the state and both counties between 2010 and 2012, unemployment rates and the percentage of children living in poverty increased.
- A sizable number of adults and families in Allegheny County are homeless, and many of them have mental health and substance abuse challenges.
- There were no significant differences in the percentage of children living in single parent households between the counties and the state.
- Compared to the state and the counties Allegheny County had a higher number of air pollution ozone days, although all counties met the National Air Quality Standards. Water quality is a concern in Allegheny County, related to the level of total dissolved solids.

Conclusions from the focus groups and interviews included:

- Focus group participants ranked poverty as the most serious issue followed by lack of employment and economic opportunities, as well as crime and delinquency. Participants talked about blight in New Kensington and expressed concerns over the unemployment rate and lack of jobs.

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HEALTHY MOTHERS, BABIES, CHILDREN





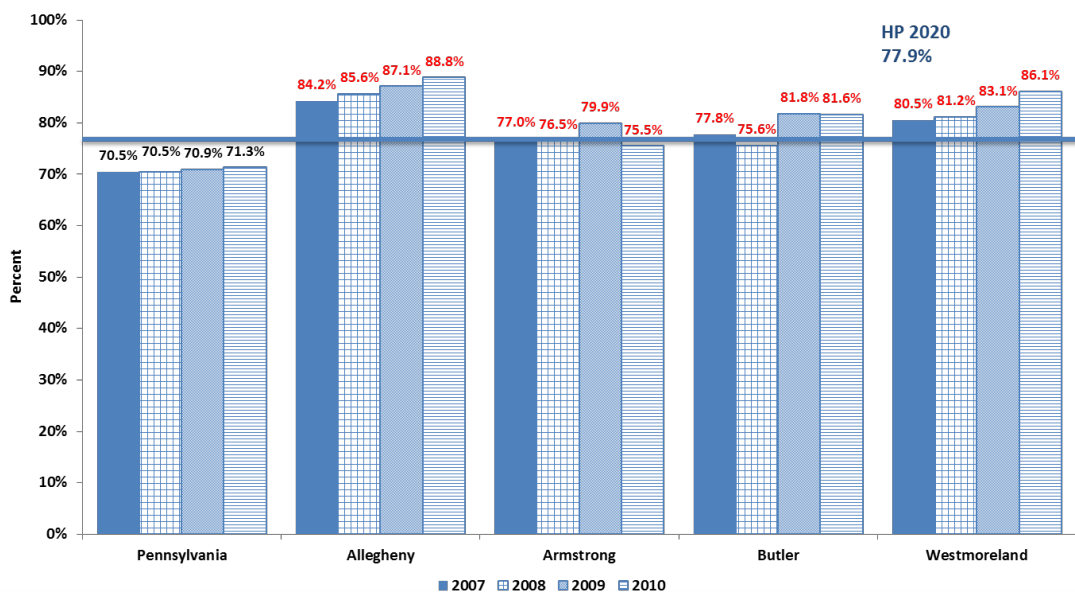
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Healthy Mothers, Babies and Children

Improving the well-being of mothers, babies and children is a critical and necessary component of community health. The well-being of children determines the health of the next generation and can help predict future public health challenges for families, communities and the health care system. The healthy mothers, babies and children topic area addresses a wide range of conditions, health behaviors and health systems indicators that affect the health, wellness and quality of life for the entire community including: prenatal care, smoking during pregnancy, low-birth weight babies, infant mortality, social service assistance, breastfeeding and teen pregnancy. When available for a given health indicator, Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) goals and state and national rates were included.

Figure 80 illustrates the percentage of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2010. The percentage of women receiving prenatal care in Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties was significantly higher than the state rate all four years. With the exception of Armstrong County the state and county rates have increased over the four year period. Allegheny and Westmoreland counties have exceeded the Healthy People 2020 goal of 77.9 percent all four years, the state continues to be below the goal.

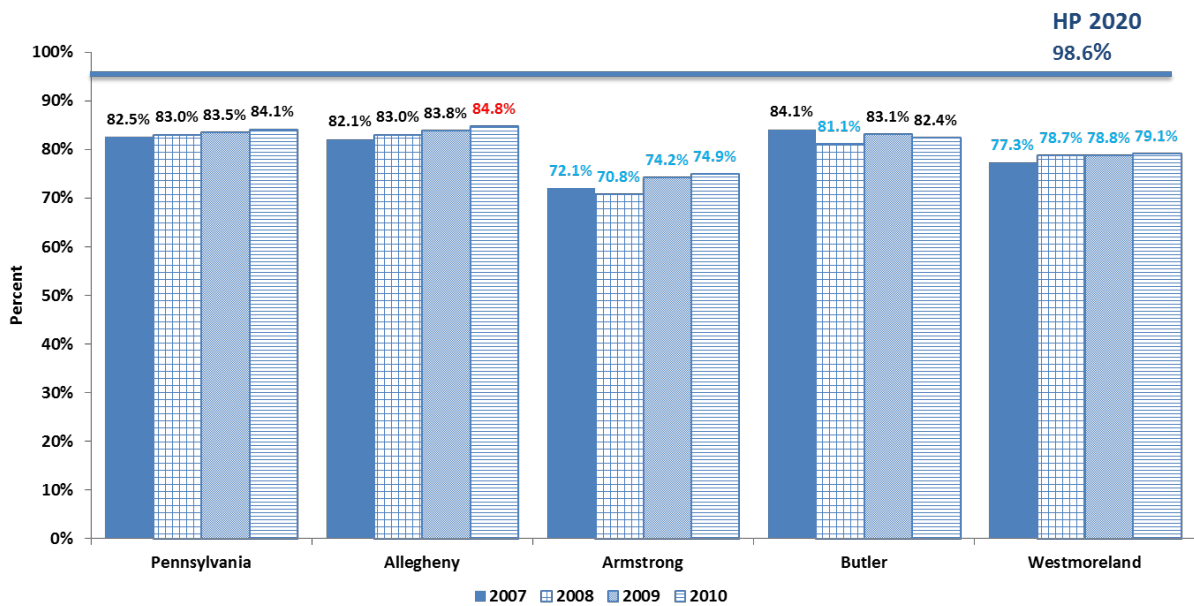
Figure 80. Prenatal care first trimester



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 81 illustrates the percentage of non-smoking mothers during pregnancy in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2010. Over the period, the percentage of women not smoking during pregnancy in Allegheny County was comparable to the state except for 2010 where the county rate was significantly higher at 84.8 percent. Armstrong and Westmoreland counties have been significantly lower compared to the state for all four years. Butler County has been comparable to the state with the exception of 2008 where at 81.1 percent the rate was significantly lower. All of the rates are lower than the HP 2020 goal of 98.6 percent.

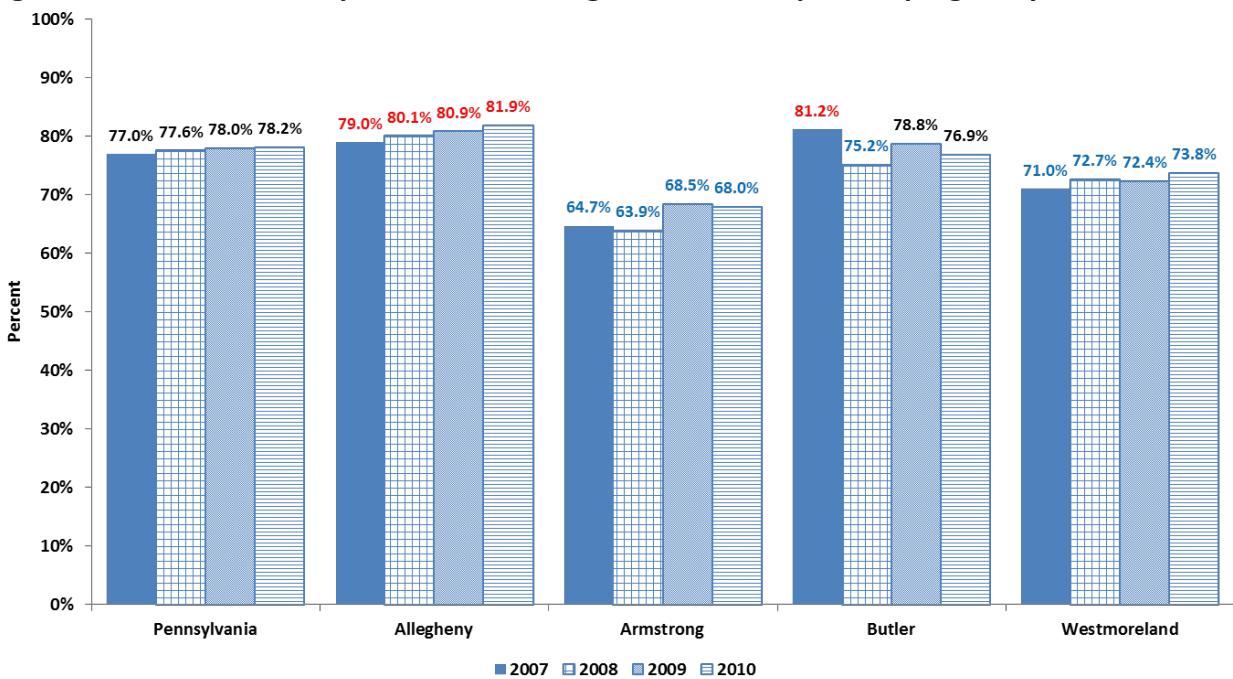
Figure 81. Non-smoking mothers during pregnancy



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 82 illustrates the percentage of mothers who reported not smoking three months prior to pregnancy in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2010. Over the period, the percentage of women who didn't smoke three months prior to pregnancy in Allegheny County was significantly higher than the Pennsylvania rate for all reported years. Butler County was also significantly higher than the Pennsylvania rate for the year 2007. Over the time period, the rates for Armstrong and Westmoreland counties were significantly lower than the state rate as was Butler County for the year 2008. Over the four years, Pennsylvania and Allegheny County rates have steadily increased.

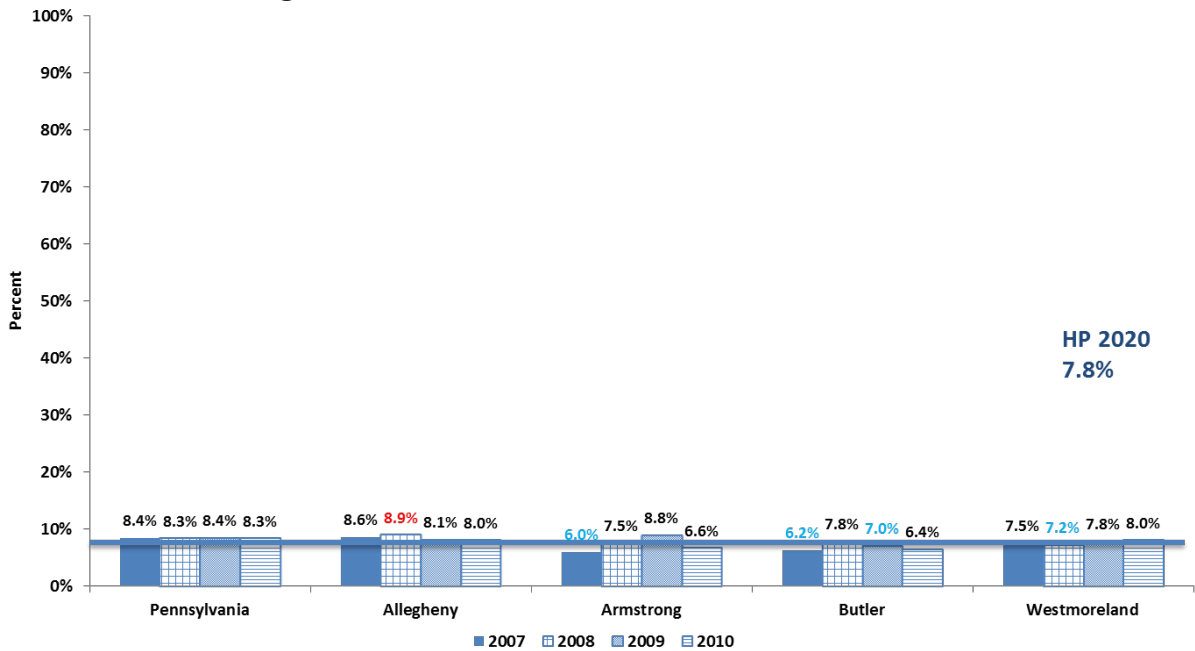
Figure 82. Mothers who reported not smoking three months prior to pregnancy



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 83 illustrates the percentage of low birth-weight babies born in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2010. Over the four years, the state and Allegheny County rates are comparable except for in 2008, which was significantly higher than the state rate. The other counties have been lower in most years compared to the state and in significantly lower in Armstrong County in 2007, Butler County in 2007 and 2009 and Westmoreland County in 2008. For the most recent year, Armstrong and Butler counties exceeded the Healthy People 2020 Goal of 7.8 percent, while all other rates remained above the goal.

Figure 83. Low birth-weight babies

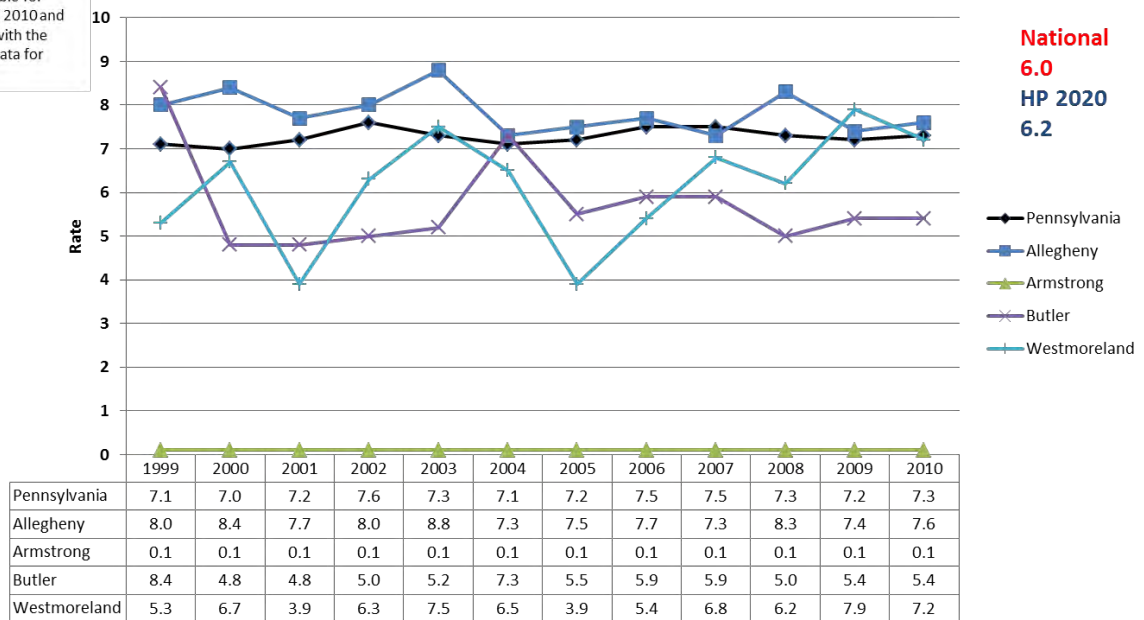


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 84 illustrates infant mortality rates, per 1,000 live births, in Pennsylvania, and throughout the service area counties from 1999 through 2010. State and county-level rates fluctuated over the period but overall have not decreased. Allegheny County rates are also consistently above state rates, while the other counties are consistently below. In 2010, all rates, with the exception of Butler County are above the national rate of 6.0 and the Healthy People 2020 goal of 6.2. Data was not available for Armstrong County.

Figure 84. Infant mortality rate

Note: Armstrong data not available; Butler rates were not available for 2001, 2007 and 2010 and were graphed with the previous year data for consistency



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 85 illustrates infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births, by race in Pennsylvania and Allegheny County from 1999 through 2010. In Allegheny County, mortality rates for black infants were significantly higher than Pennsylvania in 2000, 2002 and 2003. The mortality rate for white infants in Allegheny County was significantly lower than the state rate in 2002, 2006, 2007 and 2009. The mortality rate for black infants is substantially higher than white rates across the 11 years, both in Pennsylvania and in Allegheny County. There were no significant differences by race for the other service area counties.

Figure 85. Infant mortality by race

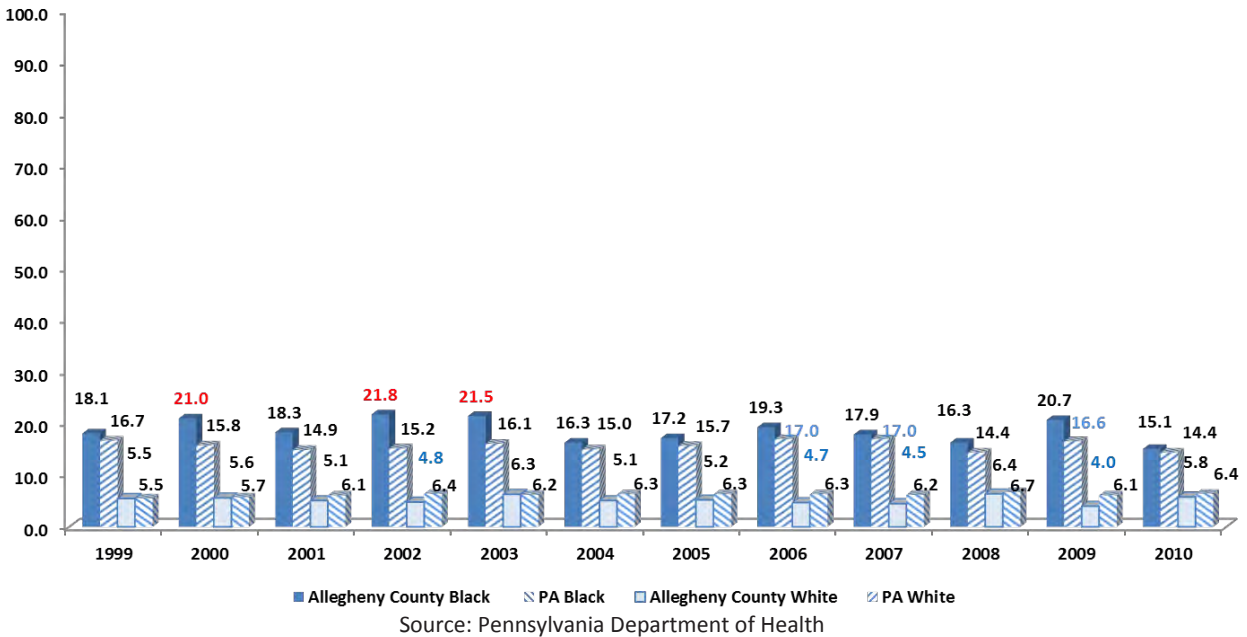
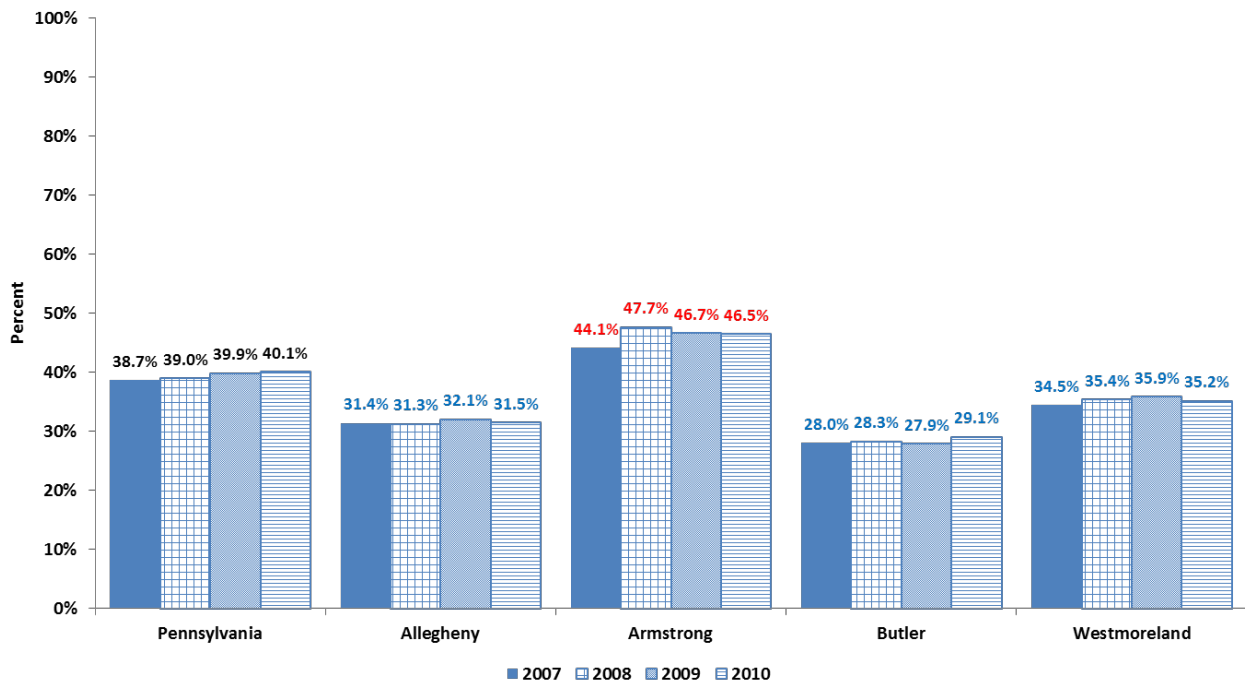


Figure 86 illustrates the percentage of mothers who reported receiving Women, Infants and Children (WIC) assistance in Pennsylvania, as well as throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2010. WIC is “a federally funded program that provides healthy supplemental foods and nutrition services for pregnant women, postpartum and breastfeeding women, and infants and children under age five in a supportive environment.”¹ Over the four years, the percentage of women receiving WIC assistance in Allegheny, Butler and Westmoreland counties was significantly lower than the Pennsylvania rate, while the rate in Armstrong County has been significantly higher.

Figure 86. Mothers receiving WIC assistance

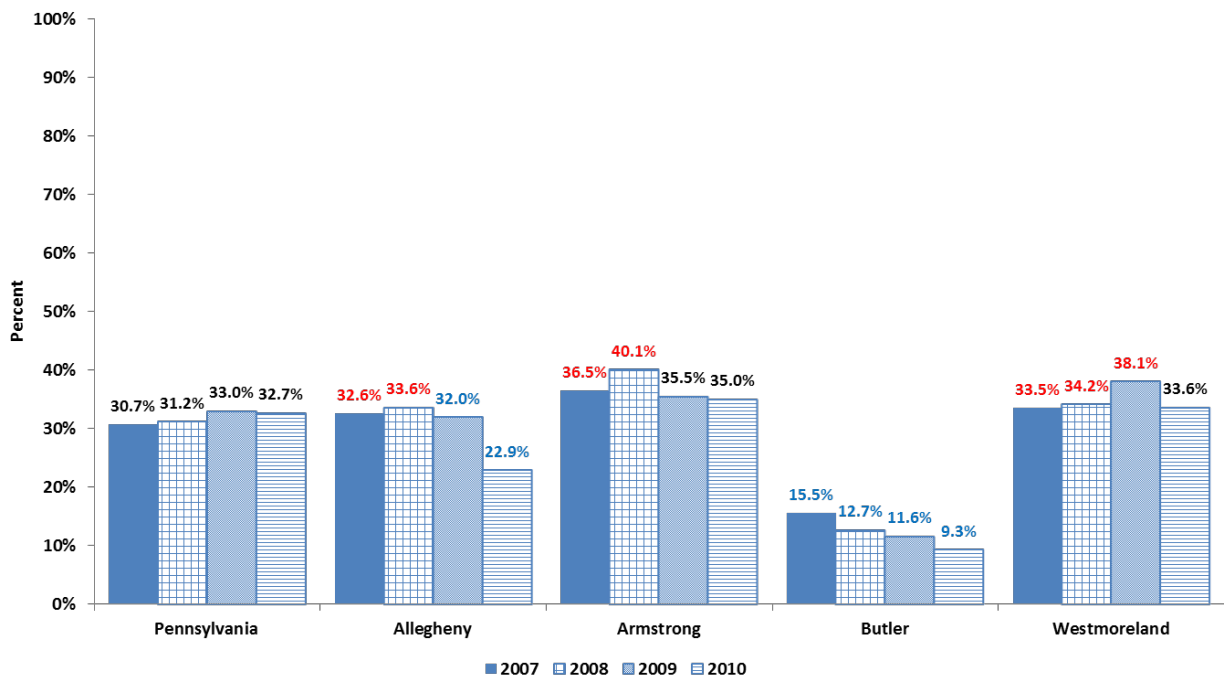


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

¹ Pennsylvania Women, Infants and Children. n.d. *What is WIC?* Retrieved from <http://www.pawic.com/>.

Figure 87 illustrates the percentage of mothers receiving Medicaid assistance in Pennsylvania, as well as throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2010. The percentage was significantly higher than Pennsylvania in Allegheny and Armstrong counties for 2007 and 2008, and Westmoreland County for 2007 through 2009. The percentage was significantly lower than the state rate in Allegheny County for 2009 and 2010, as well as Butler County for all four years. Over the four years, an increasing trend can be seen in Pennsylvania, while a decreasing trend can be seen in the counties.

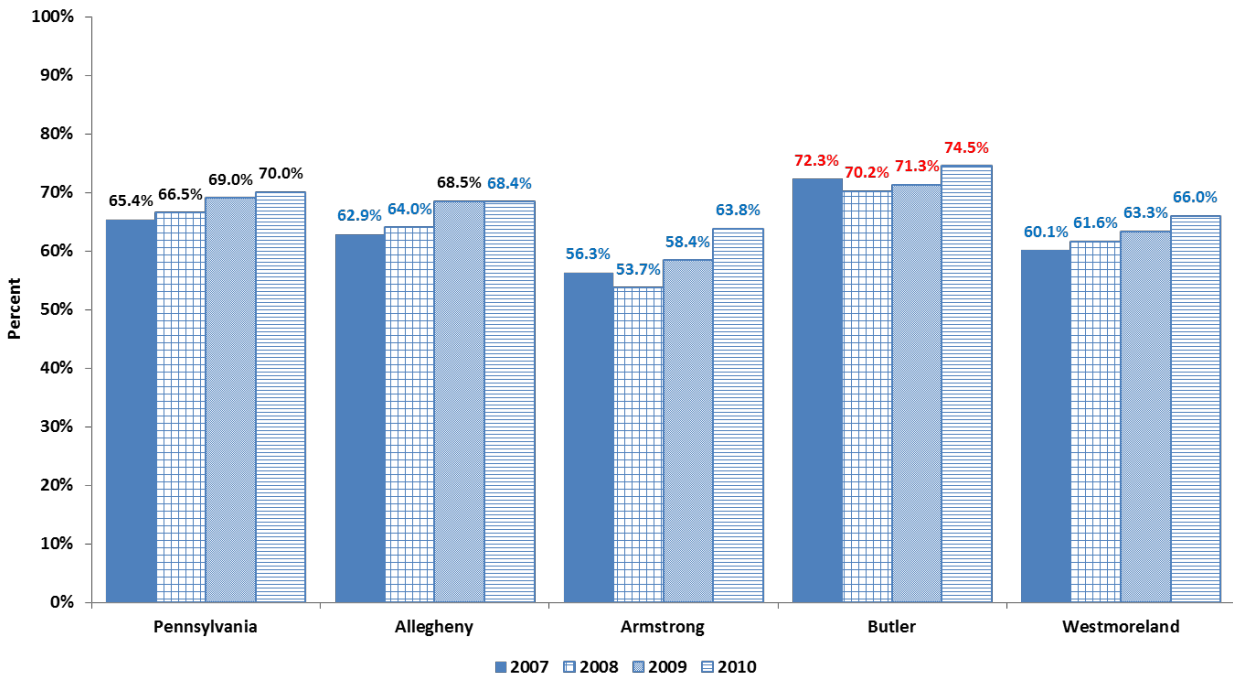
Figure 87. Mothers receiving Medicaid assistance



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 88 illustrates the percentage of mothers who breastfed their babies in Pennsylvania, as well as throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2010. The rate in Butler County has been significantly higher when compared to the state for all four years shown, while Westmoreland and Armstrong counties have been significantly lower. Allegheny County was also significantly lower when compared to the state for all years except 2009. An increasing trend can be seen in Pennsylvania as well as in the counties.

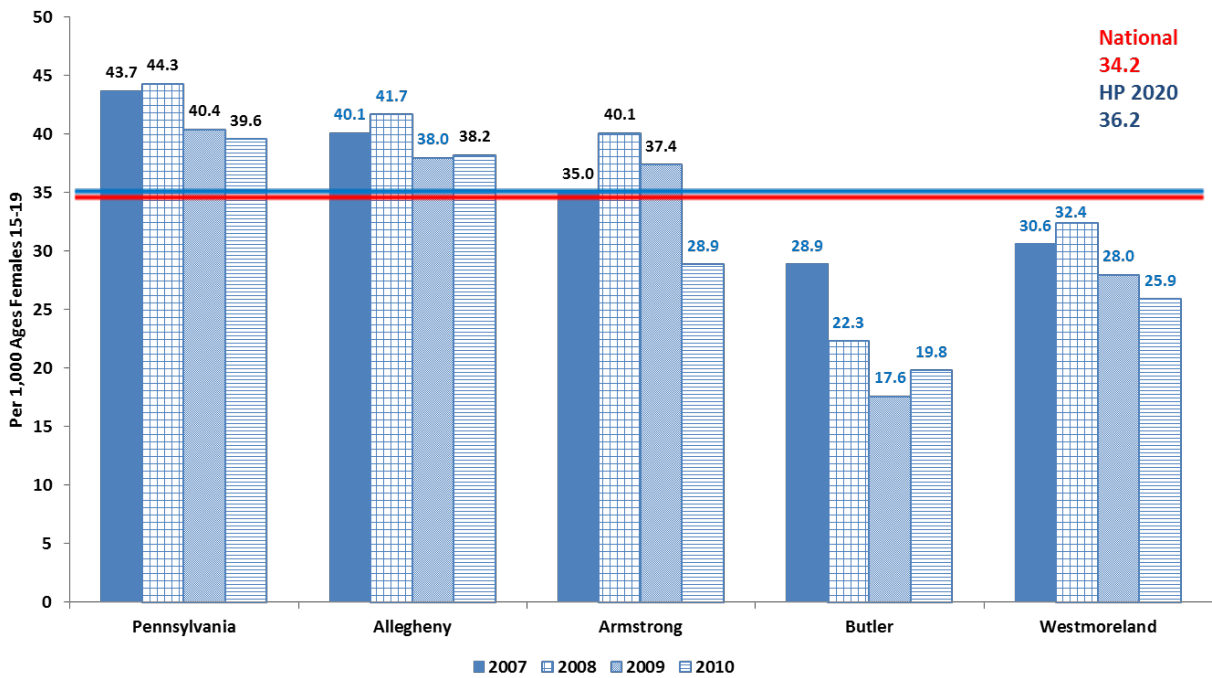
Figure 88. Breastfeeding rate



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 89 illustrates teen pregnancy rates for ages 15 to 19, per 1,000, in Pennsylvania as well as throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2010. Rates in the state and at the county level fluctuated over the period, but overall the data show a decreasing trend. The rate in Butler and Westmoreland counties has been significantly lower compared to the state for all four years. The rate in Allegheny County was significantly lower when compared to the state in 2007 through 2009 and in Armstrong County in 2010. In 2010, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties rates were lower than the national rate of 34.2 and exceeded the Healthy People 2020 Goal of 36.2.

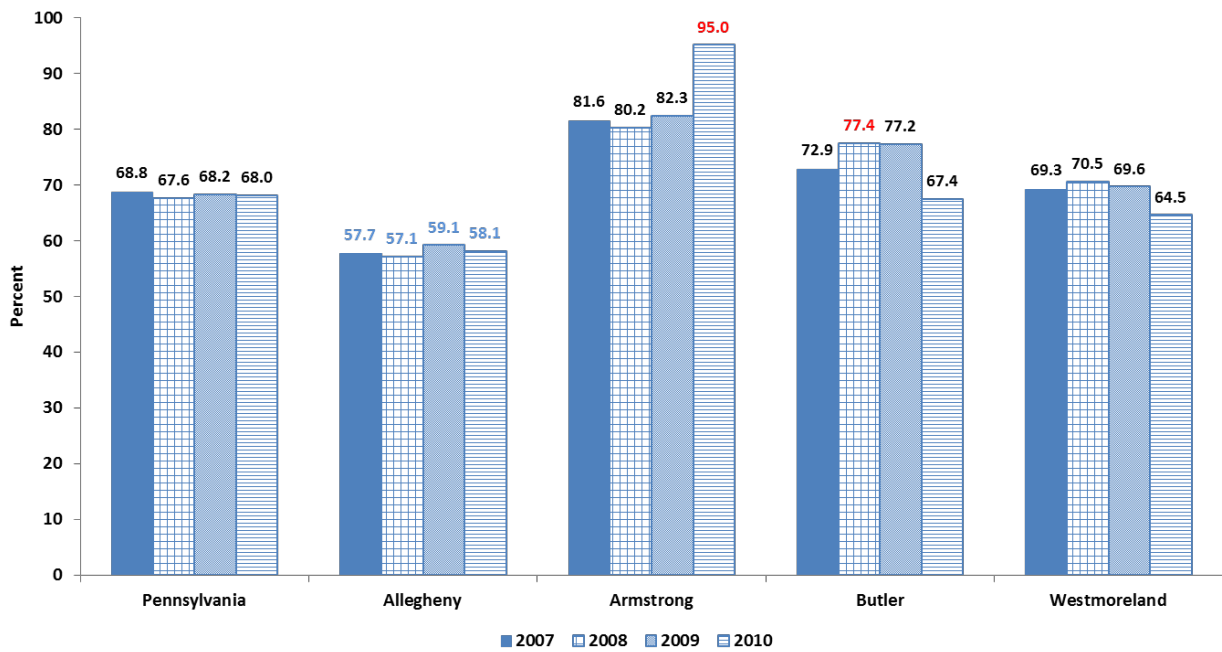
Figure 89. Teen pregnancy rates (ages 15-19)



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 90 illustrates the percentage of teen pregnancies resulting in a live birth, ages 15 to 19, in Pennsylvania as well as throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2010. The percentage of teen pregnancies resulting in a live birth in Allegheny County was significantly less than Pennsylvania all four years and significantly higher in Armstrong County in 2010 and Butler County in 2008. With the exception of Armstrong County, the state and service area county rates have been decreasing.

Figure 90. Teen pregnancies resulting in a live birth, ages 15-19



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Table 38 illustrates Allegheny County youth reporting high-risk behavior patterns as reported in the 2011 Allegheny County HealthChoices Program 2011 Year in Review. HealthChoices is Pennsylvania's managed care program for adults and children who receive Medical Assistance. This program includes both physical health care and behavioral health care (e.g., mental health and drug and alcohol services). Students in grades 9 and 10 are more likely to have all of these risk behaviors. Boys are more likely to smoke and use illicit drugs. Girls are more likely to have had sexual intercourse or be depressed.

Table 38. Allegheny County youth reporting ten high-risk behavior patterns-1

Allegheny County Youth Reporting 10 High-Risk Behavior Patterns							
Risk-Taking Behavior		Total Sample	Gender		Grade		
Category	Definition		M	F	7	9	10
Alcohol	Has used alcohol 3 or more times in the last 30 days or got drunk once or more in the last 2 weeks	22	22	21	10	53	32
Tobacco	Smokes one or more cigarettes every day or uses chewing tobacco frequently	11	14	9	4	27	19
Illicit Drugs	Used illicit drugs multiple times in the last 12 months	14	16	13	4	36	25
Sexual Intercourse	Has had sexual intercourse 3 or more times in lifetime	19	17	21	4	28	35
Depression/Suicide	Is frequently depressed and/or has attempted suicide	27	23	32	24	36	30

Source: The Allegheny County HealthChoices Program: 2011 Year in Review

Table 39 illustrates Allegheny County youth reporting high-risk behavior patterns as reported in the 2011 Allegheny County HealthChoices Program 2011 Year in Review. Students in grades 9 and 10 and boys are more likely to have all of these risk behaviors.

Table 39. Allegheny County youth reporting ten high-risk behavior patterns-2

Allegheny County Youth Reporting 10 High-Risk Behavior Patterns							
Category	Risk-Taking Behavior Definition	Total Sample	Gender		Grade		
			M	F	7	9	10
Anti-Social Behavior	Has been involved in 3 or more incidents of shoplifting, trouble with police, or vandalism in the last 12 months	15	18	11	10	35	18
Violence	Has engaged in three or more acts of fighting, hitting, injuring a person, carrying or using a weapon, or threatening physical harm in the last 12 months	34	42	26	30	55	37
School Problems	Has skipped school 2 or more days in the last 4 weeks and/or has below a C average	26	28	24	23	39	30
Driving and Alcohol	Has driven after drinking or ridden with a drinking driver 3 or more times in the last 12 months	15	16	14	11	30	18
Gambling	Has gambled 3 or more times in the last 12 months	10	14	6	8	13	11

Source: The Allegheny County HealthChoices Program: 2011 Year in Review

Table 40 illustrates Allegheny County youth reporting 15 additional risk-taking behaviors as reported in the 2011 Allegheny County HealthChoices Program 2011 Year in Review. Students in grades 9 are more likely to have all of these risk behaviors. Boys are more likely to engage in all of them except sexual intercourse (same rate for males/females).

Table 40. Percent of youth who reported 15 additional risk-taking behaviors-1

Percent of Youth Who Report 15 Additional Risk-Taking Behaviors							
Category	Risk-Taking Behavior Definition	Total Sample	Gender		Grade		
			M	F	7	9	10
Sexual Intercourse	Has had sexual intercourse one or more times	31	31	31	13	53	49
Anti-Social Behavior	Shoplifted once or more in the last 12 months	16	17	14	11	29	20
	Committed vandalism once or more in the last 12 months	17	21	12	12	29	20
	Got into trouble with police once or more in the last 12 months	20	24	16	17	37	22
Violence	Hit someone once or more in the last 12 months	37	46	29	37	56	36
	Physically hurt someone once or more in the last 12 months	19	25	12	17	25	20
	Uses a weapon to get something from a person once or more in the last 12 months	4	6	3	3	10	5
	Been in a group fight once or more in the last 12 months	22	24	20	22	25	22
	Carried a weapon for protection once or more in the last 12 months	19	27	10	16	30	20
	Threatened physical harm to someone once or more in the last 12 months	34	38	30	29	48	39

Source: The Allegheny County HealthChoices Program: 2011 Year in Review

Table 41 illustrates Allegheny County youth reporting 15 additional risk-taking behaviors as reported in the 2011 Allegheny County HealthChoices Program 2011 Year in Review. Students in grades 9 and 10 are more likely to have most of these risk behaviors. Girls are more likely to skip school, feel depressed, attempt suicide or have an eating disorder. Boys are more likely to gamble.

Table 41. Percent of youth who reported 15 additional risk-taking behaviors-2

Percent of Youth Who Report 15 Additional Risk-Taking Behaviors							
Risk-Taking Behavior		Total Sample	Gender		Grade		
Category	Definition		M	F	7	9	10
School Truancy	Skipped school once or more in the last 4 weeks	28	26	30	24	34	33
Gambling	Gambled once or more in the last 12 months	24	33	14	24	35	23
Eating Disorder	Has engaged in bulimic or anorexic behavior	20	18	21	18	32	21
Depression	Felt sad or depressed most or all of the time in the last month	20	16	24	20	27	20
Attempted Suicide	Has attempted suicide one or more times	16	14	19	13	24	19

Source: The Allegheny County HealthChoices Program: 2011 Year in Review

Childhood Obesity

According to the CDC, childhood obesity has more than tripled in the past 30 years. In 1980, 7 percent of 6 to 11 year olds and 5 percent of 12 to 19 year olds were obese. In 2008, 20 percent of 6 to 11 year olds and 18 percent of 12 to 19 year olds were obese. In a population-based sample (2010), the CDC reported that 70 percent of obese youth had at least one risk factor for cardiovascular disease.

Figure 91 illustrates childhood obesity by environment. Children who do not have access to certain environmental characteristics, such as sidewalks or walking paths, playgrounds, recreational centers and libraries and/or bookmobiles, are more likely to be overweight or obese.

Figure 91. Childhood obesity by environment

Prevalence Of Obesity And Overweight And Odds Of Being Obese Or Overweight (Adjusted For Age-Sex And Covariates), Among U.S. Children Ages 10-17, By Neighborhood Built Environmental Characteristics

Neighborhood characteristic	Obesity				Overweight			
	Weighted		Odds ratio, age-sex ^a	Odds ratio, covariate ^b	Weighted		Odds ratio, age-sex ^a	Odds ratio, covariate ^b
	Percent	SE			Percent	SE		
Index of neighborhood built environment (mean index score = 100; SD = 20)								
46.40-67.04 (low amenities)	19.72	1.79	1.44	1.34	37.38	2.10	1.41	1.29
67.05-81.39	18.60	1.35	1.36	1.44	32.92	1.44	1.17	1.18
81.40-104.99	17.20	0.86	1.22	1.21	32.31	1.01	1.13	1.09
105.00-116.40 (high amenities)	14.55	0.70	1.00	1.00	29.69	0.89	1.00	1.00
Neighborhood access to sidewalks or walking paths								
Yes	15.72	0.60	1.00	1.00	31.29	0.73	1.00	1.00
No	18.20	0.83	1.19	1.32	32.53	0.93	1.06	1.09
Neighborhood access to parks or playgrounds								
Yes	15.88	0.56	1.00	1.00	30.76	0.68	1.00	1.00
No	18.27	0.97	1.20	1.26	34.82	1.19	1.22	1.23
Neighborhood access to a recreation center, community center, or boys' and girls' club								
Yes	15.34	0.58	1.00	1.00	30.27	0.73	1.00	1.00
No	18.19	0.87	1.23	1.20	34.30	1.00	1.20	1.15
Neighborhood access to a library or bookmobile								
Yes	15.86	0.51	1.00	1.00	30.88	0.62	1.00	1.00
No	19.68	1.51	1.31	1.15	35.63	1.67	1.25	1.09

SOURCE National Survey of Children's Health, 2007. **NOTES** This exhibit has been abridged for presentation in print, and 95 percent confidence intervals have been omitted. The complete exhibit is available in the Online Appendix (see Note 25 in text). *N* = 44, 101. Obesity denotes body mass index (BMI) at the ninety-fifth percentile and higher. Overweight denotes BMI in the eighty-fifth percentile and higher. The chi-square test for independence between each covariate and obesity or overweight prevalence was statistically significant at *p* < 0.05. SE is standard error. SD is standard deviation. ^aAdjusted by logistic regression for age and sex only. ^bAdjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, household composition, metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence, household poverty or education levels, TV viewing time, recreational computer use, and physical activity. Neighborhood socioeconomic index and built environment index are independent of each other. Controlling for both indices simultaneously along with other individual-level covariates in the same model had no impact on the adjusted effects reported here.

Source: National Survey of Children's Health, 2007

Figure 92 illustrates socioeconomic factors affecting obesity. Children who live in neighborhoods that are unsafe or have problems with garbage/litter, dilapidated or run down housing, or vandalism are more likely to be overweight or obese.

Figure 92. Socioeconomic factors affecting obesity

Prevalence Of Obesity And Overweight And Odds Of Being Obese Or Overweight (Adjusted For Age-Sex And Covariates), Among U.S. Children Ages 10-17, By Neighborhood Socioeconomic Conditions

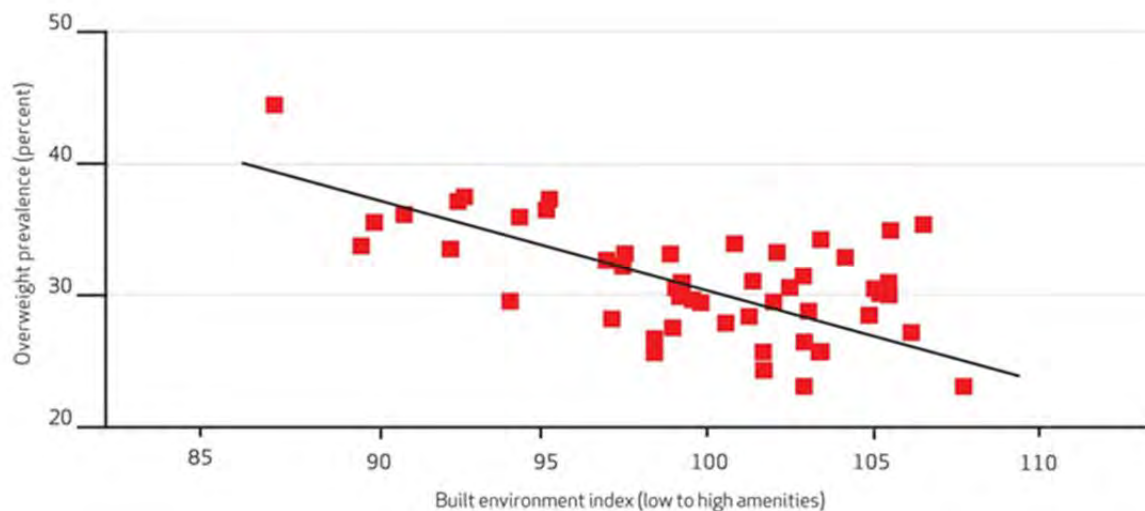
Neighborhood characteristic	Obesity				Overweight			
	Weighted Percent	SE	Odds ratio, age-sex ^a	Odds ratio, covariate ^b	Weighted Percent	SE	Odds ratio, age-sex ^a	Odds ratio, covariate ^b
Total population	16.37	0.49			31.64	0.59		
Index of neighborhood socioeconomic conditions (mean index score = 100; SD = 20)								
20.78-67.09 (least favorable)	19.74	1.99	1.45	0.99	36.96	2.23	1.41	0.97
67.10-88.32	20.32	2.21	1.52	1.06	33.89	2.31	1.24	0.90
88.33-104.99	19.30	1.19	1.40	1.09	34.85	1.41	1.27	1.01
105.00-111.40 (most favorable)	14.74	0.56	1.00	1.00	29.79	0.71	1.00	1.00
Neighborhood safety								
Safe	15.53	0.51	1.00	1.00	30.64	0.62	1.00	1.00
Unsafe	22.27	1.61	1.61	1.05	38.24	1.82	1.43	0.96
Presence of garbage/litter in neighborhood								
Yes	20.74	1.41	1.44	1.10	36.43	1.54	1.31	1.01
No	15.56	0.51	1.00	1.00	30.70	0.64	1.00	1.00
Poorly kept or dilapidated/run down housing in neighborhood								
Yes	19.63	1.50	1.31	1.04	36.32	1.65	1.29	1.04
No	15.86	0.51	1.00	1.00	30.85	0.63	1.00	1.00
Vandalism such as broken windows or graffiti in neighborhood								
Yes	17.28	1.65	1.09	0.84	33.65	1.95	1.13	0.87
No	16.27	0.51	1.00	1.00	31.38	0.62	1.00	1.00

SOURCE National Survey of Children's Health, 2007. **NOTES** This exhibit has been abridged for presentation in print, and 95 percent confidence intervals have been omitted. The complete exhibit is available in the Online Appendix (see Note 25 in text). N = 44, 101. Obesity denotes body mass index (BMI) at the ninety-fifth percentile and higher. Overweight denotes BMI in the eighty-fifth percentile and higher. Chi-square test for independence between each covariate (except vandalism) and obesity or overweight prevalence was statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. SE is standard error. SD is standard deviation. ^aAdjusted by logistic regression for age and sex only. ^bAdjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, household composition, metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence, household poverty or education levels, TV viewing time, recreational computer use, and physical activity. The neighborhood socioeconomic index and the built environment index are independent of each other. Controlling for both indices simultaneously along with other individual-level covariates in the same model had no impact on the adjusted effects reported here.

Source: National Survey of Children's Health, 2007

Figure 93 illustrates relationship between the neighborhood-built environment and U.S. childhood overweight prevalence at the state level. Mentioned also in the healthy environment chapter of this report, here built environment is described as it relates to childhood obesity. As defined by a public report by Karen Roof, M.S. and Ngozi Oleru, Ph.D., “the built environment is the human-made space in which people live, work, and recreate on a day-to-day basis. It includes the buildings and spaces we create or modify. It can extend overhead in the form of electric transmission lines and underground in the form of landfills.”² The report goes on to mention that “the design of our built environment affects the possibility of injury related to pedestrian and vehicular accidents, and it also influences the possibility of exercise and healthy lifestyles.”³ As built environment index increases, overweight prevalence shows a decreasing trend. In other words, children who have access to more neighborhood amenities are less likely to be overweight or obese.

Figure 93. Neighborhood versus U.S. childhood overweight prevalence



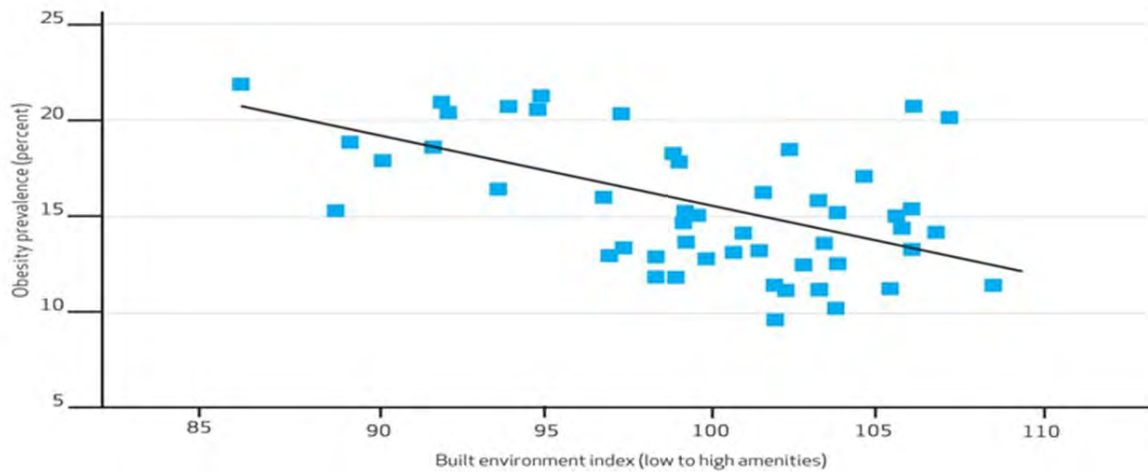
Source: National Survey of Children’s Health, 2007

² Roof, Karen, M.S. and Oleru, Ngozi, Ph.D (July/August 2008). Public health: Seattle and King County’s push for the built environment, 71 (1). Retrieved from http://www.neha.org/pdf/land_use_planning/JEH_JulAug_08_Seattle.pdf

³ Roof, Karen, M.S. and Oleru, Ngozi, Ph.D (July/August 2008). Public health: Seattle and King County’s push for the built environment, 71 (1). Retrieved from http://www.neha.org/pdf/land_use_planning/JEH_JulAug_08_Seattle.pdf

Figure 94 illustrates relationship between the neighborhood-built environment and U.S. childhood obesity prevalence at state level. As built environment index increases, obesity prevalence shows a decreasing trend. In other words, children who have access to more neighborhood amenities such as playgrounds, ball fields/courts, school crosswalks, and sidewalks are less likely to be overweight or obese.

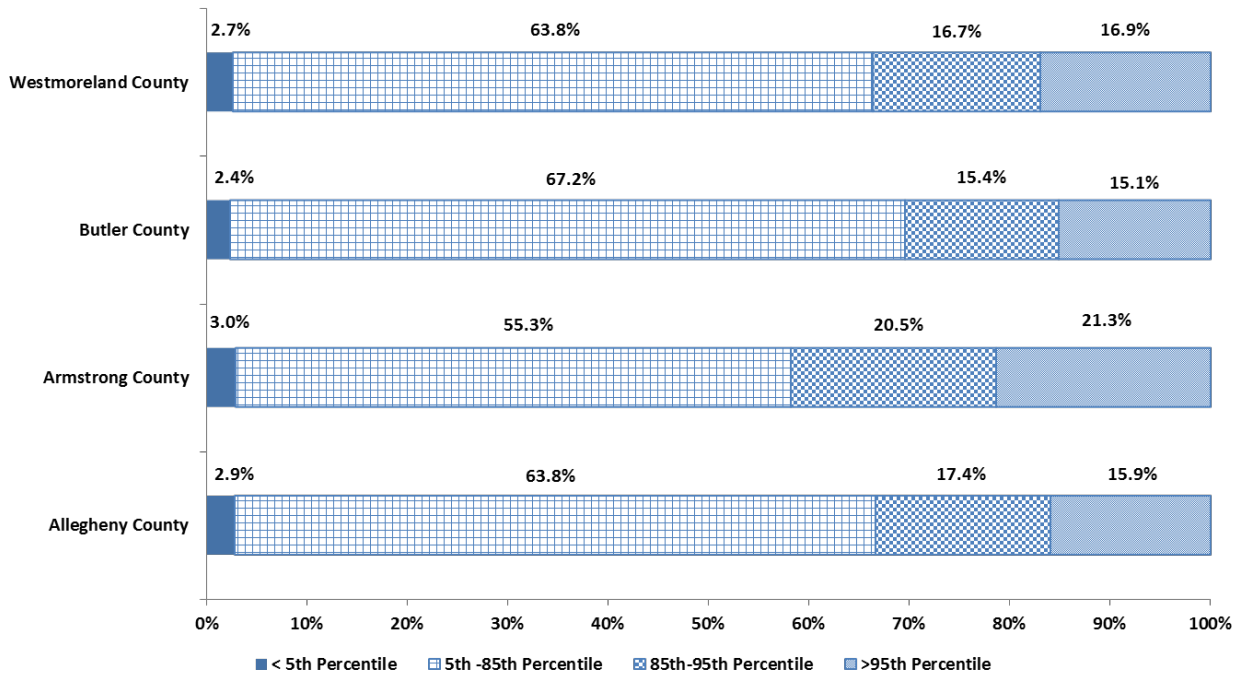
Figure 94. Neighborhood versus obesity prevalence



Source: National Survey of Children's Health, 2007

Figure 95 illustrates the Body Mass Index (BMI) percentiles for children in kindergarten through grade six throughout the service area counties for the 2010 through 2011 school year. BMI is classified into four categories: (i) underweight where a person’s BMI is less than the 5th percentile; (ii) normal where the BMI is between the 5th percentile and the 85th percentile; (iii) overweight where a person’s BMI is between the 85th percentile and 95th percentile; and (iv) a person is considered obese if their BMI is greater than the 95th percentile. All of the counties had a sizeable percentage of students classified as overweight or obese. Armstrong County had the highest percentage of students, with 20.5 percent considered overweight and 21.3 percent considered obese. With the exception of Butler County, the rates are above the Healthy People 2020 goal of 15.7 percent.

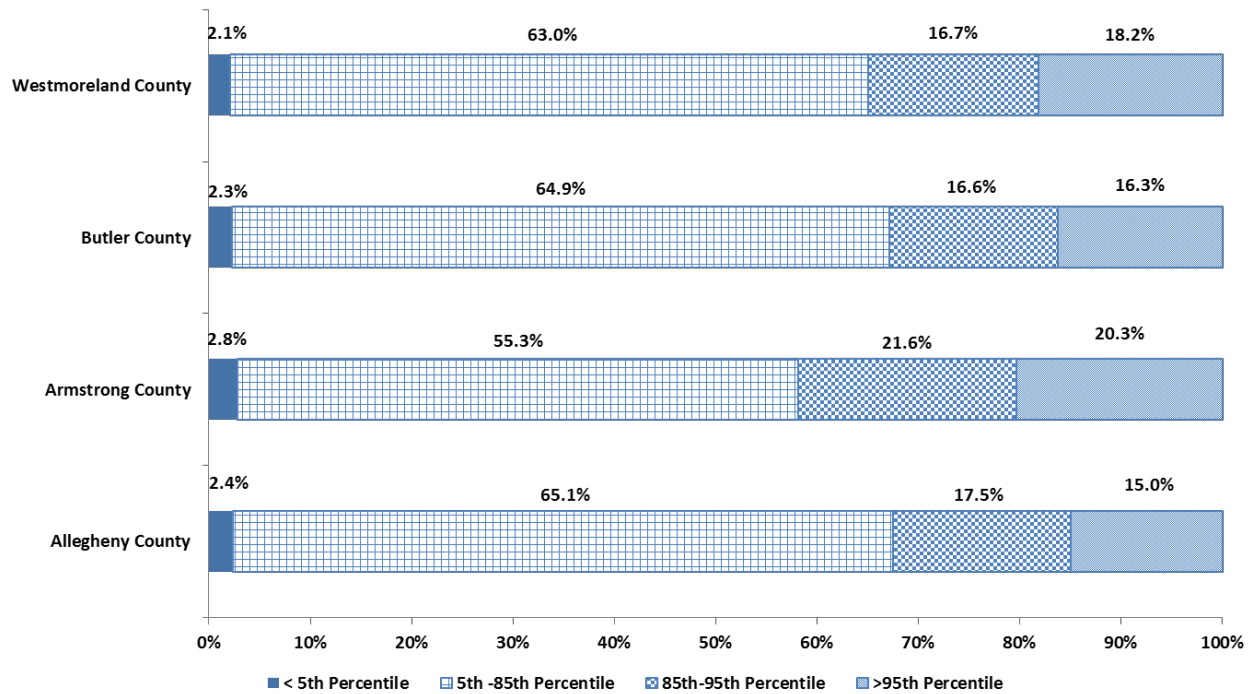
Figure 95. BMI for age percentiles, grades K-6



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 96 illustrates the Body Mass Index (BMI) percentiles for children in grades 7 through 12 throughout the service area counties. Similar to students grades K through 6, a sizable portion of students in grades 7 through 12 are considered to be overweight or obese. Armstrong County had the highest percentage of students, with 21.6 percent classified as overweight and 20.3 percent obese. BMI is classified into four categories: (i) underweight where a person’s BMI is less than the 5th percentile; (ii) normal where the BMI is between the 5th percentile and the 85th percentile; (iii) overweight where a person’s BMI is between the 85th percentile and 95th percentile; and (iv) a person is considered obese if their BMI is greater than the 95th percentile. Allegheny County is below the Healthy People 2020 goal of 16.0 percent, while the other counties are above the goal.

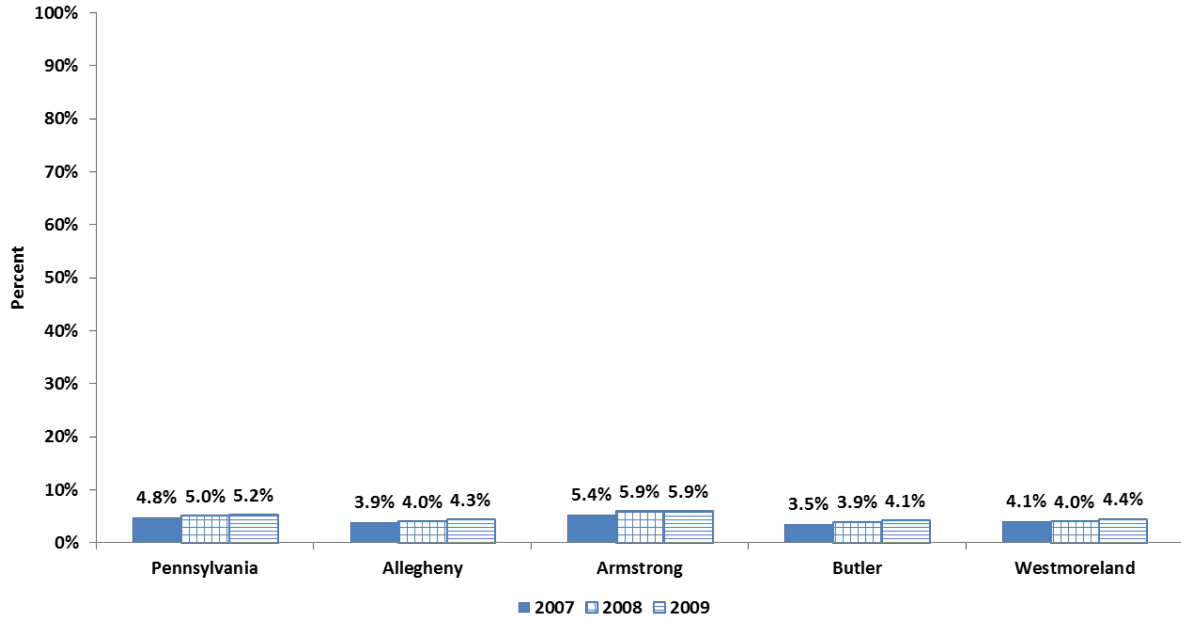
Figure 96. BMI for age percentiles, grades 7-12



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 97 illustrates the percentage of students with diagnosed Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2009. Overall, county rates have been comparable to the state, with all showing an increasing trend.

Figure 97. Students with diagnosed ADHD



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Student Health Records

Table 42 illustrates Allegheny County Head Start statistics at the beginning and end of enrollment year, 2010 through 2011. In the Allegheny County Head Start program, there were 1,611 children served through 58 Allegheny Intermediate Unit (AIU) classrooms, 21 partnering providers and 32 home-based service groups. While the percentages of children with health insurance and immunizations increased over the year in excess of 90 percent, only approximately 65 percent of the children completed dental exams. Of those who completed dental exams, 18 percent of them needed professional dental treatment and less than half of them actually followed up and received treatment.

Table 42. Allegheny County Head Start statistics

Allegheny County Head Start Statistics*	Beginning of Enrollment Year	End of Enrollment Year
Children with health insurance	85.4%	99.4%
Children with up to date immunizations, or exempt	36.2%	96.5%
Children with dental home	75.4%	89.9%
Children completing dental exams		64.9%
Children needing professional dental treatment		18%
Children receiving dental treatment (of those referred)		44.5%

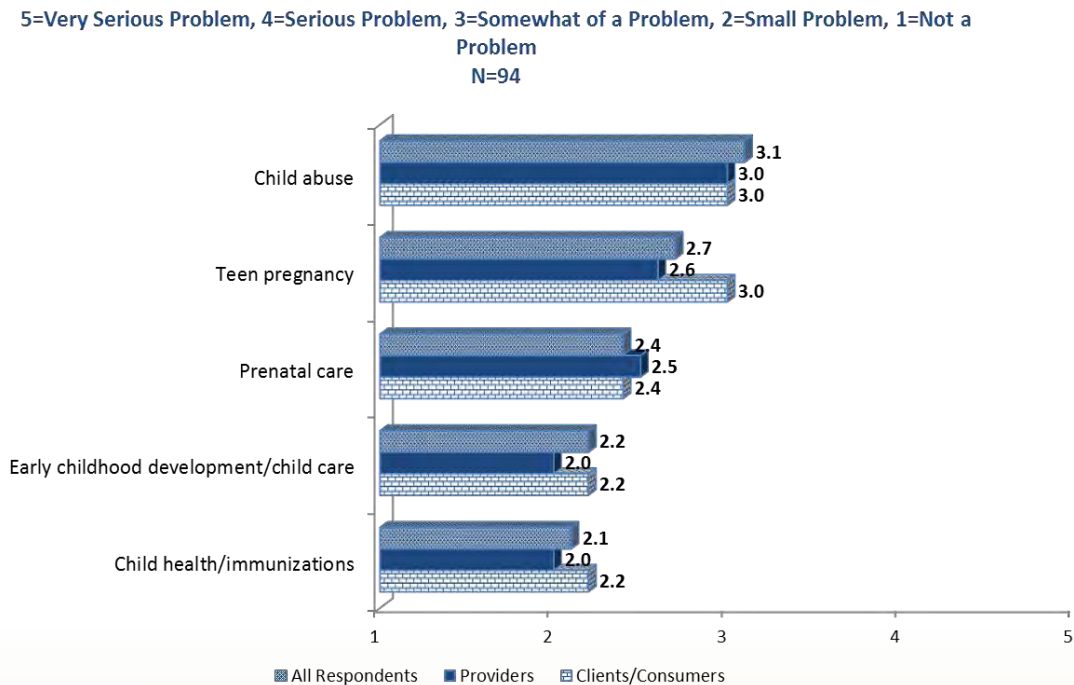
Source: AIU Head Start/Early Head Start Needs Assessment, 2012

Focus Group Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, focus groups are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The focus groups questions were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals participating in the group. Focus groups participants are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population, or are themselves a member of an underrepresented population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of individuals who participated in a focus group and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of seven focus groups, representing 94 individuals.

Figure 98 illustrates the focus group responses for those topics relating to healthy mothers, babies and children. Focus group respondents were asked to rate a number of community needs and issues on a five point scale where 5= Very Serious Problem and 1= Not a Problem. Respondents rated child abuse as the topic area of highest concern within this topic area. Clients/consumers were more likely to rate teen pregnancy, early childhood development/child care and child health/immunizations as serious problems than providers.

Figure 98. Focus Groups: Healthy mothers, babies and children



Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Focus group participants discussed what they perceived the most serious community needs and challenges. They did not perceive the topic area of healthy mothers, babies and children as one of the most serious needs as compared to other health issues, and thus discussion about maternal and child health was minimal. This may also point to a limitation of the assessment methodology as none of the focus groups were specifically dedicated to this topic.

Focus group participants discussed what they perceived the most serious community needs and challenges. They did not perceive the topic area of healthy mothers, babies and children as one of the most serious needs as compared to other health issues, and thus discussion about maternal and child health was minimal. This may also point to a limitation of the assessment methodology as no focus groups were dedicated to this topic.

Stakeholder Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, stakeholder interviews are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The interviews consisted of questions that were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals being interviewed. Stakeholders are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of those interviewed and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of 17 interviews.

This was also not a common topic brought up during stakeholder interviews, although some did express a need for nutrition and wellness education for pregnant women. Others also commented that teen pregnancy and infant mortality were concerns in the region.

Healthy Mothers, Babies & Children Conclusions:

While women in Allegheny County are more likely to access prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy than women across the state, a higher portion of pregnant women are less likely to smoke three months prior to pregnancy. Teen pregnancy rates in the region are declining and the rate of live births to teens in Allegheny County is also lower than the state. Infant mortality rate in Allegheny County is higher than the state rate and significantly higher among the black population. Head Start students have a high need for dental care. Sizable portions of the student population are classified as either overweight or obese based on their BMI and many engage in risky behavior.

Overall, there are a number of conclusions regarding healthy mothers, babies and children-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- The percentage of mothers who received prenatal in the first trimester care was significantly higher for all of the counties compared to the state, over the past 4 years, and comparable to the Healthy People 2020 Goal of 77.9 percent.
- The percentage of mothers not smoking during pregnancy or three months prior to pregnancy was significantly lower for Armstrong and Westmoreland Counties, even though the rate of women not smoking has been increasing in all service area counties except Butler.
- The percentage of mothers receiving WIC was significantly lower in Allegheny, Butler, and Westmoreland Counties; however, significantly higher in Armstrong County.
- The percentage of mothers receiving Medicaid was significantly higher in Allegheny, Armstrong, and Westmoreland Counties several of the years reported; however, it was significantly lower in Butler County.
- The percentage of mother's breastfeeding was significantly lower in Allegheny, Armstrong, and Westmoreland Counties, while significantly higher in Butler County. The rates have been increasing over the past four years.
- Teen pregnancy rates trended downward across the counties over the past four years and were significantly lower for Allegheny, Butler, and Westmoreland Counties.
- The percentage of teen live birth outcomes was significantly lower for Allegheny County.
- Infant mortality, particularly in the black population in Allegheny County is significantly higher than the state rates and has not decreased over the past 10 years.
- National statistics show that children who live in built environments with more community amenities are less likely to be overweight or obese.
- Across the counties childhood overweight/ obesity rates are high, between 30 percent and 42 percent of all school aged children.

Conclusions from the focus groups and interviews included:

- Focus group participants ranked child abuse followed by teenage pregnancy as the most serious community health issues.
- Stakeholders discussed concerns related to teen pregnancy, infant mortality and the need for nutrition and wellness education for pregnant women.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASE



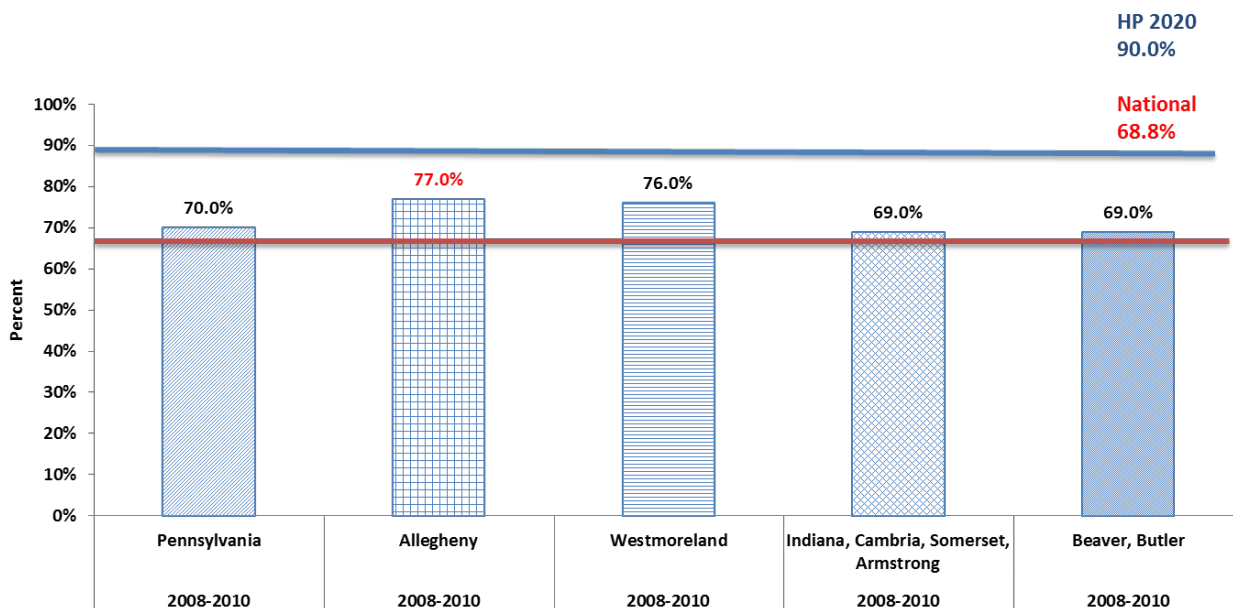
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Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites or fungi; the diseases can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another. These diseases can be grouped in three categories: diseases which cause high levels of mortality, diseases which place on populations heavy burdens of disability, and diseases which owing to the rapid and unexpected nature of their spread can have serious global repercussions (World Health Organization). Infectious disease topics contained in the Pennsylvania BRFSS and reported within this chapter include: pneumonia vaccination, flu and pneumonia mortality, chlamydia, gonorrhea and HIV. When available for a given health indicator, Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) goals and state and national rates are included.

Figure 99 illustrates the percentage of adults who had a pneumonia vaccine, age 65 and above, in the United States, in Pennsylvania, and throughout the service area counties from 2008 through 2010. The Allegheny County rate (77.0 percent) was significantly higher than Pennsylvania and higher than the national rate. Westmoreland County (76.0 percent) was also higher than the state and nation. The remaining service area counties were below the state and nation. The state as well as the regional rate was well below the HP 2020 goal of 90.0 percent.

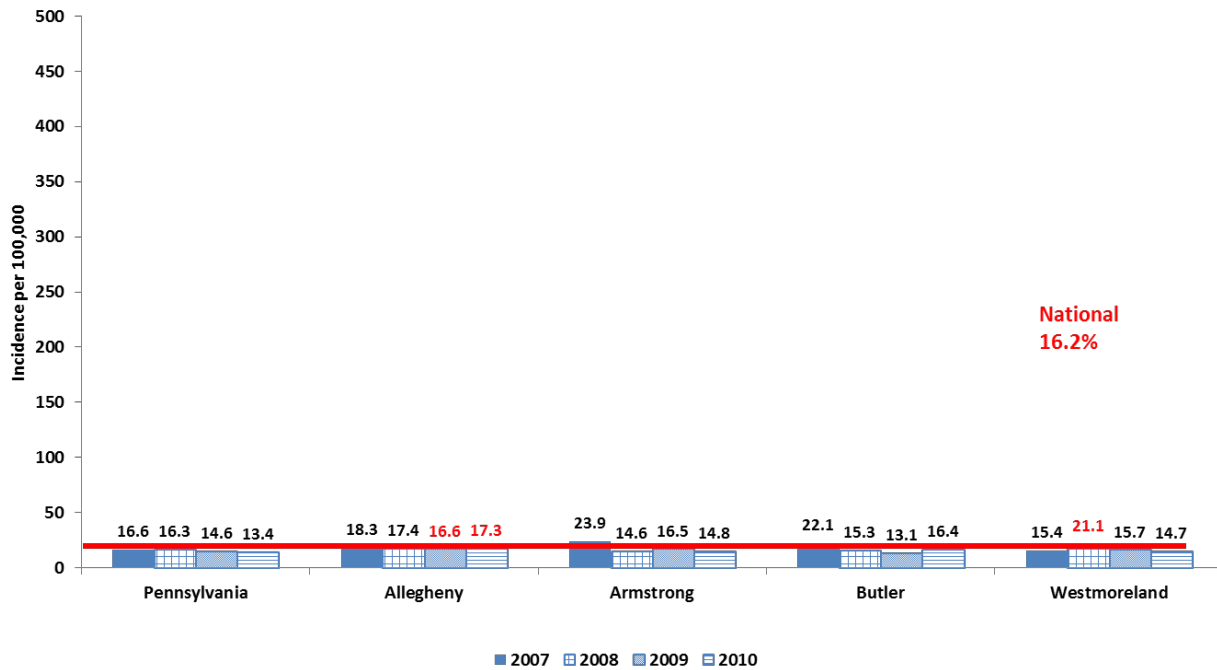
Figure 99. BRFSS-Percentage of adults who had a pneumonia vaccine, age GE 65



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 100 illustrates the influenza and pneumonia mortality rate, per 100,000, in the United States and Pennsylvania, as well as throughout the service area counties for the years 2007 through 2010. The Allegheny County level rate fluctuated over the period and was significantly higher than Pennsylvania in 2009 and 2010. Westmoreland County, at 21.1 was also significantly compared to the state in 2008. When compared to the national mortality rate of 16.2 for 2010, Allegheny and Butler counties had a higher mortality rate.

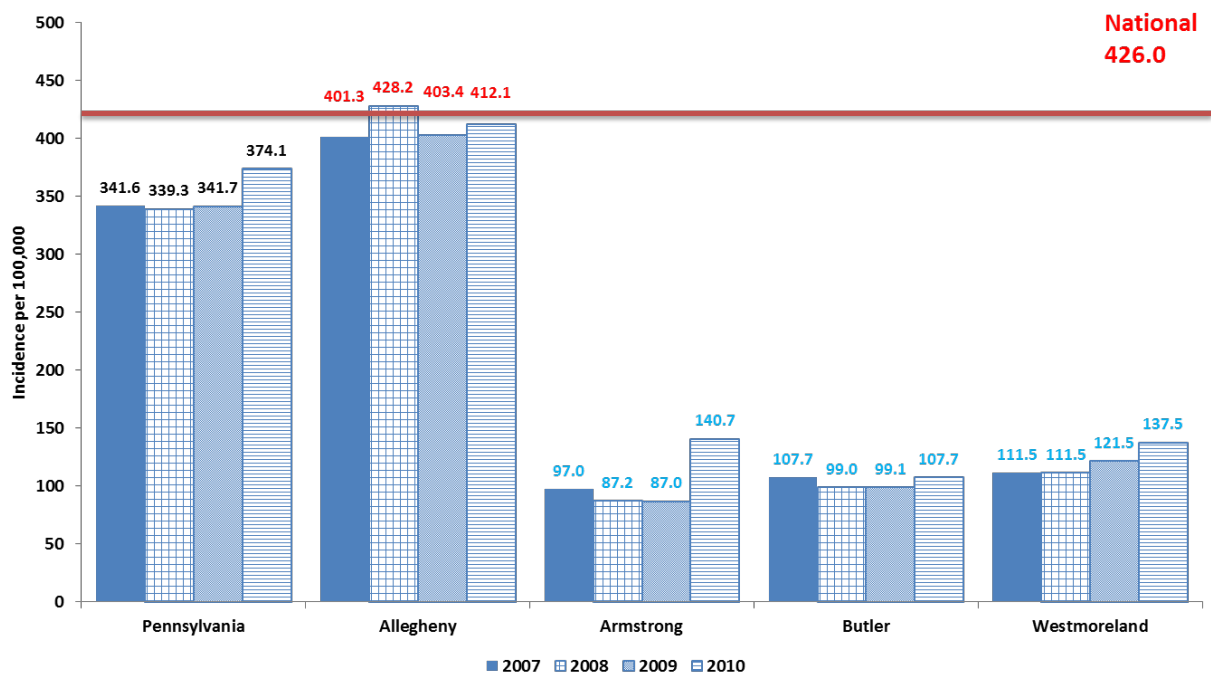
Figure 100. Influenza and pneumonia mortality rate



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 101 illustrates incidence rates of chlamydia in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2010. The rate in Allegheny County was significantly higher than the state rate for all four years. Both Allegheny County and the state are below the national rate of 426.0, except for Allegheny County in 2008, where the rate is slightly above the national rate. The rate in all other service area counties was significantly lower than the state for all four years and well below the national rate. Over the four years, an increasing trend is shown throughout Pennsylvania and the service area counties.

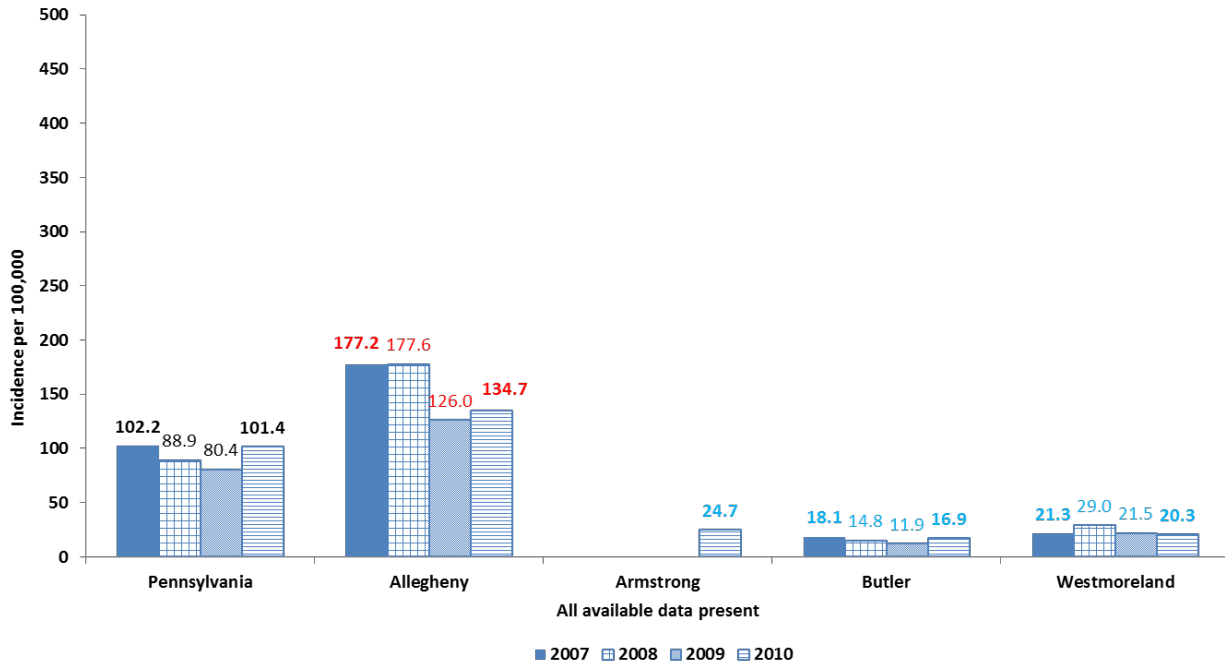
Figure 101. Chlamydia incidence rate



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 102 illustrates gonorrhea incidence rates in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2010. The rate in Allegheny County was significantly higher than in Pennsylvania for all four years. The rate in Armstrong, Butler, and Westmoreland counties was significantly lower for all years data was available when compared to the state.

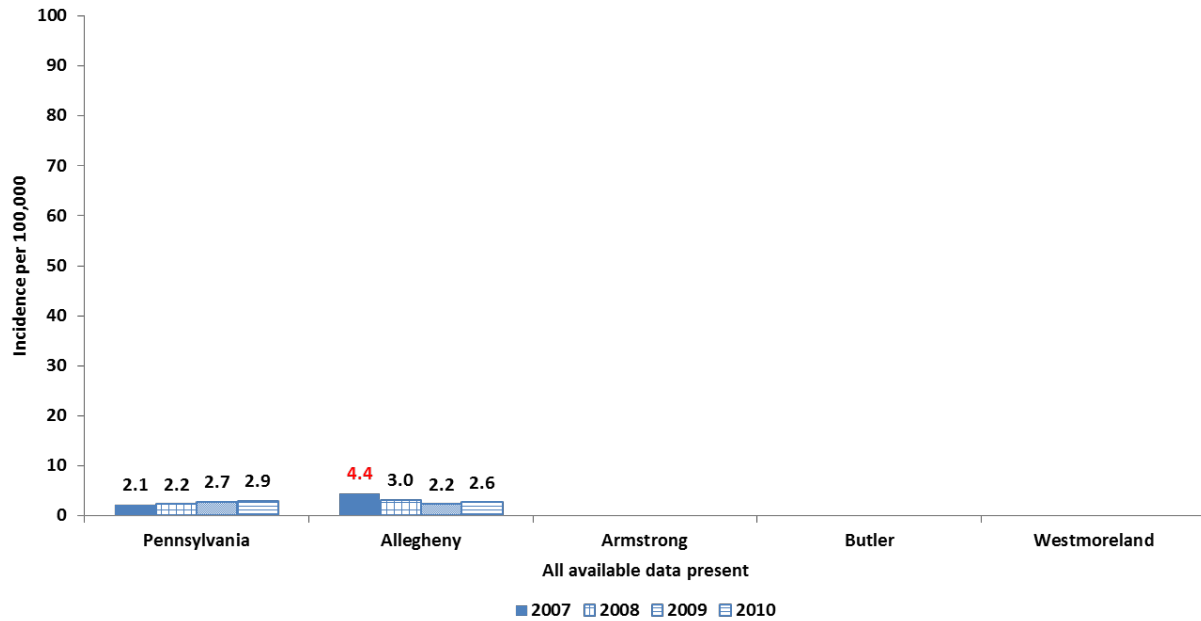
Figure 102. Gonorrhea incidence rate



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 103 illustrates incidence rates of syphilis in Pennsylvania and Allegheny County for the years 2007 through 2010. Data was not available for the other service area counties (Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland). The rate in Allegheny County was higher than Pennsylvania from 2007-2008 (significantly so in 2007), but the rate was less than the state in 2009 and 2010. Over the four years, Pennsylvania showed an increasing trend, while Allegheny County showed a decreasing trend.

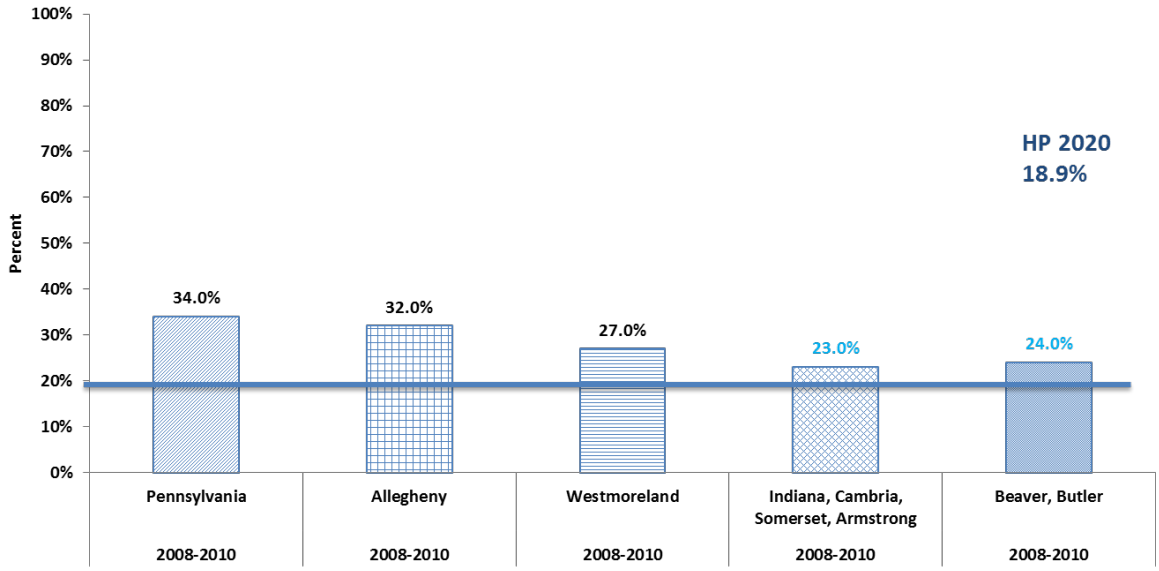
Figure 103. Syphilis incidence rate



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 104 illustrates the percentage of adults, age 18 to 64, who have ever been tested for HIV in Pennsylvania and throughout the counties of the service region from 2008 through 2010. The rates in Indiana, Cambria, Somerset, Armstrong, Beaver and Butler counties was significantly lower when compared to the state. The state and regional rates were all above the HP 2020 goal of 18.9 percent.

Figure 104. BRFSS-Percentage of adults age 18 to 64 ever tested for HIV



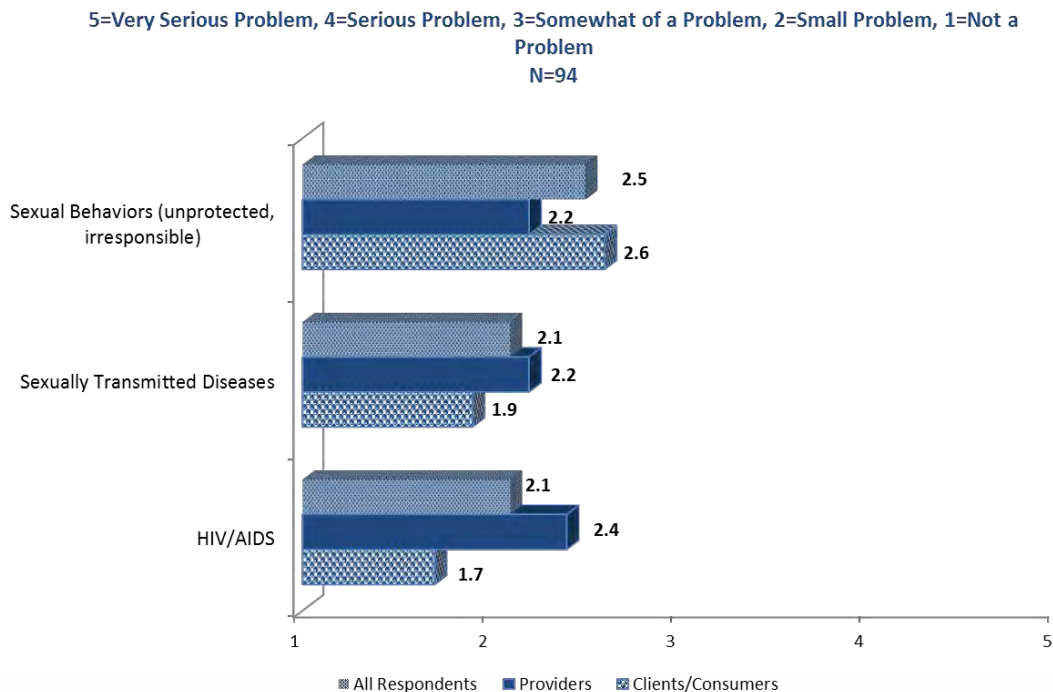
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Focus Group Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, focus groups are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The focus groups questions were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals participating in the group. Focus groups participants are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population, or are themselves a member of an underrepresented population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of individuals who participated in a focus group and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of seven focus groups, representing 94 individuals.

Figure 105 illustrates focus group responses related to infectious disease. Respondents were asked to rate a list of community needs and issues on a five point scale where 5= Very Serious Problem and 1= Not a Problem. Respondents rated sexual behaviors as the most serious problem in their community related to infectious disease, although it was rated only somewhat of a problem in the community. Providers were more likely to rate sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS as more serious problems in the community than clients/consumers, while clients/consumers rated sexual behaviors more serious.

Figure 105. Focus Groups: Infectious disease



Source: 2012 WPAHS CHNA Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Focus group participants were asked to identify and discuss what they perceived to be the top health or health-related problems in their community. The following were community health problems that were identified which had to do with infectious disease. Similar to maternal and child health, as compared to other issues, focus group participants and interviewees did not identify infectious disease as a top concern. Within the category of infectious disease, concerns included the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV in the senior population as well as the rise in affluent communities.

Stakeholder Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, stakeholder interviews are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The interviews consisted of questions that were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals being interviewed. Stakeholders are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of those interviewed and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of 17 interviews.

Similar to maternal and child health, as compared to other issues, focus group participants and interviewees did not identify infectious disease as a top concern. A number of stakeholders identified hospital-acquired infections as a key issue in the community that needs attention.

Infectious Disease Conclusions

There are a number of conclusions regarding infectious disease-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- Allegheny County was significantly higher in terms of adults over the age of 65 who received a pneumonia vaccine; however, all counties were much lower than the HP 2020 goal of 90.0 percent.
- Influenza and pneumonia mortality rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County for 2009-2010, although rates have been declining in the region over the past four years.
- Chlamydia incidence rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County compared to the other counties. Rates are increasing in the service area over the past four years.
- Gonorrhea incidence rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County and significantly lower in the other counties.
- Adults aged 18-64 who were ever tested for HIV was significantly lower in Armstrong and Butler Counties.

Conclusions from the Focus Groups and Interviews included:

- Focus group participants ranked irresponsible sexual behaviors as the most serious community health issue.
- Stakeholders identified high hospital infection rates along with STDs, especially syphilis as important issues and indicated there is a need to increase HIV education.

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MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE





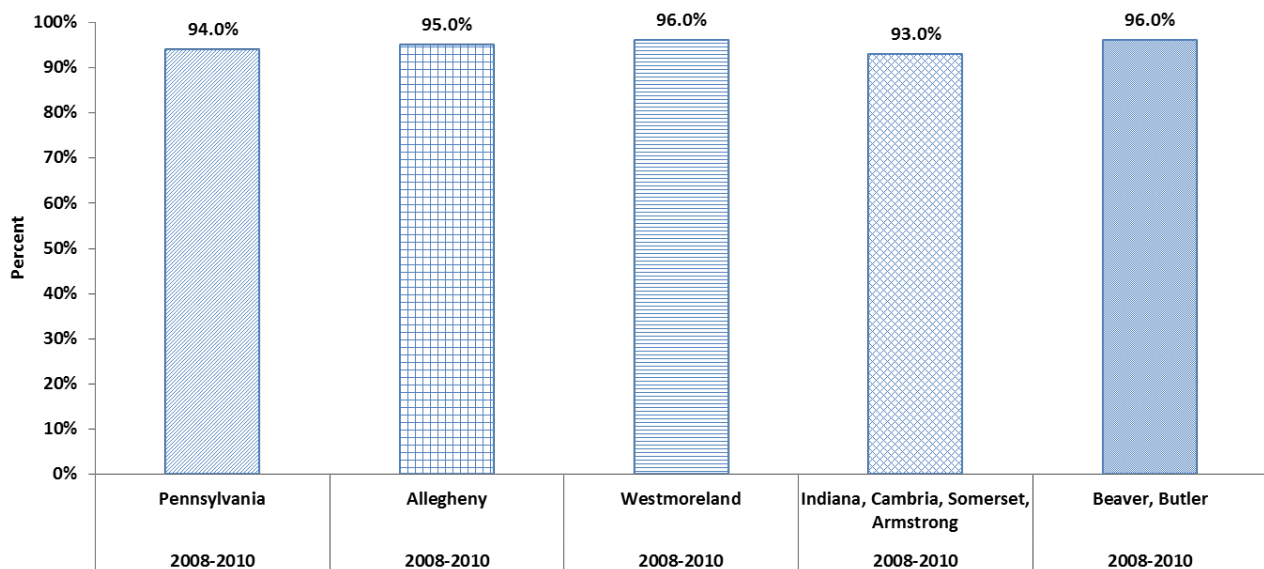
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Mental Health & Substance Abuse

Mental health refers to a broad array of activities directly or indirectly related to the mental well-being component included in the World Health Organization's definition of health: "A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease." Mental health is related to the promotion of well-being, the prevention of mental disorders, and the treatment and rehabilitation of people affected by mental disorders. According to the World Health Organization, substance abuse refers to the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs. Mental health and substance abuse topics explored include: quality of life, mental health, alcohol and other drug use and abuse. When available for a given health indicator, Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) goals and state and national rates were included.

Figure 106 illustrates the percentage of adults satisfied or very satisfied with their life in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2008 through 2010. The county percentages range from 93 percent in Indiana, Cambria, Somerset and Armstrong counties to 96 percent in Westmoreland and Beaver and Butler counties. With the exception of Indiana, Cambria, Somerset and Armstrong counties, all other counties are higher compared to the state (94 percent).

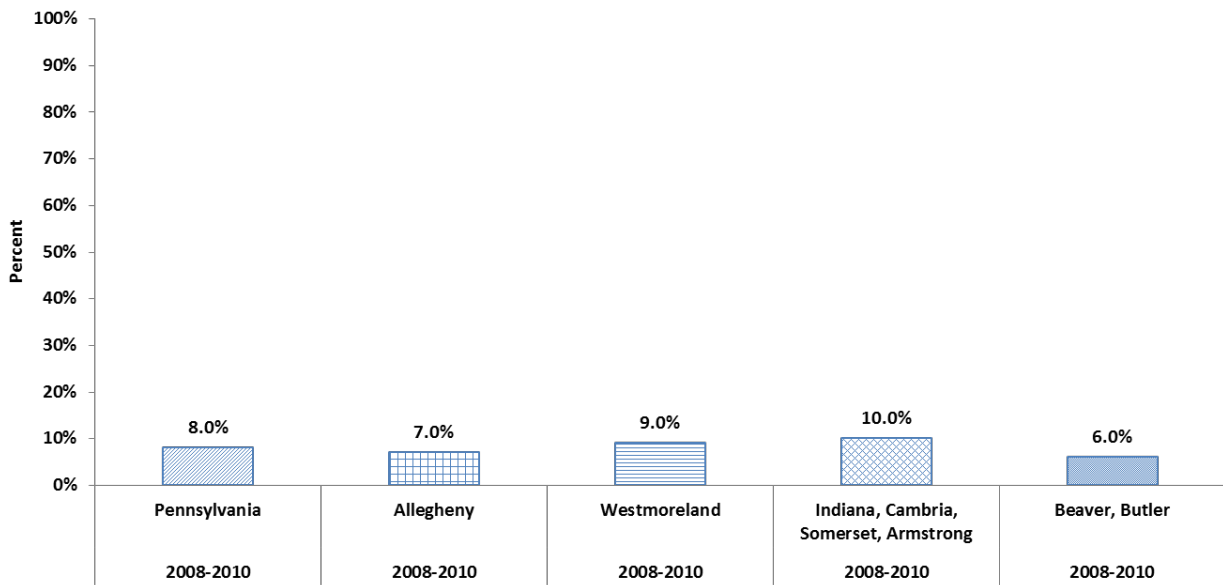
Figure 106. BRFSS-Percentage of adults satisfied or very satisfied with their life



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 107 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported that they never or rarely received the social and emotional support they need in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2008 through 2010. The county rates range from 6.0 percent in Beaver and Butler counties to 10.0 percent in Indiana, Cambria, Somerset and Armstrong counties. Allegheny and Beaver and Butler counties were lower than the state, while the other counties were higher.

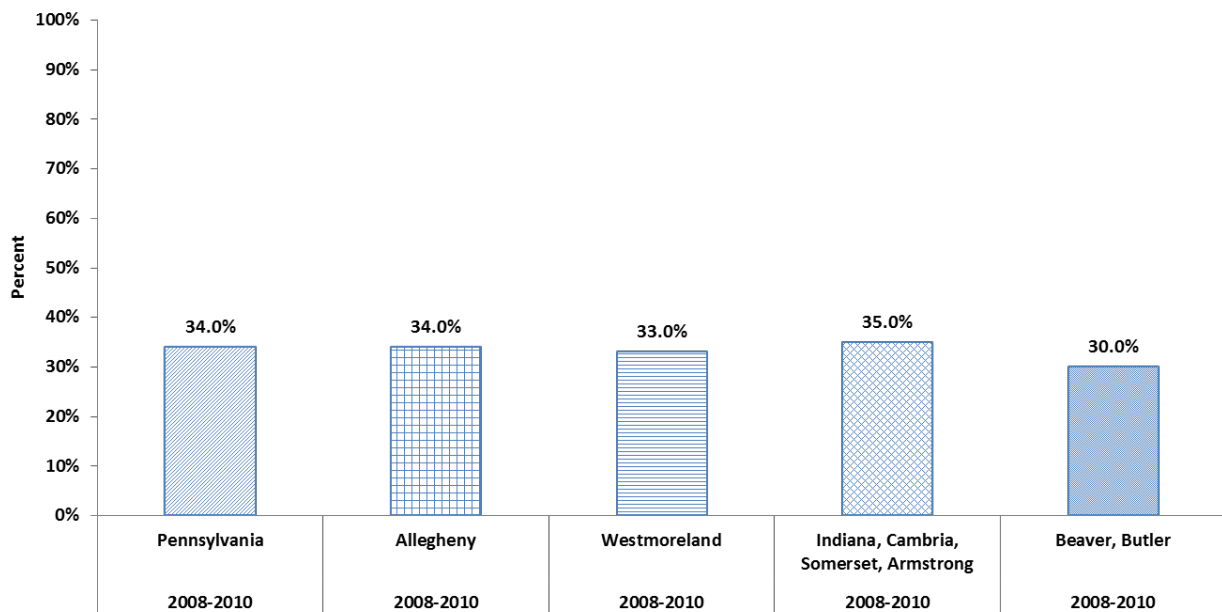
Figure 107. BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported never or rarely received the social and emotional support they needed



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 108 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported their mental health as not good one or more days in the past month in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2008 through 2010. Approximately one third of the population reported their mental health as not good one or more days in the past month. Beaver and Butler counties (30 percent) had the least amount of adults reporting mental health as not good compare to the other counties as well as the state. The other counties were comparable to the state (34 percent).

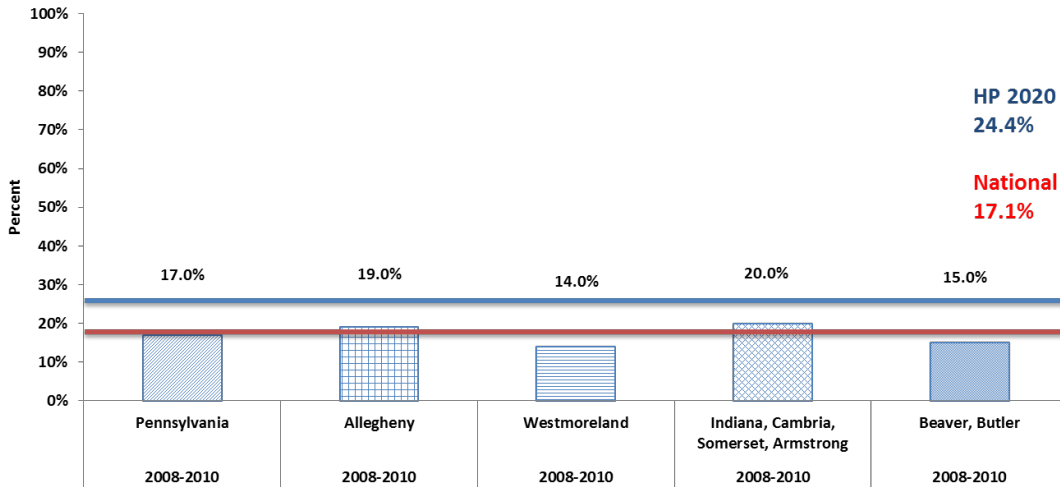
Figure 108. BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported their mental health as not good 1+ days in the past month



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 109 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported binge drinking on one occasion in the United States, in Pennsylvania, and through the service area counties from 2008 through 2010. The rate in Westmoreland (14.0 percent) and Beaver and Butler (15.0 percent) counties was lower than the state (17.0 percent) and nation (17.1 percent), while the other service area counties were higher. All of the rates exceeded the HP 2020 goal (24.4 percent).

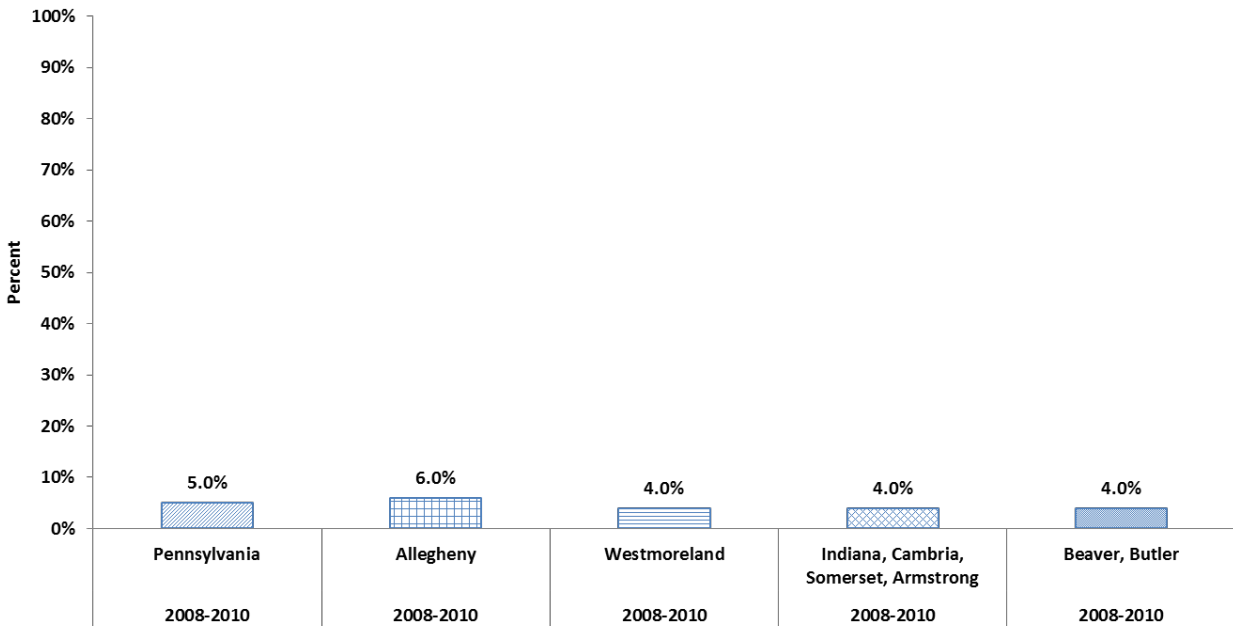
Figure 109. BRFSS-Percentage of all adults who reported binge drinking (5 drinks for men and 4 drinks for women on one occasion)



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 110 illustrates the percentage of adults at risk for heavy drinking in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2008 through 2010. The rate in Allegheny County (6 percent) was slightly higher than Pennsylvania at 5.0 percent, while the other service area counties were lower (at 4.0 percent).

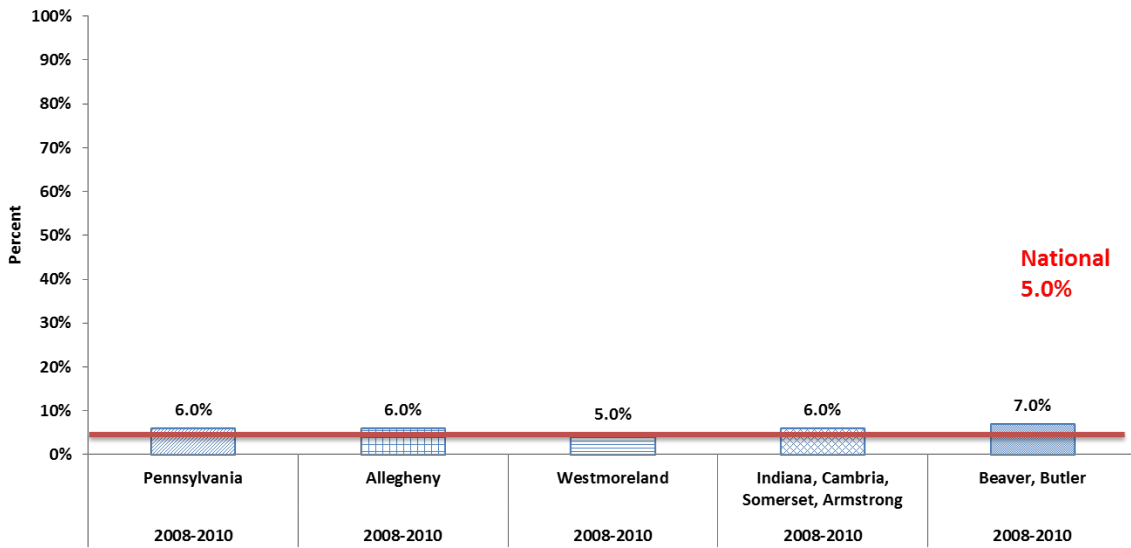
Figure 110. BRFSS-Percentage of all adults at risk for heavy drinking (2 drinks for men and 1 drink for women daily)



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 111 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported chronic drinking in the United States, in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2008 through 2010. The rate in Beaver and Butler counties (7.0 percent) was higher than the state (6.0 percent), nation (5.0 percent) and other service area counties. All other counties were comparable to the state and nation.

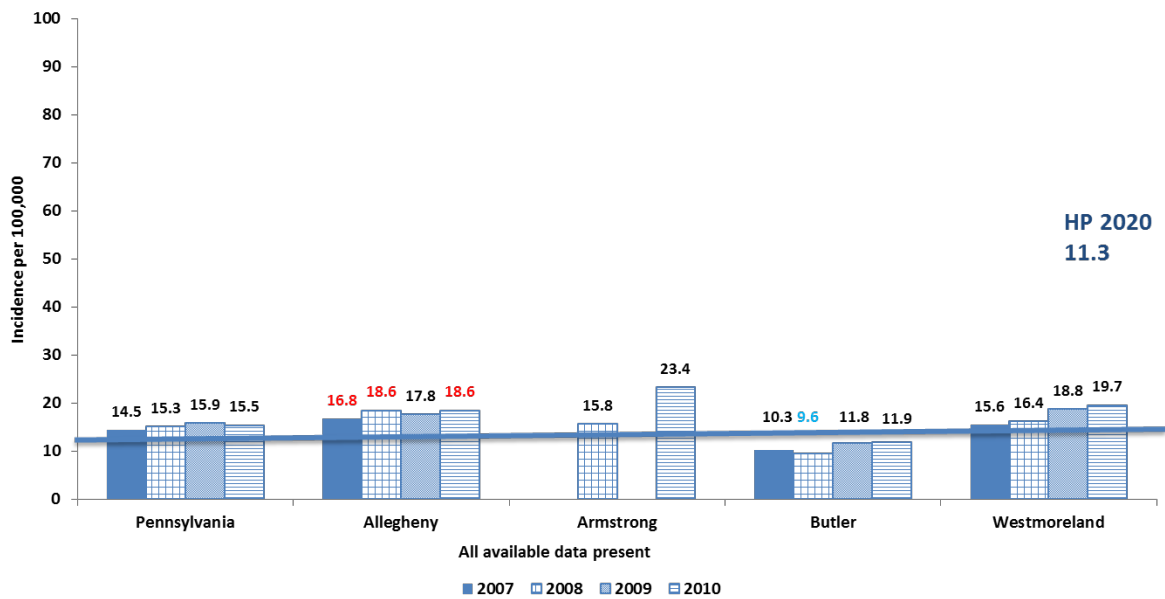
Figure 111. BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported chronic drinking (2 or more drinks daily for the past 30 days)



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 112 illustrates drug-induced mortality rates in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2010. The rate in Allegheny County was significantly higher than the state rate three of the past four years, while the rate in Butler County was significantly lower in 2008. The rates for the service area counties as well as the state have been increasing over the four years. With the exception of Butler County in 2007 and 2008, the state and service area counties were above the HP 2020 Goal of 11.3.

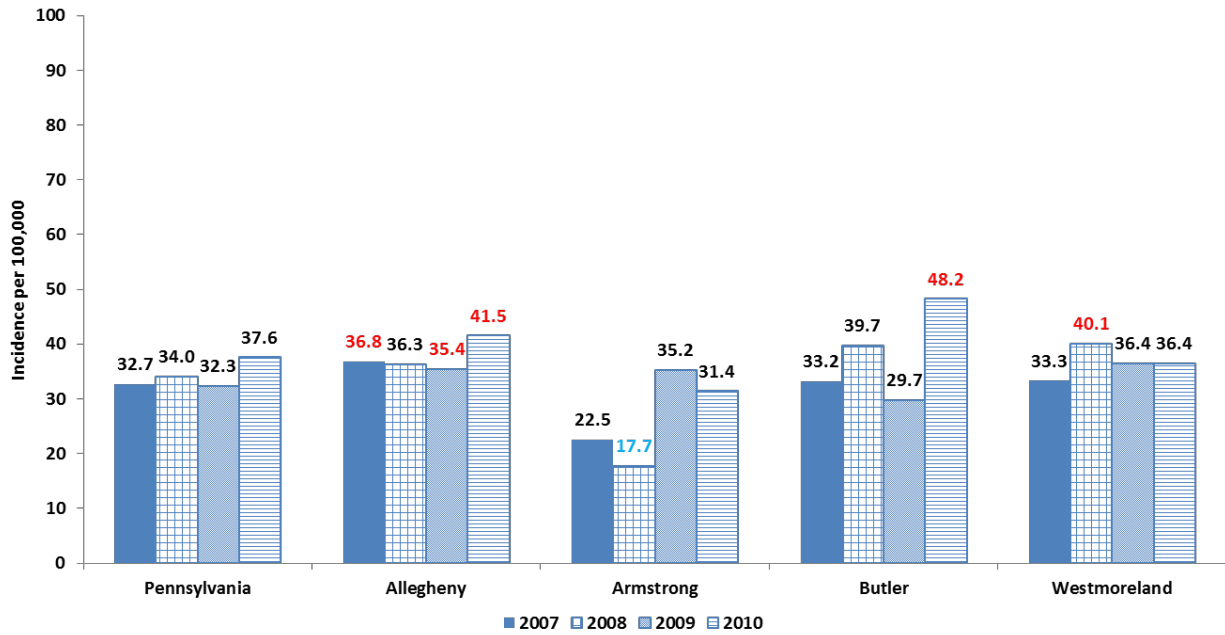
Figure 112. Drug-induced mortality rate



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 113 illustrates mental and behavioral disorder mortality rates in Pennsylvania and throughout the service area counties from 2007 through 2010. The Allegheny County rate was significantly higher than the state rate three of the last four years. The rates in Butler County in 2010 and Westmoreland County in 2008 were also significantly higher compared to the state, while Armstrong County was significantly lower in 2008.

Figure 113. Mental and behavioral disorders mortality rates



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Table 43 outlines estimates of substance use disorders in Pennsylvania, as well as Allegheny County based on the 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health conducted by SAMHSA’s Office of Applied Studies. It is estimated that as many as 81,320 persons age 12 and over in the service region have some type of substance abuse problem.

Table 43. Prevalence of substance abuse disorders

Estimates of the Prevalence of Substance Use Disorders (Dependence or Abuse) ¹ Pennsylvania, Single County Authorities and State Based on 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) ²									
SCA	Total 2009 Population	Age 12+		Age 12-17		Age 18-25		Age 26+	
		Population	Prevalence (Rate = 7.7%)	Population	Prevalence (Rate = 7.1%)	Population	Prevalence (Rate = 20.4%)	Population	Prevalence (Rate = 5.7%)
Allegheny	1,218,494	1,056,102	81,320	96,210	6,831	138,863	28,328	821,029	46,799
Pennsylvania	12,604,767	10,781,486	830,174	1,026,078	72,852	1,451,954	296,199	8,303,454	473,297

1. Past year dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

2. The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), formerly known as the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), is an annual survey conducted by SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies. NSDUH is the primary source of statistical information on the use of illicit drugs by the U.S. civilian population aged 12 or older, based on face-to-face interviews at their place of residence. The survey covers residents of households, non-institutional group quarters (e.g., shelters, rooming houses, dormitories), and civilians living on military bases. Persons excluded from the survey include homeless people who do not use shelters, active military personnel, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as prisons and long-term hospitals. State level estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach. Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008 and 2009, Table 5.4B.

Population Data Source: Penn State Data Center 2009 Population Estimates.

County-level estimates prepared by the Division of Statistical Support, Pennsylvania Department of Health. Estimates may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Use of the data: These estimates may be used to describe the need for treatment services (as distinguished from demand) and the extent of the problem. They show potential for demand for services.

Source: The National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Table 44 illustrates positivity rates for urine drug tests in the general workforce from 2007 through 2011, based on a national study conducted by Quest Diagnostics, a leading provider of diagnostic testing, information and services, that included more than 4.8 million tests from January through December 2011. For this study, Quest Diagnostics medical and health informatics experts analyzed a national sample of 75,997 de-identified urine specimen results performed in 2011. The study included results of patients of both genders, 10 and older, from 45 states and the District of Columbia. The objectives of this study were to assess the scope and demographic drivers of prescription drug misuse in America and the impact of laboratory testing on monitoring for prescription drug adherence.

Table 44. Positivity rates by testing reason - urine drug tests (for general U.S. workforce)

TESTING REASON	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Follow-Up	7.7 percent	7.6 percent	7.5 percent	6.5 percent	6.6 percent
For Cause	19.2 percent	22.0 percent	26.8 percent	26.9 percent	26.8 percent
Periodic	1.4 percent	1.4 percent	1.5 percent	1.3 percent	1.3 percent
Post-Accident	5.8 percent	5.6 percent	5.3 percent	5.3 percent	5.3 percent
Pre-Employment	3.9 percent	3.6 percent	3.4 percent	3.6 percent	3.5 percent
Random	5.7 percent	5.3 percent	5.4 percent	5.3 percent	5.2 percent
Returned to Duty	5.6 percent	5.3 percent	4.6 percent	5.2 percent	5.2 percent

Source: Quest Diagnostics Drug Testing Index™ reports at QuestDiagnostics.com/DTI

In another study, the Quest Diagnostics Prescription Drug Monitoring Report 2012, a number of additional findings were of interest, including:

- Of patients who had their urine tested, 63 percent were inconsistent with a physician's orders.
- Evidence of misuse was found across all commonly prescribed, controlled substances.
- More than half (60 percent) of inconsistent reports showed evidence of drugs that had not been prescribed by the ordering physician.
 - 32 percent tested positive for the prescribed drug(s) and at least one other additional drug; 28 percent tested positive for a drug, but not the one for which they were prescribed.
 - In 40 percent of inconsistent cases, the prescribed drug was not detected by lab testing.

Table 45 illustrates substance abuse in Allegheny County in the past 30 days, by gender and grade, based on the Allegheny County HealthChoices Program, 2011. HealthChoices is Pennsylvania's managed care program for adults and children who receive Medical Assistance. This program includes both physical health care and behavioral health care (e.g., mental health and drug and alcohol services). Students in grades 9 and 10 are more likely to use all of these substances. Boys are more likely to have used alcohol.

Table 45. Allegheny County substance use by gender and grade in past 30 days

Allegheny County Past 30 Day Substance Use by Gender and Grade							
Risk-Taking Behavior		Total Sample	Gender		Grade		
Category	Definition		M	F	7	9	10
Alcohol	Used alcohol once or more in the last 30 days	25	26	24	12	54	38
Tobacco	Smoked cigarettes once or more in the last 30 days	13	13	13	6	29	19
Marijuana	Used marijuana once or more in the last 30 days	11	11	11	3	31	19

Source: The Allegheny County HealthChoices Program: 2011 Year in Review

Table 46 and 47 illustrate first alcohol and first tobacco use in Allegheny County based on the 2011 HealthChoices program. Less than a quarter of students in grades 9 and 10 have never used alcohol. By grade 10, the majority of students have tried alcohol and almost half have tried tobacco.

Table 46. Allegheny County alcohol use by grade in past 30 days

Table 47. Allegheny County tobacco use by grade in past 30 days

Allegheny County Age of First Use: Alcohol Use by Grade				
Category	Response	Grade		
		7	9	10
Alcohol	Never used	55 percent	20 percent	24 percent
	10 or younger	17 percent	20 percent	12 percent
	11	13 percent	3 percent	5 percent
	12	11 percent	10 percent	7 percent
	13	4 percent	19 percent	12 percent
	14	0 percent	19 percent	17 percent
	15		6 percent	19 percent
	16		3 percent	5 percent
	17 or older			0 percent

Allegheny County Age of First Use: Tobacco Use by Grade				
Category	Response	Grade		
		7	9	10
Tobacco	Never used	84 percent	42 percent	60 percent
	10 or younger	6 percent	16 percent	10 percent
	11	5 percent	9 percent	4 percent
	12	3 percent	13 percent	5 percent
	13	2 percent	8 percent	6 percent
	14	0 percent	10 percent	6 percent
	15		3 percent	7 percent
	16			3 percent
	17 or older	0 percent		

Source: The Allegheny County HealthChoices Program: 2011 Year in Review

Table 48 illustrates the percent of youth who report risk-taking behaviors related to substance abuse. Students in grades 9 and 10 are more likely to engage in most of these risk behaviors. Boys are more likely to have used smokeless tobacco.

Table 48. Allegheny County: Youth risk-taking behavior related to substance abuse

Allegheny County Percent of Youth Who Report 9 Risk-Taking Behaviors Related to Substance Use								
Risk-Taking Behavior		Total Sample	Gender		Grade			
Category	Definition		M	F	7	9	10	
Alcohol	Used alcohol once or more in the last 30 days	25	26	24	12	54	38	
	Got drunk once or more in the last 2 weeks	20	21	20	10	51	30	
Tobacco	Smoked cigarettes once or more in the last 30 days	13	13	13	6	29	19	
	Used smokeless tobacco once or more in the last 12 months	16	26	7	8	28	25	
Inhalants	Sniffed or inhaled substances to get high once or more in the last 30 days	9	9	9	10	16	7	
Marijuana	Used marijuana once or more in the last 12 months	19	20	18	6	47	32	
Other Drug Use	Used other illicit drugs once or more in the last 12 months	6	6	6	2	9	10	
Driving and Alcohol	Drove after drinking once or more in the last 12 months	6	7	5	2	15	9	
	Rode (once or more in the last 12 months) with a driver who had been drinking	33	33	32	29	49	36	

Source: The Allegheny County HealthChoices Program: 2011 Year in Review

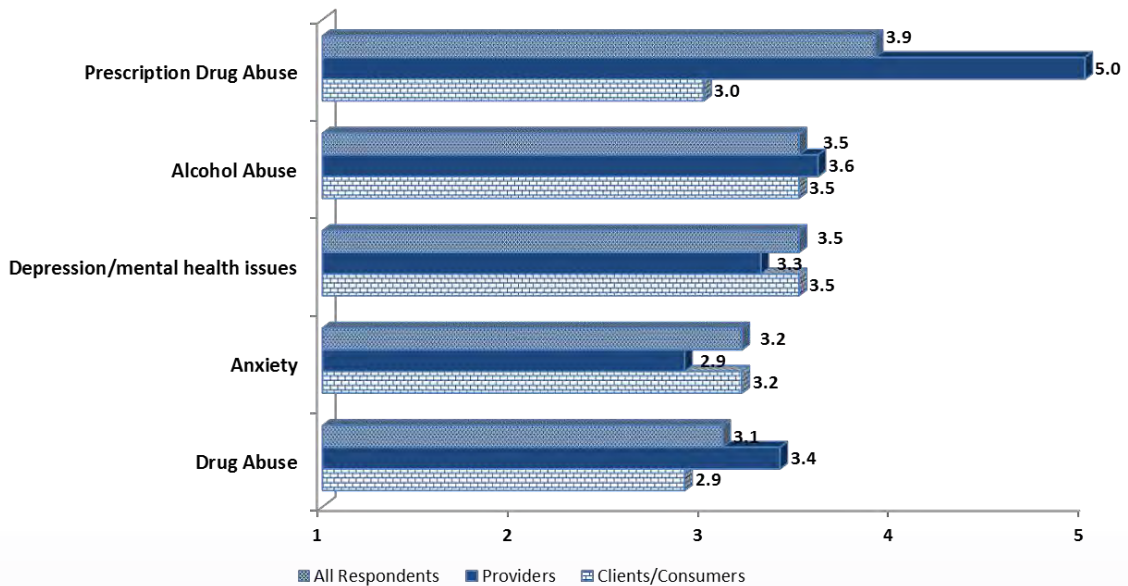
Focus Group Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, focus groups are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The focus groups questions were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals participating in the group. Focus groups participants are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population, or are themselves a member of an underrepresented population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of individuals who participated in a focus group and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of seven focus groups, representing 94 individuals.

Figure 114 illustrates responses from focus groups, where respondents were asked to rate a number of community issues on a five point scale, where 5= Very Serious Problem and 1= Not at all a Problem. Of the mental health and substance abuse related issues that were rated, respondents rated prescription drug abuse as the most serious issues. Providers were more likely to rate prescription drug abuse, alcohol abuse, and drug abuse as more serious community issues, while clients/consumers rated depression and anxiety as more serious.

Figure 114. Focus Groups: Mental health and substance abuse

5=Very Serious Problem, 4=Serious Problem, 3=Somewhat of a Problem, 2=Small Problem, 1=Not a Problem
N=94



Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Focus Group Input

Focus group participants were asked to identify and discuss what they perceived to be the top health or health-related problems in their community. The following were community health problems that were identified which had to do with mental health and/or substance abuse conditions, and related issues.

Focus group participants identified drug and alcohol abuse and mental health issues as some of the most serious community health needs in the region, although there was little discussion concerning mental health issues. There is a perception that prescription drug abuse is on the rise. Heroin use is on the rise across all socioeconomic demographics and geographies. Suburban youth are increasingly having problems with heroin. Emergency personnel cited the increase in drug overdoses in hospital emergency departments. Children are using drugs other than marijuana, such as cocaine and heroin, at younger ages.

Stakeholder Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, stakeholder interviews are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The interviews consisted of questions that were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals being interviewed. Stakeholders are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of those interviewed and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of 17 interviews.

Many stakeholders also identified substance abuse and related issues as key community needs. The stress from unemployment or living in poverty is perceived to be driving people to abuse drugs and alcohol to cope. There is also a perception that illicit and prescription drugs are available on the streets at low cost and that drug overdoses are increasing. Many commented that people may be reluctant to get help and that there was a need for more affordable services to help support individuals with mental health problems.

Mental Health & Substance Abuse Conclusions

Mental health and substance abuse related needs and issues are growing in prevalence throughout the service territory. Over the past several years, drug induced mortality and mental and behavioral disorder mortality rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County than throughout the state. It is estimated that almost one quarter of the population of 18 to 25 year olds have a substance abuse problem. Prescription drug abuse appears to be growing along with heroin use.

Focus group and stakeholder interview participants indicated that drug abuse, depression/behavioral and mental health issues, alcohol abuse, anxiety and prescription and illegal drug abuse (particularly heroin) are all serious health issues.

There are a number of conclusions regarding mental health and substance-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- In Allegheny County, 95 percent of adults reported being satisfied or very satisfied with their life; however, 34% reported that their mental health was not good at least one day in the past month.
- Comparing the state statistics to Allegheny County, there were no significant differences in terms of binge, chronic, or heavy drinking.
- Drug induced mortality rates and Mental and behavioral disorder mortality rates were significantly higher for Allegheny County in 2007, 2008, and 2010.
- A 2012 national study from Quest Diagnostics found evidence of misuse across all commonly prescribed controlled substances, with 60% of the sample testing positive for medication not prescribed to them.

Conclusions from the focus groups and interviews included:

- Focus group respondents ranked drug abuse and depression/mental health as the most serious issues.
- Focus group respondents commented that care for behavioral health related issues can be difficult to obtain. There is a need for follow-up care and more funding for substance abuse programs. Drug abuse is affecting all communities and age groups and there is an increase in heroin use and prescription drugs.
- Stakeholders comments that substance abuse and violence are closely related. Stress is a big issue and mental health also impacts physical health. One stakeholder who represented the LGBT community indicated that substance abuse and suicide were higher in this population. There is also a need for primary care physicians who are sensitive to the needs of this community.

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PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITION



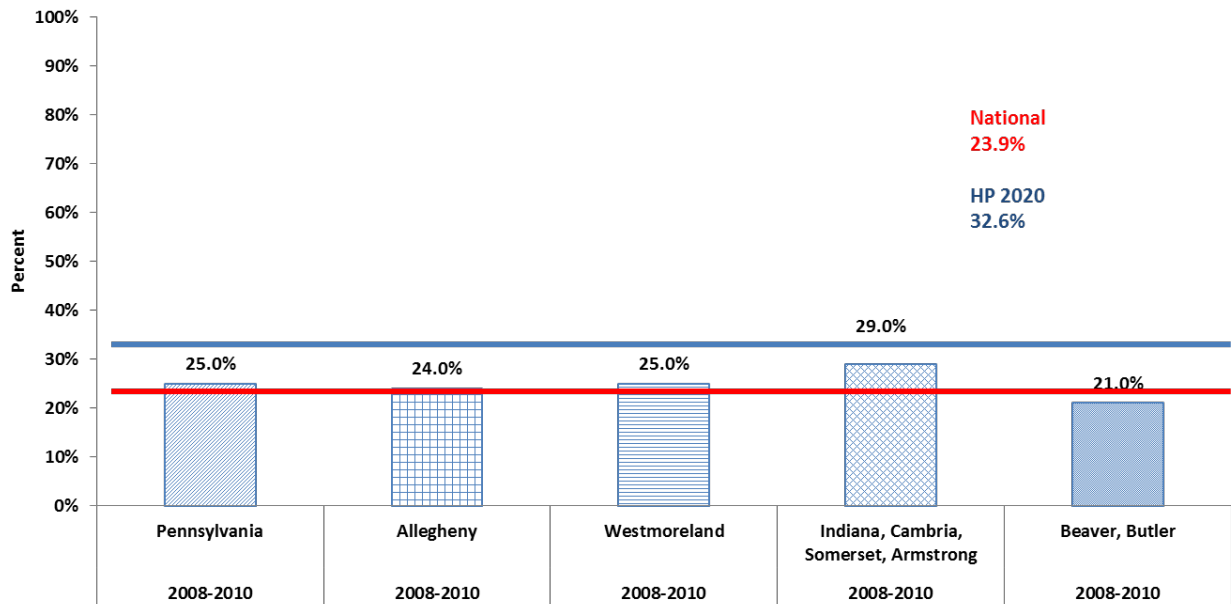
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Physical Activity and Nutrition

Regular physical activity reduces the risk for many diseases, helps control weight, and strengthens muscles, bones and joints. Proper nutrition and maintaining a healthy weight are critical to good health. Physical activity and nutrition topics explored include: levels of physical activity, availability of fast or fresh food, and utilization of free and reduced-price lunches for school aged children.

Figure 115 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported no leisure time physical activity in the past month in the United States and Pennsylvania, as well as in the service area counties for the years 2008 through 2010. The regional rates are comparable to the state and national rates, although they are below the Healthy People 2020 goal of 32.6 percent. Armstrong County had the highest percentage (29.0 percent). When available for a given health indicator, Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) goals and state and national rates were included.

Figure 115. BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported no leisure time physical activity in the past month

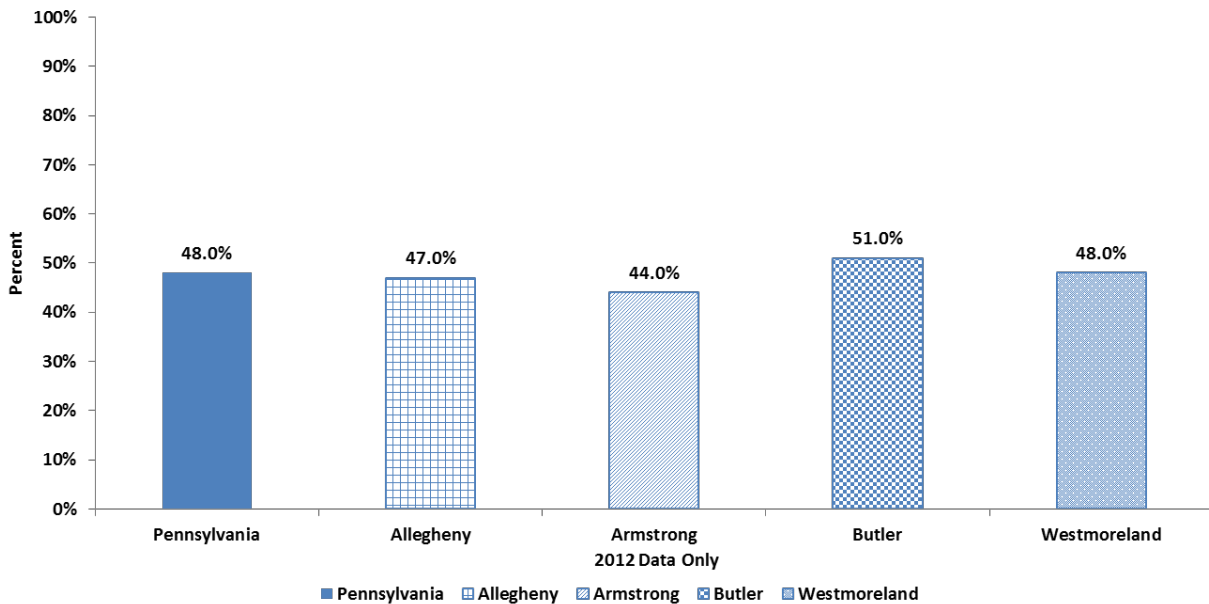


Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Based on data from the Census' County Business Patterns, the fast food restaurants measure is defined as the number of fast-food outlets over the total number of restaurants in a county. According to County Health Rankings, from where these data originate, “access to fast food restaurants is correlated with a high prevalence of overweight, obesity, and premature death.¹ The average number of kilocalories consumed daily in the US has been on an increasing trend over the past several decades. Among most child age-groups, fast food restaurants are the second highest energy provider, second only to grocery stores.”² The percentage of fast food restaurants is a proxy measure for consumption of fast food.

Figure 116 illustrates the percentage of all restaurants that are fast food in Pennsylvania, as well as in Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler, and Westmoreland counties in 2012. The rates within the service region counties ranged between 44.0 percent in Armstrong County to 51.0 percent in Butler County, with a state rate of 48.0 percent.

Figure 116. Percentage of all restaurants that are fast food restaurants



Source: www.communityhealthrankings.org

¹ Taggart K. Fast food joints bad for the neighborhood. Medical Post. 2005;41.21:23

² County Health Rankings (2013) Fast Food Restaurants. Retrieved from: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/#/pennsylvania/2013/measure/factors/84/description>.

Table 49 illustrates the number and percentages of families who enrolled and were eligible for free and reduced-priced lunches in Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties. Allegheny County has the highest enrollment with 149,901 Students, which reflects almost 34 percent of the student body. Butler County has the smallest percentage of children eligible (19.9 percent).

Table 49. Free and reduced price lunch

PA Department of Education 2011					
Free & Reduced Price Lunch					
	Enrollment	Free Eligible	Reduced Eligible	% Free Enrollment	% Reduced Enrollment
Allegheny	149,901	50,488	6,914	33.7%	4.6%
Armstrong	9,698	3,410	791	35.2%	8.1%
Butler	24,387	4,866	1,066	19.9%	4.4%
Westmoreland	48,704	13,150	2,558	26.9%	5.2%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Food & Nutrition

Table 50 and 51 illustrate Allegheny County School districts with more than 60 percent and 35 percent to 60 percent of children eligible for free or reduced price lunch programs. Duquesne and Clairton City school districts have the highest percentage of eligible students. There are 11 school districts in Allegheny County where more than 50 percent of the children qualify for free and reduced price lunches.

Table 50. School districts with 60 percent or higher of children eligible for free/reduced lunch programs

Allegheny County School Districts with 60% or higher of children eligible for free/reduced lunch programs	
School Districts	Free and Reduced Lunch Percentages
Duquesne City	94.5%
Clairton City	88.5%
Wilkinsburg Borough	80.8%
McKeesport Area	71.8%
Woodland Hills	70.5%
Sto-Rox	70.5%
East Allegheny	63.4%

Table 51. School districts with 35-60 percent of children eligible for free/reduced lunch programs

Allegheny County School Districts with 35-60% of children eligible for free/reduced lunch programs	
School Districts	Free and Reduced Lunch Percentages
Cornell	59.8%
Steel Valley	59.2%
South Allegheny	51.9%
Highlands	51.6%
Penn Hills	49.6%
Northgate	48.4%
West Mifflin Area	46.0%
Brentwood Borough	45.3%
Carlynton	45.1%
Allegheny Valley	43.2%
Gateway	37.5%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Food & Nutrition

Table 52 illustrates grocery store access in Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties in 2010. Westmoreland County has the highest percentage of the population of the service area with low access to a grocery store (33.2 percent). According to the US Department of Agriculture a "low-access community" is defined as having at least 500 persons and/or at least 33 percent of the census tract's population living more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store (10 miles, in the case of non-metropolitan census tracts).

Table 52. Grocery store access

US Department of Agriculture Food Desert Data 2010				
	% of Population with Low Access to a Grocery Store	% of Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store	% of Seniors with Low Access to a Grocery Store	% of Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store
Allegheny	28.7%	6.1%	4.9%	2.6%
Armstrong	5.3%	1.5%	0.9%	2.9%
Butler	22.5%	5.3%	3.1%	2.1%
Westmoreland	33.20%	6.70%	6.00%	2.80%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of Food & Nutrition

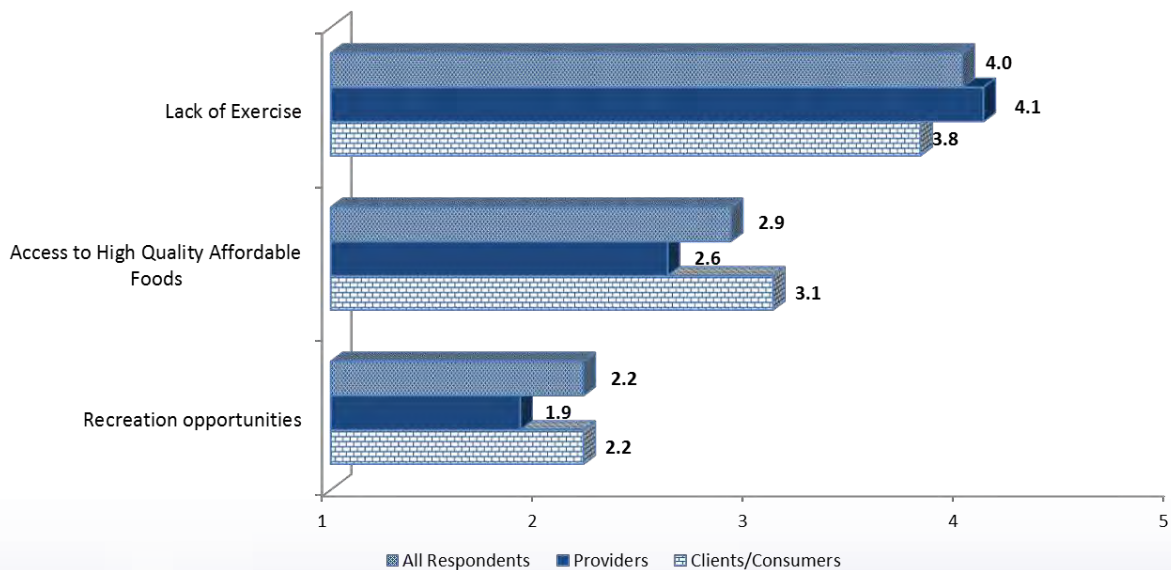
Focus Group Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, focus groups are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The focus groups questions were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals participating in the group. Focus groups participants are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population, or are themselves a member of an underrepresented population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of individuals who participated in a focus group and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of seven focus groups, representing 94 individuals.

Figure 117 illustrates focus groups responses when participants were asked to rate, on a five point scale, a number of community needs and issues, where 5=Very Serious Problem and 1= Not at all a Problem. Participants rated lack of exercise as the most serious problem in the community related to physical activity and nutrition. Access to high quality affordable foods and recreational opportunities were rated as somewhat of a problem. Clients/consumers rated access to high quality affordable foods as a more serious problem than providers did.

Figure 117. Focus groups: Physical activity and nutrition

5=Very Serious Problem, 4=Serious Problem, 3=Somewhat of a Problem, 2=Small Problem, 1=Not a Problem
N=94



Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Focus group participants were asked to identify and discuss what they thought were the top health or health-related problems in their community. The following were community health problems that were identified which had to do with physical activity and nutrition, barriers and possible health related issues.

Focus group participants identified lack of exercise as a serious community health issue. Participants commented on the relationship between physical activity, nutrition and obesity. Participants discussed the difficulty of accessing healthy foods, the number of fast food restaurants and the large portion sizes served by fast food restaurants. Individuals think that many children are obese because they are not as active as previous generations; many playgrounds have been turned into parking lots, the video game industry is booming and neighborhoods are often not safe places to play. Participants also perceive that adults are not getting the exercise they need because of busy lifestyles and the use of vehicles rather than walking.

Stakeholder Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, stakeholder interviews are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The interviews consisted of questions that were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals being interviewed. Stakeholders are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of those interviewed and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of 17 interviews.

Physical activity and nutrition were a prominent concern among focus group participants and interviewees as well, making it an important health concern for the region. Stakeholder comments related on community education regarding healthy eating habits and nutrition as well as the importance of physical activity.

Physical Activity and Nutrition Conclusions:

There are a number of conclusions regarding physical activity and nutrition-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- Across the service area, 21 percent to 29 percent of adults reported no leisure time physical activity in the past month.
- Across the service area, 44 percent to 51 percent of restaurants are fast food restaurants.
- Armstrong County has the largest percentage of children that qualify for free and reduced price lunches (over 40 percent) and Butler has the lowest (around 25 percent).
- About a quarter of the service area population has low access to grocery stores.

Conclusions from the Focus Groups and Interviews included:

- Focus group participants ranked lack of exercise followed by low access to high quality foods and recreational opportunities as the most serious community health issues.
- Participants discussed barriers to physical activity and nutrition including the schools have cut gym classes, playgrounds are now parking lots and communities have no sidewalks.

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TOBACCO USE



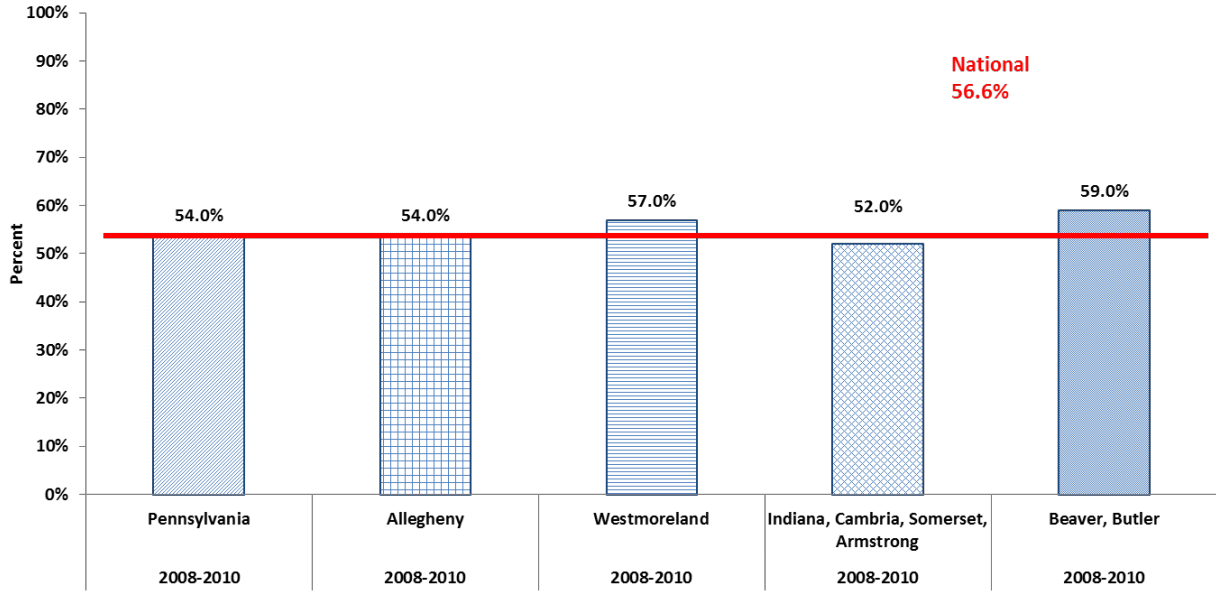
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Tobacco Use

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. Scientific knowledge about the health effects of tobacco use has increased greatly since the first Surgeon General's report on tobacco was released in 1964. Tobacco use greatly increases health risks and in some cases may cause cancer, heart disease, lung diseases (including emphysema, bronchitis, and chronic airway obstruction), premature birth, low birth weight, stillbirth, and infant death. There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke. Like direct tobacco use, secondhand smoke greatly increases your risk for heart disease and lung cancer in adults and contributes to a number of health problems in infants and children, including severe asthma attacks, respiratory infections, ear infections, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). Tobacco use topics explored include: smoking, emphysema and smoking during pregnancy. When available for a given health indicator, Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) goals and state and national rates were included.

Figure 118 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported never being a smoker in the United States and Pennsylvania, as well as in the service area counties for the years 2008 through 2010. The regional rates range from 52.0 percent in Armstrong County to 59.0 percent in Butler County. Westmoreland and Butler counties were higher than the other counties, the state and the nation.

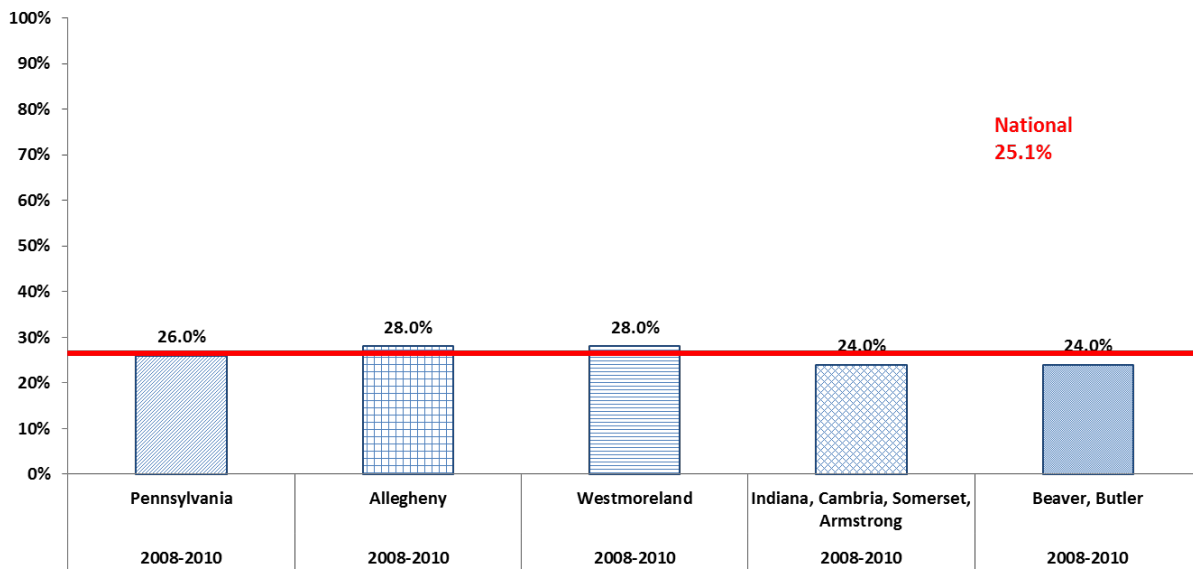
Figure 118. BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported never being a smoker



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 119 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported being a former smoker in the United States and Pennsylvania, as well as throughout the service area counties for the years 2008 through 2010. The service area rates range between 24.0 percent in Beaver and Butler Counties and 28.0 percent in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, and are comparable to the state and national percentages.

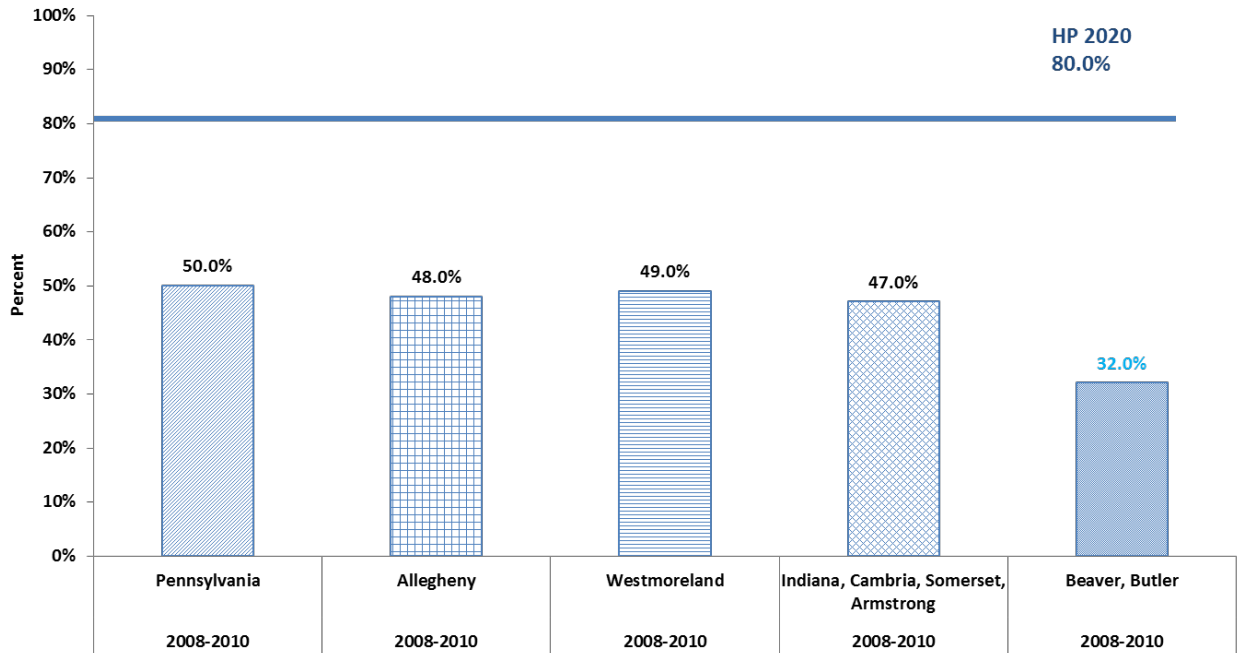
Figure 119. BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported being a former smoker



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 120 illustrates the percentage of adults who quit smoking at least one day in the past year in Pennsylvania, as well as throughout the service area counties for the years 2008 through 2010. The service area rates ranged between 32.0 percent in Beaver and Butler counties to 49.0 percent in Westmoreland County. With the exception of Beaver and Butler counties (which is significantly lower than the state rate), the other counties of the service region are comparable to the state rate. During the years 2008 to 2010, the state as well as service region counties had fewer adults who quit smoking at least one day in the past year than the Healthy People 2020 goal of 80.0 percent of everyday smokers quitting.

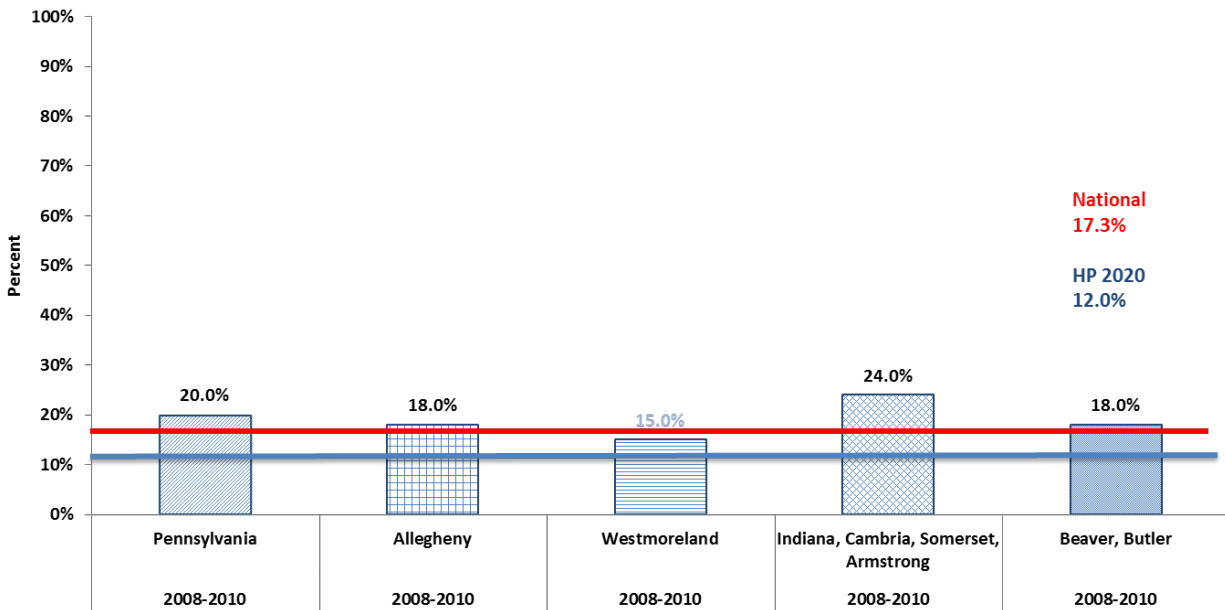
Figure 120. BRFSS-Percentage of adults who quit smoking at least 1 day in the past year (out of adults who smoke everyday)



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 121 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported being a current smoker in the United States and Pennsylvania, as well as throughout the service area counties for the years 2008 through 2010. Westmoreland County at 15.0 percent had the lowest rate which was significantly lower when compared to the state and also the only county lower than the national rate of 17.3 percent. The other areas were comparable to the state and all reported data was higher than the Healthy People 2020 goal of 12.0 percent.

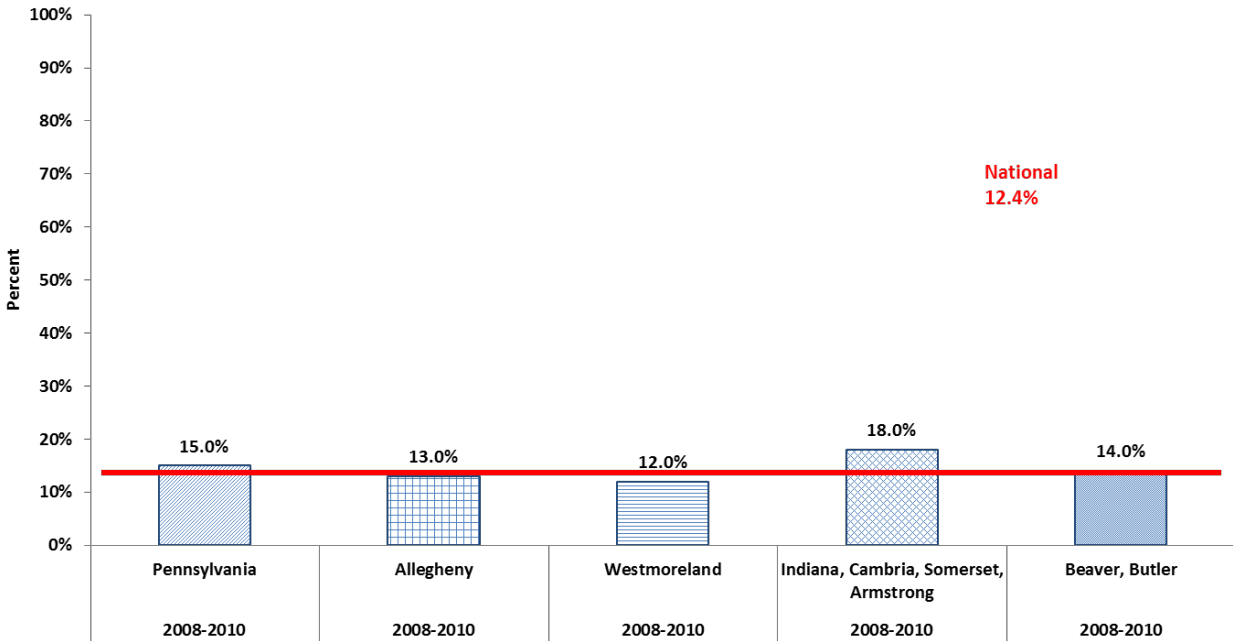
Figure 121. BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported being a current smoker



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 122 illustrates the percentage of adults who reported being an everyday smoker in the United States and Pennsylvania, as well as throughout the service area counties for the years 2008 through 2010. These rates ranging from 12.0 percent in Westmoreland County to 18.0 percent in the Armstrong County cluster and are comparable to the state rate. Most are somewhat higher than the national rate, except Westmoreland County which is lower.

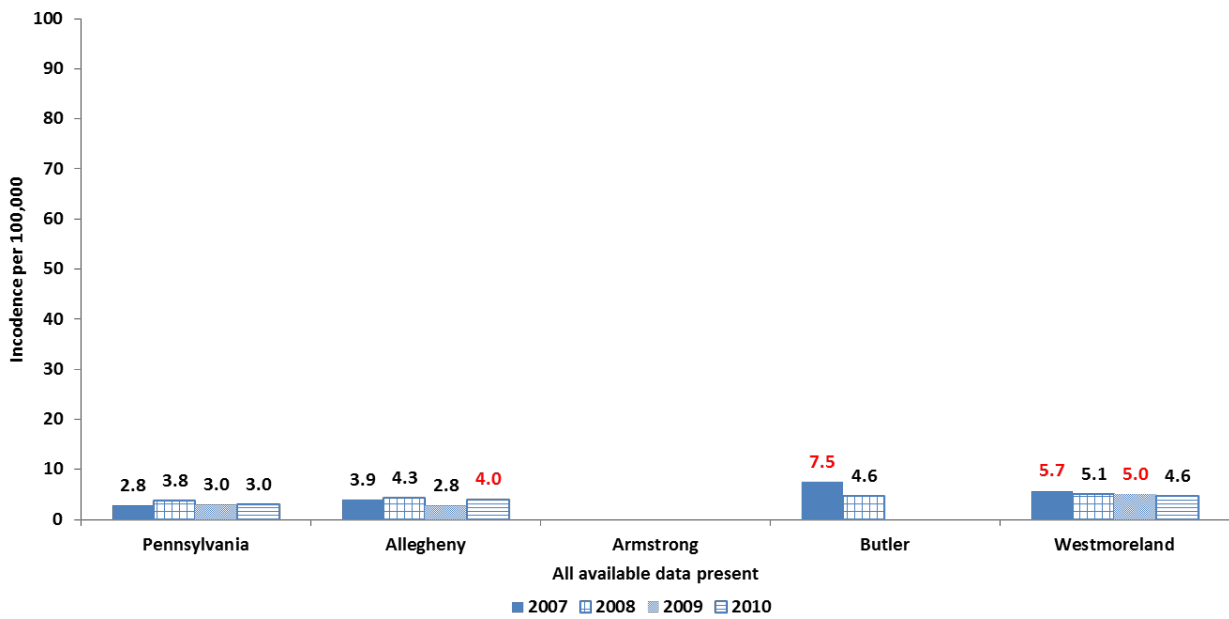
Figure 122. BRFSS-Percentage of adults who reported being an everyday smoker



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

Figure 123 illustrates the emphysema mortality rate in Pennsylvania, as well as throughout the service area counties for the years 2007 through 2010. The highest emphysema mortality rate occurred in Butler County in 2007 with a rate of 7.5 per 100,000, which was significantly higher than the state rate and although the number had decreased remained significantly higher compared to the state the following year. The rate in Allegheny County was significantly higher than the state in 2010 as was Westmoreland County in years 2007 and 2009.

Figure 123. Emphysema mortality rate



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

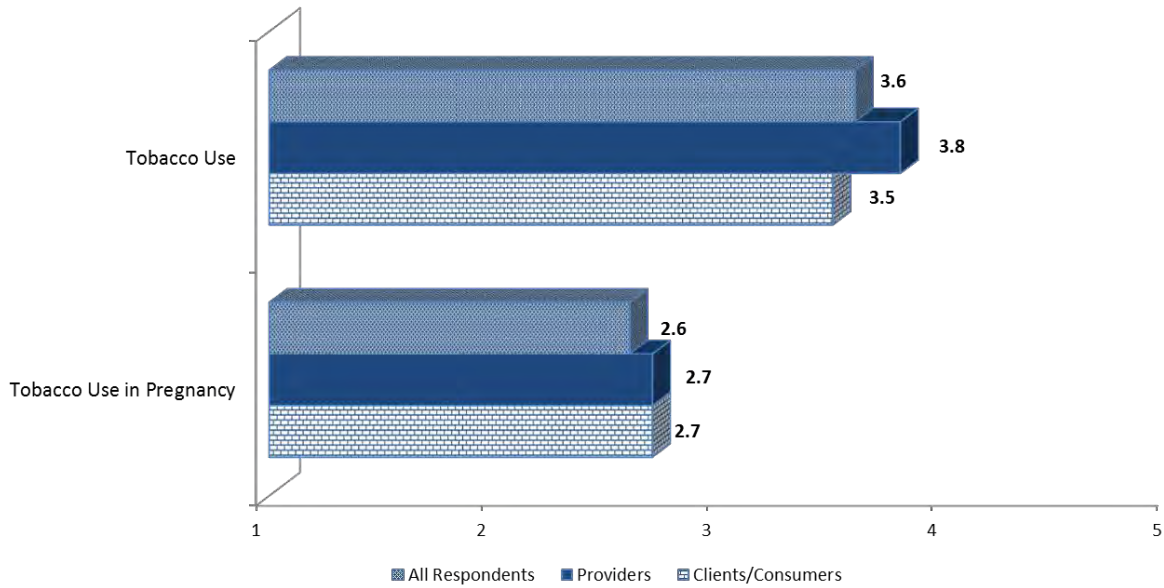
Focus Group Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, focus groups are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The focus groups questions were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals participating in the group. Focus groups participants are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population, or are themselves a member of an underrepresented population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of individuals who participated in a focus group and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of seven focus groups, representing 94 individuals.

Figure 124 illustrates responses from focus groups, where respondents were asked to rate a number of community issues on a five point scale, where 5= Very Serious Problem and 1= Not at all a Problem. Only two of the list of community issues related to tobacco use. Participants rated tobacco use as a somewhat serious problem in the community and were more likely to rate tobacco use overall as a more serious problem than tobacco in pregnancy. Providers/professionals tended to rate tobacco use as a more serious problem than did clients/consumers.

Figure 124. Tobacco use

5=Very Serious Problem, 4=Serious Problem, 3=Somewhat of a Problem, 2=Small Problem, 1=Not a Problem
N=94



Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Focus Group Input

Focus groups discussed tobacco as a problem and as a behavior you frequently witness other individuals doing around town. There was the perception that chewing tobacco is a growing problem among teenagers. Comments were also shared that older generations who have smoked for years are experiencing health problems such as COPD and cardiac issues.

Stakeholder Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, stakeholder interviews are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The interviews consisted of questions that were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals being interviewed. Stakeholders are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of those interviewed and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of 17 interviews.

Unlike many of the other topics, tobacco use was not identified as a major concern by most of the stakeholders interviewed. Stakeholders identified a need for smoking cessation programs available in the community and also commented on the health related issues caused by smoking.

Tobacco Use Conclusions

There are a number of conclusions regarding tobacco-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- The percentage of adults who reported never smoking was comparable across the counties compared to the state, a little more than half of the population.
- There were no significant differences between the service area and the state in terms of adults who are former smokers, between 24.0 percent and 28.0 percent.
- The current smoking rate in the region ranges between 15.0 percent and 24.0 percent of the population. Westmoreland County was significantly lower for adults who currently smoke, compared to the state; however, all counties were above the Healthy People 2020 goal of 12.0 percent.
- The percentage of everyday smokers who quit at least one day in the past year was significantly lower in Butler County.

Conclusions from the focus groups and interviews included:

- Focus group participants rated smoking followed by smoking during pregnancy as the most serious injury related community health issues. Smokeless tobacco and people smoking for years were discussed.

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INJURY



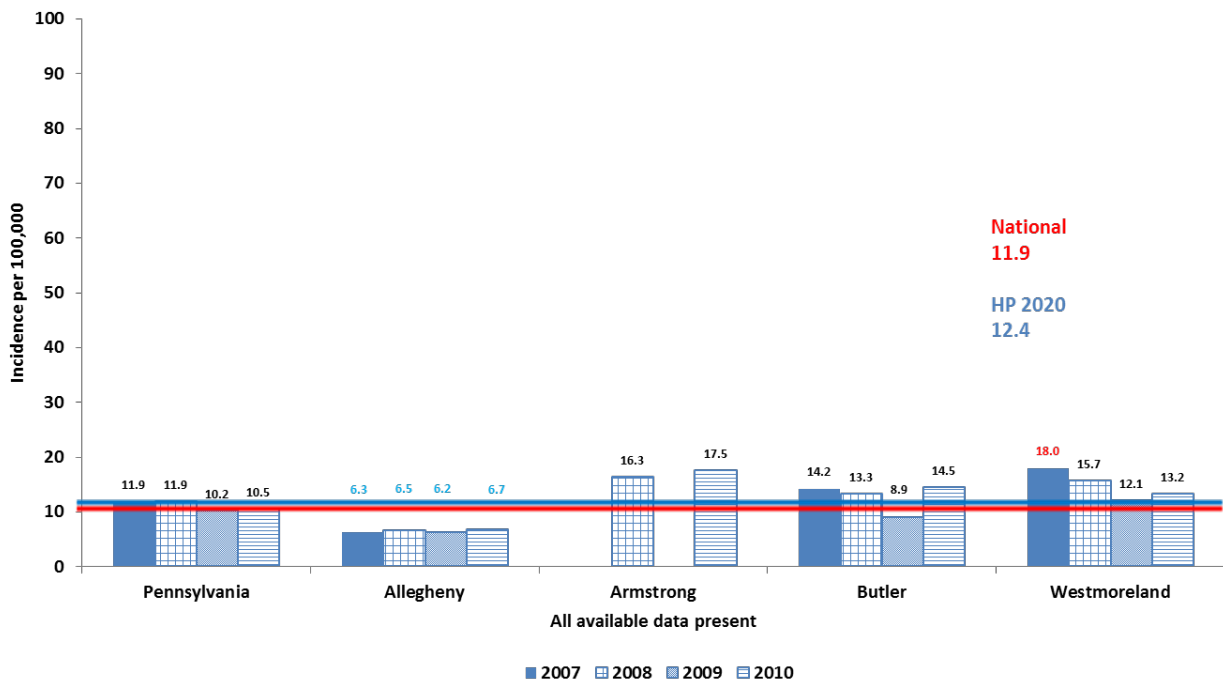
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Injury

The topic of injury relates to any intentional or unintentional injuries that can be suffered by individuals. Injury topics explored include: auto accident mortality, suicide, fall mortality, firearm mortality, burns, head injuries and domestic violence.

Figure 125 illustrates auto accident mortality rates in Pennsylvania, as well as in Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties from 2007 through 2010. The rate in Allegheny County is significantly lower than the state rate over the past four years, while the rate in Westmoreland in 2007 was significantly higher. The rates in Allegheny County and Pennsylvania have remained below the National rate (11.9) as well as the Healthy People 2020 Goal (12.4) for all years shown. The remaining service area county rates have fluctuated over the four years, and in most cases were higher than the national or Healthy People 2020 (HP 2020) goal. When available for a given health indicator, HP 2020 goals and state and national rates were included.

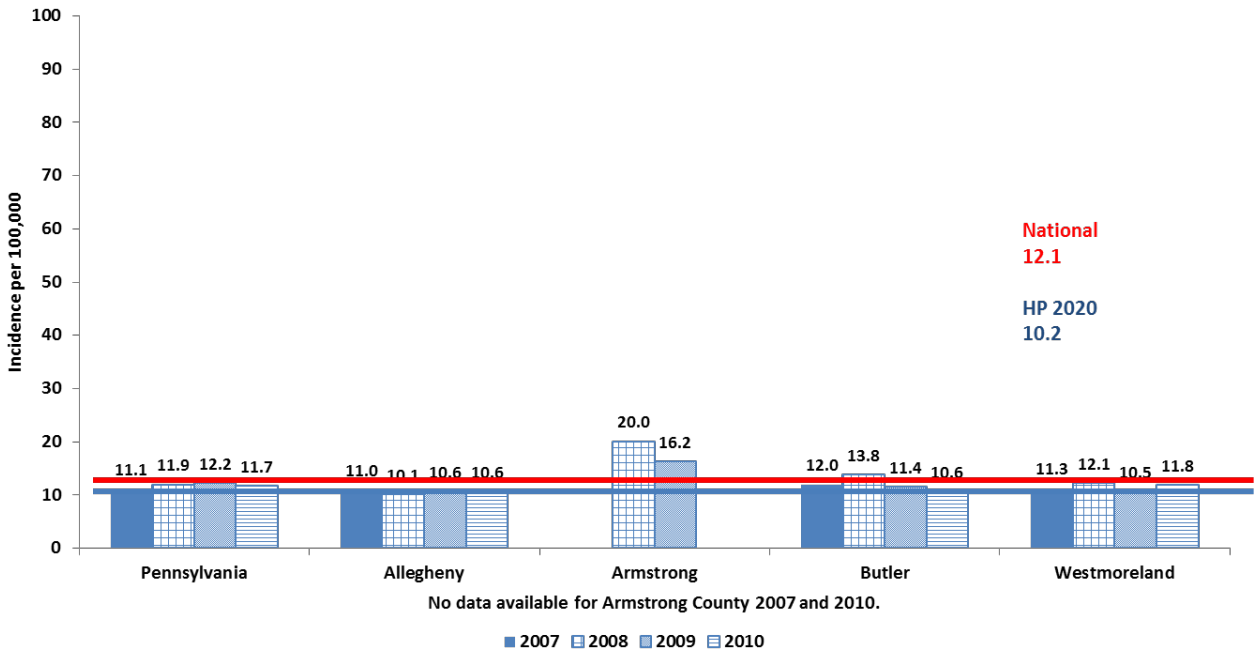
Figure 125. Mortality rate for auto accidents



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health

Figure 126 illustrates suicide mortality rates in Pennsylvania, as well as in Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties from 2007 through 2010. The state and county rates have been decreasing and overall are comparable to the national rate and Healthy People 2020 Goal, with the exception of Armstrong County. Armstrong County had the highest rate at 20.0 in 2008, although the rate is declining.

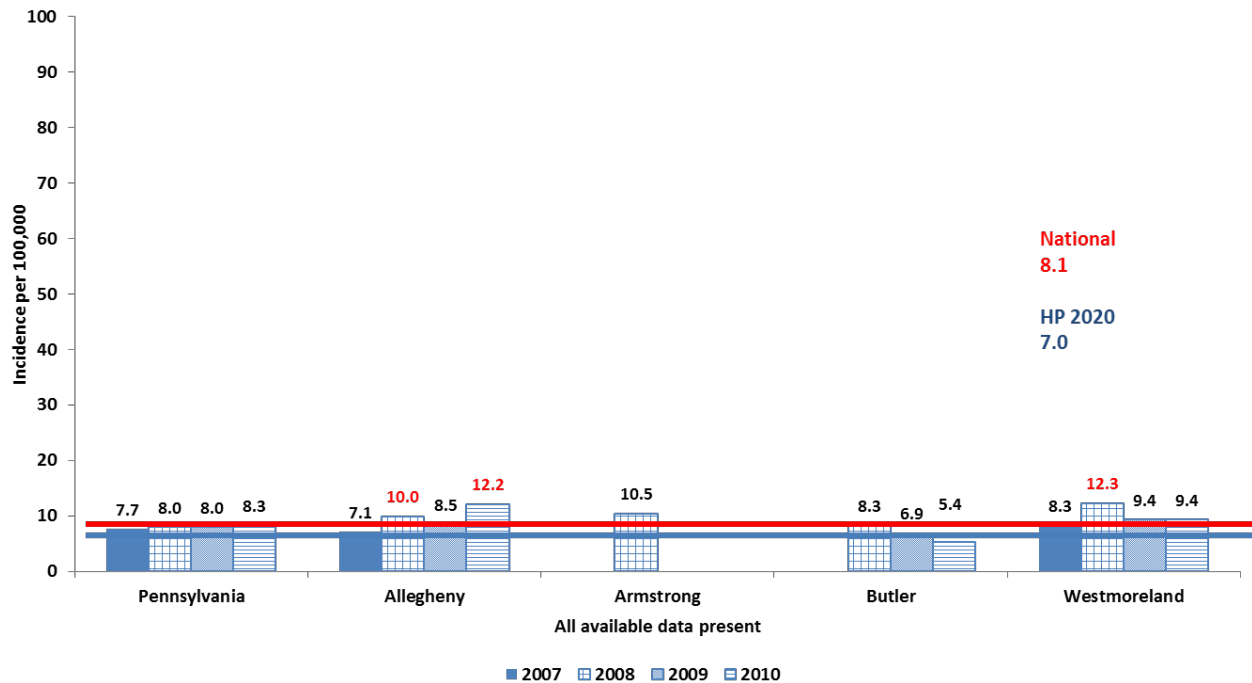
Figure 126. Suicide mortality rates



Source: PA Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 127 illustrates fall mortality rates in Pennsylvania, as well as in Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler and Westmoreland counties from 2007 through 2010. Allegheny County had rates in 2008 and 2010 that were significantly higher than the state rates, as did Westmoreland in 2008. The rates have decreased in Pennsylvania and Butler counties over the past few years, while the Allegheny and Westmoreland rates have fluctuated. With the exception of Allegheny County in years 2008 and 2010 and Westmoreland in 2008, the state and county rates have been comparable to the nation and Healthy People 2020 Goal.

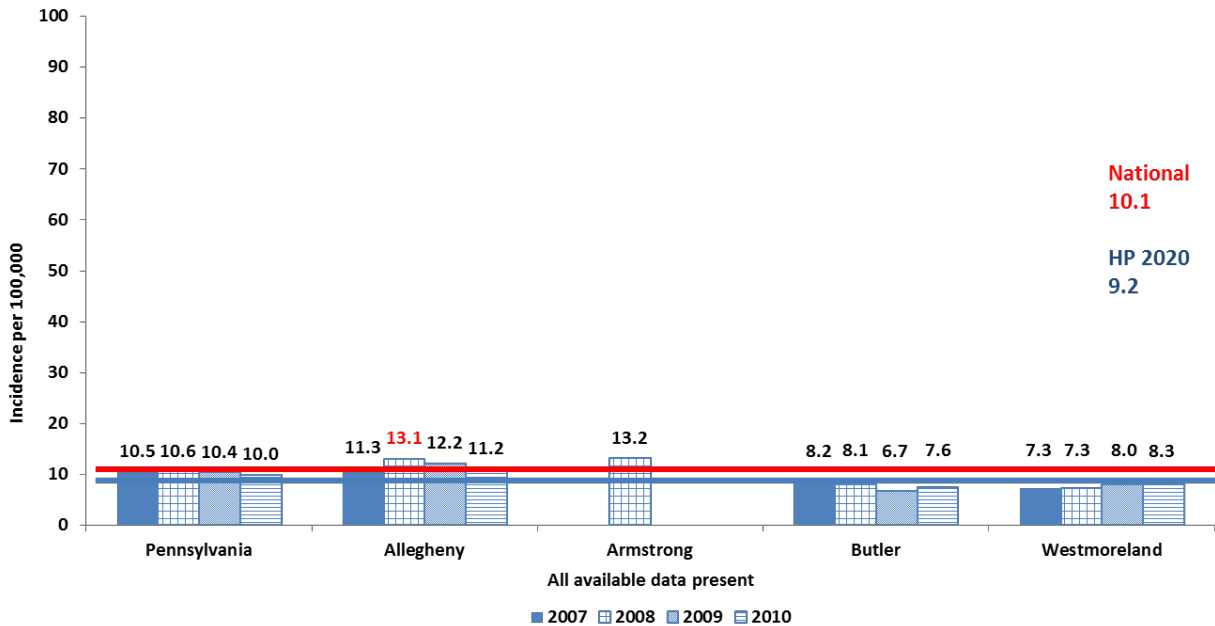
Figure 127. Mortality associated with falls



Source: PA Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control www.healthypeople.gov

Figure 128 illustrates firearm mortality rates in Pennsylvania, as well as in Allegheny and Butler counties from 2007 through 2010. The Allegheny County rate was significantly higher than the state rate in 2008. The firearm mortality rate in Butler County has consistently been lower than that of the nation. Butler and Westmoreland counties have been consistently below the HP 2020 goal of 9.2, while Allegheny County was above the HP 2020 goal for all four years.

Figure 128. Firearm mortality rates (accidental, suicide and homicide)



Source: PA Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control www.healthypeople.gov

Table 53 outlines the number of inpatient burn discharges for the six-county service region. This represents all discharges from all hospitals. The annual number has increased slightly (5 percent) over the past three years.

Table 53. Inpatient burn discharges

Inpatient Burn Discharges 6-County Service Area					
Volume					
	April 09 - March 10	April 10 - March 11	April 11 - March 12	Var	percent Var
<i>Grand Total</i>	224	227	235	11	5 percent

Source: PHC4 Data; WPAHS Decision Support

Table 54 illustrates head injury hospitalizations for all hospitals in the service region over the past three years. The volume is based on ICD9 codes 959.01 and 850.00-850.99, which medically code for concussions and head injuries. The number of head injury hospitalizations has decreased over the past three years by almost 90 cases from 638 to 539 (17 percent).

Table 54. Head injury hospitalizations

6-County Head Injury Hospitalization				
ICD-9	Diagnosis	Total Discharges		
		Apr11-Mar12	Apr10-Mar11	Apr09-Mar10
850.5	Concussion	215	250	239
959.01	Injury NEC & NOS	135	133	121
850.0	Concussion	73	82	116
850.11	Concussion	59	84	100
850.9	Concussion	42	63	54
850.12	Concussion	3	1	3
850.2	Concussion	2	2	3
850.4	Concussion	-	-	1
850.1	Concussion	-	1	1
Grand Total		529	616	638

Note: Volume based on ICD9 959.01 and 850.00-850.99

Source: PHC4 Data; WPAHS Decision Support

Table 55 outlines domestic violence fatalities by county for Allegheny and Butler counties from 2008 through 2011. The highest numbers are reported in Allegheny County, but have been decreasing over the four year period.

Table 55. Domestic violence fatalities by county

Domestic Violence Fatalities								
County	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Victim(s)	Perpetrator(s)	Victim(s)	Perpetrator(s)	Victim(s)	Perpetrator(s)	Victim(s)	Perpetrator(s)
Allegheny	16	2	14	5	11	6	10	3
Butler	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0

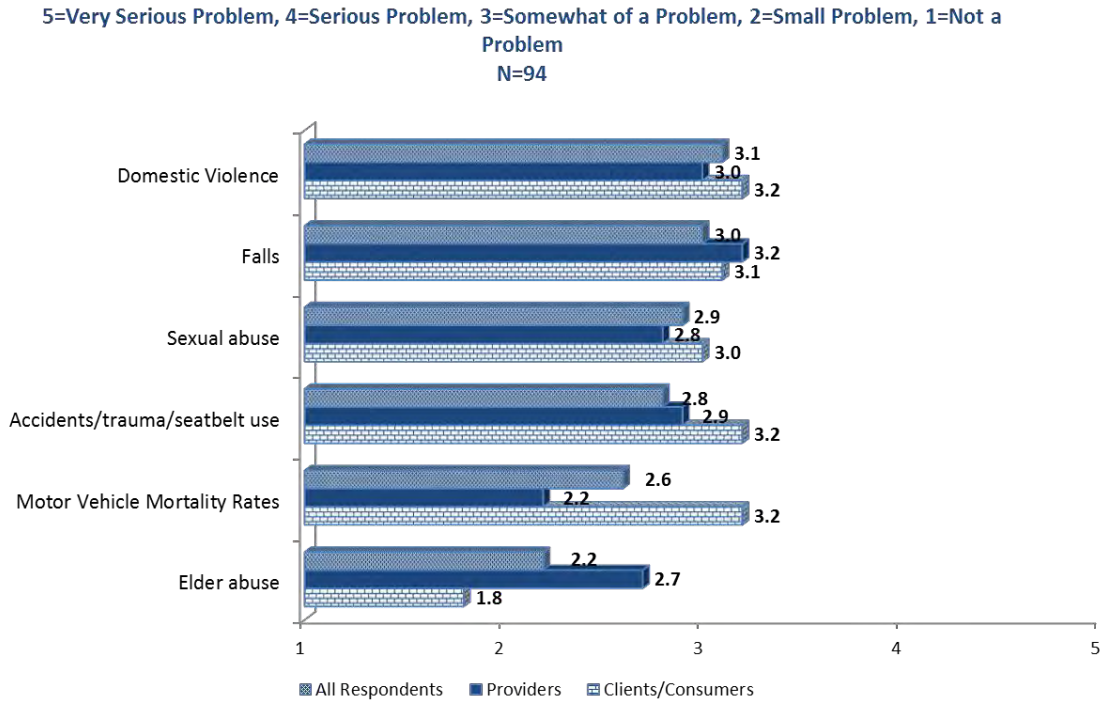
Source: Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Focus Group Input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, focus groups are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The focus groups questions were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals participating in the group. Focus group participants are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population, or are themselves a member of an underrepresented population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of individuals who participated in a focus group and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of nine focus groups, representing 94 individuals.

Figure 129 illustrates responses from focus groups, where respondents were asked to rate a number of community issues on a five point scale, where 5= Very Serious Problem and 1= Not at all a Problem. Of the injury related issues that were rated, respondents indicated that domestic violence was somewhat of a problem in the community. Clients/Consumers were more likely to rate most of these items as more serious problems than providers, with the exception of elder abuse that providers rated higher.

Figure 129. Focus Groups: Injury



Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Stakeholder input

As previously described in the methodology section of the report, stakeholder interviews are considered a qualitative method of data collection. The interviews consisted of questions that were exploratory in nature and intended to capture the opinions of the individuals being interviewed. Stakeholders are often selected because they are considered content experts on a topic or may be able to speak for a subset of the population. Regardless, the following information simply represents the opinions of those interviewed and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the broader community served by AVH. The following information is derived from a total of 18 interviews.

Stakeholders discussed falls among older adults as the number one reason older adults end up in a long term care facility. They emphasized the need for education to older adults regarding making their homes safer to help minimize injury.

Injury Conclusions

There are a number of conclusions regarding injury-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- Auto accident mortality rates were significantly lower in Allegheny County.
- Fall mortality rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County in 2008 and 2010.
- Firearm related deaths were significantly higher in Allegheny County in 2008.
- Domestic violence fatality rates were higher for Allegheny County 2008-2011.
- The majority of community survey respondents have seen an adult verbally abusing a child or a child yelling at an adult, as well as children fighting with children and adults fighting with adults at least sometimes. Almost a third of respondents indicated that they have a gun in their home, although the majority of those indicated it was in a safe location.

Conclusions from the focus groups and interviews included:

- Stakeholders commented on falls related to the senior population, which is the biggest contributor to the need to enter a nursing home. Older adults need information on how to make their homes safer.

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CONCLUSIONS



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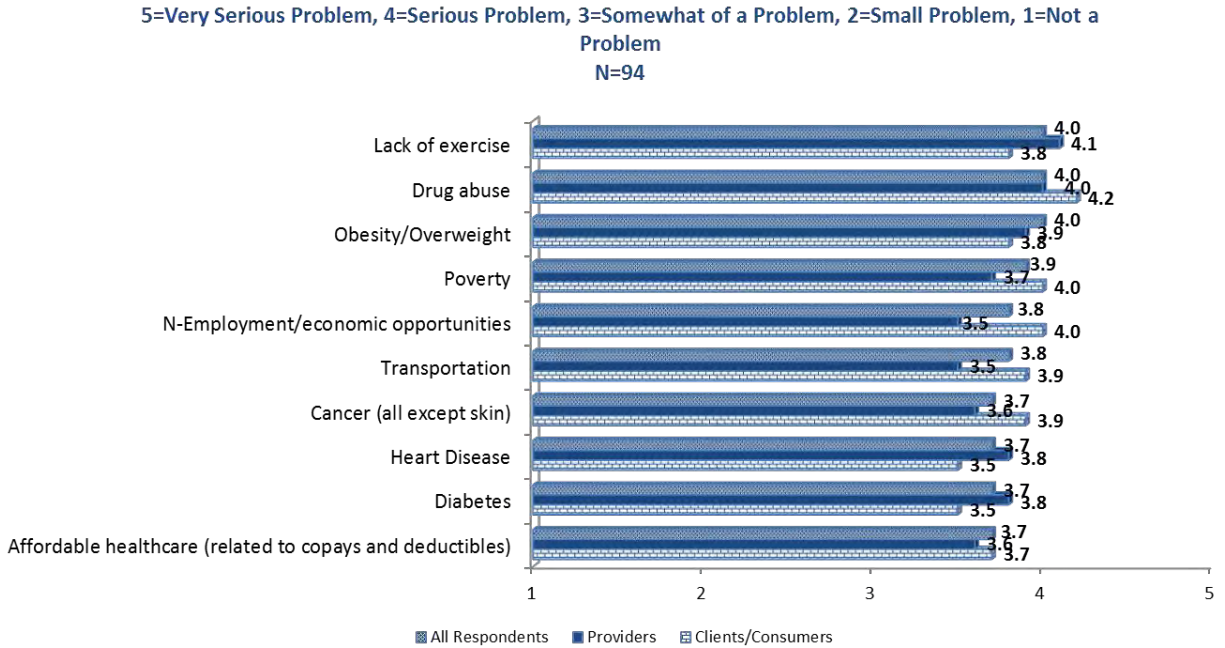
Conclusions

Conclusions from the focus groups and stakeholder interviews as well as the secondary data are summarized below. Recall that focus groups and stakeholder interviews are qualitative and exploratory in nature, intending to capture the opinions of the individuals participating in the group or interview. The following focus group and stakeholder interview conclusions represents the opinions of individuals who participated and are not necessarily representative of the opinions of the broader community served by the hospital.

Focus group top issues and other input

Figure 130 illustrates the overall Top 10 community health needs and issues rated by AVH designated focus group participants where 5=Very Serious Problem and 1= Not at all a Problem. Respondents rated lack of exercise, obesity and overweight, drug abuse and crime as serious problems in the community. There was some variation in responses between providers/professionals and clients/consumers related to these topics. Clients/consumers were more likely to identify drug abuse, employment/economic opportunities and cancer as a serious problem in the community while providers/professionals were more likely to rate heart disease and diabetes as serious issues in the community.

Figure 130. Top overall community health issues



Source: 2012 WPAHS Focus Groups, Strategy Solutions, Inc.

Managing Personal Health

During the focus groups, participants were asked to identify strategies that should be used to manage personal and family health. Participants suggested that parents and other individuals need to be positive role models for children and live healthy lifestyles, which entails exercise, not smoking and not using drugs and alcohol. Employing healthy and nutritious eating habits and taking personal responsibility for an individual’s own health and health care was recognized as being very important. This includes having regular medical and dental check-ups and being knowledgeable about the programs and services that are available and having the motivation to take advantage of them.

Potential Solutions to Community Health Needs and Issues

Focus group participants were also asked to discuss and identify potential solutions to community health needs and issues. The following were possible solutions to these issues discussed by stakeholders.

Potential solutions suggested to address access related issues included improving the public transportation system, offering a subsidy for low income riders and developing a rail system to downtown Pittsburgh from outlying areas. Several ideas were discussed related to making it

easier to access health care services including providing incentives for preventative screenings, offering additional screenings in the community at locations such as “Walgreen’s” and expanding “free” hospital care and paramedics. A streamlined referral hotline for health and human service resources was also recommended. Participants also identified the need for culturally competent community based programs and increased access to services through agencies devoted to immigrants and refugees such as LIRS (Lutheran Immigrant Refugee Services) and AJAPO (Acculturation for Justice, Access & Peace Outreach).

Possible solutions suggested to address education and support related issues included offering mentoring programs and parenting classes in the school system. Participants indicated that there is a need to increase nutritional programs available in both schools and in the broader community. Individuals commented that support programs such as Gilda’s Club are not available in all areas and transportation is often an issue that is a barrier to taking advantage of the programs that do exist. Additional health education programs should be offered through organizations such as the American Cancer Society and AARP (American Association of Retired Persons).

Potential solutions suggested to address physical activity and nutrition related issues included changes in the work environment such as employers providing gyms or workout areas in workplaces. Companies should offer incentives for exercise or make it mandatory if they pay the insurance. Individuals commented that more neighborhoods need grocery stores that offer healthy, fresh and affordable foods and identified a need for increased access to “Meals on Wheels” or similar services for seniors. .

Possible solutions for issues related to economic opportunities suggested by focus group participants included providing people with better economic opportunities by bringing more businesses to the Pittsburgh area. There is a perception that communities need to better utilize their assets and access more federal grant money.

Participants were also asked to identify key influencers in the community that could make an impact on improving community health. Organizations identified included hospitals and the medical community, schools/universities, the court system, churches, government/elected officials, social service organizations, religious organizations, business owners, unions, chambers of commerce, YMCAs, and senior centers.

When asked to comment on health care system changes that could or should be made in order to improve the health status of the community, a number of ideas and themes were discussed. Many respondents talked about the need to lower costs and increase access to care by making changes in the insurance industry to make insurance more affordable and expand access to insurance. Others discussed the need for additional federally qualified health care centers and more medical providers that were culturally sensitive and used interpreters, who spend more time with patients, and offer personalized services to meet individual needs.

A number of participants indicated that services should be redesigned to increase the integration between behavioral and mental health and other providers and better manage discharges to community providers, improve self-management of chronic diseases, and promote health assessments. Some participants also noted that more options for maternity care are needed in the community.

Access conclusions

Overall, the quantitative data available suggests that sizable portions of the regional population lack appropriate access to care because they do not have or appropriately see a primary care provider, do not have health insurance, face language or are challenged by some type of health literacy: reading, understanding or completing forms. Significant portions of the primary service region population cannot access fixed route public transportation, and some hospitals are not accessible by public bus routes. There are a number of conclusions regarding access-related issues from the all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

Health status and routine care

- Compared to the state, a significantly higher percentage of adults in Armstrong County reported their physical health as fair or poor; 20 percent of the population.
- Across the service area, 33 percent-40 percent of adults reported their physical health not good one plus days in the past month.
- Across the service area, 19 percent-23 percent of adults reported that poor physical or mental health prevented them from usual activities one or more days in the past month.
- In Allegheny County the percentage of adults ages 18-44 who had no healthcare provider was significantly higher than the state rate.
- Across the service area, 80 percent-84 percent of adults visited a doctor for a routine check-up in the past two years.
- All counties in the service area were above the Healthy People 2020 goal of 4.2 percent of adults who needed to see a doctor in the past year but could not due to cost.
- Mammogram screenings across the service area are comparable to the state. However, about 40 percent of women who should be getting mammograms are not getting them.

Barriers to care

- It is estimated that between 15 percent and 17 percent of the population (depending on the definition) has low health literacy. This represents potentially 68,000+ people in the service area.
- There are significant portions of the service area that are not served by fixed route public transportation.
- Both the inpatient and ED volume of ambulatory care sensitive conditions at AVH have decreased over the past three years, although this represents several thousand people.

Focus group and stakeholder interview participants discussed the challenges with access to care related to transportation, insurance and other barriers to care including language, literacy and knowledge of the health care system. Input included:

- Focus group respondents tended to rate their personal health higher than the overall health of the community.
- Providers were more likely to rate their personal health status higher than consumers.
- For all of the respondents, transportation was ranked as the most serious community health issues, followed by affordable healthcare and insurance coverage.
- Stakeholders indicated that more education is needed related to insurance changes, transportation and medical access in addition to a need for free clinics.
- When discussing access to care, stakeholders who were interviewed also voiced concerns regarding the lack of continuity across the continuum of care. They cited the lack of tracking systems within the health systems as a barrier to quality care. Clinicians, even within the same system, are often unable to see previous test results and episodes of care that would enable a holistic approach to care management.

Chronic disease conclusions

Overall, the service region population has a number of issues and challenges related to chronic disease. Behavioral risks in the service area where the regional rates were worse than the state or nation include the percentage of adults over age 35 who have been told they had heart disease, a heart attack or stroke, and the percentage of adults who have ever been told they have diabetes. The service region has increasing rates of breast cancer and high rates of bronchus and lung cancer, heart disease, heart attack mortality, and obesity, but is improving in the areas of prostate cancer mortality, heart disease, heart attack and coronary heart disease mortality.

There are a number of conclusions regarding injuries from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- Breast cancer incidence rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County for 2007-2009, although mortality rates for all counties were below the Healthy People 2020 goal of 20.6.
- Bronchus and lung cancer incidence rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County in 2007-2009, while all counties were above the HP 2020 goal of 45.5 for mortality rates.
- Colorectal cancer incidence rates across all counties were above the HP 2020 goal 38.6, while mortality rates were above the goal of 14.5 but trending downward.
- Ovarian cancer incidence and mortality rates across the counties were on par with the state rates, as were the mortality rates.
- Prostate cancer incidence rates were significantly higher in Butler County for 2008 and 2009, and increasing over the past 4 years. The rates are declining in the other counties of the service area.
- Across the service area the percentage of adults over the age of 35 who were ever told they had heart disease ranged from 6 percent-9 percent and the mortality rates are declining across the region. However, Allegheny, Armstrong, and Westmoreland Counties all had years where the mortality rates were significantly higher compared to the state.
- The percentage of adults over the age of 65 who were ever told they had a heart attack was significantly in Westmoreland County.
- Heart attack mortality rates, although trending downward for the state and all service area counties, were significantly higher in Westmoreland County throughout the last 4 years.
- Although trending downward, coronary heart disease mortality rates were significantly higher in Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties within the last 4 years.
- Cardiovascular mortality rates were comparable across the counties and the state and all trending downward; however, Westmoreland County was significantly higher in 2007.
- The percentage of adults over the age of 35 who were ever told they had a stroke range between 3 percent and 5 percent, and cerebrovascular mortality rates were comparable between the state and counties.
- The percentage of adults over the age of 35 who were ever told they had a heart attack, heart disease, or stroke ranges between 11 percent and 15 percent and was significantly higher in Westmoreland County.
- The percentage of adults overweight ranged from 34 percent-41 percent, a substantial proportion of the population.
- The percentage of adults who are obese is significantly higher in Armstrong County.

- Diabetes mortality rates were significantly higher in Armstrong County 2009, Butler County 2008, and Westmoreland County 2010. Allegheny County was significantly lower.
- The rate of students with Type I diabetes is increasing over the last three years. The rate of Type II diabetes has remained stable.
- Cancer was seen as the most serious issue in the AVH specific focus groups, obesity, diabetes and cancer were identified as the most serious health issues by all participants representing this service area.

Conclusions from the focus groups and interviews included:

- Focus group participants talked about obesity and diabetes as well as eating habits as well as their relationship to other conditions. They also talked about the role of personal responsibility in decision making related to healthy life styles and the prevalence of chronic disease.
- Stakeholders identified heart disease and cardiac issues, diabetes and obesity as critical health issues, recognizing that there is a relationship between them.

Healthy environment conclusions

Overall, there are a number of conclusions regarding healthy environment-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- There were no significant differences between the state and counties for adults ever told or who currently have asthma, with regional rates between 7.0 percent and 10.0 percent. Student asthma rates have been equivalent over the past few years, although they dropped in all counties of the service area in 2009.
- High school graduation rates were comparable across the counties compared to the state; however, dropped to 66.0 percent in 2012 in Armstrong County.
- For the state and both counties between 2010 and 2012, unemployment rates and the percentage of children living in poverty increased.
- A sizable number of adults and families in Allegheny County are homeless, and many of them have mental health and substance abuse challenges.
- There were no significant differences in the percentage of children living in single parent households between the counties and the state.
- Compared to the state and the counties Allegheny County had a higher number of air pollution ozone days, although all counties met the National Air Quality Standards. Water quality is a concern in Allegheny County, related to the level of total dissolved solids.

Conclusions from the focus groups and interviews included:

- Focus group participants ranked poverty as the most serious issue followed by lack of employment and economic opportunities, as well as crime and delinquency. Participants talked about blight in New Kensington and expressed concerns over the unemployment rate and lack of jobs.

Healthy mothers, babies and children conclusions

While women in Allegheny County are more likely to access prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy than women across the state, a higher portion of pregnant women are less likely to smoke three months prior to pregnancy. Teen pregnancy rates in the region are declining and the rate of live births to teens in Allegheny County is also lower than the state. Infant mortality rate in Allegheny County is higher than the state rate and significantly higher among the black population. Head Start students have a high need for dental care. Sizable portions of the student population are classified as either overweight or obese based on their BMI and many engage in risky behavior.

Overall, there are a number of conclusions regarding healthy mothers, babies and children-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- The percentage of mothers who received prenatal in the first trimester care was significantly higher for all of the counties compared to the state, over the past 4 years, and comparable to the Healthy People 2020 Goal of 77.9 percent.
- The percentage of mothers not smoking during pregnancy or three months prior to pregnancy was significantly lower for Armstrong and Westmoreland Counties, even though the rate of women not smoking has been increasing in all service area counties except Butler.
- The percentage of mothers receiving WIC was significantly lower in Allegheny, Butler, and Westmoreland Counties; however, significantly higher in Armstrong County.
- The percentage of mothers receiving Medicaid was significantly higher in Allegheny, Armstrong, and Westmoreland Counties several of the years reported; however, it was significantly lower in Butler County.
- The percentage of mother's breastfeeding was significantly lower in Allegheny, Armstrong, and Westmoreland Counties, while significantly higher in Butler County. The rates have been increasing over the past four years.
- Teen pregnancy rates trended downward across the counties over the past four years and were significantly lower for Allegheny, Butler, and Westmoreland Counties.
- The percentage of teen live birth outcomes was significantly lower for Allegheny County.

- Infant mortality, particularly in the black population in Allegheny County is significantly higher than the state rates and has not decreased over the past 10 years.
- National statistics show that children who live in built environments with more community amenities are less likely to be overweight or obese.
- Across the counties childhood overweight/ obesity rates are high, between 30 percent and 42 percent of all school aged children.

Conclusions from the focus groups and interviews included:

- Focus group participants ranked child abuse followed by teenage pregnancy as the most serious community health issues.
- Stakeholders discussed concerns related to teen pregnancy, infant mortality and the need for nutrition and wellness education for pregnant women.

Infectious disease conclusions

There are a number of conclusions regarding infectious disease-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- Allegheny County was significantly higher in terms of adults over the age of 65 who received a pneumonia vaccine; however, all counties were much lower than the HP 2020 goal of 90.0 percent.
- Influenza and pneumonia mortality rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County for 2009-2010, although rates have been declining in the region over the past four years.
- Chlamydia incidence rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County compared to the other counties. Rates are increasing in the service area over the past four years.
- Gonorrhea incidence rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County and significantly lower in the other counties.
- Adults aged 18-64 who were ever tested for HIV was significantly lower in Armstrong and Butler Counties.

Conclusions from the Focus Groups and Interviews included:

- Focus group participants ranked irresponsible sexual behaviors as the most serious community health issue.
- Stakeholders identified high hospital infection rates along with STDs, especially syphilis as important issues and indicated there is a need to increase HIV education.

Mental health and substance abuse conclusions

Mental health and substance abuse related needs and issues are growing in prevalence throughout the service territory. Over the past several years, drug induced mortality and mental and behavioral disorder mortality rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County than throughout the state. It is estimated that almost one quarter of the population of 18 to 25 year olds have a substance abuse problem. Prescription drug abuse appears to be growing along with heroin use.

Focus group and stakeholder interview participants indicated that drug abuse, depression/behavioral and mental health issues, alcohol abuse, anxiety and prescription and illegal drug abuse (particularly heroin) are all serious health issues.

There are a number of conclusions regarding mental health and substance-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- In Allegheny County, 95 percent of adults reported being satisfied or very satisfied with their life; however, 34% reported that their mental health was not good at least one day in the past month.
- Comparing the state statistics to Allegheny County, there were no significant differences in terms of binge, chronic, or heavy drinking.
- Drug induced mortality rates and Mental and behavioral disorder mortality rates were significantly higher for Allegheny County in 2007, 2008, and 2010.
- A 2012 national study from Quest Diagnostics found evidence of misuse across all commonly prescribed controlled substances, with 60% of the sample testing positive for medication not prescribed to them.

Conclusions from the focus groups and interviews included:

- Focus group respondents ranked drug abuse and depression/mental health as the most serious issues.
- Focus group respondents commented that care for behavioral health related issues can be difficult to obtain. There is a need for follow-up care and more funding for substance abuse programs. Drug abuse is affecting all communities and age groups and there is an increase in heroin use and prescription drugs.
- Stakeholders comments that substance abuse and violence are closely related. Stress is a big issue and mental health also impacts physical health. One stakeholder who represented the LGBT community indicated that substance abuse and suicide were higher in this population. There is also a need for primary care physicians who are sensitive to the needs of this community.

Physical activity and nutrition conclusions

There are a number of conclusions regarding physical activity and nutrition-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- Across the service area, 21 percent to 29 percent of adults reported no leisure time physical activity in the past month.
- Across the service area, 44 percent to 51 percent of restaurants are fast food restaurants.
- Armstrong County has the largest percentage of children that qualify for free and reduced price lunches (over 40 percent) and Butler has the lowest (around 25 percent).
- About a quarter of the service area population has low access to grocery stores.

Conclusions from the Focus Groups and Interviews included:

- Focus group participants ranked lack of exercise followed by low access to high quality foods and recreational opportunities as the most serious community health issues.
- Participants discussed barriers to physical activity and nutrition including the schools have cut gym classes, playgrounds are now parking lots and communities have no sidewalks.

Tobacco use conclusions

There are a number of conclusions regarding tobacco-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- The percentage of adults who reported never smoking was comparable across the counties compared to the state, a little more than half of the population.
- There were no significant differences between the service area and the state in terms of adults who are former smokers, between 24.0 percent and 28.0 percent.
- The current smoking rate in the region ranges between 15.0 percent and 24.0 percent of the population. Westmoreland County was significantly lower for adults who currently smoke, compared to the state; however, all counties were above the Healthy People 2020 goal of 12.0 percent.
- The percentage of everyday smokers who quit at least one day in the past year was significantly lower in Butler County.

Conclusions from the focus groups and interviews included:

- Focus group participants rated smoking followed by smoking during pregnancy as the most serious injury related community health issues. Smokeless tobacco and people smoking for years were discussed.

Injury conclusions

There are a number of conclusions regarding injury-related issues from all of the quantitative and qualitative data presented. They include:

- Auto accident mortality rates were significantly lower in Allegheny County.
- Fall mortality rates were significantly higher in Allegheny County in 2008 and 2010.
- Firearm related deaths were significantly higher in Allegheny County in 2008.
- Domestic violence fatality rates were higher for Allegheny County 2008-2011.
- The majority of community survey respondents have seen an adult verbally abusing a child or a child yelling at an adult, as well as children fighting with children and adults fighting with adults at least sometimes. Almost a third of respondents indicated that they have a gun in their home, although the majority of those indicated it was in a safe location.

Conclusions from the focus groups and interviews included:

- Stakeholders commented on falls related to the senior population, which is the biggest contributor to the need to enter a nursing home. Older adults need information on how to make their homes safer.

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PRIORITIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION





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Prioritization and Implementation Strategy

On February 12, 2013, the AVH steering committee met to review all of the primary and secondary data collected through the needs assessment process and to identify key community issues. **Table 56** outlines all of the priority issues that were identified during the CHNA process.

Table 56: Overall community issues

Access - Transportation to/from medical services	Social Environment - Poverty/lack of Jobs/unemployment
Access - Insurance/affordability of health care/copays	Healthy Mothers, Babies & Children - Tobacco use during pregnancy
Access - Health literacy/language	Healthy Mothers, Babies & Children - Infant mortality
Access - Early screening	Healthy Mothers, Babies & Children - Teen pregnancy
Access - Access to mental health services	Healthy Mothers, Babies & Children - Childhood obesity
Chronic Disease - Cardiovascular disease	Infectious Disease - Flu & pneumonia
Chronic Disease - Breast cancer	Infectious Disease - STDs
Chronic Disease - High blood pressure/ hypertension	Mental Health/Substance Abuse - Alcohol abuse
Chronic Disease - Diabetes	Mental Health/Substance Abuse - Drug abuse
Chronic Disease - Bronchus and lung cancer	Mental Health/Substance Abuse - Prescription drug misuse/abuse
Chronic Disease - Prostrate cancer	Physical Activity/Nutrition: Lack of physical activity
Chronic Disease – Colon-rectum cancer	Physical Activity/Nutrition: Eating habits/access to healthy foods
Chronic Disease - Obesity	Tobacco use
Healthy Environment - Air and water quality	Injury - Homicide due to firearms
Healthy Environment - Asthma and COPD related issues	Injury - Falls
Social Environment - Housing	Injury - Suicide
Social Environment - Crime/violence	Injury - Head injuries

The group then prioritized the issues and to identify areas ripe for potential intervention. The meeting was facilitated by Debra Thompson, President of Strategy Solutions, and guided participants through a prioritization exercise using the OptionFinder audience response polling technology. In preparation for the prioritization meeting, an internal WPAHS team composed of leadership and staff identified four criteria by which the issues would be evaluated. Outlined in **Table 57**, these criteria included:

Table 57: Prioritization Criteria

Item	Definition	Scoring		
		Low (1)	Medium	High (10)
Accountable Entity	The extent to which the issue is an important priority to address in this action planning effort for either the health system or the community	This is an important priority for another entity in the community to take a lead role to address	This is important but is not for this action planning effort OR this is something that is an opportunity for collaboration between the hospital and the community	This is an important priority for the hospital/ health system to take a lead role to address
Magnitude of the problem	The degree to which the problem leads to death, disability or impaired quality of life and/or could be an epidemic based on the rate or % of population that is impacted by the issue	Low numbers of people affected; no risk for epidemic	Moderate numbers/ % of people affected and/or moderate risk	High numbers/ % of people affected and/or risk for epidemic
Impact on other health outcomes	The extent to which the issue impacts health outcomes and/or is a driver of other conditions	Little impact on health outcomes or other conditions	Some impact on health outcomes or other conditions	Great impact on health outcomes and other conditions
Capacity (systems and resources) to implement evidence based solutions	This would include the capacity to and ease of implementing evidence based solutions	There is little or no capacity (systems and resources) to implement evidence based solutions	Some capacity (system and resources) exist to implement evidence based solutions	There is solid capacity (system and resources) to implement evidence based solutions in this area

A total of 9 AVH steering committee members completed the system prioritization exercise. After the presentation of the data, the steering committee rated each of the issues that were identified in the data collection process on a 1 to 10 scale for each criterion using the OptionFinder audience response polling system. **Table 58** outlines the top priority needs identified by the hospital steering committee based on the hospital being identified as the accountable entity as well as a high combined score of magnitude, impact and the hospital's capacity to effect change.

Table 58: Overall prioritization results

1	High Blood Pressure
2	Diabetes
3	Cardiovascular Disease
4	Early Screening
5	Obesity
6	Prostate Cancer
7	Bronchus & Lung Cancer
8	Breast Cancer
9	Colorectal Cancer

Following the stakeholder prioritization, which included participation by individuals with expertise in public health and representatives of medically underserved populations, and based on the greatest needs related to the health system and hospital's mission, current capabilities, resources and focus areas, top priorities and strategies to meet identified needs were developed by key WPAHS and AVH leaders and staff. The hospital reviewed its current community benefit and disease management programs, identified the programs and strategies that best aligned with the needs, capabilities and resources of that individual hospital, and then developed individual implementation strategies for each selected issue. The implementation strategy is a written plan that addresses each high priority community health need identified through the community health needs assessment. The following is a high level summary of AVH's implementation strategy to address each identified high priority need:

Diabetes

- **Goal:** Improve disease management among diabetes patients.
- **Programs:** Train primary care physicians in diabetes care and management, improve routine testing for diabetic patients, decrease wait times for new patients to access diabetes services and expand diabetes educational outreach and screenings.
- **Resources:** Physician and staff time and expertise, screening and educational materials.
- **Evaluation Metrics:** Number of physicians trained. Increase achievement of practice quality for comprehensive diabetes care criteria. Number of diabetes-related programs offered and lives touched.

Breast and Colon Cancer

- **Goal:** Utilize routine diagnostic testing to promote early detection/diagnosis.
- **Programs:** Patient navigators used to schedule follow-up screening tests and expand breast and colorectal health screening educational outreach.
- **Resources:** Physician, patient navigator and staff time and expertise and screening and educational materials.
- **Evaluation Metrics:** Decrease late stage diagnosis of colorectal cancer. Increase achievement of practice quality for annual mammogram screening. Number of outreach education sessions conducted and lives touched.

Needs identified by the CHNA that are not being addressed through these planning efforts are already being addressed by existing community assets, necessary resources to meet these needs are lacking, or these needs fall outside of the AVH areas of expertise.

Allegheny Valley Hospital Interview Guide

Thank you for taking the time to talk with us to support the WPAHS Community Health Needs Assessment Process.

1. First of all, could you tell me a little bit about yourself and your background/ experience with community health related issues.

2. What, in your opinion, are the top 3 community health needs for the southwest PA area?	3. What, in your opinion are the issues and the environmental factors that are driving these community health needs?
1	
2.	
3.	
Others mentioned:	

4. Check to see if the area they were selected to represent is one of the top priorities identified above. If not mentioned, say....

Our records indicate that you were selected to participate in these individual interviews because you have specific background/experience/ knowledge regarding _____. What do you feel are the key issues related to this topic area?

What, in your opinion are the issues and the environmental factors that are driving the needs in this topic area?

5. What activities/initiatives are currently underway in the community to address the needs within this topic area?

6. What more, in your opinion, still needs to be done in order to address this community health topic area.

7. What advice do you have for the project steering committee who is implementing this community health assessment process?

Community Health Assessment



Focus Group Topic Guide Draft

November 2012
FINAL

I. Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and we're going to be talking about community health. We are attempting to conduct a community health assessment by asking diverse members of the community to come together and talk to us about community health problems, services that are available in the community, barriers to people using those services, and what kinds of things that could or should be done to improve the health of the community.

Does anyone have any initial questions?

Let's get started with the discussion. As I stated earlier, we will be discussing different aspects of community health. First, I have a couple of requests. One is that you speak up and only one person speaks at a time.

The other thing is, please say exactly what you think. There are no right or wrong answers in this. We're just as interested in your concerns as well as your support for any of the ideas that are brought up, so feel free to express your true opinions, even if you disagree with an idea that is being discussed.

I would also ask that you do some self-monitoring. If you have a tendency to be quiet, force yourself to speak and participate. If you like to talk, please offer everyone a chance to participate. Also, please don't be offended if I think you are going on too long about a topic and ask to keep the discussion moving. At the end, we will vote on each of the topic areas brought up and rank them according to how important they are to the health status of the community.

Also, we have an outline of the topics that we would like to discuss before the end of our meeting. If someone brings up an idea or topic that is part of our later questions, I may ask you to "hold that thought" until we get to that part of our discussion.

Now, to get started, perhaps it would be best to introduce ourselves. Let's go around the table one at a time and I'll start. Please tell your name, a current community initiative or project that you are currently involved in (or a community health issue that is important to you) and your favorite flavor of ice cream.

Ask demographic question to determine if group are clients/consumers or providers/practitioners

II. Overall Community Health Status

- A. Overall, how would you rate the health status of your community? Would you say, in general, that your community's health status is Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair or Poor. (OptionFinder)

NOTE: If someone asks how we define community, ask, "How would you define it?"

- B. Why do you say that?
- C. What are the things that you think are impacting the health of the community?
- D. Why do you say that?
- E. Overall, how would you rate your individual health? Would you say, in general, that your community's health status is Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair or Poor. (OptionFinder)
- F. How do you think a person's individual health affects the health of the community?

Do you think there's a link between individual health and the health of the community?

- G. Why do you say that?
- H. What do you think an individual can do to manage their personal health?
- I. The health of their family?

III. Community Health Needs

- A. Based on your experience in your neighborhood and community, what do you think are the health need? **Run through OF questions**
- B. Review and discuss optionfinder data
- C. Discuss extent of problem
- D. Discuss personal role and accountability related to issues and challenges

- E. Discuss system solutions
- F. What are some of the other problems that are impacting the health of the community? Are there other indicators that weren't on the list?
- G. Why do you say that?

Access to Services

- A. What solutions to these problems are currently available in the community?

What are you aware of? Are you aware of community agencies and organizations who are working on these?

- B. To what extent do people use these services/solutions?
Why?
- C. What are the things/barriers that prevent people from using these services?
- D. Why do you say that?

IV. Potential Solutions

- A. What should the community be doing to improve community health?
(List on the flipchart – round robin)
- B. Which individuals or organizations do you feel are key influencers in your community that could help with these initiatives? What role can each play in assisting?
- C. What is the one problem in the community that you would change and what would you do?
- D. What health care system changes that you think need to happen to improve the health of the community? In other words, what are the changes that hospitals and health care providers can make to improve the health of the community? What are they?
- E. How likely would you be to work on any of these initiatives?
 - Are there topics that you might be interested in?

- Why?
- What would need to happen to make you change your mind?

F. Why do you say that?

G. What advice would you give those of us who are working on this community assessment?