



**COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT
ALLENTOWN HEALTH BUREAU
MAPP 2.0 Framework**

May 1, 2024

Table of Contents

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	PAGE #
	Executive Summary	3
	Overview of the City of Allentown	3
	Summary of Findings	6
	Prioritization Process and Determination	6
1.	Community Context Assessment	7
	Community Profile of Demographics, Socioeconomics & Health Status/Risks	7
	Built Environment	11
	Community Strengths & Assets	17
	Forces of Change Assessment	28
2.	Community Status Assessment	33
	Community Health Status Assessment: Key Finding	34
3.	Community Partner Assessment	55
	Community Health Assessment Leadership Team	55
	Stakeholder Analysis Table	55
	Local Public Health Status Assessment (LPHSA)	56
4.	Priorities	58
	1. Upward Economic Mobility and Health	58
	2. Housing Support and Health	58
	3. Loneliness and Social Isolation and Health	58
5.	Appendices	59
	A. Allentown Health Bureau Leadership, Community Health Assessment Leadership Team (CHALT), and Stakeholder Group composition	59

Executive Summary

The 2023-2024 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) is the initial effort of the City of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and their Allentown Health Bureau to conduct a community-wide health improvement effort compliant with Professional Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) mandates. The MAPP or Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships framework was used, with the project initiated in May of 2023, prior to the introduction of the MAPP 2.0 framework. This report, however, is based on the MAPP 2.0 framework, with components like the Local Public Health Status Assessment from the MAPP 1.0 framework.

The project tenure for the Community Health Needs Assessment was from late May 2023 to January 2024 (nine months), with oversight provided by a Community Health Assessment Leadership Team (CHALT) of approximately 20 representatives. The Allentown Health Bureau conducted a stakeholder analysis to review the necessary representatives of Allentown including those from disproportionately impacted communities.

Broader community input occurred for the four MAPP assessments with an average input of 50 individuals.

1. Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA): September 2023
2. Forces of Change Assessment (FOCA): October 2023
3. Local Public Health Status Assessment (LPHSA): November 2023
4. Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA): January 2024

In February 2024, three priorities were identified for the Community Health Improvement Plan with CHIP teams formed to address these strategies. This process will be completed by May 31, 2024. The three priorities are:

1. Upward Economic Mobility and Health
2. Housing and Health
3. Loneliness and Social Isolation and Health

Overview of the City of Allentown

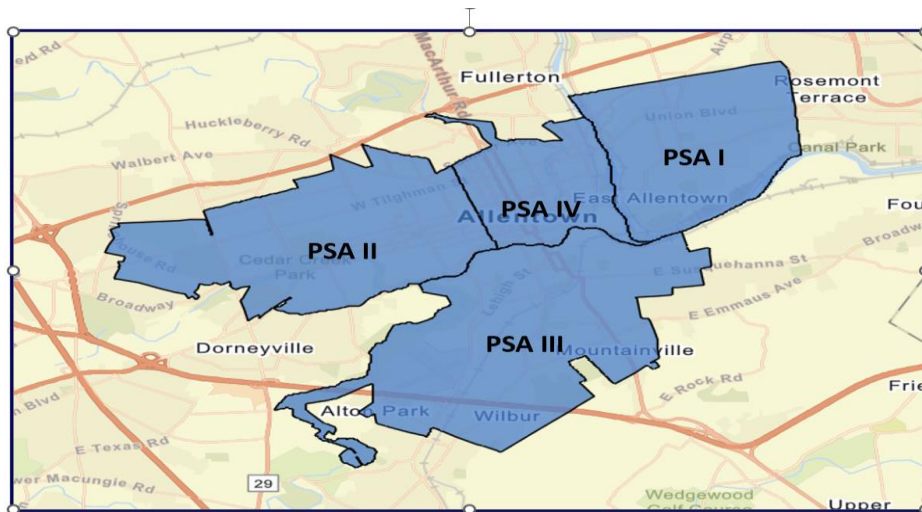
The City of Allentown, located in eastern Pennsylvania, is the third largest city in the Commonwealth with a population of 127,804. Allentown is the largest municipality in the eastern region of Pennsylvania known as the Lehigh Valley. The Lehigh Valley, which comprises Lehigh and Northampton Counties, is one of the fastest-growing regions in Pennsylvania and includes the cities of Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton.

Amidst an economic resurgence, many communities within the City of Allentown are burdened by persistent economic distress. Across the City, the poverty rate is 23.3%, and the median household income is \$47,700. Compared to the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton metropolitan area, Allentown has a poverty rate twice as high, and a median household income that is lower by one-third. Economic disparity illustrates the reality and the persistence of a citywide prime-age employment gap of 6.1%. The gains of a growing, prosperous regional economy are not being shared by all, especially here in the City of Allentown. Regionwide, there is a noticeable disparity in access to opportunity between different racial and ethnic groups. White individuals are twice as likely to live in an area with very high opportunity compared to Non-Whites. Just 38% of the Hispanic/Latino community in our region have

high access to opportunity, 40-points less than white individuals. This disparity is especially pronounced within the City of Allentown, a now majority-minority city following the 2020 Census.

Allentown is a diverse city with 54.5% identifying as Hispanic/Latino and 47.5% identifying as non-native English speaking. Skills and education gaps are the fundamental barriers to employment for Allentown residents. Among this subset of the city, 25% of prime-age residents are not high school graduates. Language barriers accentuate this gap: individuals who do not speak English at home are over three times less likely to graduate from high school compared to those who do. Low educational attainment and proficient skills render many of the higher paying local jobs inaccessible to many within this area. A consequence of this incompatibility is the challenge many residents face arranging transportation to work. Despite 90% of residents traveling to work outside of their neighborhood, one in every three households in this area are without a personal vehicle.

The City of Allentown is located in Lehigh County, with porous zip-code boundaries that cross beyond the city and even Lehigh County. The resolution to this dilemma is to use ESRI (Environmental System Research Institute Inc.), an American geographic information system (GIS) software company best known for its ArcGIS product. ESRI divides the City of Allentown into four quadrants by the Police Service Area (PSA), ensuring that data collected represents Allentown only. These four quadrants are further defined as:



PSA I: East-Side PSA II: West-Side PSA III: South-Side PSA IV: Central City

City & Quadrant	Total Population	Median Household Income	Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Total Households	No Health Care Insurance	English not Prime Language
City of Allentown	127,804	\$47,703	17.2%	46,465	18,914	15.8%
PSA 1: East Side	16,851	\$47,932	22.7%	6,341	5,343	37%
PSA 2: West End	43,415	\$52,238	33.6%	16,077	6,425	12%
PSA 3: South Side	31,431	\$51,676	20.5%	11,781	4,652	20%
PSA 4: Center City	16,105	\$34,912	11.1%	12,266	5,343	29%

City & Quadrant	WHITE	BLACK	MULTI-RACE	OTHER RACE	HISPANIC
City of Allentown	37.6%	13.3%	15.7%	30.5%	54.5%
PSA 1: East Side	42.4%	11.6%	15.1%	28.2%	45.1%
PSA II: West End	43.6%	13.1%	13.6%	26.1%	45.1%
PSA III: South Side	39.3%	11.0%	17.1%	29.6%	55.1%
PSA IV: Center City	26.7%	11.6%	15.1%	28.2%	52.0%

Summary of Community Health Needs Assessment Findings

Community Health Status Assessment

The Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA) analyzed quantitative population health data from a variety of primary and secondary data across the region. The data was used to identify important health issues and disparities across age, gender, racial, and population subgroups in the City of Allentown. The findings from this assessment assist with the development of the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) by demonstrating how and where resources should be allocated to meet the City of Allentown needs.

Forces of Change Assessment

The Forces of Change Assessment (FOCA) contextualized the social, political, and economic forces that influence the Allentown public health system. A wide array of local, state, and national forces were identified as key influences on the quality of life and health outcomes of the community and local public health system. ***Some of the forces identified include homelessness, poverty, increases in violent crime, loneliness and social isolation with the need for ‘third places’, structural racism and health inequities, housing conditions, access to mental health, long commutes for well-paying jobs, and air pollution.***

Local Public Health System Assessment

The Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA) measured the capacity of the Allentown public health system to provide the ten essential public health services and meet equity standards. The results of the assessment identified the strengths and weaknesses in the region’s public health system and highlighted opportunities for improving services through a health equity framework. ***The findings from the assessment identified many areas of opportunities as critical to improving the regional public health system, including the need to improve data sharing, increase community engagement, resolve workforce issues and funding, strengthen local partners, and ensure that a strong system is in place for providing the 10 essential public health services.***

Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA) captured Allentown residents’ perceptions of quality of life, strengths, and assets of the region through organized focus groups and a regional hospital collaborative community health needs survey. ***The assessment results were divided into three separate categories: accessibility, affordability, and acceptability. Regarding accessibility, the built environment including housing access and safety concerns were identified as key factors critical to improving quality of life in the City of Allentown. Barriers to accessing social benefits, high costs and copays, and income disparities were commonly raised issues of affordability. Common concerns regarding acceptability in Allentown were discrimination and stigma, equity in all things, mental health and substance use, and lack of support for vulnerable populations.***


Prioritization Process and Determination

Key issues were identified through the MAPP assessments and were then organized and presented to the Community Health Assessment Leadership Team in a meeting held on February 19, 2024. The Advisory Team came to a consensus on the measures used to prioritize the findings and identify the priority areas including the severity of the issue, its impact on health, and the ability to address root causes. The three priorities that surfaced throughout the Community Health Assessment were: (1) Upward economic mobility (2) Stable, safe, and affordable housing, and (3) Loneliness and social isolation.

1. Community Context Assessment

Community Profile


DEMOGRAPHICS: Overview



	Total Population	Median Household Income	Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Total Households	No Health Care Insurance
City of Allentown	127,804	\$47,703	17.2%	46,465	18,914 (14.8%)
West End	43,415	\$52,238	33.6%	16,077	6,425
Center City	36,105	\$34,912	11.1%	12,266	5,343
East Side	16,851	\$47,932	22.7%	6,341	2,494
South Side	31,433	\$51,676	20.5%	11,781	4,652

Source: ESRI, 2022.

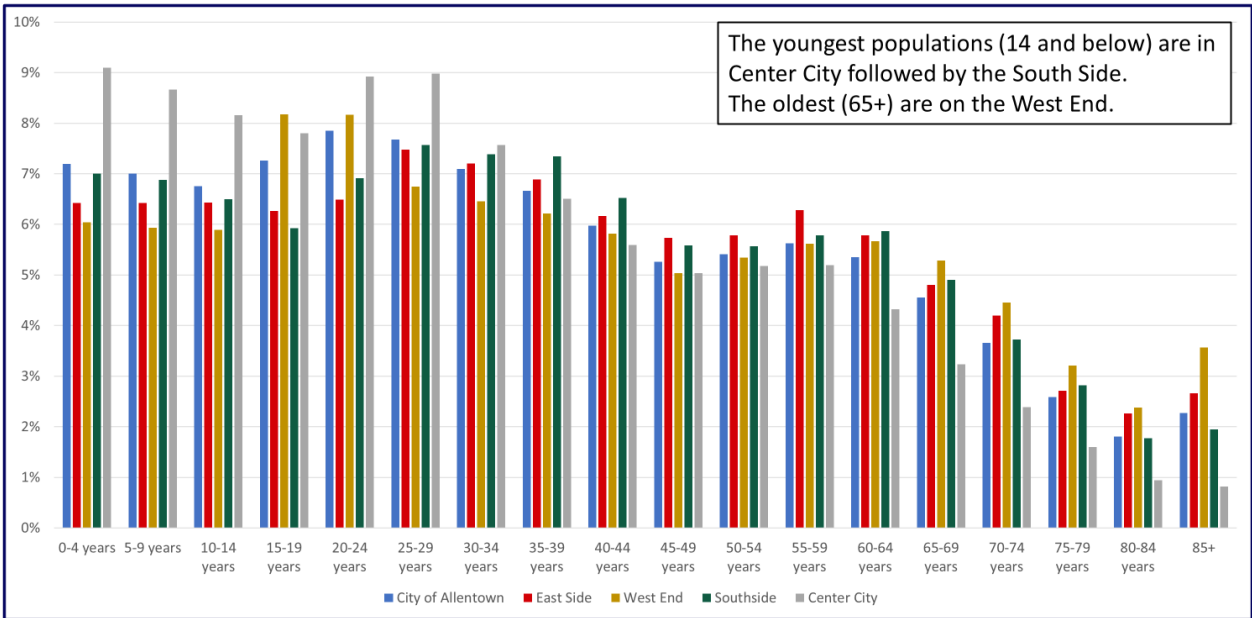
According to the United States Census Bureau, between 2010 and 2020 the City of Allentown saw an increase of 6.64% or 7,841 residents. There was an increase in the Hispanic population of 35.2% or 17,780 residents and a decrease in the non-Hispanic population of 14.71% or 9,938 individuals.



	Total Population	Male	Female
City of Allentown	127,804	48.5%	51.5%
West End	43,415	47.7%	52.3%
Center City	36,105	49.8%	50.2%
East Side	16,851	48.4%	51.6%
South Side	31,433	48.2%	51.8%

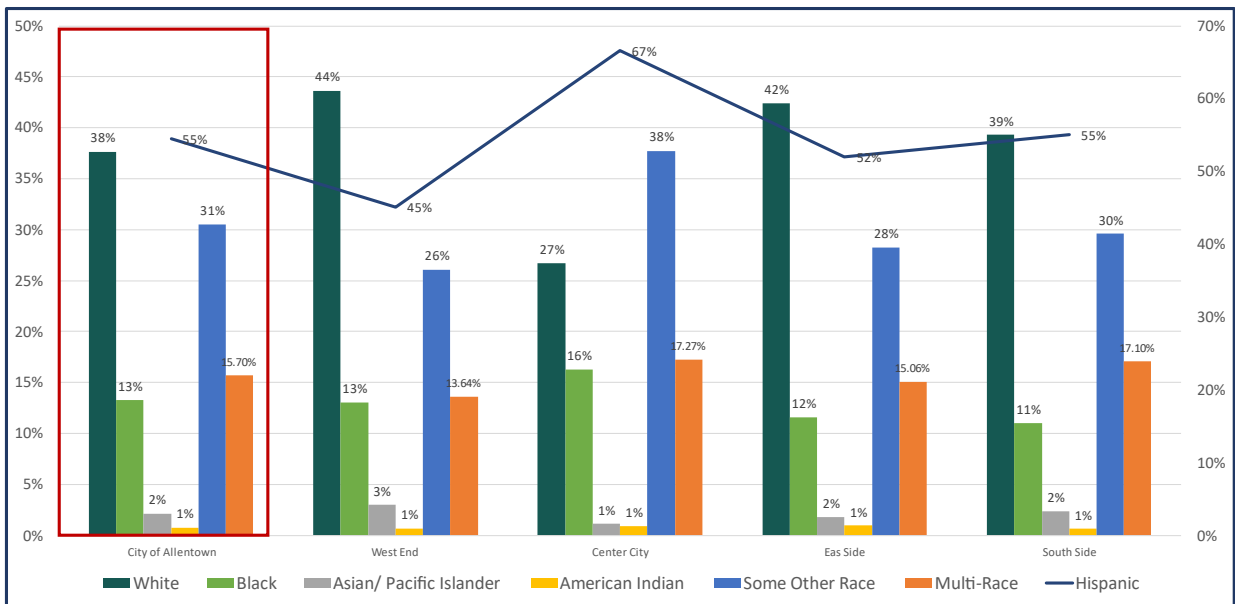
Source: ESRI, 2022.

DEMOGRAPHICS: Age



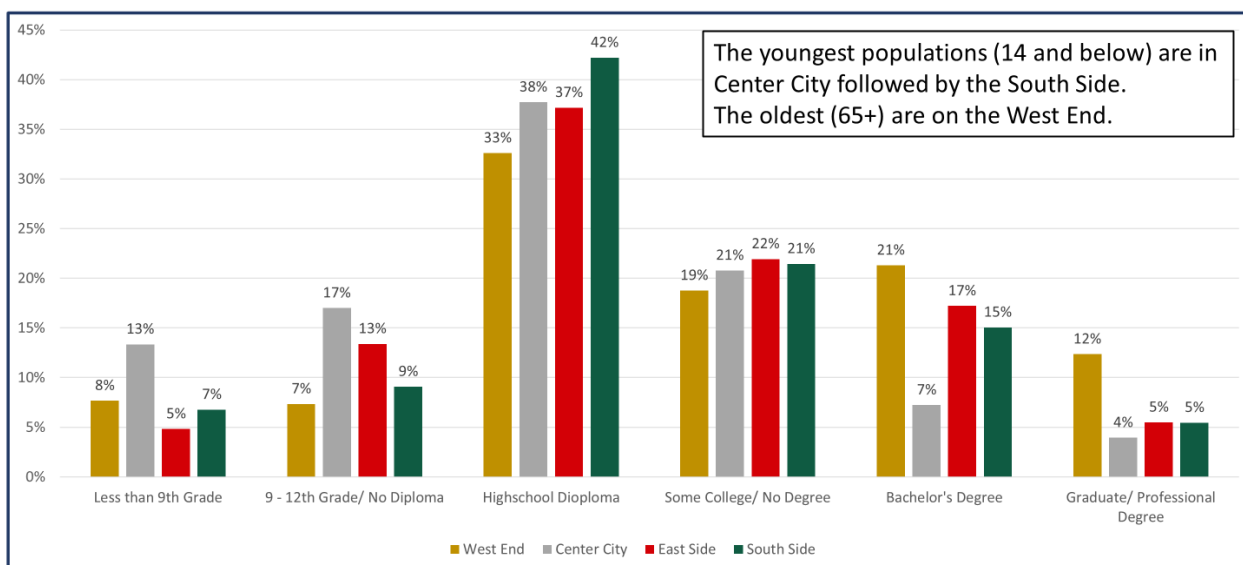
DEMOGRAPHICS: Race/ Ethnicity

The highest percentage of Hispanics is in Center City, followed by the South Side.



Source: ESRI, 2022.

DEMOGRAPHICS: Education by Neighborhood



SOCIOECONOMICS: Financial Security - Poverty

\$49,939

Median Household income in the City of Allentown

\$69,440

Median Household income in Lehigh County

\$67,587

Median Household income in Pennsylvania

0.44

City of Allentown Income Inequality – GINI Index Value

0.45

Income Inequality - GINI Index Value in Lehigh County

0.47

Income Inequality - GINI Index Value in Pennsylvania

23.2%

% of Persons in Poverty in the City of Allentown

12.1%

% of Persons in Poverty in Lehigh County

11.8%

% of Persons in Poverty in Pennsylvania

34.9%

City of Allentown % of Children (under 18) in Poverty

19.2%

% of Children (under 18) in Poverty in Lehigh County

16.4%

% of Children (under 18) in Poverty in Pennsylvania

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2022.

GINI Index: measure of statistical dispersion intended to represent the income inequality, the wealth inequality, or the consumption inequality within a nation or a social group; 1 = perfect inequality, 0 = total equality.

SOCIOECONOMICS: Income by Neighborhood

\$52,099

Median Household income in the West End

\$76,087

Average Household income in the West End

\$28,552

Per Capital Income in the West End

\$37,839

Median Household income in Center City

\$57,174

Average Household income in the Center City

\$19,748

Per Capital Income in Center City

\$47,779

Median Household income in the East Side

\$62,486

Average Household income in the East Side

\$23,629

Per Capital Income in the East Side

\$54,629

Median Household income in the South Side

\$72,112

Average Household income in the South Side

\$27,128

Per Capital Income in the South Side

Source: ESRI, 2022.

Median: Is the value in the middle of a data set, meaning that 50% of the data points have a value smaller or equal to the median and 50% of the data points have a value higher or equal to the median.

Average: A single number taken as the representative of a list of numbers, usually the sum of the numbers divided by how many numbers are in the list.

Per Capita: For each person; in relation to people taken individually.

12

SOCIOECONOMICS: Insured/Uninsured - Disabled

9.5%

Adult Population Uninsured in the City of Allentown

9.5%

Adult Population Uninsured in Lehigh County

8.4%

Adult Population Uninsured in Pennsylvania

5.3%

Uninsured Children in the City of Allentown

5.4%

Uninsured Children in Lehigh County

5.9%

Uninsured Children in Pennsylvania

16.2%

% Population with Disabilities in the City of Allentown

12.7%

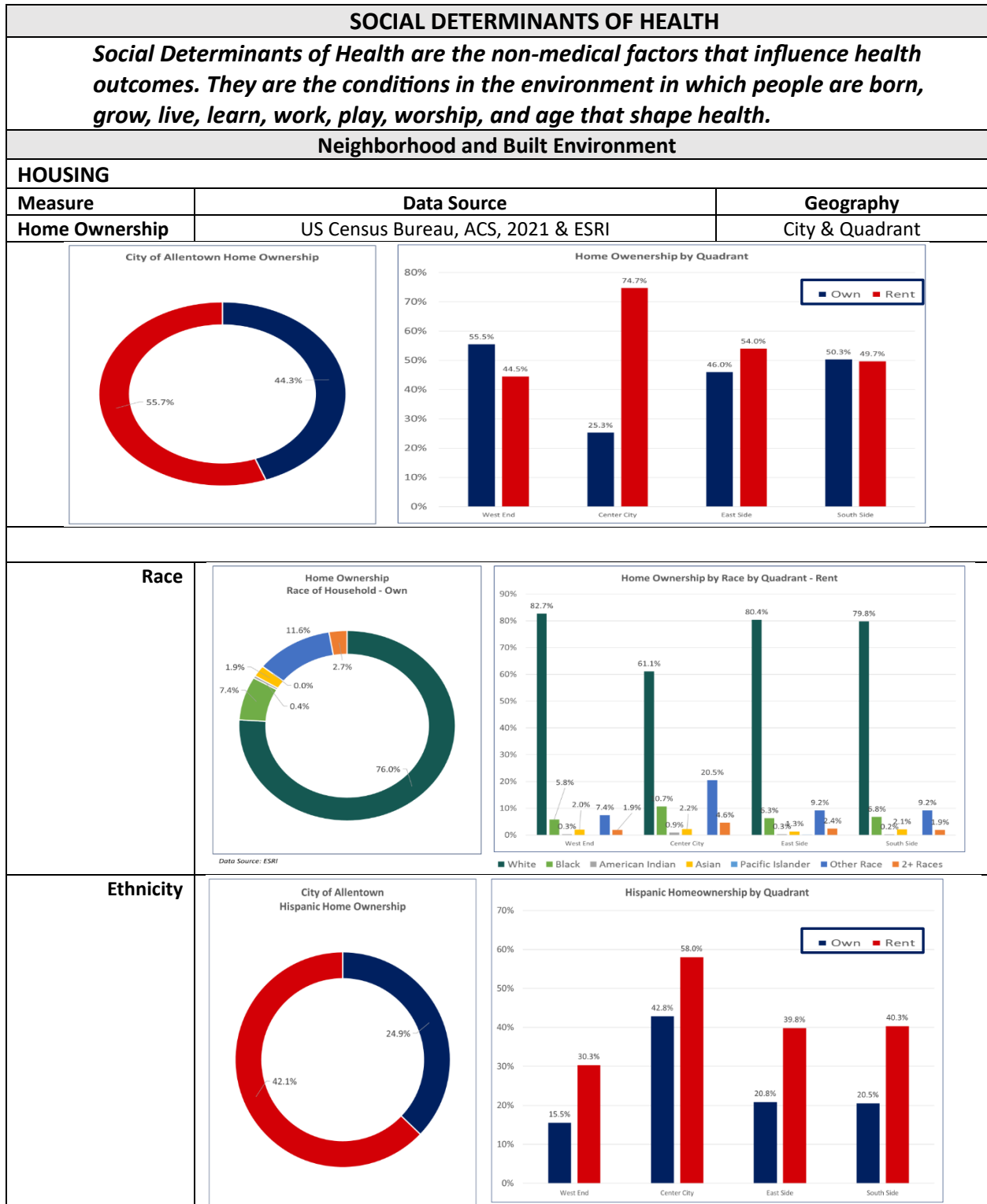
% Population with Disabilities in Lehigh County

13.9%

% Population with Disabilities in Pennsylvania

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2022.

Built Environment



SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (continued-2)

Social Determinants of Health are the non-medical factors that influence health outcomes. They are the conditions in the environment in which people are born, grow, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that shape health.

Neighborhood and Built Environment

HOUSING

Measure	Data Source	Geography
Home Rental	US Census Bureau, ACS, 2021 & ESRI	City of Allentown & Quadrants
Race		

Measure	Data Source	Geography
Housing Affordability	US Census Bureau, ACS, 2017-2021	City of Allentown & Quadrants

46,645

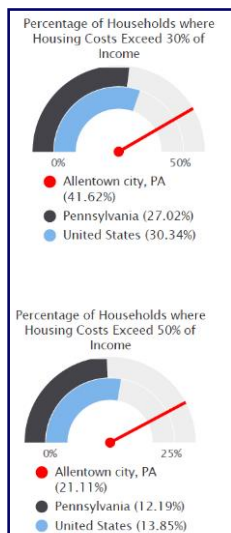
Households in the City of Allentown

141,775

Households in Lehigh County

5,147,783

Households in Pennsylvania



26,418 (59%)

Renter Occupied Households in the City of Allentown

50,042 (35%)

Renter Occupied Households in Lehigh County

1,586,866 (31%)

Renter Occupied Households in Pennsylvania

-
Eviction Rate in the City of Allentown

1.9%

Eviction Rate in Lehigh County

1.8%

Eviction Rate in Pennsylvania

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21. Source geography: Census Tract

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (continued-3)

Social Determinants of Health are the non-medical factors that influence health outcomes. They are the conditions in the environment in which people are born, grow, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that shape health.

Measure	Data Source	Geography																														
Housing Vacancies	US Census Bureau, ACS, 2021 & ESRI	City of Allentown & Quadrants																														
<p>1,261 For Rent</p> <p>52 Rented, Not Occupied</p> <p>300 For Sale Only</p> <p>187 Sold, not occupied</p> <p>149 Seasonal/ Occasional</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Housing Vacancies by Quadrant</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>West End</th> <th>Center City</th> <th>East Side</th> <th>South Side</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For Rent</td> <td>206</td> <td>622</td> <td>149</td> <td>284</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rented, not occupied</td> <td>16</td> <td>36</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For Sale, Only</td> <td>135</td> <td>144</td> <td>0</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sold, not occupied</td> <td>102</td> <td>60</td> <td>25</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seasonal/ Occasional</td> <td>48</td> <td>19</td> <td>0</td> <td>82</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><small>Data Source: ESRI</small></p>		Category	West End	Center City	East Side	South Side	For Rent	206	622	149	284	Rented, not occupied	16	36	0	0	For Sale, Only	135	144	0	21	Sold, not occupied	102	60	25	0	Seasonal/ Occasional	48	19	0	82
Category	West End	Center City	East Side	South Side																												
For Rent	206	622	149	284																												
Rented, not occupied	16	36	0	0																												
For Sale, Only	135	144	0	21																												
Sold, not occupied	102	60	25	0																												
Seasonal/ Occasional	48	19	0	82																												

Measure	Data Source				Geography
Housing Severe Conditions	US Census Bureau, ACS, 2017-2021				City of Allentown
<i>Occupied Housing Units with 1 or more substandard conditions</i>	43.5% City of Allentown	31.3% Lehigh County	27.2% State of Pennsylvania	31.5% United States	
<i>Severe Substandard Housing</i>		16.9% Lehigh County	15.3% State of Pennsylvania	18.5% United States	
<i>Housing Quality - Overcrowded</i>	7.9% City of Allentown	2.7% Lehigh County	1.8% State of Pennsylvania	4.6% United States	

This indicator reports the number and percentage of owner- and renter-occupied housing units with at least one of the following conditions:

- 1) Lack of complete plumbing facilities,
- 2) Lack of complete kitchen facilities,
- 3) With 1.51 or more occupants per room,
- 4) Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income is greater than 50%, and
- 5) Gross rent as a percentage of household income is greater than 50%.

This data is used to identify homes where the quality of living and housing is considered substandard.

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (continued-4)

Neighborhood and Built Environment

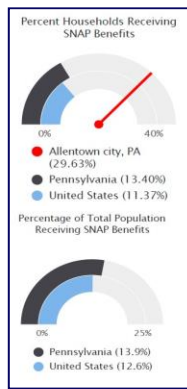
FOOD INSECURITY

Access to nutritious food

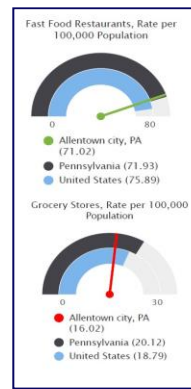
Measure	Data Source	Geography
% Living in Food Deserts	US Department of Agriculture, Food Access Research Atlas, 2019	City
% Receiving SNAP benefits	Feeding America, 2021	City
Fast Food Restaurants	US Census Bureau, City & County Business Patterns, 2021	City
Grocery Stores	US Census Bureau, City & County Business Patterns, 2021	City

Healthy Eating: Food

Food Insecurity Rate in the City of Allentown
10.6%
 Food Insecurity Rate in Lehigh County
8.9%
 Food Insecurity Rate in Pennsylvania



Population Living in Food Deserts in the City of Allentown
18,184
 Population Living in Food Deserts in Lehigh County
800,303
 Population Living in Food Deserts in Pennsylvania



Data Source: US Census Bureau/American Community Survey 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

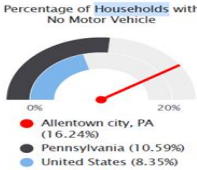

12

<i>Percent population with no Healthy Food Outlet</i>	11.9% Lehigh County	18.5% State of Pennsylvania	18.9% United States
<i>Percent population with Low Healthy Food Access</i>	39.2% Lehigh County	24.5% State of Pennsylvania	32.3% United States
<i>Percent population with Moderate Healthy Food Access</i>	41.9% Lehigh County	44.1% State of Pennsylvania	43.8% United States
<i>Percent population with High Healthy Food Access</i>	5.9% Lehigh County	11.2% State of Pennsylvania	5.1% United States

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (continued-5)

Neighborhood and Built Environment

TRANSPORTATION

Measure	Data Source	Geography																
Residents with no Motor Vehicle	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021	City & County																
 <p>16.2% of 7,341 of Allentown households have no motor vehicle compared to 8% for Lehigh County and 11% in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and 8% for the United States.</p>																		
Measure	Data Source	Geography																
Persons 16+ commuting more than 60 minutes to work	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2018-2022	Lehigh County, PA																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Report Area</th> <th>Population Age 16+ that Commutes to Work</th> <th>Population Commuting More than 60 Minutes</th> <th>Population Commuting More than 60 Minutes, Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lehigh County, PA</td> <td>161,253</td> <td>11,840</td> <td>7.34%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pennsylvania</td> <td>5,466,237</td> <td>471,448</td> <td>8.62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United States</td> <td>138,386,938</td> <td>12,273,797</td> <td>8.87%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>  <p><small>Note: This indicator is compared to the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2018-22.</small></p>			Report Area	Population Age 16+ that Commutes to Work	Population Commuting More than 60 Minutes	Population Commuting More than 60 Minutes, Percent	Lehigh County, PA	161,253	11,840	7.34%	Pennsylvania	5,466,237	471,448	8.62%	United States	138,386,938	12,273,797	8.87%
Report Area	Population Age 16+ that Commutes to Work	Population Commuting More than 60 Minutes	Population Commuting More than 60 Minutes, Percent															
Lehigh County, PA	161,253	11,840	7.34%															
Pennsylvania	5,466,237	471,448	8.62%															
United States	138,386,938	12,273,797	8.87%															

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (continued-6)

Neighborhood and Built Environment

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES

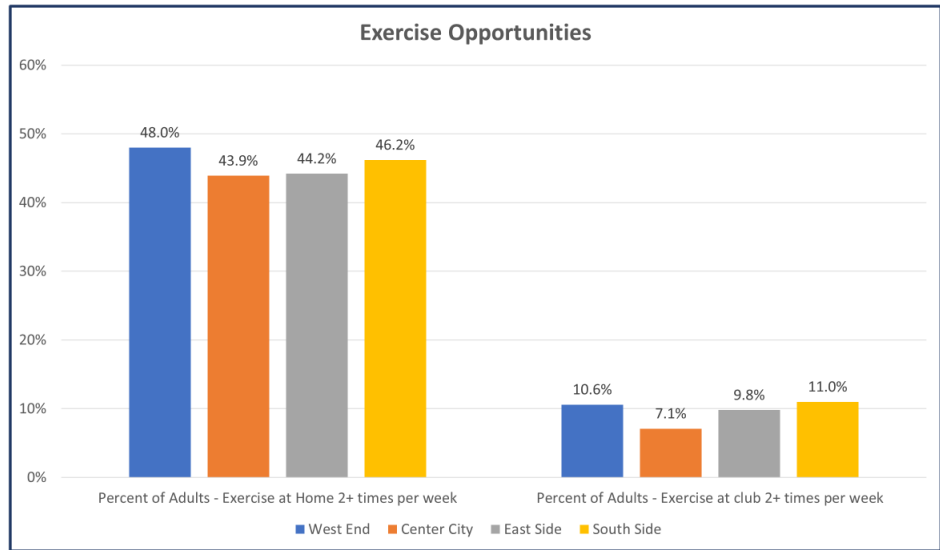
Measure	Data Source				Geography
Active Living & Exercise	U.S. Census Bureau, America Community Survey, 2021				Census Tract
<i>Active Living - Established, Rate per 100,000 Population</i>	10.1 City of Allentown	10.2 Lehigh County	12.3 State of Pennsylvania	11.9 United States	
<i>Adults Age 20+ with No Leisure Time Physical Activity Percent</i>		19.6% Lehigh County	21.2% State of Pennsylvania	22.1% United States	
<i>Access to Exercise Opportunities - Percentage of Population with Access to Exercise Opportunities</i>		85.2% Lehigh County	86.1% State of Pennsylvania	84.3% United States	
<i>Recreation and Fitness Facility Access - Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population</i>	10.1 City of Allentown	10.5 Lehigh County	12.7 State of Pennsylvania	11.9 United States	

45.6%

City of Allentown - Percent of Adults - Exercise at Home 2+ times per week

9.6%

City of Allentown - Percent of Adults - Exercise at club 2+ times per week



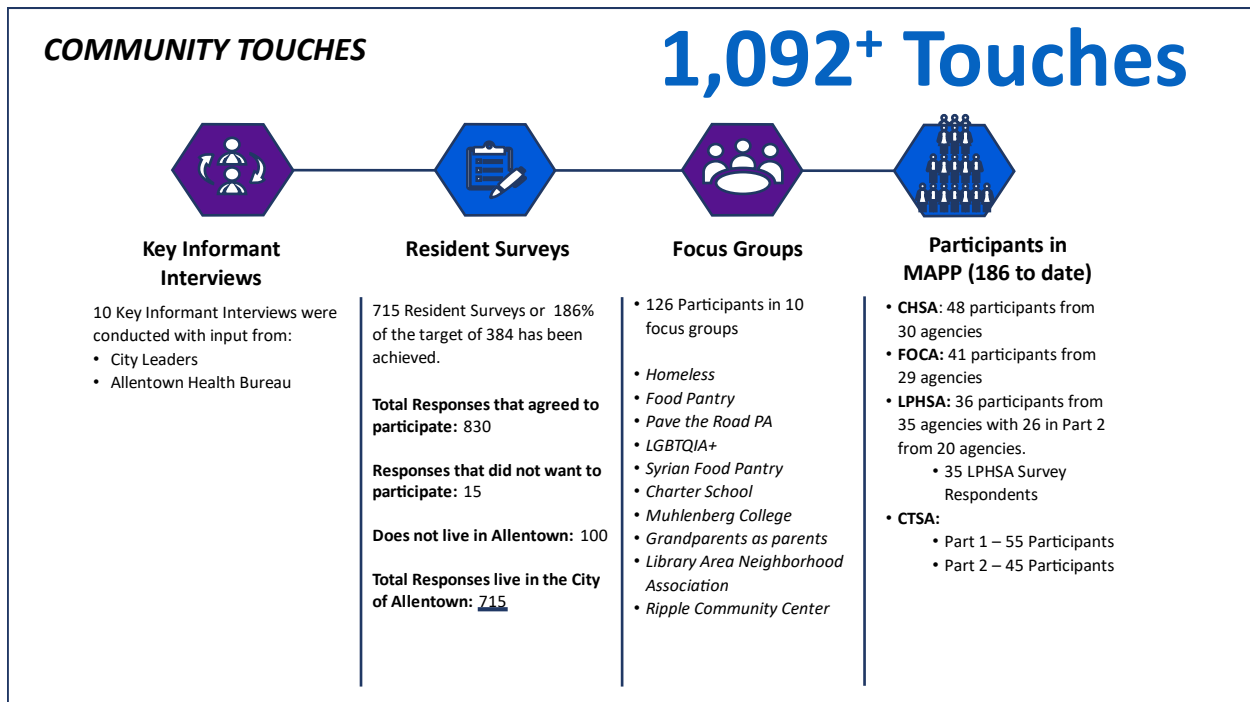
Data Source: ESRI

Community Strengths & Assets (Community Themes & Strengths Assessment)

The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment captured Allentown resident perceptions of quality of life, strengths, and assets of the region through organized focus groups and a regional hospital collaborative community health needs survey. **The assessment results were divided into three separate categories: accessibility, affordability, and acceptability. Regarding accessibility, the built environment including housing access and safety concerns were identified as key factors critical to improving quality of life in the City of Allentown. Barriers to accessing social benefits, high costs and copays, and income disparities were commonly raised issues of affordability. Common concerns regarding acceptability in Allentown were discrimination and stigma, equity in all things, mental health and substance use, and lack of support for vulnerable populations.**

Components of the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment resulted in 1,092 community touches.

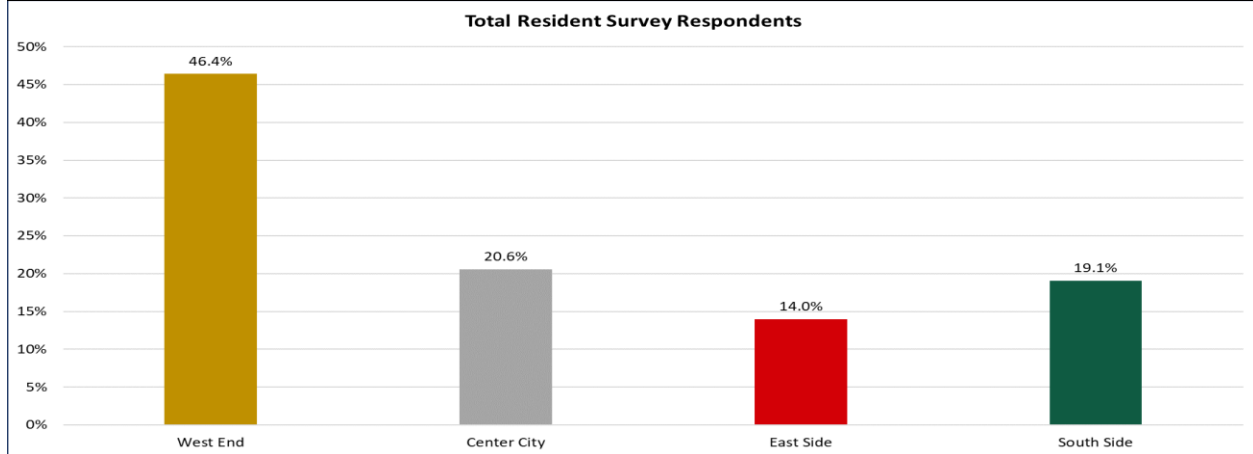
- a) Key Informant Interviews: 10 interviews were conducted with city leaders and the Allentown Health Bureau
- b) Resident survey: 715 surveys were conducted with City of Allentown residents
- c) Focus Groups: 125 participants provided input in 16 focus groups
- d) Overall CHA participants in the MAPP process: 186 stakeholders
- e) Incorporation of the Community Health Needs Assessment by the two regional health networks.



Resident Surveys

The City of Allentown resident survey respondents totaled 715, a statistically representative sample that exceeded the target by 186% (initial sample frame was 384 total resident surveys).

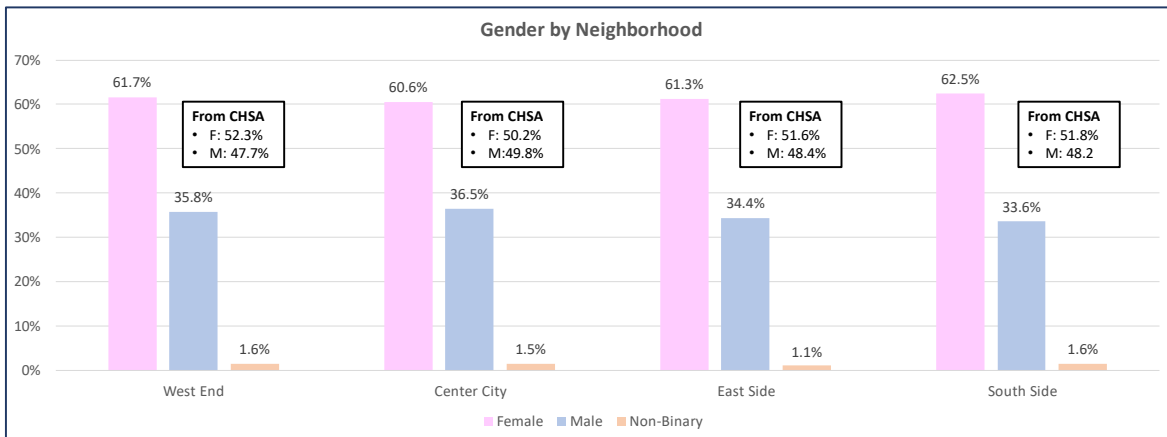
CITY OF ALLENTOWN DEMOGRAPHICS	RESIDENT SURVEY RESPONDENTS
43,415 or 34% from the West End	154 or 46.4% from the West End
36,105 or 28.3% from Center City	147 or 20.6% from Center City
16,851 or 13.2% from the East Side	100 or 14.0% from the East Side
31,433 or 24.6% from the South Side	137 or 19.0% from the South Side
127,804 total population	715 total respondents



DEMOGRAPHICS: Gender

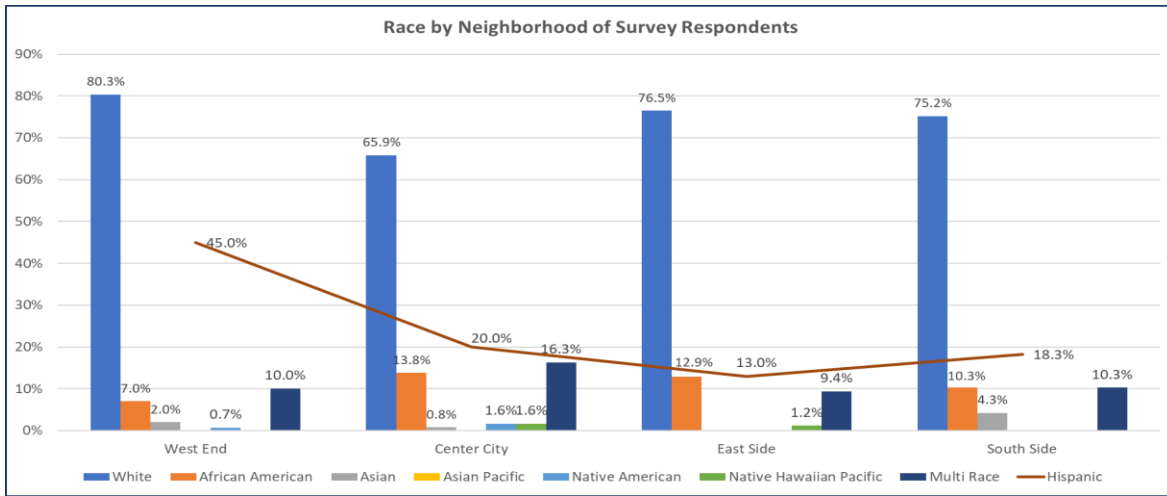
Nationwide experience is that females respond to surveys 2.5x more than males—this is 1.8 times.

	Female	Male	Non-Binary	Refuse to Answer
Respondents	61.9%	35.0%	1.4%	1.7%

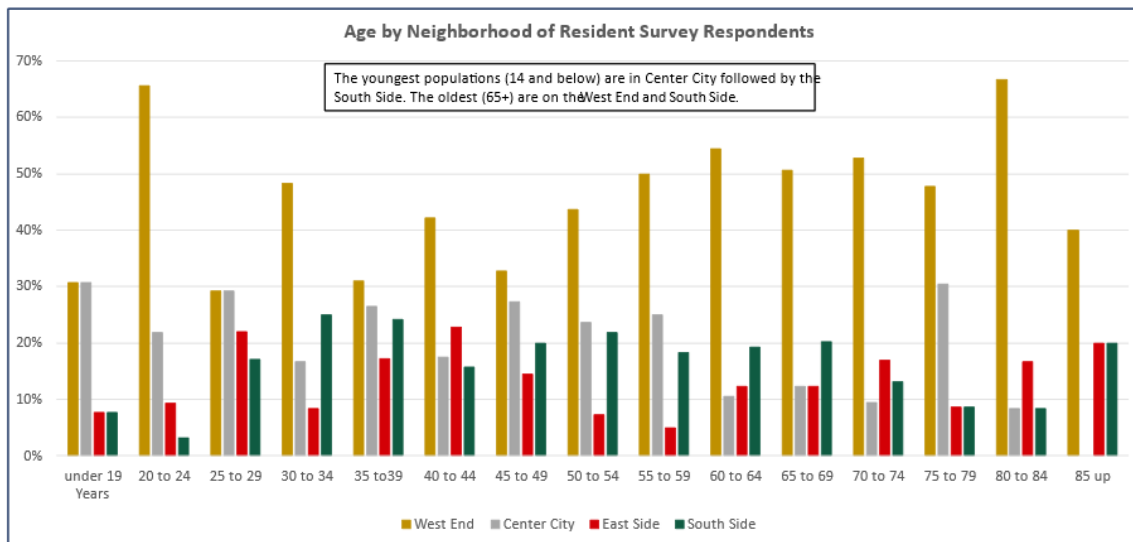


CHSA: Community Health Status Assessment

The race/ethnicity of Survey respondents was 31% White (37), 36% Black (43), and 2% Asian (2). Ethnicity of Hispanics was 35% of resident survey respondents.



DEMOGRAPHICS: Age by Neighborhood of Resident Survey Respondents



Almost a third of respondents speak a language other than English (31.6%), with 15.7% of these residing in a limited English-speaking household. Of the 31.6% who speak a language other than English, these languages are Spanish (85%), Arabic (2.8%), German (1.9%), French (1.4%), Kora (0.9%) and then 16 other languages at 0.5% equating to 3 or 4 respondents each.

The educational level of resident survey respondents showed that 24.1% have a bachelor’s degree, and 45.1% have a bachelor’s degree or higher (graduate degree at 21.0%).

	Less than 9 Grade	9 to 12 Grade	Highschool or GED	Associate, Vocational	Some College no Degree	Bachelors Degree	Graduate Degree	Other
Respondents	3.6%	8.3%	14.9%	12.5%	13.9%	24.1%	21.0%	1.7%

CONTENT RESPONSES

Quality of Life Perceptions

STATEMENT	RESPONSE	RESPONSE BY RESPONDENTS (RACE/ETHNIC & GENDER)
Good healthcare in Allentown	64.3%	Race/Ethnic: 69.2% White, 41.9% Black, 52.7% Hispanic Gender: 63% of females, 66.4% of males
Good place to raise kids	35.5%	Race/Ethnic: 34.2% White, 35.5% Black, 40.3% Hispanic Gender: 37.2% Female, 33.5% Male
Good place to grow old	41.5%	Race/Ethnic: 48.7% White, 43.5% Black, 42.4% Hispanic Gender: 44.4% Female, 52.1% Male
Economic opportunities	50.3%	Race/ Ethnic: 50.3% White, 46.8% Black, 47.7% Hispanic Gender: 55.4% Female, 15.5% Male
Allentown is a safe place	35.4%	Race/Ethnic: 33.8% White, 37.1% Black, 37.0% Hispanic
There is support in Allentown in times of need	46.8%	Race/Ethnic: 47.8% White, 44.3% Black, 45.6% Hispanic Gender: 53.3% Female, 48.8% Male

Community Improvements

Which of these issues most affect your quality of life?

QUALITY OF LIFE STATEMENT	PERCENT OF ALL	RANKING BY ALL	WEST END	CENTER CITY	EAST SIDE	SOUTH SIDE
Low income/Poverty	14.2%	1	15.5%	12.3%	5.9%	7.2%
Pollution (air, water, and land)	13.3%	2	14.8%	10.7%	15.4%	11.6%
Violent Crime	11.6%	3	10.8%	11.6%	14.9%	10.8%
Homelessness/ Unstable housing	9.8%	4	9.9%	11.3%	7.4%	9.6%
Theft	8.4%	5	8.5%	5.3%	10.6%	10.4%
Lack of Community Support	7.3%	6	7.4%	12.3%	5.9%	7.2%
Lack of/ Not Enough Health insurance	6.0%	7	6.7%	6.6%	3.2%	6.0%
No or No Good Jobs	5.9%	8	6.5%	5.3%	3.7%	7.2%
Drug/Alcohol Abuse	5.6%	9	5.0%	6.0%	5.9%	6.0%
Discrimination/ Racism	5.4%	10	5.4%	2.8%	9.0%	6.0%
Hopelessness	4.8%	11	3.6%	5.3%	4.3%	7.2%
Dropping out of school	2.5%	12	2.0%	5.0%	1.6%	1.2%
Neglect & Abuse: Elder	1.4%	13	1.1%	2.5%	0.5%	1.6%
Neglect & Abuse: Child	1.1%	14	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	2.0%
Teen Pregnancy	1.0%	15	0.9%	1.6%	1.1%	0.4%
Neglect & Abuse: Adult	0.6%	16	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%

Top 5 Percentages

Which of the following services are needed to improve your neighborhood?

SERVICES TO IMPROVE NEIGHBORHOOD	PERCENT OF ALL	RANKING BY ALL	WEST END	CENTER CITY	EAST SIDE	SOUTH SIDE
More affordable housing	11.4%	1	11.9%	16.8%	12.4%	15.1%
Road maintenance and safety	7.8%	2	8.2%	4.4%	8.8%	9.2%
Higher paying jobs	7.7%	3	9.3%	8.4%	6.9%	9.6%
More affordable health services	6.3%	4	6.4%	6.0%	6.9%	9.6%
Better/more recreational facilities	6.2%	5	6.4%	4.4%	9.7%	3.3%
Counseling/ support groups for mental health	5.9%	6	6.7%	5.0%	6.5%	6.6%
Transportation options	5.8%	7	6.2%	5.7%	6.0%	6.6%
Better/healthier food choices	5.6%	8	6.5%	5.7%	4.6%	4.8%
Sidewalk safety	5.2%	9	5.7%	3.0%	4.6%	6.3%
Elder Care options	4.9%	10	4.7%	5.0%	4.6%	4.0%
Positive teen activities	4.7%	11	3.9%	4.7%	4.6%	3.3%
Child Care options	4.0%	12	4.3%	2.7%	3.7%	3.3%
Services for disabled people	4.0%	13	3.3%	4.7%	4.1%	3.7%
Animal Control	3.8%	14	3.3%	4.4%	4.1%	1.8%
Healthy family activities	3.8%	15	3.1%	2.7%	4.1%	4.4%
Jobs	3.6%	16	2.8%	5.0%	1.8%	2.6%
Drug and Alcohol Use Prevention	3.5%	17	2.5%	5.0%	2.8%	3.7%
Drug/ Alcohol/Tobacco treatment	2.8%	18	2.1%	4.7%	1.4%	1.5%
Number of health care providers	1.7%	19	1.8%	0.3%	0.5%	2.2%
Culturally and linguistically appropriate services	1.4%	20	0.8%	1.3%	1.8%	1.1%

Top 5 Percentages

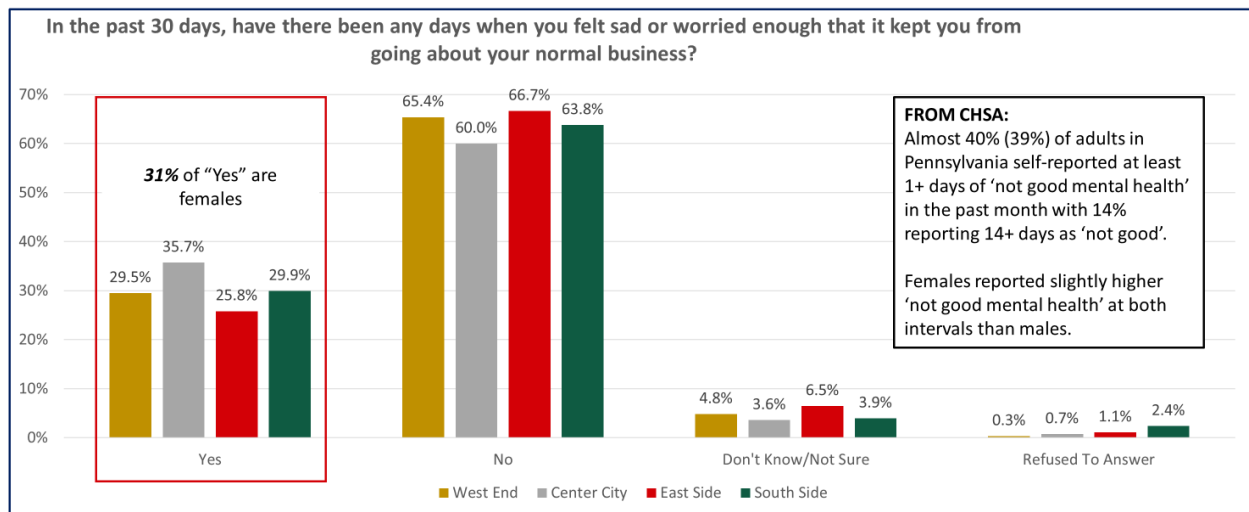
Personal Health

Would you say, in general, that your health is?

	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	RTA
Respondents	11.8%	28.0%	36.7%	17.6%	4.6%	1.3%

In the past 30 days, have there been days when you felt sad or worried enough that it kept you from going about your normal business?

	Yes	No	Don't Know/ Not Sure	Refused to Answer
Respondents	30.5%	64.0%	4.4%	1.1%



In the past 12 months, did you or your family have a problem getting the health care you needed from any provider-hospital, doctor, nurse, dentist, or other?

Over a third (35.2%) said Yes with details listed below by All Resident Survey Respondents and by Quadrant in the City of Allentown)

HEALTHCARE NEED	PERCENT OF ALL	WEST END	CENTER CITY	EAST SIDE	SOUTH SIDE
Yes, Dentist	12.9%	11.8%	18.6%	9.0%	12.4%
Yes, Specialist	7.0%	4.6%	4.5%	4.9%	3.0%
Yes, Primary Care/ General Practitioner	6.9%	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	1.2%
Yes, Mental Health	6.5%	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	0.6%
Yes, Pharmacy/Prescription	4.4%	6.2%	7.3%	6.6%	6.5%
Yes, Eye Care/ Ophthalmologist	4.3%	2.6%	2.3%	2.5%	1.8%
Yes, OB/GYN	2.3%	1.3%	2.3%	2.5%	1.8%
Yes, Pediatrician	1.7%	4.1%	4.5%	4.1%	5.3%
Yes, Urgent Care Center	1.4%	6.9%	4.5%	7.4%	8.9%
Yes, VA	1.0%	7.7%	6.2%	5.7%	7.1%
Yes, Health Department	1.0%	1.5%	0.6%	3.3%	1.8%
Yes, Medical Clinic	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	1.6%	1.2%
Don't Know/ Not Sure	2.0%	1.8%	3.4%	3.3%	-
No	47.4%	49.0%	44.1%	45.9%	48.5%

Top 5 Percentages

Which of these problems prevented you or your family from getting the health care you needed?

PROBLEMS PREVENTING GETTING HEALTHCARE	
Wait for an appointment was too long	17.2%
No health insurance	13.2%
Health insurance didn't cover what I or we needed	13.2%
Our share of the cost (deductible or copay) was too high	11.7%
Could not get an appointment	11.2%
The dentist would not take my/our health insurance	8.1%
Hours did not fit my job or home demands	6.3%
Didn't know where to go	5.9%
No way to get there (transportation issues)	5.3%
The doctor would not take my/our health insurance	3.2%
The eye care professional (optometrist/ ophthalmologist) would not take my/our health	3.1%
The pharmacy would not take my/our health insurance	1.6%

Where do you get most of your health-related information?

SOURCES OF HEALTH INFORMATION	
Doctor/Nurse Pharmacist	19.2%
Friends & Family	15.9%
Internet	13.9%
Hospital	9.6%
Health Department	9.6%
Book/Magazines	8.7%
TV/Radio	7.7%
Pharmacist	7.2%
Church	4.3%
Child's School	2.9%
Help Lines	1.0%

Health Conditions

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have any of the following health conditions?

RESIDENT SURVEY							CHSA COMPARISON		
HEALTH CONDITIONS		White	Black	Hispanic	Female	Male	Allentown	Lehigh County	PA
Depression	45.7%	47.5%	46.7%	42.0%	46.8%	39.6%	20.7%	20.7%	19.3%
Obesity	40.6%	41.7%	41.4%	41.9%	44.7%	32.2%	31.7%	31.7%	29.9%
Hypertension	37.8%	37.8%	43.1%	39.0%	34.4%	41.5%	61.6%	61.6%	58.5%
High cholesterol	31.6%	33.5%	24.6%	32.5%	27.4%	38.2%	56.6%	56.3%	52.7%
Asthma*	23.8%	21.4%	32.2%	32.1%	22.7%	23.4%	5.8%	5.85	5.3%
Diabetes	15.5%	12.7%	27.6%	22.5%	14.0%	17.7%	9.7%	9.7%	8.3%
Osteoporosis	14.0%	13.3%	15.8%	15.9%	17.3%	5.7%			
Cancer	10.3%	10.8%	12.1%	7/7%	9.9%	11.0%	9.8%	9.8%	9.1%

Hypertension and High Cholesterol frequently exist but are not diagnosed.

* Health Conditions - Difference between 'ever had' asthma and 'currently'

Disability Status

	Yes, Walking	Yes, Emotional	Yes, Hearing	Yes, Daily Living	Yes, Vision	Yes, Other
Respondents	27.0%	22.2%	17.1%	10.8%	9.2%	13.7%

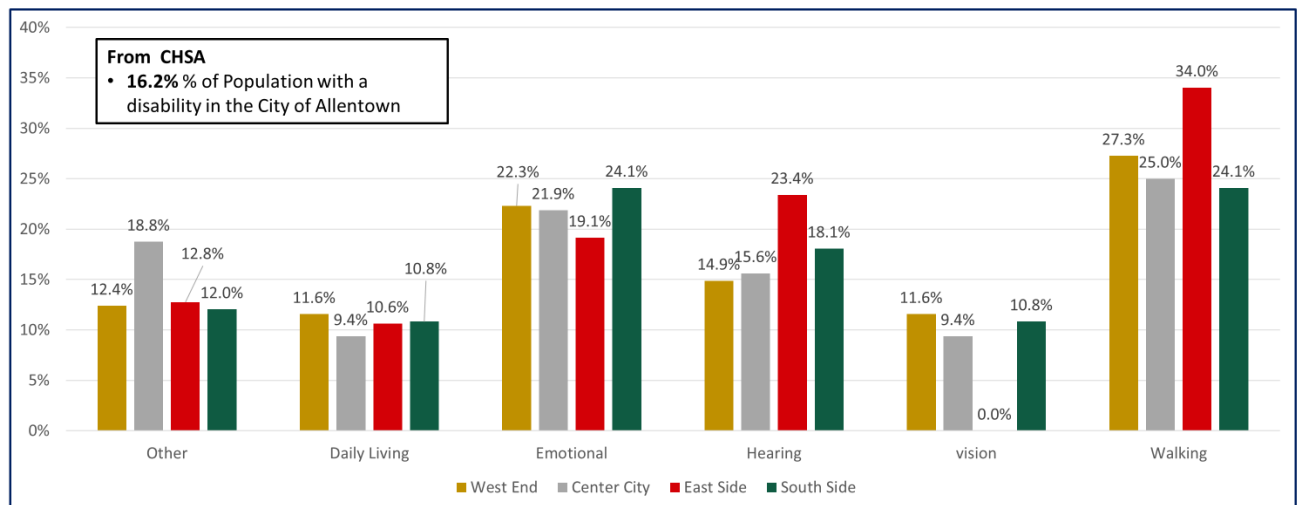
The most common disability is ambulatory 27%, with the East Side reporting the highest rate of difficulty walking at 34.0%.

The second highest is emotional, which can include cognitive disorders like autism spectrum disorder. It is over a fifth of reported disabilities at 22.2% with South Side reporting the highest percentage at 24.1%.

The third highest is deafness or difficulty hearing at 17.1%. The East Side reports the highest rates at 23.4%.

Fourth highest is disability expressed as limitations in Activities of Daily Living at 10.8%. The West End as the highest reported ADL disability at 11.6%.

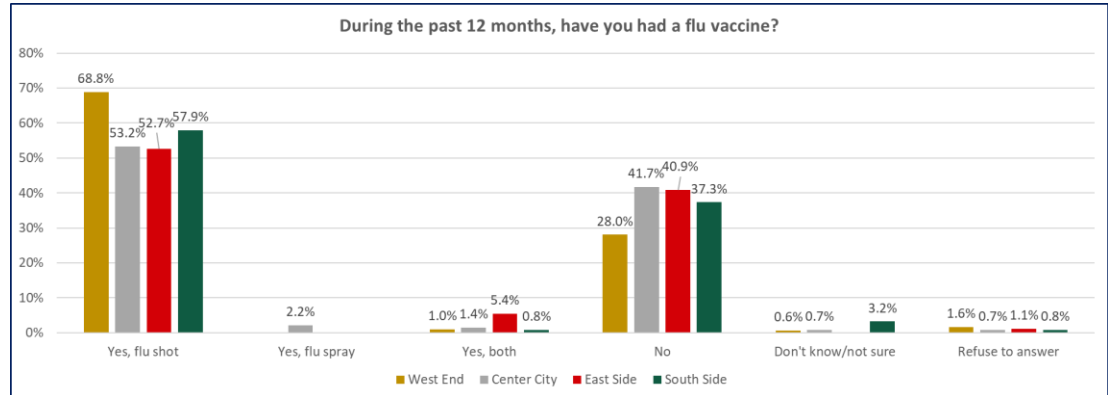
Fifty is difficulty with vision at 9.2% with the West End reporting the highest issue at 11.6%.



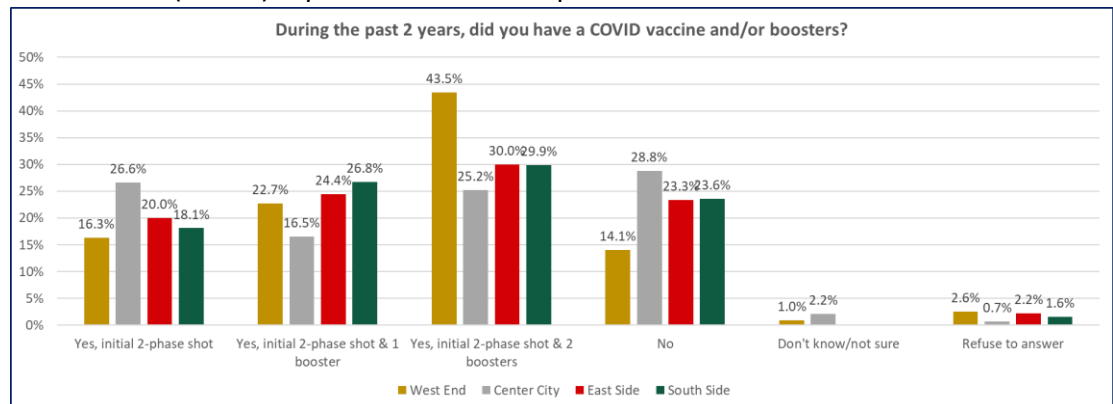
Preventive Measures

The two preventive measures queried in the Resident Survey related to adult flu shots and COVID-19 vaccinations.

- Resident survey respondents report a 63% compliance with having an influenza vaccine.
 - Almost two-thirds (60.7%) of resident survey respondents reported receiving a flu shot in the past year;
 - Almost 1% (0.4%) received flu spray or mist; and
 - 1.9% reported receiving both.



- Resident survey respondents reported the following data for COVID vaccinations resulting in 75.9% having a COVID vaccine and/or boosters in the past two years.
 - Almost one-fifth (19.4%) reported the initial 2-phase shot;
 - Over one-fifth (21.8%) reported the initial 2-phase shot and one booster; and
 - Over a third (34.7%) reported the initial 2-phase shot and two boosters.



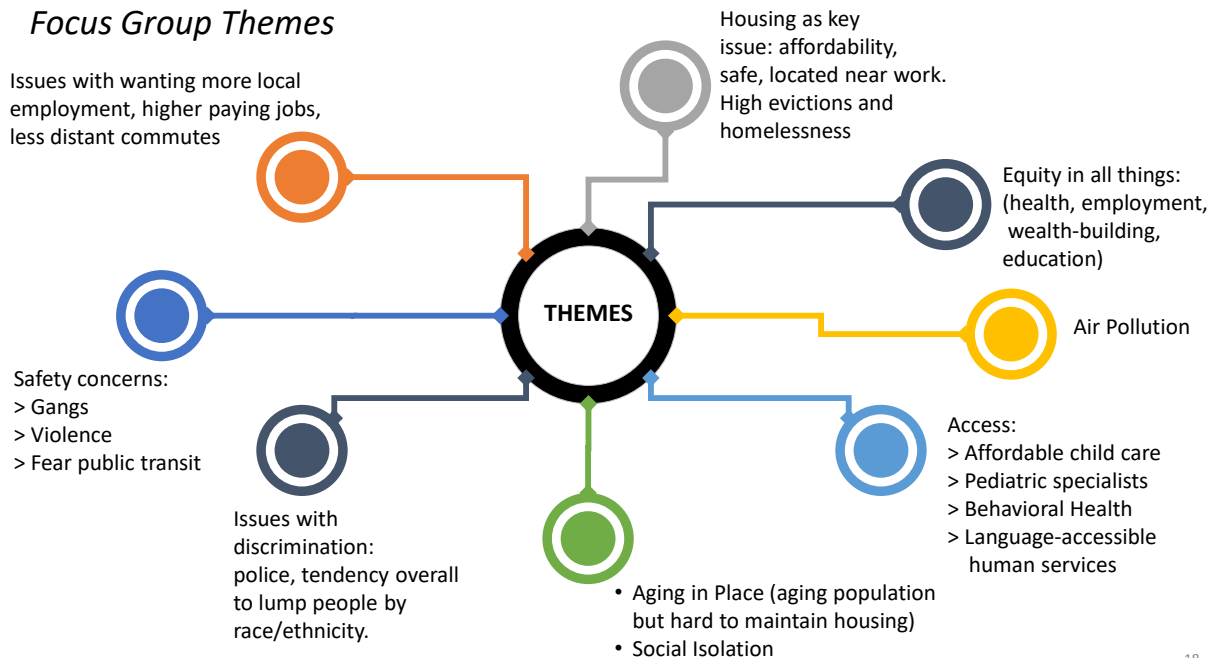
Focus Groups

Ten (10) focus groups were held in the City of Allentown in November and December of 2023.

126 participants (average of 8 people/group)
Gender: 72 women (57%) and 54 men (43%)
Race: 45 White (36%), 43 Black (34%), 2 Asian (2%)
Ethnicity: 36 Hispanic (29%)

Focus Group	Demographics	Participants
Homeless	5 females, 12 men – 6 White, 11 Black	17
Food Pantry	5 female, 3 male; 4 Hispanic, 3 White, 1 Black	8
Pave the Road PA	Spanish-Speaking (17 females, 8 males)	25
LGBTQIA+	2 female, 1 male; 1 White, 2 Black	3
Syrian Food Pantry	8 females, 2 males; 6 White, 2 Black, 2 Hispanic	10
Charter School	3 boys, 7 girls – All Black	10
Muhlenberg College	13 female, 1 male: 4 White, 8 Black, 2 Asian	14
Grandparents as Parents	All female, All White – 3 grandparents, 1 relative	4
Library Area Neighborhood	4 males and 4 females: All White	8
Ripple Community Center	7 females, 20 men; 13 White, 9 Black, 3 Hispanic	27
Total		126

Focus Group Themes



18

FORCES OF CHANGE ASSESSMENT

The Forces of Change Assessment or FOCA was conducted in two parts. On October 12th we reviewed the process and sought input from the group on the eight forces and underlying trends, with an interim, on-line survey to rank input. On October 26th this input was reviewed and discussed.

Forces are a broad all-encompassing category that includes trends, events, and factors.
Trends are patterns over time such as migration in and out of a community or growing disillusionment with government.
Factors are elements such as a community’s large ethnic population, an urban setting, or a jurisdiction’s proximity to a major waterway that impact trends.
Events are one-time occurrences such as a hospital closure, a natural disaster, the passage of new legislation of a major event (i.e. COVID).

Forces were grouped into the eight categories defined below			
Social (4 or 12%) A social issue is a problem that reduces the quality of life of people.	Economic (4 or 12%) An economic issue relates to scarce resources in light of needs.	Political (3 or 9%) A political issue involves government or politics but can cross into social or economic issues.	Technology (4 or 12%) Technological issues involve improvements in processes that increase productivity.
Environmental (4 or 12%) Issues where human activity impacts the environment and environmental factors that affect human health.	Scientific/Health (5 or 15%) Biophysical impact on an individual and the community at large.	Legal (5 or 15%) Legal issues are based on the current practice of law.	Ethical (5 or 15%) Ethical issues define issues of right and wrong (may differ from legal).

Results showed that responses by Forces were evenly distributed.

#	FORCE	PERCENTAGE
1	Economic - Affordable housing	63.6%
2	Social - Poverty and its impact on families and older adults	52.4%
3	Technology - Not having access to internet	50.0%
4	Political - Polarization	42.9%
5	Scientific/Health - High stress situation/ lifestyles	42.9%
6	Legal - Systemic racism	42.9%
7	Ethical - Treatment of and lumping together of groups of folks by issues such as race, ethical, addiction	40.9%
8	Ethical - Lack of feeling connected/ welcomed/ included	40.9%
9	Ethical -Continued stigma around the need for additional support - such as food stamps or WIC	40.9%
10	Social - Affordable Housing	38.1%
11	Social - Access to mental healthcare	38.1%
12	Political - Federal definition on poverty is outdated and doesn't account for working poor	38.1%
13	Scientific/Health - Increased sedentary lives - Obesity	38.1%
14	Environmental - Old residential housing stock	36.4%
15	Scientific/Health - Very few options (almost none) for the poor and uninsured	33.3%
16	Legal - Criminalization of unsheltered	33.3%
17	Economic - Rising costs	31.8%
18	Technology - Technology having a large impact on people's mental health, especially in young people	31.8%
19	Environmental - Air quality concerns	31.8%
20	Political – Dysfunctional government out of touch with average person's life	28.6%
21	Scientific/Health – Substance use access to treatment and services	28.6%
22	Scientific/Health – Difficulty accessing mental health services	28.6%
23	Legal-Free Services for asylum seekers	28.6%
24	Legal – Individuals are aware of their rights	28.6%
25	Legal – Eviction rates in Allentown are among the highest in Pennsylvania	28.6%
26	Economic - Safe, quality, affordable and accessible child care	27.3%
27	Economic - Investment continues to leave some neighborhoods behind	27.3%
28	Technology - Improper use or lack of understanding on how to use technology available	27.3%
29	Technology - Technology develops faster than community residents, agencies and organizations	27.3%
30	Environmental - Sustaining community centers	27.3%
31	Environmental - Access to green space	27.3%
32	Environmental - Increased truck traffic and road congestion due to population expansion and warehousing	27.3%
33	Ethical - Treatment of the unhoused	27.3%
34	Ethical - Bigger mindset than 'Not in my Backyard' (NIMBY)	27.3%

COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT PRIORITIES: TWO REGIONAL HEALTH NETWORKS

Comparison of findings from the four Assessments and those of the two regional health networks show congruence.

COMMUNITY HEALTH STATUS ASSESSMENT	FORCES OF CHANGE ASSESSMENT	COMMUNITY THEMES AND STRENGTHS ASSESSMENT	TWO HEALTH SYSTEMS PRIORITIES
Access to Care: Health Care Workforce	Economic - Affordable housing	Homelessness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to Care 2. Chronic Disease Prevention 3. Mental and Behavioral Health 4. COVID-19
Environmental Health: Air Pollution	Social - Poverty and its impact on families and older adults	Lack of affordable housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mental Health Prevention & Education 2. School-Based Behavioral Health
Behavioral Health: Substance Use & Opioid	Technology - Not having access to the internet	Need for higher paying jobs	
Social Determinants of Health: Homelessness, Housing	Political - Polarization	Substance Use	
Social Determinants of Health: Upward Economic Mobility	Scientific/Health - High-stress situation/ lifestyles	Violence/ Crime	
Social Determinants of Health: Employment with long commutes to better-paying jobs	Legal - Systemic racism	School safety, access to services	
Social Determinants of Health: Isolation & Loneliness	Ethical - Treatment of lumping together groups by issues such as race, ethics, addiction	Discrimination	
Social Determinants of Health: Violence	Ethical - Lack of feeling connected/ welcomed/ included	Available, affordable health care	
	Ethical -Continued stigma	Food access	
	Social - Affordable Housing	Air pollution/ quality	

St. Luke's Health Network

1. Access to Care 2. Chronic Disease Prevention 3. Mental and Behavioral Health 4. COVID-19

St. Luke's Network 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment Highlights



Executive Summary: The Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) is conducted every three years as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. The following primary and secondary data is compiled to support the St. Luke's Network.

Key Findings

Overall Network assessment results highlight three main priority focus areas for our community health initiatives:

- Access to Care
- Prevention of Chronic Illnesses
- Mental and Behavioral Health

These priority areas were determined based on the significant impact the social determinants of health place and provide a guide for our programs and other health initiatives that support our patients, care-workers, and communities. Findings from the 2022 CHNA highlight the differences within communities and systems that contribute to the prevalence of disease and poor health outcomes that contribute to a lack of optimal health for socially disadvantaged populations.

Economic Stability	Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community Safety
Employed: 48.4% Retired: 38.1% Unemployed: 9.1%	Cost burdened households in the Lehigh Valley: 38%*	22.3% of survey respondents have only a high school degree	Food environment index: PA (state): 8.4/10 Warren, NJ: 8.7/10*	89.9% agreed that their community was safe
Unemployment increased from 4.7% in January 2020 to 16.1% in April 2020, the highest observed since the Great Depression*	Asthma disproportionately affects low-income survey respondents making less than \$14,999 (19.7%) compared to respondents making \$60,000 and above (12.3%)	2.9% of respondents have not completed a degree	Food insecurity rates: PA: 12% NJ: 11.7%*	1 in 3 LGBT individuals feared seeking healthcare due to negative past experiences*
28.3% of households in PA live at 200% below the Federal Poverty Line (22.9% in NJ)*	An average of 6.7% of people in the service area did not have access to a car*	22.4% of respondents have a graduate degree	11.7% of students in PA (6-12) worried about running out of food one or more times in the past year*	7.6% of students in PA (6-12) reported being attacked on school property*

*Indicates a secondary data source

Access to Care

Health disparities are heavily influenced by social and economic factors. In the St. Luke's Network service area, survey data show some inequities seen in the population.

Access to Care	Total	Income	Ethnicity	Insurance
Primary Care Physician (visited within the last year)	81.7%	Less than \$24,999: 81% \$60,000 and above: 81%	Hispanic/Latino: 81% Non-Hispanic: 82%	Private Insurance: 77% Medicare: 91% Medicaid: 82% Uninsured: 43%
Dental Visit (visited within the last year)	68.3%	Less than \$24,999: 45% \$60,000 and above: 76%	Hispanic/Latino: 57% Non-Hispanic: 70%	Private Insurance: 62% Medicaid: 9% Uninsured: 30%
Reason for Missed Medical Appointment	Share of cost was too high: 7% Thought problem wasn't serious: 6% Couldn't get an appointment: 5%	4% missed an appointment because they couldn't get time off from work	10% of Hispanic/Latino respondents missed an appointment because the share of cost was too high	5% missed an appointment because insurance didn't cover what was needed

Prevention of Chronic Illness

Addressing lifestyle behaviors related to physical activity and diet can influence and prevent chronic disease. Many needs are driven by socioeconomic factors as seen in the 2022 CHNA survey results below.

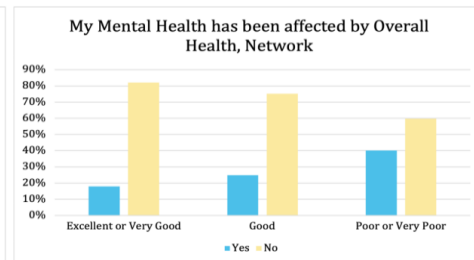
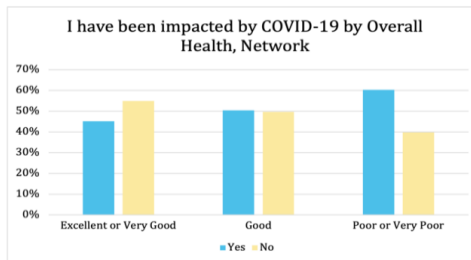
Chronic Illness	Percentage of Survey Respondents	Income	Ethnicity	Insurance
Diabetes	14.2%	Less than \$24,999: 20% \$60,000 and above: 12%	Hispanic/Latino: 15% Non-Hispanic/Latino: 14%	16% of respondents that have Medicaid or are uninsured are diabetic
Hypertension	39.6%	Less than \$24,999: 44% \$60,000 and above: 36%	Hispanic/Latino: 34% Non-Hispanic/Latino: 40%	34% of respondents that have Medicaid or are uninsured have hypertension
Hyperlipidemia	27.9%	Less than \$24,999: 29% \$60,000 and above: 27%	Hispanic/Latino: 22% Non-Hispanic/Latino: 29%	25% of respondents that have Medicaid or are uninsured have hyperlipidemia
Obesity	42.5%	Less than \$24,999: 52% \$60,000 and above: 39%	Hispanic/Latino: 51% Non-Hispanic/Latino: 42%	40% of respondents that have Medicaid or are uninsured live with obesity

Mental and Behavioral Health

Mental and Behavioral Health are critical to the livelihood and welfare of our communities. Mental and Behavioral Health resources are insufficient across the nation. Our network continues to grow and address this need while working with community partners toward improving mental health ratios.

Mental Health	Percentage of Survey Respondents	Income	Ethnicity	Insurance
I have experienced at least one poor mental health day in the last 30 days	38.6%	Less than \$24,999: 51% \$60,000 and above: 35%	Hispanic/Latino: 42% Non-Hispanic/Latino: 38%	55% of respondents with Medicaid or are uninsured had at least one poor mental health day

- According to PAYS, 38% of children in Pennsylvania report feeling sad or depressed MOST days in the past 12 months
- The ratio of mental healthcare providers is 450:1 in PA and 420:1 in NJ compared to 270:1 for U.S. top performers



Demographics

Urban housing: 43.5%-94% (varies by campus)
Zip codes (highest serving/county):
 18102- Lehigh
 18107- Northampton
 18103- Northampton

Race and Ethnicity
 White: 84.8%
 Black: 6.9%
 Asian: 2.4%
 Other Race: 5.9%
 Hispanic/Latino: 4.4% - 25.3% (varies widely by campus)

Age
 Under 18: 20-22%
 18-64: 60-64%
 65 and older: 16-20%

Sex:
 Approximately 50/50 male and female (varies slightly by campus)

*General data taken from the ACS 5-year estimates (2015-2019)

COVID-19 IMPACT

The impacts of COVID-19 have yet to be fully realized, but the increase in health disparities is already seen in many aspects of care.

- While 19% of adults prior to COVID-19 experienced a mental illness (10.8% of those uninsured), during the pandemic this number grew to a reported 53% of adults.^{1,2}
- More than 50 million people in the nation may experience food insecurity due to COVID-19.³
- The opioid epidemic and increased rates of substance use since the start of the pandemic are contributing to drastic increases in need for care and services for mental and behavioral health, with overdose rates increasing 18.2% since the start of the pandemic.⁴

¹<https://www.mhanational.org/issues/state-mental-health-america>
²<https://www.kff.org/>
³<https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/coronavirus-hunger-research>
⁴<https://emergency.cdc.gov/han/2020/han00438.asp>

Lehigh Valley Health Network

1. Mental Health Prevention & Education

2. School-Based Behavioral Health

LEHIGH COUNTY (LVH-CEDAR CREST AND LVH-17TH STREET)

1. Mental health prevention and education

- **HEALTH CONCERN:** Increasing mental health concerns, including increased substance abuse and the stigma associated with mental health needs
- **APPROACH FOR 2022-2025:** Decrease stigma and increase the skills of professionals and community members to recognize mental health concerns and promote mental wellness
- **COMMUNITY PARTNERS** (if applicable):
- **METRICS OF SUCCESS:**
 - The number of behavioral health awareness events LVHN is a partner of or hosts
 - The number of mental health awareness or skill-building trainings held and the number of participants



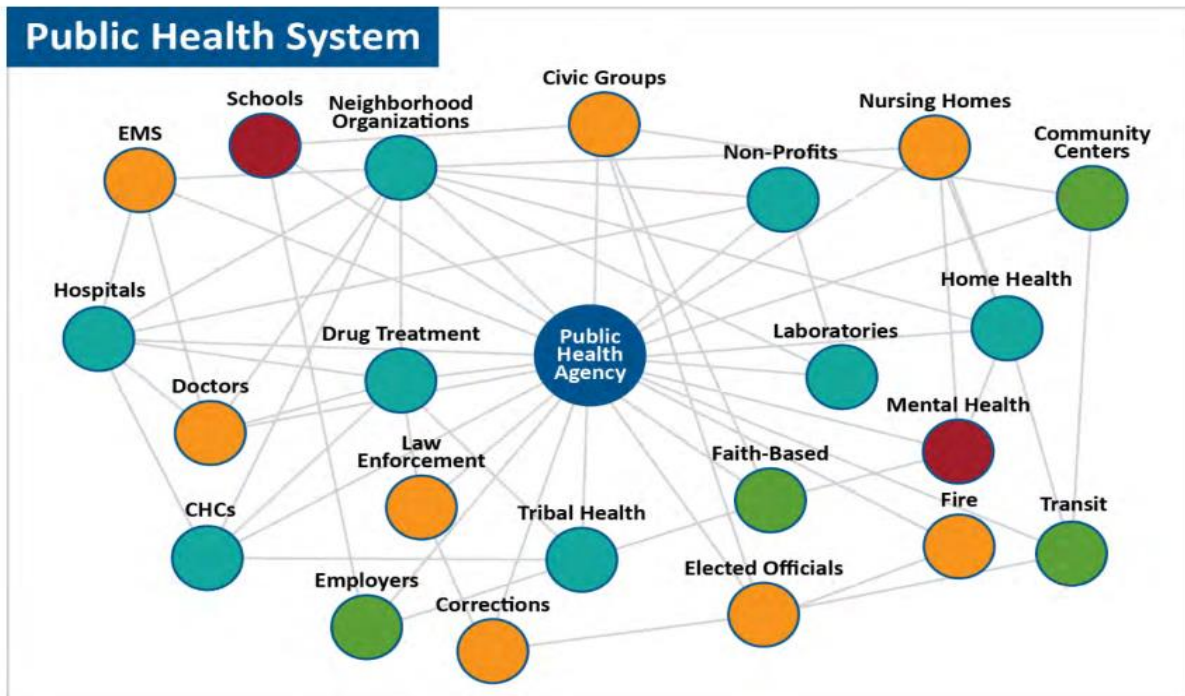
2. School-based behavioral health services

- **NEED PRIORITIZED:** Increasing mental health concerns, including increased substance abuse, particularly among youth
- **APPROACH FOR 2022-2025:** Increasing access to behavioral health care for students by providing access to on-site or telehealth care, and provide services to students and their families using trauma-informed, evidence-based, family-allied and culturally responsive approaches
- **COMMUNITY PARTNERS** (if applicable): Allentown School District, East Penn School District, Executive Education Academy Charter School, Lehigh Career and Technical Institute, Southern Lehigh School District, Whitehall School District
- **METRICS OF SUCCESS:**
 - The number of students provided mental health services within the county
 - Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire
 - The number of youth with a positive screening for suicide during treatment (C-SSRS)
 - Rates of depression, anxiety, and substance abuse among those youth served
 - Improvement in youths' ability to function in school
 - In-kind hours provided

2. Community Status Assessment

Introduction

The Community Health Status Assessment is a measure of the local public health system in the City of Allentown, encompassing all public and private health providers including the two regional health care systems, three federally qualified health centers, emergency services, and the numerous community-based organizations that provide social services. This assessment investigates the network of institutions providing health and human services in the City of Allentown.



Methodology

This assessment analyzed quantitative population health data and identified important health issues that affect the City of Allentown. On September 14, 2023, a half-day session was presented of five (5) categories of social and epidemiologic data. These categories were:

- 1. Behavioral Health:** Mental health (emotional, psychological, and social well-being) and substance use (use of selected substances including alcohol, tobacco, inhalants, prescription drugs with possible dependence).
- 2. Chronic Disease:** Conditions that are persistent (last one year or more) and require ongoing medical attention and/or limit activities of daily living.
- 3. Communicable Disease:** Infectious disease transmissible by contact with infected individuals.
- 4. Environmental Health:** Monitoring factors like air or water pollution that affect health and disease.
- 5. Maternal and Child Health:** Health of mothers, infants, and children with maternal referring to health of the mother during pregnancy, birth, and post-natal, and newborn health at birth and the first month of life.

COMMUNITY HEALTH STATUS ASSESSMENT

Key Findings

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	
<i>MENTAL HEALTH (emotional, psychological, and social well-being) and SUBSTANCE USE (use of selected substances including alcohol, tobacco, inhalants, prescription drugs with possible dependence.)</i>	
Access	Data Source
Access Issues & Recommendations	<i>Equitable Access to Mental Health and Substance Use Care: An Urgent Need. NORC (National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, July 25, 2023</i>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ACCESS ISSUES FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57% of consumers seeking behavioral health treatment did not receive care in at least one case (compared to 32% for physical health). • 40% of insured consumers using an in-network behavioral health clinician had to contact four or more in-network clinicians before they could schedule an appointment (compared to 14% for physical health). • 39% of consumers in employer-sponsored health plans used at least one out-of-network behavioral health clinician for outpatient care (compared to 15% for physical health). • 87% of consumers receiving behavioral health care from physical health provider organizations thought they needed additional help from a behavioral health specialist (this was 98% for adolescents). 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS TO EXPAND ACCESS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast-track network credentialing • Reduce administrative burdens to access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Authorization • Retrospective claim audits • Increase reimbursement rates in shortage areas • Examine, at the state level, the logic of medication prescription by level of behavioral health clinician
<p><i>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study, 2022 2021 Behavioral Health Risks of Pennsylvania Adults (pa.gov).</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost 40% (39%) of adults in Pennsylvania self-reported at least 1+ days of ‘not good mental health’ in the past month with 14% reporting 14+ days as ‘not good’. • Females reported slightly higher ‘not good mental health’ at both intervals than males. • The highest ‘not good mental health’ self-reports of 1+ days were among respondents with some college and college degrees, with the highest rates of 14+ days among less than high school degree respondents. • The highest age group was 18-29-year-olds for both intervals. • The income level with the highest reported ‘not good mental health’ was less than \$15,000 per year. • The highest race/ethnic group was Blacks. • LGBTQ reported twice ‘not good’ mental health than straight sexual orientation for 1+ days of ‘not good mental health’ and 3x for 14+ days. 	
<p><i>Have you ever been told you have a depressive disorder?</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost 20% (19%) of adults in Pennsylvania self-reported being told that they have a depressive disorder. • Females reported higher percentages of depression than males. • The highest age group was 18-29 year olds. • Rates of reported depression were even among all education levels. • The income level with the highest reported rates of depression was less than \$15,000 per year. • The highest race/ethnic group reporting depression was Whites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGBTQ reported almost 3x (2.65) higher rates of depression than straight. 	

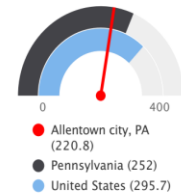
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH (continued-2)

MENTAL HEALTH (emotional, psychological, and social well-being) and SUBSTANCE USE (use of selected substances including alcohol, tobacco, inhalants, prescription drugs with possible dependence.)

Workforce	Measure	Data Source	Geography
MH Workforce	Ratio MH Providers: Population	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid, July 2023	City

Report Area	Estimated Population	Number of Mental Health Providers	Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population (1 Provider per x Persons)	Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Allentown city, PA	126,336	279	452.8	220.8
Lehigh County, PA	376,018	831	452.5	221
Pennsylvania	12,953,571	32,643	396.8	252
United States	331,855,734	981,414	338.1	295.7

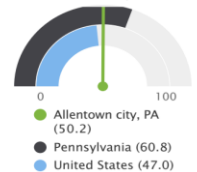
Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



Mortality	Measure	Data Source	Geography
Deaths of Despair	Deaths due to intentional self-harm (suicide), alcohol-related disease, and drug overdose	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, 2016-2020	City & County

Report Area	Total Population, 2016-2020 Average	Five Year Total Deaths, 2016-2020 Total	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Allentown city, PA	123,449	322	52.2	50.2
Lehigh County, PA	367,572	960	52.2	50.2
Pennsylvania	12,796,413	39,858	62.3	60.8
United States	326,747,554	806,246	49.4	47.0

Deaths of Despair, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER, 2016-2020. Source geography: County

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Allentown city, PA	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Lehigh County, PA	56.1	47.6	No data	No data	42.7
Pennsylvania	65.0	59.8	15.0	21.1	51.3
United States	55.6	38.6	14.3	64.3	34.6

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH (continued-3)

SUBSTANCE USE (use of selected substances including alcohol, tobacco, inhalants, prescription drugs with possible dependence)

Workforce	Measure	Data Source	Geography
SUD Workforce	Ratio SUD Providers: Population	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid, July 2023	City

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Number of Facilities	Number of Providers	Providers, Rate per 100,000 Population
Allentown city, PA	125,845	6	2	1.59
Lehigh County, PA	374,557	15	54	14.42
Pennsylvania	13,002,700	516	1,488	11.44
United States	334,735,155	17,088	83,285	24.88



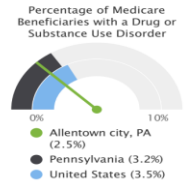
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES), July 2023. Source geography: Address



Addiction/Substance Abuse Providers, CMS NPPES July 2023
 ● Addiction/Substance Abuse Providers, CMS NPPES July 2023
 □ Allentown city, PA

Substance Use Disorder	Data Source	Geography
CMS-Chronic Conditions	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid – Chronic Conditions, 2018	City & County

Report Area	Total Medicare Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Drug/Substance Use Disorder	Percentage with Drug/Substance Use Disorder
Allentown city, PA	10,693	272	2.5%
Lehigh County, PA	42,320	1,077	2.5%
Pennsylvania	1,360,967	43,488	3.2%
United States	33,499,472	1,172,214	3.5%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services - Chronic Conditions, 2018. Source geography: County

Alcohol Use	Data Source	Geography
Excessive Drinking	CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020	County

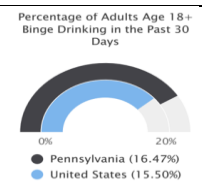
The percentage of adults self-reporting excessive drinking is 19.75% in Lehigh County, compared to 20.7% in Pennsylvania and 19.0% in the U.S. For women, binge drinking is 4 or more drinks consumed on one occasion (one occasion = 2-3 hours). For men, binge drinking is 5 or more drinks consumed on one occasion. Excessive or heavy drinking is at least one binge episode in the last month.

Report Area	Population Age 18+	Adults Reporting Excessive Drinking	Percentage of Adults Reporting Excessive Drinking
Lehigh County, PA	286,450	56,563	19.75%
Pennsylvania	10,146,578	2,100,189	20.70%
United States	256,451,565	48,725,797	19.00%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via County Health Rankings, 2020. Source geography: County

Report Area	Total Population	Adults Age 18+ Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days (Crude)	Adults Age 18+ Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days (Age-Adjusted)
Lehigh County, PA	375,539	16.50%	17.70%
Pennsylvania	12,964,056	16.47%	18.18%
United States	331,893,745	15.50%	16.70%



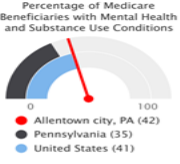
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the PLACES Data Portal, 2021. Source geography: Tract

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH (continued-4)

SUBSTANCE USE (use of selected substances including alcohol, tobacco, inhalants, prescription drugs with possible dependence)

Emergency Department Utilization	Data Source	Geography
Opioid Use Disorder ED Utilization	Mapping Medicare Disparities, 2021 from CMS	City & County

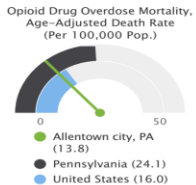
Report Area	Medicare Beneficiaries	Opioid Use Disorder Emergency Department Utilization, Rate per 100,000 Beneficiaries
Allentown city, PA	19,352	42
Lehigh County, PA	71,228	42
Pennsylvania	2,616,214	35
United States	58,652,883	41



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool, 2021. Source geography: County

Mortality	Data Source	Geography
Death from Opioid Overdose	CDC National Vital Statistics, 2016-2020	City & County

Report Area	Total Population, 2016-2020 Average	Five Year Total Deaths, 2016-2020 Total	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Allentown city, PA	123,449	80	12.9	13.8
Lehigh County, PA	367,572	238	12.9	13.8
Pennsylvania	12,796,413	14,512	22.7	24.1
United States	326,747,554	256,428	15.7	16.0



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER, 2016-2020. Source geography: County

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Allentown city, PA	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Lehigh County, PA	13.8	19.9	No data	No data	17.1
Pennsylvania	25.7	26.2	2.8	9.5	22.2
United States	20.0	16.3	1.9	11.3	8.6

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER, 2016-2020.

Fentanyl-related Overdoses	Data Source	Geography
	Allentown death data from City Coroner, 2016-2022	Allentown
Out of 531 total drug-related deaths from 2016-2022, 47% or 250 involved fentanyl.		

Drug Overdoses (all substances)	Data Source	Geography
	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania-Department of Health, 2018-22	Allentown

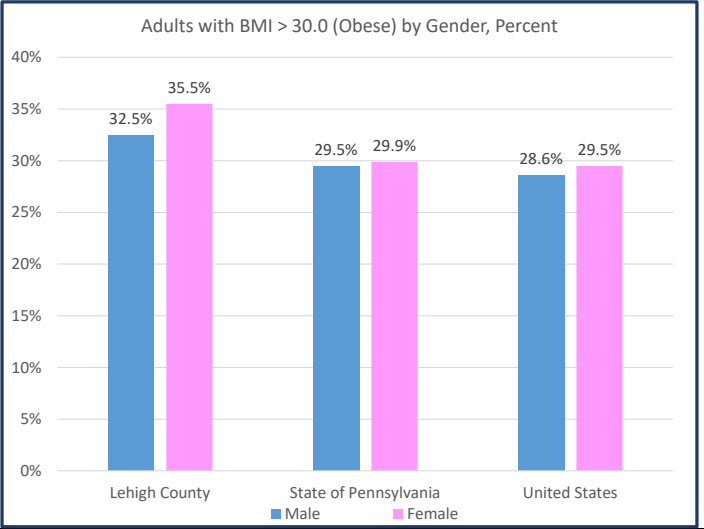
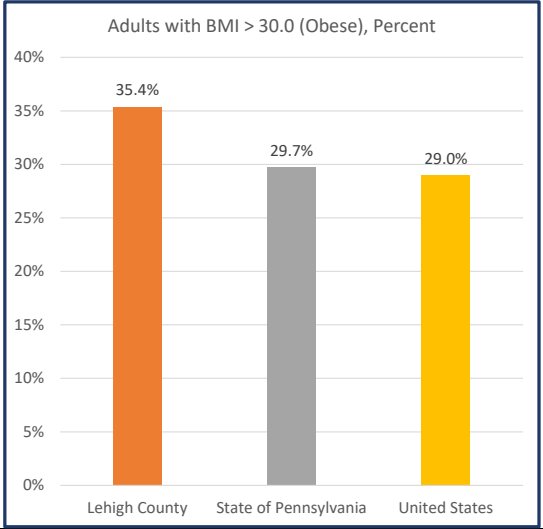
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58 City of Allentown residents overdosed within the City of Allentown out of a total of 159 overdoses within Lehigh County. • There were 11 additional overdoses that occurred within the City of Allentown that were not Allentown residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 62 City of Allentown residents overdosed within the City of Allentown out of a total of 160 overdoses within Lehigh County. • There were 17 additional overdoses that occurred within the City of Allentown that were not Allentown residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78 City of Allentown residents overdosed within the City of Allentown out of a total of 181 overdoses within Lehigh County. • There were 15 additional overdoses that occurred within the City of Allentown that were not Allentown residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85 City of Allentown residents overdosed within the City of Allentown out of a total of 198 overdoses within Lehigh County. • There were 23 additional overdoses that occurred within the City of Allentown that were not Allentown residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 City of Allentown residents overdosed within the City of Allentown out of a total of 169 overdoses within Lehigh County. • There were 16 additional overdoses that occurred within the City of Allentown that were not Allentown residents. 	

CHRONIC DISEASE																		
CHRONIC DISEASE: Persistent conditions (last 1 year or more) that require ongoing medical attention and/or limit activities of daily living.																		
RISK FACTORS																		
Tobacco Use: Measures	Data Source	Geography																
Adults (18+) as current smokers & Minors involved in Smoking Violations	U.S. Census Bureau. ACS. 2017-2021	Census Tract																
<i>Tobacco Usage - Adults 18+ as Current Smokers (crude)</i>	16.7% Lehigh County	17.1% State of Pennsylvania																
		14.3% United States																
<i>Minor Involved in Smoking Violations Percentage</i>	11.5% Lehigh County	13.5% State of Pennsylvania																
		12.2% United States																
<small>Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Census Tract</small>																		
Alcohol Use: Measure	Data Source	Geography																
Liquor Stores & Alcohol Use Disorder	US Census Bureau, ACS, 2017-2021 & Centers for Medicare & Medicaid. 2021	County																
<p><u>Liquor Store, Estimated Rate per 100,000</u></p> <p>13.4 City of Allentown</p> <p>13.4 Lehigh County</p> <p>14.1 State of Pennsylvania</p> <p>10.5 United States</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Alcohol Use Disorder Rates</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Lehigh County</th> <th>State of Pennsylvania</th> <th>United States</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Percentage with Alcohol Use Disorder</td> <td>2.0%</td> <td>2.0%</td> <td>2.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medicare Population with Alcohol Use Disorder - 65 Years and Older</td> <td>1.4%</td> <td>1.4%</td> <td>1.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medicare Population with Alcohol Use Disorder - Less than 65 Years</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>5.3%</td> <td>5.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Category	Lehigh County	State of Pennsylvania	United States	Percentage with Alcohol Use Disorder	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	Medicare Population with Alcohol Use Disorder - 65 Years and Older	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	Medicare Population with Alcohol Use Disorder - Less than 65 Years	5.4%	5.3%	5.3%
Category	Lehigh County	State of Pennsylvania	United States															
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<small>Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Census Tract & Centers of Medicare and Medicaid Services datafile</small>																		

CHRONIC DISEASE (continued-2)

CHRONIC DISEASE: Persistent conditions (last 1 year or more) that require ongoing medical attention and/or limit activities of daily living.

Obesity: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Adults with BMI>30 & Obese by Gender	Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2019.	County



Senior Falls & Injuries: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Falls & Injuries for 2018 & Projected 2030 by Gender/ Age/ Race-Ethnicity	Pennsylvania Department of Aging, 2022 & Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, 2022	U.S.

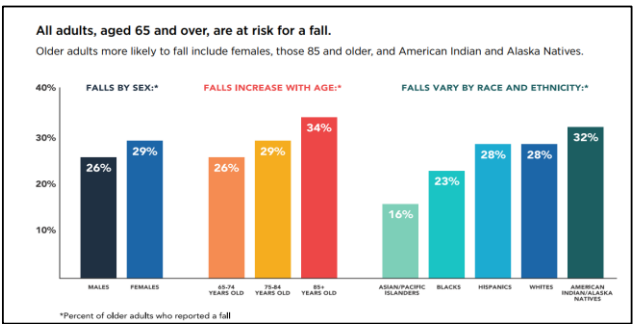
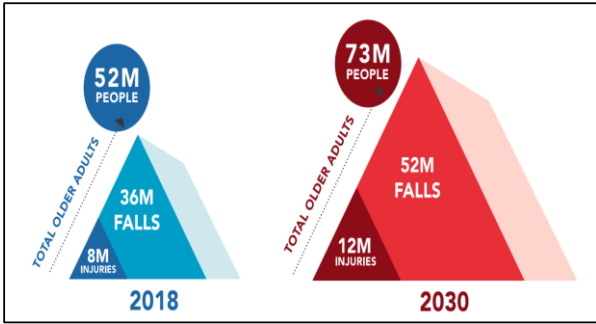
Almost 30% of Pennsylvanians age 65 and older have reported a fall in the past 12 months

Less than 50% of all falls are reported

20% of falls cause a serious injury

95% of hip fractures are caused by falls

National Data



Sources: Pennsylvania Department of Aging, 2022 and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021

CHRONIC DISEASE (continued-3)

CHRONIC DISEASE: Persistent conditions (last 1 year or more) that require ongoing medical attention and/or limit activities of daily living.

PREVALENCE

Disability: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Disability by Gender & Age and by Type of Disability	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21	Census Tract

16.2%

City of Allentown

12.7%

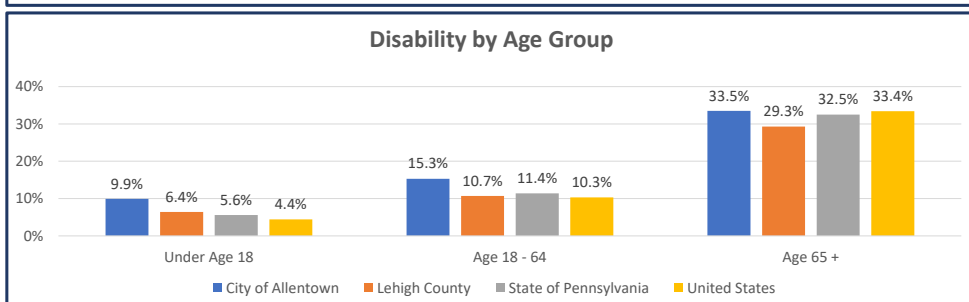
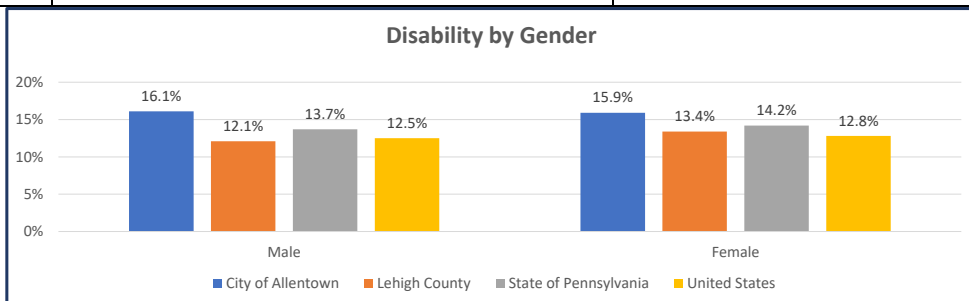
Lehigh County

13.9%

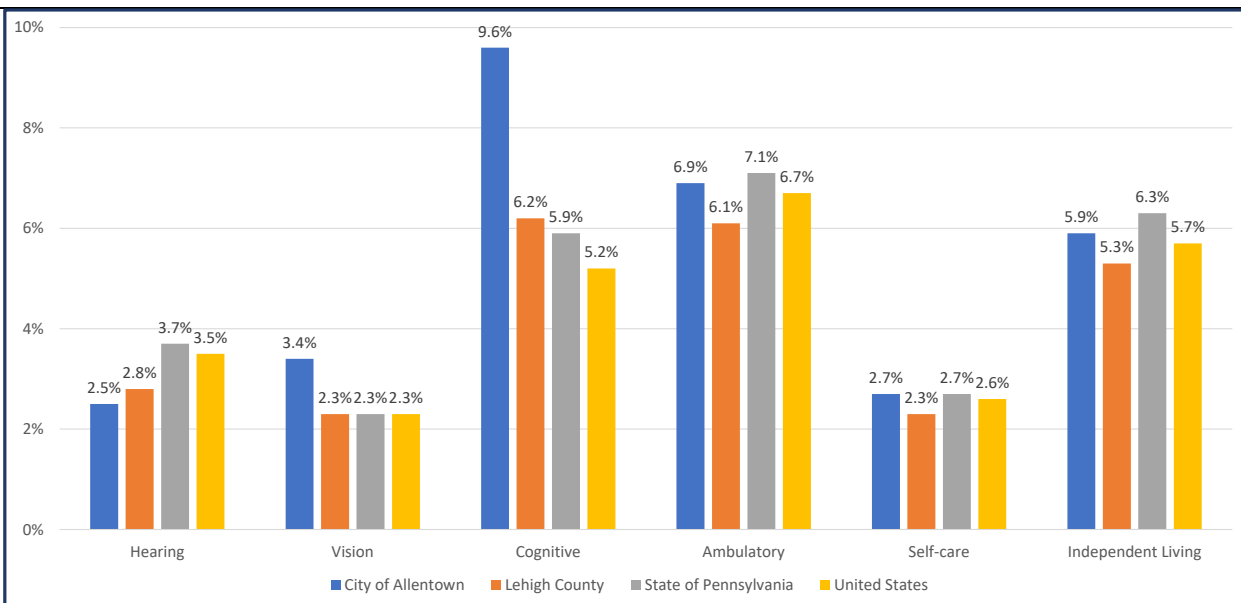
State of Pennsylvania

12.6%

United States



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21. Source geography: Census Tract



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21. Source geography: Census Tract

CHRONIC DISEASE (continued-4)

CHRONIC DISEASE: Persistent conditions (last 1 year or more) that require ongoing medical attention and/or limit activities of daily living.

PREVALENCE

Heart Disease: Measure	Data Source	Geography																
Adults 18+ diagnosed with Coronary Heart Disease & Medicare Cohort	Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021 & Centers for Medicare & Medicaid- Chronic Conditions, 2018	County																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Report Area</th> <th>Total Population</th> <th>Adults Age 18+ Ever Diagnosed with CHD (Crude)</th> <th>Adults Age 18+ Ever Diagnosed with CHD (Age-Adjusted)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lehigh County, PA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">375,539</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6.50%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pennsylvania</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12,964,056</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6.64%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United States</td> <td style="text-align: center;">331,893,745</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6.10%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.20%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">Note: This indicator is compared to the state average. Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the PLACES Data Portal. 2021.</p>		Report Area	Total Population	Adults Age 18+ Ever Diagnosed with CHD (Crude)	Adults Age 18+ Ever Diagnosed with CHD (Age-Adjusted)	Lehigh County, PA	375,539	6.50%	5.50%	Pennsylvania	12,964,056	6.64%	5.36%	United States	331,893,745	6.10%	5.20%	<p style="font-size: x-small;">Percentage of Adults Age 18+ Ever Diagnosed with Coronary Heart Disease</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">● Lehigh County, PA (6.50%) ● Pennsylvania (6.64%) ● United States (6.10%)</p>
Report Area	Total Population	Adults Age 18+ Ever Diagnosed with CHD (Crude)	Adults Age 18+ Ever Diagnosed with CHD (Age-Adjusted)															
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Diabetes: Measure	Data Source	Geography																
Adults, 20+ newly diagnosed with diabetes	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention, 2019	County																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Report Area</th> <th>Population Age 20+</th> <th>Adults Age 20+ Newly Diagnosed with Diabetes</th> <th>Adults Age 20+ Newly Diagnosed with Diabetes, Age-Adjusted Rate per 1,000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lehigh County, PA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">24,836</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,732</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pennsylvania</td> <td style="text-align: center;">880,888</td> <td style="text-align: center;">89,727</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United States</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21,574,096</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,889,103</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: x-small; margin-top: 5px;">Note: This indicator is compared to the state average. Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2019.</p>		Report Area	Population Age 20+	Adults Age 20+ Newly Diagnosed with Diabetes	Adults Age 20+ Newly Diagnosed with Diabetes, Age-Adjusted Rate per 1,000	Lehigh County, PA	24,836	2,732	10.4	Pennsylvania	880,888	89,727	9.4	United States	21,574,096	1,889,103	8.4	<p style="font-size: x-small;">Rate per 1000 Adults Age 20+ Newly Diagnosed with Diabetes (Age-Adjusted), 2019</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">● Lehigh County, PA (10.4) ● Pennsylvania (9.4) ● United States (8.4)</p>
Report Area	Population Age 20+	Adults Age 20+ Newly Diagnosed with Diabetes	Adults Age 20+ Newly Diagnosed with Diabetes, Age-Adjusted Rate per 1,000															
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Pennsylvania	880,888	89,727	9.4															
United States	21,574,096	1,889,103	8.4															
Cancer: Measure	Data Source	Geography																
New Cancer Cases-all sites	State Cancer Profiles, 2016-2020	County & State																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Report Area</th> <th>Estimated Total Population</th> <th>New Cases (Annual Average)</th> <th>Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Population)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lehigh County, PA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">459,294</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,251</td> <td style="text-align: center;">490.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pennsylvania</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17,036,799</td> <td style="text-align: center;">79,630</td> <td style="text-align: center;">467.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United States</td> <td style="text-align: center;">383,976,486</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,698,328</td> <td style="text-align: center;">442.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: x-small; margin-top: 5px;">Note: This indicator is compared to the state average. Data Source: State Cancer Profiles, 2016-20.</p>		Report Area	Estimated Total Population	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Lehigh County, PA	459,294	2,251	490.1	Pennsylvania	17,036,799	79,630	467.4	United States	383,976,486	1,698,328	442.3	<p style="font-size: x-small;">Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">● Lehigh County, PA (490.1) ● Pennsylvania (467.4) ● United States (442.3)</p>
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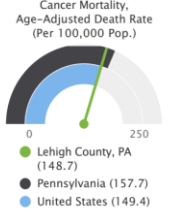
CHRONIC DISEASE (continued-5)

CHRONIC DISEASE: Persistent conditions (last 1 year or more) that require ongoing medical attention and/or limit activities of daily living.

DEATHS

Mortality- Leading Causes of Death: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Death Rates by Cancer for all causes	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER, 2016-2020.	County & State

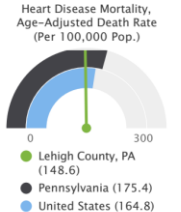
Report Area	Total Population, 2016-2020 Average	Five Year Total Deaths, 2016-2020 Total	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Lehigh County, PA	367,572	3,543	192.8	148.7
Pennsylvania	12,796,413	140,603	219.8	157.7
United States	326,747,554	2,998,371	183.5	149.4



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER, 2016-20.

Mortality-All Heart Disease: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Death Rates for All Heart Disease	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER, 2016-2020.	County & State

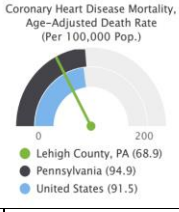
Report Area	Total Population, 2016-2020 Average	Five Year Total Deaths, 2016-2020 Total	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Lehigh County, PA	367,572	3,731	203.0	148.6
Pennsylvania	12,796,413	162,305	253.7	175.4
United States	326,747,554	3,294,101	201.6	164.8



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER, 2016-2020.

Mortality- Coronary Heart Disease: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Death Rates for Coronary Heart Disease	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER, 2016-2020.	County & State

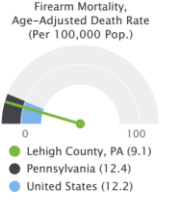
Report Area	Total Population, 2016-2020 Average	Five Year Total Deaths, 2016-2020 Total	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Lehigh County, PA	367,572	1,708	92.9	68.9
Pennsylvania	12,796,413	87,674	137.0	94.9
United States	326,747,554	1,838,830	112.5	91.5



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER, 2016-2020.

Mortality-Firearms: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Death Rates by Firearms	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER, 2016-2020.	County & State

Report Area	Total Population, 2016-2020 Average	Five Year Total Deaths, 2016-2020 Total	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Lehigh County, PA	367,572	177	9.6	9.1
Pennsylvania	12,796,413	8,138	12.7	12.4
United States	326,747,554	203,100	12.4	12.2



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER, 2016-2020.

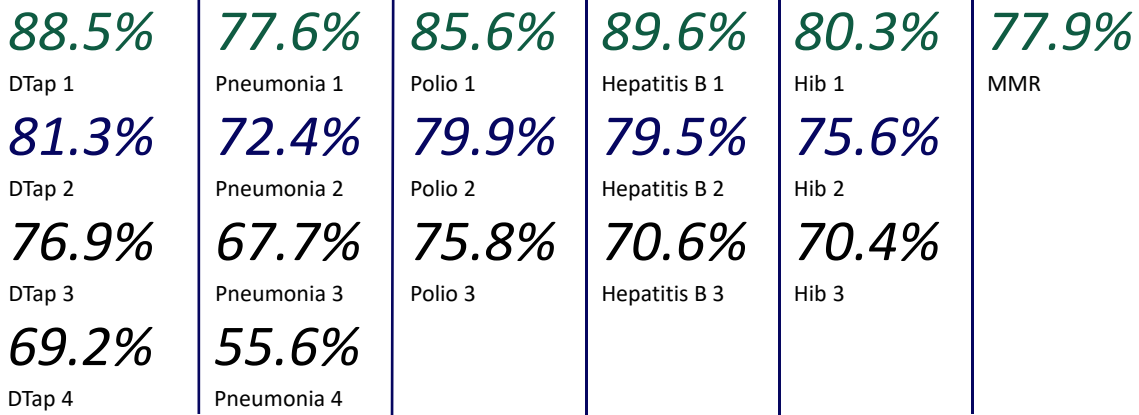
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE: Infectious disease transmissible by contact with infected individuals.

PREVENTION

Immunization Series: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Immunization Rate by Series	Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018-2022	State

Immunization Rates by Series

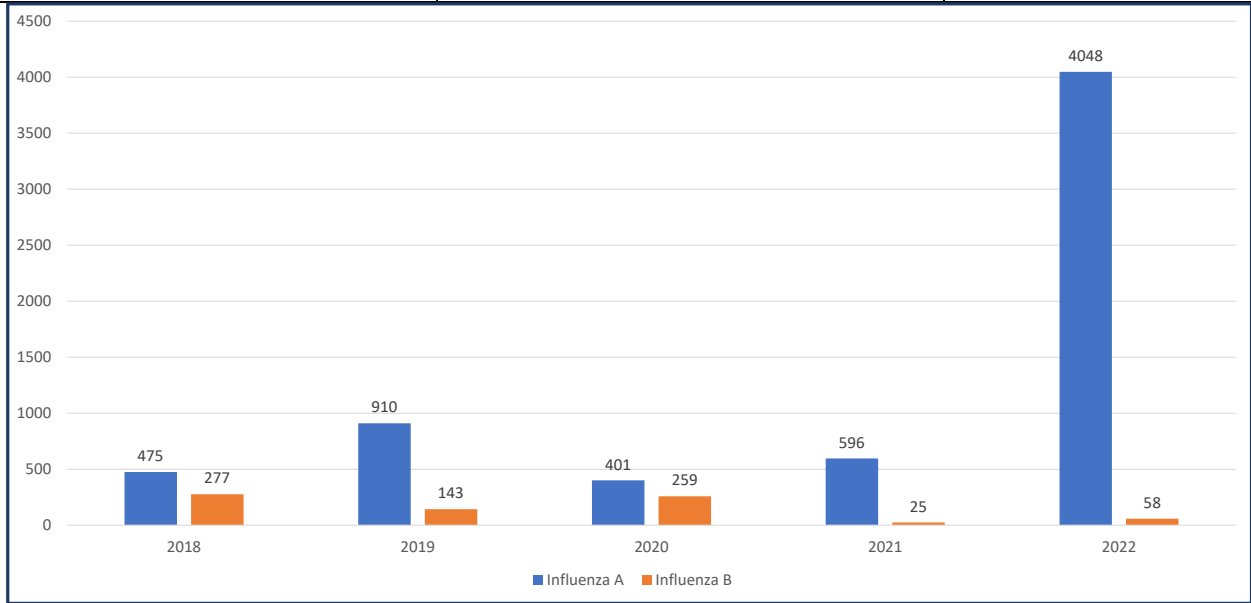


LEGEND: Dtap: Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis
 Hib: Haemophilus influenzae
 MMR: Measles, Mumps, Rubella

Source for all slides: Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018-2022

INCIDENCE

Influenza: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Influenza A & B Cases	City of Allentown, 2018-2022	City

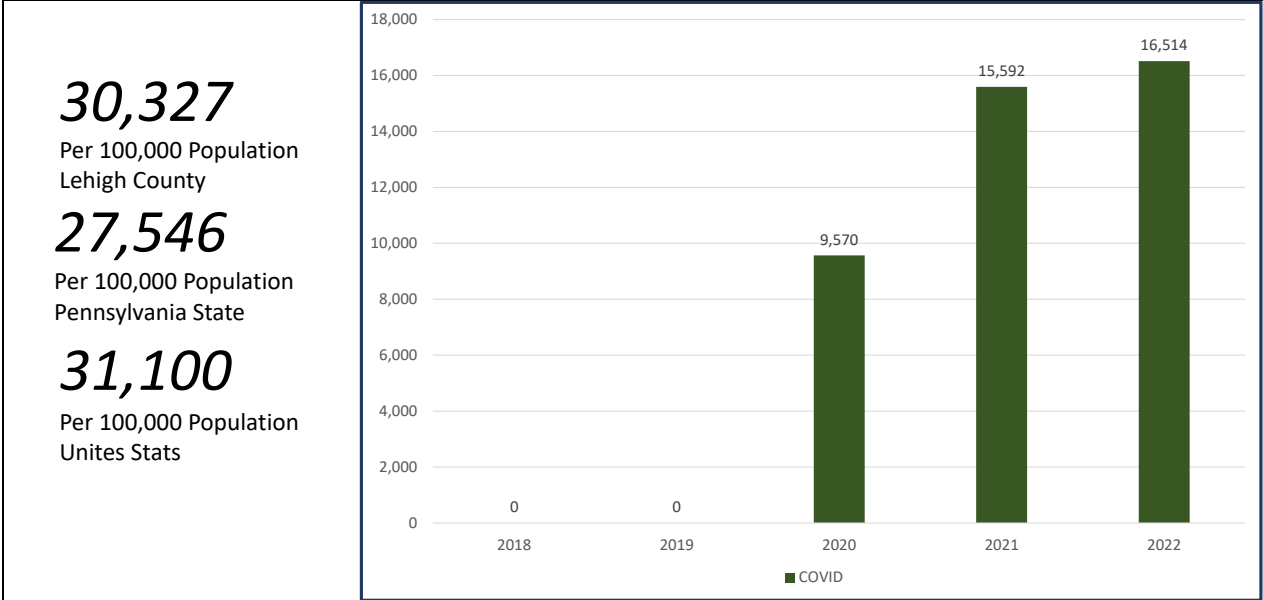


COMMUNICABLE DISEASE (continued-2)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE: Infectious disease transmissible by contact with infected individuals.

INCIDENCE (continued)

COVID: Measure	Data Source	Geography
COVID Cases	City of Allentown, 2018-2022	City



30,327

Per 100,000 Population
Lehigh County

27,546

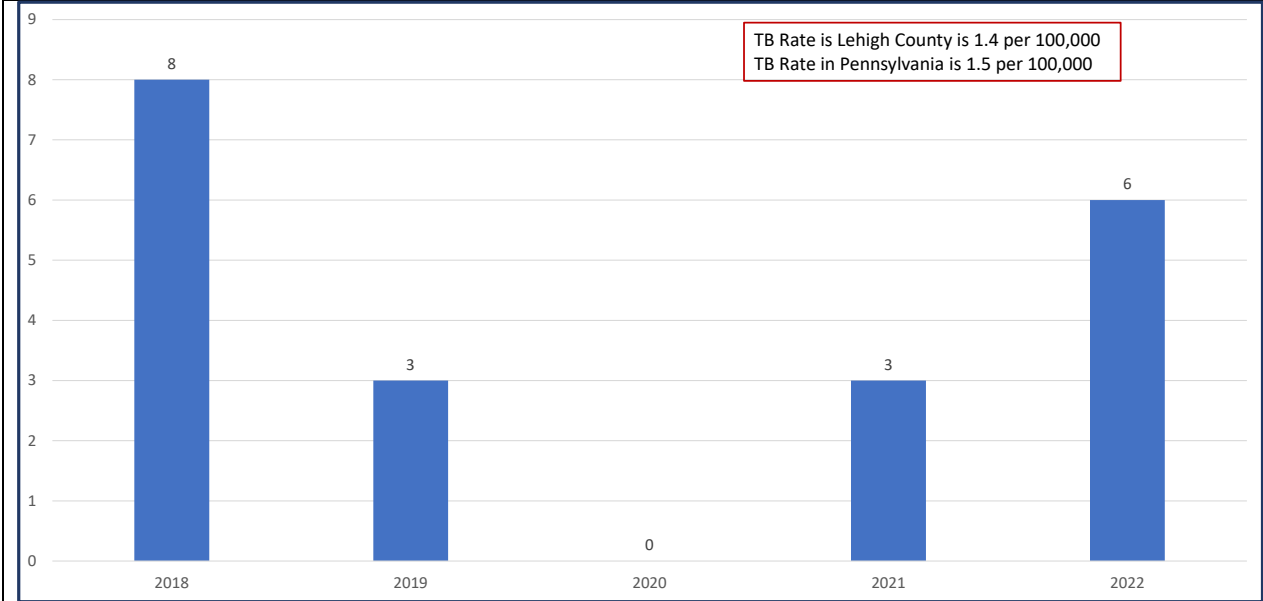
Per 100,000 Population
Pennsylvania State

31,100

Per 100,000 Population
Unites Stats

Tuberculosis: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Active Tuberculosis Cases	City of Allentown, 2018-2022	City

Some cases require Directly Observed Therapy by the Allentown Health Bureau to ensure medication receipt.



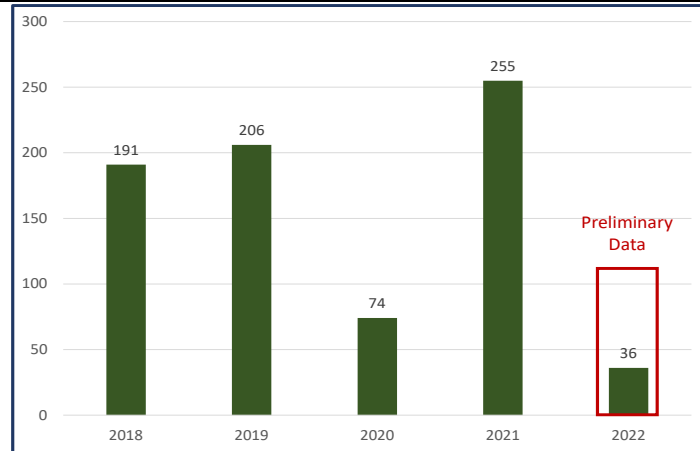
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE (continued-3)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE: Infectious disease transmissible by contact with infected individuals.

Hepatitis: Measure	Data Source	Geography
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Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018-2020 & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB prevention, 2020.

Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis C virus (HCV). HCV is a bloodborne virus. Transmission is through sharing needles, syringes, or other drug-injection equipment; from the gestational parent to baby during pregnancy or at birth; or rarely through sexual contact. For certain persons, hepatitis C is a short-term illness, but for more than half of persons who become infected with HCV, it becomes a long-term, chronic infection. Chronic hepatitis C is a serious disease that can result in cirrhosis, liver cancer, and death. Persons might not be aware of their infection because they do not have symptoms. Since 2013, highly effective, well-tolerated curative treatments have been available for hepatitis C, but no vaccine for preventing hepatitis C is yet available.



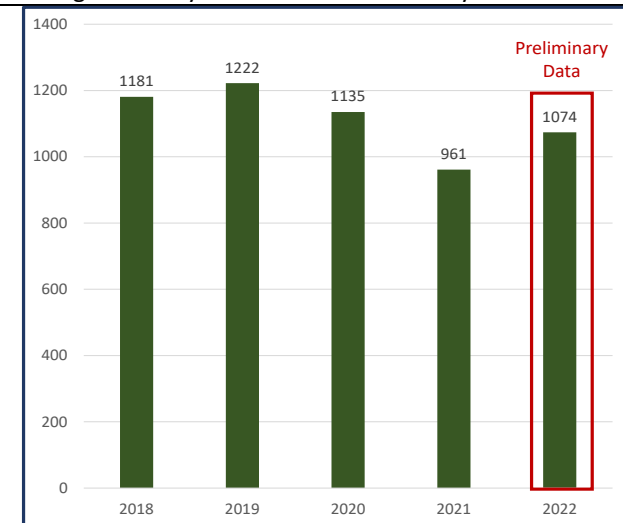
Area	Hepatitis C	Rate per 100,000 in 2020
Allentown	74	57.9
Lehigh County	211	56.9
Pennsylvania	7,615	59.6
United States	107,300	40.7

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE

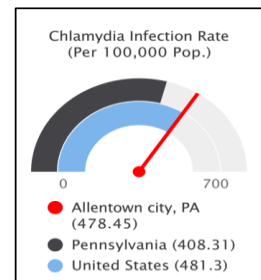
Chlamydia: Measure	Data Source	Geography
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Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018-2020 & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB prevention, 2020.

Chlamydia is the most common sexually transmitted infection and is caused by bacteria. There are no symptoms in the initial stages, but can cause health problems at a later stage including infertility and pelvic inflammatory disease. About 1 in 20 sexually active women between the ages of 14 and 24 has had Chlamydia. Lehigh County ranks 6th among all Pennsylvania counties in Chlamydia incidence



Area	Chlamydia Infections	Rate per 100,000 in 2020
Allentown	593	478.4
Lehigh County	1,767	478.5
Pennsylvania	52,272	408.3
United States	1,579,885	476.7



COMMUNICABLE DISEASE (continued-4)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE: Infectious disease transmissible by contact with infected individuals.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE

Gonorrhea: Measure

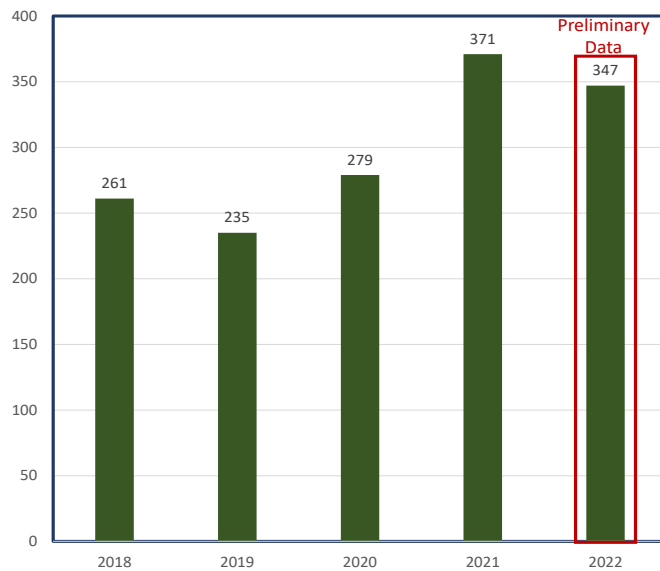
Data Source

Geography

Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018-2020 & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB prevention, 2020.

City, County & State

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection caused by the bacteria *Neisseria gonorrhoea*. It often affects the urethra, rectum, or throat. Lehigh County ranks 8th among all Pennsylvania counties for gonorrhea cases



Area	Gonorrhea	Rate per 100,000 in 2020
Allentown	279	218.3
Lehigh County	1,003	148.1
Pennsylvania	18,280	142.8
United States	677,769	204.5

Syphilis: Measure

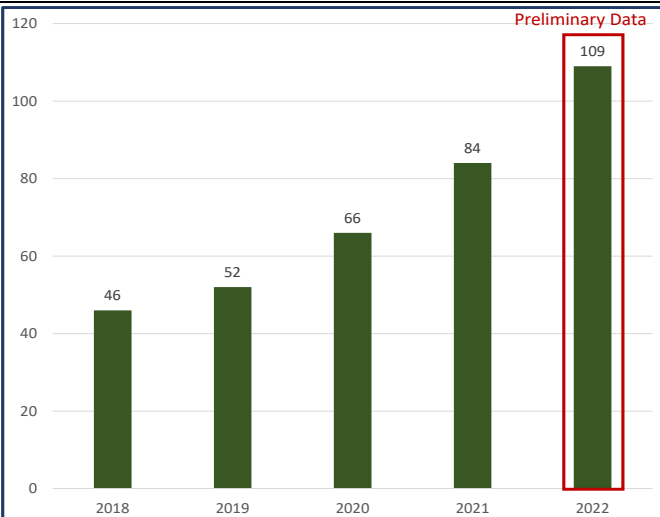
Data Source

Geography

Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018-2020 & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB prevention, 2020.

City, County & State

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum* subspecies *pallidum*. The signs and symptoms of syphilis vary depending in which of the four stages it presents.



Area	Syphilis	Rate per 100,000 in 2020
Allentown	66	5.3
Lehigh County	175	4.7
Pennsylvania	624	7.4
United States	17,671	5.4

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH: Monitoring factors like air or water pollution that affect health and disease.

HOUSING

Vacant Housing: Measure

Data Source

Geography

Vacant Housing Units in Allentown by Type (Sold, Rented, Seasonal)

ESRI, 2022

City

1,261

For Rent

52

Rented, Not Occupied

300

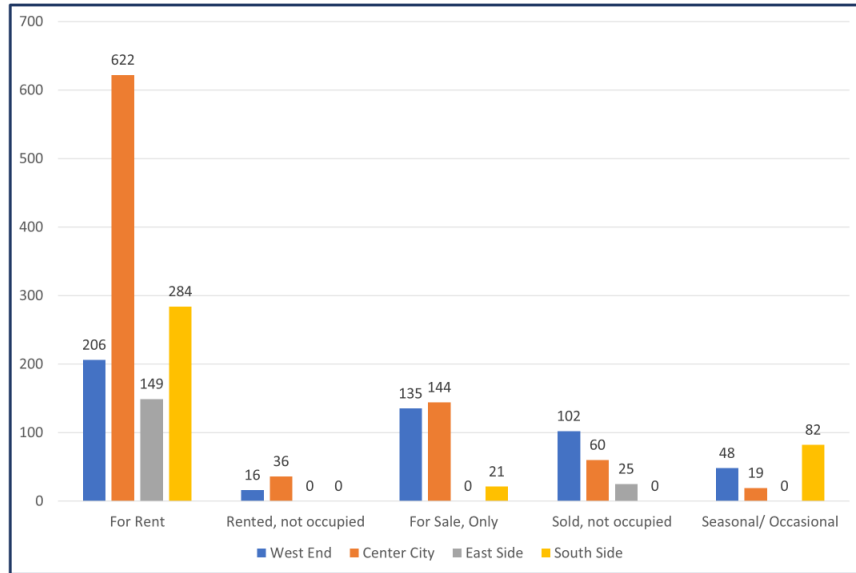
For Sale Only

187

Sold, not occupied

149

Seasonal/ Occasional

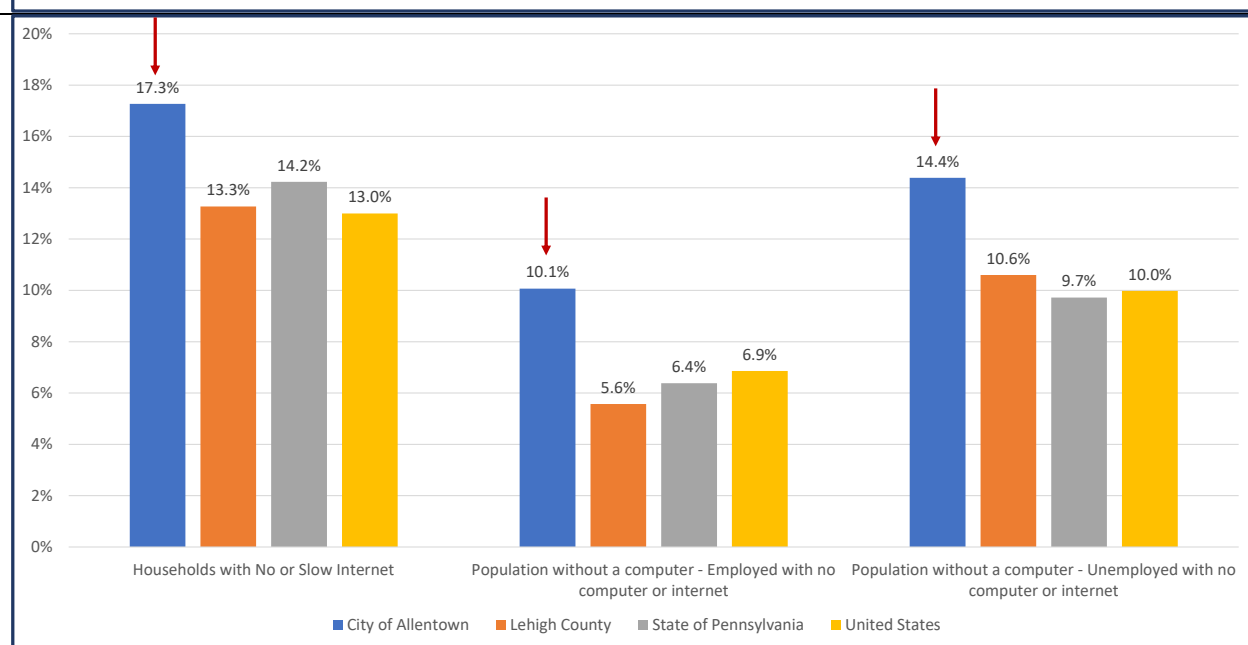
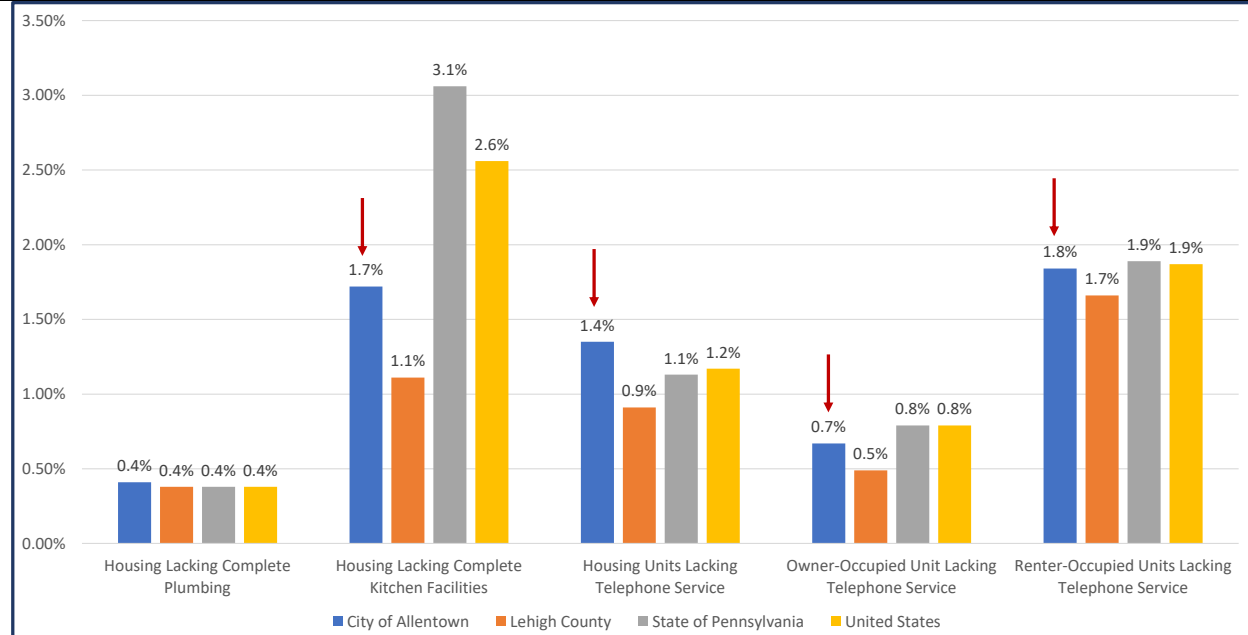


ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (continued-2)

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH: Monitoring factors like air or water pollution that affect health and disease.

HOUSING

Housing Condition: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Housing Condition: listed by Eight Categories	ESRI, 2022	City



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (continued-3)

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH: Monitoring factors like air or water pollution that affect health and disease.

POLLUTION

Air Quality: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Air Quality Index & Particulate Matter	Air Quality Index: www.pa.gov	City

Air quality index (AQI) and PM2.5 or particulate matter air pollution as of 9/6/2023

42 pm
2.5
AQI 67

What the Colors Mean to You

Color	Description	Meaning
Red	Unhealthy	Everyone should limit exertion outdoors.
Orange	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Sensitive people should limit exertion outdoors.
Yellow	Moderate	Extremely sensitive people may wish to limit outdoor exertion.
Green	Good	No health impacts are expected in this range

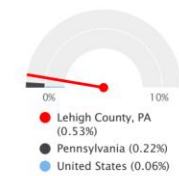
Color, AQI, and Pollutant Concentrations

Color	AQI	Ozone Concentration*	PM2.5 Concentration**
Red	151 - 200	95 - 115	65.5 - 150.4
Orange	101 - 150	76 - 95	35.5 - 65.4
Yellow	51 - 100	60 - 75	15.5 - 35.4
Green	0 - 50	0 - 59	0 - 15.4

*ppb = parts per billion
**ug/m3 = micrograms per cubic meter

Report Area	Total Population	Average Daily Ambient Particulate Matter 2.5	Number of Days Exceeding NAAQS Standards	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Crude Average	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average
Lehigh County, PA	349,497	8.50	2.00	0.51%	0.53%
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	9.30	1.00	0.19%	0.22%
United States	308,464,901	8.64	0.00	0.06%	0.06%

Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2019.

In 2020, Pennsylvania led the country for the highest amount of premature deaths per capita caused by air pollution. **Pennsylvania ranks third to California and New York for air pollution.** Exposure to air pollution can cause health implications including asthma, decreased lung function, irregular heartbeat, heart attack, and premature death. **Lehigh Valley ranked seventh worst out of 28 urban areas and rural counties in Pennsylvania in 2020** with 51 days in which air pollution was in potentially unhealthy levels. Two measures of air pollution are particulate matter (pm2.5) and the air quality index. Particulate matter is of most concern in the Lehigh Valley with a score of 42 pm in the orange or unhealthy range. The Air Quality Index or AQI at 67 is moderate, in the yellow range, dangerous for sensitive people. The most prominent pollutants found in the air are nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). These are released from vehicles and from factories or where combustion takes place. Black carbon is another key pollutant due to high traffic volume.

Water Quality: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Drinking Water Quality	www.epa.gov	City

The top 6 chemical compounds in the water supply in Allentown have the potential health effects:

- Bromodichloromethane** – Potential effect: Cancer
- Chloroform** – Potential effect: Cancer
- Haloacetic acids** – Potential effect: Cancer
- Hexavalent Chromium** – Potential effect: Cancer
- Radium** – Potential effect: Cancer
- Total trihalomethanes** – Potential effect: Cancer

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (continued-4)

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH: Monitoring factors like air or water pollution that affect health and disease.

IMPACT ON HEALTH

Asthma: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Medicare population with Asthma	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-19	Census Tract

5.8%

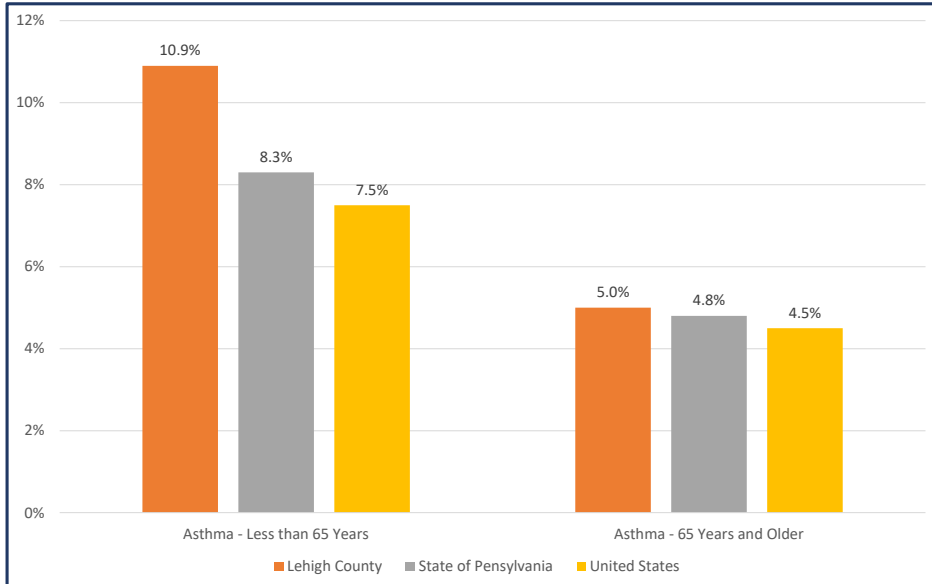
Medicare Population with Asthma in Lehigh County

5.3%

Medicare Population with Asthma in Pennsylvania

5.0%

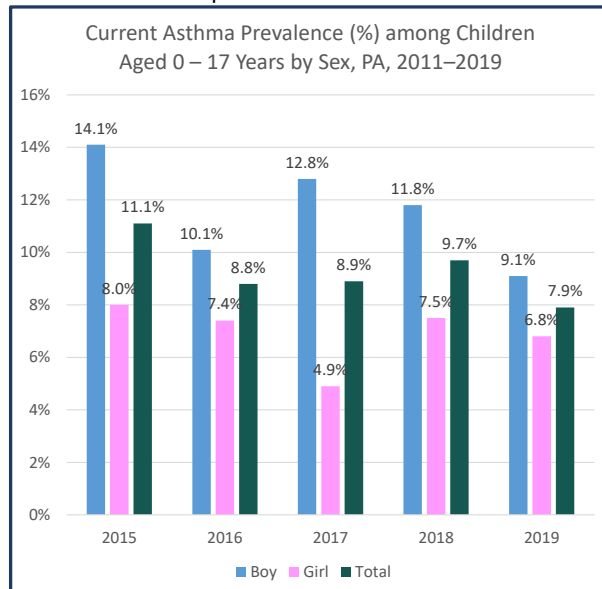
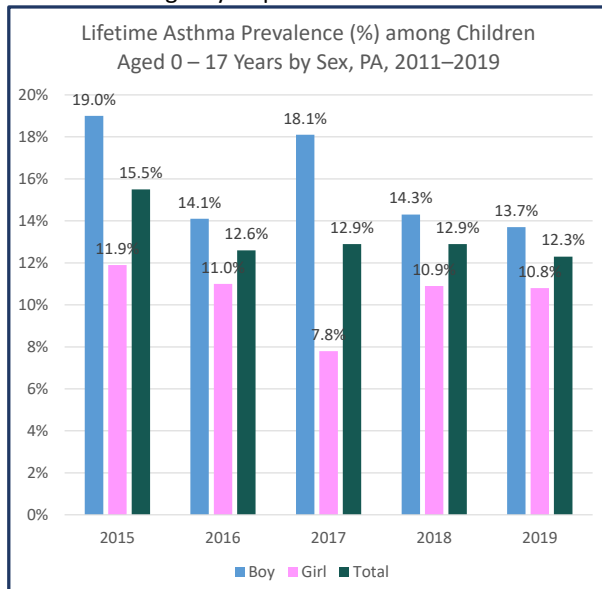
Medicare Population with Asthma in the United States



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-21. Source geography: Census Tract

Childhood Asthma: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Children 0-17 with Asthma	Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2011-2019	State

More than half of children with asthma had one or more attacks in 2016. Every year, 1 in 6 children with asthma visits the Emergency Department with about 1 in 20 children with asthma hospitalized for asthma.



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2011-2019

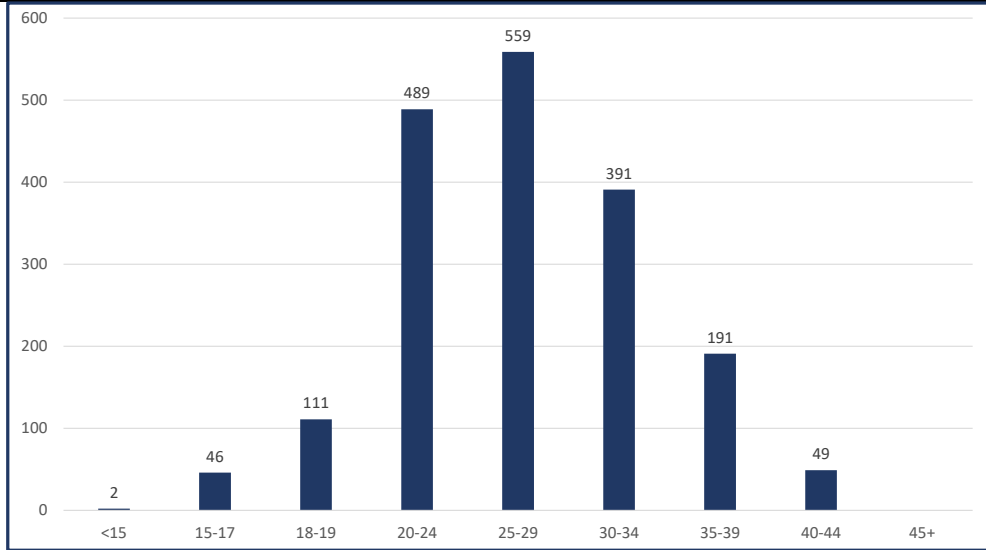
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH: Health of mothers, infants, and children with maternal referring to health of mother during pregnancy, birth, and post-natal, and newborn health at birth and the first month of life.

Birth Rate	Data Source	Geography
Birth & Death Certificates. Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018-20.		City

1,838

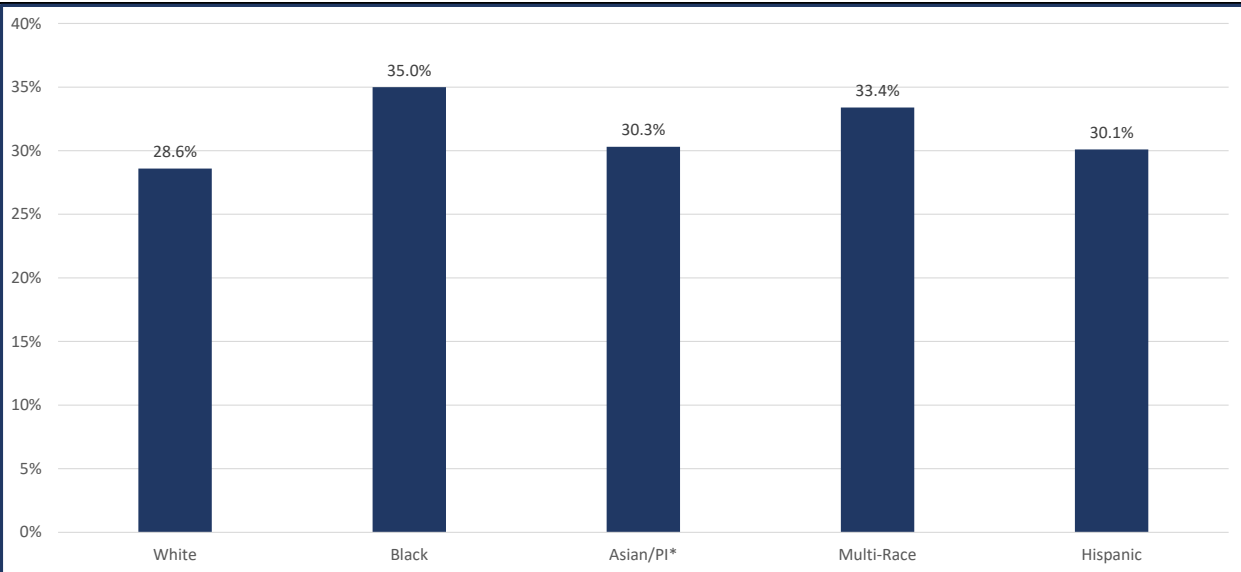
Live Births in 2020



RISK FACTORS

No Prenatal Care in first trimester	Data Source	Geography
Birth & Death Certificates. Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018-20.		City

Finding: 5.62% of pregnant women in Allentown did not receive prenatal care until after the first three months of pregnancy, equivalent to Lehigh County, compared to 6.4% in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and 6.1% for the U.S.



MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH (continued-2)

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH: Health of mothers, infants, and children with maternal referring to health of mother during pregnancy, birth, and post-natal, and newborn health at birth and the first month of life.

RISK FACTORS

Smoking during Pregnancy: Measure

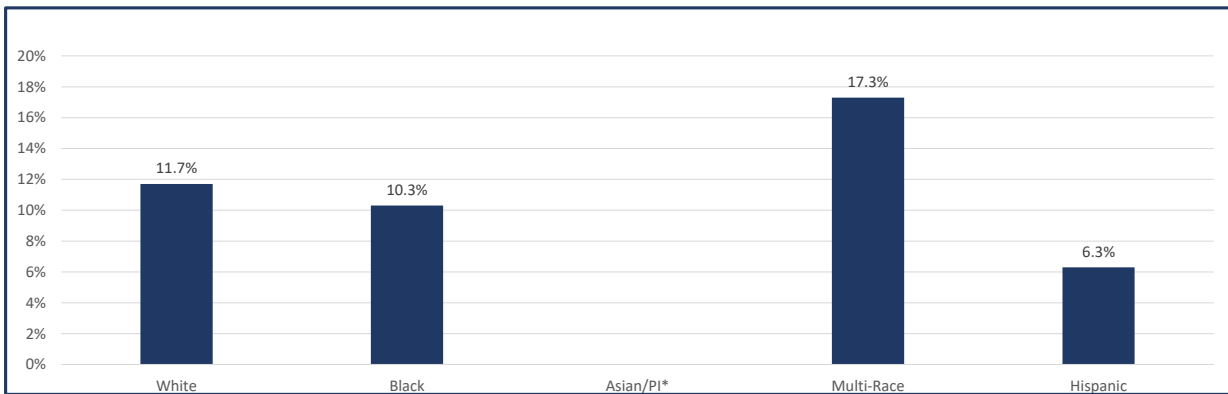
Data Source

Geography

Birth & Death Certificates. Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018-20.

City

Finding: 7.9% of pregnant women in Lehigh County smoked during pregnancy, compared to 8.7% in Pennsylvania and 5.5% in the United States. The highest rates of smoking were reported nationwide by White, non-Hispanic women. Smoking while pregnant is related to pre-term birth, low birthweight, miscarriage, birth defect, and increased risk of sudden infant death syndrome.



Sources: CDC WONDER, Natality Public Use Files, 2020 & Birth and Death Data from Birth & Death Certificates. Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2020.

Teen Birth Rate: Measure

Data Source

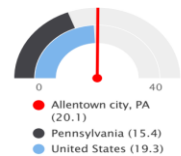
Geography

Birth & Death Certificates. Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018-20.

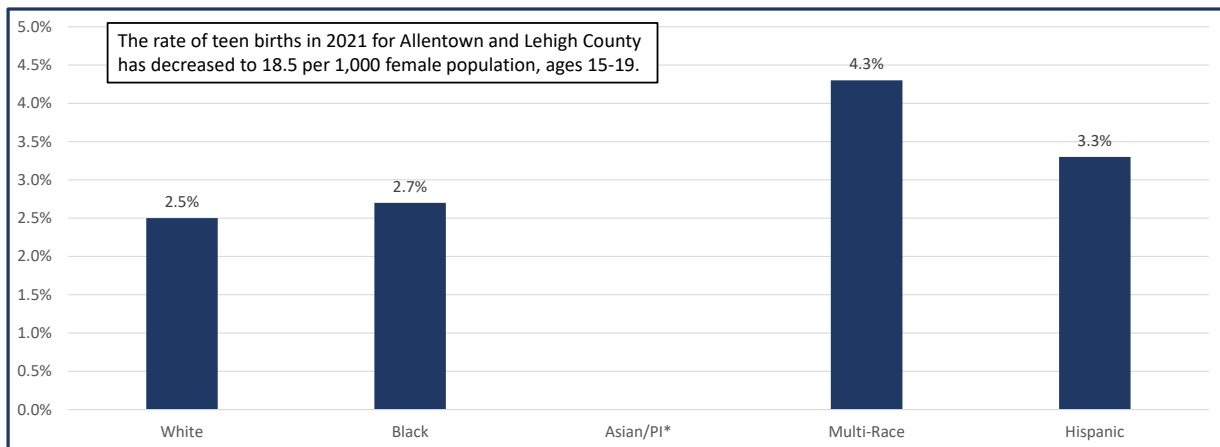
City

Report Area	Female Population Age 15-19	Teen Births, Rate per 1,000 Female Population Age 15-19
Allentown city, PA	30,239	20.1
Lehigh County, PA	83,599	20.1
Pennsylvania	2,801,580	15.4
United States	72,151,590	19.3

Teen birth rate per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via County Health Rankings. 2014-2020. Source geography: County



Source: Birth and Death Data from Birth & Death Certificates. Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2020.

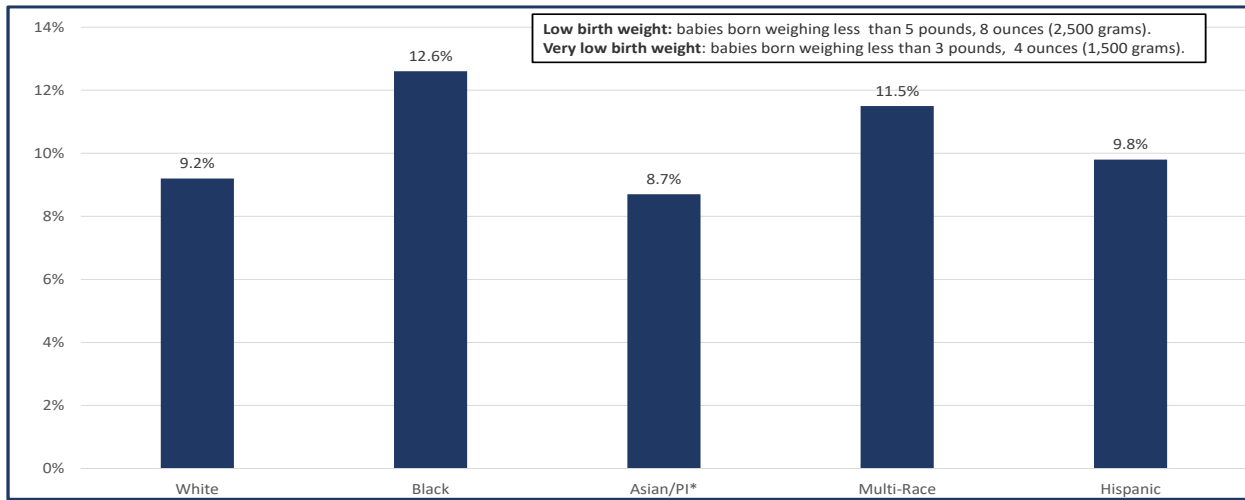
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH (continued-3)

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH: Health of mothers, infants, and children with maternal referring to health of mother during pregnancy, birth, and post-natal, and newborn health at birth and the first month of life.

BIRTHS

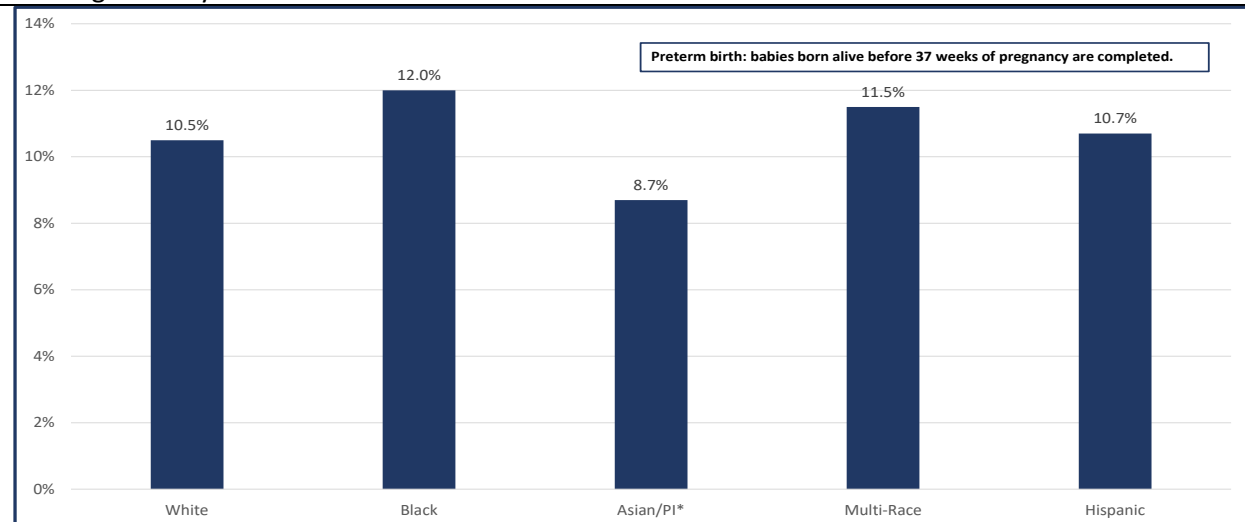
Low Birthweight: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Birth & Death Certificates. Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018-20.		City

For the time period of 2014-2020, there were 1,010 infants born with low birth weight in Allentown or 8.3% of all births, equivalent to Lehigh County. This compares to 8.0% in Pennsylvania, and 8.2% in the U.S. The racial distribution for that six-year period was 13% non-Hispanic Black, 9% Hispanic, and 7% non-Hispanic White. As seen below, these figures for LBW have stayed the same for Blacks, and worsened for Hispanics and Whites. **For the time period of 2014-2020, there were 79 infants born with very low birth weight in Allentown or 1.8% of all births.**



Pre-Term Births: Measure	Data Source	Geography
Birth & Death Certificates. Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018-20.		City

Finding: Preterm birth is the leading cause of newborn deaths and lead to lifetime challenges including cerebral palsy, visual and hearing impairments and intellectual disabilities. The rate of preterm births in the U.S. rose to 10.5% in 2021, the highest rate since 2007. The rate for Pennsylvania is 9.8% of live births, and for Lehigh County is 9.7%.



Source: Birth and Death Data from Birth & Death Certificates. Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2020.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH (continued-4)

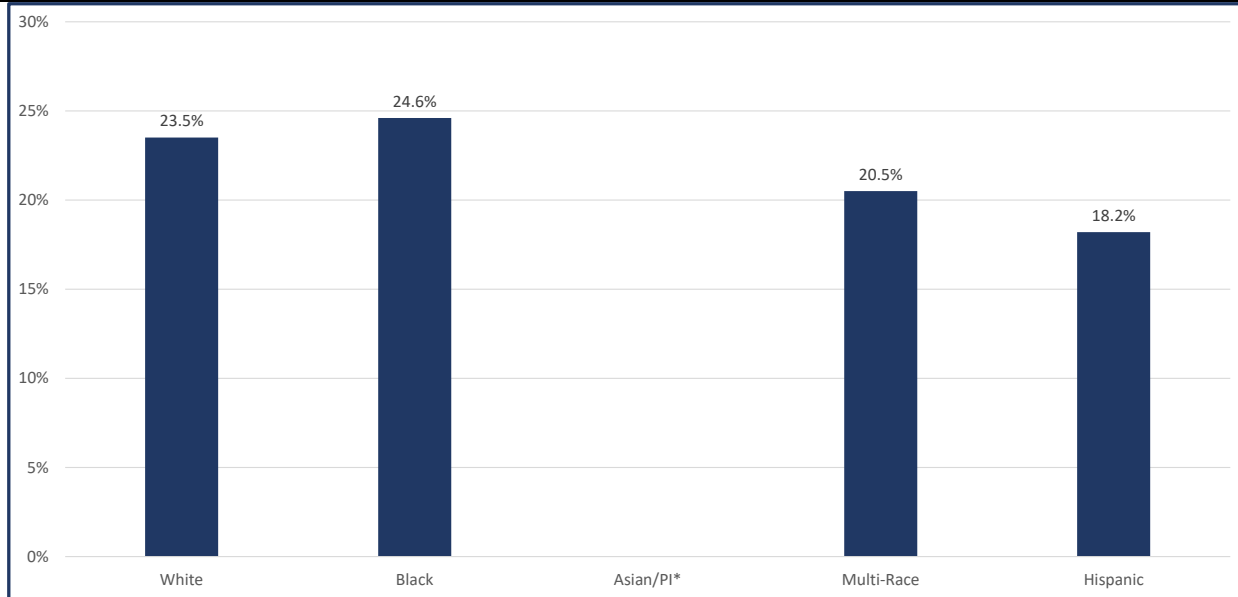
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH: Health of mothers, infants, and children with maternal referring to health of mother during pregnancy, birth, and post-natal, and newborn health at birth and the first month of life.

BIRTHS

Mothers that did not Breast Feed: Measure	Data Source	Geography
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Birth and Death Data from Birth & Death Certificates. Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018 to 2020.

City



Source: Birth and Death Data from Birth & Death Certificates. Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2018 to 2020.

DEATHS

Infant Mortality By Age, Sex, Race: Measure	Data Source	Geography
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Birth and Death Data from Birth & Death Certificates. Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, 2016-2020.

City

12
Infant Deaths in 2020

Infant Deaths from 2016-2020			
RACE AND SEX	TOTAL DEATHS	< 28 DAYS	28 – 364 DAYS
White – Male	23	18	5
White – Female	21	15	6
Black – Male	10	6	4
Black – Female	12	12	0
Other – Male	7	3	4
Other – Female	9	7	2
TOTAL	87	64	23
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS 2016-2020	12,168		

3. Community Partner Assessment

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS LED BY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT LEADERSHIP TEAM

Structure of Planning Groups

- **Leadership:** A team of five leaders from the City of Allentown met weekly with consultants from Kulik Strategic Advisers to design, discuss, and guide the Community Health Assessment. This process lasted from May, 2023 through February, 2024, and was followed by intensive ongoing development of the three Community Health Improvement Plan or CHIP Action teams from March through April, 2024.
- **Community Health Assessment Leadership Team or CHALT:** A 20-member advisory leadership team met to guide the selection of community stakeholders, review the information gathered in the four MAPP assessments, and guide Allentown Health Bureau leadership in prioritizing the identified issues into the three priority areas.
- **Stakeholder Group:** A 50-member Stakeholder Group was formed in May 2023, with orientation in July to the CHNA process. They were involved in each of the four MAPP assessments and provided input on a local level resulting in the three priority areas.

Appendix A lists the composition of the Allentown Health Bureau leadership, the Community Health Assessment Leadership Team members, and the Stakeholder Group.

LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH STATUS ASSESSMENT

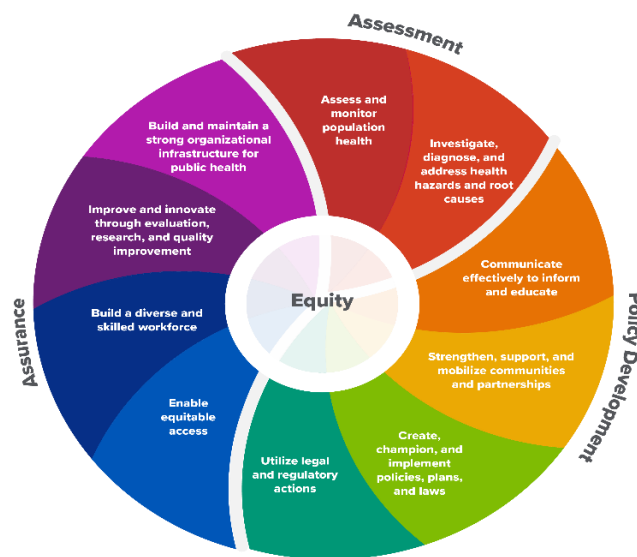
Introduction

The Local Public Health Systems Assessment (LPHSA) is a measure of the local public health system in the City of Allentown. This encompasses all public and private health providers, including the two regional health care systems, public and private clinics, emergency services, and the numerous community-based organizations that provide social services. This assessment investigates the network of institutions providing health and human services in the region. Participants in the LPHSA, both part 1 on November 10th and part 2 on December 6th, consisted of 43% members of the public health work force and 57% community representatives, ranked as displayed below:

SECTOR: 43% Public Health and 57% Community		
43%	15	Local Health Department
20%	7	Non-Profit Organizations
9%	3	Mental & Behavioral Health
6%	2	Health Care/Health Systems
6%	2	Housing & Housing Development
3%	1	Emergency Services
3%	1	Community Organizations
3%	1	Social Service Providers/Civic Organizations
3%	1	Media
3%	1	Business
3%	1	Academia/Education

Methodology

This assessment consists of three components -- Assessment (two essential services), Policy Development (four essential services), and Assurance (four essential services), covering the ten Essential Public Health Services (EPHS)—and consists of 30 model standards and 108 performance measures centered around the prevailing concept of Equity.



The City of Allentown conducted this assessment in two parts—on November 10, 2023, an introductory session informed the stakeholders (40 attendees) of the ten EPHS and this framework, explaining the three components and the services provided by the City of Allentown and its Allentown Health Bureau.

The group was then instructed to complete a survey ranking the services they felt they had knowledge and input about, in a “skip-question” on-line survey occurring from November 9 to December 4, 2023. Responses were provided in aggregate on December 6th, with input about findings and feedback on how scores could improve.

Rankings were based on scoring criteria in four bands based on the extent to which participants believed that the standard was met. Participants were asked to rank public health performance based on their knowledge of that area.

RANK	SCORE	EXTENT TO WHICH STANDARD IS MET
1	No Activity	0%
2	Minimal Activity	1-25%
3	Moderate Activity	26-50%
4	Significant Activity	51-75%
5	Optimal Activity	76-100%

Key Findings of LPHSA

EPHS Functions	EPHS Service	DESCRIPTION	2023 SCORE	RANK
Assessment: 59% -- Significant	1	Assessment and monitor population health	49%	6 th
	2	Investigate, diagnose, and address health hazards and root causes	66%	1 st
Policy Development: 51% -- Significant	3	Communicate effectively to inform and educate	55%	3 rd
	4	Strengthen, support, and mobilize communities and partnerships	53%	4 th
	5	Create, champion, and implement policies, plans, and laws	46%	8 th
	6	Utilize legal and regulatory actions	53%	4 th
Assure: 49% -- Moderate	7	Enable equitable access	57%	2 nd
	8	Build a diverse and skilled workforce	48%	7 th
	9	Improve and innovate through evaluation, research, and quality improvement	51%	5 th
	10	Build and maintain a strong organizational infrastructure for public health	41%	9 th
OVERALL			52% - Significant	

4. Priorities

1. Upward Economic Mobility and Health
2. Housing Support and Health
3. Loneliness and Social Isolation and Health

5. Appendices

A. Community Health Assessment Leadership and Stakeholder Groups

These tables were completed by the City of Allentown Project Leadership Team with identification of approximately 20 members as the Community Health Assessment Leadership Team or CHALT. The Stakeholder group was formed through analysis with the CHALT membership to ensure equitable and diverse representation, with almost 50 persons participating in the four MAPP assessments.

Goal: To identify members to participate in the Community Health Advisory Leadership Team (CHALT) that guides input from community representatives. This input was vital to the Community Partner Assessment to ensure that review of the individual systems, process, and capacities represent the entire community to determine the capacity to address health inequities at an individual, systemic, and structural level.

The CHALT provided input into the development process of the MAPP Assessments:

- (1) **Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA)** or Epidemiology Profile is a quantitative overview of the demographics, socioeconomic, and health status/risks of the City of Allentown with detail by the four quadrants.
- (2) **Forces of Change Assessment (FOCA)** is a qualitative brainstorming/ranking of Eight Forces and Trends impacting City of Allentown health and well-being.
- (3) **Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA)** is a quantitative review of compliance with the Ten Essential Public Health Services; and
- (4) **Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA)** displays qualitative themes from Focus Groups held with hard-to-reach subgroups with integration of findings of Community Health Needs Assessment from regional healthcare networks.

#	NAME	TITLE	AGENCY
1	David Synnamon	Health Director	Allentown Health Bureau
2	Garry Ritter	Associate Director, Environmental Health	
3	Belle Marks	Associate Director, Personal Health Services	
4	Terry Fasano	Operations Director	
5	Yvonne Kingon	Manager, Public Health Engagement and Outreach	
6	Matthew Tuerk	Mayor, City of Allentown	City of Allentown, Mayor's Office
7	Laura Ballek-Cole	Manager of Civic Innovation	
8	Lucinda Wright	Equity and Inclusion Coordinator	
9	Vicky Kistler	Community & Economic Development Director	City of Allentown
	NAME	TITLE	AGENCY
10	Ellen Denizard	Community Engagement Manager	Star Community Health Partners (FQHC) (St. Luke's Health Network)
11	Rehab Tabchi	Medical Director	Star Community Health
12	Nathan Boateng	Director, Community Engagement & Marketing	Valley Health Partners Community Health Center
13	Rajika Reed	Vice President, Community Health	St. Luke's University Health Network
14	Whitney Szmodis	Epidemiologist, Community Health	St. Luke's University Health Network
15	Anne Baum	President	Lehigh Valley Network: Reilly Children's Hospital
16	Won Choi	College of Health	Lehigh University School of Public Health
17	Elizabeth Dolan	Dean, College of Health	
18	Cheryl Arndt	Community Partnership Data Strategy Analyst	Leonard Parker Pool Institute for Health

STAKEHOLDER GROUP FOR CITY OF ALLENTOWN, PA COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT: 2023-2024

#	Name	Title	Organization
1	Abigail Goldfarb	Executive Director	The Lehigh Conference of Churches
2	Allie Kleintop	Dietitian	Allentown Health Bureau
3	Allison E. Frantz	Coordinator	Suicide Prevention Coalition, Lehigh County
4	Andrea Wilson	Education Director	Casa Guadalupe Center
5	Anne Burdine	Director, Dietetic Internship	Cedar Crest College
6	Belle Marks	Associate Director, Personal Health Services	Allentown Health Bureau
7	Ben Stephens	housing and Homeless Service Manager	The Lehigh Conference of Churches
8	Beth Dolan	Dean, College of Health	Lehigh University
9	Beth Halpern	Director, Community Engagement	Muhlenberg College
10	Betsy Robles	Property Manager	PMI
11	Brenda Johnson	Interim Director	Salvation Army Emergency Shelter
12	Brynnmarie Dorsey	Executive Director, Health & Counseling Service	Muhlenberg College
13	Carmen Bell	Senior Director Healthy Aging	United Way of the Greater Lehigh Valley
14	Chloe Cole-Wilson	Program Coordinator	Valley Youth House
15	Christina Graham	Data & Evaluation Manager	Bradbury-Sullivan LGBT Community Center
16	David Synnamon	Health Director	Allentown Health Bureau
17	Deanna Shisslak	Program Manager	Lehigh Valley Health Network
18	Elias Schoen	MD	St. Lukes/Star Community Health
19	Elisa Coyle	Senior GIS Analyst	City of Allentown
20	Elizabeth Dolan	Dean, College of Health	Lehigh University
21	Ellen Denizard	Community Engagement Manager	Star Community Health
22	Emily Grigonis	Associate Director	Crime Victims Council of Lehigh Valley
23	Erik McGaughey	CEO	Meals on Wheels, Greater Lehigh Valley
24	Erin Barron	Clinical Services Manager	Allentown Health Bureau
25	Garry Ritter	Assoc. Director Environmental Health	City of Allentown
26	Goldfarb Abby	Executive Director	Lehigh County Conference of Churches
27	Joshua Houck	Manager, Emergency Preparedness	Lehigh Valley Health Network
28	Laura Cole	Manager of Civic Innovation	City of Allentown
29	Lauren Amann	Supervisor of School-Based Services	Valley Youth House
30	Lee Laubach	Emergency Management Coordinator	EMA
31	Maribel Tandazo	Senior Director of Community Impact	Greater VALLEY YMCA
32	MaryEllen Shiels	Manager, Public Health Emergency Preparedness	Allentown Health Bureau
33	Missy Wise	Empowerment and Engagement Director	United Way of Greater Lehigh Valley
34	Nate Boateng	Director, Community Engagement and Marketing	Valley Health Partners Community Health Center
35	Nilda Colledge	Injury Prevention Manager	City of Allentown
36	Pratibha Kamble	Clinical Supervisor	Omni Health services Inc
37	Rachel Ackley RDN, LDN	Dietetic Internship Clinical Coordinator	Cedar Crest College
38	Rehab Tabchi, DO	Faculty for Family Medicine Residency and Medical Director for Star Community Health	St. Luke's Sacred Heart Campus

#	Name	Title	Organization
39	Rick Daugherty	Executive Director	Lehigh Valley Active Life
40	Sara Ullmer	Supervisor of Crisis Advocacy, Volunteers, Special Events	Crime Victims Council
41	Sheila Alvarado	Legislative Assistant	State Rep. Peter Schweyer
42	Stevie Wolst	Environmental Field Services Manager	Allentown Health Bureau
43	Susan Dalandan	Coordinator	Lehigh Valley Food Policy Council
45	Tanya Hook	Director	Lehigh County Emergency Services
46	Tina Amato	Nutrition and Physical Activity Manager	Allentown Health Bureau
47	Tom Brodhead	Communicable Disease Manager	Allentown Health Bureau
48	Vicky Kistler	Director of Department of Community and Economic Development	City of Allentown
49	Yvonne Kingon	Manager, Public Health Engagement and Outreach	Allentown Health Bureau
50	William Carver	Public Health Paramedicine Specialist	Allentown Health Bureau