



WILL COUNTY,
ILLINOIS
2022

COMMUNITY HEALTH STATUS ASSESSMENT



WILL COUNTY MAPP
COLLABORATIVE

Acknowledgements

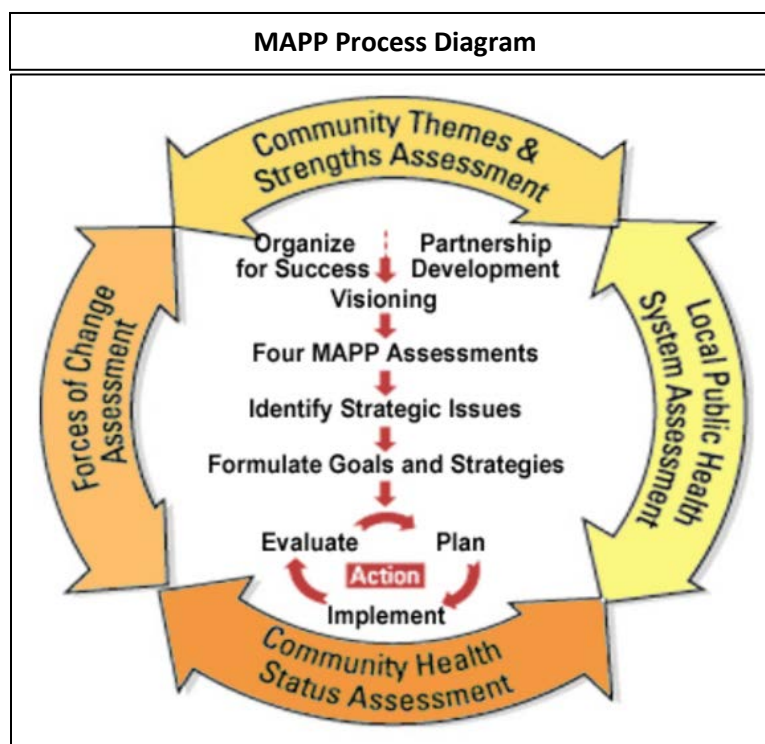
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Introduction

The Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA) is one of four assessments conducted as a part of the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process. During this assessment, information regarding demographics, health status, health behaviors and social determinants in the community is gathered and analyzed. Data is collected from a variety of resources and analyzed comparing local, state and national benchmarks when available. This assessment is conducted to meet the hospital partners' IRS requirement every three years and the Health Department's Illinois Department of Public Health IPLAN (Illinois Plan for Local Assessment of Needs) requirement every five years.



The CHSA provides a picture of our community by answering three questions:

1. Who are we and what do we bring to the table?
2. What are the strengths and risks in our community that contribute to health?
3. What is our health status?

Core Indicators

The MAPP process recommends and identifies health indicators in the following eleven categories for conducting the CHSA (definitions are provided at the beginning of each section):

1. Demographics
2. Socioeconomics
3. Quality of Life
4. Health Resource Availability
5. Behavioral Risk Factors

6. Social and Mental Health
7. Maternal and Child Health
8. Environmental Health
9. Communicable Diseases
10. Death, Illness and Injury
11. Sentinel Events

A variety of existing (secondary) data sources were used to develop this report. Data for Will County were obtained from the following sources (specific citations are included with the graphs throughout this report):

- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- Center for Applied Research and Environmental Systems (CARES)
- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Office of Infectious Disease, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Office of Public Health Science Services, Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology and Laboratory Services, Division of Health Informatics and Surveillance (DHIS)
- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Office of Public Health Science Services, National Center for Health Statistics
- American Community Survey
- County Health Rankings
- ESRI ArcGIS Map Gallery
- Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
- Illinois Department of Public Health
- Illinois Health Facilities and Services Review Board
- Illinois Hospital Report Card
- Illinois State Board of Education
- Illinois State Police
- Illinois Youth Survey
- Mental Health America Study
- National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles
- Office of Policy Development and Research
- Substance Abuse & Mental Health Data Archive
- US Census Bureau, American Community Survey
- US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns
- US Census Bureau, Decennial Census
- US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service
- US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
- US Department of Housing and Urban Development
- US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Will County Coroner
- Will County Land Use
- Will County Health Department and Community Health Center

Benchmark Data

Benchmarks are included wherever possible and come from either Healthy People 2030, <https://health.gov/healthypeople>, or the County Health Rankings (CHR)'s National Benchmark, www.countyhealthrankings.org. The Healthy People 2030 (HP2030) goals are set every 10 years by the US Department of Health and Human Services. CHR is run by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. The CHR standards are set at the 90th percentile of the current data; this means the goal is for all counties to be as healthy as the top 10% of counties are now.

Information Gaps

Even though this assessment is comprehensive, it cannot measure all health aspects in the community or adequately represent all populations. As for the content, this report was designed to provide a broad overview of the overall health of Will County. However, there are a great number of medical conditions that are not specifically addressed. In addition, data within this document is only a point in time observation of gathered indicators and is dated as such. Please note that due to National and Local level inter-agency limitations during the COVID-19 Pandemic of 2020-2022, data represented in this document for these years may be subject to the limitations in collecting and disseminating national and local level data and may not necessarily reflect the prevalence of health outcomes and indicators that occurred during this time period.

Methodology

County level data from public and proprietary sources (where available) were used. Not all of these data sources break out data at the city, zip code or census tract levels. In addition, some data sources may not be as current or complete as others.

From January – June of 2022, the MAPP Data, Evaluation, and Monitoring (DEM) Team, which was established by the Will County MAPP Collaborative in April 2013, collected and summarized data in the above categories. This data was compiled into a preliminary report. The data was also stored in Excel. The DEM Team reviewed, edited and provided data for the report. Will County GIS provided maps with demographic and socioeconomic data by zip code.

A draft Community Health Status Assessment was presented to the MAPP Executive Committee for review and approval in June of 2022.

This report is intended for both community dissemination and use in informing the Will County MAPP Collaborative as they develop their Community Health Improvement Plan. Through the MAPP process, this Community Health Status Assessment will help to establish a system to support continuous health status monitoring and to identify challenges and opportunities to shape the health of Will County residents' in the future.

At the beginning of each section, there is a summary of key findings of the indicators included in the report. In a few sections, indicators were categorized by race, ethnicity, gender and/or age, if data was available. As some data sources have not been updated, some data is unchanged from the 2018 version of the Community Health Status Assessment.

Executive Summary

Based on the information gathered through this Community Health Status Assessment and the guidelines set forth in Healthy People 2030, the following “areas of opportunity” represent the significant health needs of the community.

Areas of Opportunity Identified by the Will County Community Health Status Assessment

Area of Opportunity	Data Identified	Target Population
Cancer	Leading cause of death and 5 th in hospitalizations	All of Will County
	Breast cancer mortality rate	Females
	Pap screenings	
	Prostate cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> African American or Black Males
Diabetes	Adults who have been told they have diabetes	All of Will County
	Population with diabetes	Medicare
	Diabetes hospital admission rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> African American or Black Hispanic/Latino ethnicity Ages 65+
Heart Disease	High blood pressure prevalence and many report not taking prescribed medication	All of Will County
	High total blood cholesterol prevalence	
	Second cause of death and second cause of hospitalizations	
	Stroke mortality rate	
	Stroke hospital admission rate	Hispanic/Latino ethnicity
Maternal and Child Health	Fertility rate	All of Will County
	Infant mortality rate	African American or Black
	Pre-term live births	All of Will County
	Prenatal care	African American or Black
Mental Health	8-30 days adult mental health not good	All of Will County
	Mental health professional shortage area designation	60433, 60432, 60435
	Mental health provider ratio	All of Will County
	Third cause of hospitalizations	All of Will County
	Youth experiencing depression	8 th – 12 th grades
Nutrition, Physical Activity and Weight	Low grocery store and healthy food retailer access and lack of retailers that accept SNAP and WIC	All of Will County and low income
	Obesity	Adults
	Physical inactivity	
Oral Health	Dental health professional shortage area designation	60432 and 60433
	Dental health provider ratio	All of Will County

Substance Abuse	Accidental drug overdoses	All of Will County
	Drug-induced mortality	
	Heavy alcohol consumption	Adults and Youth 8 th – 12 th grades
	Substance use assessment need	12 th graders
Tobacco Use	Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths	All of Will County
	Outdoor tobacco-free areas	
	Tobacco and E-cigarette use	Adults and Youth 8 th – 12 th grades

Areas of Opportunity Identified by the Will County Community Health Status Assessment that Correlates with the Social Determinants of Health

Social Determinant of Health	Data Identified	Target Population
Access to Health Services	Health professional shortage area designation	60432 and 60433
	Lack of consistent source of primary care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Males • Non-white • Ages 25-44 • Incomes less than \$35,000
	Lack of health insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Males • African American or Black, Asian, and other races • Hispanic/Latino ethnicity • 60432, 60433, and 60484 zip codes
	More medical/surgical and intensive care beds	All of Will County
	Primary care physician ratio	All of Will County
	Preventable hospital events	Medicare enrollees
	Affordable housing	All of Will County
Economic Stability	Low access to food stores	All of Will County
	Low income and low access to food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joliet • University Park • Parts of Bolingbrook & Romeoville
	Low household income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hispanic/Latino ethnicity • 60433, 60432
	High poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60433, 60432, 60436 • Black and other race • Hispanic/Latino ethnicity
	High unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60433, 60484, 60468 • Black or African American • Ages 20-24
	Uncertain access to food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children
	High school diploma obtainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Males • American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native
Education		

		Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and other races <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hispanic/Latino ethnicity • 60432, 60433, 60436
	High school four-year graduation rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joliet Central High School • Joliet West High School
	Language barrier (speak English less than “very well”)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spanish speakers
Neighborhood and Built Environment	Households with no vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parts of Joliet, Lockport, Bolingbrook and University Park
	Physical environment	All of Will County
	Public transportation for commuting to work	All of Will County
Social and Community Context	Access to social associations	All of Will County
	Lack of access to social and emotional support	All of Will County

Social Determinants of Health

The CDC defines Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) as conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes.

Social determinants of health are conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks. SDOH include both social and physician conditions.

Examples of SDOH including:

- Access to health and health care
- Economic Stability
- Education
- Neighborhood and Built Environment
- Social and Community Context



Healthy People 2030

Category Definition: Healthy People 2030 provides a comprehensive set of 10-year, national goals and objectives for improving the health of all Americans. Healthy People 2030 contains 62 topic areas with 3 types of objectives, core, developmental, and research. A smaller set of Healthy People 2030 objectives, called Leading Health Indicators (LHIs), have been selected to communicate high-priority health issues and actions that can be taken to address them. For this report, a selection of Healthy People 2030 LHIs are outlined below. The data shown is the most current data available. Additional Healthy People 2030 statistics are included within the report narrative.



Meets Healthy People 2030 Target



Does Not Meet Healthy People 2030 Target

Leading Health Indicator Category	Healthy People 2030 Target	Will County	Illinois
ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES			
Persons with medical insurance	92.1%	91.9%	87%
Persons with a usual primary care provider	84%	86.5%	79.7%
Adults receiving colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines	74.4%	65.4% (2018)	63.4% (2018)
INJURY AND VIOLENCE			
Homicides	5.5 homicides per 100,000 population	3.5 homicides per 100,000 population	11.2 homicides per 100,000 population
MATERNAL, INFANT, AND CHILD HEALTH			
All Infant deaths	5.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births	6.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births	5.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births
Total preterm live births	9.4%	13% (2019)	14% (2019)
MENTAL HEALTH			
Suicide	12.8 suicides per 100,000 population	8.8 suicides per 100,000 population (2021)	10.5 suicides per 100,000 population (2020)
NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, AND OBESITY			
Obesity among adults	36%	31.7%	32.4%
Obesity among children and adolescents	15.5%	11% (2020)	17.4% (2020)
Diabetes cases diagnosed annually	5.6 per 1000	7.4 per 1000 (2018)	8 per 1000 (2018)
ORAL HEALTH			
Students graduating from high school 4 years after starting 9th grade	90.7%	91.5%	86%
SUBSTANCE USE			
Adolescents using alcohol in past 30 days	6.3%	8.6% (2020)	27.1% (2019)
TOBACCO			
Adult Tobacco Use (Current Smoker)	16.2%	13.3% (2019)	14.5% (2019)
Adolescent Tobacco Use in past 30 days	11.3%	5% (2020)	9.7% (2017)

Source: Healthy People 2030

Demographics

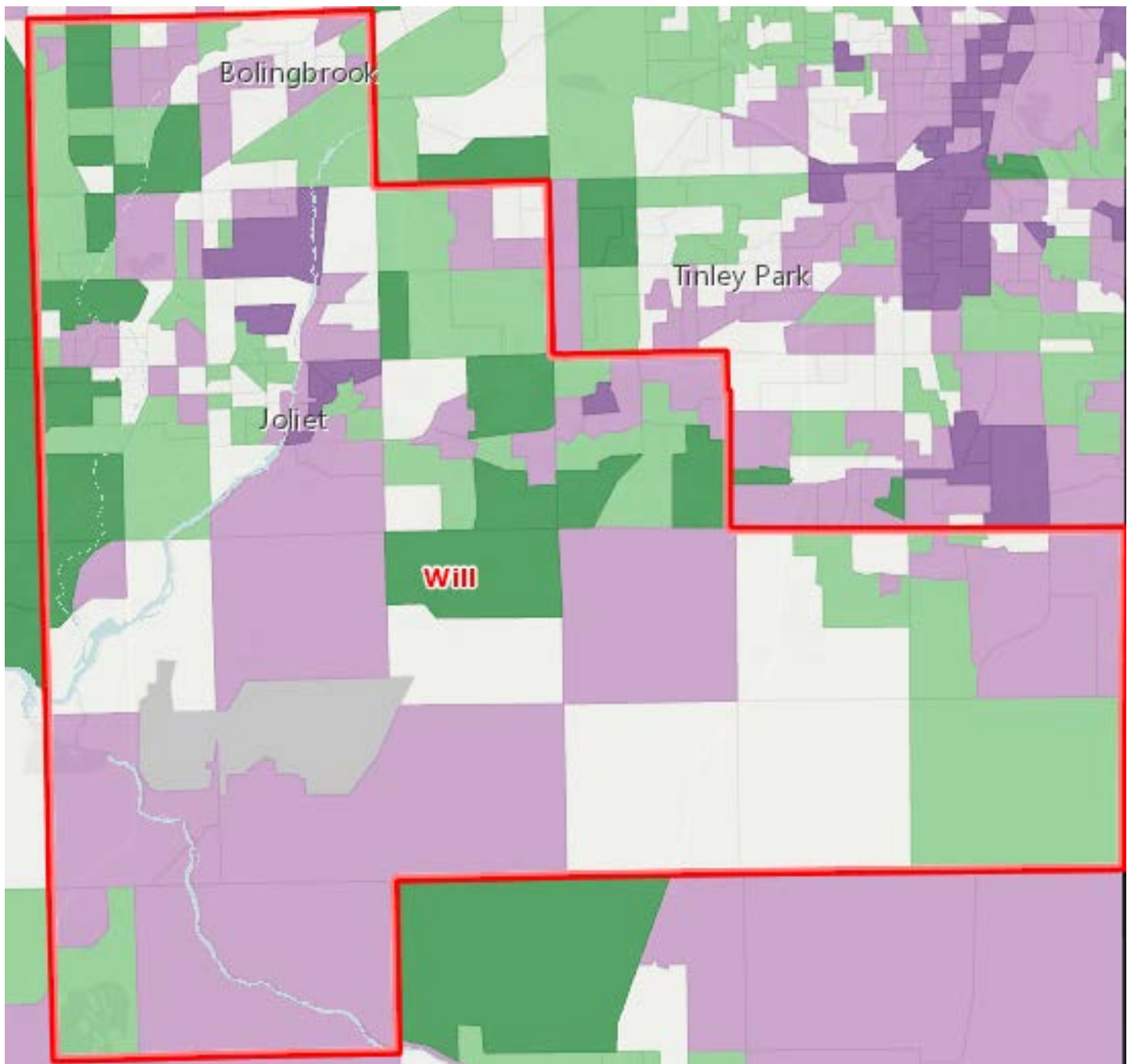
CATEGORY DEFINITION: Demographic characteristics include the measure of total population, as well as, the percent of total population by age, group, gender, race and ethnicity, where these populations and subpopulations are located, and the percent change in population over time.

Will County Demographic Key Findings

- Population increased from 677,560 in 2010 to 696,355 in 2020. A 2.6% increase from 2010.
- Will County is predominately urban with 96% of the total population living in urban areas.
- In 2020, about 20.8% of the population is non-white. 79.2% of population is white, 62.5% of population is white non-Hispanic or Latinx.
- Foreign-born persons were 12.3% between 2015-2019.
- 43.2% of Spanish speakers reported that they speak English less than 'very well.'
- The percentage of the population with families is higher than the Illinois percentage, but is decreasing in Will County.
- 5.11% of Will County residents are considered non-citizen status, 6.68% for Illinois and 6.64% for United States
- 8.76% of the population has a disability, which has increased in the past few years.
- 5.7% of the population under the age of 65 years between 2015-2019 have a disability.
- There were 29,993 veterans between 2015-2019 in Will County. Around 4.3% of the total population are veterans.

Population Growth and Estimates

Will County is the 4th most populous county in Illinois. According to the US Census Bureau, the 2020 population is 696,355. Per the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), the population of Will County is projected to increase to 853,596 people by 2025. The Will County population increased from 677,560 in 2010 to 690,743 in 2020. The Data used in this report reflect the current U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2019 data indicating Will County's population as 690,743.

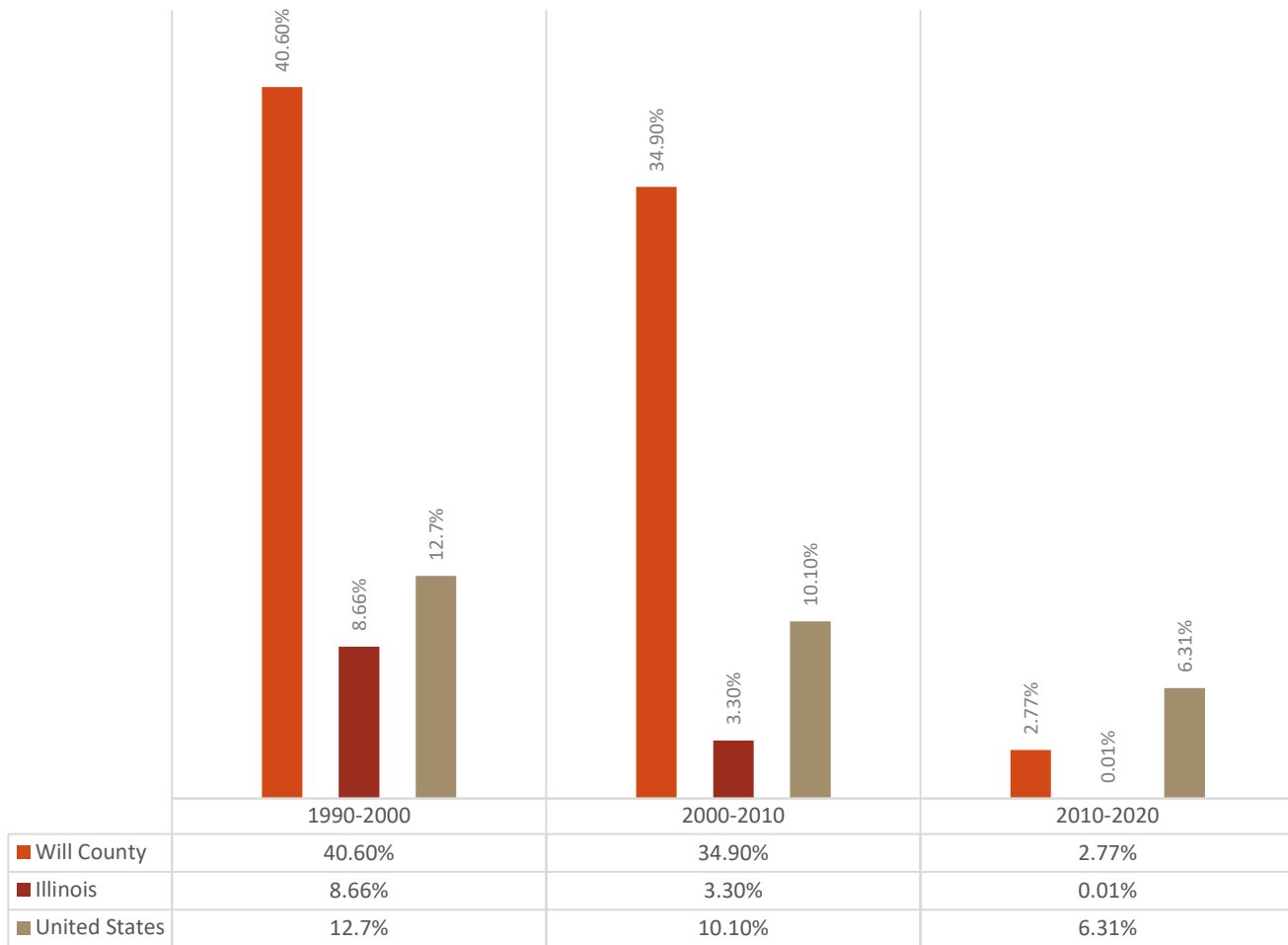


**Population Change, Percent by Tract, US Census
2010 - 2020**

- Over 10.0% Increase (+)
- 2.0 - 10.0% Increase (+)
- Less Than 2.0% Change (+/-)
- 2.0 - 10.0% Decrease (-)
- Over 10.0% Decrease (-)
- No Population or No Data

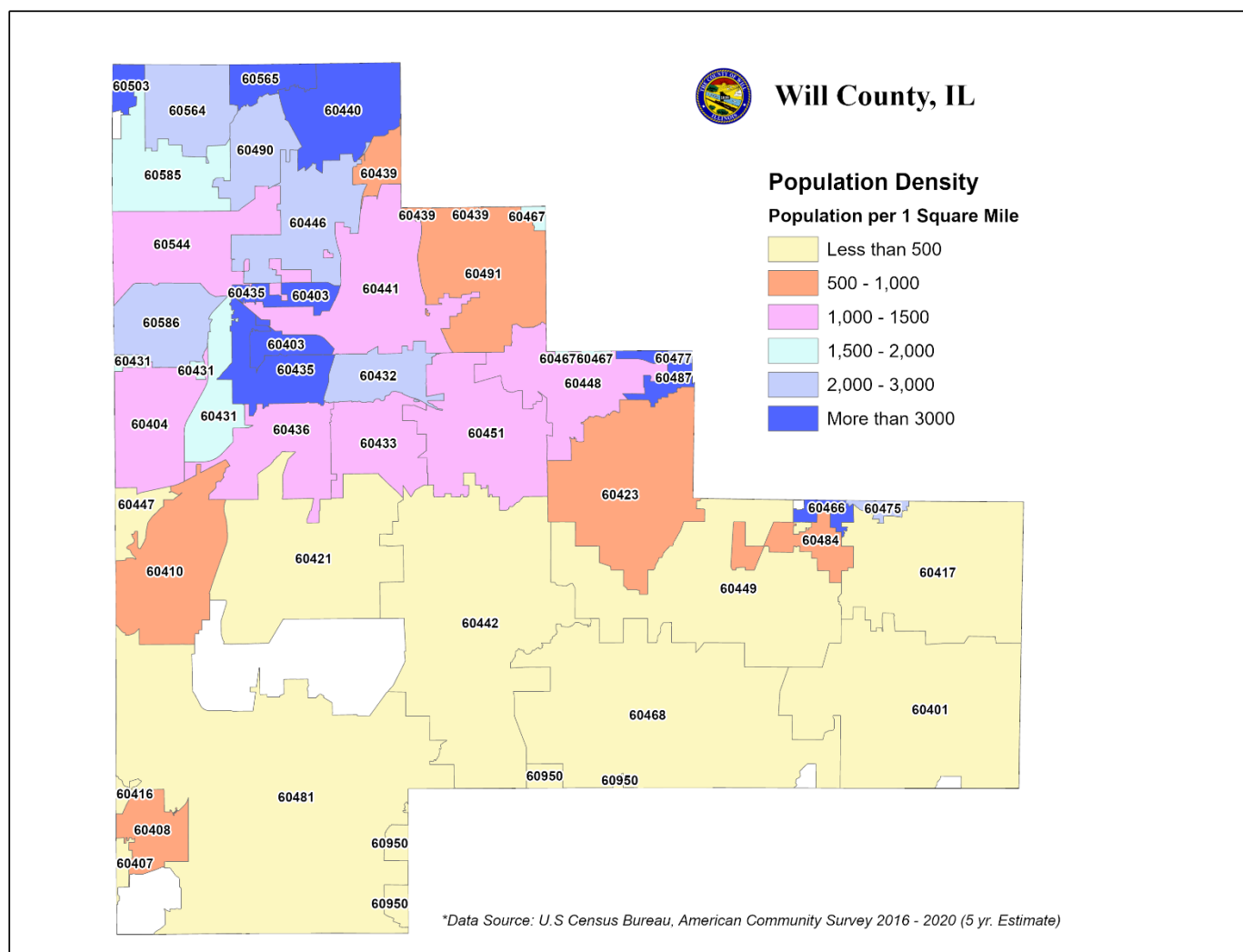
PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1990 - 2020

Will County Illinois United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program (PEP), Updated annually; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census of Population, P94-171 Redistricting Data File. Updated every 10 years; IDPH Population Projections For Illinois Counties 2010 To 2025

Will County has a total of 849 square miles (12 of which is water), 31 zip codes, 23 cities, and 5 area codes. According to 2020 population estimates, there are 12,812,508 Illinois residents with 5.4% (696,355) residing in Will County. As pictured in the map below, the majority of these Will County residents reside in Joliet, Plainfield, Bolingbrook, and Romeoville.



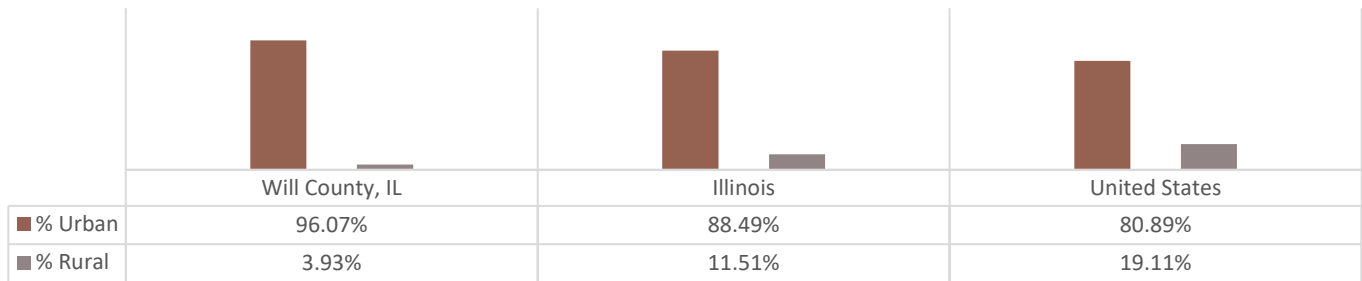
Urban and Rural Population

As of 2010, Will County is predominately urban with 96.07% of the total population (650,936 people) living in urban areas. Urban areas are identified using population density, count, and size thresholds with more than 50,000 people. Urban areas also include territory with a high degree of impervious surface (development). Rural areas are all areas that are not urban. Will County's rural population is roughly 26,624 people, based on 2010 census data. Geographically, southern Will County is largely rural, as illustrated in the following map. The Census Bureau identifies two types of urban areas:

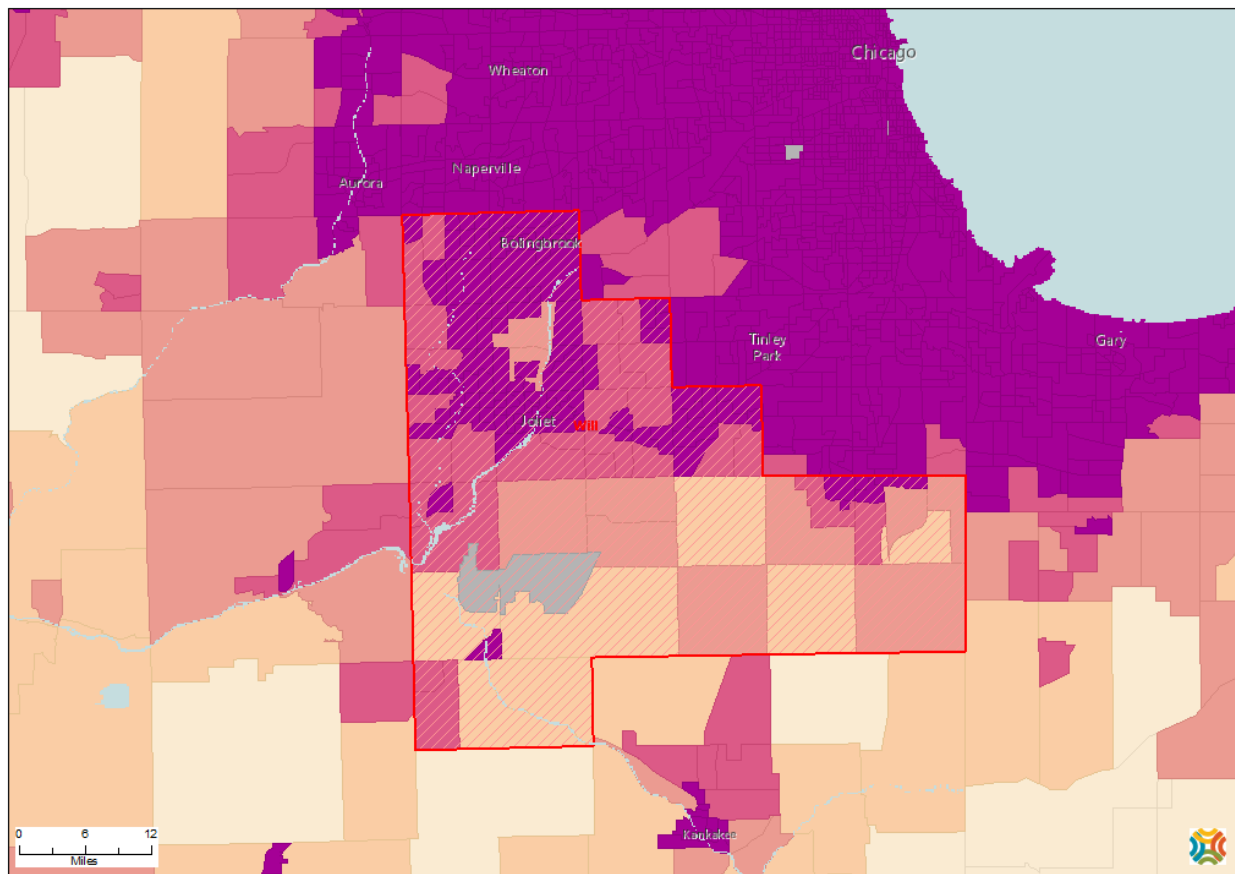
- Urbanized Areas (UAs) of 50,000 or more people;
- Urban Clusters (UCs) of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 2010

■ % Urban ■ % Rural



Urban and Rural Population in Will County



Map Legend

Urban Population, Percent by Tract, US Census 2010

- 100% Urban Population
- 90.1 - 99.9%
- 50.1 - 90.0%
- Under 50.1%
- No Urban Population
- No Data or Data Suppressed

Community Commons, 8/24/2016

Gender and Age Distribution

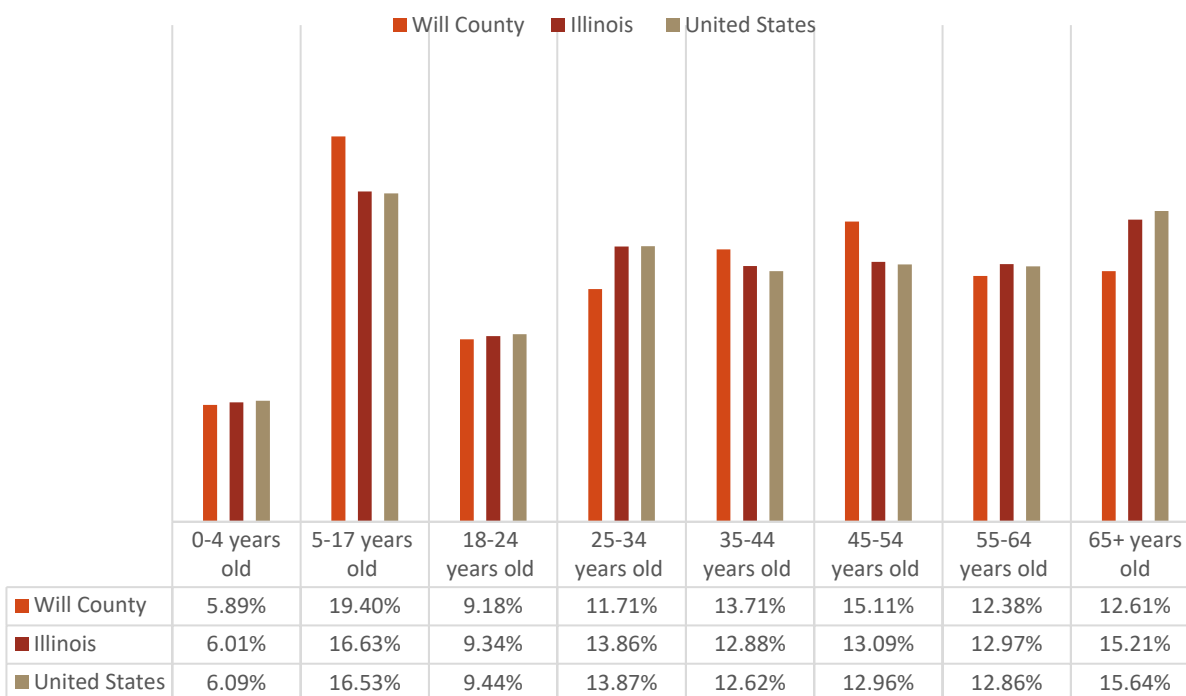
In Will County, the gender distribution is almost equal with females representing 50.38% of the population while males represent 49.62%. There is a higher percentage of females in Will County among the White (50.4%), Black/African American (52.2%) and Asian (51.3%) populations. In addition, there is a higher percentage of males among the Hispanic/Latinx population (51.2%) than females (48.8%).

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019. Source geography: Tract

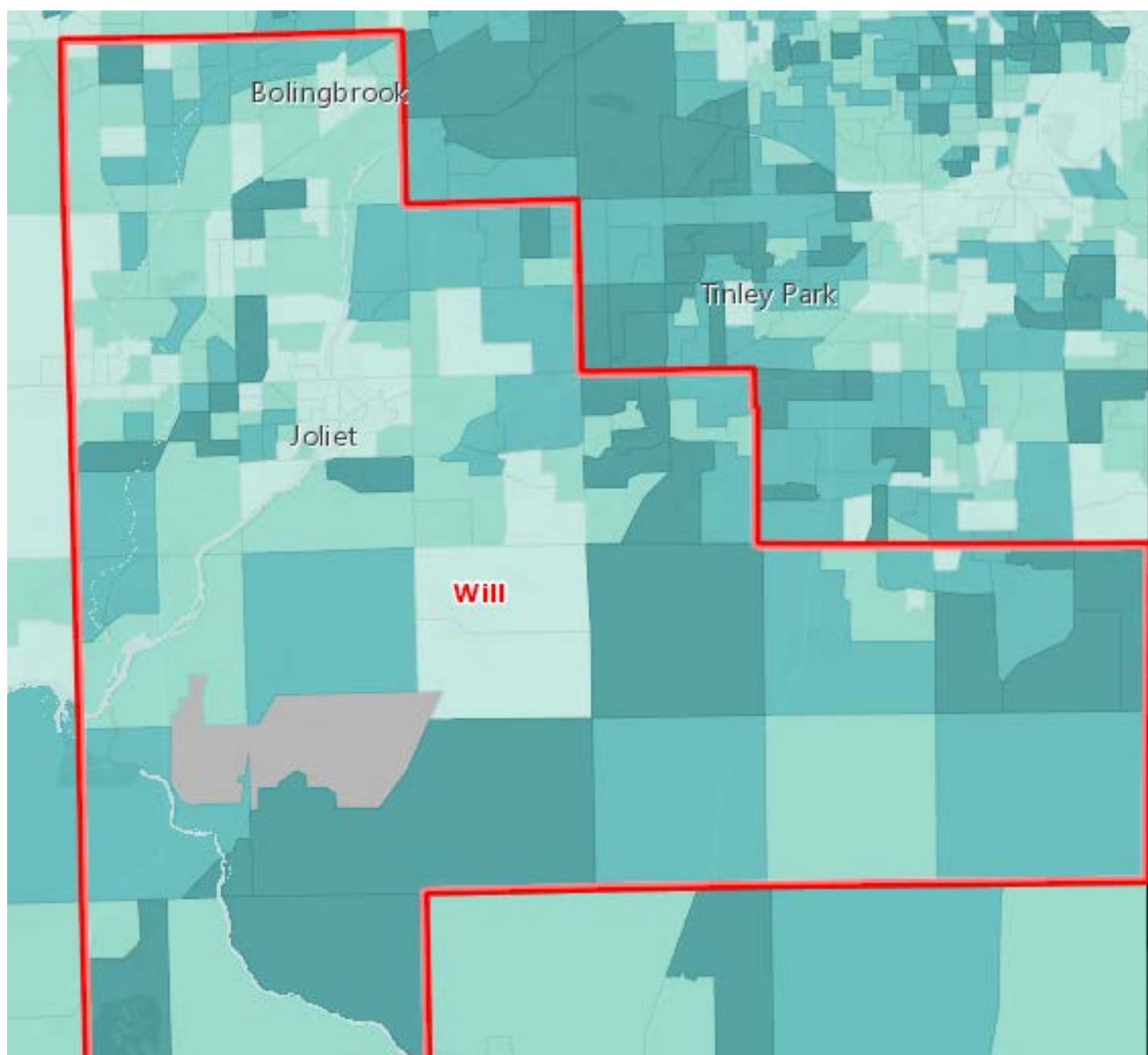
Age

In Will County, the median age is 37.9 years old. This is consistent with the median age for Illinois (38.1) and the United States (38.1). In Will County, there was a larger percentage of 5-17, 35-44, and 45-54 age groups residing in Will County compared to Illinois and the United States. 12.61% of the Will County population was 65 years or older compared to 15.21% statewide.

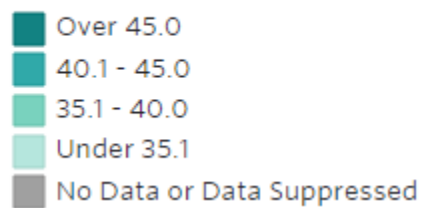
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP IN WILL COUNTY, ACS 2015-2019



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: Tract. Additional analysis by CARES.

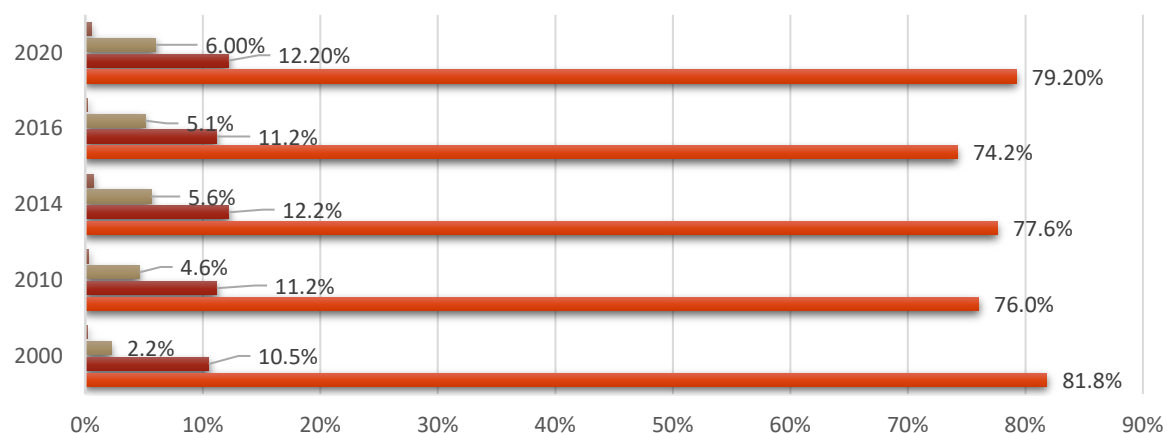


Median Age by Tract, ACS 2016-20



The racial and ethnic composition of Will County is illustrated in the charts below. In 2020, the majority of Will County's population was White (79.2%), followed by Black/African Americans (12.2%), Asian (6.0%), and American Indian/Alaska Native (0.5%). Since 2000, the White population has consistently decreased and the population for all races has decreased between 2014-2016. Since 2010 to 2020, the population of all races has increased. The Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity has steadily increased over the years. There is a higher number of the Hispanic/Latinx population residing in the 60432, 60433, 60436, and 60446 zip codes and a higher number of the Black/African American population residing in the 60484 zip code. The population has increased by 2.7% between 2010 and 2020.

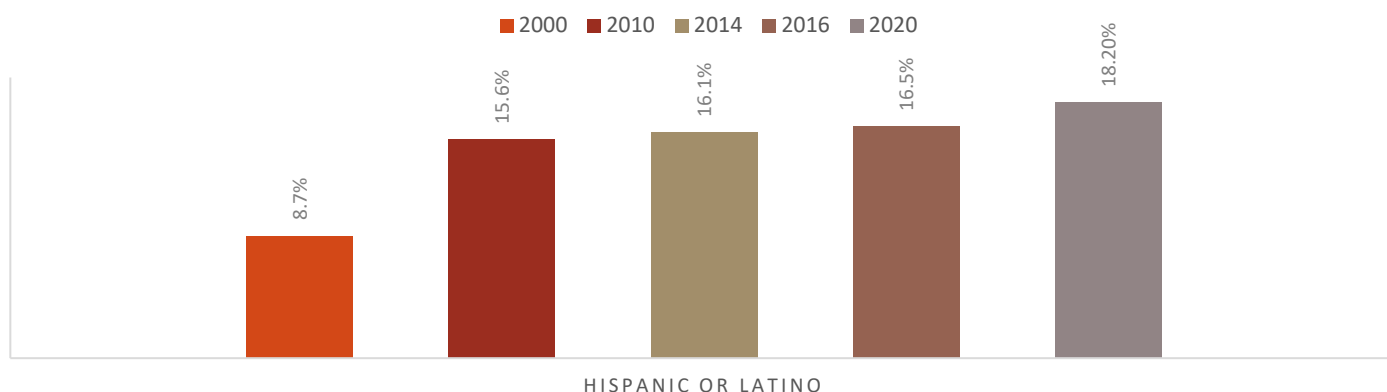
Race Composition of Will County 2000-2020



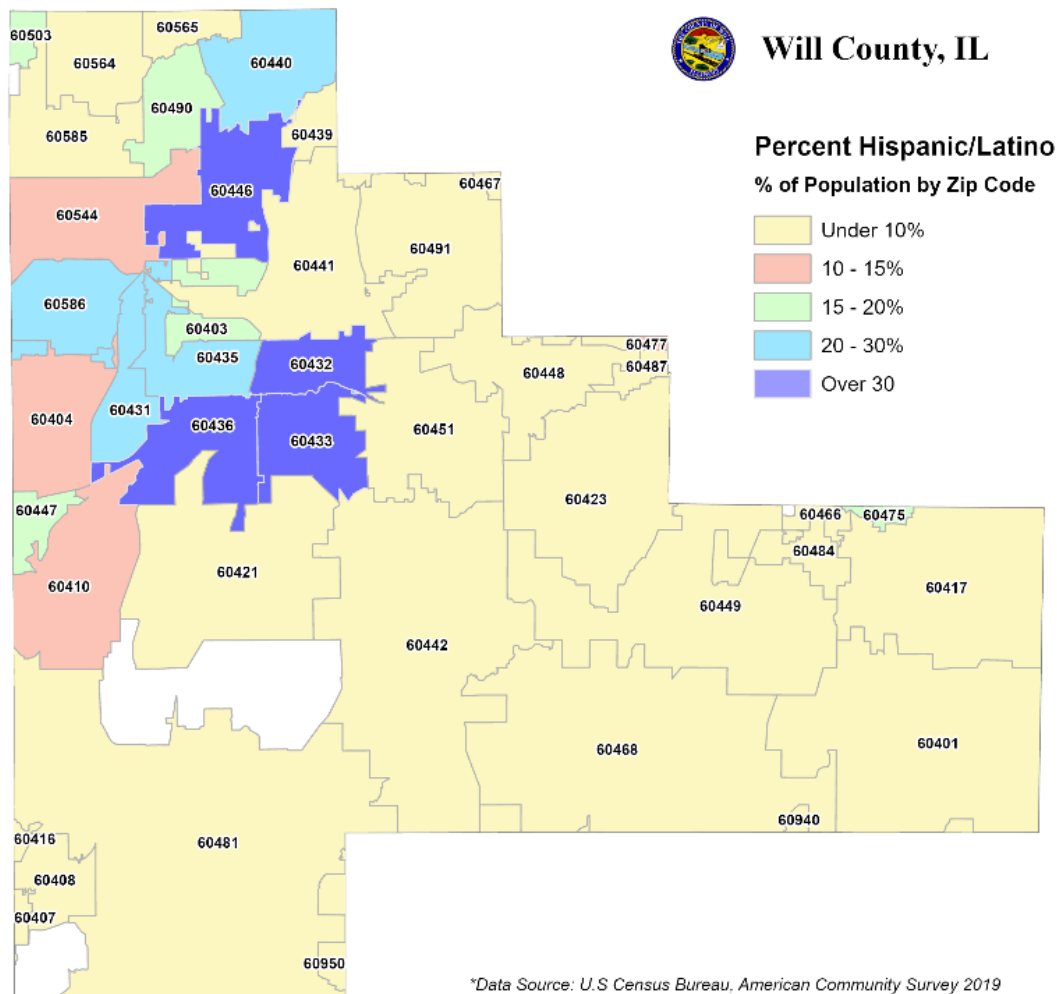
	2000	2010	2014	2016	2020
Native American/Alaska Native	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.50%
Asian	2.2%	4.6%	5.6%	5.1%	6.00%
Black	10.5%	11.2%	12.2%	11.2%	12.20%
White	81.8%	76.0%	77.6%	74.2%	79.20%

■ Native American/Alaska Native ■ Asian ■ Black ■ White

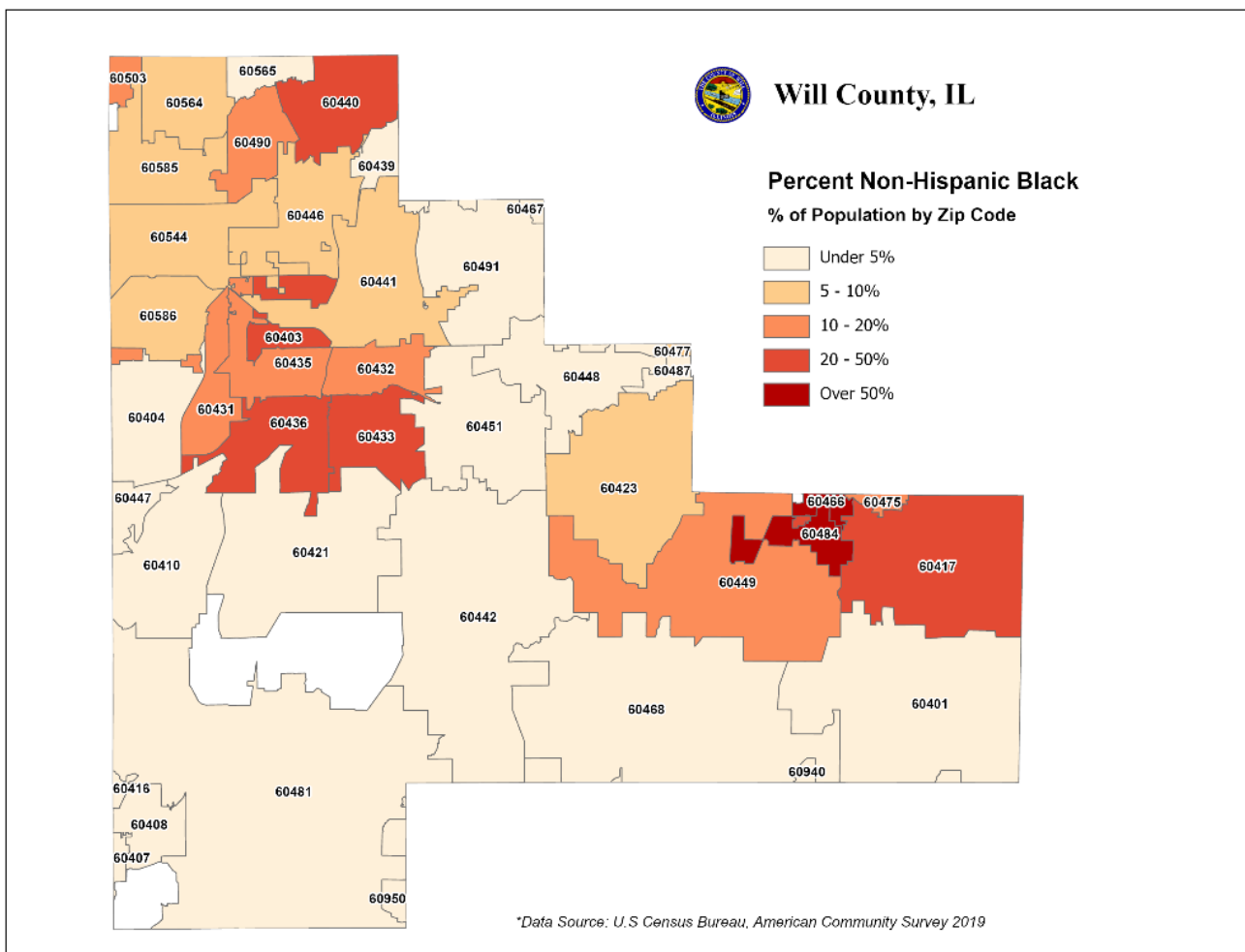
ETHNICITY COMPOSITION OF WILL COUNTY, 2000-2020



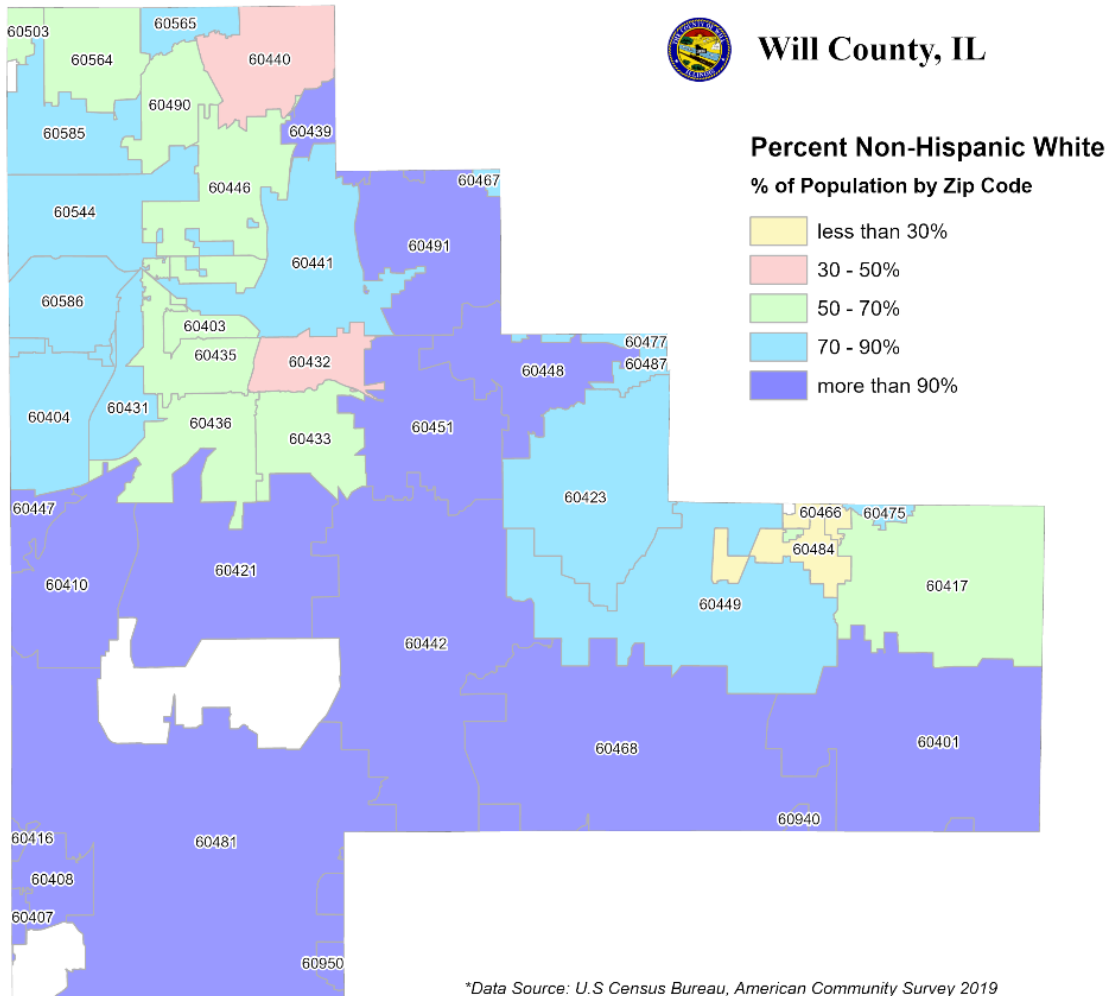
In Will County, since 2010, there has been a 23.66% increase in the Hispanic/Latinx population. Compared to Illinois, at 15.28% and the United States at 20.6%.



In Will County, since 2010, there has been a 6.5% increase in the Non-Hispanic African-American population, compared to a 3.13% decrease at the State level and a 6% increase at the National level.



In Will County, since 2010, there has been a 8.16% decrease in Non-Hispanic Caucasians, compared to 8.5% decrease at the state level and 2.6% decrease at the national level.

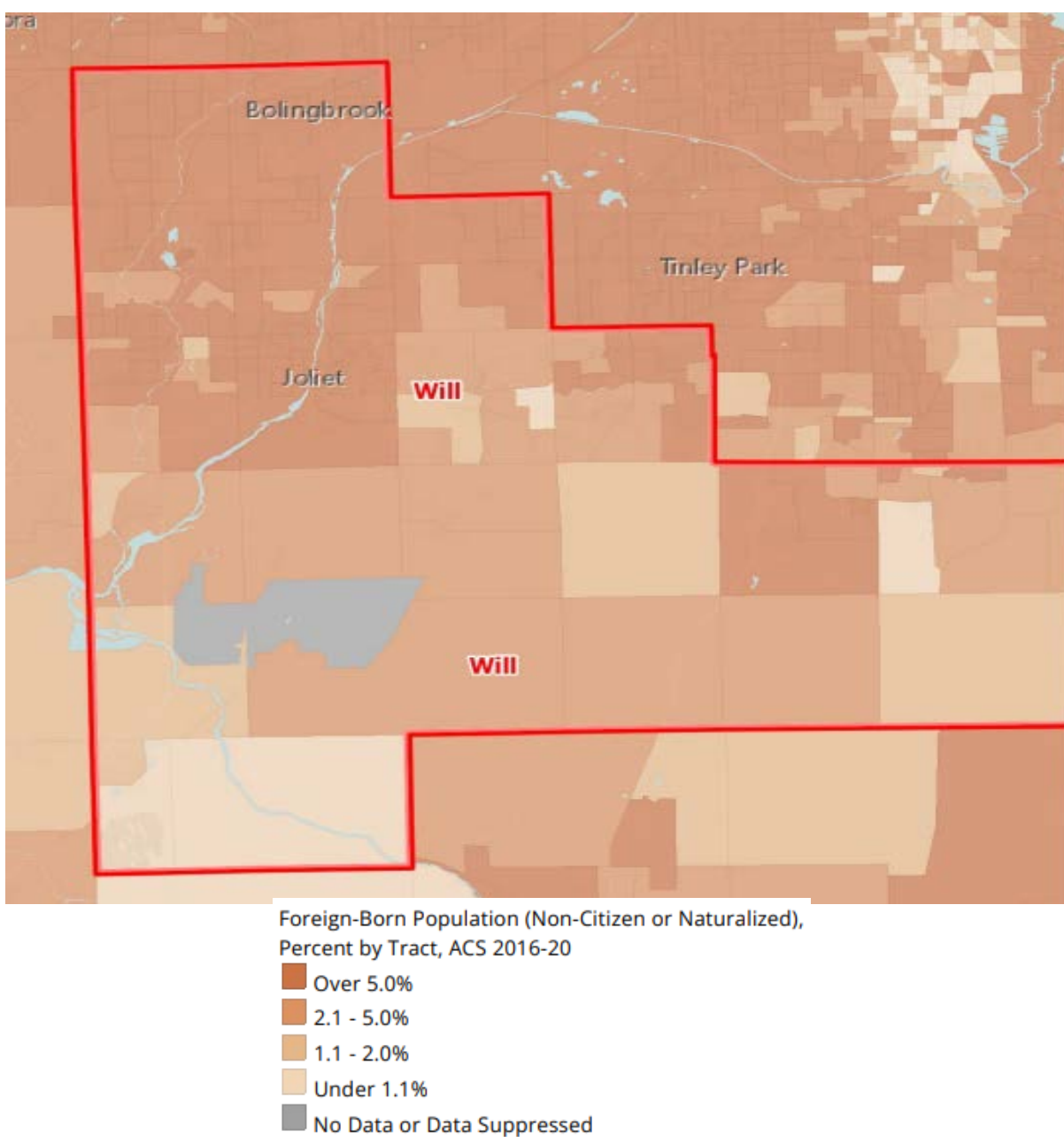


Foreign-Born Population

In the last decade, there has been an increase in foreign-born residents in Will County. The number of naturalized citizens has increased since 2016 by 5,020 residents. Currently, the foreign-born population constitutes 12.4% of the Will County population.

Citizenship Status	2007-2011		2014		2016		2019	
	Number	% of Population	Number	% of Population	Number	% of Population	Number	% of Population
Total Population	674,166	100.0%	682,108	100.0%	685,378	100.0%	690,743	100.0%
Native	596,419	88.5%	601,304	88.2%	604,864	88.3%	605,209	87.6%
Foreign-Born	77,747	14.5%	80,804	11.8%	80,514	11.7%	85,534	12.4%
Naturalized Citizens	38,062	5.6%	41,728	6.1%	43,043	6.3%	49,955	7.2%
Non-US Citizens	39,685	5.9%	39,076	5.7%	37,471	5.5%	35,579	5.2%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: Tract



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: Tract. Additional analysis by CARES.

Citizenship Status

The table below shows the numbers and percent of population by citizenship status for Will County. According to the latest American Community Survey (ACS) report, Will County has a total of 35,252 non-Citizens, or 5.11% of the total population of 689,704 persons, in contrast to the state average of 6.68% of the population and the national average of 6.64% non-Citizens living in the United States.

Report Area	Native	Born in a US Territory	Born Abroad to US Citizens	Naturalized	Non-Citizen	Non-Citizen, Percent
Will County, IL	599,938	1,617	4,750	48,147	35,252	5.11%
Illinois	10,795,736	51,318	96,043	923,500	849,567	6.68%
United States	277,155,748	2,041,524	3,246,408	22,456,684	21,668,944	6.64%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2016-20. Source geography: County [Show more details](#)

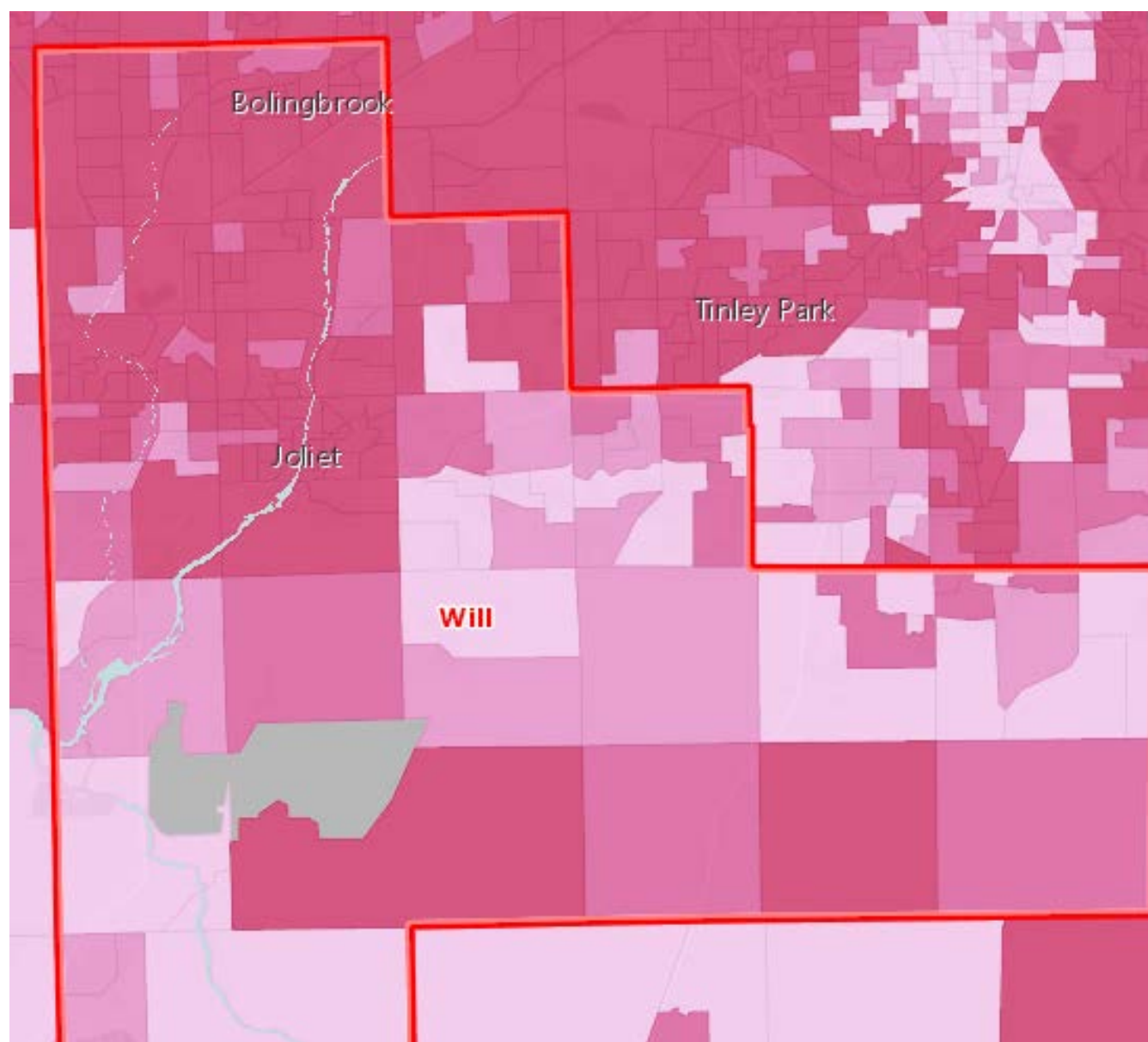
Language Spoken at Home

Over the last 15 years, the Hispanic/Latinx population has doubled which is reflected in the number of residents that speak Spanish at home between 2000 and 2016. The number of residents that speak Asian/Pacific Islander languages at home has also increased by nearly 40% since early 2000.

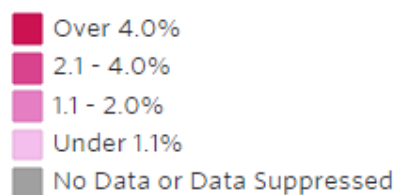
	Will County					Illinois				
	2000	2010	2014	2016	2019	2000	2010	2014	2016	2019
Population Age 5+	460,465	616,888	637,315	643,214	650,900	11,547,505	11,900,241	12,058,076	12,061,479	11,929,417
Speaks only English at home	405,351	498,155	510,018	516,924	509,654	9,326,786	9,315,206	9,347,280	9,328,769	9,149,862
Speaks Spanish at home	32,352	71,312	75,974	75,596	83,315	1,253,676	1,517,245	1,586,555	1,596,091	1,622,400
Speaks Asian/Pacific Islander at home	6,456	13,936	15,117	16,359	16,272	248,800	307,505	337,888	348,264	357,882
Speaks other Language at home	1,729	5,102	6,027	6,730	7,224	78,006	96,463	116,883	124,653	143,153

According to the 2019 American Community Survey (US Census Bureau), among all age groups, 5% of Spanish speakers reported speaking English less than “very well” compared to 1.3% of Asian and Pacific Island language speakers. In Will County roughly 31.66% of Hispanic/Latinx residents speak English with limited proficiency.

Source: American FactFinder- table B1600; table S1601



**Population with Limited English Proficiency, Percent
by Tract, ACS 2016-20**

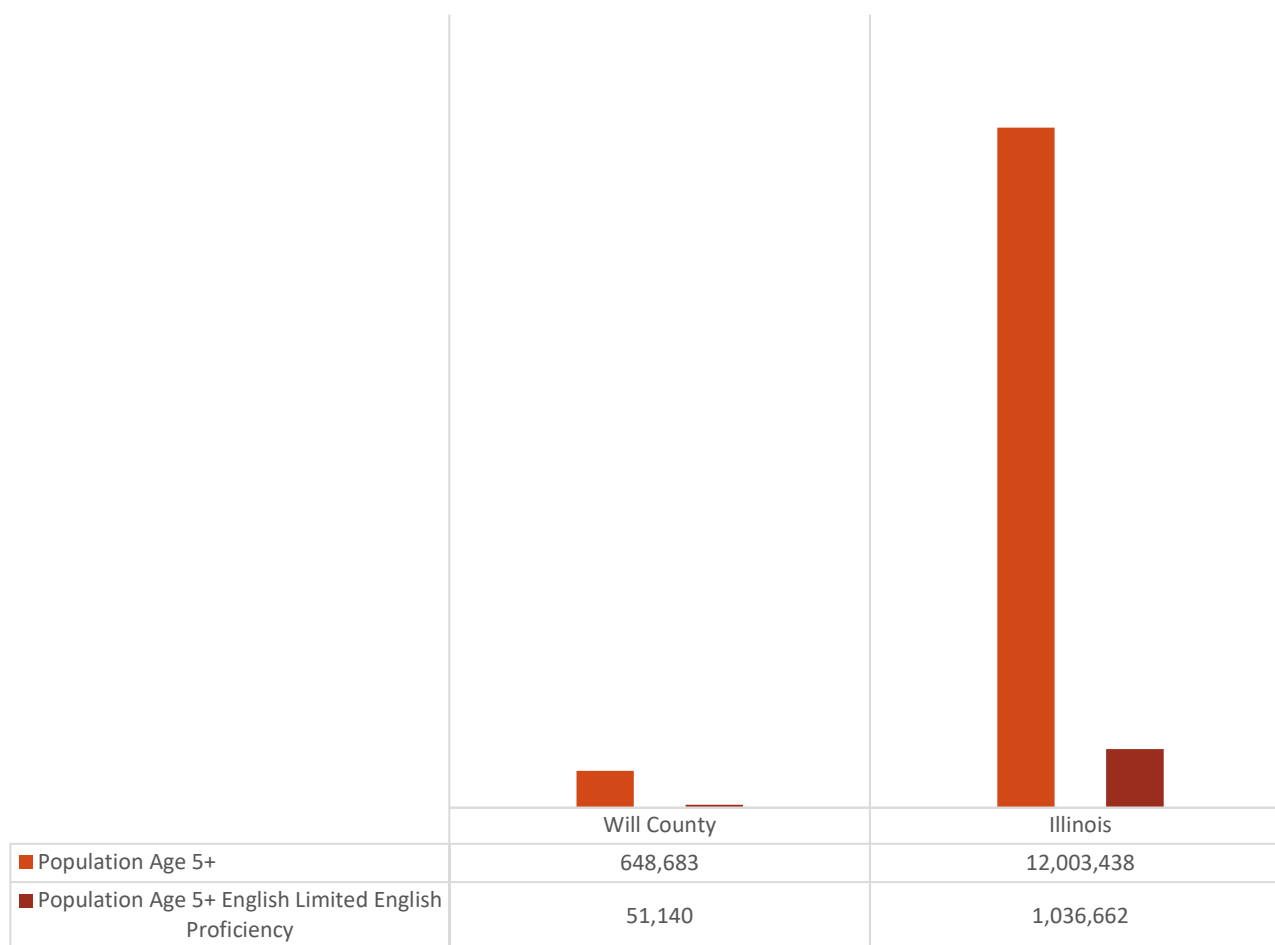


Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: Tract

Report Area	Spanish	Other Indo-European Languages	Asian and Pacific Island Languages	Other Languages
Will County	31,331	8,998	5,251	1,881
Illinois	601,235	222,882	144,233	42,066
United States	15,949,582	3,422,525	4,886,876	1,053,041

POPULATION AGE 5+ LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

■ Population Age 5+
 ■ Population Age 5+ English Limited English Proficiency



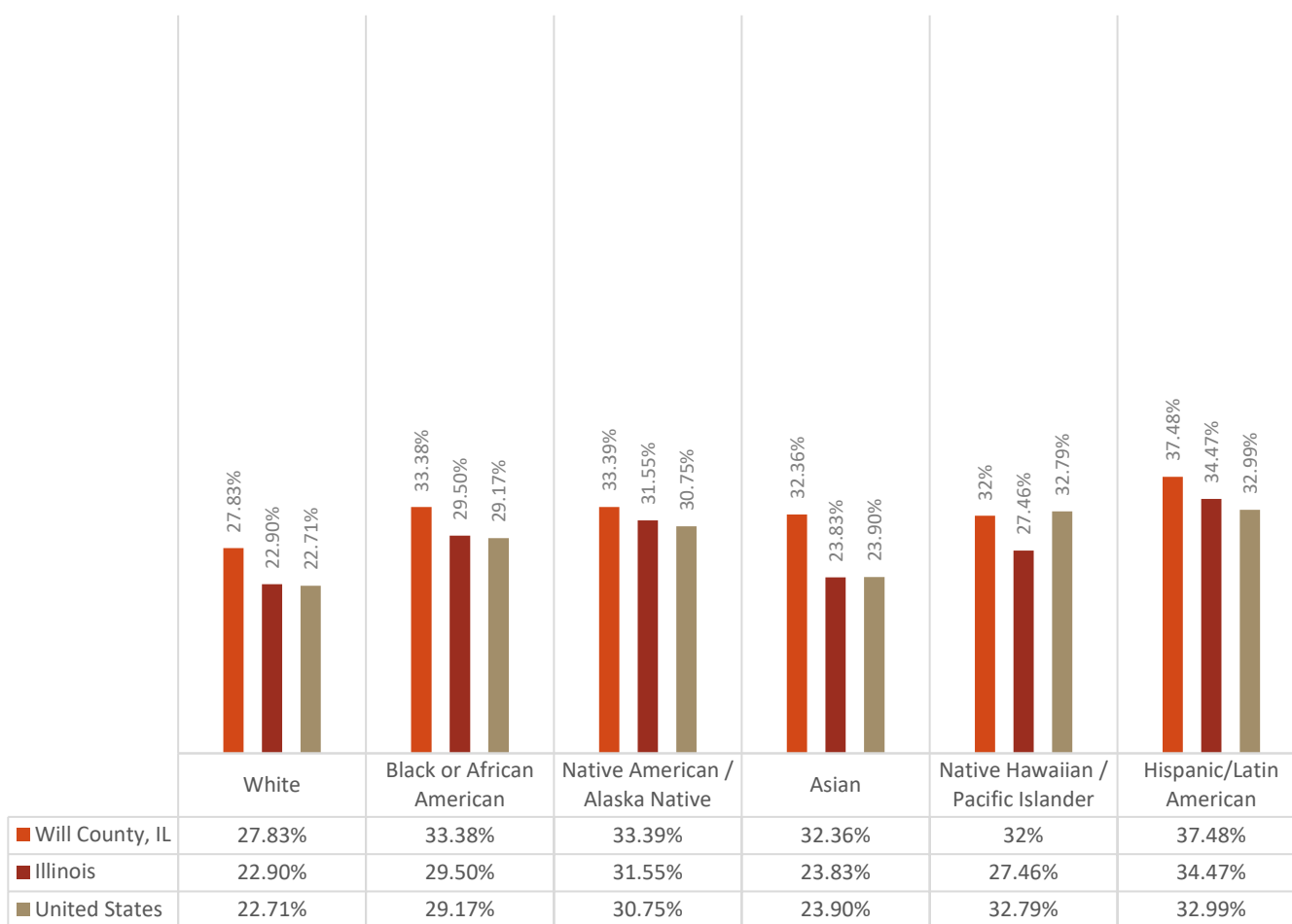
Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: Tract

Families with Children

As of 2020, there are 83,870 families or 36.4% of total households, with children under the age of 18. This number has decreased since 2016 (91,485 families, or 40.7%). There are 4,062 households where the grandparents are caring for the grandchildren. There is a higher percentage of families with children residing in Will County compared to Illinois (30.1%). Regarding the distribution of race in this category, the white population has the lowest percentage of families with children (50.1%) which is consistent statewide (44.7%) and nationwide (44.5%).

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN BY RACE, 2019

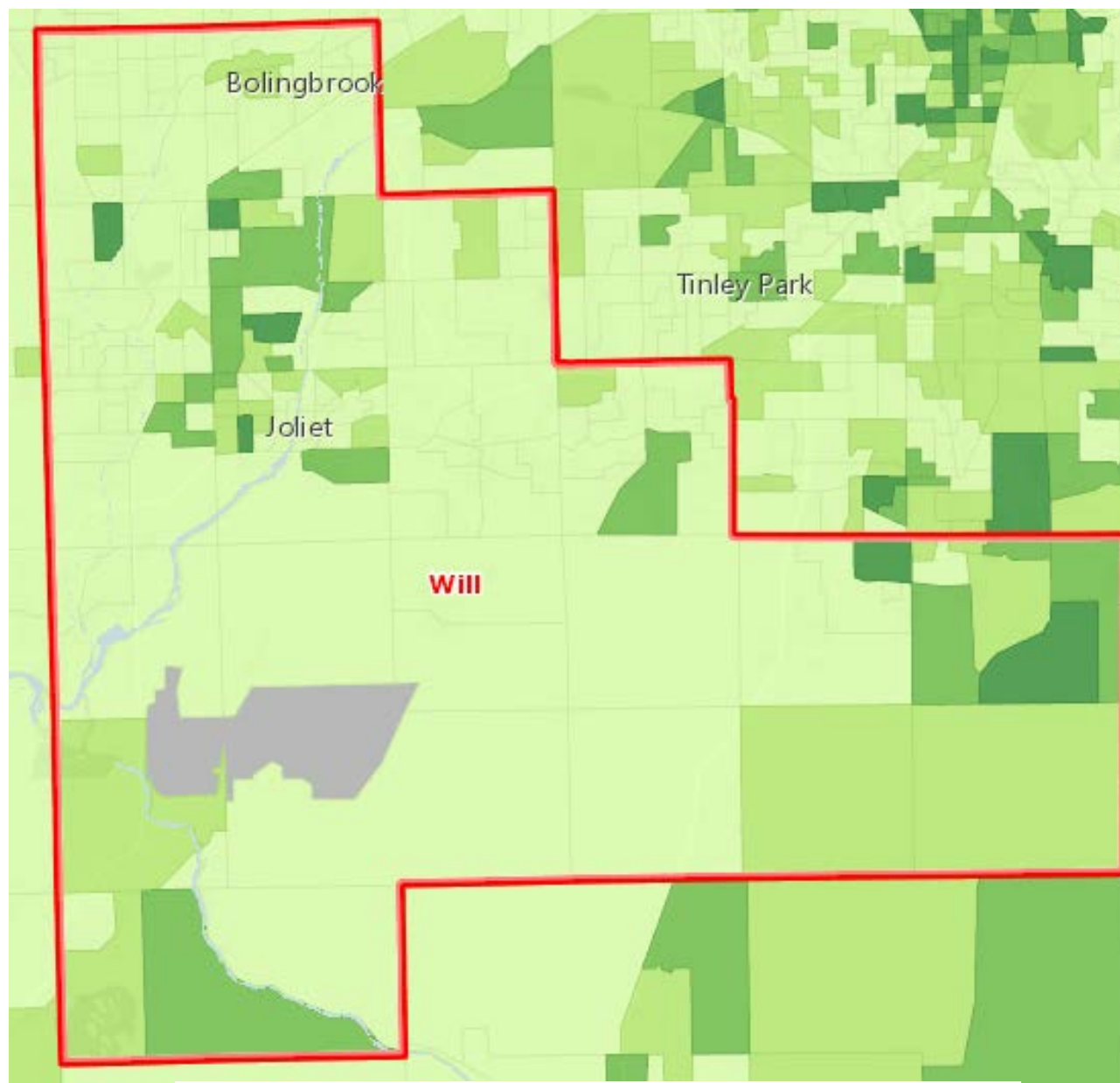
Will County, IL Illinois United States



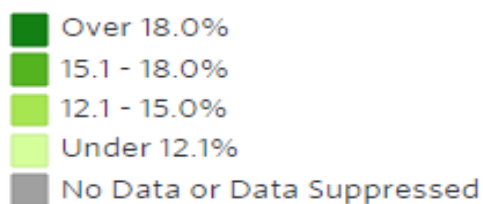
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-19. Source geography: Tract

Population with a Disability

In Will County in 2019, 8.9% of the population or 60,735 have a disability. This is an increase from 2016, where 8.76% of the population or 59,452 people had a disability. This percentage is lower than Illinois (11.02%). Larger concentrations of this population reside in certain areas around the Joliet area and eastern Will County.



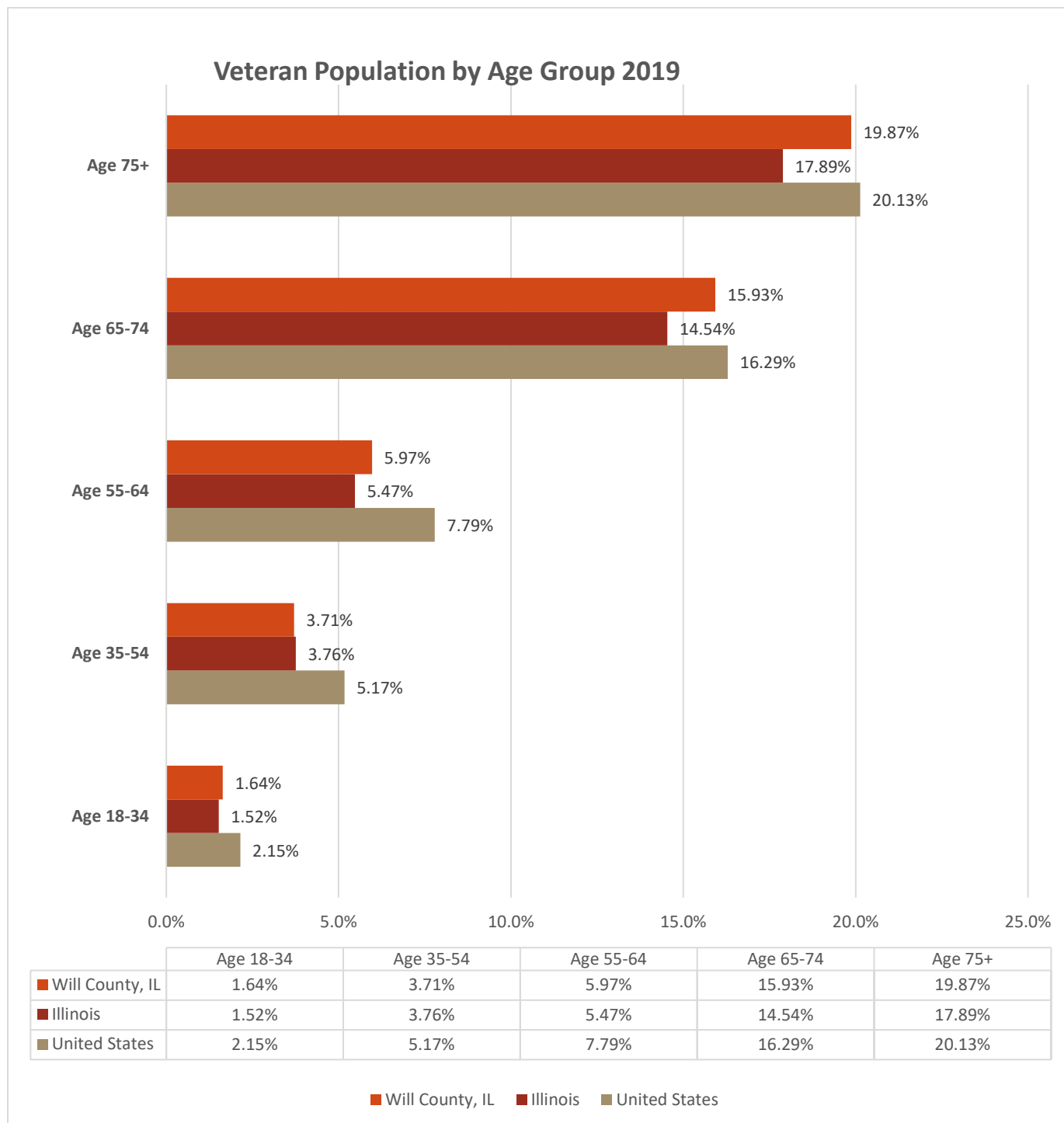
Disabled Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2016-20



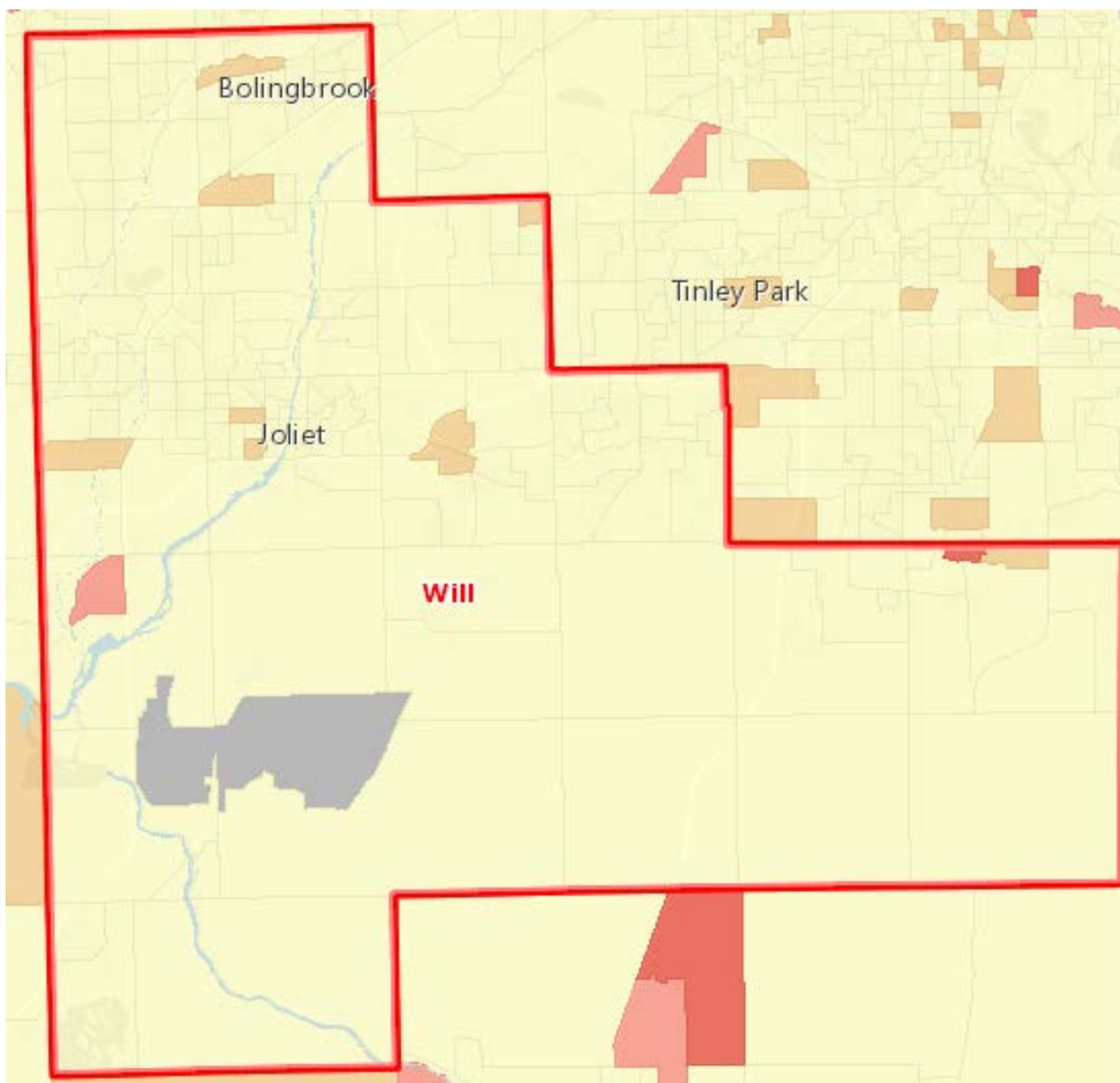
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-19. Source geography: Tract

Veteran Population

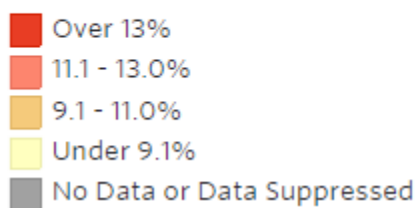
In Will County, 5.4% of the total population or 28,156 people, are Veterans. Larger concentrations of the Veteran population reside in eastern and southern Will County. Over 53% of the veteran population in Will County is over 65 years old. The largest age group of veterans in Will County is 65 to 74 years of age.



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-19. Source geography: Tract



**Veterans, Percent of Total Population by Tract, ACS
2016-20**



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-19. Source geography: Tract. Additional analysis by CARES.

Socioeconomics

CATEGORY DEFINITION: Socioeconomic characteristics include measures that have been shown to affect health status such as income, education and employment. Certain areas of Will County are negatively affected by socioeconomic characteristics more than others.

Will County Socioeconomic Key Findings

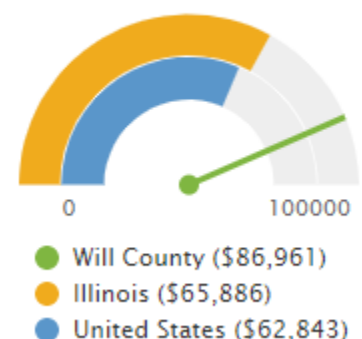
- The median household income was \$86,961 which was higher than IL and the United States; the lowest household income was in the Joliet area.
- There is an evident disparity in income by race and ethnicity.
- 6.75% of residents live below the federal poverty line; poverty is highest in the Joliet area.
- There are more female than male single parent families by a little over 5%.
- The unemployment rate skyrocketed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, reaching over 16% and dropping back to 5.3% in 2021.
- As of 2021, 8.6% of residents over the age of 25 do not hold a high school diploma or GED.
- 13.5% of the Hispanic/Latinx population reported having no health insurance coverage, compared to 3.8% of the non-Hispanic/Latinx population without health insurance.
- The percentage (8%) of households receiving SNAP benefits is lower than Illinois (11.8%) and United States (10.7%).
- There are 4,209 federally assisted housing units in Will County.
- On January 21, 2021, 250 unique individuals experienced homelessness in Will County (Point-In-Time Count), 30 unsheltered homeless individuals were vaccinated with the COVID-19 vaccine at this event.

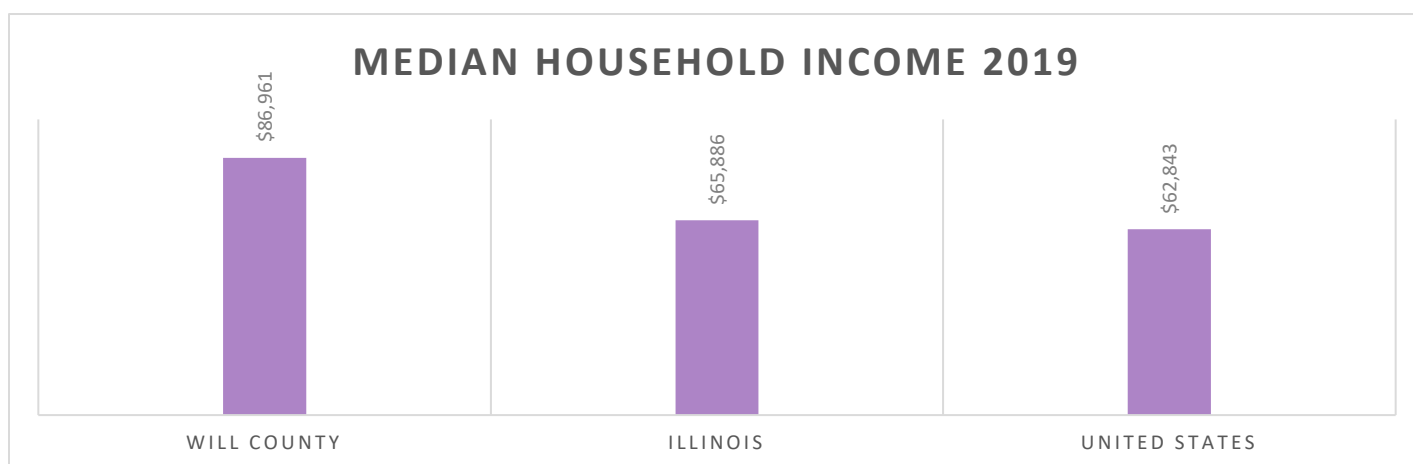
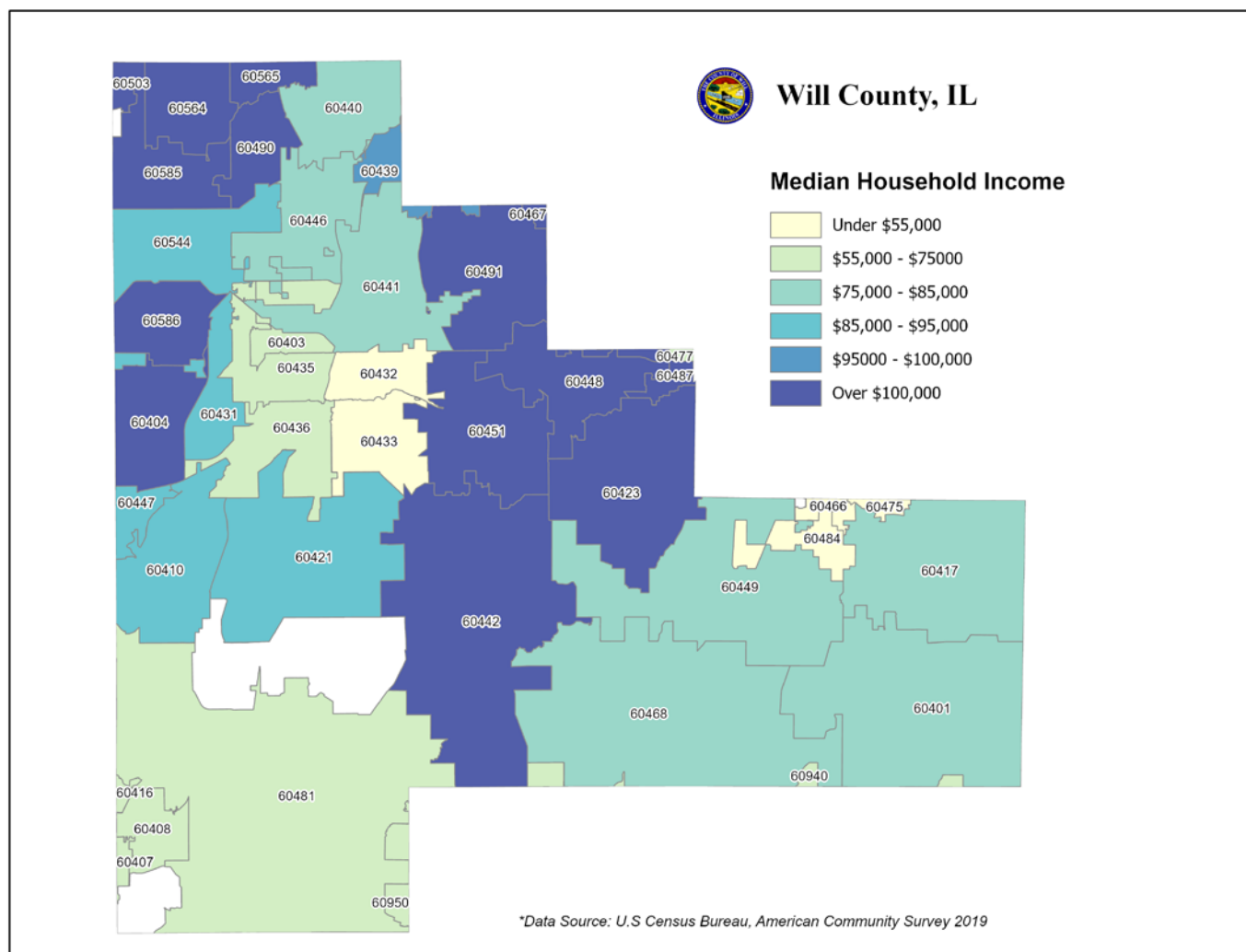
Median Household and Family Income

The median household income among Will County residents in 2019 was \$86,961. This is over \$21,000 the median household income for Illinois and over \$24,000 for the United States. The per capita income in the past 12 months for Will County's population is \$36,523, an increase of \$5,733 from 2014 (\$30,790). The map indicates the lowest median household incomes are around the Joliet area in 60432 and 60433.

Looking at median family income, there were differences found based on ethnicity, gender, and marital status. According to Community Commons, "a family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. Family income includes the incomes of all family members age 15 and older." In Will County, the median family income was \$86,961 which much higher than Illinois (\$65,886) and the United States (\$62,843).

Median Household Income



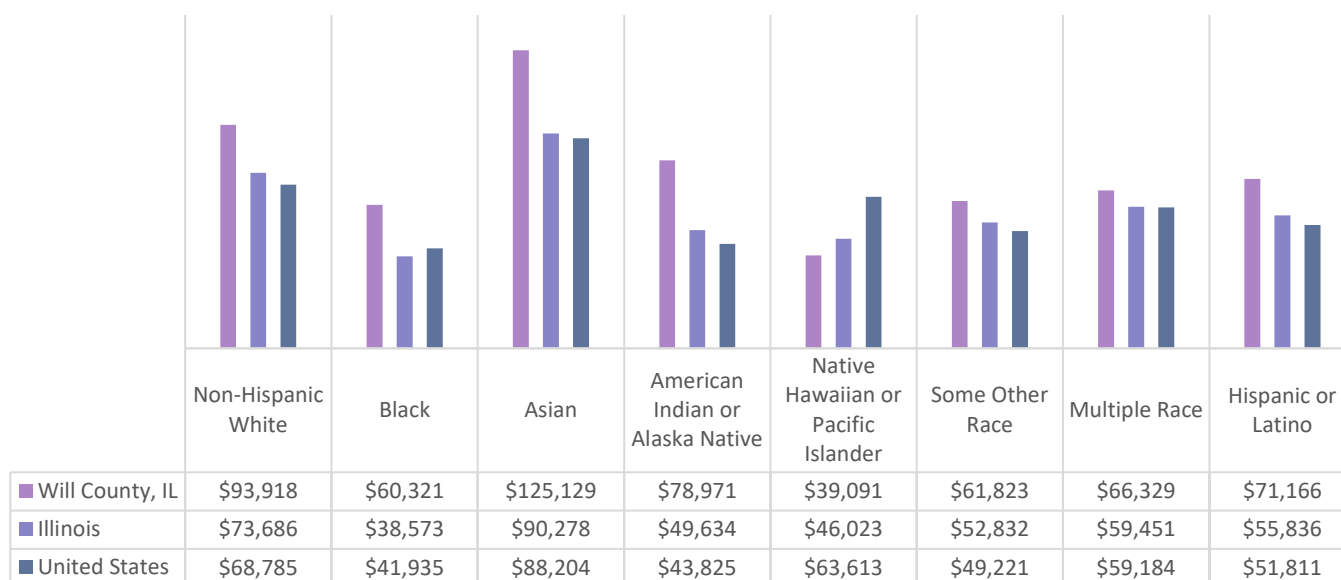


According to the 2019 American Community Survey, the median household income for the Hispanic/Latinx population in Will County was \$71,166, compared to \$93,918 for the Non-Hispanic White population. The Asian population has the highest median family income in Will County at \$125,129. The graph below displays median family income by race/ethnicity of the householder. Single females and males, both with or without children, have significantly lower

median family incomes than married couples with or without children. Of single individuals, females with children have the lowest median household income at \$33,497.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF HOUSEHOLDER 2019

■ Will County, IL ■ Illinois ■ United States



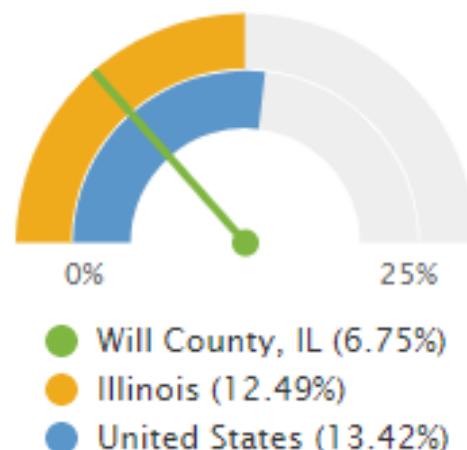
Source: US Census Bureau, Cares Engagement Network. 2019. Source geography: Tract

Poverty

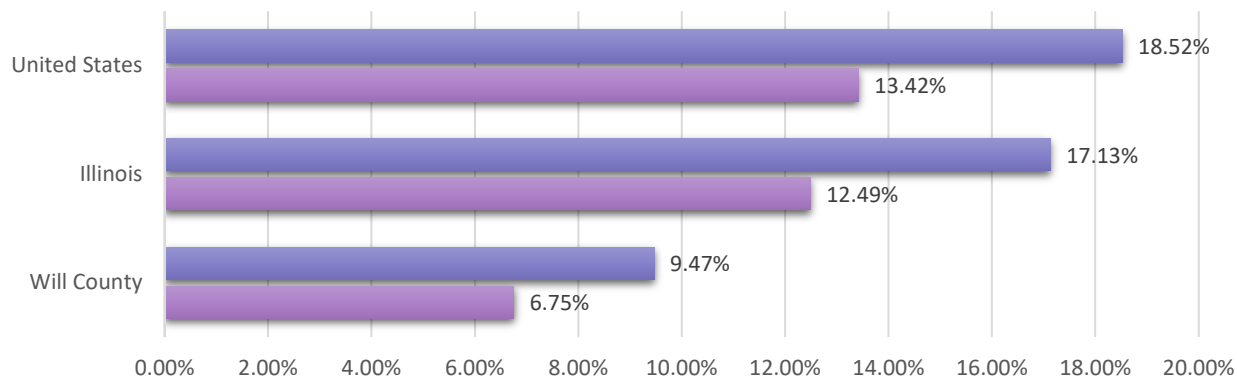
Poverty is considered a key driver of health status. According to Community Commons, “poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.” This indicator provides data on the number of individuals 100% below the federal poverty level. In 2019, 6.75% of Will County residents lived below the federal poverty level.

In 2019, more than 9% of children under the age of 18 were living under the poverty level in Will County. Eight percent of the Hispanic/Latinx population was living in poverty, compared to 4% of the Non-Hispanic population. Roughly eighteen percent of the Black or African American population was also living in poverty. The highest percent of the population living in poverty reside in the Joliet area in the 60432, 60433, and 60436 zip codes.

Population in Poverty, Percent



Population Below Federal Poverty Line 2019



	Will County	Illinois	United States
Children in Poverty	9.47%	17.13%	18.52%
Total Population in Poverty	6.75%	12.49%	13.42%

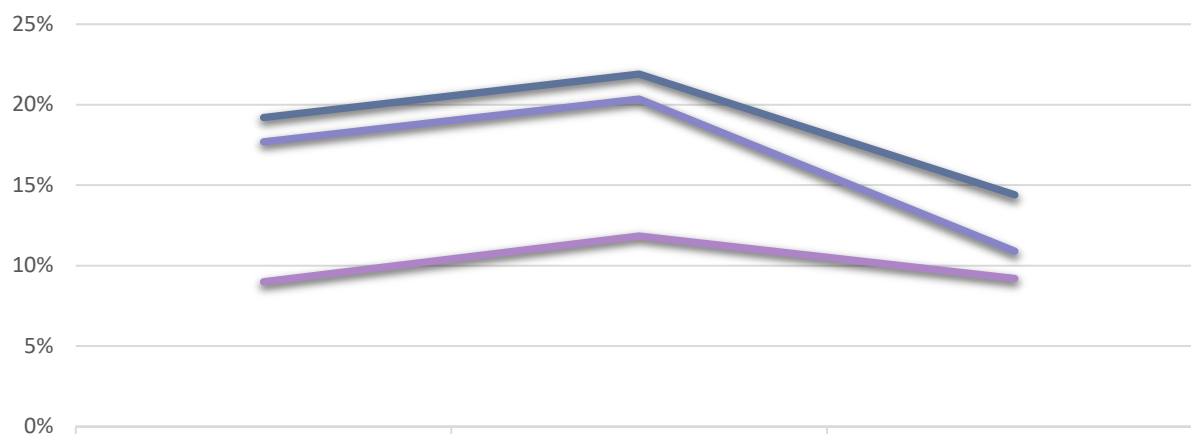
■ Children in Poverty ■ Total Population in Poverty

Source: US Census Bureau, Cares Engagement Network. 2019. Source geography: Tract

Population in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity	Column1
Non-Hispanic/Latinx	4%
Hispanic/Latinx	8.20%
White	4.80%
Black or African American	17.70%
Native American/Alaska Native	N/A
Asian	2.70%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	N/A
Some Other Race	12.40%

Population in Poverty by Gender	
Male	5.8%
Female	7.0%

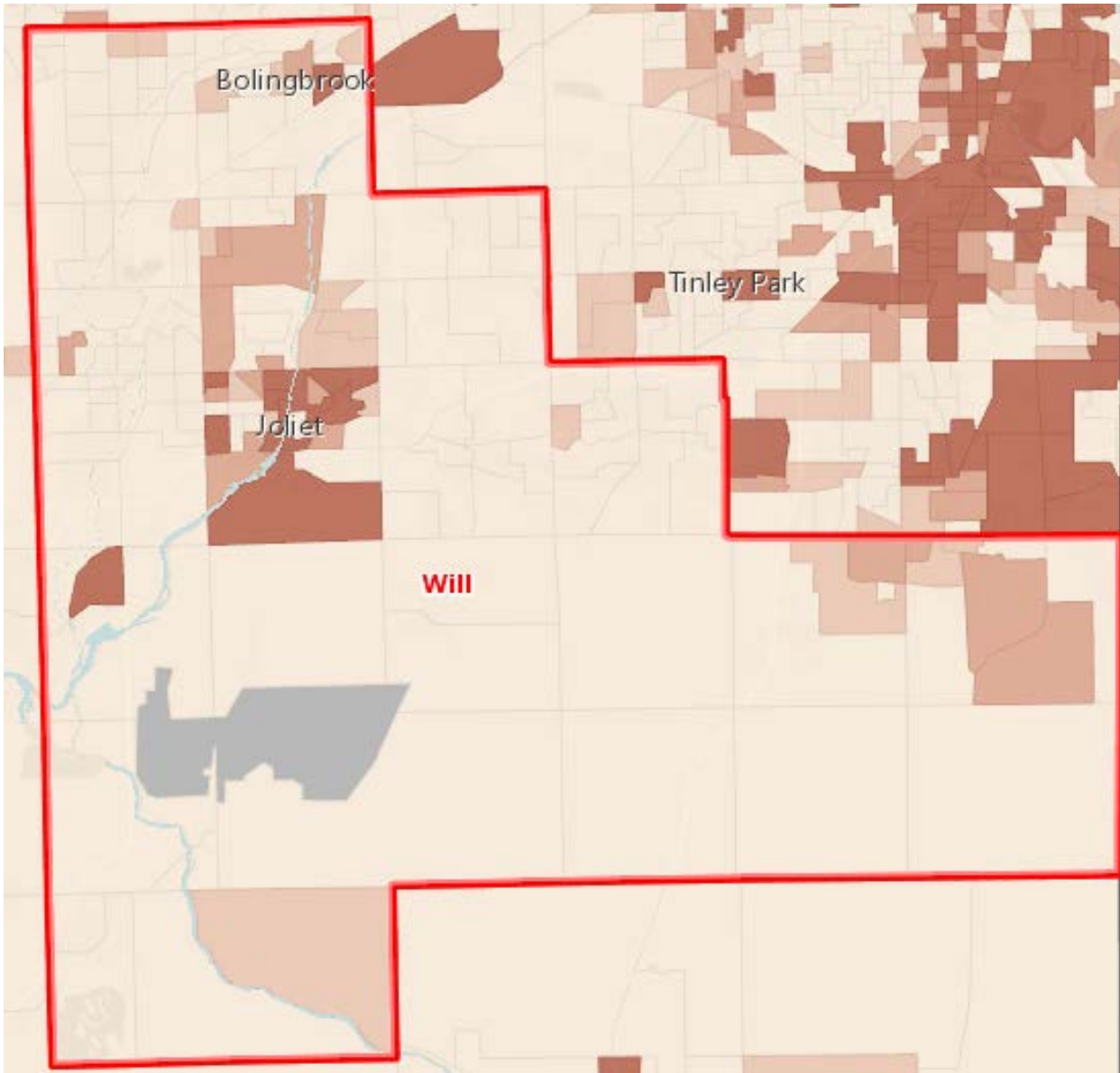
Percent Poverty (Under 18 years) 2010-2019



	2010	2014	2019
Will County, IL	9%	11.84%	9.20%
Illinois	17.70%	20.35%	10.90%
United States	19.20%	21.90%	14.40%

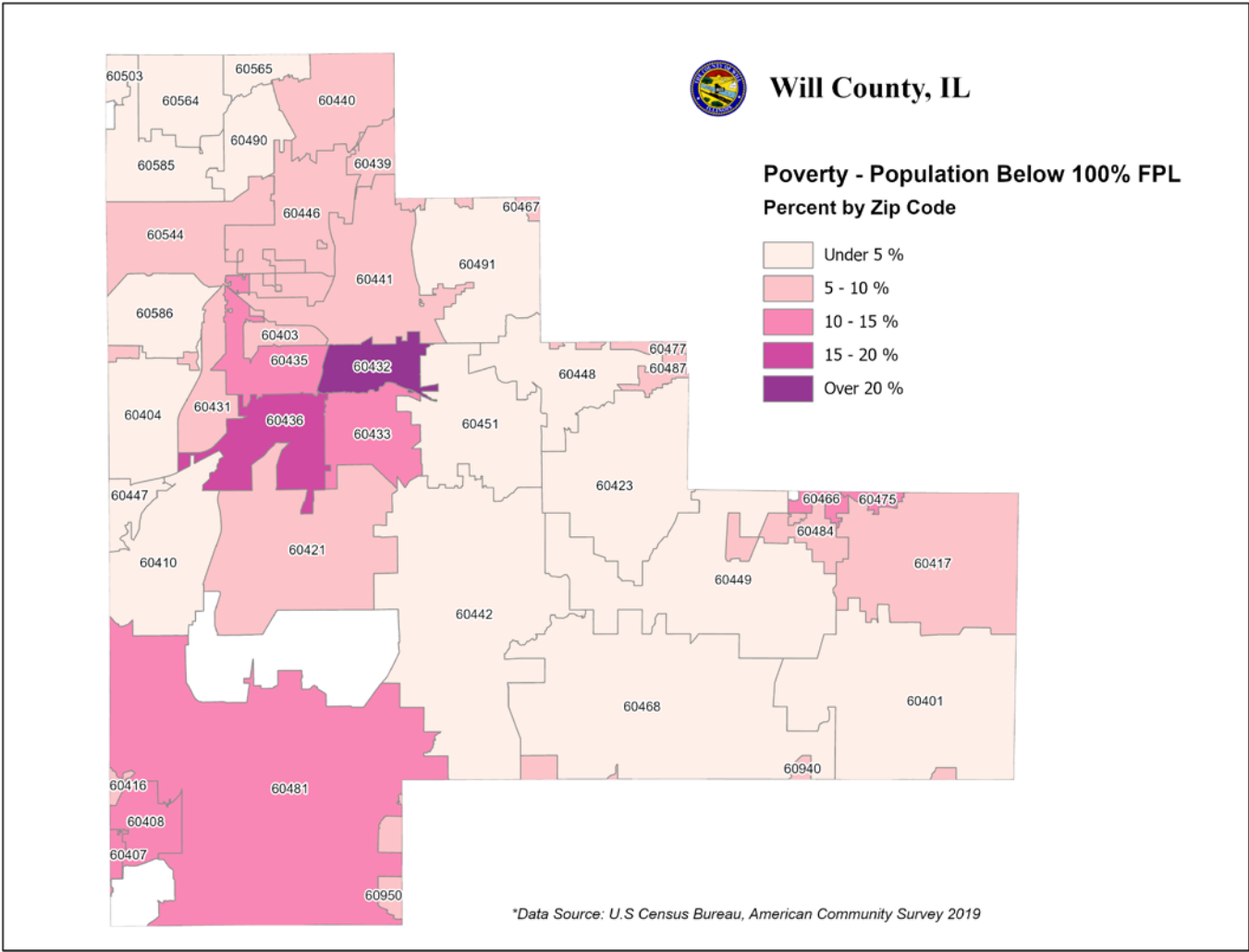
Will County, IL Illinois United States

Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19



Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2016-20

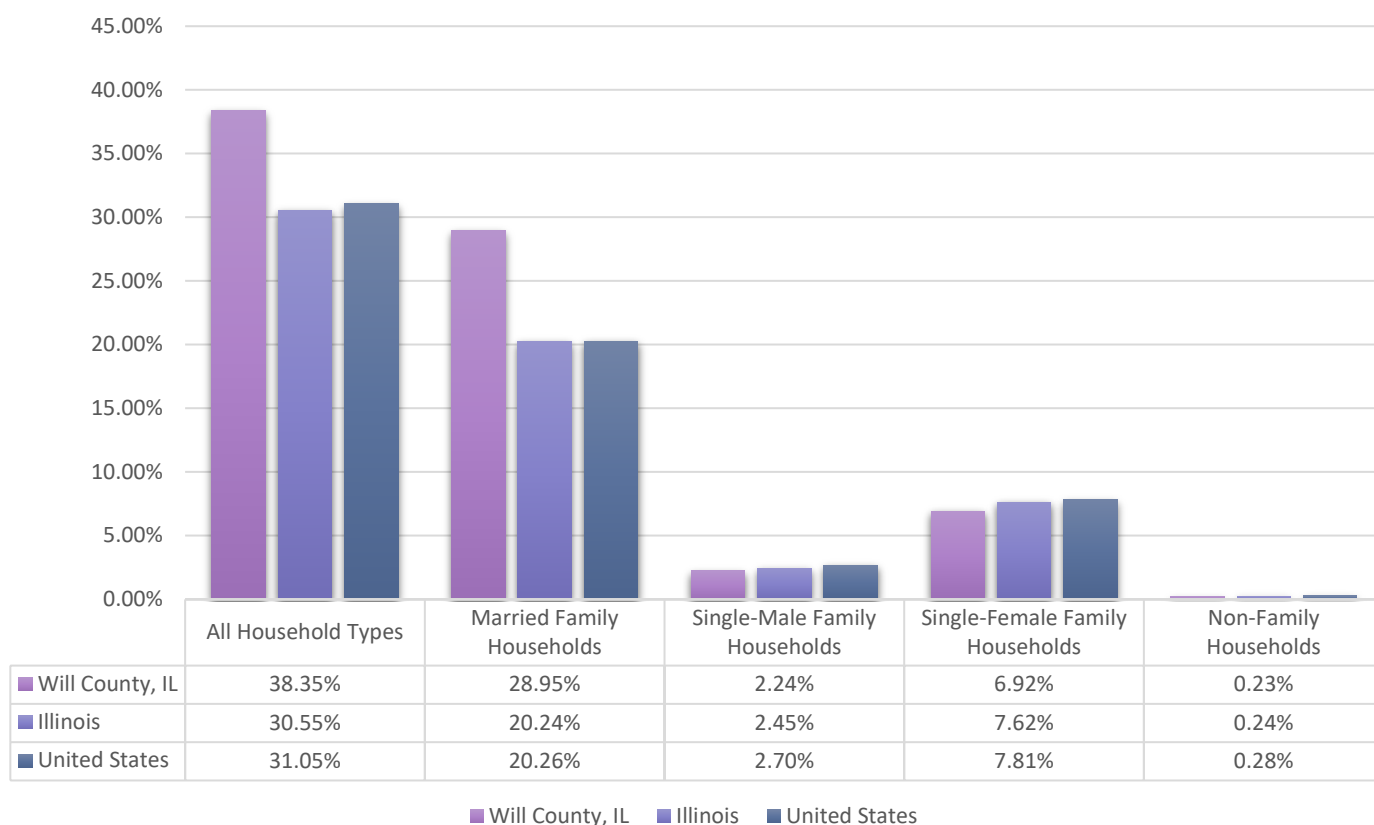
- Over 30.0%
 22.6 - 30.0%
 15.1 - 22.5%
 Under 15.1%
 No Population Age 0-17 Reported
 No Data or Data Suppressed



Single Parent Families

This indicator illustrates the percentage of single families who had a male or female as the head of household. Nearly 7 percent of female householders with no husband present have children under 18 years old, while only 2.24% are male householders with no wife present. Children living in single parent families are generally less healthy, less likely to have access to health care, and more likely to have emotional or behavioral difficulties than children living in families consisting of two married adults who are the children's biological or adoptive parents. Approximately 38.35% of children in Will County reside in single-parent households.

Households with Children by Composition 2019

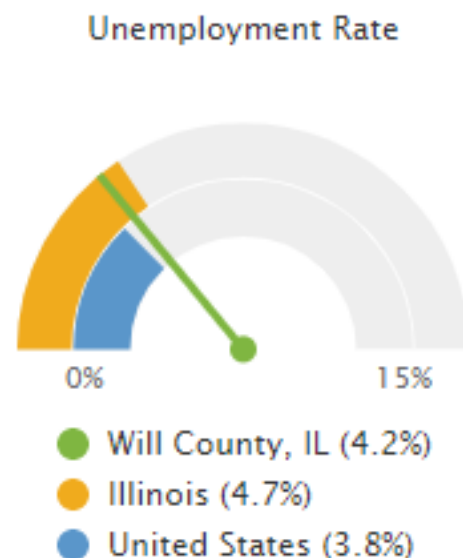


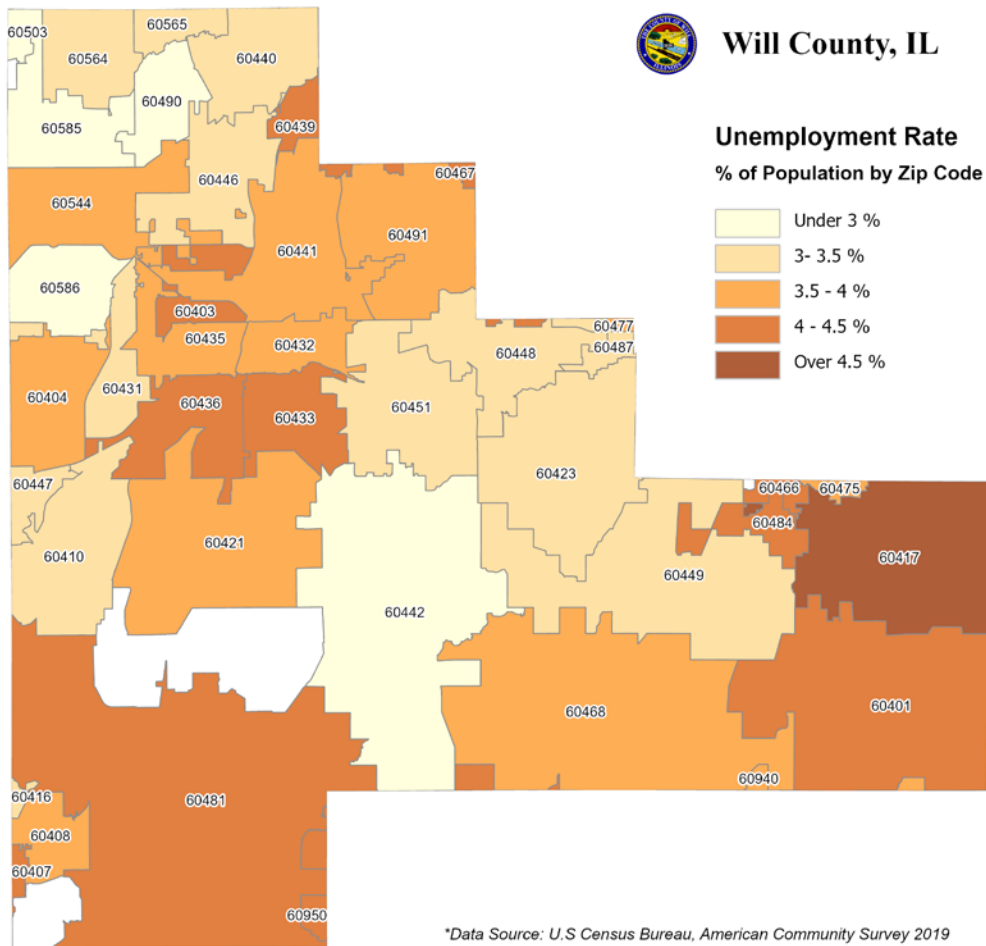
Source: US Census Bureau, Cares Engagement Network. 2019. Source geography: Tract; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Unemployment

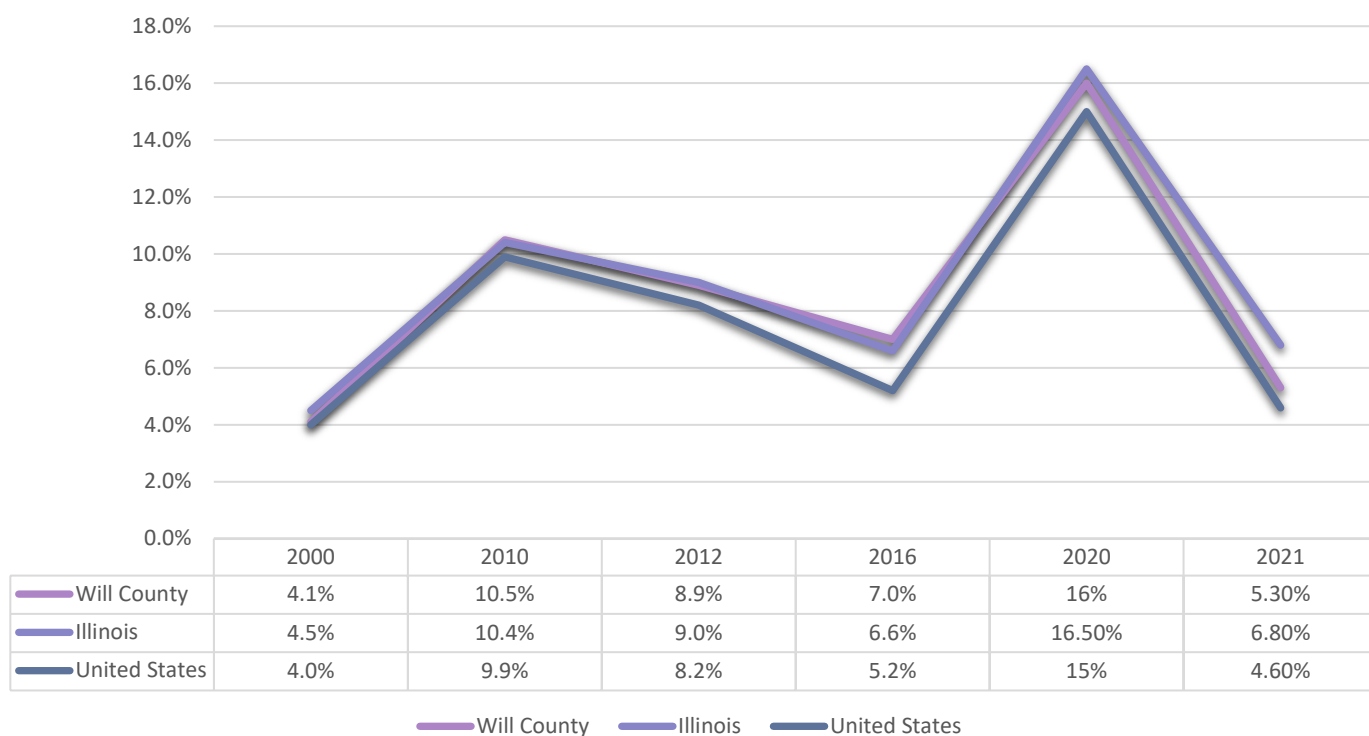
Unemployment creates financial instability and barriers to access including insurance coverage, health services, healthy nutrition, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status. As of September 2021, the unemployment rate in Will County was at 5.3%, it has since dropped to 4.2% as of 2022. The unemployment rate increased significantly in 2020, hitting 16%, due to the local, state, national and global lockdowns that resulted from the Coronavirus Pandemic of 2020. There was higher unemployment among males, Hispanic/Latinx population, Black or African American population, and in the 16 to 19 years old age group.

source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2021 - September.
Source geography: County; U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





Unemployment Rate 2000-2021



Source: United States Department of Labor 2021

Unemployment Rate by Gender	
Male	5.1%
Female	5.3%

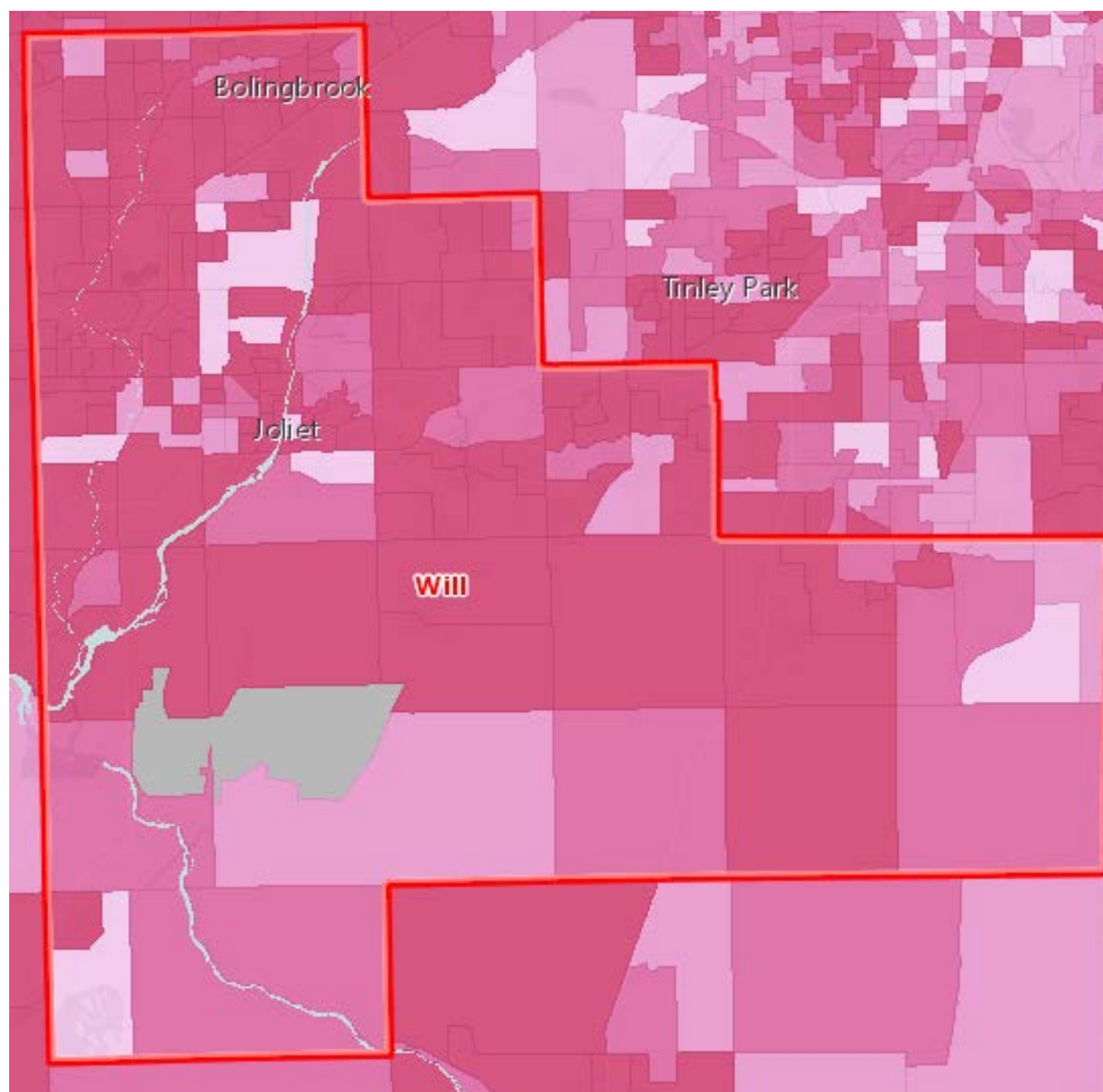
Unemployment Rate by Race/Ethnicity	
Hispanic/Latinx	6.2%
White	4.6%
Black or African American	8.4%
Asian	4.7%

Unemployment Rate by Age Group	
16 to 19 years	11.0%
20 to 24 years	8.8%
25 to 34 years	5.7%
35 to 44 years	4.3%
45 to 54 years	4.0%
55 to 64 years	3.8%
65 and over	4.4%

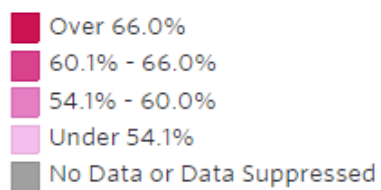
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employment

According to the Census Bureau, of the 536,772 residents 16 and over, 68.6% participate in the labor force. The figure below indicates percentage by tract.

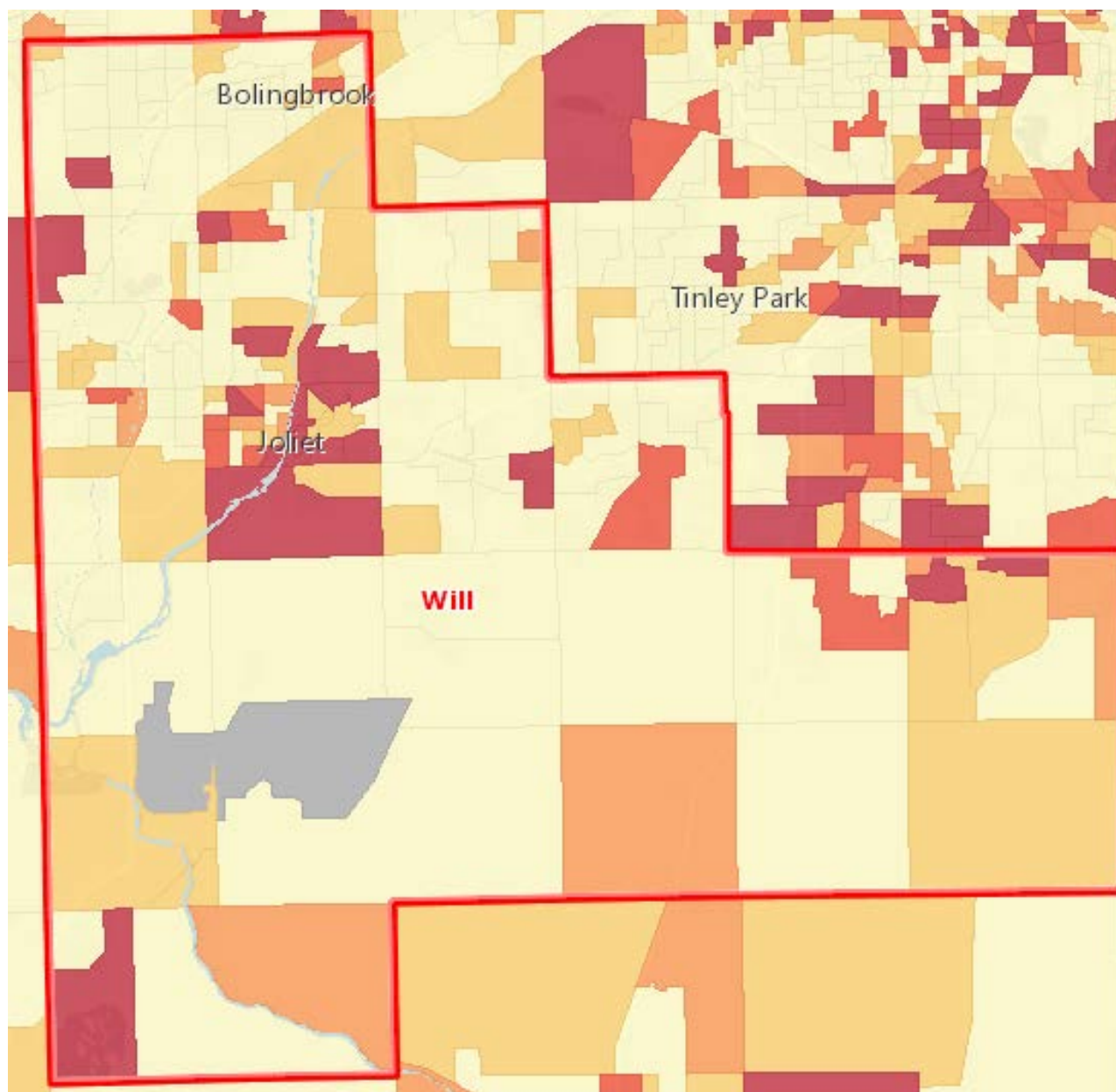


Labor Force, Participation Rate by Tract, ACS 2016-20

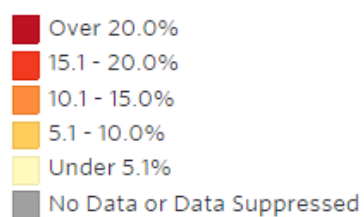


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey

There are approximately 40,417 youth aged 16 to 19 in Will County, of which 2,203 are not in school and not employed. This represents 5.5% of youth, not attending school and not employed between the ages of 16 and 19. This is just slightly lower than the state and national average at 6.2% for Illinois and 6.6% for United States.



**Youths Not Enrolled in School and Not Employed
Percent by Tract, ACS 2016-20**

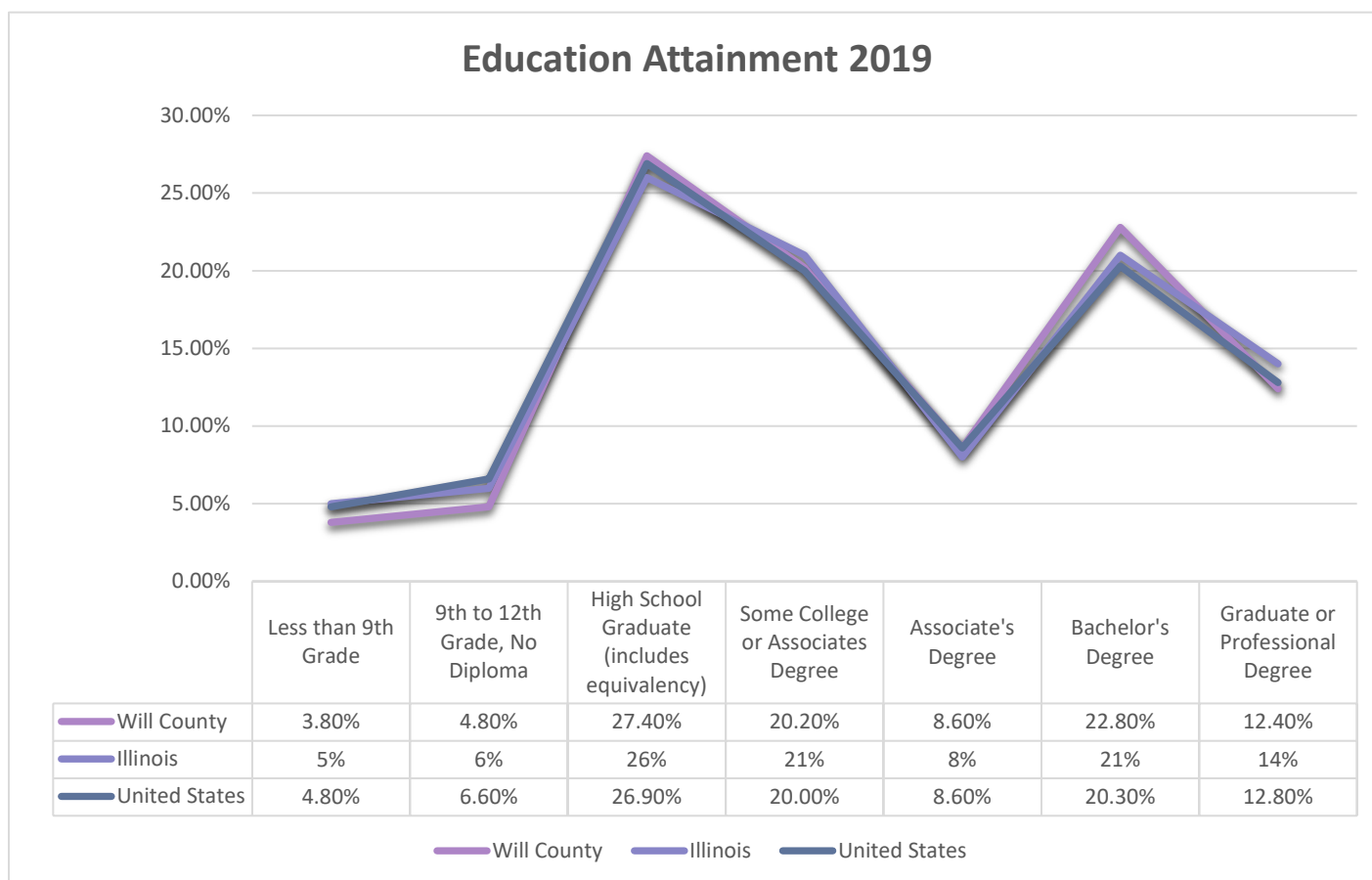


Education

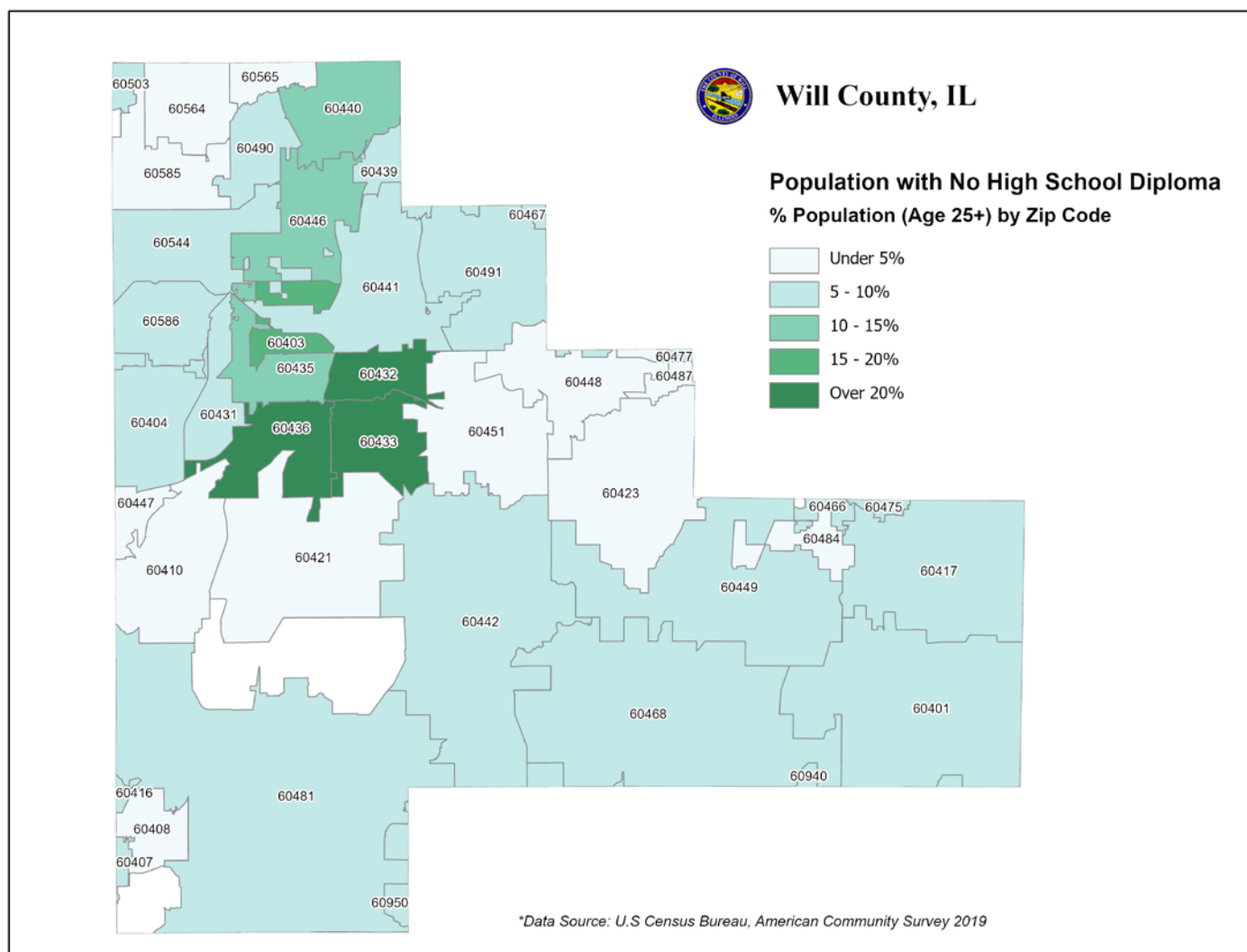
Within the report area, there are 39,494 persons, aged 25 and older, without a high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher in Will County. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment has been linked to positive health outcomes. Over eight percent of the Will County population above age 25 has not graduated high school or received their GED, while 64% of the population has received some sort of college education. As illustrated in the map below, a higher population of those without a high school diploma reside in the Joliet area in the 60432, 60433, and 60436 zip codes.

Educational Attainment			
	Will County	Illinois	United States
Less than 9th Grade	3.80%	5%	4.8%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	4.80%	6%	6.6%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	27.40%	26%	26.90%
Some College or Associates Degree	20.20%	21%	20.00%
Associate's Degree	8.60%	8%	8.60%
Bachelor's Degree	22.80%	21%	20.30%
Graduate or Professional Degree	12.40%	14%	12.80%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table S1501)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table S1501)



An analysis of educational outcomes at the 17 high schools in Will County illustrate the disparate educational experiences of the youth. Looking at the 2018 Partnership for Assessment Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC) assessment, the state average for those who met or exceeds expectations in the English Language Arts (ELA) section is 36.9% and Mathematics is 31.3%. The PARCC assessment tests students' use of skills such as analyzing, problem solving, and writing effectively. In Will County as of 2018, 46% of schools were meeting or exceeding expectations, while 5% did not meet expectations for ELA and 7 % for Mathematics. There are three schools that fall below the state-wide graduation rate of 86%. These three high schools also have a higher percentage of low-income students, and non-White students, furthering demonstrating the disparities in educational outcomes by race and income levels. Looking at the 4-year graduation rate for Will County, an average of the reported schools was calculated totaling 90%.

High School	% Students Low Income	% Non-White Students	% Meets or Exceeds IL Learning Standards (2016 PARCC Assessment)		4-Year Graduation Rate
			English Language Arts	Mathematics	
Beecher	23%	27.2%	4%	6%	94%
Bolingbrook	62%	78.6%	33%	18%	88%
Crete-Monee	67.1%	82.5%	28%	2%	90%
Joliet Central	60%	77.2%	17%	8%	71%
Joliet West	43%	77.2%	22%	17%	80%
Lincoln-Way Central	7%	21.1%	48%	25%	97%
Lincoln-Way East	5%	23%	47%	38%	97%
Lincoln-Way West	8%	21.1%	47%	28%	98%
Lockport Township High School	18%	29%	41%	47%	93%
Peotone	20%	16.7%	51%	13%	79%
Plainfield Central	34%	48.2%	35%	15%	91%
Plainfield East	32%	48.2%	37%	18%	95%
Plainfield North	17%	48.2%	45%	17%	92%
Plainfield South	34%	48.2%	39%	18%	88%
Reed-Custer	35%	14%	37%	28%	91%
Romeoville	61%	78.6%	43%	26%	95%
Wilmington	27%	12.9%	50%	3%	93%
Will County	23%	19.8%	38%	30%	90%
State Wide	49%	52%	36%	31%	86%

Source: Illinois Report Card 2020-2021

Uninsured

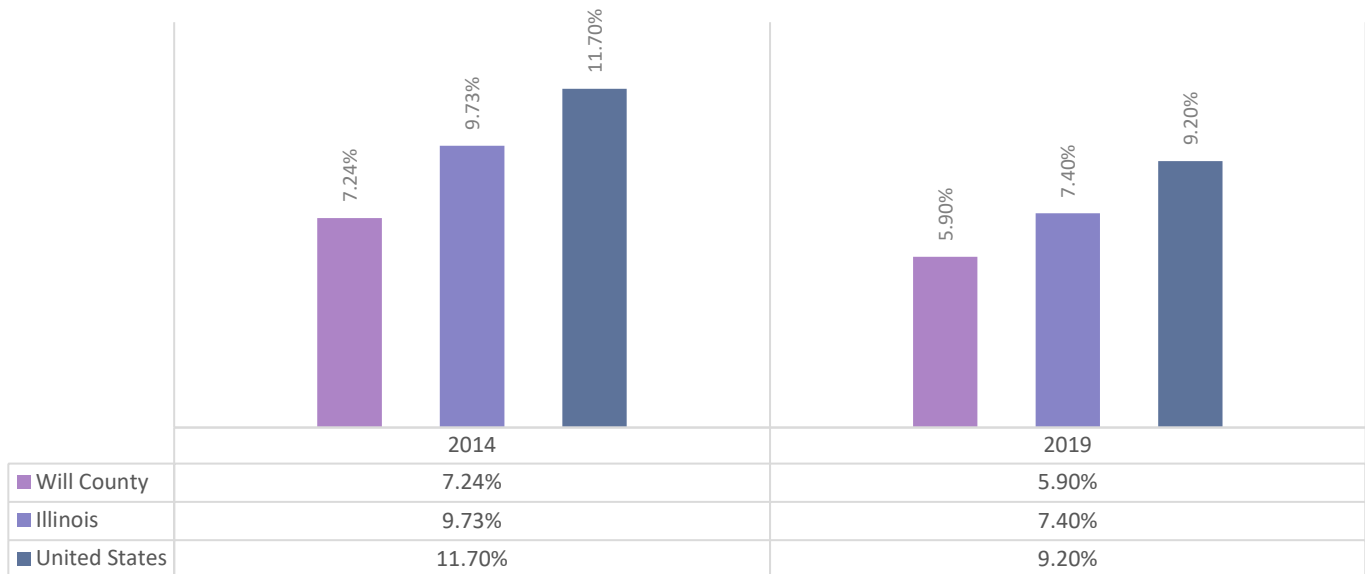
The lack of health insurance is considered a key driver of health status. This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services, contributing to poor health status.

According to the US Census Bureau, 5.9% of the Will County population is uninsured. There has been an overall decrease in the percentage of uninsured population since 2013 which could be attributed to IL Medicaid Expansion and the opening of the Federal Health Insurance Marketplace. According to the 2019 American Community Survey, 13.5% of the Hispanic/Latinx population in Will County reported no health insurance coverage, compared to 3.8% of the non-Hispanic/Latinx population. A larger percentage of uninsured residents reside in the Joliet area as well as parts of eastern Will County in the zip codes 60432, 60433, and 60484.

HP 2030 Target = 92.1% coverage

PERCENT UNINSURED 2019

Will County Illinois United States



Uninsured Population by Gender

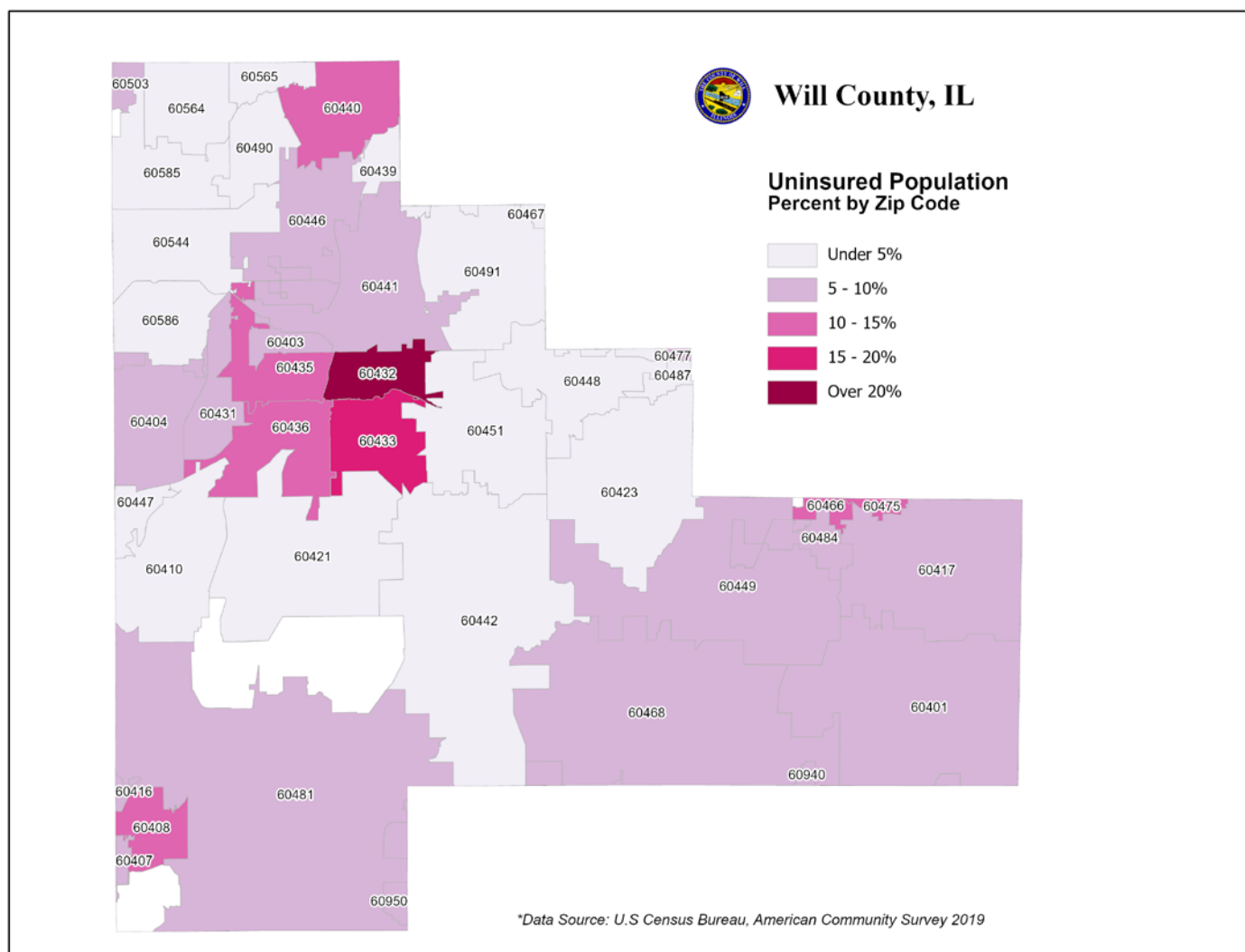
Male	7%
Female	4.8%

Uninsured Population by Race/Ethnicity

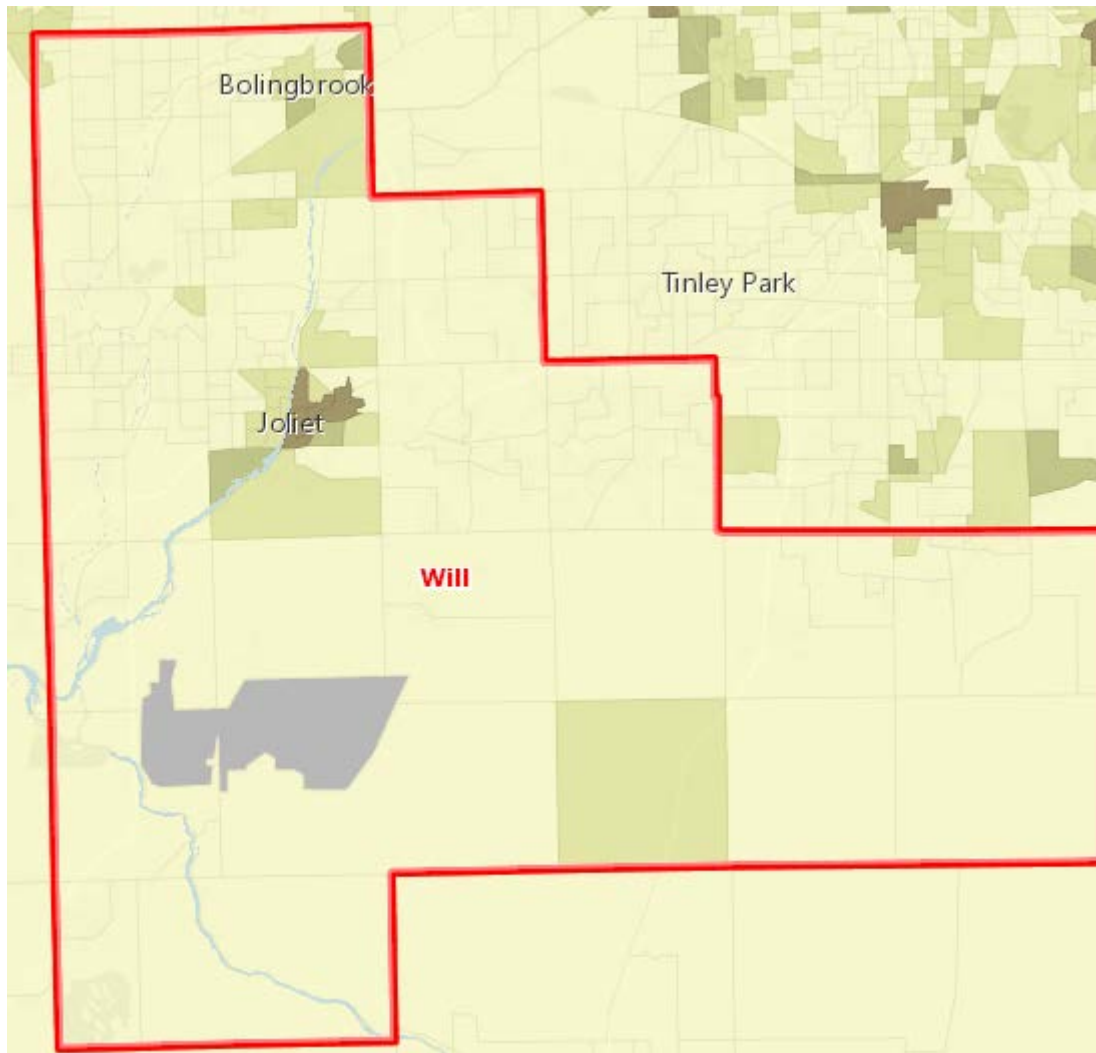
Non-Hispanic/Latinx	3.8%
Hispanic/Latinx	13.5%
White	4.9%
Black or African American	5.6%
Native American/Alaska Native	N/A
Asian	5.7%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	N/A
Some Other Race	19.9%
Multiple Race	4.8%

Uninsured Population by Age Group

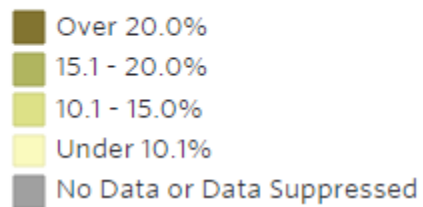
Under Age 18	2.30%
Age 18-64	8.50%
Age 65+	0.70%



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019. Source geography: Tract



Uninsured Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2016-20

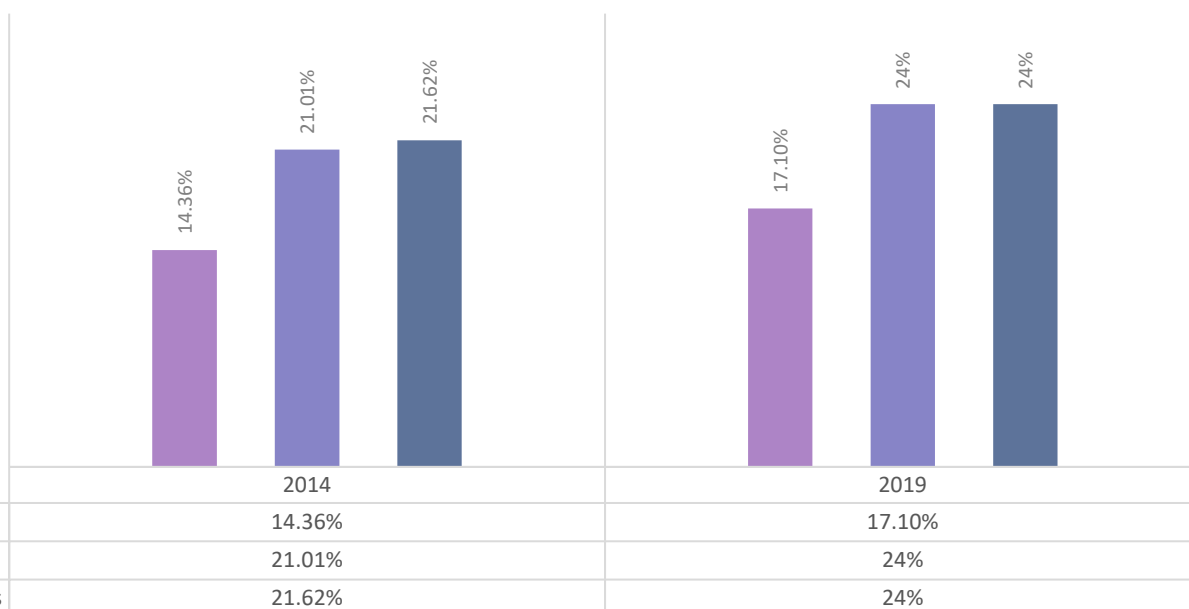


Medicaid

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is enrolled in Medicaid, which is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations. These groups are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. When reviewing the percentages broken down by age, most of Will County's Medicaid recipients were 18 years old and younger (24.9%) compared to ages 18-64 (9.7%) and ages 65+ (6.0%).

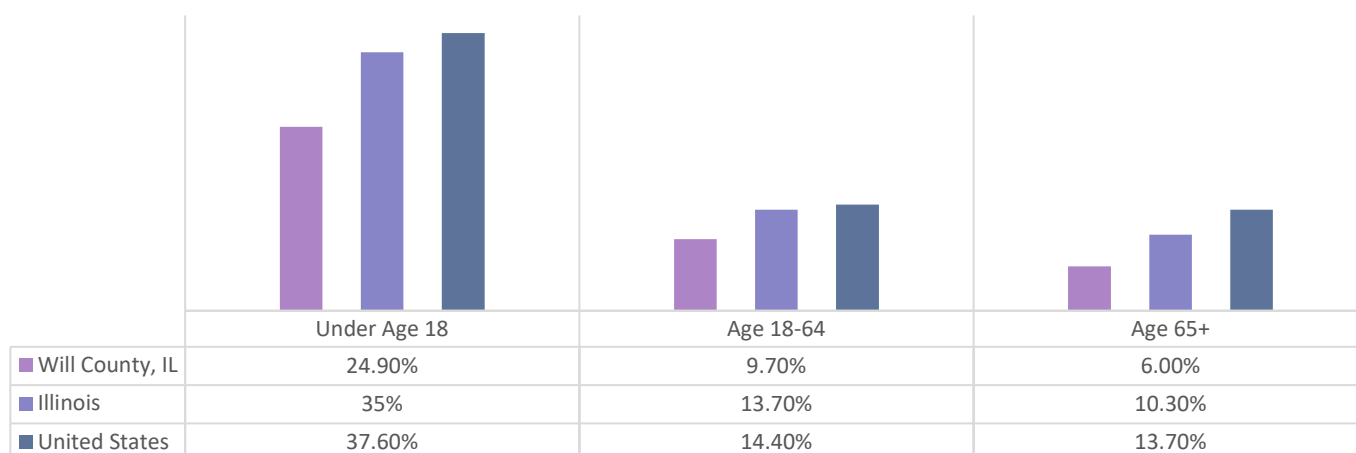
PERCENT OF MEDICAID RECIPIENTS 2014-2019

■ Will County ■ Illinois ■ United States



PERCENT MEDICAID RECIPIENT BY AGE GROUP 2019

■ Will County, IL ■ Illinois ■ United States



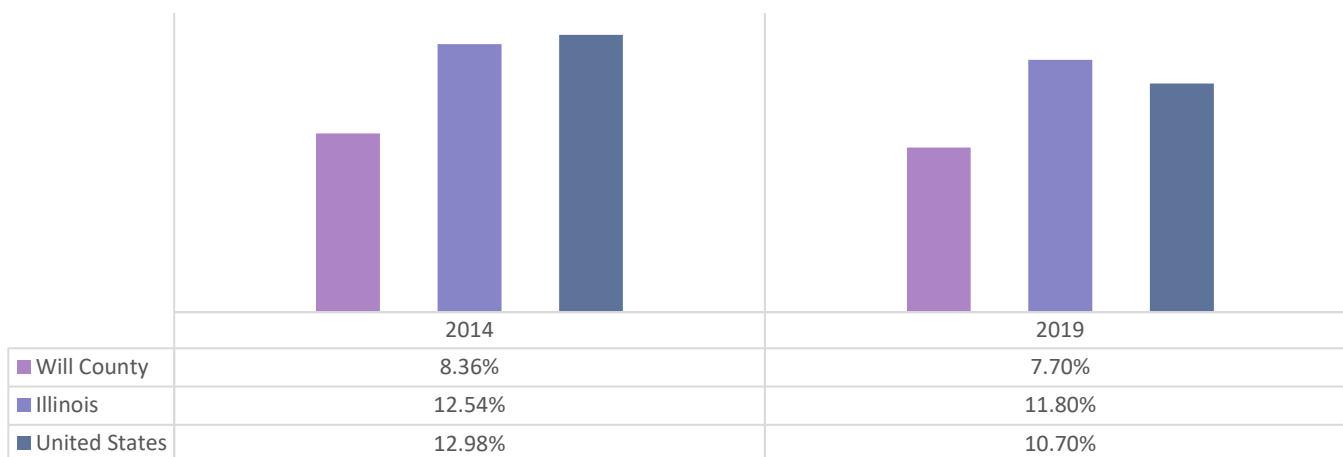
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019. Source geography: Tract

SNAP Benefits

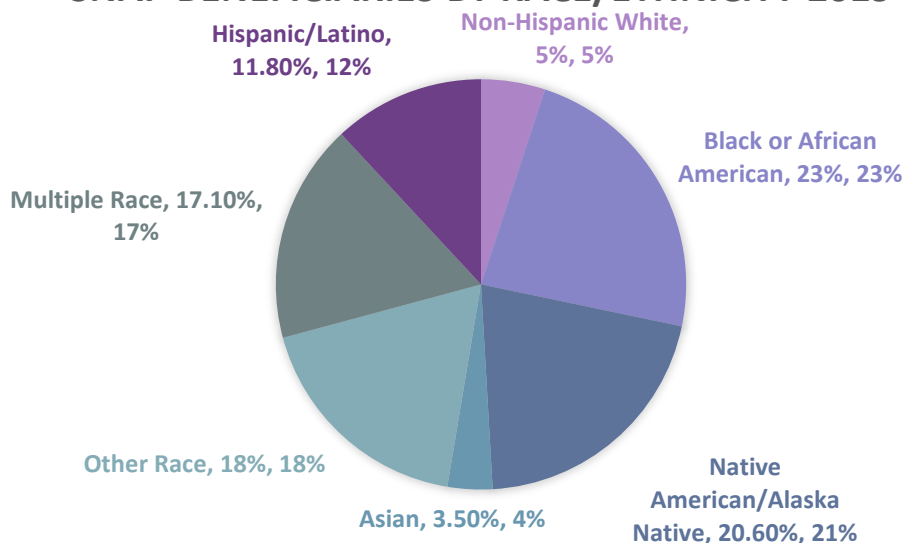
This indicator reports the estimated percentage of households receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. When combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment. Roughly eight percent of Will County households receive SNAP benefits, compared to 11.8% of Illinois residents and 10.7% of United States residents. It is estimated that roughly 47% of all households receiving SNAP benefits have children under the age of 18.

PERCENT HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SNAP BENEFITS 2019

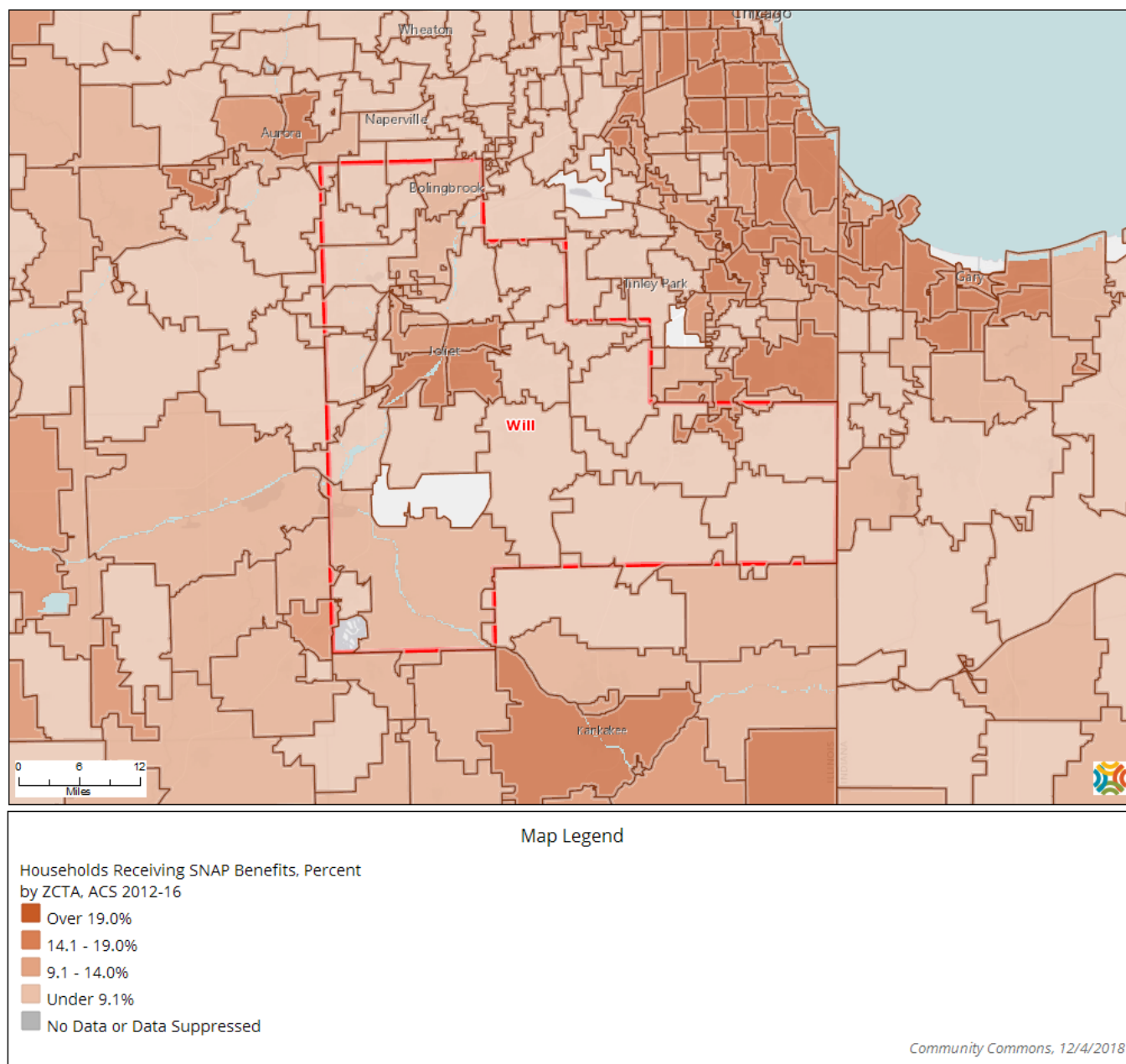
Will County Illinois United States



SNAP BENEFICIARIES BY RACE/ETHNICITY 2019



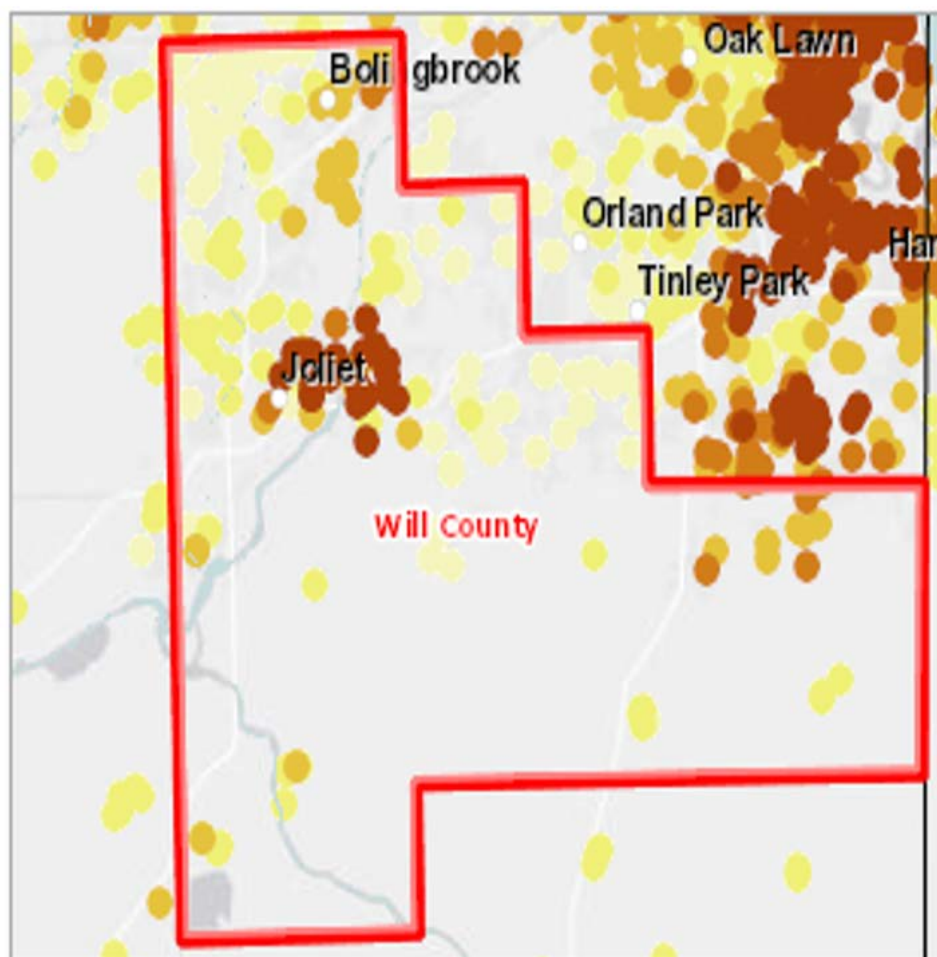
Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Percent by ZCTA, ACS 2012-2016



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019. Source geography: Tract

Children Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch

Within the reported area 37% of Will County public school students are eligible for Free or Reduced-Price lunch. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. Additionally, when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment. A higher percentage of students eligible for free or reduced lunch is located in the Joliet area.

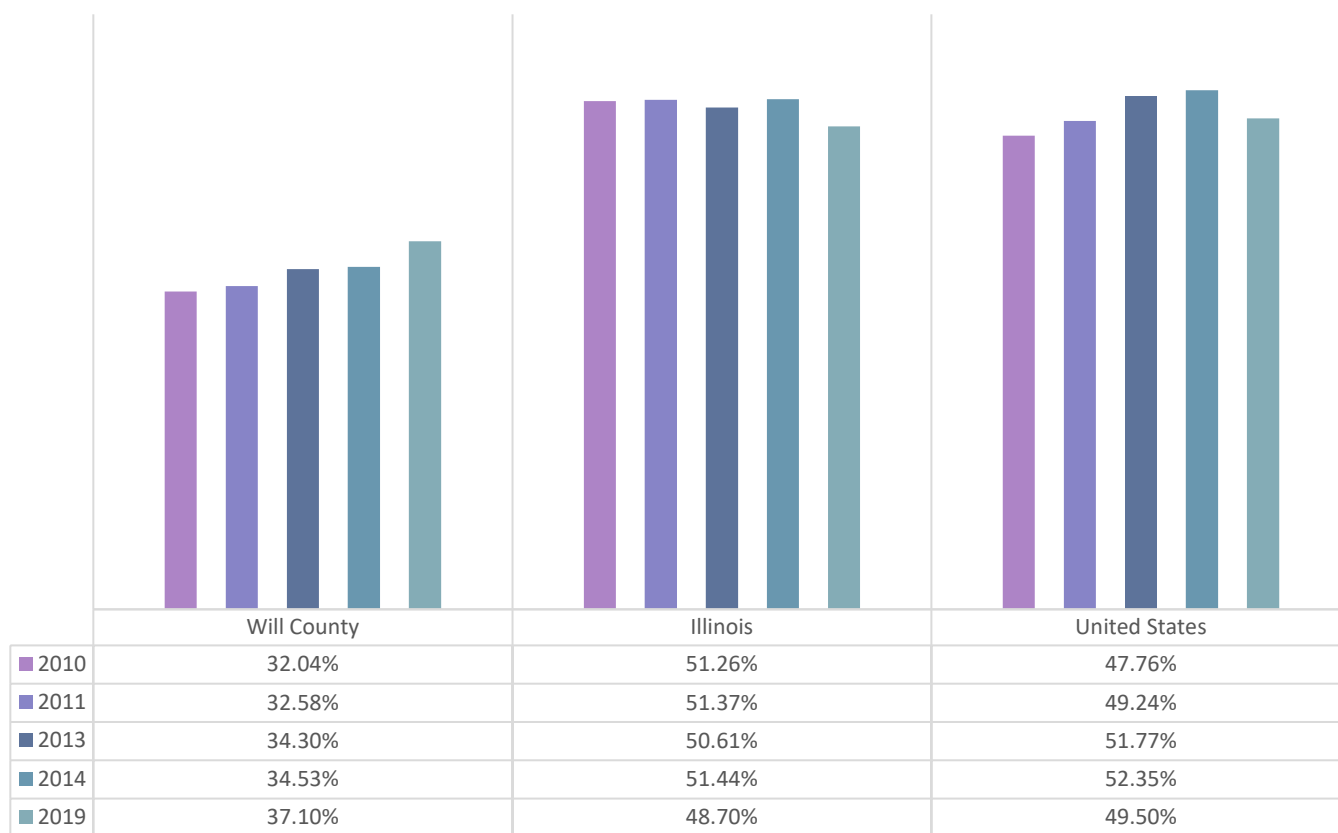


Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, NCES CCD 2018-19

- Over 90.0%
- 75.1% - 90.0%
- 50.1% - 75.0%
- 20.1% - 50.0%
- Under 20.1%
- Not Reported
- Will County, IL

CHILDREN ELIGIBLE FOR FREE/REDUCED LUNCH 2010-2019

■ 2010 ■ 2011 ■ 2013 ■ 2014 ■ 2019



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2019.

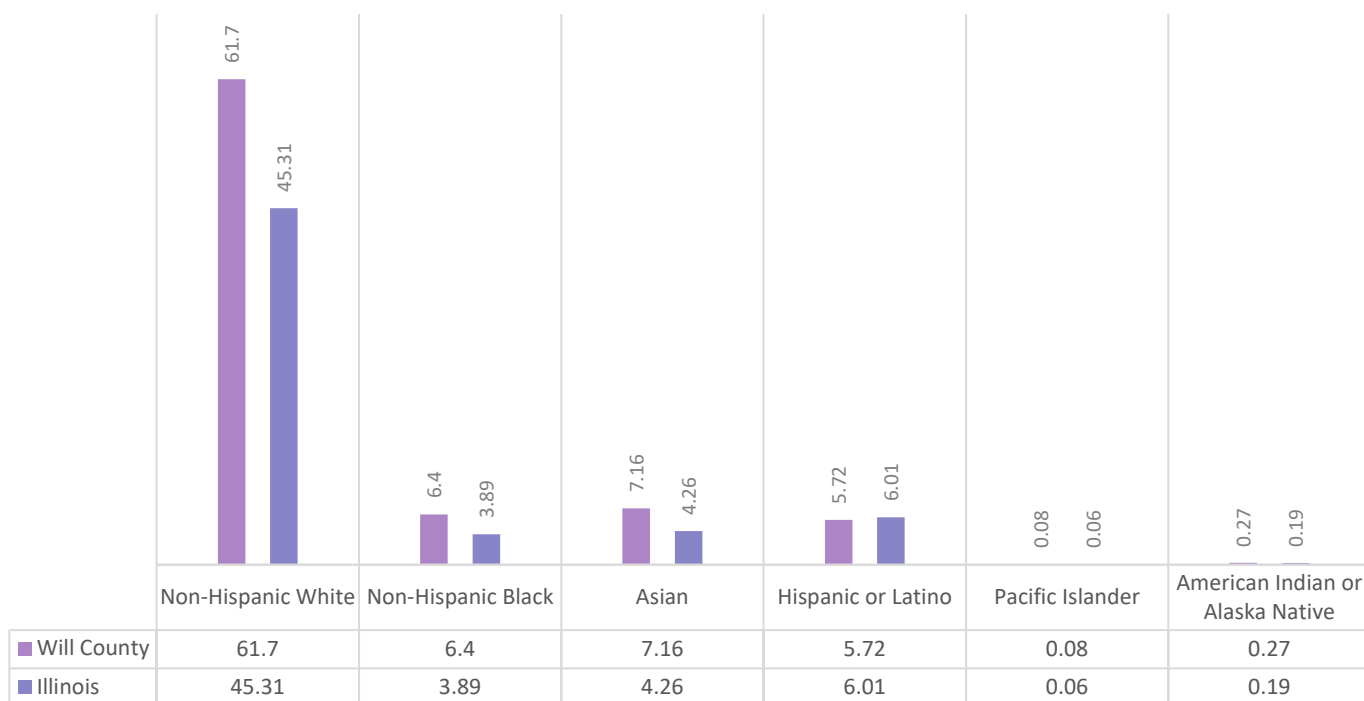
Mortgage Lending

Lending institutions must report all loans for home purchases, home improvements, and mortgage refinancing based on the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) of 1975. This indicator displays information derived from the 2021 HMDA loan-level data files. Will County loan originations were approved at 58.33%, which is lower than Illinois but higher than the United States. The non-Hispanic White population had the majority of loan originations.

Report Area	Number of Home Purchase	Loans Originations, Approval Rate
Will County	21,966	58.33%
Illinois	278,236	58.81%
United States	7,339,057	51.57%

HOME PURCHASE LOANS BY RACE/ETHNICITY (PER 1,000) 2019

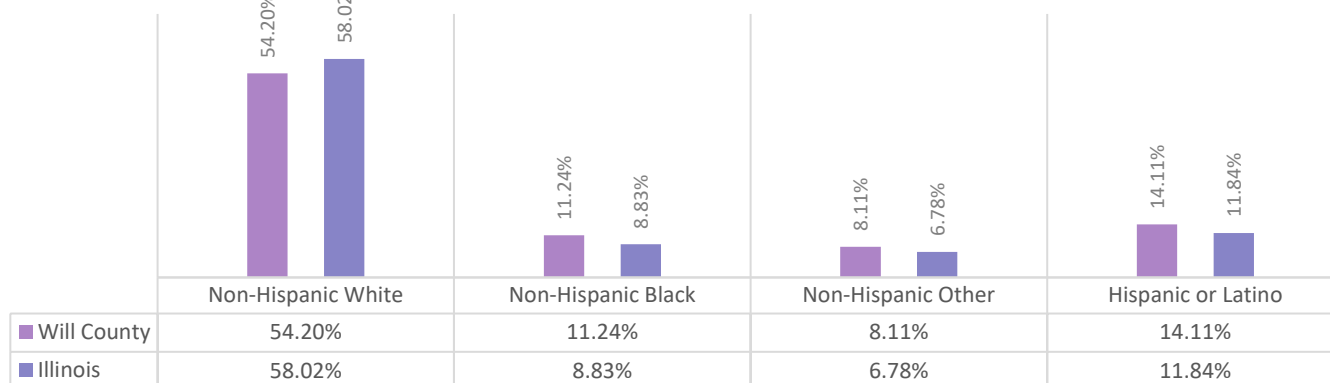
Will County Illinois



Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2019.

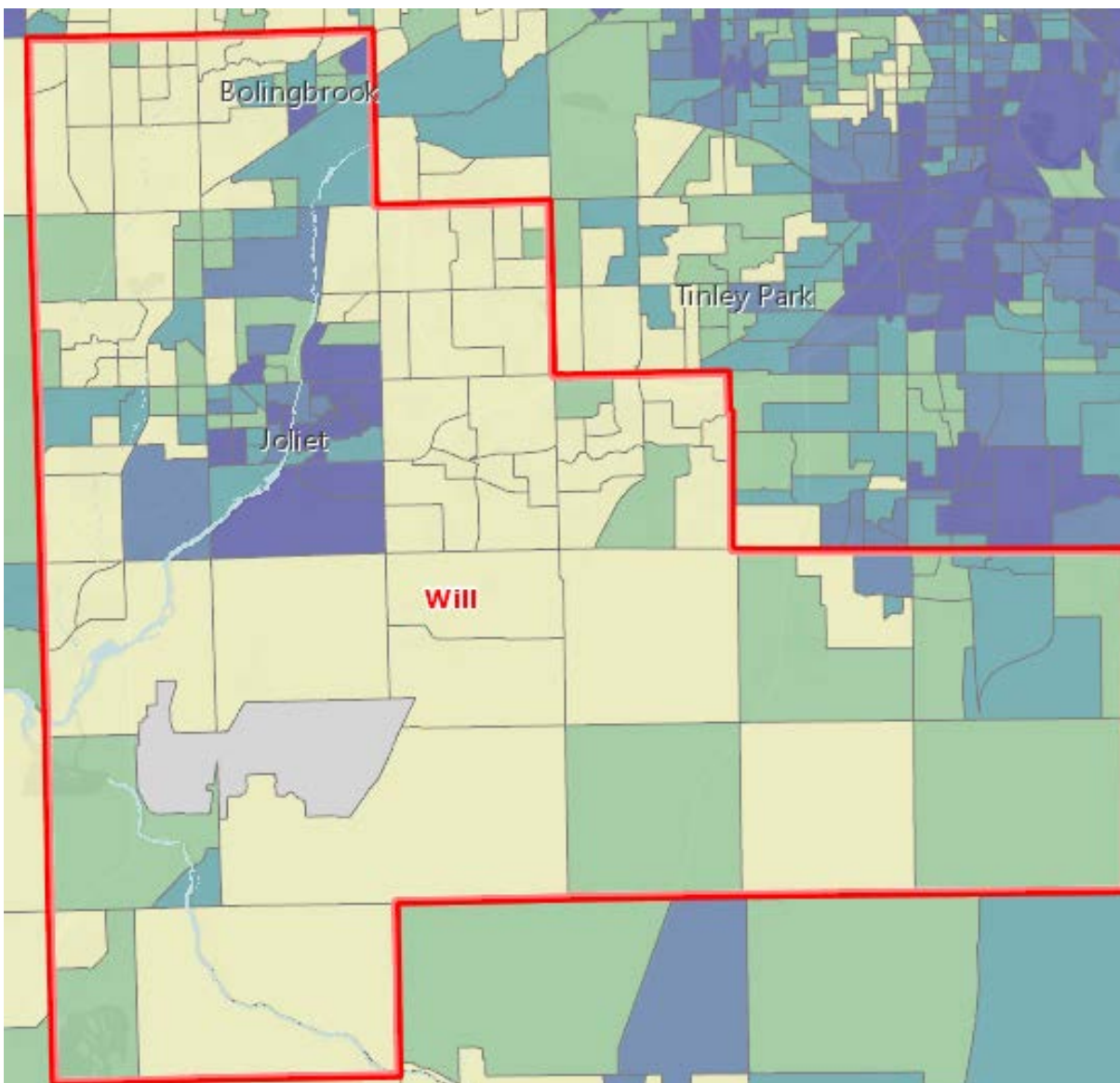
2021 FFIEC PERCENT HOME PURCHASE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Will County Illinois

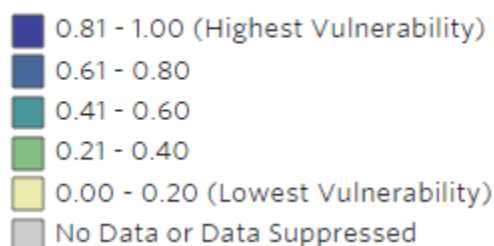


Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)

The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI), is defined as, the degree to which a community exhibits certain social conditions, including high poverty, low percentage of vehicle access, or crowded households, may affect that community's ability to prevent human suffering and financial loss in the event of disaster.



Social Vulnerability Index by Tract, CDC 2018

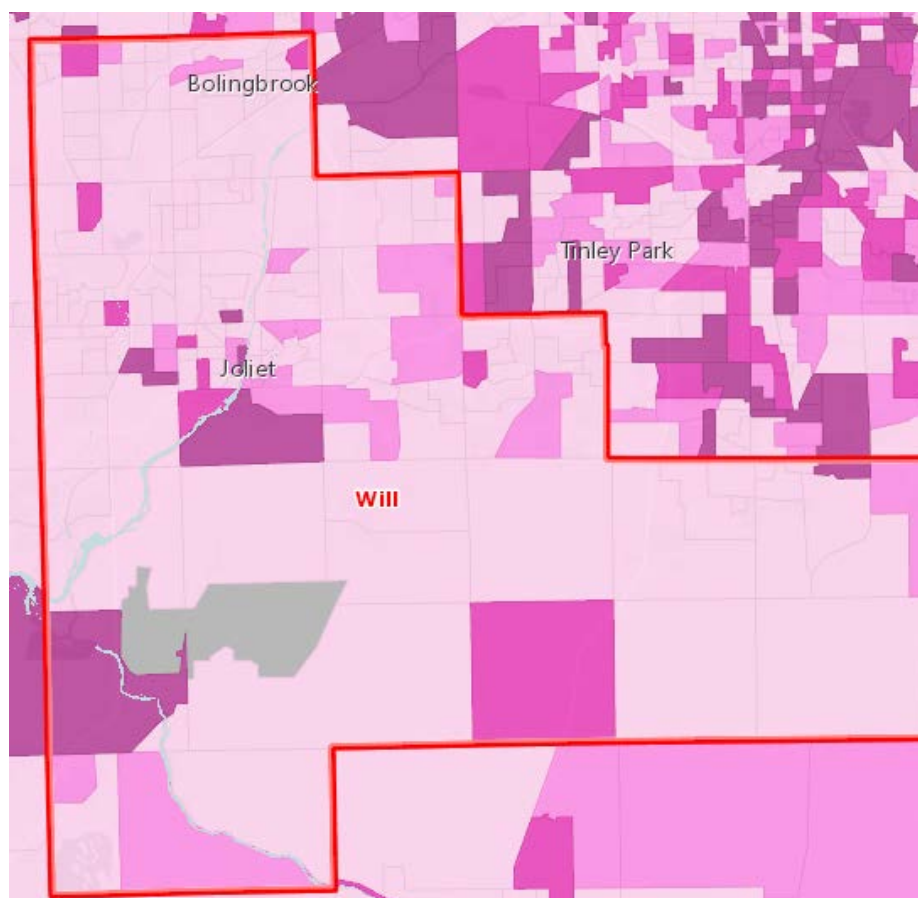


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Center for Health Statistics GRASP 2018

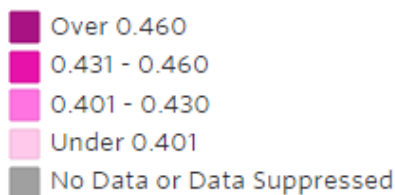
Income Inequality Index (GINI)

This indicator reports income inequality using the Gini coefficient. Gini index values range between zero and one. A value of one indicates perfect inequality where only one household has any income. A value of zero indicates perfect equality, where all households have equal income.

Column1	Index
Will County	0.41
Illinois	0.48
United States	0.48



**Income Inequality (GINI), Index Value by Tract, ACS
2016-20**



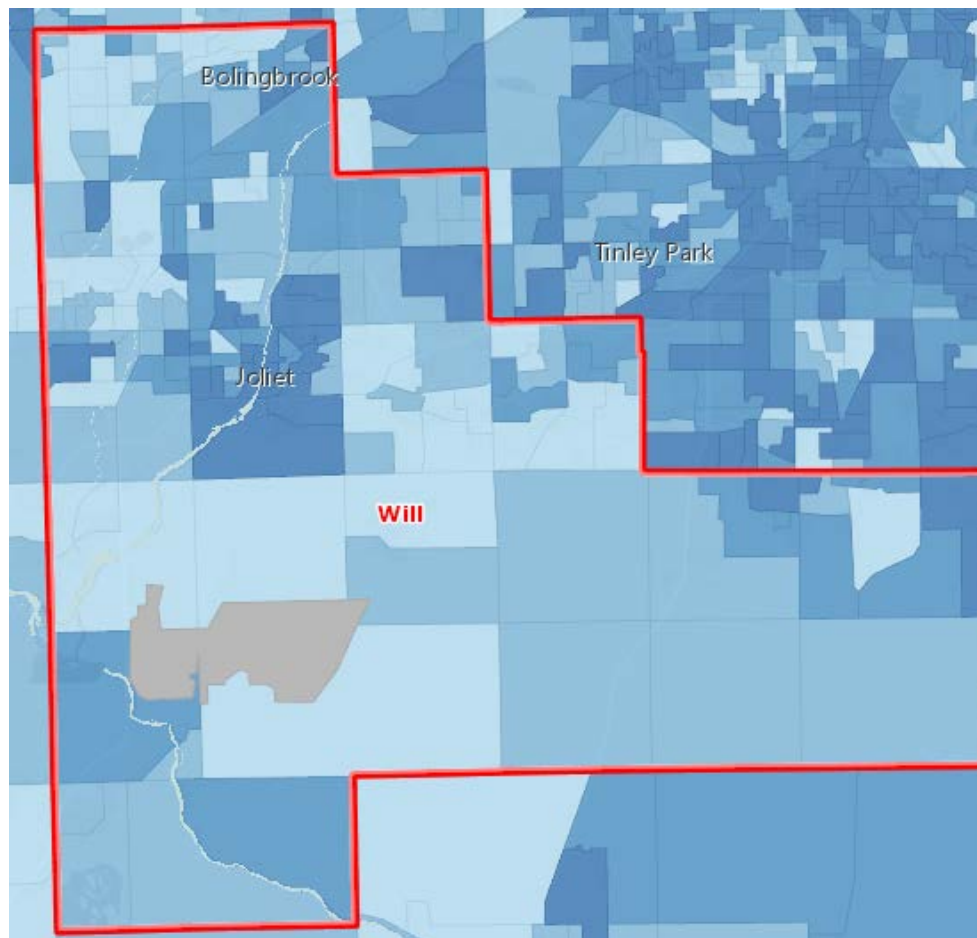
Source: Index values are acquired from the 2015-19 American Community Survey

This indicator reports the total number of HUD-funded assisted housing units available to eligible renters, as well as the unit rate (per 10,000 total households). Affordable housing is important to the health and well-being of individuals and families. Low-income families may not have enough money to spend on necessities such as food and health care due to the cost of rent. There are 4,209 HUD-assisted housing units at a 183.4 rate per 10,000 units which is lower than the rate for Illinois and the United States.

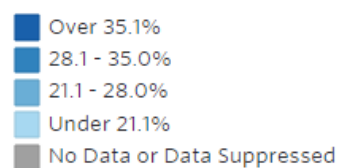
Report Area	Housing Choice Voucher Units	Project-Based Section 8 Units	Section 236 Units (Federal Housing Authority Projects)	Public Housing Authority Units	Section 202 Units (Supportive Housing for the Elderly)	Section 811 Units (Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities)	Other Multi-Family Program Units (RAP, SUP, Moderate Rehab, Etc.)
Will County	2,162	991	144	710	0	151	N/A
Illinois	111,768	64,762	481	43,476	5,519	1,649	N/A
United States	2,624,936	1,299,827	17,032	957,971	125,779	34,000	109

As of 2019, roughly 28% of Will County residents are cost burdened by their household. Cost Burden is defined by housing costs totaling more than 30% of the monthly income of owners or renters.

Report Area	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income)	Cost Burdened Households, Percent
Will County, IL	229,498	65,058	28.35%
Illinois	4,846,134	1,468,277	30.30%
United States	120,756,048	37,249,895	30.85%



Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Household Income), Percent by Tract, ACS 2016-20



Homeless Population

One method calculating homelessness is using the Point-in-Time (PIT) count, which is a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night in January, according to the Will County Continuum of Care (CoC). On January 21, 2021, 250 unique individuals were reported experiencing homelessness in Will County at the point in time event held from 6pm through 4am. Of these 250 individuals, 32% were children under the age of 18 and roughly 5% experience chronic homelessness. Roughly 30 homeless individuals were vaccinated with the COVID-19 vaccine at this event, in total roughly 195 individuals identifying as homeless were vaccinated in Will County during the duration of the pandemic. Will County Health Department, Alternative Housing Program provided over 600 nights of stay for COVID-19 positive housing insecure individuals during the pandemic through partnerships with local emergency shelters, and local hospitality organizations.

Emergency Shelters

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provide federal guidance to communities to support both preventative and stabilization strategies related to those suffering from housing insecurity. According to HUD, Emergency Shelter is defined as any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements.

Transitional Housing

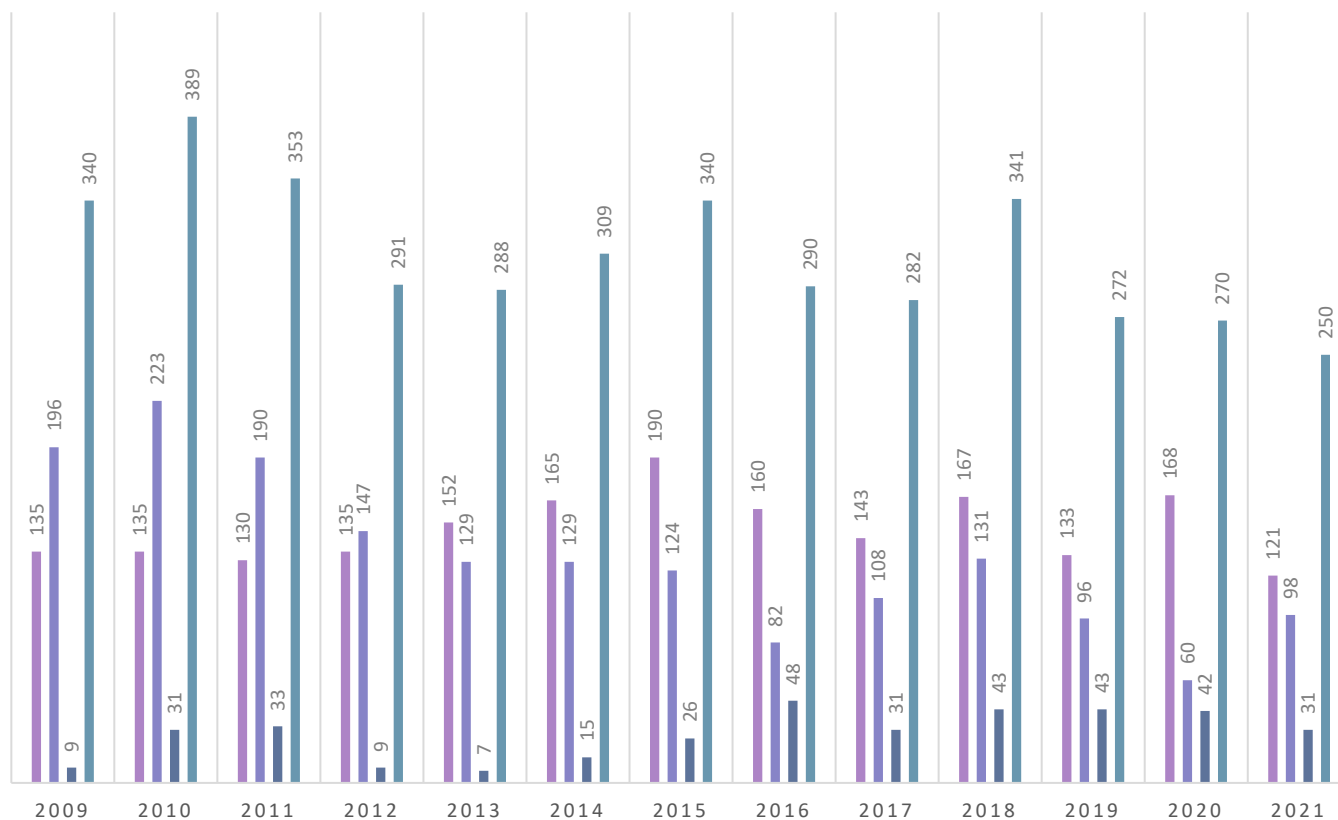
Transitional housing (TH) is designed to provide homeless individuals and families with the interim stability and support to successfully move to and maintain permanent housing. Transitional housing may be used to cover the costs of up to 24 months of housing with accompanying supportive services. Program participants must have a lease (or sublease) or occupancy agreement in place when residing in transitional housing. The provisions of the CoC Program's TH program component have not changed significantly from the TH provisions under SHP.

Permanent Housing

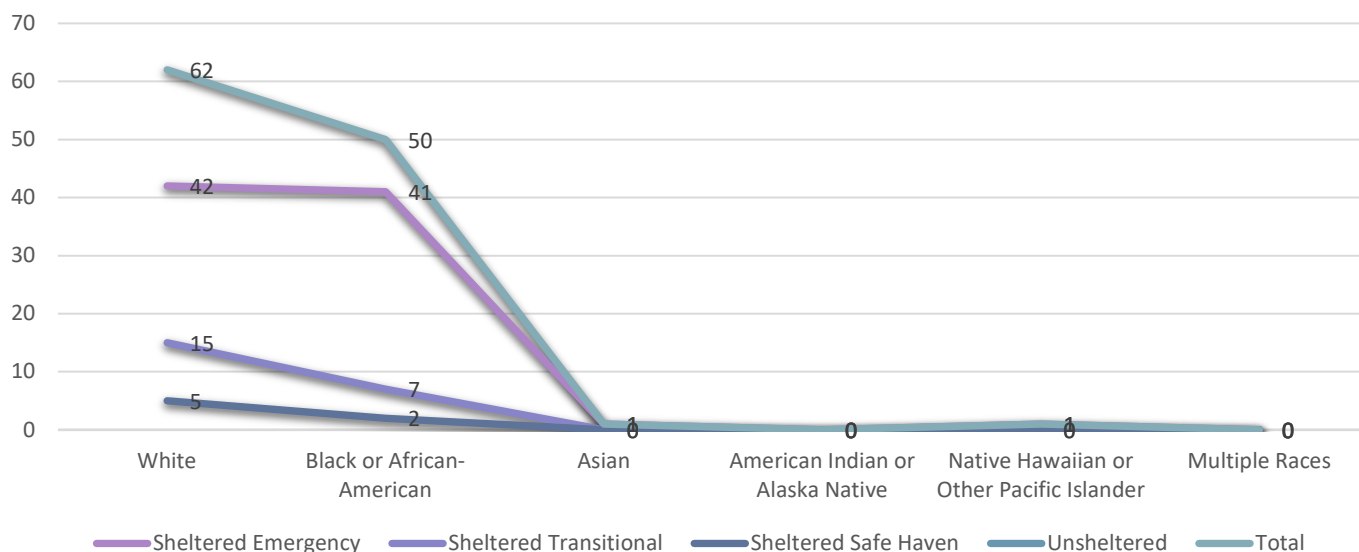
Permanent housing (PH) is defined as community-based housing without a designated length of stay in which formerly homeless individuals and families live as independently as possible. Under PH, a program participant must be the tenant on a lease (or sublease) for an initial term of at least one year that is renewable and is terminable only for cause. Further, leases (or subleases) must be renewable for a minimum term of one month. The CoC Program funds two types of permanent housing: permanent supportive housing (PSH) for persons with disabilities and rapid re-housing. Permanent supportive housing is permanent housing with indefinite leasing or rental assistance paired with supportive services to assist homeless persons with a disability or families with an adult or child member with a disability achieve housing stability. Rapid re-housing (RRH) emphasizes housing search and relocation services and short- and medium-term rental assistance to move homeless persons and families (with or without a disability) as rapidly as possible into permanent housing.

HOMELESS POPULATION IN WILL COUNTY, POINT-IN-TIME (PIT) COUNT, 2009-2021

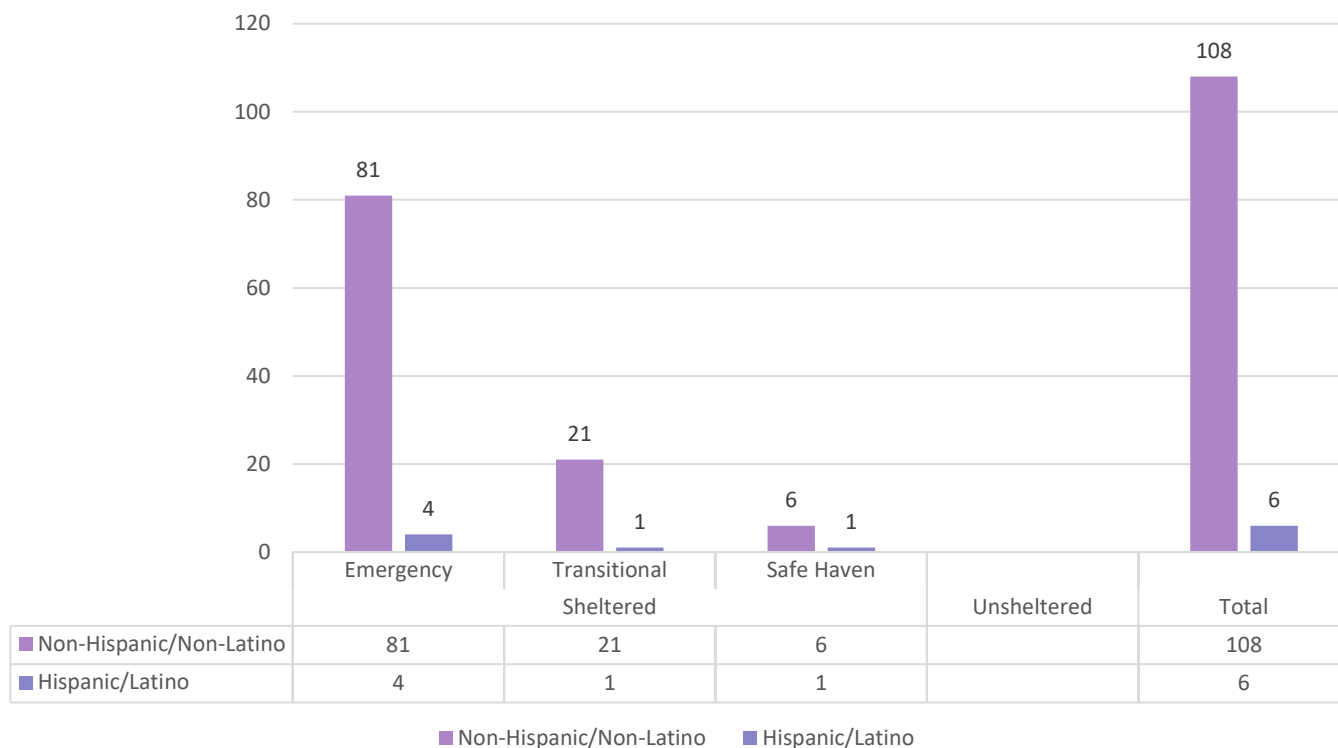
Emergency Shelter Transitional Housing Unsheltered Total



Will County PIT Count of Homeless Population by Race 2021



Will County PIT Count of Homeless by Ethnicity 2021



Point in Time Data (2021)

	Report Domestic Violence	Report Behavioral Health Illness	Report Substance Misuse Disorder	Report HIV/AIDS	Report Chronic Illness	Report Physical Disability
Will County Homeless	52%	39%	39%	4%	26%	22%

Source: Will County Continuum of Care 2021

Quality of Life

CATEGORY DEFINITION: Quality of life (QOL) is defined as “an overall sense of well-being when applied to an individual” and a “supportive environment when applied to a community” (Moriarty, 1996). While some dimensions of QOL can be quantified using indicators, research has shown it can be related to determinants of health and community well-being. Other valid dimensions of QOL include perceptions of community residents about aspects of their neighborhoods and communities that either enhance or diminish their QOL.

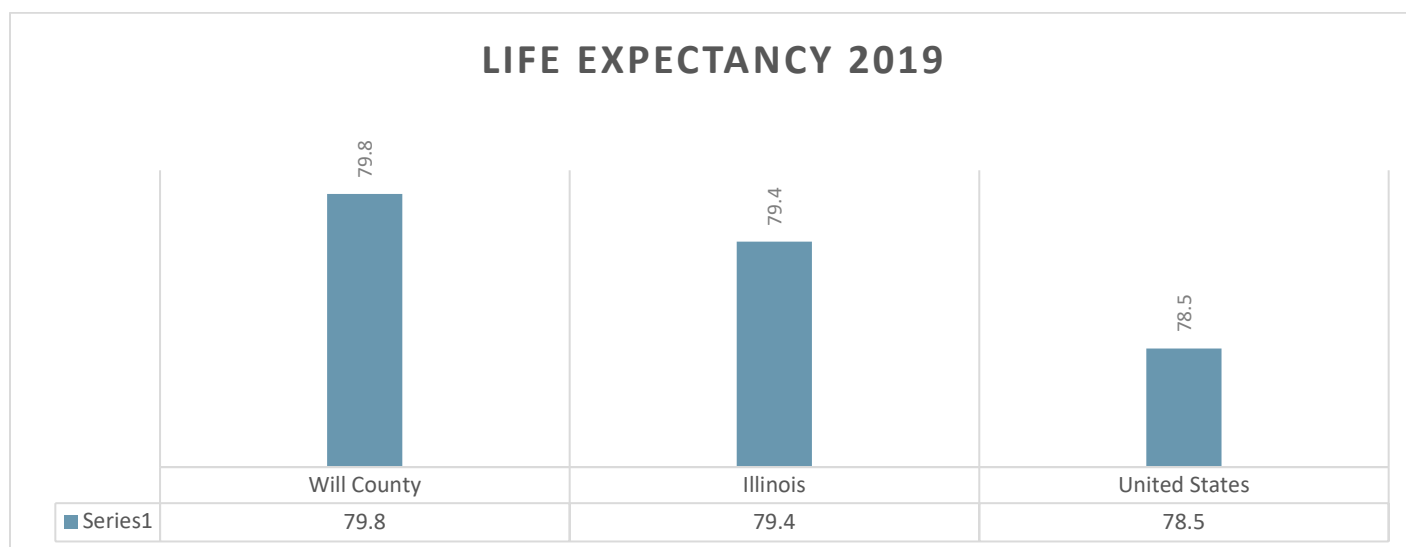
Will County Quality of Life Key Findings

- Life expectancy at birth is higher in Will County than in Illinois and the United States.
- 12,550 children in Will County experienced food insecurity in 2019, 73% of them are in a household that as income below the 185 Federal Poverty Level.
- The number of supermarkets or grocery stores per 10,000 population has decreased to 13.43, the rates are still well below Illinois and United States.
- The percent of the Will County population that uses public transportation for work is much lower than Illinois and United States.
- The highest rate of no motor vehicle access, at 11.2%, occurs in Joliet.
- Similar to the United States and Illinois, 28.17% of occupied housing units in Will County have one or more substandard conditions.
- Will County’s voter participation rate of 72.64% surpassed the voter participation rate for Illinois (66.72%) and the United States (68.75%).

Will County is a fast-growing county and has become a center of economic development and commerce. The Will County Workforce Investment Board has targeted seven key industry sectors in Will County: Healthcare and Social Assistance, Wholesale Trade, Professional and Technical Services, Finance and Insurance, Information Technology, Manufacturing, and Transportation and Warehouse (Source, Workforce Investment Board of Will County, Key Industries, 2015). Furthermore, Will County residents have access to several means of transportation including four major interstates (I-57, I-55, I-80, I-355).

Life Expectancy

In 2019, life expectancy at birth of Will County residents is higher at 79.8 years than the average in both Illinois (79.4) and the United States (78.5). Life expectancy for white residents (79.3) is 2.3 years longer than African American residents (77). Asian (92.1) and Hispanic residents (85.3) have the highest life expectancy.

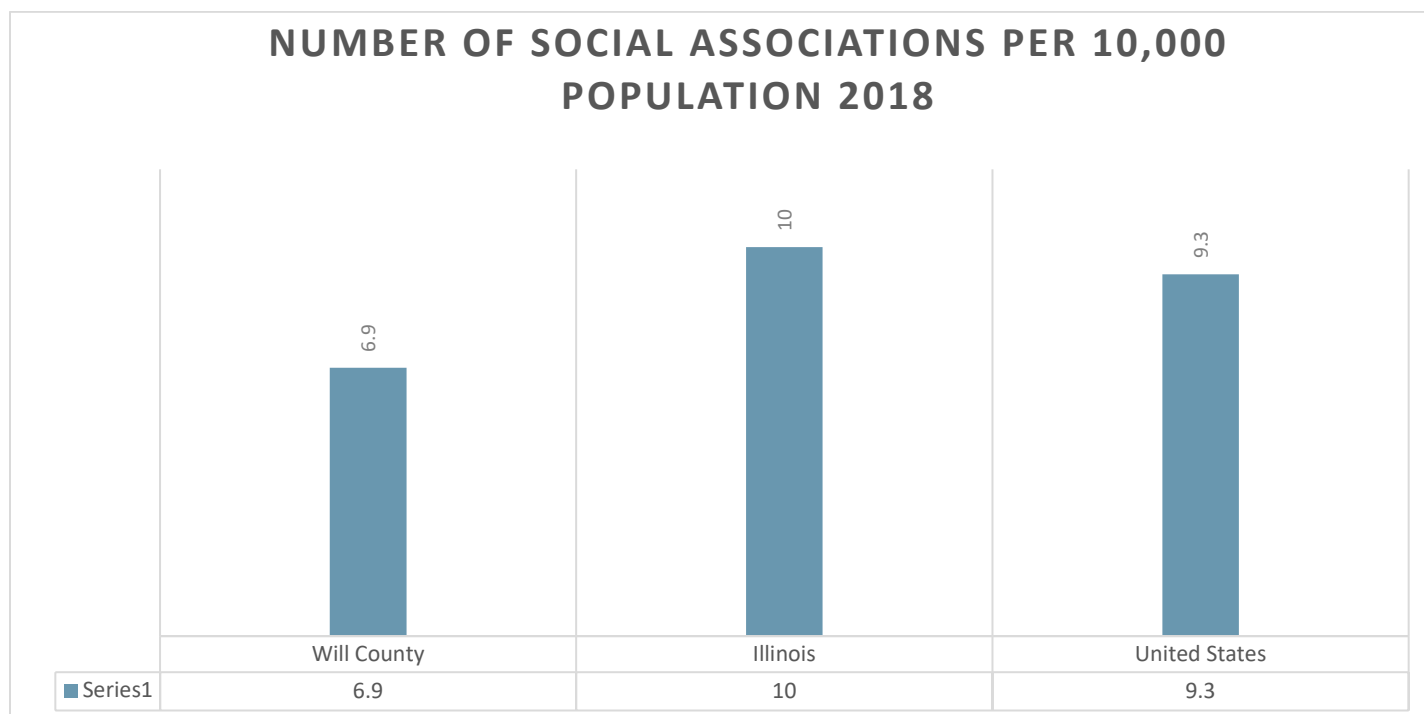


Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2019

Social Associations

Minimal contact with others and limited involvement in community life are associated with increased morbidity and early mortality. Social Associations is the number of associations per 10,000 population. Associations include membership organizations such as civic organizations, bowling centers, golf clubs, fitness centers, sports organizations, religious organizations, political organizations, labor organizations, business organizations, and professional organizations.

Will County has 478 associations. It is important to note that this measure does vary significantly in Illinois based on geographic region with a range of 5.2 to 30.6 per 10,000 population.



Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2018

	Owner-Occupied Households with No Vehicle	Number of Owner-Occupied Households	Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households with No Vehicle	Renter-Occupied Households with No Vehicle	Total Rental Occupied	Percentage of Renter-Occupied Households with No Vehicle
Will County	3,188	229,498	1.71%	5,295	42,970	12.32%
Illinois	119,342	4,846,134	3.73%	407,099	1,643,419	24.77%
United States	2,414,113	120,756,048	3.12%	7,981,600	43,841,667	18.36%

Lack of Social and Emotional Support

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support all or most of the time. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional support is critical for navigating the challenges of daily life as well as for good mental health. Social and emotional support is also linked to educational achievement and economic stability. Between 19.1 -23% of residents in Will County report having inadequate social and emotional support.

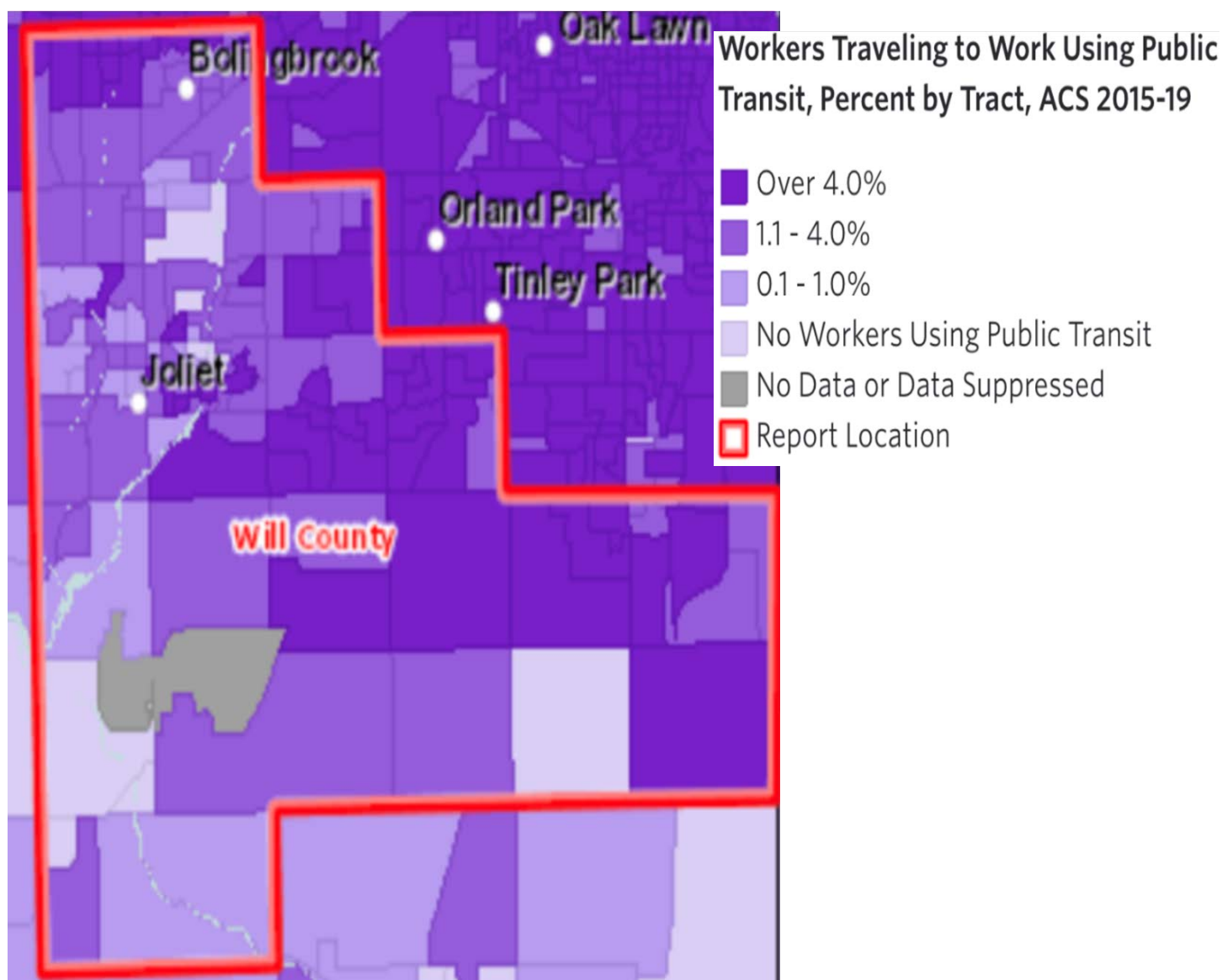
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Use of Public Transportation

This indicator reports the percentage of population using public transportation as their primary means of commute to work. Public transportation includes buses or trolley buses, streetcars or trolley cars, subway or elevated rails, and ferryboats.

Report Area	Total Population Employed Age 16+	Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work	Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work
Will County, IL	345,127	13,360	3.9%
Illinois	6,151,65	581,552	9.5%
United States	152,735,781	7,641,160	5.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019



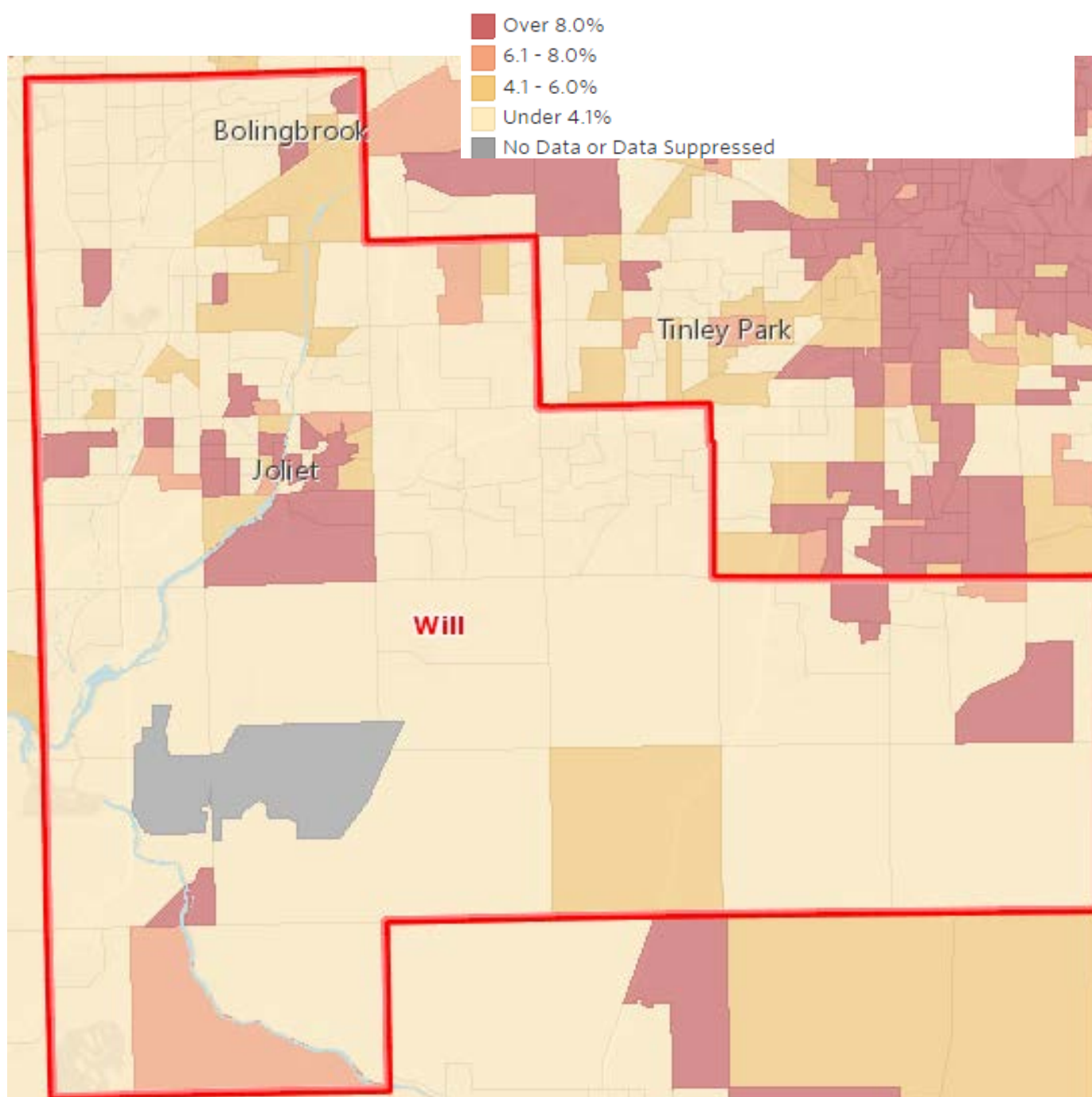
Households with No Motor Vehicle

This indicator reports the number and percentage of households with no motor vehicle based on the 2019 Community Survey and U.S. Census estimates. 3.70% of Will County households have no vehicle compared to 10.86% of Illinois households.

Report Area	Total Occupied Households	Households with No Motor Vehicle	Percentage of Households with No Motor Vehicle
Will County	229,498	8,483	3.70%
Illinois	4,846,134	526,441	10.86%
United States	120,756,048	10,395,713	8.61%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019

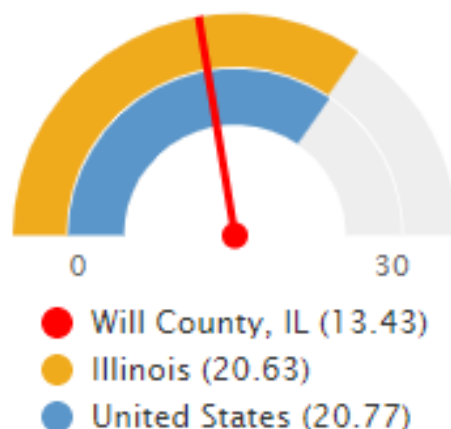
Households with No Vehicle, Percent by Tract, ACS 2016-20



Grocery Stores Access

This indicator reports the number of grocery stores per 10,000 population. Grocery stores are defined as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included are delicatessen-type establishments. Convenience stores and large general merchandise stores that also sell retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores are excluded. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors. The rate of establishments in Will County is less than Illinois and the United States. The rate in Will County has been decreased from 2017 (12.84) to 2016 (13.43).

Grocery Stores, Rate per 100,000 Population

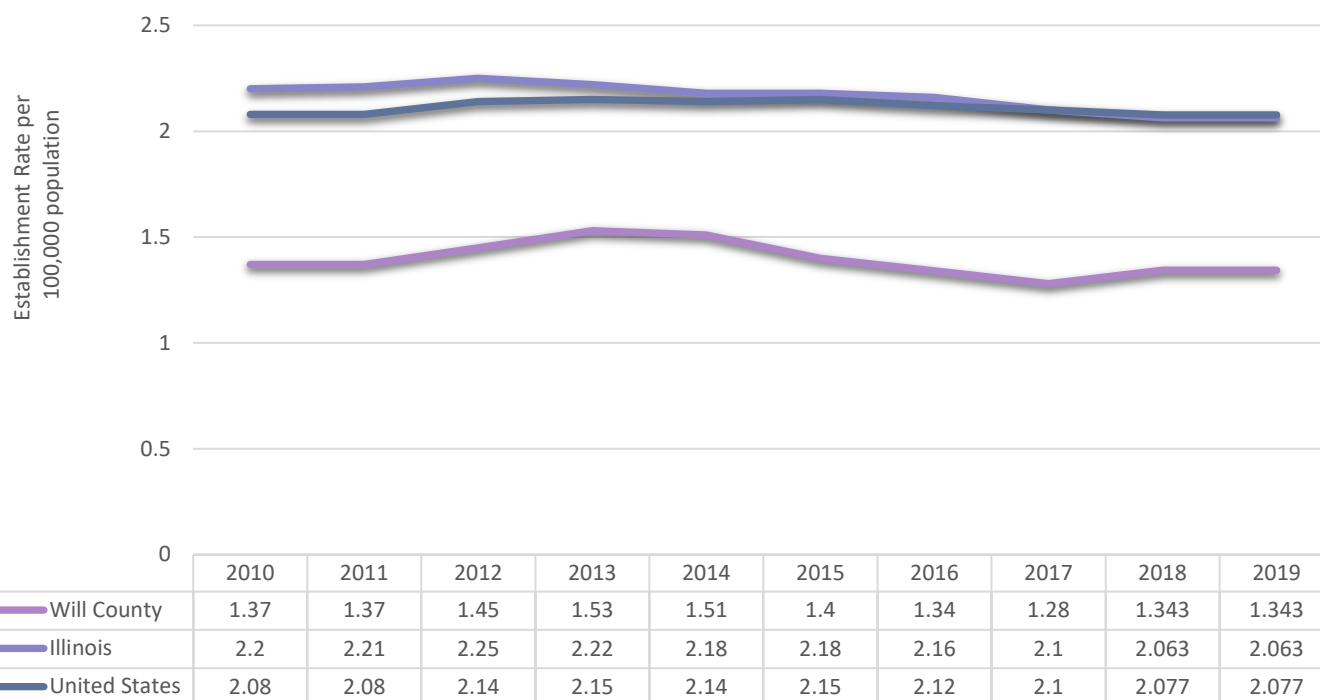


Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 10,000 Population
Will County, IL	677,560	91	13.43
Illinois	12,830,632	2,647	20.63
United States	308,745,538	64,132	20.77

Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2019. Source geography: County

Report Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Will County, IL	13.73	13.73	14.46	15.35	15.05	14.02	13.43	12.84	13.43	13.43
Illinois	21.99	22.06	22.5	22.21	21.81	21.8	21.59	21.04	20.63	20.63
United States	20.85	20.85	21.39	21.47	21.37	21.47	21.18	21.03	20.77	20.77

Grocery Stores and Supermarkets, Rate per 10,000 Population by Year, 2010 - 2019

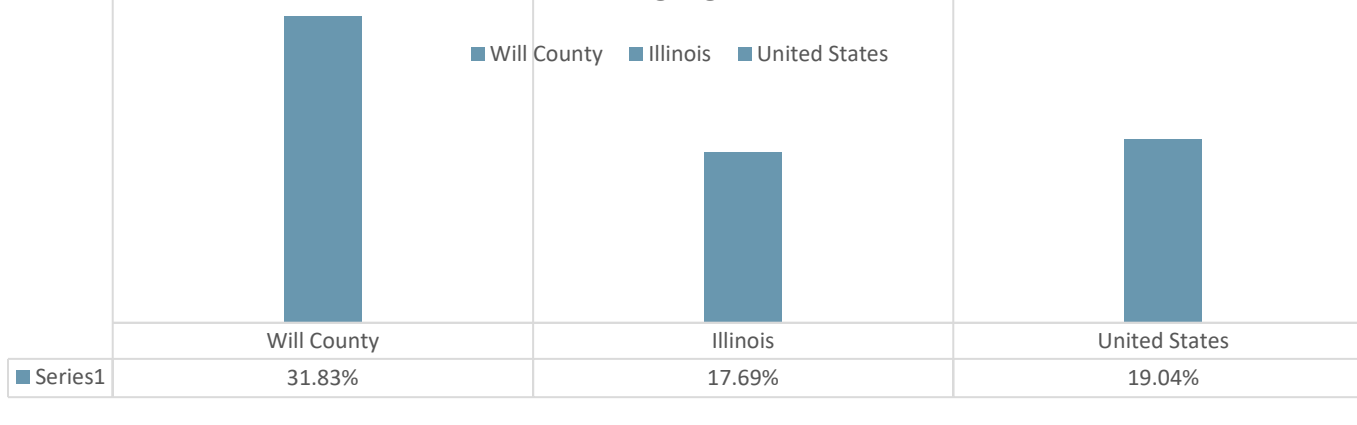


Source: US Census Bureau, [County Business Patterns](#). Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). 2021. Source geography: County

Low Food Access

This indicator reports the percentage of the population living in census tracts designated as food deserts. A food desert is defined as a low-income census tract where a substantial number or share of residents has low access to a supermarket or large grocery store. This indicator is relevant because it highlights populations and geographies facing food insecurity. Will County has a particularly high population with low food access (31.8%) compared to the state of Illinois (17.39).

PERCENT POPULATION WITH LOW FOOD ACCESS, 2016



Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas. 2019.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, in Will County roughly 16 census tracts represent Low-income, Low Access to Food. This indicator represents geography and built environment in which residents must travel more than 1 mile in an urban setting and 10 miles in a rural setting to the nearest supermarket or grocer retailer. Will County is 3rd in the state for number of census tracts experiencing this metric.

Low Income & Low Food Access

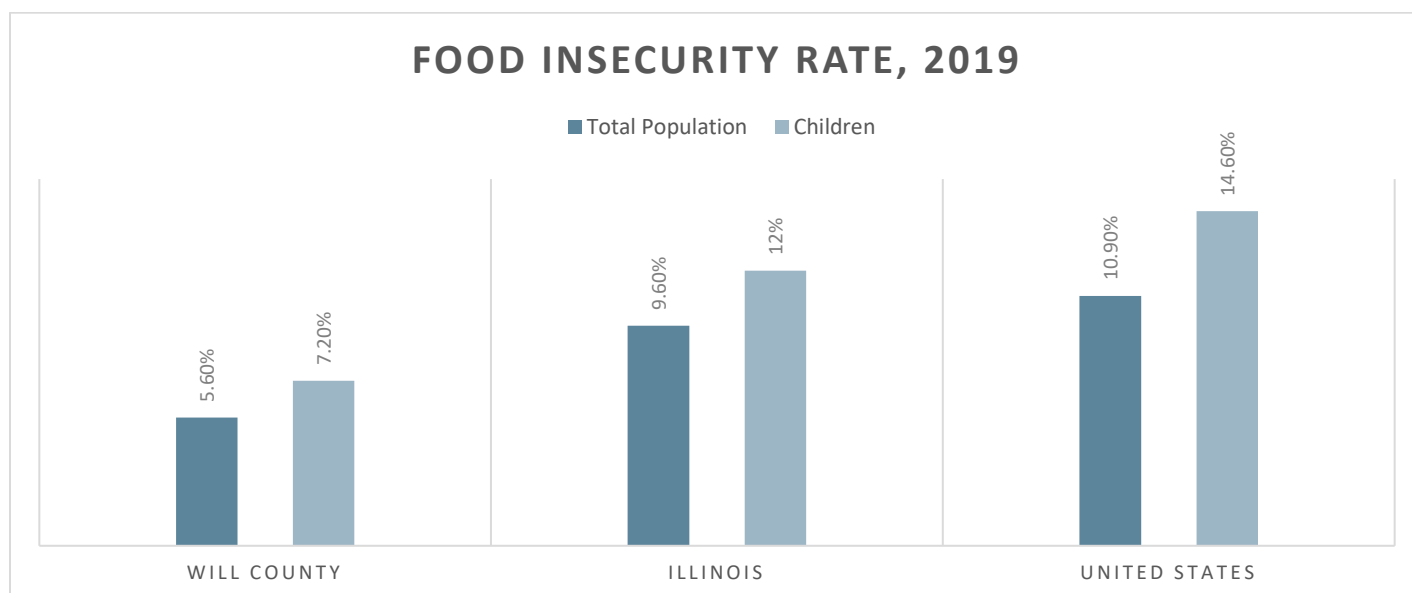
This indicator reports the percentage of low-income population in Will County with low food access in 2015. Will County has a higher percentage (6.85%) than Illinois (4.56%) and the United States (6.27%). A higher percentage of this population lives in University Park, around Joliet, and parts of Romeoville and Bolingbrook.

Report Area	Total Population	Low Income Population with Low Food Access	Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access
Will County	685,378	47,532	6.85%
Illinois	12,873,761	605,044	4.56%
United States	316,515,021	20,221,485	6.27%

Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas. 2019. Source geography: Tract

Food Insecurity

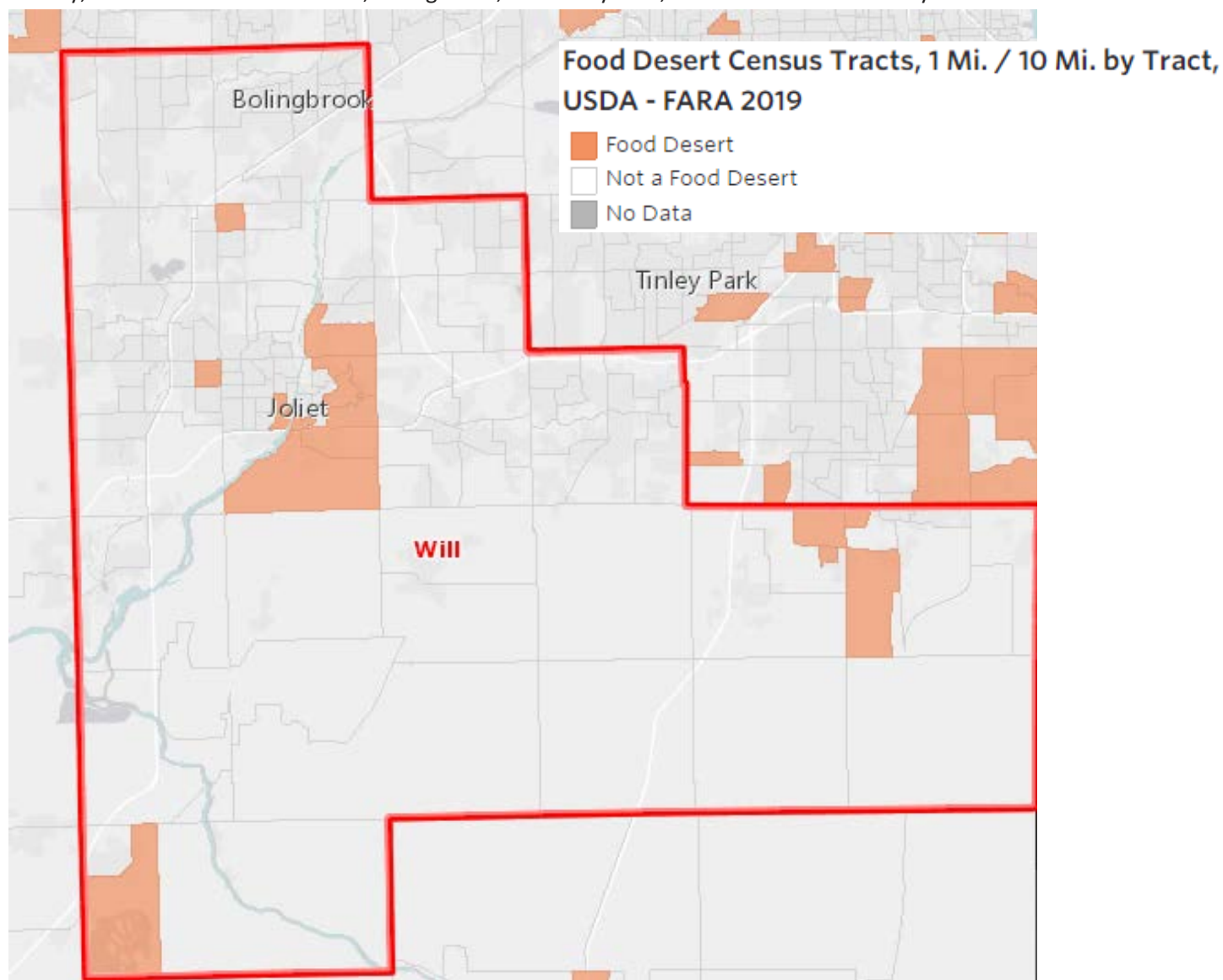
This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the total population and the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Assistance eligibility is determined based on household income of the food insecure households relative to the maximum income-to-poverty ratio for assistance programs (SNAP, WIC, school meals, CSFP and TEFAP). Of the 12,550 children in Will County who experienced food insecurity in 2019, 73% of children are in a household that as income below the 185 Federal Poverty Level.



Source: Feeding America. 2019. Source geography: County

Food Desert

Food Deserts are defined by the USDA as areas that lack healthy food resources due to economic, social and built environment factors; such as access to a motor vehicle, distance to supermarket or retailer, and income level. In Will County, food deserts exist in Joliet, Bolingbrook, University Park, and Southern Will County.

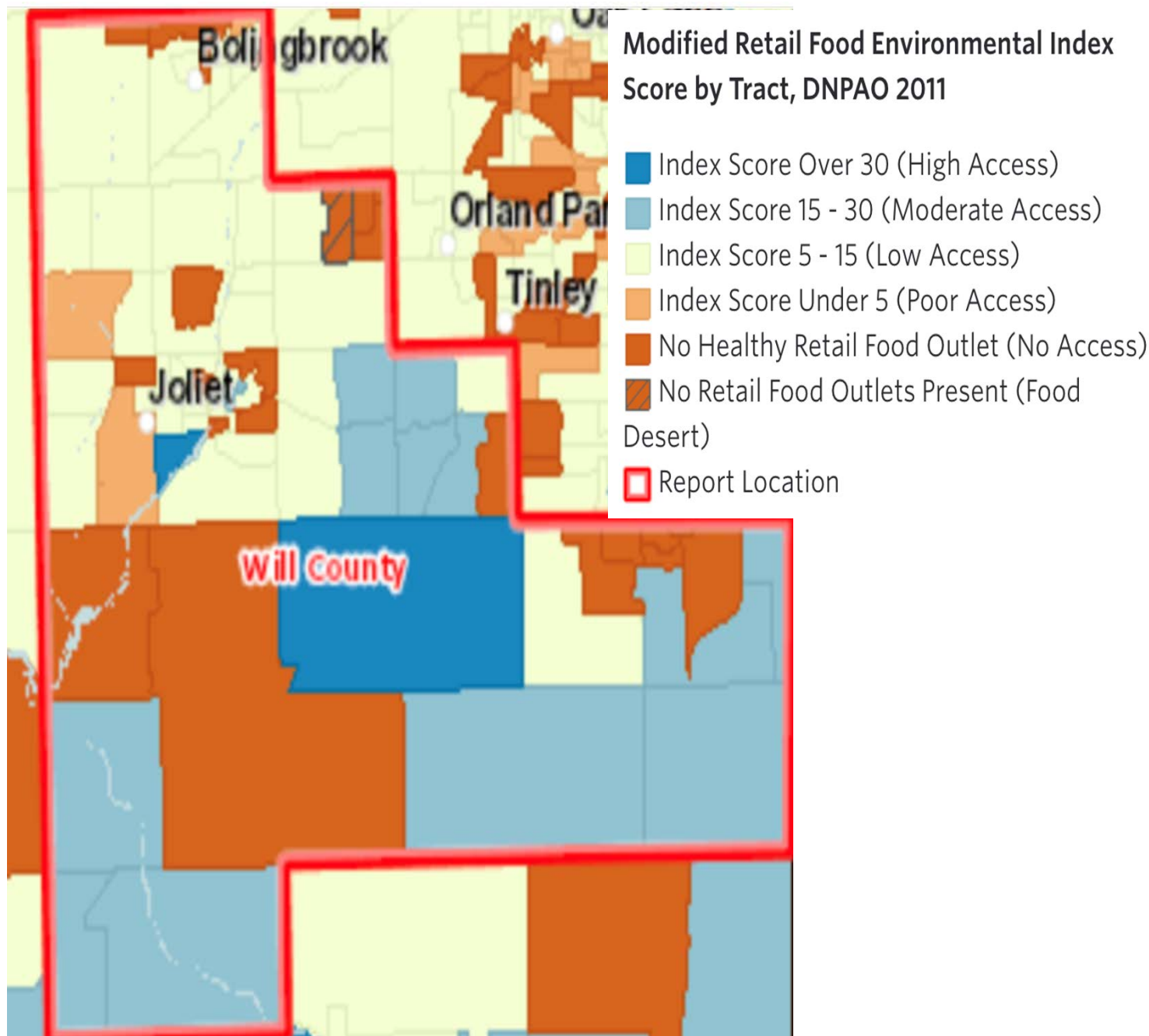


Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, [USDA - Food Access Research Atlas](#). 2019.

Modified Retail Food Environmental Index

This indicator reports the percentage of population living in census tracts with no or low access to healthy retail food stores. Figures are based on the CDC Modified Retail Food Environment Index. For this indicator, low food access tracts are considered those with index scores of 10.0 or less. As illustrated in the map, northern Will County has low access to healthy retail food stores. The majority of the Will County population has moderate healthy food access.

Report Area	Total Population	% Population in Tracts with No Food Outlet	% Population in Tracts with No Healthy Food Outlet	% Population in Tracts with Low Healthy Food Access	% Population in Tracts with Moderate Healthy Food Access	% Population in Tracts with High Healthy Food Access
Will County	677,527	1.08%	16.36%	37.11%	43.14%	2.30%
Illinois	12,830,633	0.79%	21.04%	38.50%	36.13%	3.53%
United States	312,474,470	0.99%	18.63%	30.89%	43.28%	5.02%



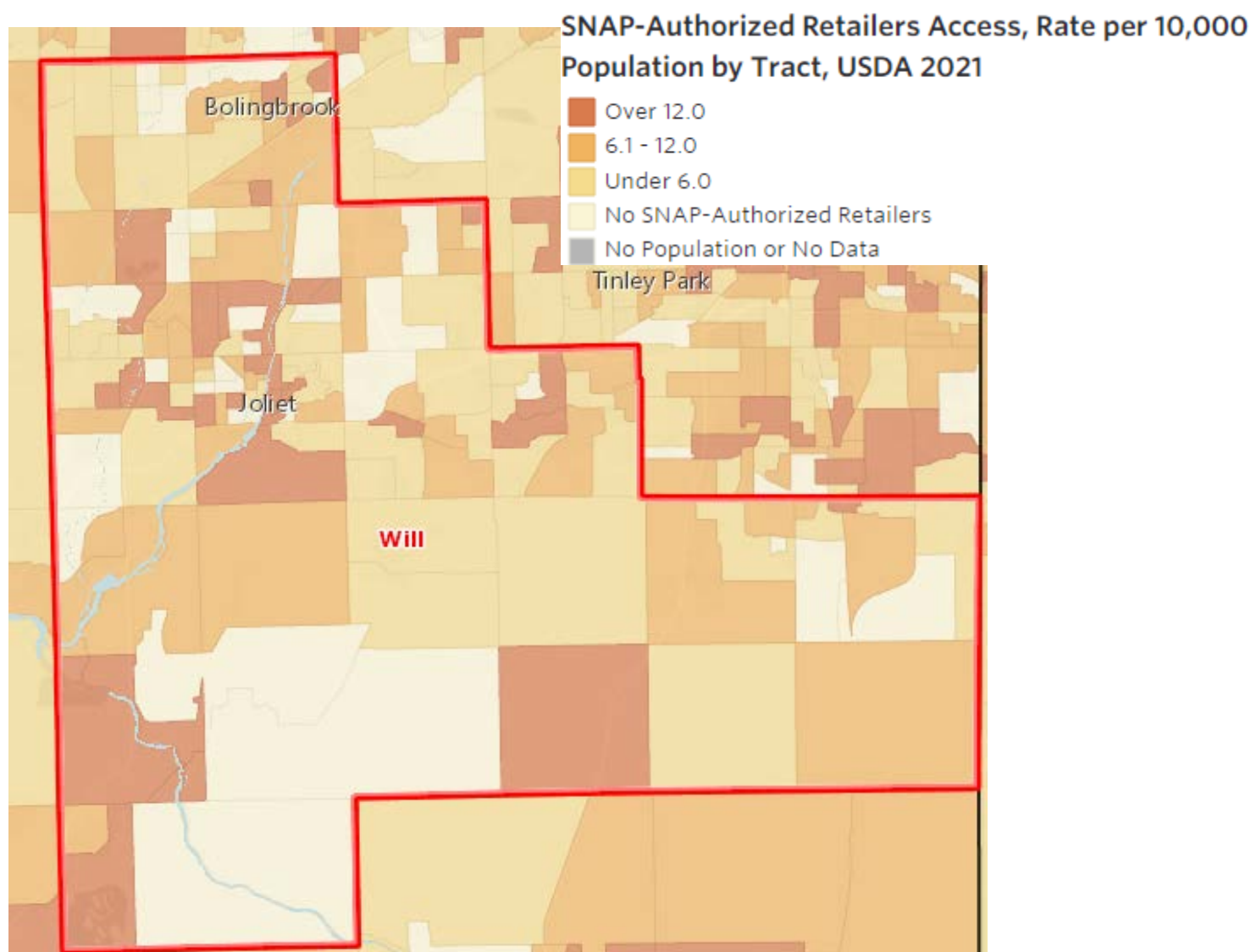
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity. 2011. Source geography: Tract

SNAP-Authorized Food Stores

This indicator reports the number of SNAP-authorized food stores as a rate per 10,000 population. SNAP-authorized stores include grocery stores as well as supercenters, specialty food stores, and convenience stores that are authorized to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits. The rate of SNAP-authorized retailers in Will County is lower than in Illinois and the United States. In areas in Bolingbrook, Joliet, and southern Will County, residents have the highest access to SNAP-authorized retailers.

Report Area	Total Population	Total SNAP-Authorized Retailers	SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate per 10,000 Population
Will County	677,560	389	5.74
Illinois	12,830,632	8,965	6.99
United States	312,383,875	242,299	7.76

Source: US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, [USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator](#). Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). 2021. Using total population from 2010.



WIC-Authorized Food Stores

In Illinois, from 2018 through 2019 on average 43,746 women participated in WIC (Women Infant and Children) Program. The WIC-Authorized Food Store indicator reports the number of food stores and other retail establishments per 100,000 population that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits and that carry designated WIC foods and food categories. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of food security and healthy food access for women and children in poverty as well as environmental influences on dietary behaviors. In 2011, the rate of WIC-authorized food stores was lower than Illinois but similar to the United States.



Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Environment Atlas. 2011. Source geography: County

Fast Food Restaurant Access

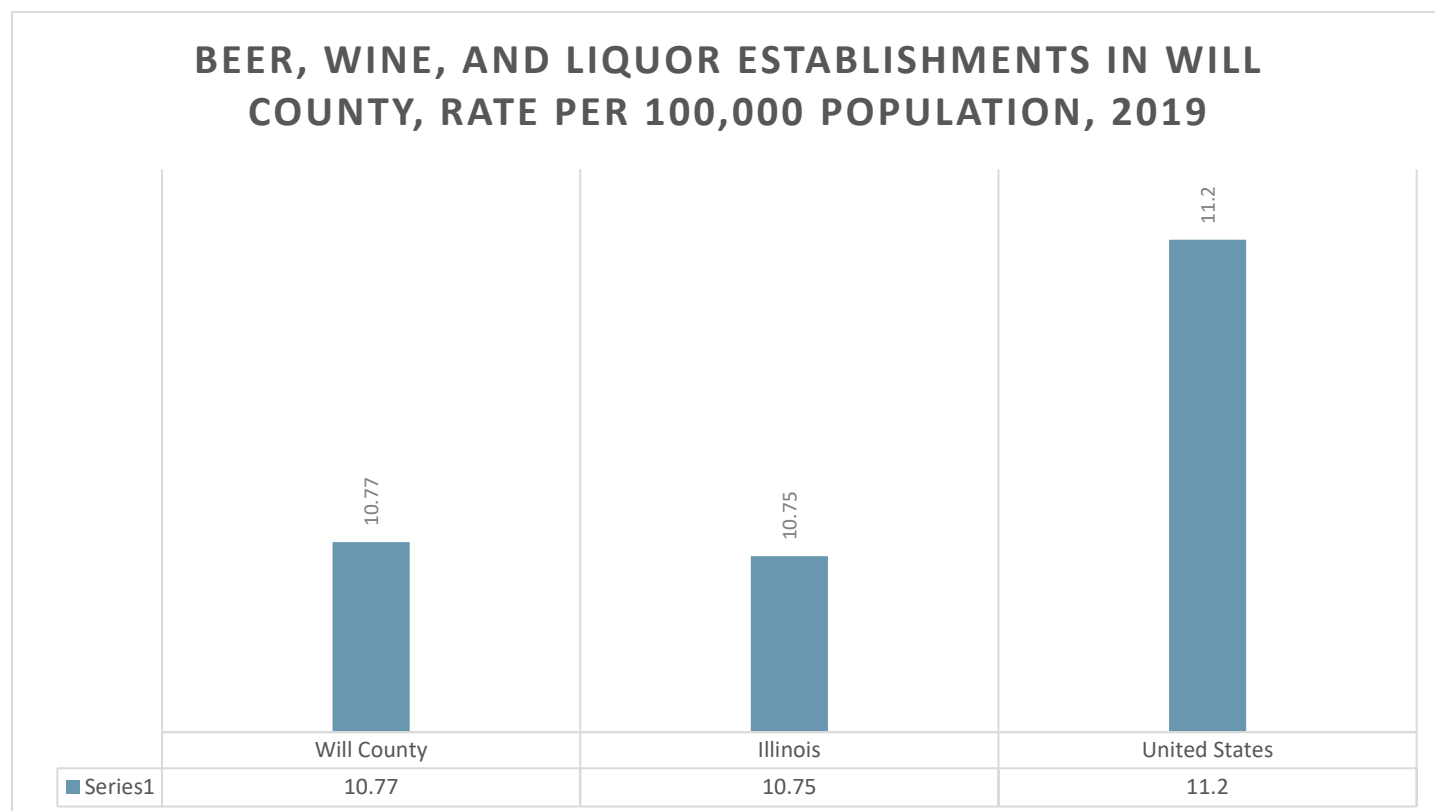
This indicator reports the number of fast-food restaurants per 10,000 population. Fast food restaurants are defined as limited-service establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments per 100,000 Population
Will County	677,560	514	75.86
Illinois	12,830,632	10,460	81.52
United States	308,745,538	253,841	82.22

Source: US Census Bureau, [County Business Patterns](#). Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). 2021. Source geography: County [Show more details](#)

Liquor Store Access

This indicator reports the number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population, as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 445310. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors. Will County has a slightly higher rate of liquor establishments per 100,000 population than Illinois and the same rate as the United States.



Source: US Census Bureau, [County Business Patterns](#). Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). 2021. Source geography: County [Show more details](#)

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments per 100,000 Population
Will County	677,560	73	10.77
Illinois	12,830,632	1,379	10.75
United States	308,745,538	34,576	11.20

Source: US Census Bureau, [County Business Patterns](#). Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). 2021. Source geography: County [Show more details](#)

Park Access

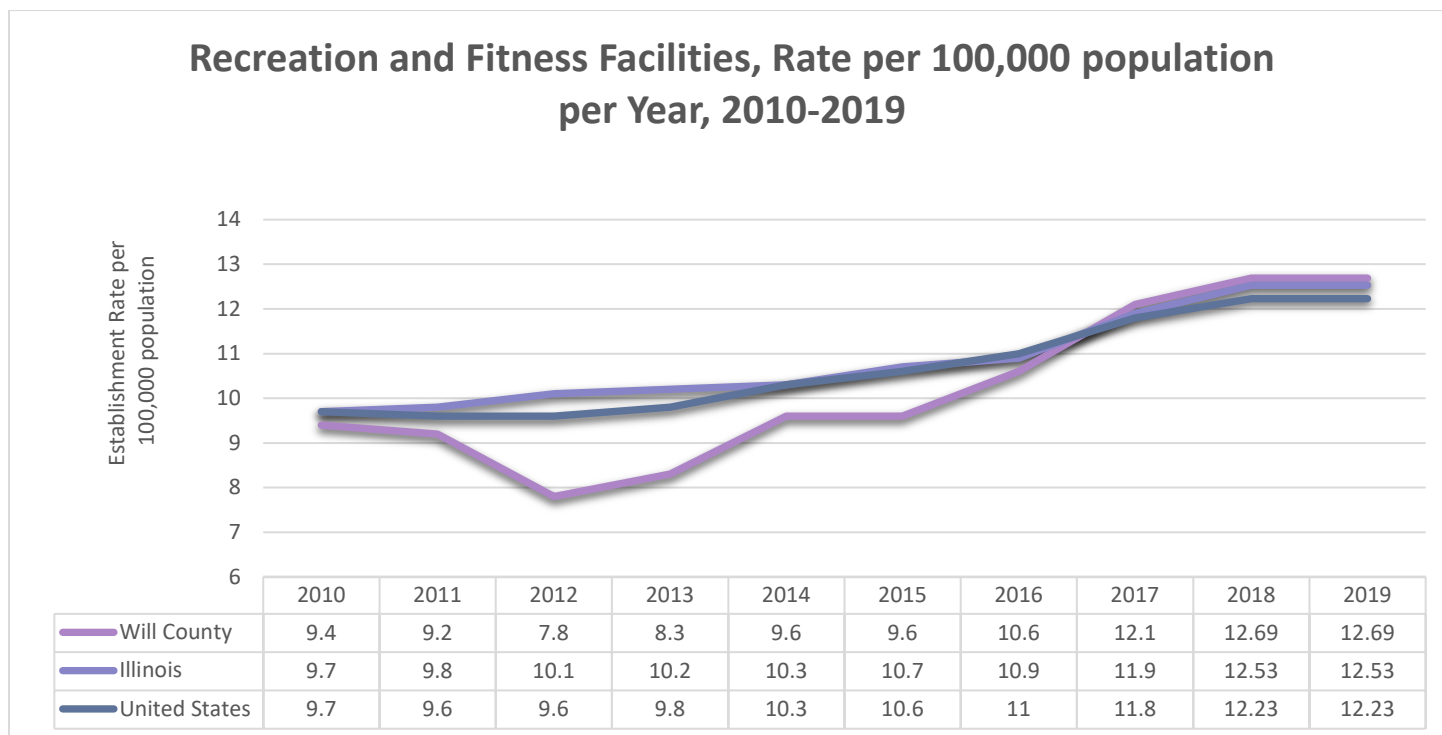
This indicator reports the percentage of population living within a ½ mile of a park. This indicator is relevant because access to outdoor recreation encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors. Using parks and recreation services has been shown to have positive health impacts, including the physical, social, and mental aspects of health. Will County is better than the state of Illinois and the U.S at having a higher percentage of the population within ½ mile of a park.

Report Area	Total Population	Total Population within 1/2 mile of a park	% of population within 1/2 mile of a Park
Will County	686,920	460,236	67%
Illinois	12,859,995	7,587,398	59%
United States	321,418,820	147,925,261	46%

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2015

Recreational and Exercise Facility Access

This indicator reports the number, per 100,000 population of recreation and fitness facilities as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940. This indicator is relevant because access to recreation and fitness facilities encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors. Will County facilities have increased from 2010 to 2017.



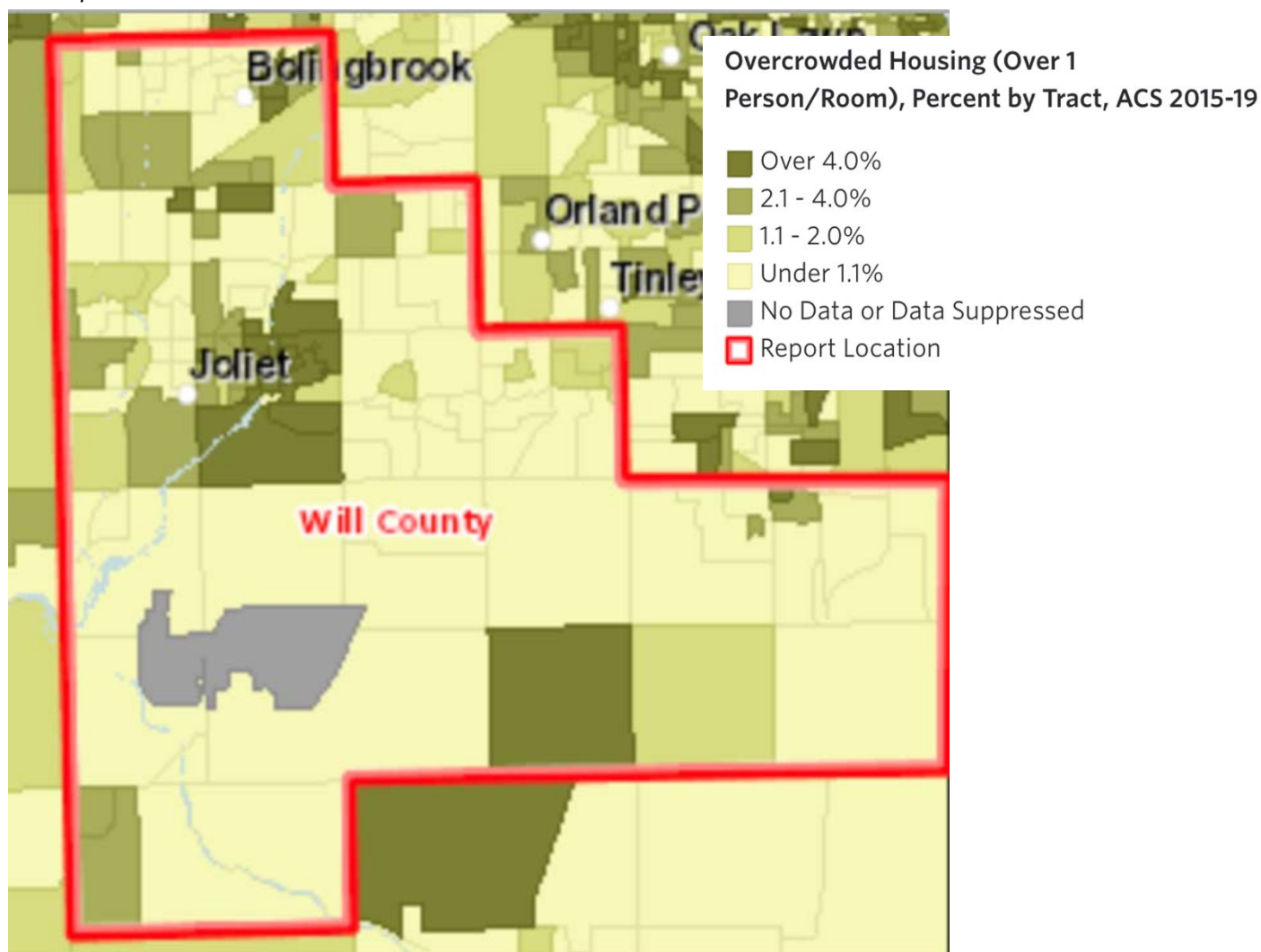
Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. 2019

Overcrowded Housing

This indicator reports data on overcrowded housing from the latest 2016 American Community Survey. The Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, but this report considers units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded. Will County has a smaller percentage of overcrowded units than the percentages in Illinois and the United States. Overcrowding in Will County is occurring in the Joliet and Bolingbrook areas, as well as, parts of southern Will.

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Overcrowded Housing Units	Percentage of Housing Units Overcrowded
Will County	241,498	4,311	1.80%
Illinois	4,846,134	125,589	2.61%
United States	120,756,048	3,932,606	3.34%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015. CPD Maps, CHAS, US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

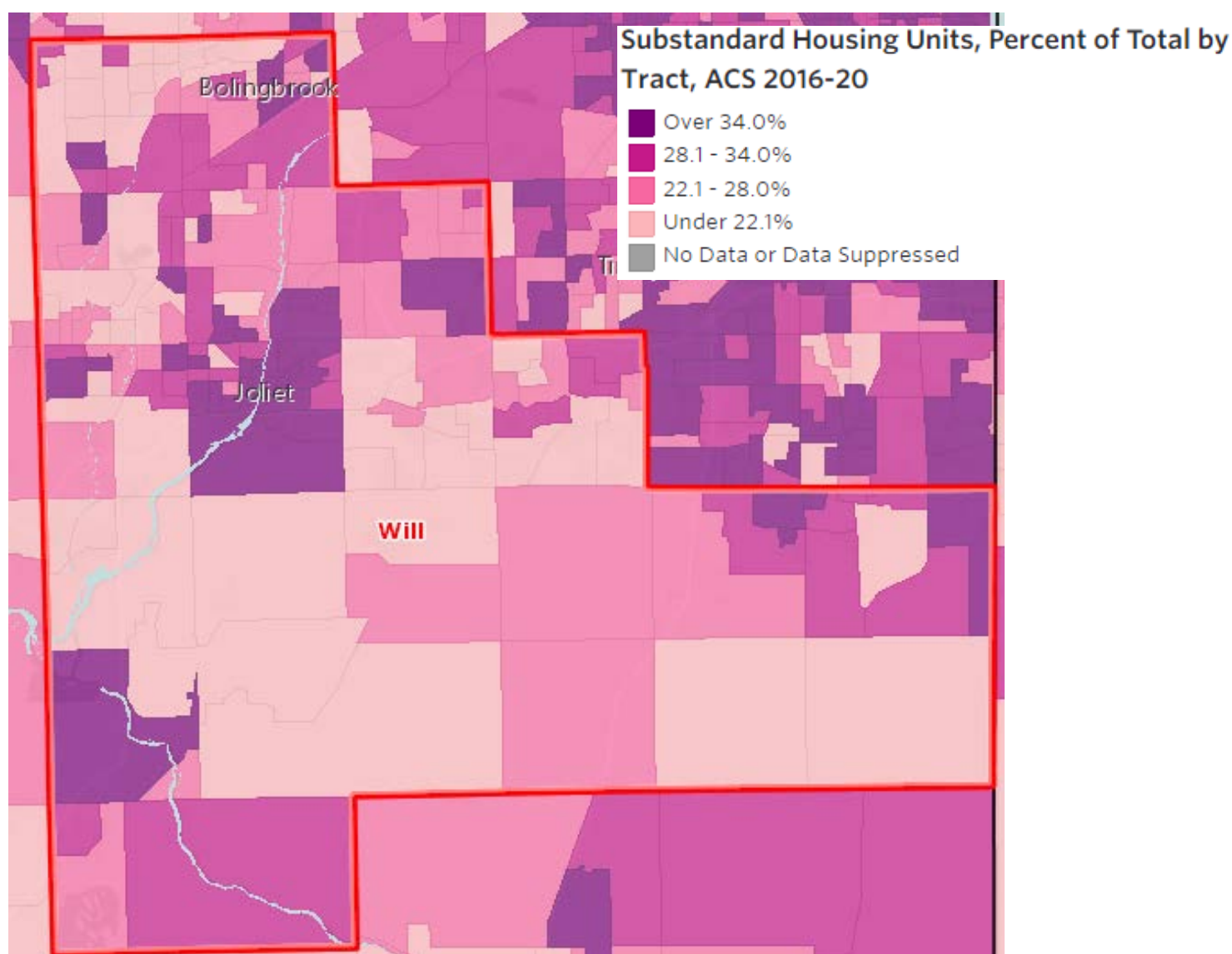


Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019. Source geography: Tract Substandard Housing

This indicator reports the number and percentage of owner- and renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1.01 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and 5) gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent.

Selected conditions provide information in assessing the quality of the housing inventory and its occupants. This data is used to easily identify homes where the quality of living and housing can be considered substandard. A higher concentration of substandard housing units are located in the Joliet area and northern Will County. The percent of occupied housing units with one or more substandard conditions in Will County is similar to Illinois and the United States.

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions	Percent Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions
Will County	229,498	64,649	28.17%
Illinois	4,846,134	1,494,146	30.83%
United States	120,756,048	38,530,862	31.91%

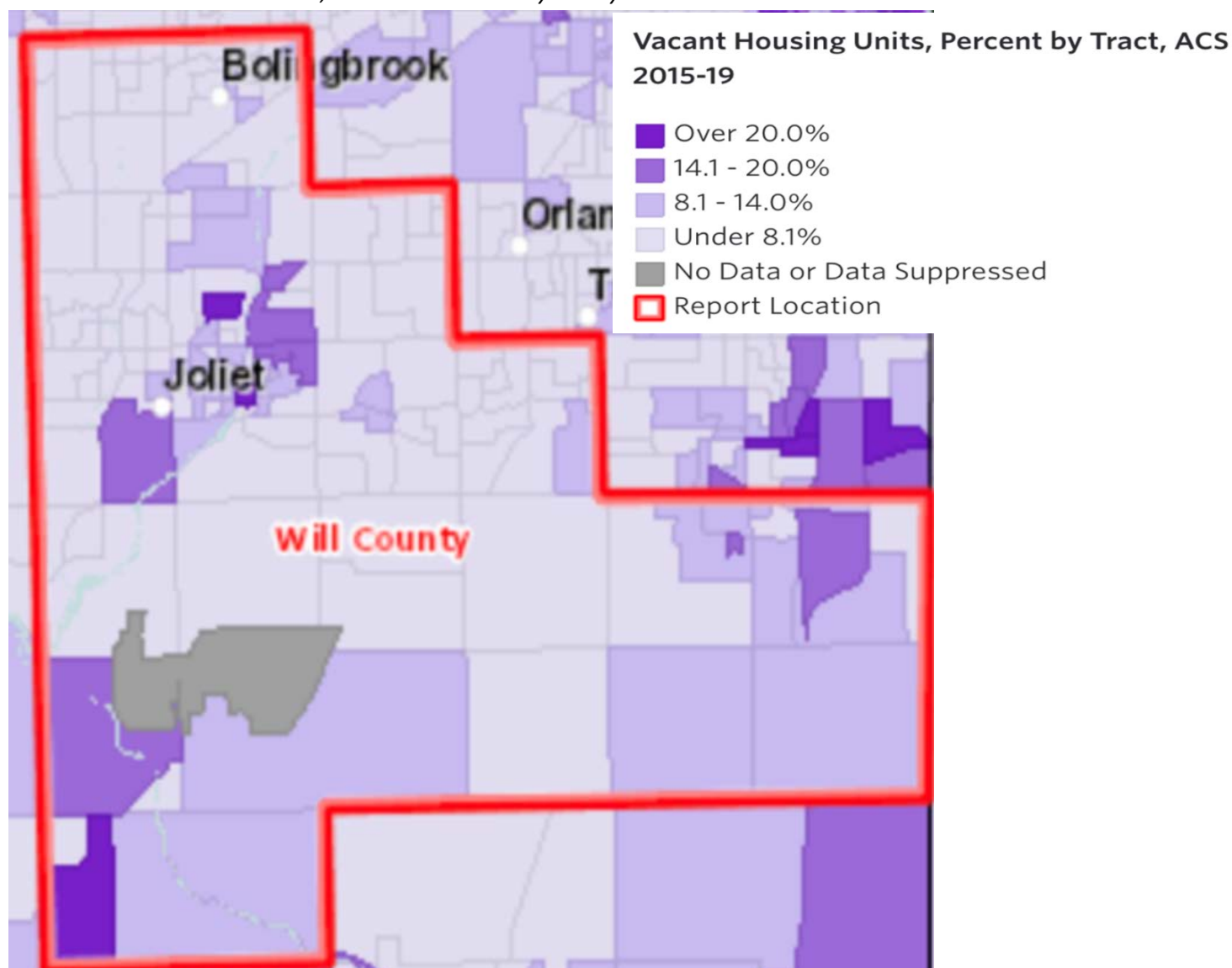


Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2015-19. Source geography: Tract
Vacancy Rate

This indicator reports the number and percentage of housing units that are vacant. A housing unit is considered vacant by the American Community Survey if no one is living in it at the time of interview. Units occupied at the time of interview entirely by persons who are staying two months or less and who have a more permanent residence elsewhere are considered to be temporarily occupied and are classified as “vacant.” Will County has a lower percentage of vacant housing units (5.9%) than Illinois (9.6%) and the United States (12.1%). A higher concentration of vacant housing units is in southern Will County, as well as, parts of Joliet and eastern Will.

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units, Percent
Will County	243,907	14,409	5.9%
Illinois	5,360,315	514,181	9.6%
United States	137,428,986	16,672,938	12.1%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019.



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-19. Source geography: Tract

Child Care Facilities

In 2019, there was a total of 339 childcare facilities with the total capacity of serving 16,074 children which decreased slightly from 2018. In 2018, there was a total of 372 childcare facilities with the total capacity of serving 16,183 children which decreased from 2017. 5,686 children received childcare assistance in 2019 compared to 4,865 in 2018.

	2017 Total # of Sites	2017 Total Capacity	2018 Total # of Sites	2018 Total Capacity	2019 Total # of Sites	2019 Total Capacity
Licensed childcare centers	133	10,929	111	10,911	107	10,806
Licensed exempt childcare centers	38	3,110	46	3,053	39	3,236
Licensed family childcare homes	227	2,303	215	2,219	193	2,032
Total	398	16,342	372	16,183	339	16,074

Source: Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map, 2017- 2019.

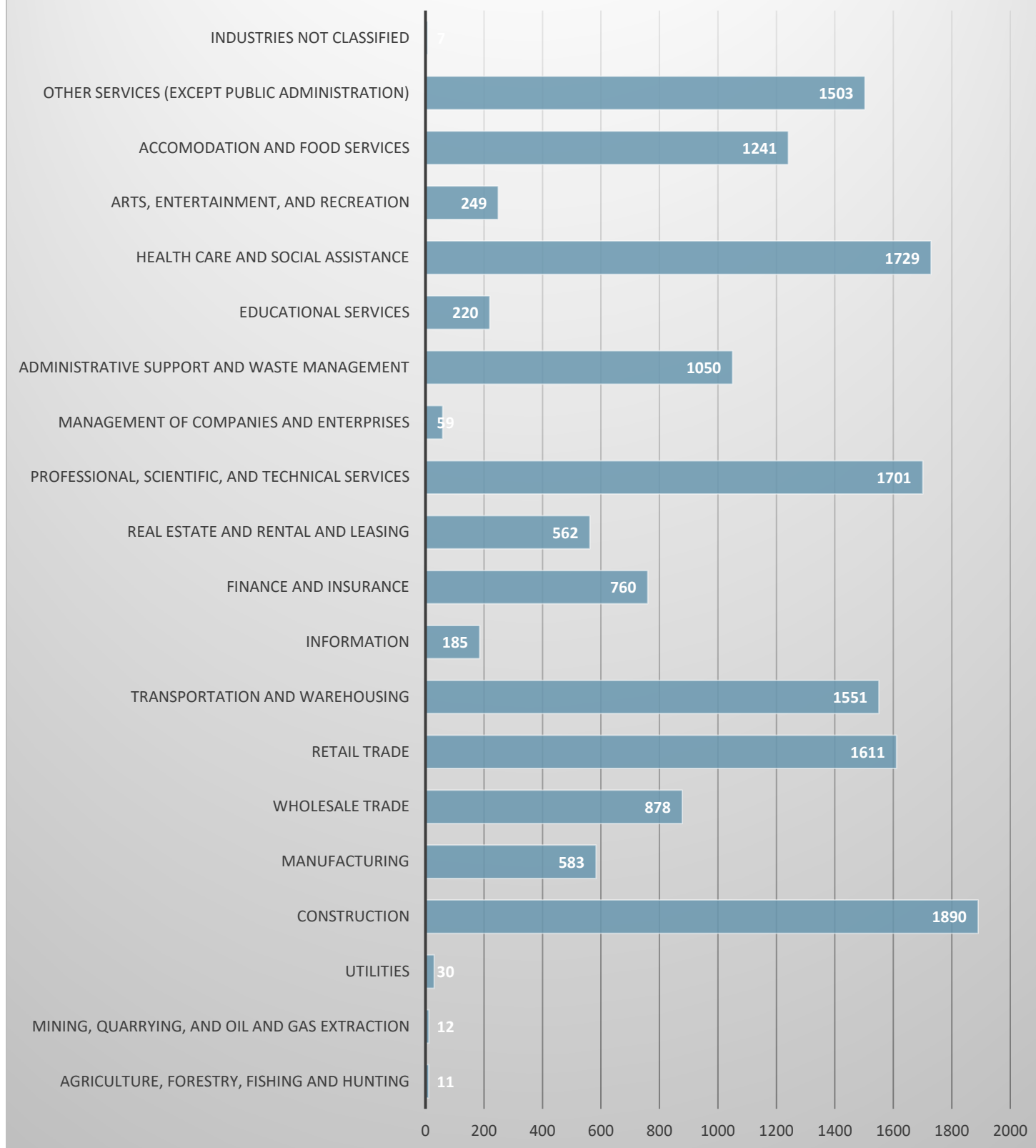
Small/Medium-sized Businesses

In 2019, 94.3% of businesses in Will County were classified as small with less than 50 employees. This mirrors Illinois and United States percentages of 94.4% and 94.6%. Will County has seen an increase in business establishments larger than 50 employees since 2015. According to the U.S. census, ACS 2019, there are roughly 15,856 business's in Will County.

Report Area	Small less than 50 employees	Percent	Medium 50-499 employees	Percent	Large 500 or greater employees	Percent
Will County	14,935	94.3%	867	5.50%	54	0.34%
Illinois	301,806	94.7%	17,554	5.51%	1019	0.32%
U.S.	7,515,797	94.0%	420,438	5.30%	22,555	0.28%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: County Business Patterns by Employment Size Class: 2019 Business Patterns. 2020 ECNSVY Business Patterns County Business Patterns

Will County Establishments by Type 2019



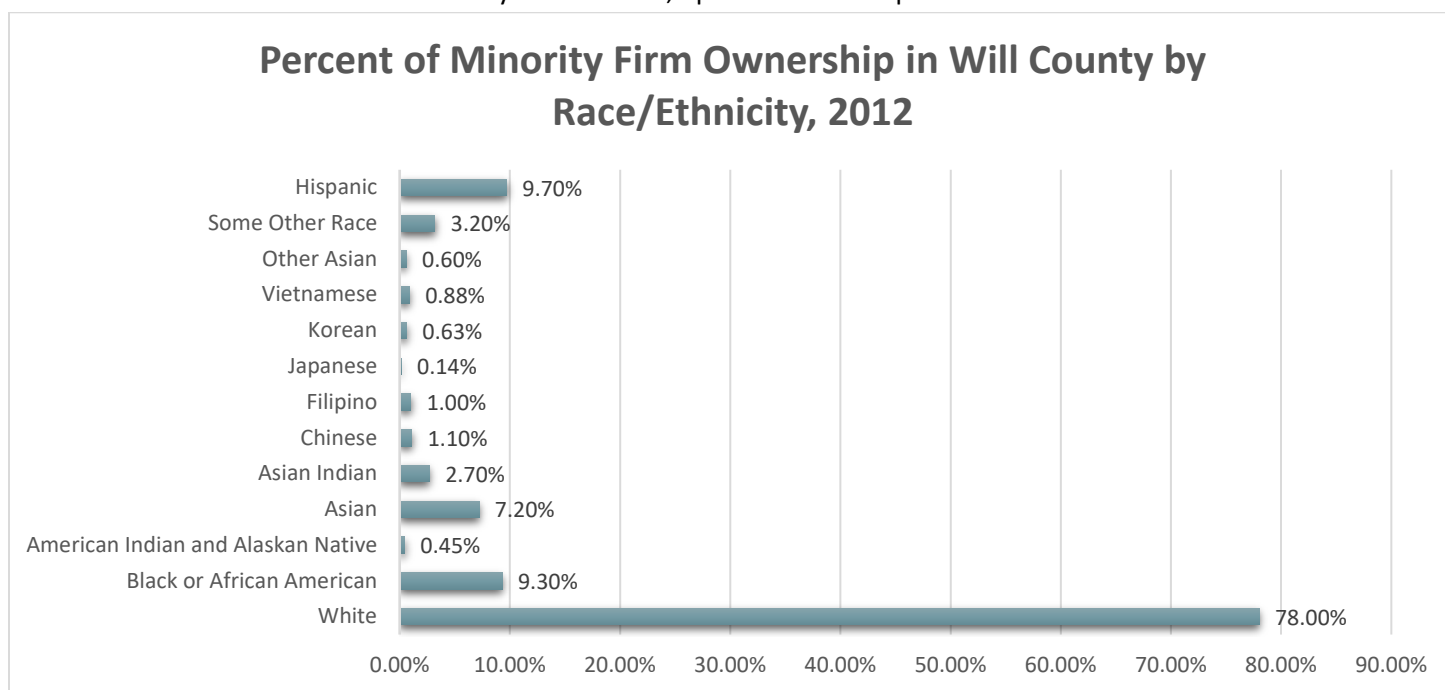
Source: Census, County Business Patterns by Industry 2019

Minority Owned Businesses

In 2012, 26% of firms in Will County were minority owned, up from 17.4% in 2007. In 2012, 35% of firms in Will County were owned by women, also up from 29.4% in 2007. These percentages are similar to both the Illinois and United States percentages.

Report Area	Number of Minority Owned Firms	Percent	Number of Women Owned Firms	Percent
Will County	14,156	26.00%	18,811	35.00%
Illinois	311,684	28.00%	417,500	37.00%
United States	7,952,386	29.00%	9,878,397	36.00%

Of minority owned firms in Will County, in 2012, 9.7% were owned by Hispanic Americans as compared to 5.3% in 2007. In Will County, 9.7% of firms in 2012 were owned by Black/African Americans also up from the 6.9% in 2007. Asian Americans accounted for 7.2% of minority owned firms, up from the 2007 percent of 5.2%.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2012 Survey of Business Owners

Registered Voters

As of November 2, 2020, Will County has 463,465 registered voters, which is an increase of 33,818 from October of 2018. In 2015, the Illinois Voter Project collected data stating that there were 385,743 active voters in Will County. In 2020 there were 346,266 active voters, which was slightly under the projected amount.

Report Area	Total Citizens Age 18+	Total Votes Casted	Voter Participation Rate
Will County	476,653	346,266	72.64%
Illinois	9,049,960	6,038,850	66.72%
United States	230,428,731	158,433,557	68.75%

Source: [Townhall.com Election Results](https://www.townhall.com/election-results). Source geography: County and Will County Clerk (2019).

Health Resource Availability

CATEGORY DEFINITION: This indicator represents factors associated with health system capacity, which may include both the number of licensed and credentialed health personnel and the physical capacity of health facilities. In addition, the category of health resources include measures of access, utilization cost, and quality of care and prevention services. Service delivery patterns and roles of public and private sectors as payers and/or providers may also be relevant.

Will County Health Resource Availability Key Findings

- Will County healthcare resources include three hospitals, three health center organizations, dialysis facilities, nursing homes, and other outpatient treatment centers.
- There is a need for 83 medical/surgical beds, 16 intensive care beds, and 2 Rehabilitation Beds. There is an excess of 16 Obstetric beds, 59 Mental Illness Beds, and 153 long-term acute care beds (Source: IDPH Hospital Inventory, 2017 Data, reported in 2019).
- There were approximately 73,000 hospital patients in 2016 in area hospitals and about 21.6% were under or uninsured.
- There is a shortage of primary care physicians, mental health providers, and dental health providers. There are increased shortages of primary and dental care providers for adult Medicaid recipients.

Medical Resources

Three hospitals are located within Will County: Ascension Health Saint Joseph Medical Center, previously AMITA Health, AdventHealth Medical Center Bolingbrook, and Silver Cross Hospital (New Lenox). A fourth hospital, Edward Hospital (Naperville), is located just outside of Will County, but serves a large number of Will County residents and has a freestanding emergency center and other outpatient services located in Plainfield. There are three health centers, all of which are federally qualified health centers, that serve the ambulatory care needs of Will County residents: Aunt Martha's (Joliet), VNA Health Care (Bolingbrook, Joliet and Romeoville) and Will County Community Health Center (Joliet).

In Will County, there are a total of 923 inpatient beds. Edward Hospital, located just outside of Will County, adds another 354 beds.

Hospital services in the State of Illinois are regulated by the Illinois Health Facilities and Services Review Board. Depending on the hospital services under consideration, different planning areas are utilized. Will County falls into different planning areas (composed of several counties) for different services. According to the Illinois Health Facilities and Services Review Board latest Addendum to the Inventory of Health Care Facilities (9/1/2017), there is a need in the planning area where Will County is located (Health Service Area A-13) for 83 medical/surgical beds, and 11 intensive care beds. There are 26 Obstetrics Beds, and 81 Mental Illness beds. For comprehensive rehabilitation beds, Will County falls in a larger planning area (Health Service Area 9). According to the state, there is an excess of 2 rehabilitation beds.

Hospital Bed Category	Adventist Bolingbrook Hospital	Presence St. Joseph Medical Center	Silver Cross Hospital	Edward Hospital *	Total
Medical/Surgical	82	319	207	243	821
Pediatric	0	13	8	7	28
Intensive Care	12	61	30	49	154
Obstetrics	20	33	30	38	121
Neonatal	0	0	24	22	12
Mental Illness	24	31	20	0	75
Rehabilitation	0	41	25	0	66
Total Inpatient Beds	139	489	296	354	1,278

Source: Illinois Health Facilities & Services Review Board, Inventory of Healthcare Facilities and Services and Need Determinants, 2021 & 2020 Annual Hospital Questionnaire

Freestanding Emergency Care Centers

The term “freestanding emergency care center” (FECC) refers to a facility that provides on demand emergency medical care in a setting that is geographically removed (“freestanding”) from a hospital. In Will County, there are currently two FECCs: Silver Cross Hospital’s FECC is located in Homer Glen and had over 13,000 patient visits in 2016. Edward Hospital’s FECC is located in Plainfield and had more than 30,000 patient visits in 2016.

Source: Illinois Health Facilities & Services Review Board, Annual Hospital Questionnaires, CY 2016.

Admissions and Health Services

In 2016, hospitals in the area accounted for almost 73,000 admissions and averaged nearly 798 patients per day in an inpatient bed. Of those 73,000 inpatient admissions, 21.6% were under or uninsured (Medicaid/Private Pay and Charity Care). Will County hospitals alone have had a total of 50,350 admissions and 26.4% were under or uninsured. Will County hospitals also have treated more than 212,412 Emergency Department (ED) patients and more than 831,565 outpatients in 2016.

Area hospitals provide a majority of services, the only exceptions being organ transplantation services and high-end treatments for cancer (proton beam, gamma knife and Cyber knife therapy). Those services are typically provided at large university-based hospitals or tertiary hospitals.

Only one Will County hospital, Presence Saint Joseph Medical Center, has an open-heart surgery program. AMITA Health Adventist Medical Center Bolingbrook, Presence Saint Joseph Medical Center, and Silver Cross Hospitals are all certified trauma centers.

In 2012, the State closed the Tinley Park Mental Health Center which was the only long-term state-run inpatient facility for the chronically mentally ill located near Will County. While there are other Mental Health Services in Will County, such as the Summit Center for Mental Health and the Will County Health Department in Joliet, none are inpatient facilities. All three hospitals in Will County have inpatient Mental Health Units, totaling 75 beds.

Source: Illinois Health Facilities & Services Review Board, Annual Hospital Questionnaires, CY 2016

Long-Term Nursing Care

According to the Illinois Health Facilities and Services Review Board Inventory of Health Care Facilities and Services and Need Determinations (10/27/2021), there are a total of 2,907 nursing beds in Will County. There is a need for 32 additional nursing beds in Will County.

Source: Illinois Health Facilities & Services Review Board, Inventory of Healthcare Facilities and Services and Need Determinants, Long-Term Care Services, 2017/2021

Ambulatory Surgery Centers

In 2019, there were five non-hospital based ambulatory surgery centers located in Will County with a total of 18 operating and procedure rooms.

Ambulatory Surgery Treatment Centers	AmSurg Surgery Center (Joliet)	DMG Pain Mgt Surgery Center (Naperville)	SW Surgery Center (Mokena)	Plainfield Surgery Center	Total
Operating Rooms	5	2	4	4	11
Procedure Rooms	3	2	1	1	7
Total	7	2	5	4	18

Source: Illinois Health Facilities & Services Review Board, 2021 Ambulatory Surgical Treatment Center Profile

Home Care

It is important to understand the difference between home health care and home care services. Home health care helps adults live independently for as long as possible, even with an illness or injury.

Home health care may include occupational and physical therapy, speech therapy, and skilled nursing. It may involve helping older adults with activities of daily living, such as bathing, dressing, and eating. It can also include assistance with cooking, cleaning, other housekeeping, and monitoring one's medication regimen.

Home care services include chores and housecleaning, whereas home health care usually involves helping someone to recover from an illness or injury.

There are 30 licensed Home Health Care agencies in Will County. There are 39 agencies that provide home support services other than nursing care.

Dialysis Facilities

According to the Illinois Health Facilities and Services Review Board's Addendum to the Inventory of Health Care Facilities (9/1/17), there were a total of 270 end stage renal disease (ESRD) stations in the HSA 9 planning area where Will County is located. There are a total of 297 end stage renal disease (ESRD) facilities in the HSA 9 planning area where Will County is located (10/26/2021). In 2014, Will County alone had a total of 158 ESRD stations. There are a total of 9 on-site dialysis providers in Will County, 3 of them are located in Joliet.

Source: Illinois Health Facilities & Services Review Board, 2016 End Stage Renal Disease Summary Data

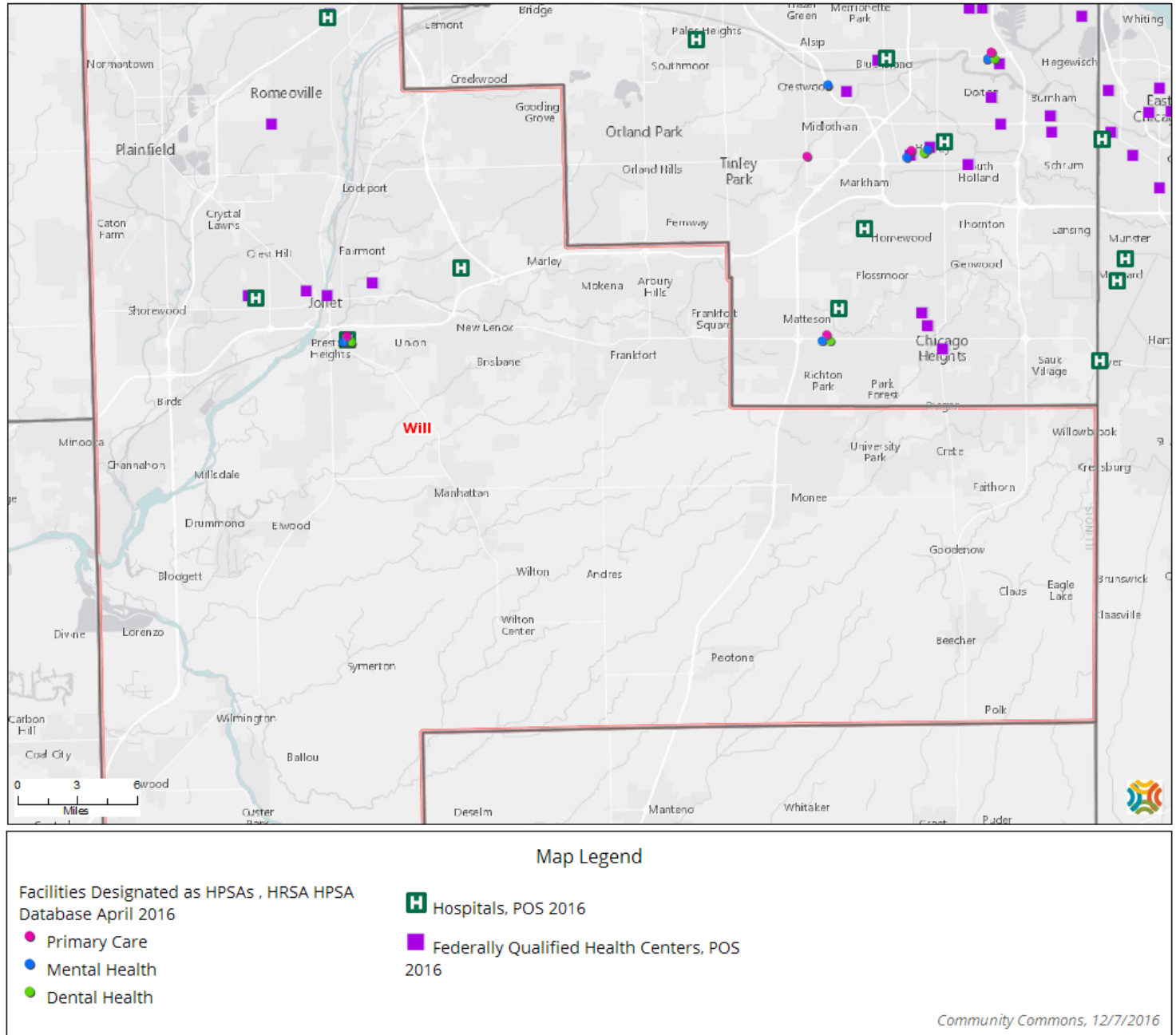
Physicians, Dentists and Mental Health Providers

In terms of clinical care, per County Health Ranking, Will County is ranked 48th (Formally ranked 60th in 2020) out of 102 counties in the state for 2021. Will County has a ratio of population to primary care physician 1,810:1 compared to 1,240:1 for Illinois and 1,030:1 nationally. Will County has a total of 366 dentists yielding a ratio of population to dentists of 1,860:1 compare to 1,330:1 for Illinois and 1,280:1 nationally. Will County had a total of 614 mental health providers. Will County has a ratio of population to mental health providers of 800:1, compared to 410:1 for Illinois.

Source: <https://data.hrsa.gov/topics/health-workforce/ahrf>, www.countyhhealthrankings.org, 2020

The U.S Department of Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA) has developed shortage designations that are used to determine if areas or population groups are Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA). HPSAs may be designated as having a shortage of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers. In Will County, the east side of Joliet has been identified as a HPSA for primary care, dentists, and mental health providers as identified on the map on the following page. At the time of this report, a new behavioral health facility, the Silver Oaks Behavioral Hospital, opened its doors in New Lenox on the campus of Silver Cross Hospital. The 100-bed facility initially began with 20 adult mental health beds moved from Silver Cross, with plans moving forward for additional acute care for behavioral health and addiction for adults and children/youth.

Facilities Designated as HPSAs , HRSA HPSA Database April 2016



Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services, 2016

Will County Health Department and Community Health Center

At the Will County Health Department and Community Health Center, multidisciplinary care is provided six days a week, with 24-hour physician availability. Services include primary health care for children and adults, women's health services, prenatal care, behavioral health, sexually transmitted disease testing and treatment, immunizations, on site laboratory, Pharmacy, women, infant and children supplemental nutrition services, and dental care.

Will County Behavioral Health Capacity Assessment

The Will County MAPP Collaborative has found through a capacity assessment of key stakeholders that behavioral health is a key area of need in Will County. The MAPP Behavioral Action Team, with guidance from Lewis University and Governors State University, surveyed providers and referrers in 2018 to get a picture of system capacity.

In this survey, five barriers for clients to access services were identified; transportation problems (79%), wait for services (76%), distance to services (71%), cost of needed services (66%), and client/patient resistance (63%). The survey also found that per providers, psychiatric services were hardest to access, especially for mental health disorders.

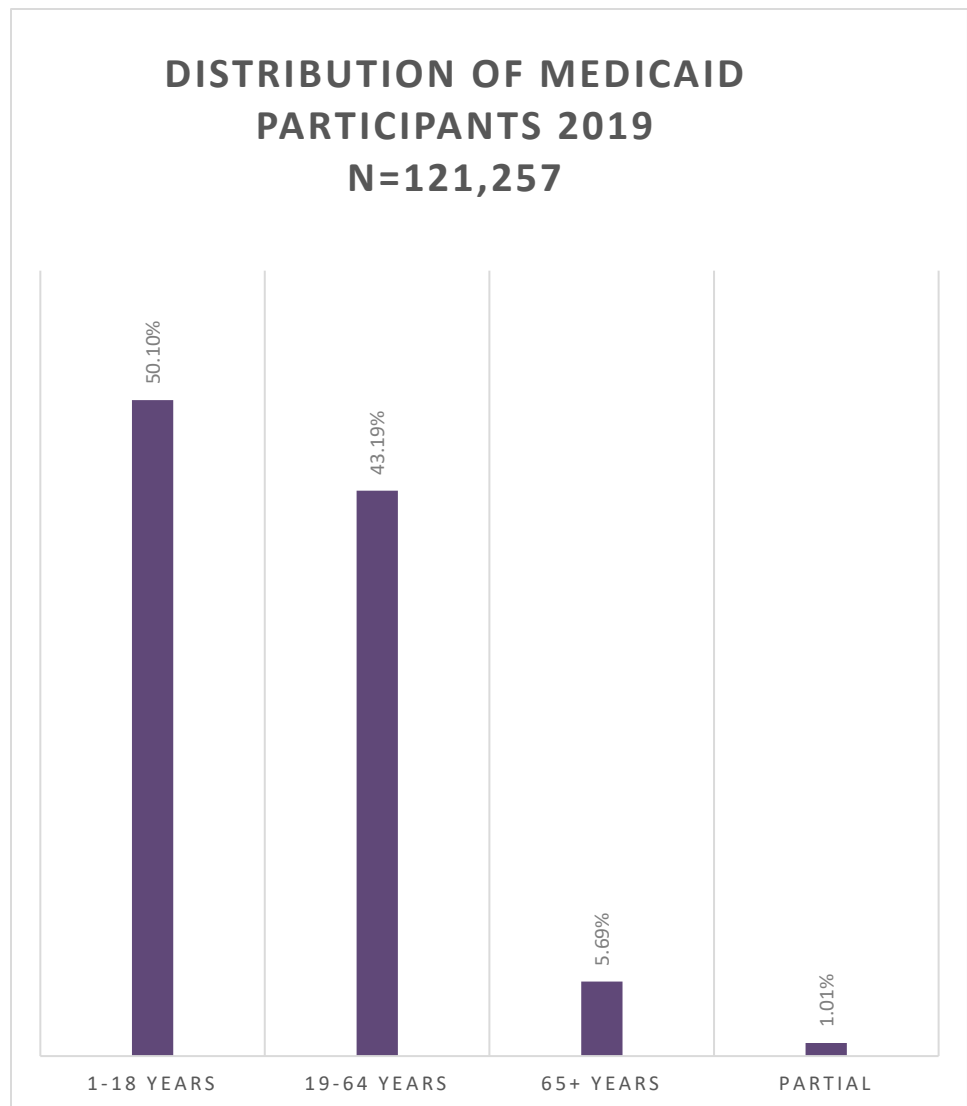
Source: Will County Behavioral Health Capacity Assessment 2018

Medicaid Providers

There are more than 120,000 Medicaid enrollees in Will County. Fifty percent of the enrollees are children (age 0 - 18.) Approximately one in seven residents is enrolled in Medicaid.

There are 757 physicians participating in Medicaid. In addition, there are 138 nurse practitioners. 355 of the physicians are primary care providers. The rate of primary care providers to Medicaid enrollees is three for every 1,000 Medicaid enrollees. There is one pediatrician per 1000 children enrolled.

There are 91 dentists participating in Medicaid. This is a rate of less than one dentist for every 1,000 Medicaid enrollees.

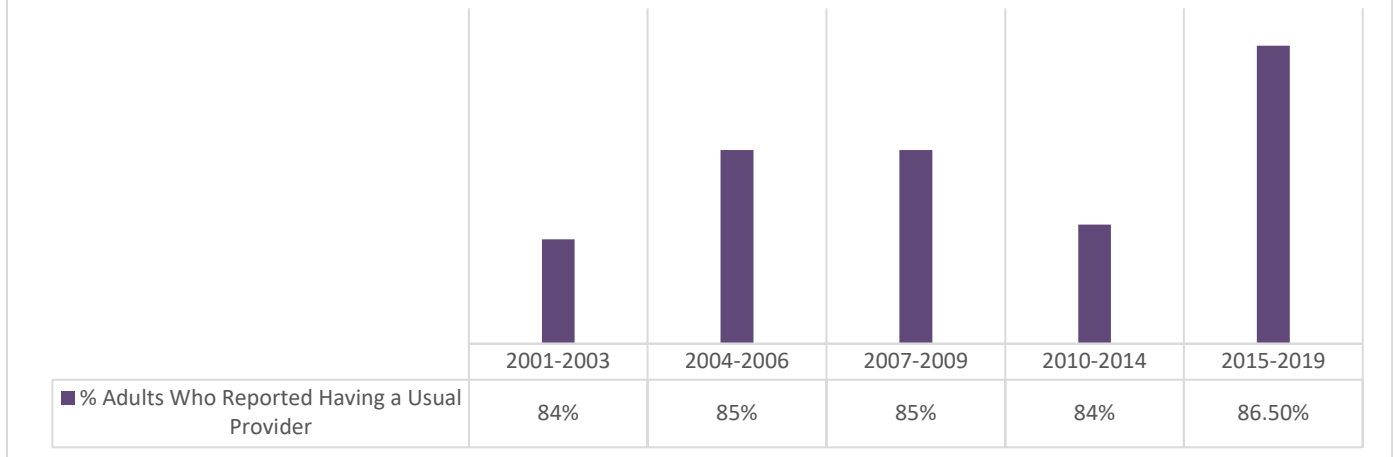


Source: HFS Medical Programs Program Enrollment Snapshot Enrollment Data CY2019 and County Health Rankings

Primary Health Care Provider

In 2019, 86.5% of adults have a primary health care provider, which is an increase from previous years. The percentage in Will County is higher than what was reported for Illinois in 2013 (79.9%). Even though Will County meets the HP2030 target, there are significant disparities in gender, income, race and age as reported in the charts below. The Healthy People 2030 target to increase the proportion of adults and children with a usual primary provider is 84%.

PERCENT OF ADULTS WHO REPORTED HAVING A USUAL PROVIDER, 2001 - 2019



Source: Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019

Gender		Income		Race		Age	
Female	90.6%	\$15-35,000	76.9%	Non-white	77.5%	25-44	79.4%
Male	77.5%	\$35-50,000	95.0%	White	85.9%	45-64	86.5%
		> \$50,000	85.0%			65+	95.7%

Source: Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015-2019

Hospitalizations

In 2015, the leading cause of hospitalization was newborns and deliveries.

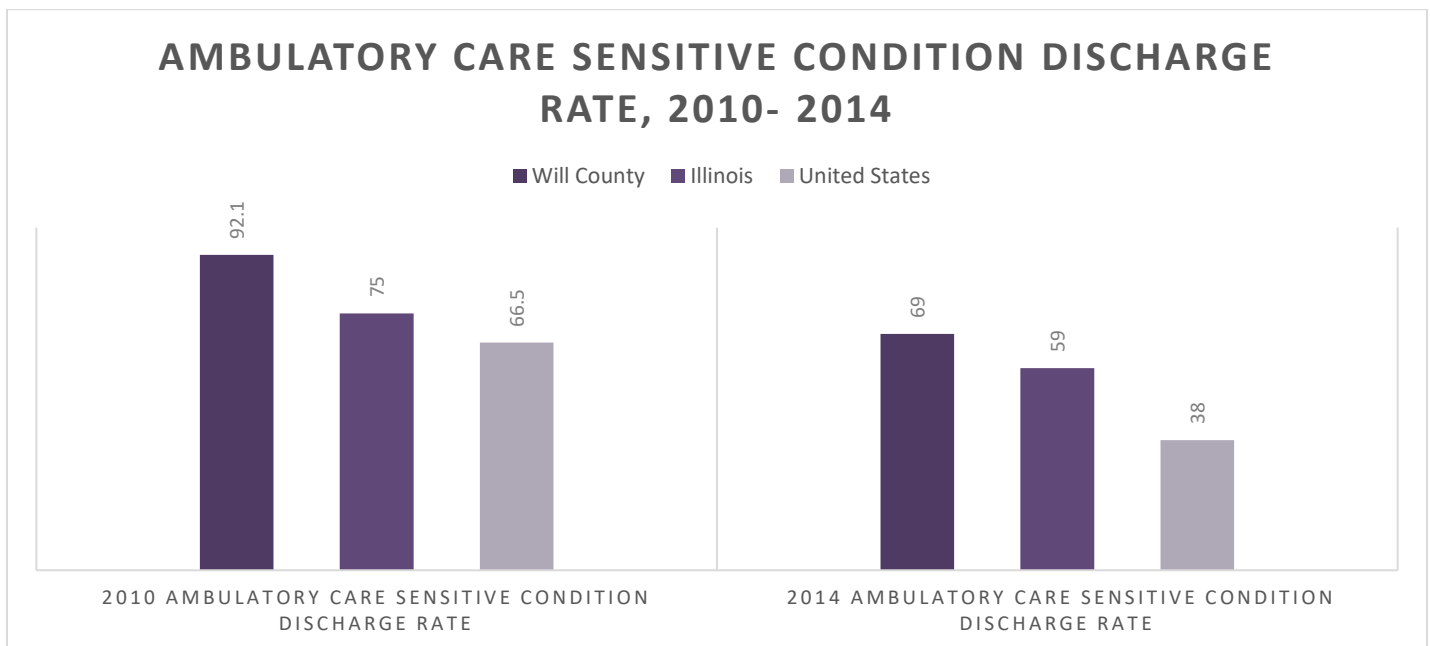
2015 Causes of Hospitalization	Number	Percent
All Causes	74,079	100.0%
Newborns/Deliveries	15,243	20.6%
Heart Disease	5,922	8.0%
Mental Disorders	6,008	8.1%
Injury	2,227	3.0%
Cancer	2,261	3.1%
Infection - Septicemia	2,364	3.2%
Pneumonia/Influenza	1,986	2.7%
Other	38,068	51.4%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, EMS Data Reporting System, 2015

Preventable Hospital Events

This indicator reports the discharge rate (per 1,000 Medicare enrollees) for conditions that are ambulatory care sensitive (ACS). ACS conditions include pneumonia, dehydration, asthma, diabetes, and other conditions which could have been prevented if adequate primary care resources were available and accessed by those patients. This indicator is relevant because analysis of ACS discharges allows demonstrating a possible “return on investment” from interventions that reduce admissions (for example, for uninsured or Medicaid patients) through better access to primary care resources.

The chart below shows that Will County’s ambulatory care sensitive condition discharge rate is higher than both Illinois and the U.S but has decreased since 2010.



Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2014

Will County Oral Health Needs Assessment and Plan

From 2017-2018, the Will County MAPP Collaborative conducted a needs assessment on the oral health needs in Will County. Information was collected through community input (survey collection), available secondary data, and local program data. The following areas were identified as key issues regarding Will County’s oral health system and services:

- Child and Adult Oral Health Care and Utilization
- Capacity of Oral Health System in Will County
- Policy

More information and data can be found in the Will County Oral Health Needs Assessment and Plan.

Source: Will County Oral Health Needs Assessment and Plan, 2018

Behavioral Risk Factors

CATEGORY DEFINITION: Risk Factors in this category include behaviors that are believed to cause or to be contributing factors to injuries, disease, and death during youth and adolescence and significant morbidity and mortality later in life.

Some health behaviors have the ability to put individuals at a higher risk for developing heart disease. These include things such as hypertension, high cholesterol levels, diabetes, tobacco and alcohol use, obesity, having a poor diet, and more.

Will County Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

ADULTS

- Smoking among adults has continued to decrease since 2009.
- Since 2009, there has been an increase in the percentages of Will County adults who heavily consume alcohol and engage in binge drinking.
- Will County's obesity rate remains high compared to Illinois and U.S. rates. Males in Will County are more likely to be obese.
- The percentage of adults who have had a colonoscopy has increased since 2009. The percentage of women 40+ years who have had a mammogram has decreased.

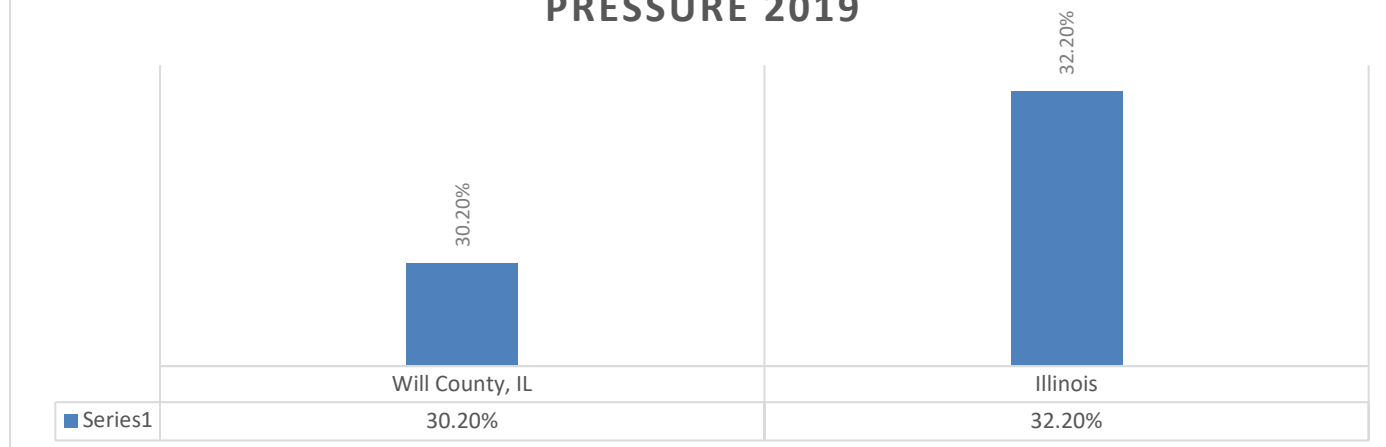
YOUTH

- Alcohol is the primary substance used among students in all grades (6th-12th grade). Sixteen percent of 12th graders have engaged in binge drinking in the past two weeks.
- The use of electronic or e-cigarettes is increasing among youth.
- Many children are spending as many as 5 hours or more in front of a television or computer screen each day.

High Blood Pressure

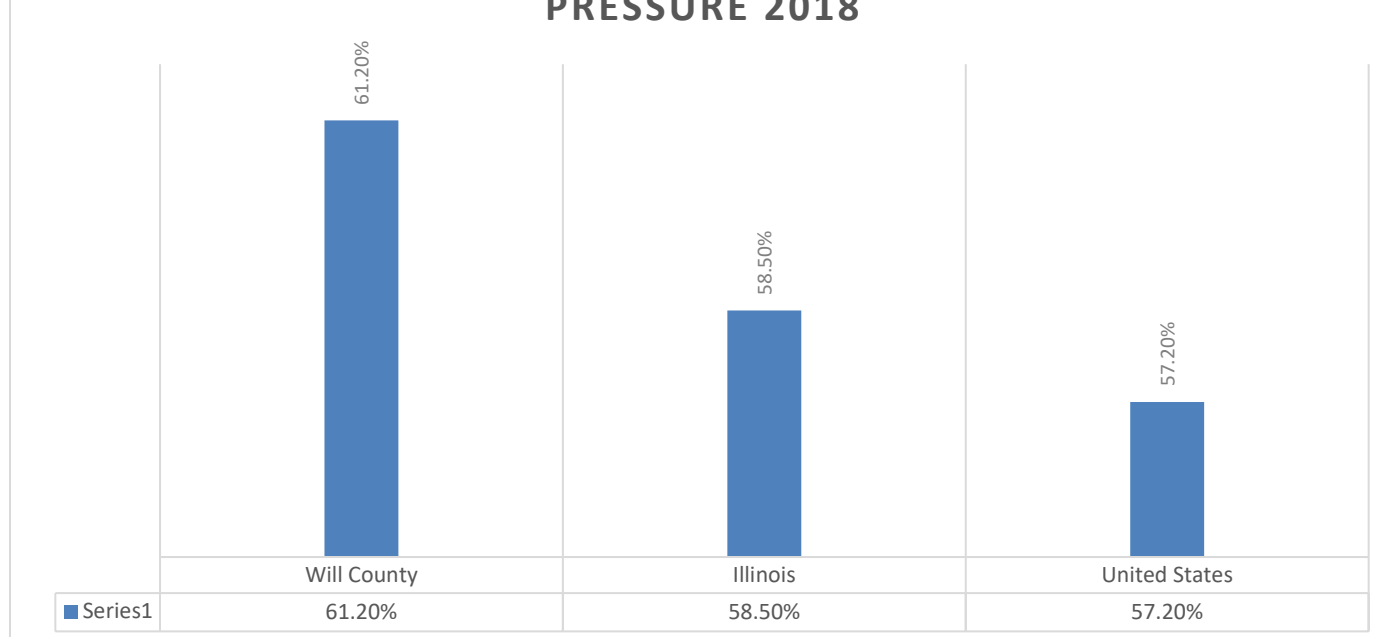
As of 2019, 30.2% of Will County adults aged 18 or older have ever been told by a doctor that they have high blood pressure. The percentage of Will County residents with high blood pressure is slightly below the state average. Among the Will County Medicare population, almost 61.2% reported having been told at some time by a doctor that they have high blood pressure. This percentage is slightly higher than the state average (58.5%) for Medicare beneficiaries and the national average (57.2%). As of 2019, 24% of Will County residents with high blood pressure were not taking blood pressure medication when it was needed.

TOTAL PERCENT ADULTS WITH HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE 2019



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2019.

MEDICARE POPULATION WITH HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE 2018

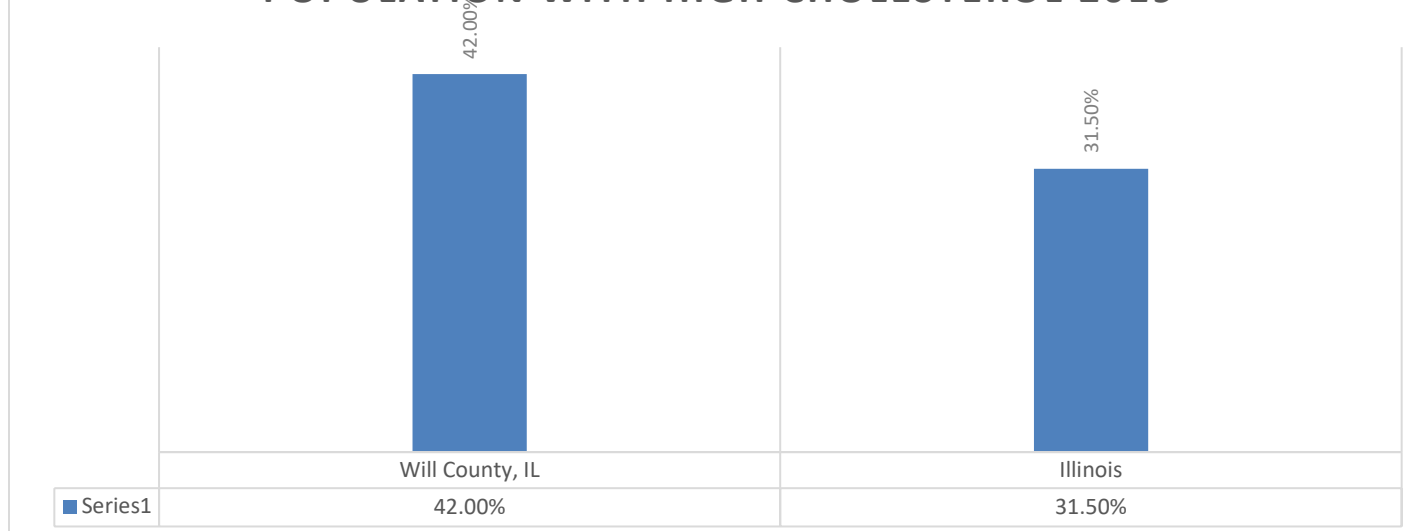


Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2018. Source geography: County

High Total Blood Cholesterol

According to the BRFSS in 2019, 42% of Will County residents reported having been told at some time by a healthcare professional that their cholesterol was high. The Will County rate is roughly 10% higher than the state estimation.

POPULATION WITH HIGH CHOLESTEROL 2019

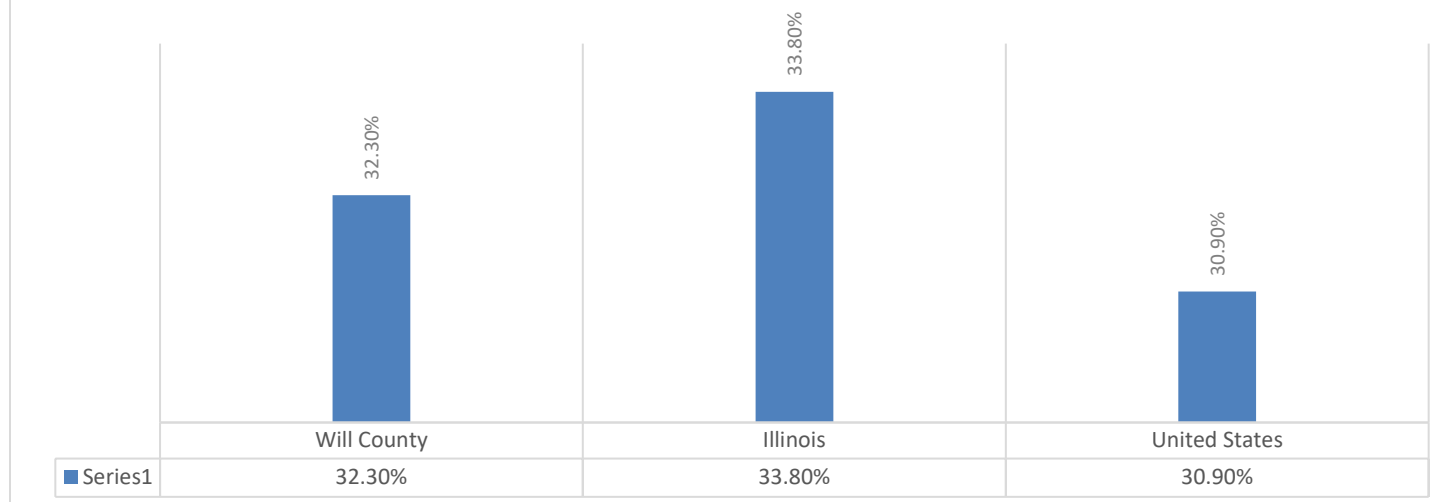


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2019. Source geography: County

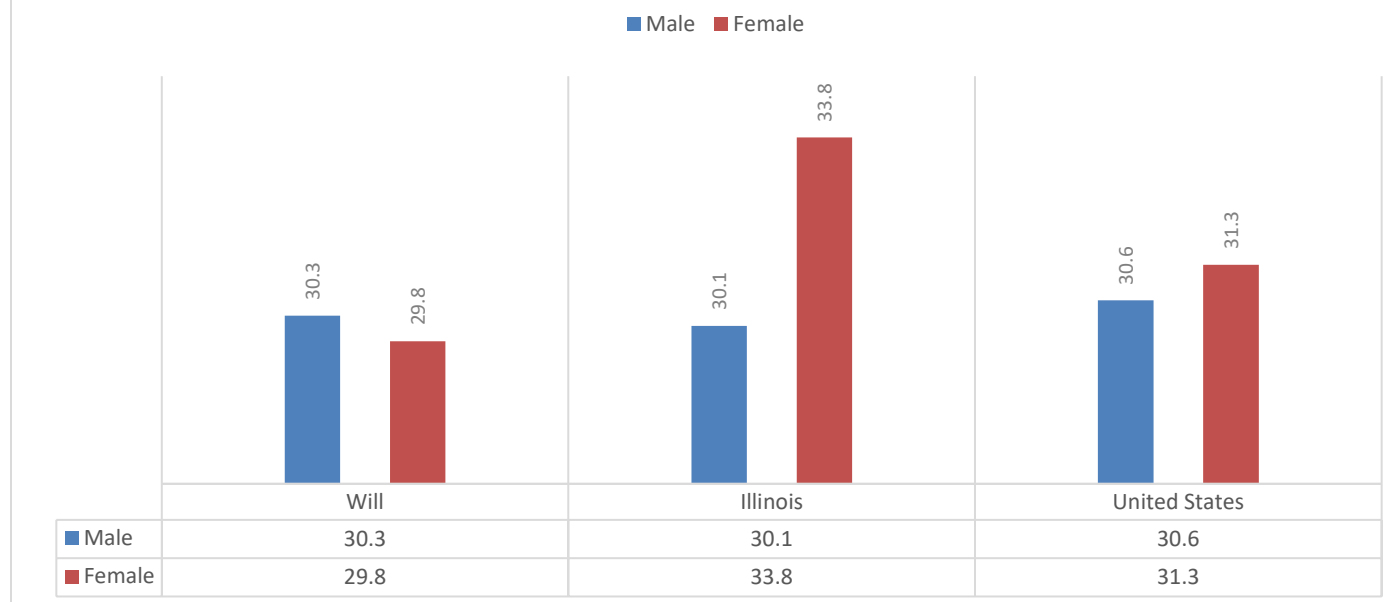
Obesity

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 20 and older who self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese). This indicator is relevant because excess weight is a prevalent problem in the U.S. It indicates an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues. The chart below shows the obesity rate in Will County, Illinois, and the United States. Will County's obesity rate remains high compared to Illinois and the U.S. Males in Will County are more likely to be obese.

POPULATION ADULTS AGED 20+ OBESE 2018



POPULATION ADULTS 20+ OBESE BY GENDER 2018



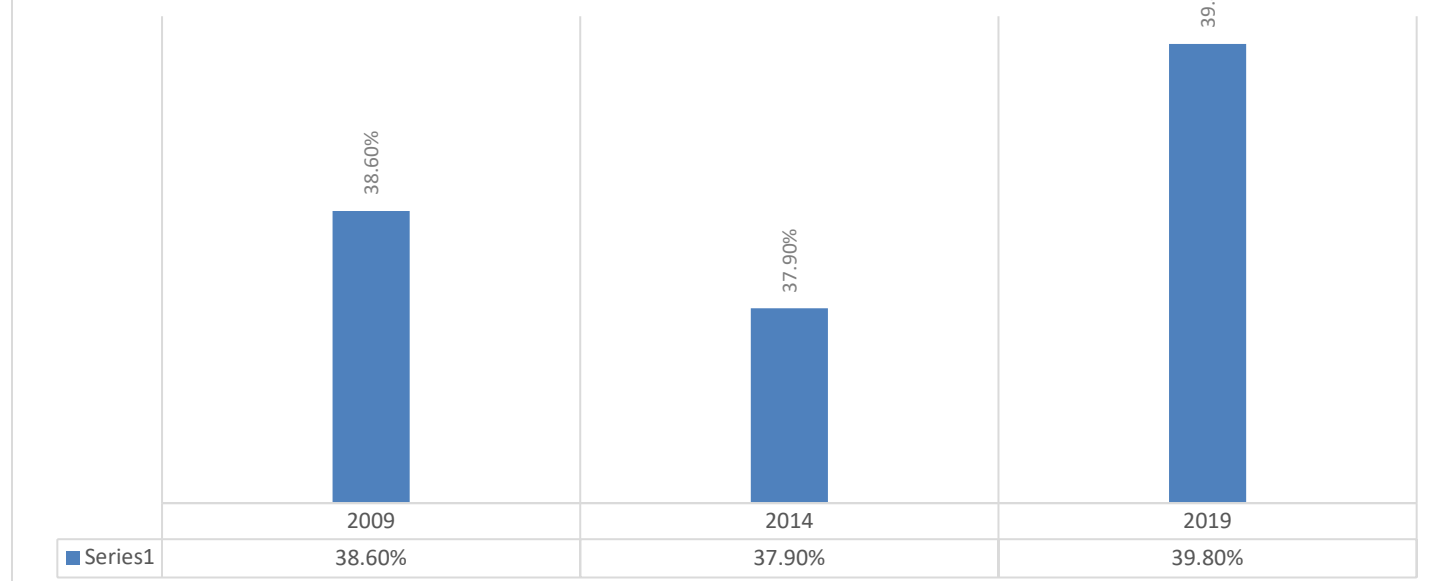
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2018.

Source geography: County

Overweight

This indicator shows the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they have a BMI between 25 -30 (overweight). In 2019, 39.8% of Will County's population was considered overweight. This is an increase since 2009 when 38.6% were considered overweight.

POPULATION ADULTS 20+ OVERWEIGHT 2019

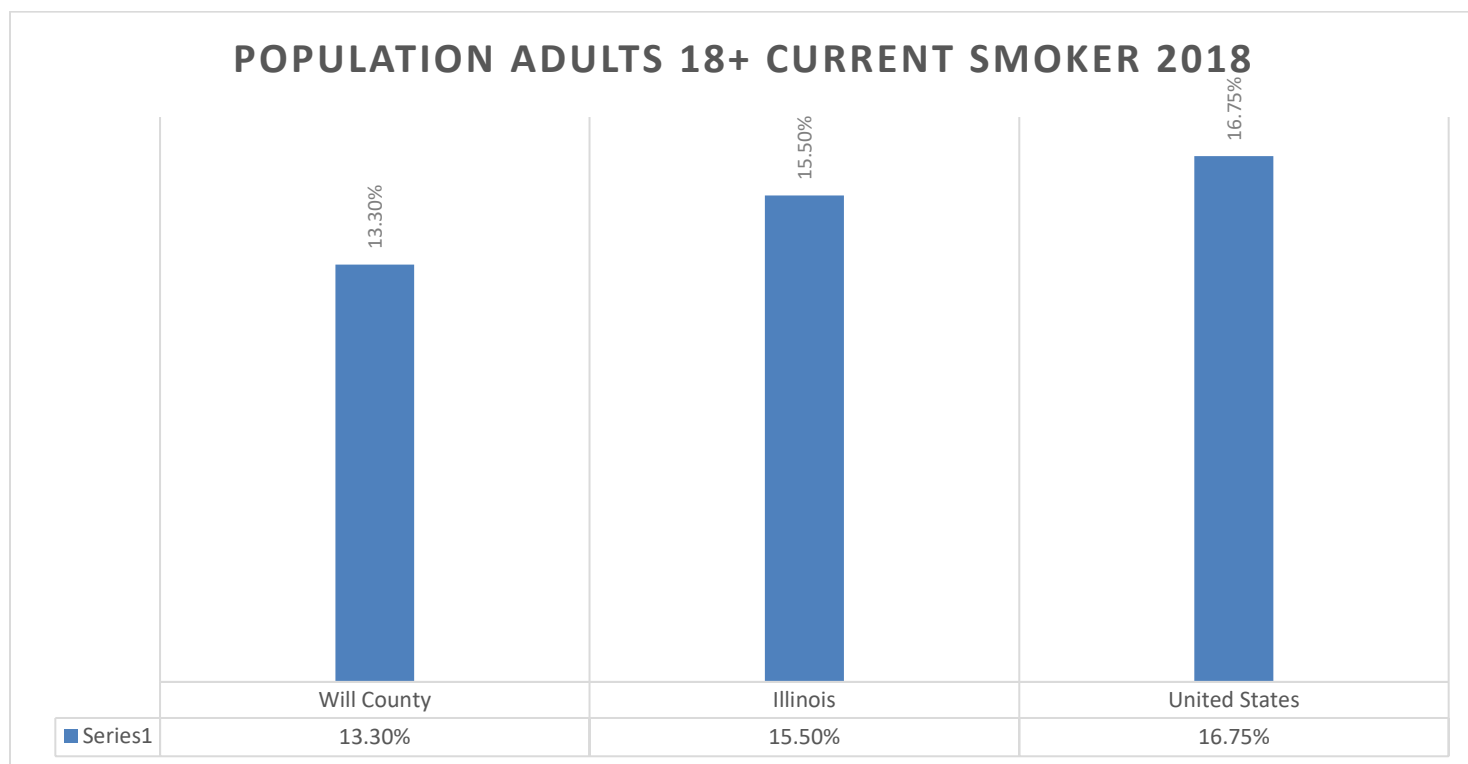


Source: 2019 Will County Round 6 Illinois County BRFSS

Tobacco Use by Adults

In 2015-2018, 13.3% of Will County adults were current smokers, compared to 15.5% for the state of Illinois and 16.75% for the U.S. Of those that report smoking status in Will, 5.8% report E-cigarette use and 3.1% use smokeless tobacco. The percentage of current adult smokers in Will County has decreased between 2015-2018 and is below the Healthy People 2030 Target.

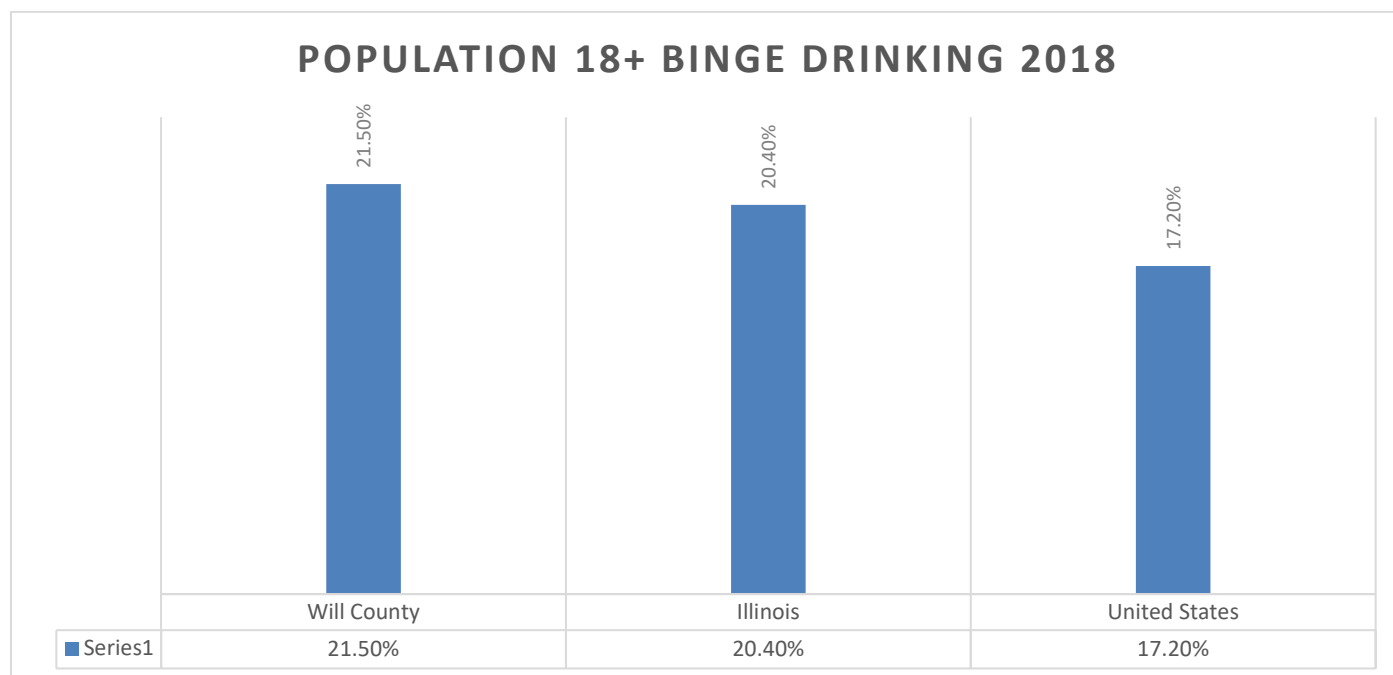
HP2030 Target: 16.2% of adults aged 18 years and older are current cigarette smokers.



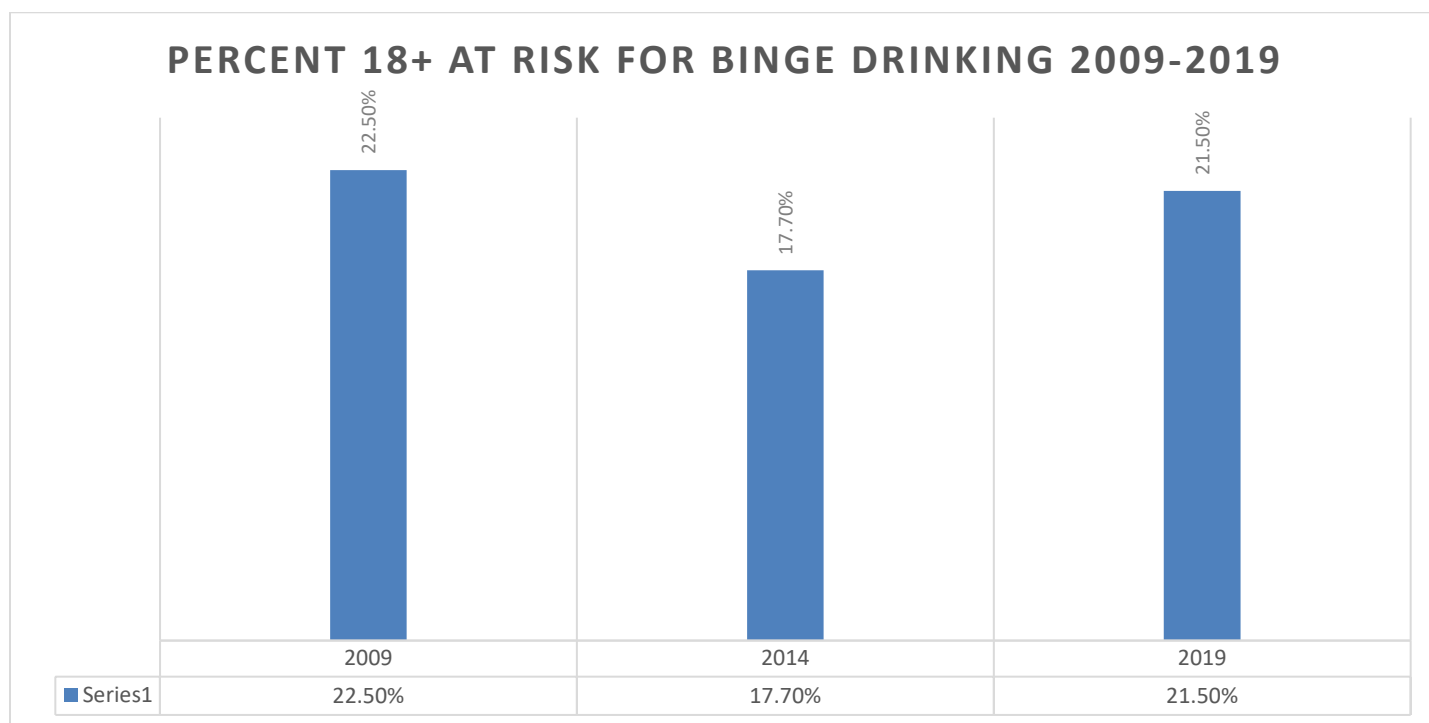
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators, 2018.

Alcohol Use by Adults

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report heavy alcohol consumption (defined as more than two drinks per day for men and one drink per day for women). This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as cirrhosis, cancers, and untreated mental and behavioral health needs. The percentage of Will County's population that heavily consumes alcohol is higher than the state and national percentages. However, the percent at risk for binge drinking has decreased since 2009.



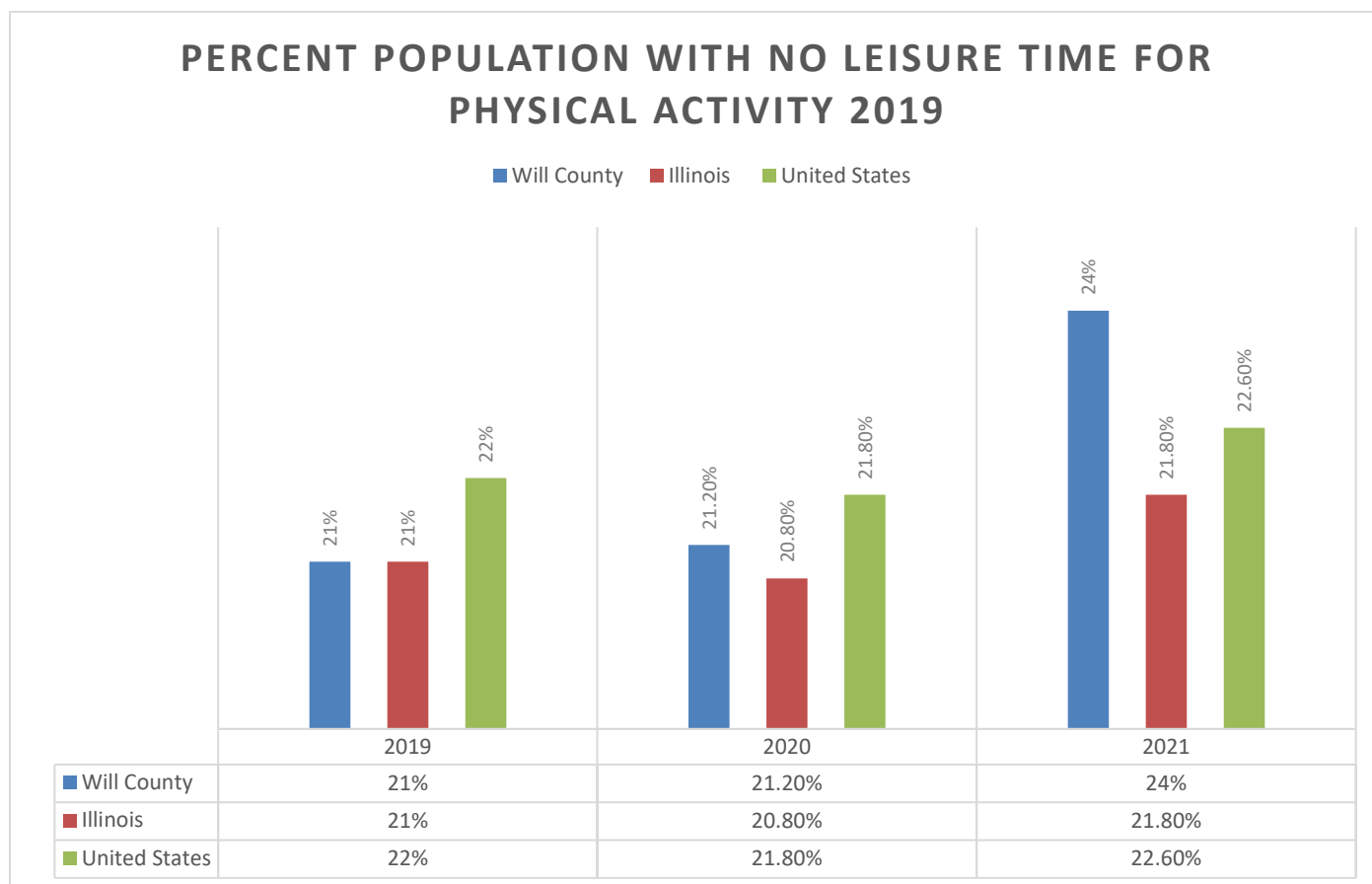
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2018.



Sources: 2009 Will County Round 4 Illinois County BRFSS; 2014 Will County Round 5 Illinois County BRFSS, 2019 Round 6 Will County Illinois BRFSS.

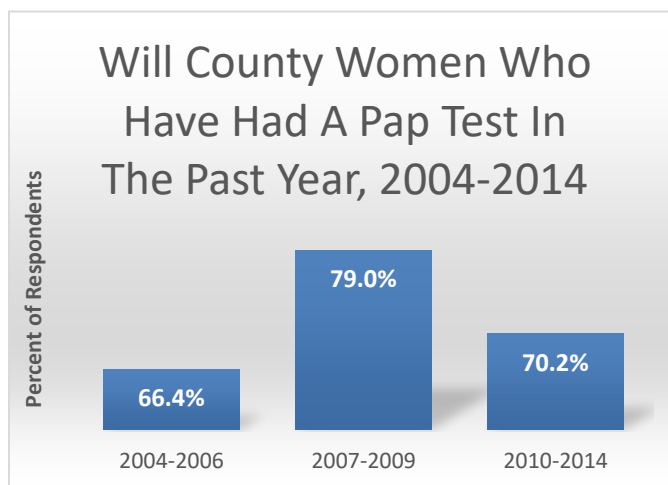
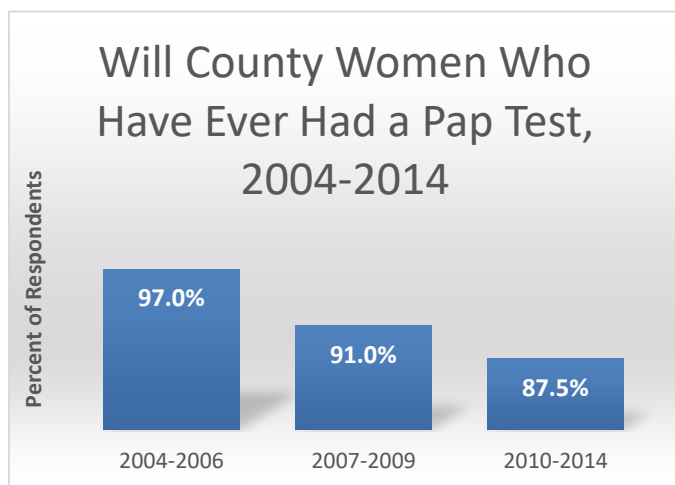
Physical Inactivity

Among adults and older adults, physical activity can lower the risk of early death, coronary heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, type 2 diabetes, cancer, falls, and depression. Adults are recommended to get 150 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity per week. In Will County, 23% of adults aged 20 and older self-report no leisure time for activity, based on the question: "During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?" The County's physical inactivity rate is higher than both the state and the nation. This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and poor cardiovascular health.



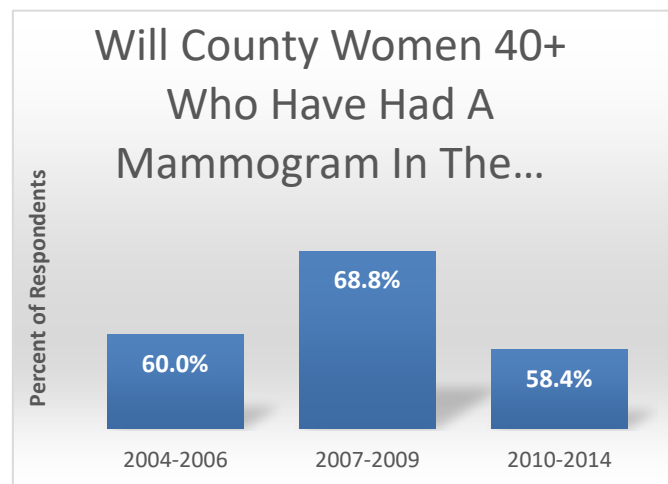
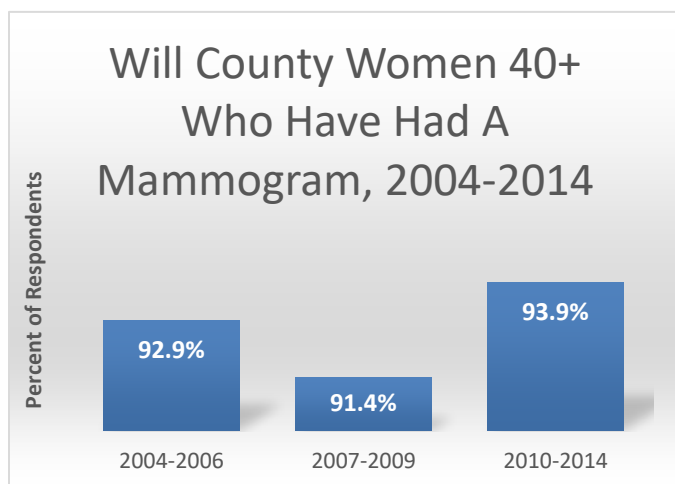
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2019.

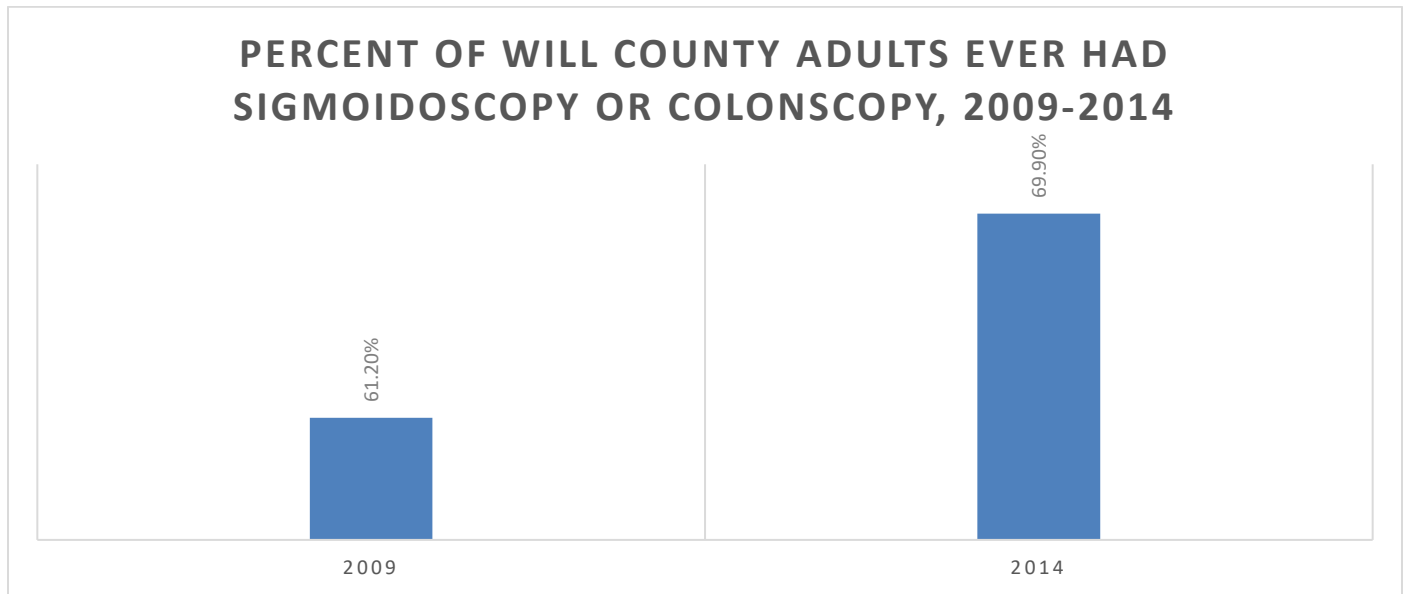
Cancer Screening



This indicator reports (above) the percentage of women aged 18 and older who self-report that they have had a Pap test in the past year. The indicator below reports the percentage of women aged 40 and older who self-report that they have had a mammogram in the past year.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2010-14





Sources: 2009 Will County Round 4 Illinois County BRFSS; 2014 Will County Round 5 Illinois County BRFSS

The indicator above is the self-reported percent of adults over 50 years who have completed a recommended colonoscopy.

All of these indicators are relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

Seat Belt Usage

Illinois is one of the states with a primary enforcement seat belt law. Safety belt usage rates have gone up over time since 1985. In 2019, it was observed that as many as 94.3% of front seat occupants in Chicago's collar counties (including Will, Kane, DuPage, Lake, and McHenry) have safety belt usage rates of 93.5%, which is higher than the City of Chicago rate at 87.6%. During May-September of 2013, Will County Sheriff's Police and the Illinois State Police renewed enforcement efforts to increase seat-belt use, this time through a pilot project intended to serve as a model for nationwide efforts. The immediate goal of the 13-week "I WILL Arrive Alive" program, was to reduce the number of unbelted crashes on roads outside Chicago and Joliet. Ultimately the program was used to reduce such fatalities and injuries in suburban areas throughout the country. Law-enforcement agencies also worked to increase awareness by disseminating information at community events, through social media and with the help of corporate partners.

Source: Sullivan, Dennis. June, 2013. Will County Pushing Seat-Belt Use. Chicago Tribune

Health and Social Behaviors Among Will County Youth

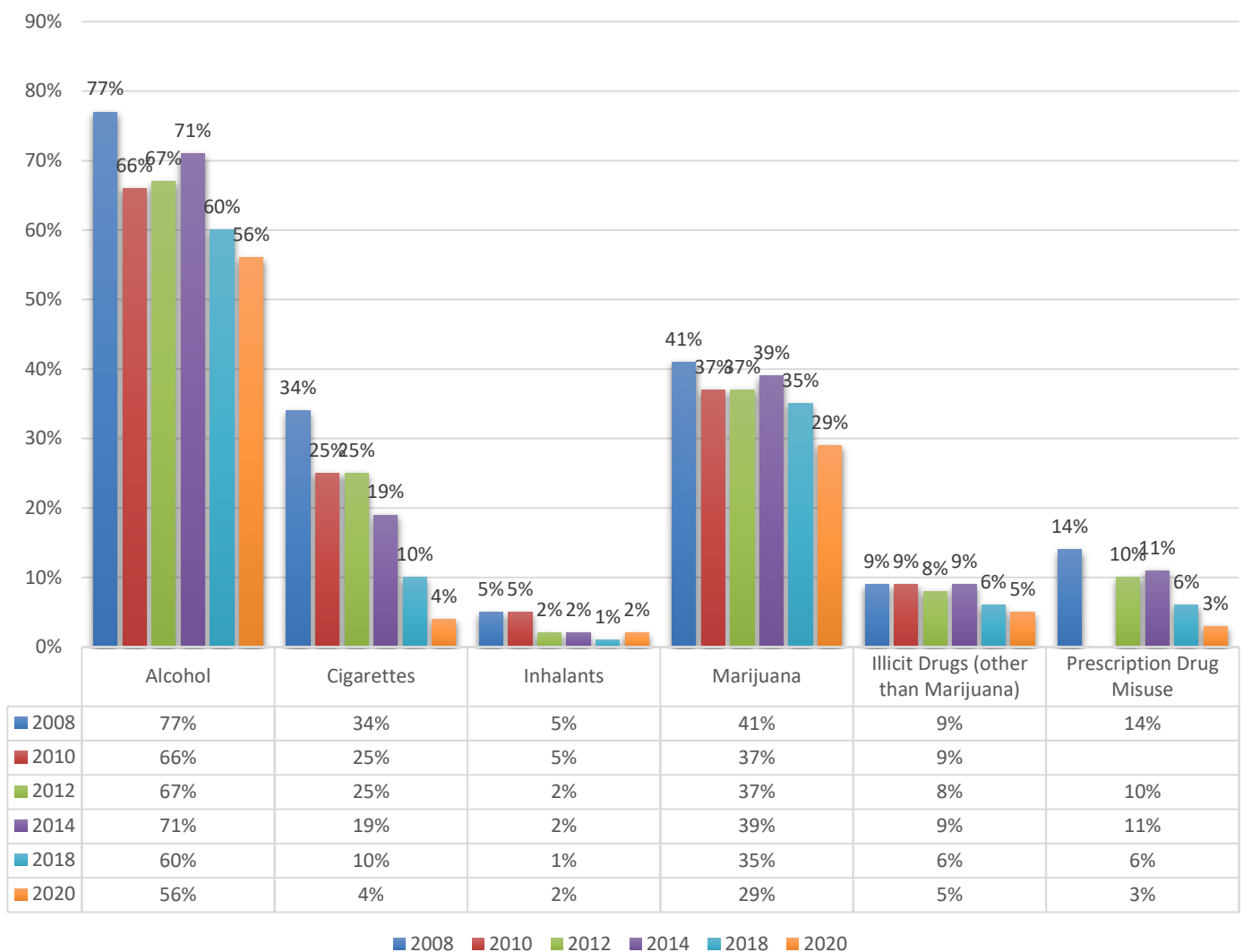
The Illinois Youth Survey (IYS) is a self-report survey administered in participating schools in even-numbered years and is designed to gather information about a variety of health and social indicators, including substance use and its contributing factors.

Substance Use

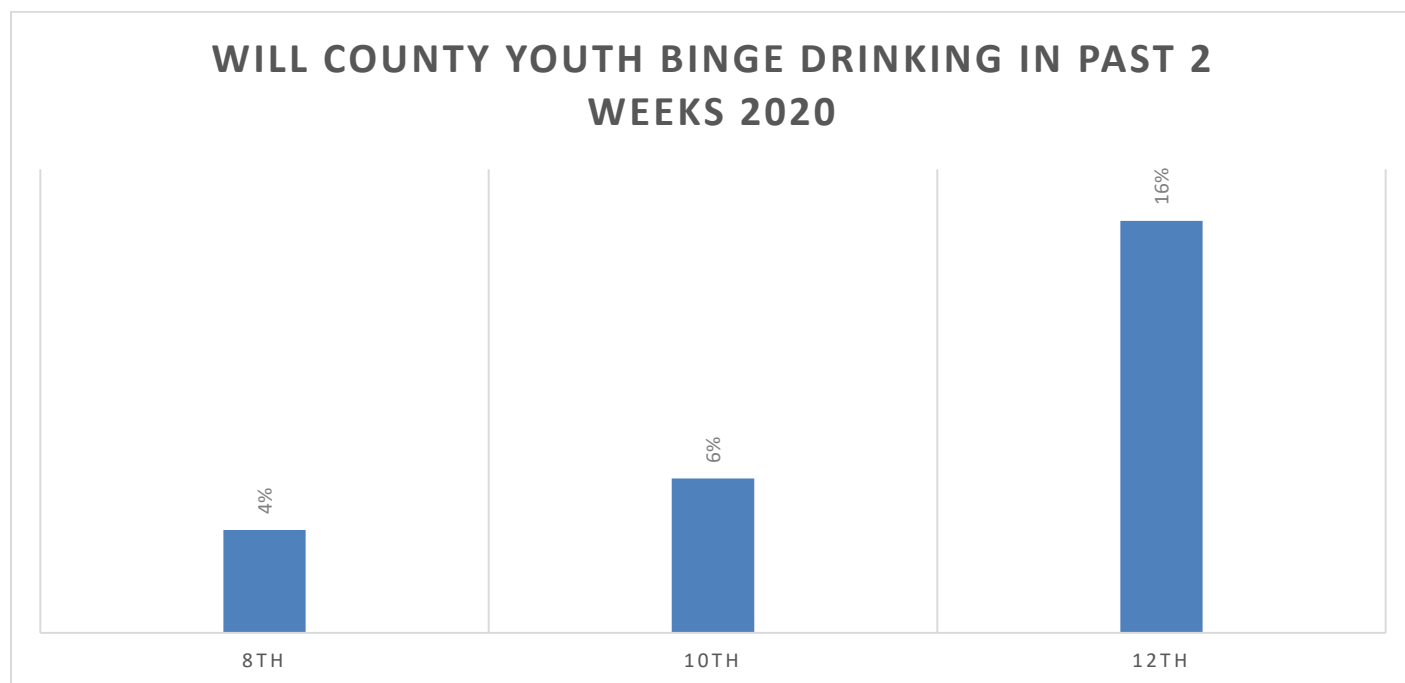
In Will County, alcohol is the primary substance used among 12th graders, with marijuana use coming in second. A small percentage of 12th graders currently smoke cigarettes (4%), which is an improvement from 2012, but the percentage who use e-cigarettes is on the rise. Over one-fourth of 12th graders (24%) reported using e-cigarettes in 2020.

When asked if they have engaged in binge drinking in the past two weeks, twenty-three percent of 12th graders reported that they have.

Will County 12th Grade Substance Use 2008-2020



Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2020 County Report



Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2020 County Report

Substance Use Consequences

The CRAFFT Screening Tool is a behavioral health screening tool for use with children under the age of 21 and is recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics' Committee on Substance Abuse for use with adolescents. It is a short, effective screening tool meant to assess whether a longer conversation about the context of use, frequency, and other risks and consequences of alcohol and other drug use is warranted. CRAFFT Screening questions are included in the 2018 IL Youth Survey, with results shown below.

CRAFFT Screening Questions	10th Grade	12th Grade
Did you ever use alcohol or drugs to relax, feel better about yourself, or fit in?	15%	21%
Did you ever use alcohol or drugs while you were by yourself, alone?	13%	20%
Did you ever forget things you did while using alcohol or drugs?	9%	16%
Did your family or friends ever tell you that you should cut down on your drinking or drug use?	5%	5%
Have you ever gotten into trouble while you were using alcohol or drugs?	6%	6%
Have you ever ridden in a car driven by someone (or yourself) who was 'high' or had been using alcohol or drugs?	16%	19%
Experienced 2 or more consequences (indicating the potential need for substance abuse assessment according to the CRAFFT Screening Test)	16%	23%

When asked about consequences in the past 12 months, 23% of 12th grade survey respondents and 16% of 10th grade survey respondents experienced 2 or more consequences listed below which indicated that there is a potential need for substance abuse assessment.

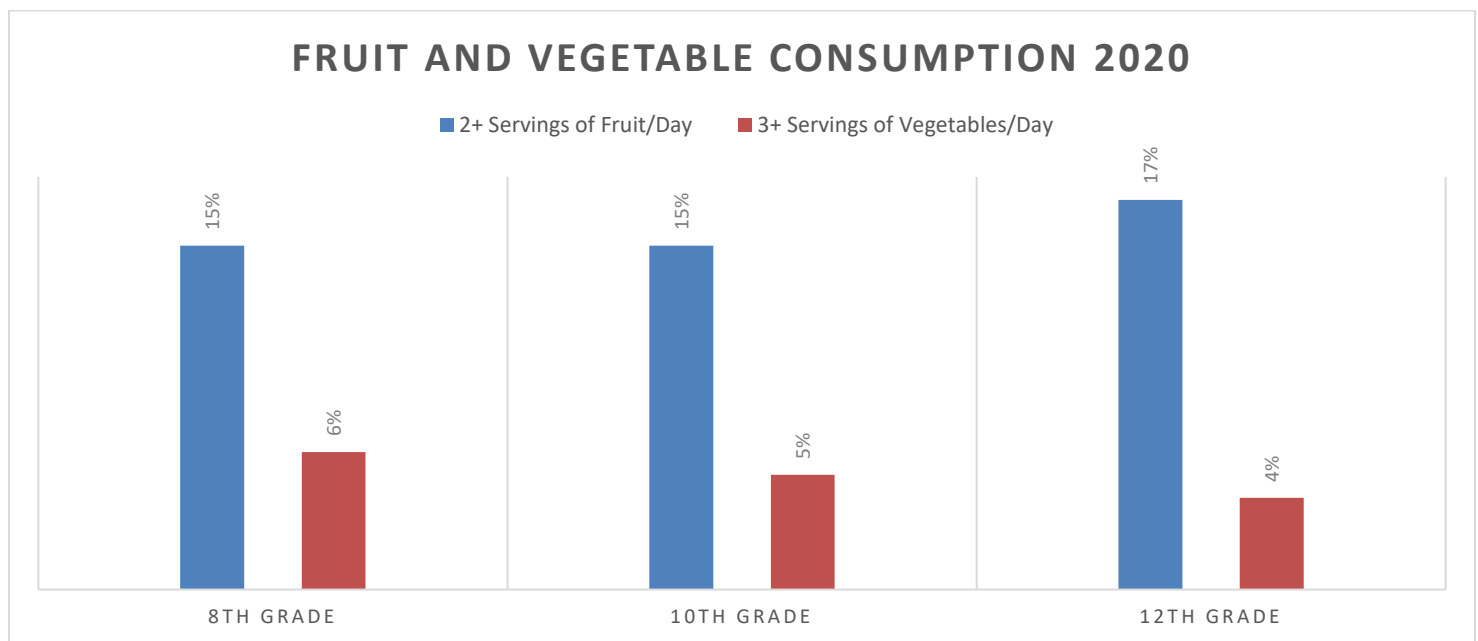
Furthermore, within the past 12 months, a small percentage of 10th and 12th graders admitted that their substance use affected their academics, their record with the law, or their overall safety (see below).

	10th Grade	12th Grade
Performed poorly on a test or important project	4%	4%
Been in trouble with the police	2%	4%
Damaged Property	3%	3%
Got into an argument or fight	6%	6%
Been hurt or injured	4%	5%
Been a victim of a violent crime	2%	1%
Been treated in a hospital Emergency Department	2%	1%

Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2020 County Report

Nutritional Behavior

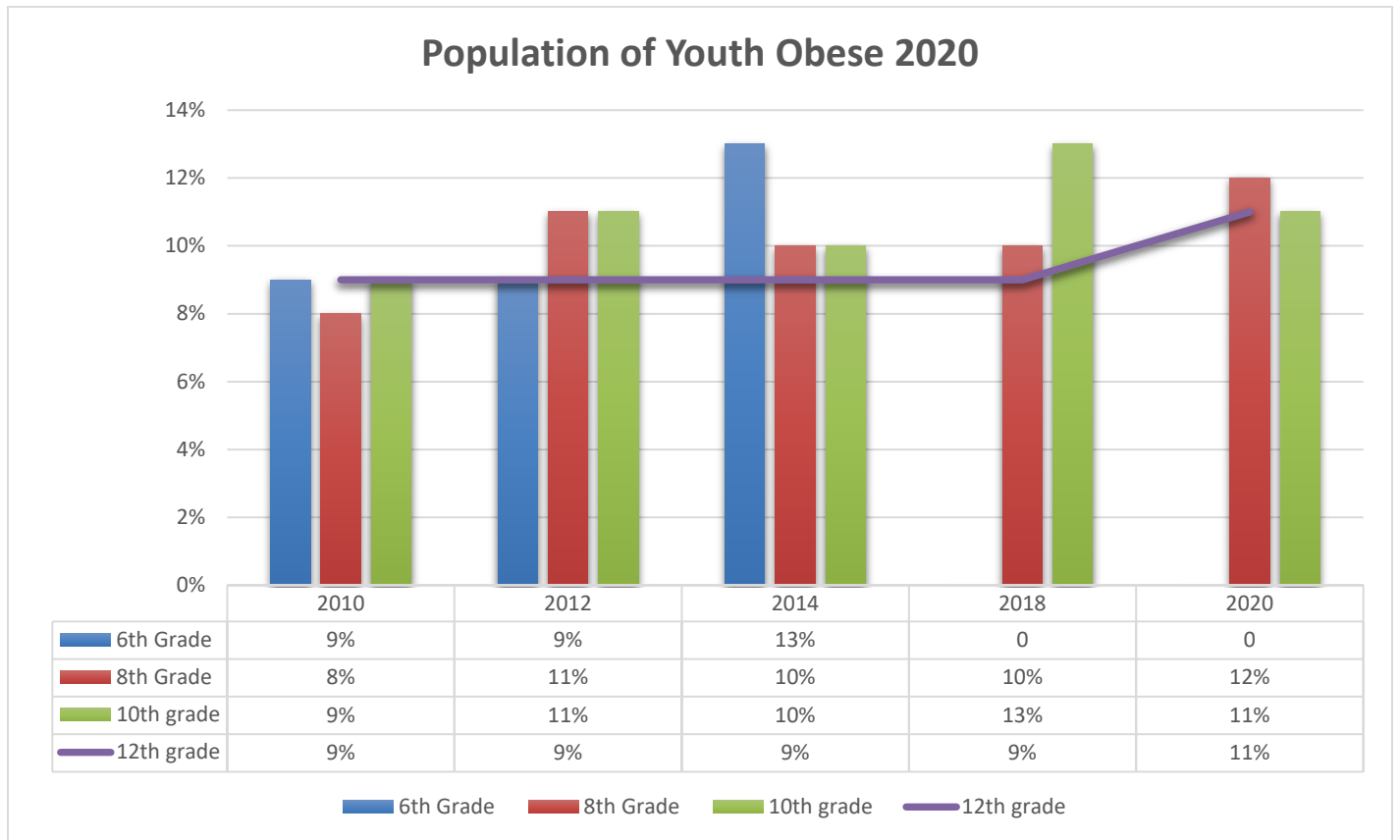
This indicator reports the percentage of students who self-report consuming less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables each day. This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health, and because unhealthy eating habits may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and diabetes. According to the 2018 IL Youth Survey Will County Report, the majority of respondents from each grade level in Will County are not consuming the recommended 5 servings of fruits and vegetables daily.



Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2020 County Report

Obesity

Obesity is defined by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention based on Body Mass Index (BMI) as calculated by a self-reported height and weight ratio for age and gender. According to Will County student respondents in the 2020 IL Youth Survey, obesity rates among 6th and 12th graders are consistent with Illinois, while the obesity rates for 8th and 10th graders are lower than the statewide rates.



Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2020 County Report

Screen Time

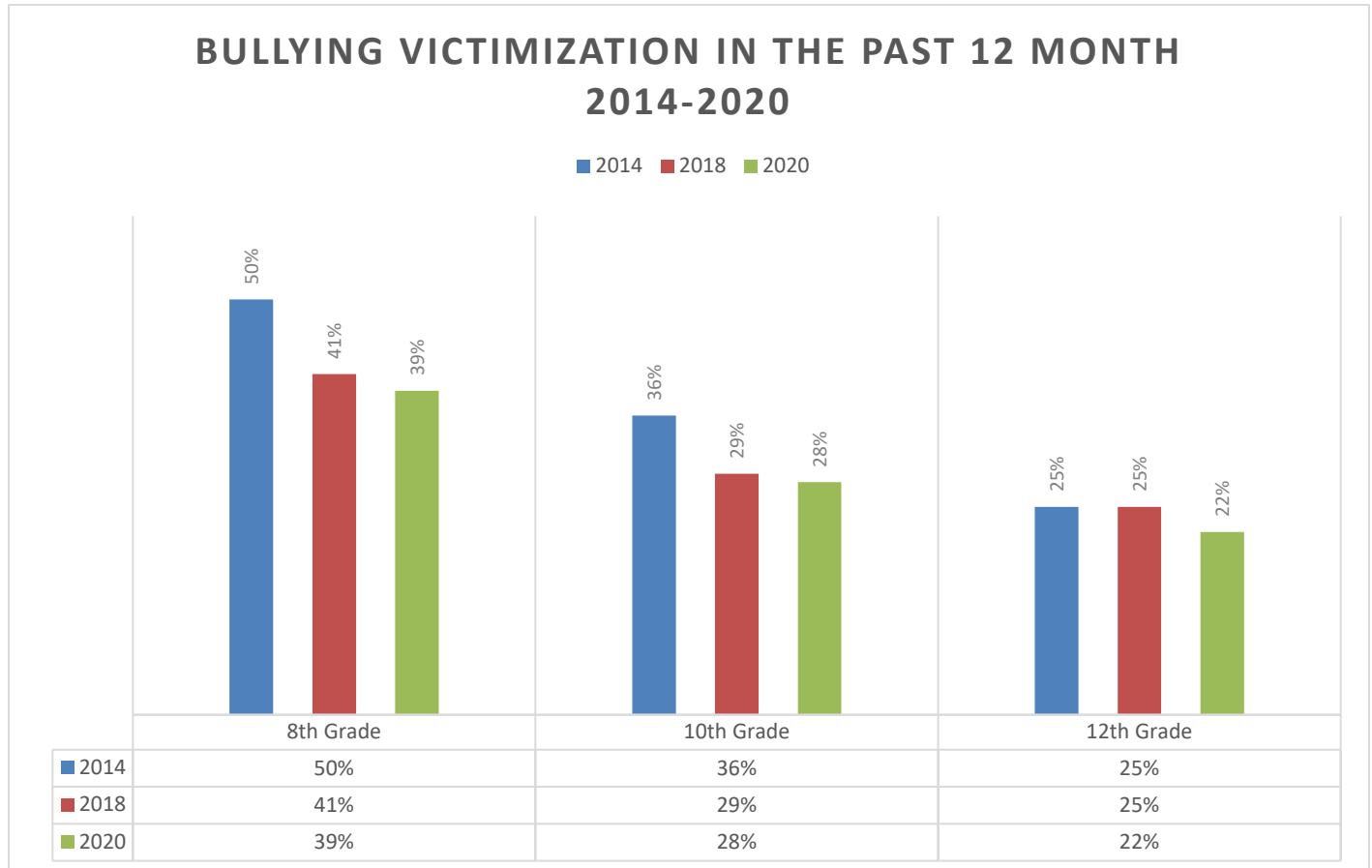
'Screen time' includes time spent watching television and on the computer. Too much screen time can contribute to health issues such as obesity. It is recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics that youth get no more than 1-2 hours of screen time per day. In Will County, youth spend sometimes 5+ hours or day looking at a screen.

The 2020 IL Youth Survey asked the following question: On an average school day, how many hours do you, watch TV, play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not schoolwork? Will County student responses are shown below:

	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Not at all	5%	5%	4%
1 hour or less per day	14%	12%	13%
2-3 hours per day	30%	29%	33%
4-6 hours per day	36%	36%	36%
7 hours or more per day	16%	19%	14%

Bullying

Bullying someone includes calling someone a name, physically threatening someone, physically hurting someone, cyber-bullying, and more. A large percentage of Will County youth said they were bullied by other students in the past 12 months, but the trend is declining overall from 2014 to 2020.



Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2014 County Report- 2020 County Report.

Social and Mental Health

CATEGORY DEFINITION: This category represents social and mental factors and conditions that directly or indirectly influence overall health status and individual and community quality of life. Mental health conditions and overall psychological well-being and safety may be influenced by substance abuse and violence within the home and within the community.

Will County Social and Mental Health Key Findings

- There continues to be limited resources for mental health and addiction disorders, especially for those on Medicaid or those that are self-pay.
- The percentage of 8th, 10th & 12th grade students reporting symptoms of depression has increased since 2016.
- Reported rates of dating violence among youth has decreased since 2016. Dating violence among youth decreased slightly in 2020 from 2016.
- Crime and drug arrest rates have decreased; however, reports of hate crimes and school incidents have risen.
- As of November 8th, 2021 the Will County coroner reported 35 suicide cases. In Will County, 2020 there were 65 suicide cases reported by the Will County coroner, which was a slight decrease from the 68 reported suicides in 2019.

Behavioral Health Issues

Behavioral health continues to be a concern among Will County residents. The term behavioral health is inclusive of mental health and substance use disorders. Resources in Will County are limited for hospitalizations for mental health disorders as well as inpatient and outpatient treatment for substance use disorder. Individuals who lack insurance or are Medicaid recipients are additionally limited in their ability to find services.

The closing of the Tinley Park Mental Health Facility in June of 2012 reduced the availability of hospital beds for Will County residents due to mental health disorders. Will County MAPP Collaborative assessment findings in 2016 and 2018 confirmed that mental and substance use disorder treatment was difficult to access for many residents. In response to this need, Silver Cross Hospital partnered with US Health Vest to bring a 100-bed behavioral health hospital to Will County in early 2019.

Hospitalizations due to mental disorders is the third leading cause of hospitalizations.

Hospitalizations for Mental Health Disorders in Will County						
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Hospitalizations	5,446	5,652	5,560	5,612	5,783	4,583

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, EMS Data Reporting System

Reported Mental Health

Adult

One of the indicators in the Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Survey is to measure the number of days that residents report their mental health to be not good. The latest data available for Will County residents is the 2015-2019 survey. Compared to Illinois, no significant changes in various risk factors were noticed among Will County residents during the four rounds of the BRFSS survey. The percentage of individuals reporting that their mental health was not good for 8-30 days increased gradually in the second and third round of the survey and then decreased slightly in the fourth round.

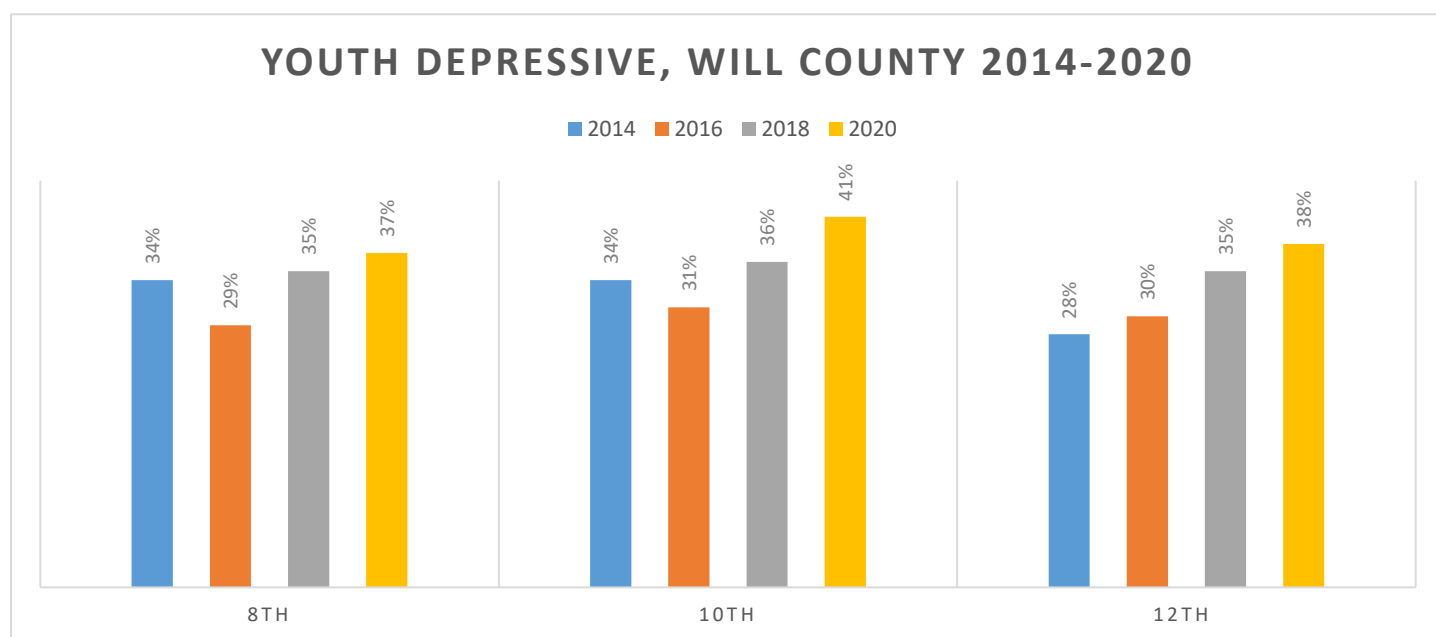
1-7 Mental Health Days 'Not Good'		
BRFSS Round	Will County	Illinois
	Collective %	Collective %
2015-2019	23.0%	23.0%
2010-2014	22.0%	23.50%
2007-2009	17.3%	25.4%
2004-2006	25.8%	22.0%
2001-2003	26.8%	20.0%

8-30 Mental Health Days 'Not Good'		
BRFSS Round	Will County	Illinois
	Collective %	Collective %
2015-2019	12.6%	14.8%
2010-2014	15.0%	14.9%
2007-2009	17.3%	12.7%
2004-2006	11.6%	12.7%
2001-2003	10.4%	11.7%

Source: Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

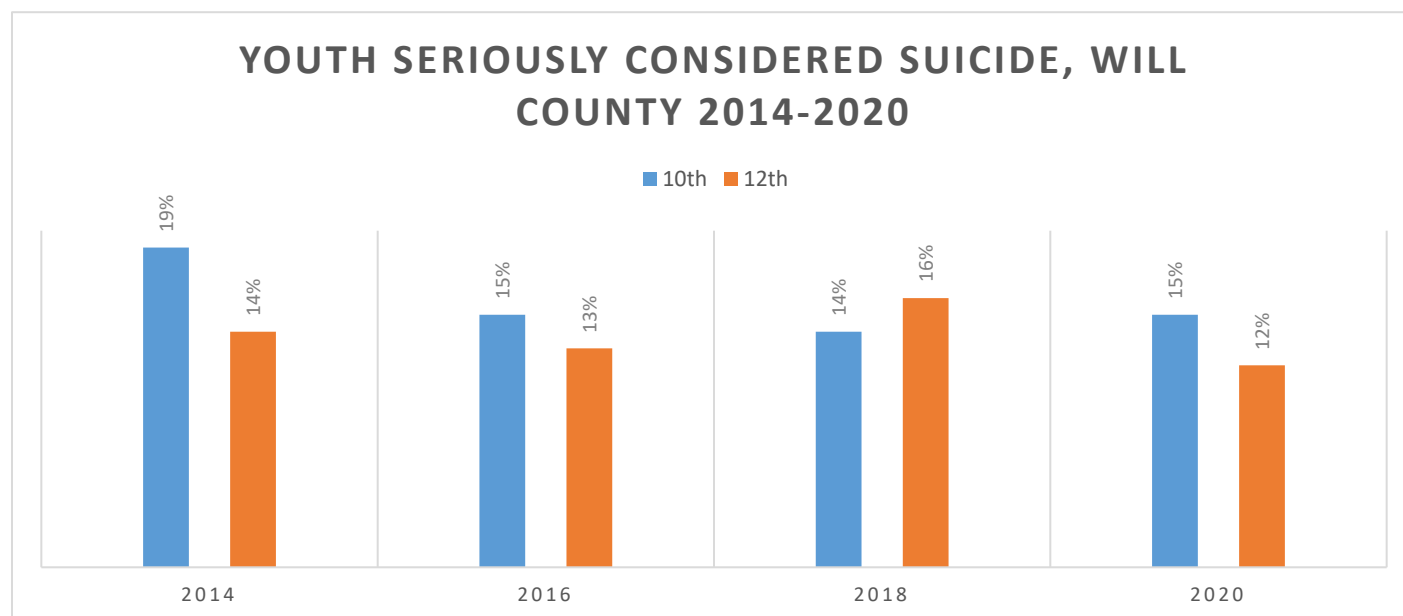
Youth

The Illinois Youth Survey includes questions that relate to mental health, and enough schools participate to provide data for a county report. When asked, "During the past 12 months did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?" 35% of 12th graders responded yes in 2018, which is an increase from 30% reported in 2016. 8th, 10th, and 12th grade saw an increase in students that responded yes in comparison to 2018. 2020 had the overall highest percentage in students that responded yes in comparison to 2014, 2016, and 2018. All grades surveyed saw an increase in depressive behaviors.



Source: Illinois Youth Survey, Will County Report 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020.

When asked, “During the past 12 months did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?” 13% of 12th graders and 15% of 10th graders responded yes, which has decreased from 2014. 12% of 12th graders responded yes, which is a decrease from 2018. 15% of 10th graders responded yes, which was an increase from 2018.



Source: Illinois Youth Survey, Will County Report 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020.

Crime Offenses

The reported arrests and offenses in Will County have not fluctuated much over the years. Burglary offenses have decreased by over 50%. Drug crime arrests have decreased by over 1,500 arrests from 2016 to 2019. Hate crimes have increased since 2015, as well as school-based crime incidents. There was a large increase in aggravated battery and assault charges in 2019 from 2018.

Will County Crimes	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Drug Crime Arrests	3,621	3,779	3,822	3,853	2,915	1666	1287	1133
Criminal Homicide	22	16	15	18	20	26	16	24
Criminal Sexual Assault Offenses	101	119	118	170	150	224	199	216
Robbery Offenses	244	294	253	232	249	309	221	207
Aggravated Assault/Battery Offenses	753	734	667	633	650	659	647	975
Burglary Offenses	2,845	1,923	1,615	1,896	1,371	1135	1079	815
Theft Offenses	2,298	7,293	6,428	7,087	6,328	6165	5237	5470
Controlled Substance Act Arrests	738	719	653	689	701	622	539	535

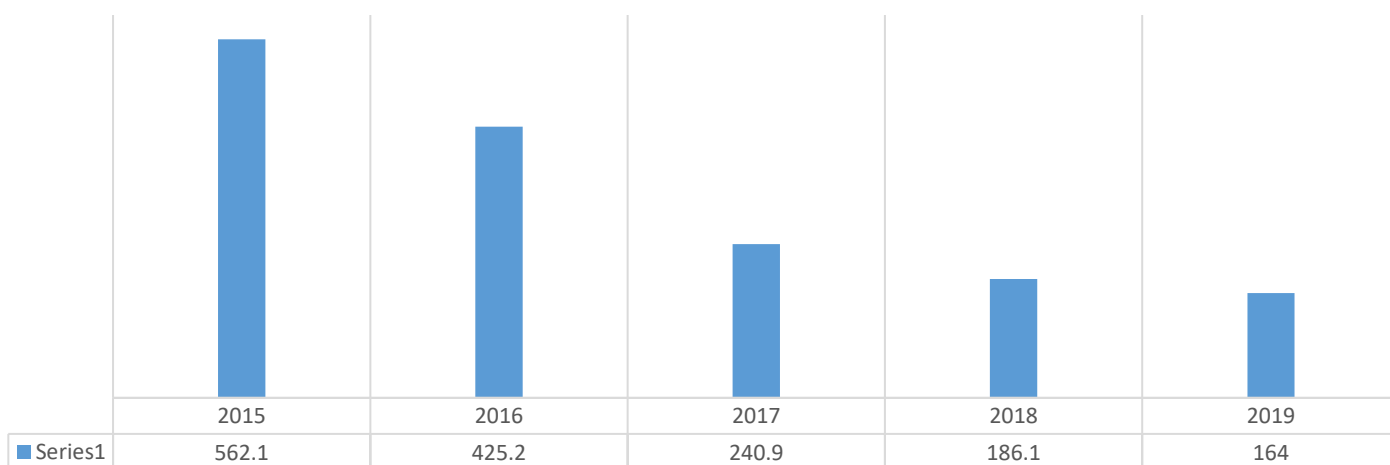
Source: Illinois State Police- 2017/2018/2019 Index Crime Offense and Drug Arrest Data

Will County Crimes

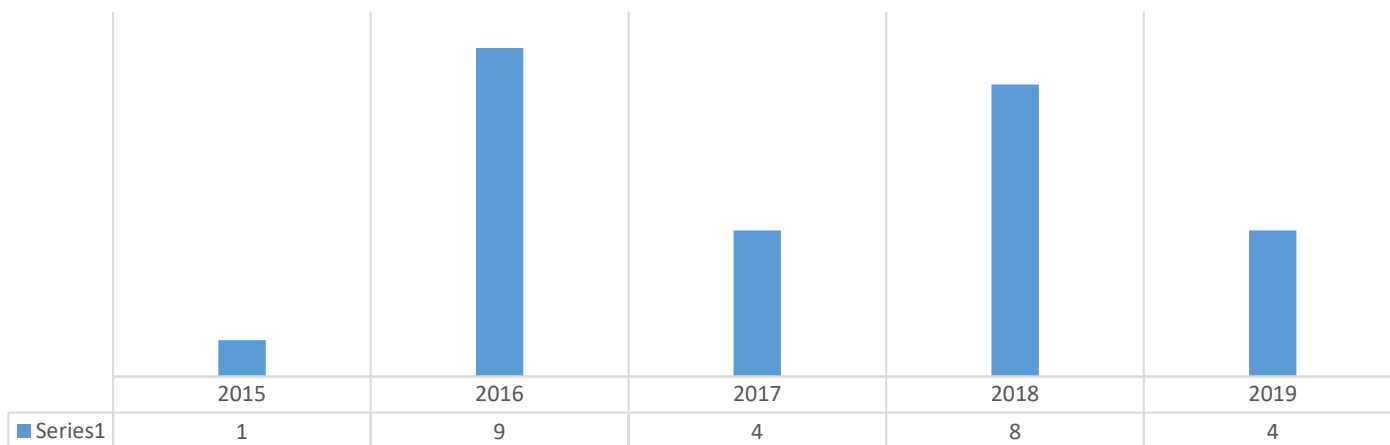
Year	Total Crimes	Criminal Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault/Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
2015	10479	18	170	232	633	1896	7087	361	82
2016	9248	20	150	249	650	1371	6328	390	90
2017	9175	25	236	309	662	1136	6184	504	119
2018	7769	16	187	222	645	1046	5127	453	73
2019	8397	24	216	207	975	815	5470	624	66

Source: Illinois State Police- 2015/2016 and 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 Index Crime Offense and Drug Arrest Data

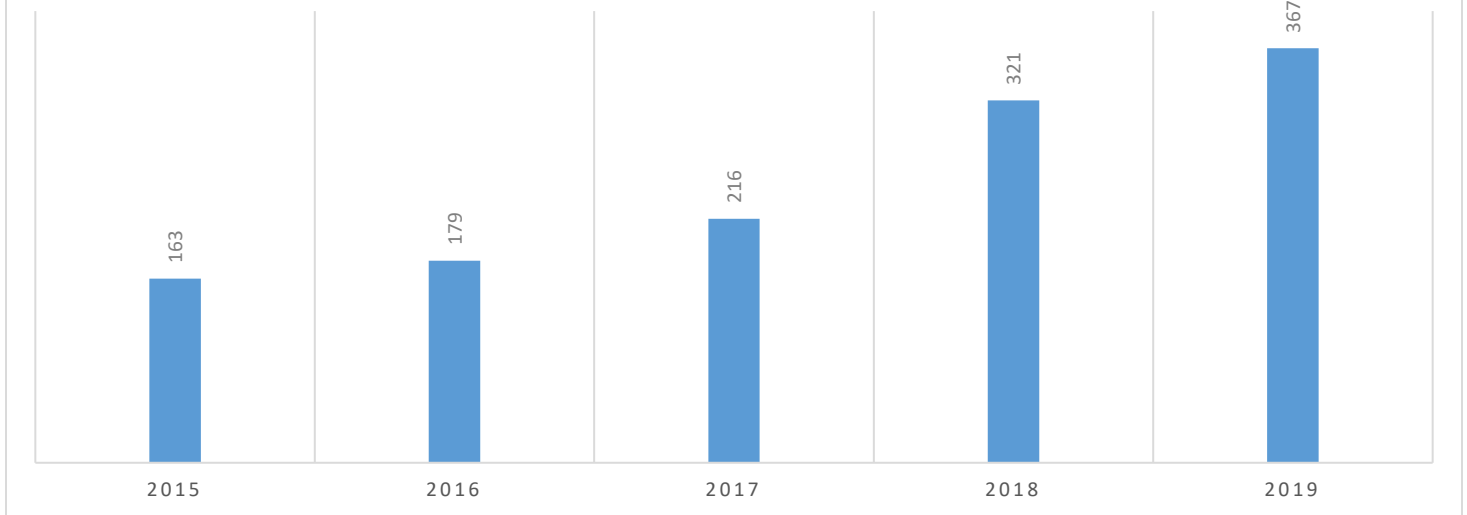
WILL COUNTY DRUG CRIME RATE PER 100,000 2015-2019



WILL COUNTY HATE CRIMES BY YEAR 2015-2019



WILL COUNTY SCHOOL INCIDENTS BY YEAR 2015-2019

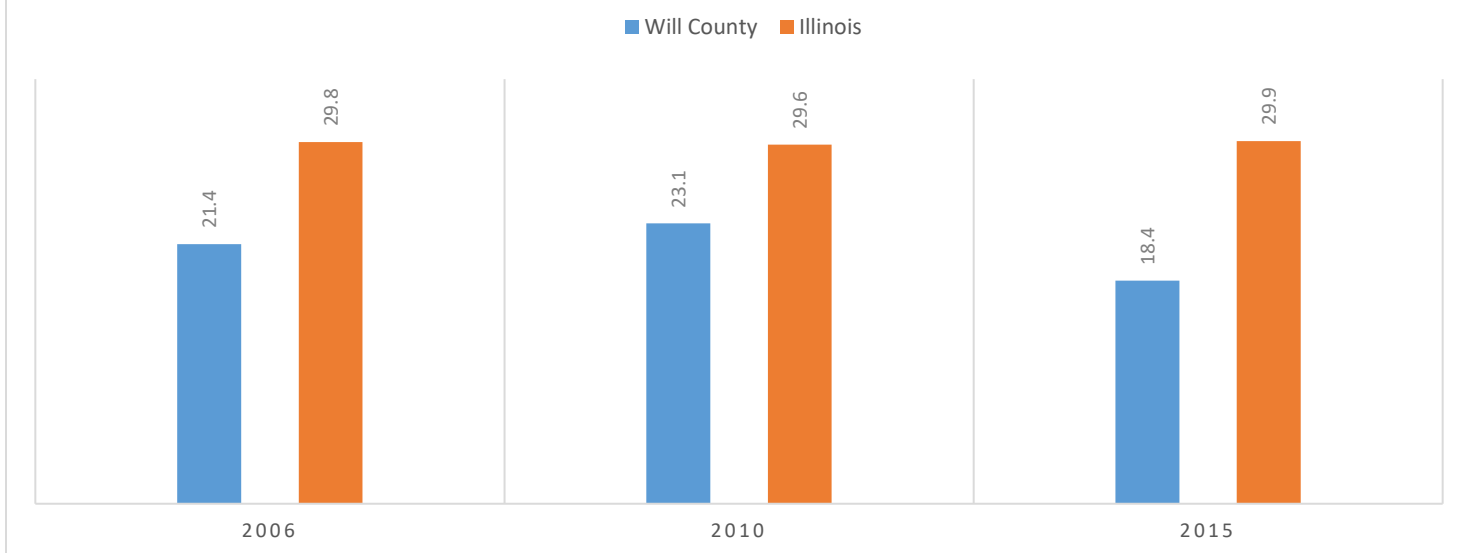


Source: Illinois State Police- 2017/2018/2019 Index Crime Offense and Drug Arrest Data

Child Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse and neglect reports have remained consistent in the state of Illinois. In Will County, the rate of child abuse and neglect reports showed a decrease from 21.4 per 1,000 in 2006 to a rate of 18.4 per 1,000 in 2015 as indicated in the graph below.

REPORTED CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT (RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION), 2006-2015



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services- Child abuse and Neglect Statistics 2016 Report

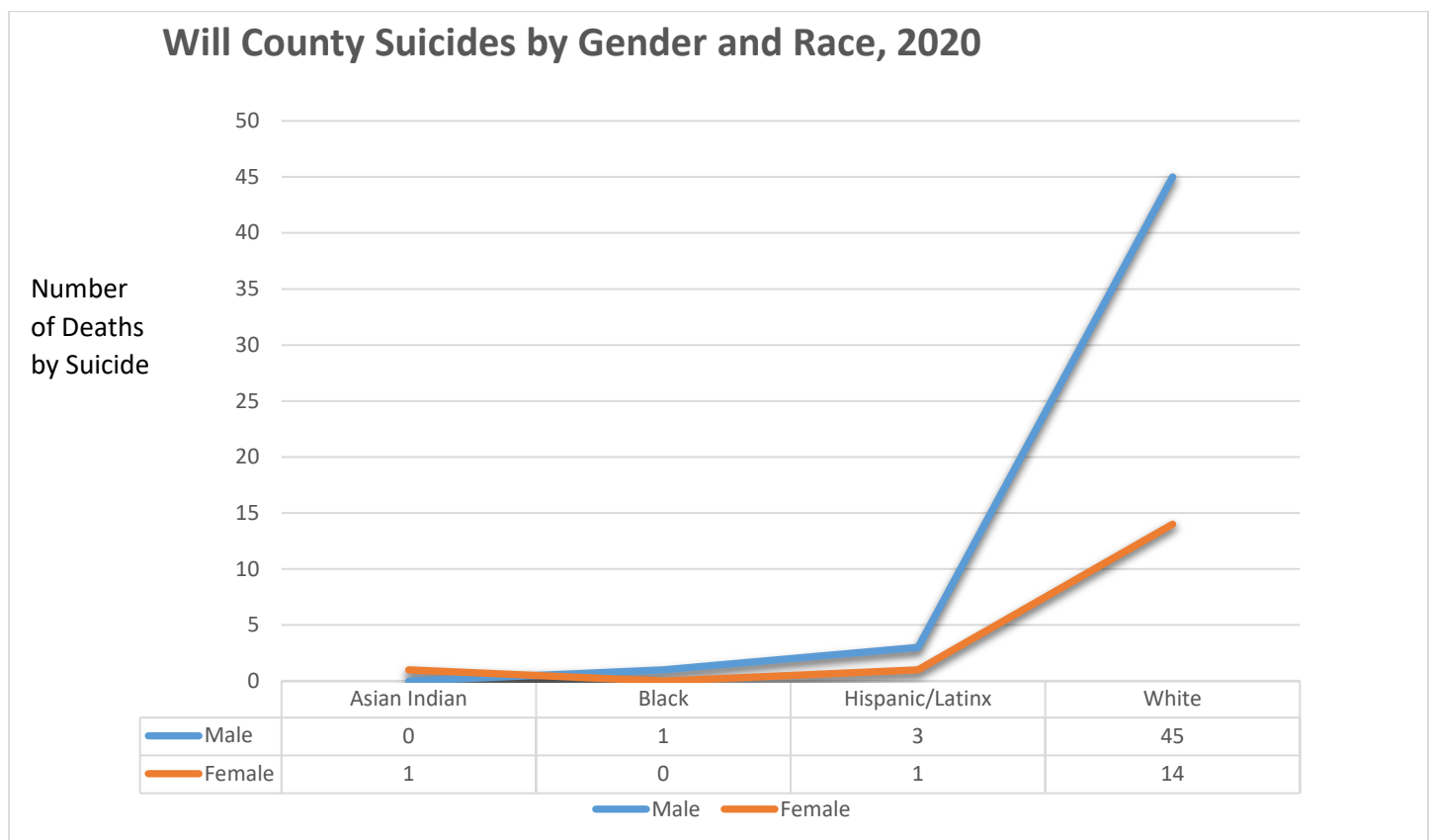
Suicide

The HP2030 suicide target is 12.8 suicides per 100,000 population. In 2017, the suicide rate in Will County was 11.5 suicides per 100,000 population, which is slightly under the Healthy People 2030 goal. Suicides have decreased slightly in Will County over the past few years but have stabilized in 2016 and 2017.

In 2017, there were 80 suicides. Eighty-one percent tested positive for drug and/or alcohol in their system at the time of death. Males were almost 3 times more likely than females to have died by suicide. The average age for death by suicide in 2017 was 20-29 years.

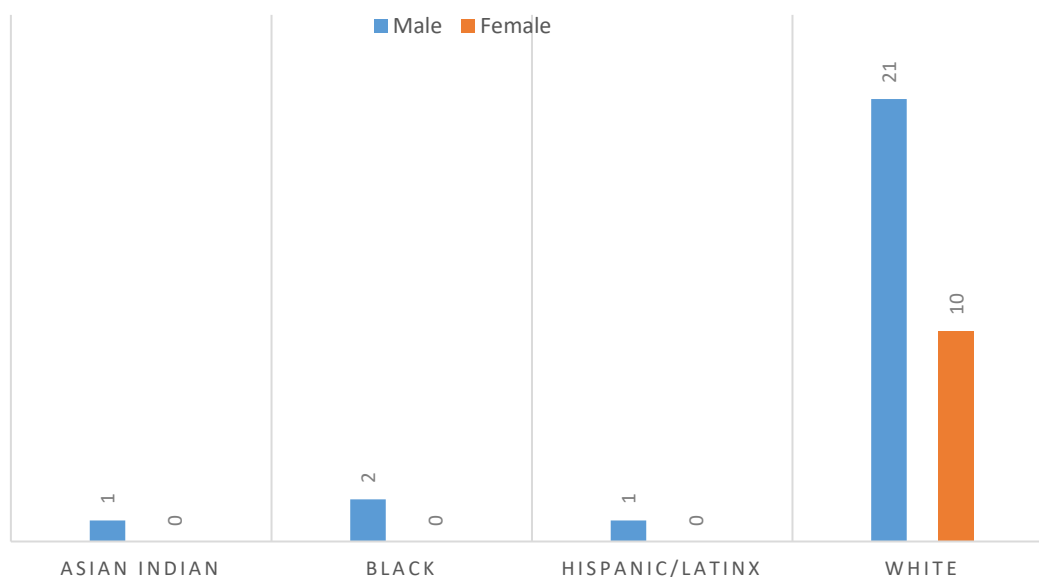
In 2020, there were 65 suicides in Will County, 68 in 2019. The majority of those that died by suicide in 2020 were White males followed by White females.

Most of the suicides in Will County are carried out using the following means: gunshot wound, hanging, and drug overdose.



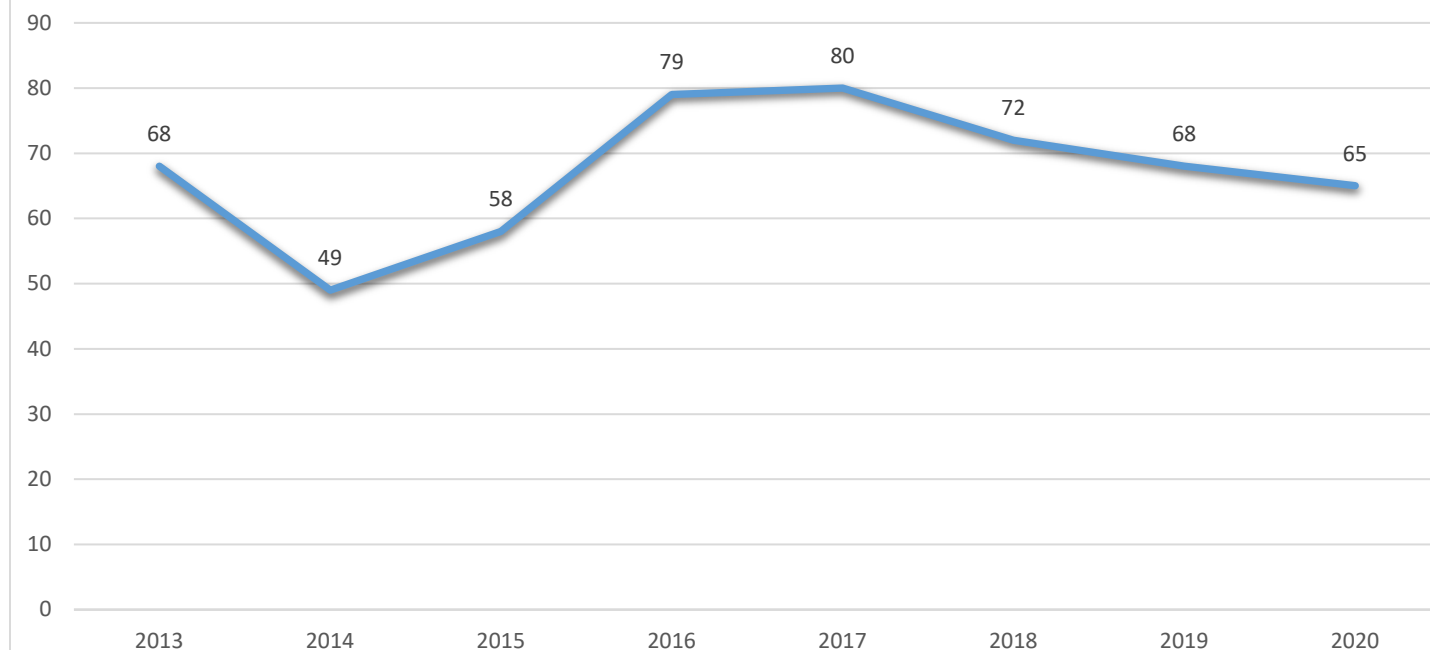
Source: The Will County Coroner 2021

WILL COUNTY SUICIDES BY RACE, 2021



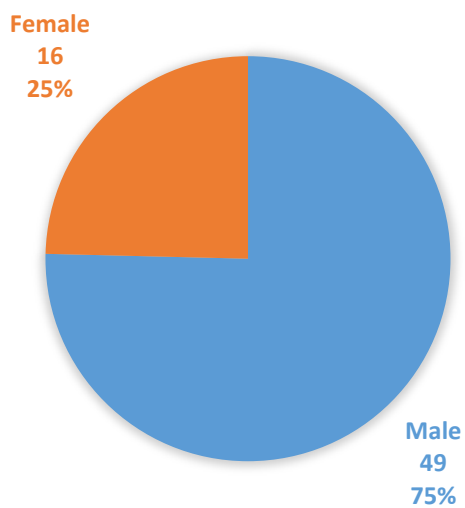
Source: The Will County Coroner 2021

Suicide Deaths, Will County 2013-2020



Source: The Will County Coroner 2019 Annual Report and The Will County Coroner's Office 2021

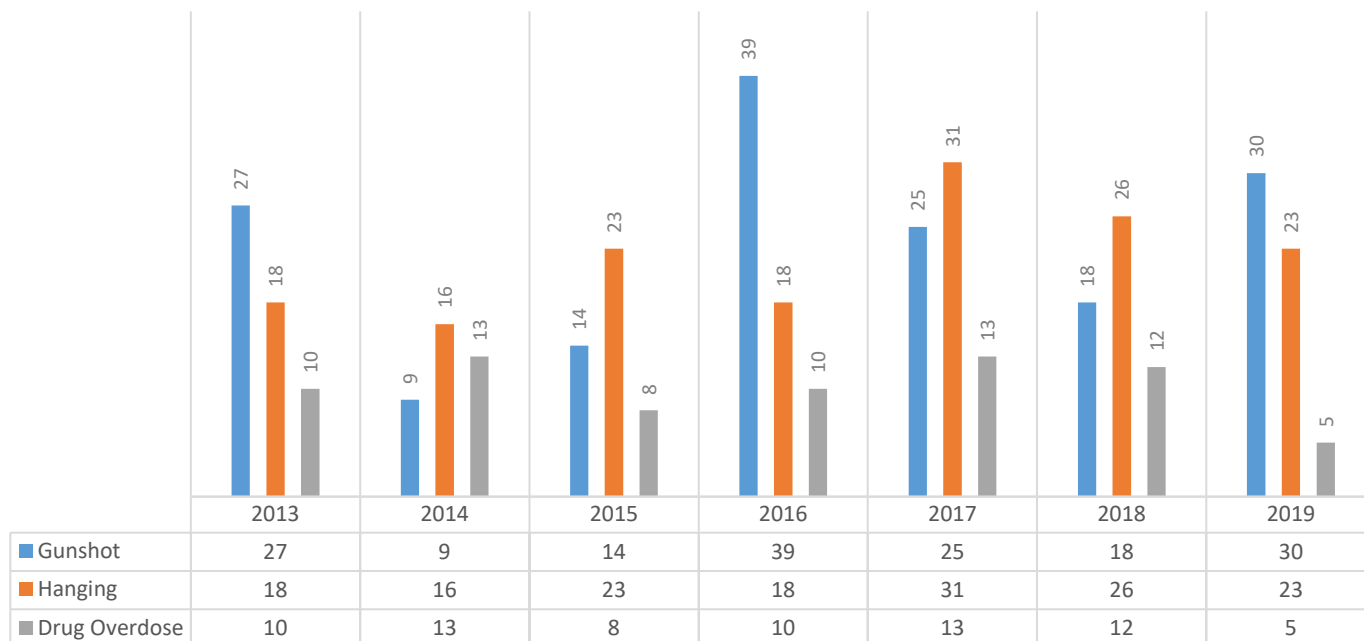
SUICIDES BY GENDER, 2020 WILL COUNTY



Source: The Will County Coroner 2021

SUICIDE METHODS, 2013 - 2019 WILL COUNTY

■ Gunshot ■ Hanging ■ Drug Overdose



Source: The Will County Coroner 2019 Annual Report

Maternal and Child Health

CATEGORY DEFINITION: One of the most significant areas for monitoring and comparison relates to the health of a vulnerable population: infants and children. This category focuses on birth data and outcomes as well as mortality data for infants and children. Because maternal care is correlated with birth outcomes, measures of maternal access to, and/or utilization of, care is included. Births to teens mothers is a critical indicator of increased risk for both mother and child.

Will County Maternal and Child Health Key Findings

- The infant mortality rate for African Americans is increasing and significantly higher compared to Whites.
- Teen birth rates have decreased since 2010.
- Eighty-one percent of mothers report receiving prenatal care during their first trimester of pregnancy; there is a disparity for African American women with only 69% entering into care during the first trimester of pregnancy.
- The percentage of low birth weight babies has increased slightly in the last few years.

Birth Method

In the United States, the rate of cesarean delivery (CD) has risen 48% since 1996, reaching a level of 31.8% in 2007. The cesarean delivery rate for 2019 was 30.6%. The cesarean delivery rate declined for the second year in a row to 32.2% of U.S. births in 2014, which was 2% lower than the rate in 2013 (32.7%) and the lowest rate since 2007.

In 2019, there were 7,216 births in Will County. Of those births, 66.7% were delivered vaginally and 33.3% were delivered via caesarian section which is above the Healthy People 2030 target. There were 1,345 abortions in Will County in 2018.

Healthy People 2030 Target = 23.6% caesarian births for low risk women

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Natality; Illinois Department of Public Health

Also, in 2019, 10.4% of live births in Will County were pre-term. Compared to the state, Illinois had 10.7% of pre-term live births in 2019.

Source: IDPH Vital Statistics 2019

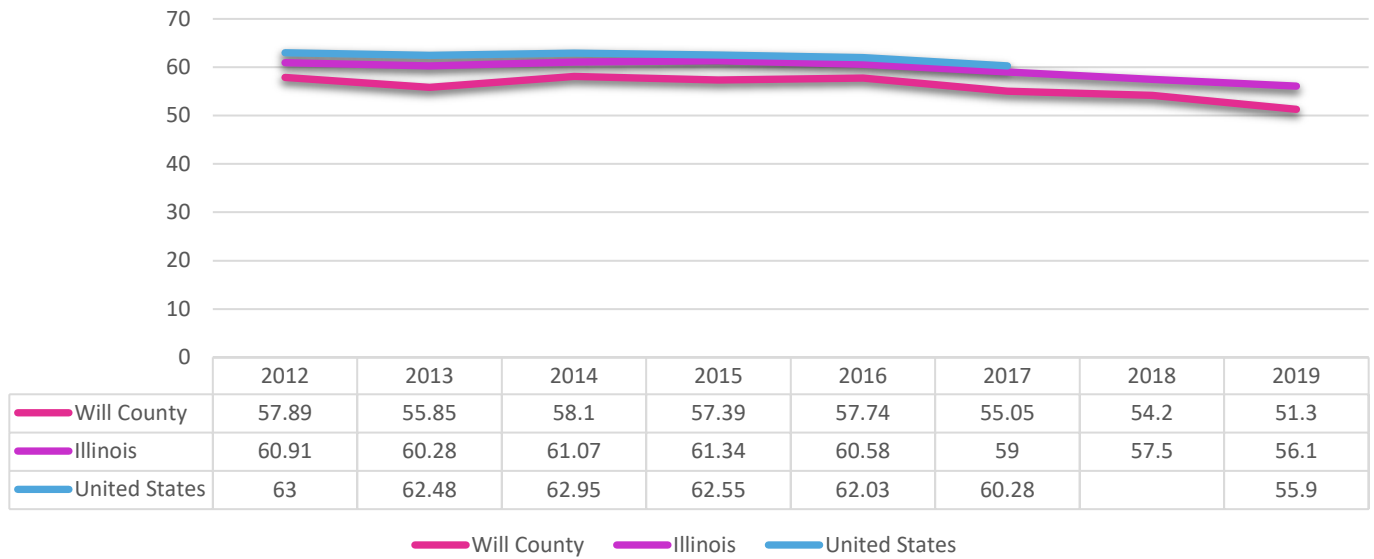
Fertility Rate

The fertility rate is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 women between the ages of 15 and 44 years. The total fertility rate for Illinois as a whole is 56.1 per 1,000 women (2019). In all ethnicities, Will County's fertility rate is 51.3 per 1,000, which is lower than the state average of 56.1 per 1,000 women.

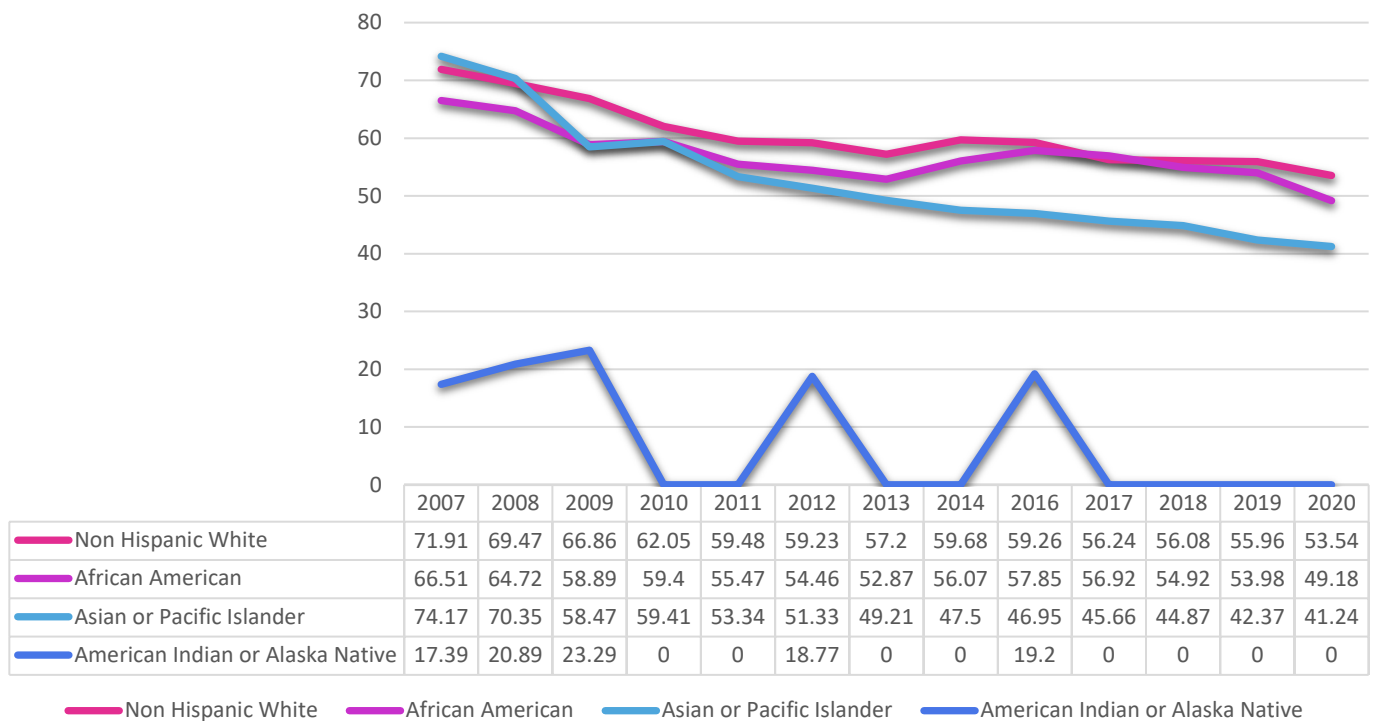
The general fertility rate (GFR) for the United States in 2020 was 56 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44, slightly down from 62.03 (2016).

The national fertility rates for teenagers aged 15–19 in 2019 were 14.6 births per 1,000 females. Since 2017, fertility rates have declined for all races reported in Will County.

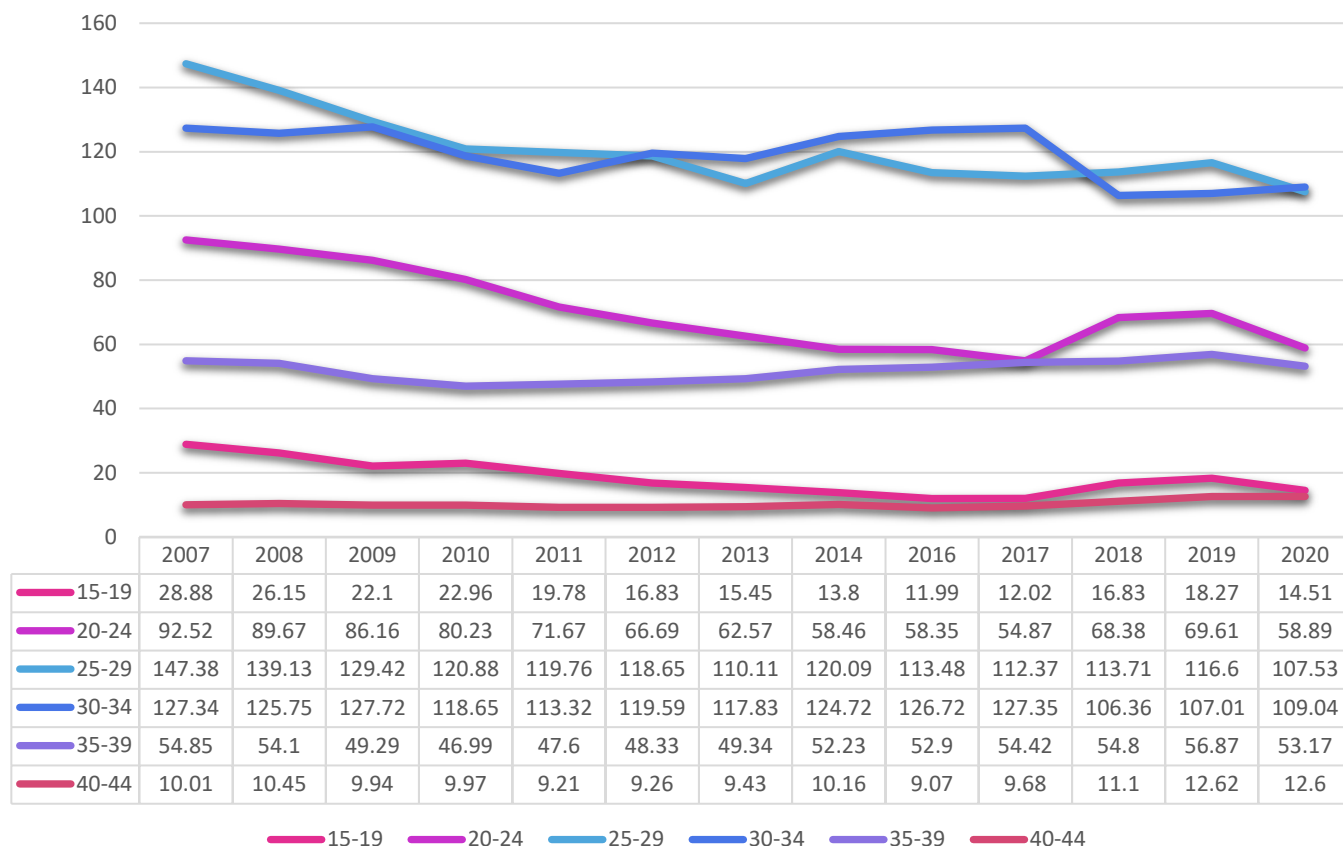
Fertility Rate per 1,000 2012-2019



Will County Fertility Rate per 1,000 by Race 2007-2020



Will County Fertility Rate by Age 2007-2020

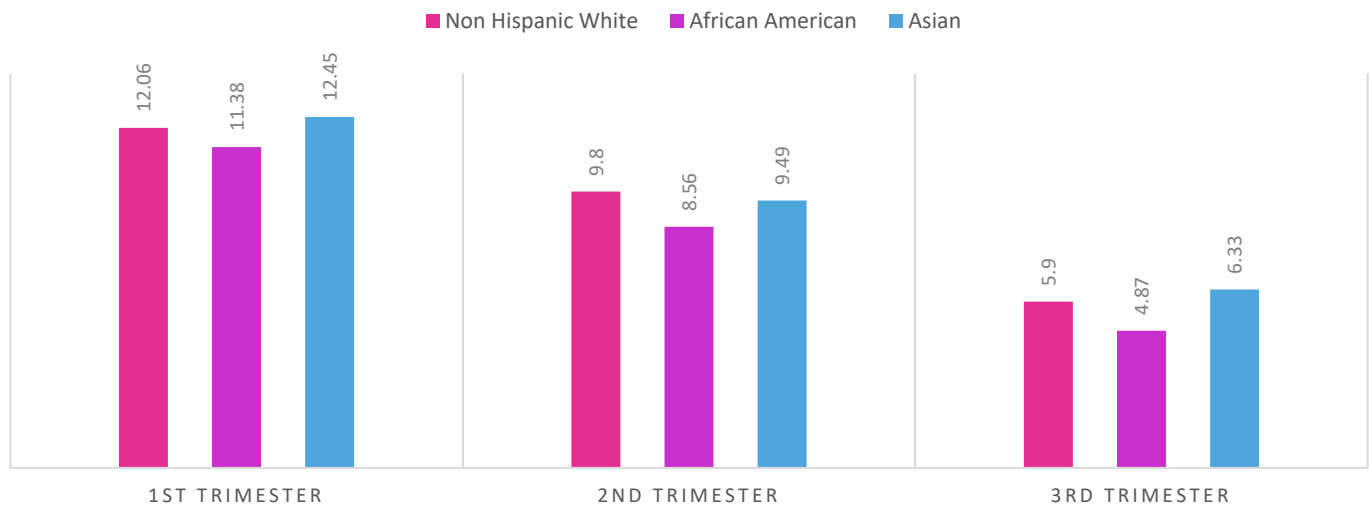


Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Natality

Prenatal Care

Birth outcomes are impacted by the mother's behavior during pregnancy. This includes the trimester of her pregnancy in which she enters care, how often or the type of care she receives and the behaviors she engages in during pregnancy. In Will County in 2019, 80.6% of women entered into prenatal care during the first trimester of their pregnancy, which is slightly higher than the Healthy People 2030 target. For White women, the number was higher (81%). There is a disparity for African American women with only 62.2% entering into care during the first trimester of pregnancy.

WILL COUNTY PRENATAL CARE VISITS BY TRIMESTER BY RACE 2020



Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Natality 2020 Results

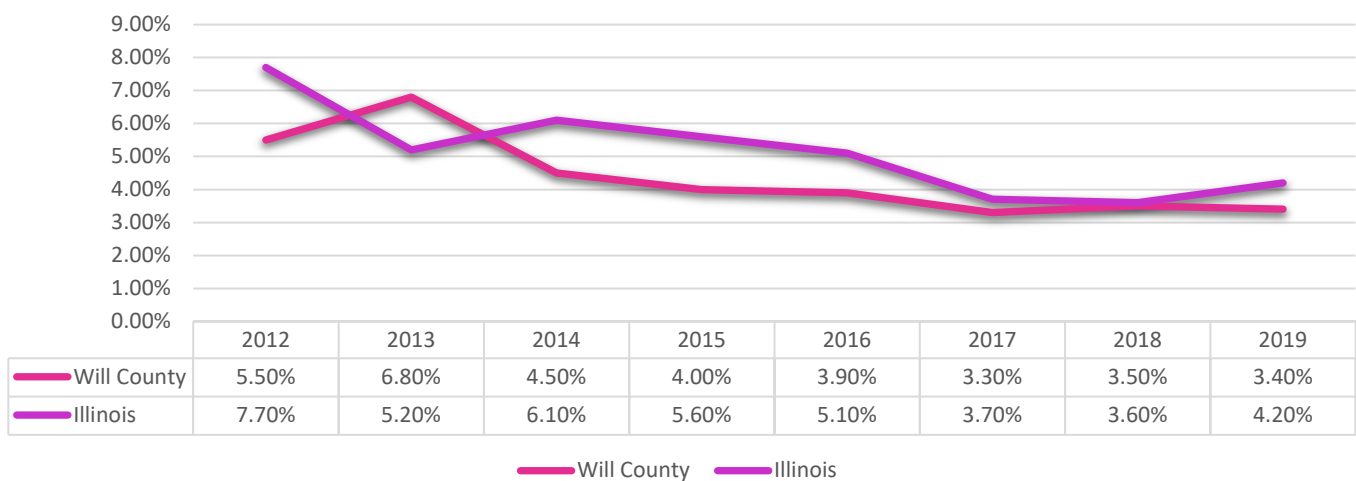
Healthy People 2030 Target = 80.5% women delivering live births who received prenatal care beginning in first trimester

Adolescent Pregnancy

The rate and percent of adolescent births in Will County are both on a steady decline. In 2019, the percent of births to adolescent's ages 15-19 was 3.4% in Will County. In Illinois, the teen birth rate is 14.6 per 1,000 females aged 15-19. The adolescent pregnancy rate in 2019 to Will County girls ages 15-19 was 12 per 1,000 females. The number of births for adolescents by race has also declined for all races reported.

Healthy People 2030 Target = 31.4 pregnancies per 1,000 females 15-19 years

Adolescent Births (Age 15-19) 2012-2019



Adolescent Births (Aged 15-19) by Race/Ethnicity 2009-2020



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health: Vital Statistics - Birth Statistics

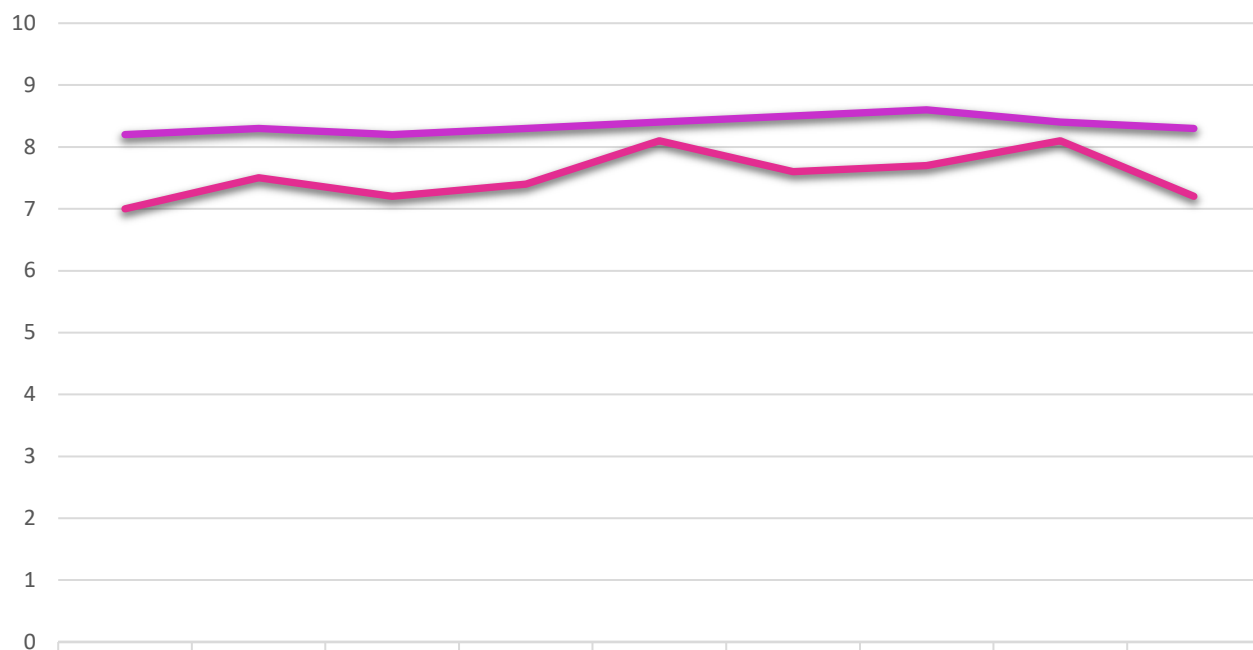
Low Birth Weight and Very Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight (LBW) and very low birth weight (VLBW) are a category of measures that describe health at birth. LBW and VLBW represent a child's current and future morbidity or whether a child has a "healthy start."

The indicator "low birth weight" reports the percentage of total births that were low birth weight (under 2,500g). This indicator is relevant because low birth weight infants are at high risk for health problems. This indicator can also highlight the existence of health disparities. The Will County LBW of 7.2% (2020) is below that of the state of Illinois (8.3%).

The percentage of Low Birth Weight in Will County has trended upward in the last 2 years.

Low Birth Weight (under 2,500g) 2012-2020



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Will County	7	7.5	7.2	7.4	8.1	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.2
Illinois	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.3

Will County Illinois

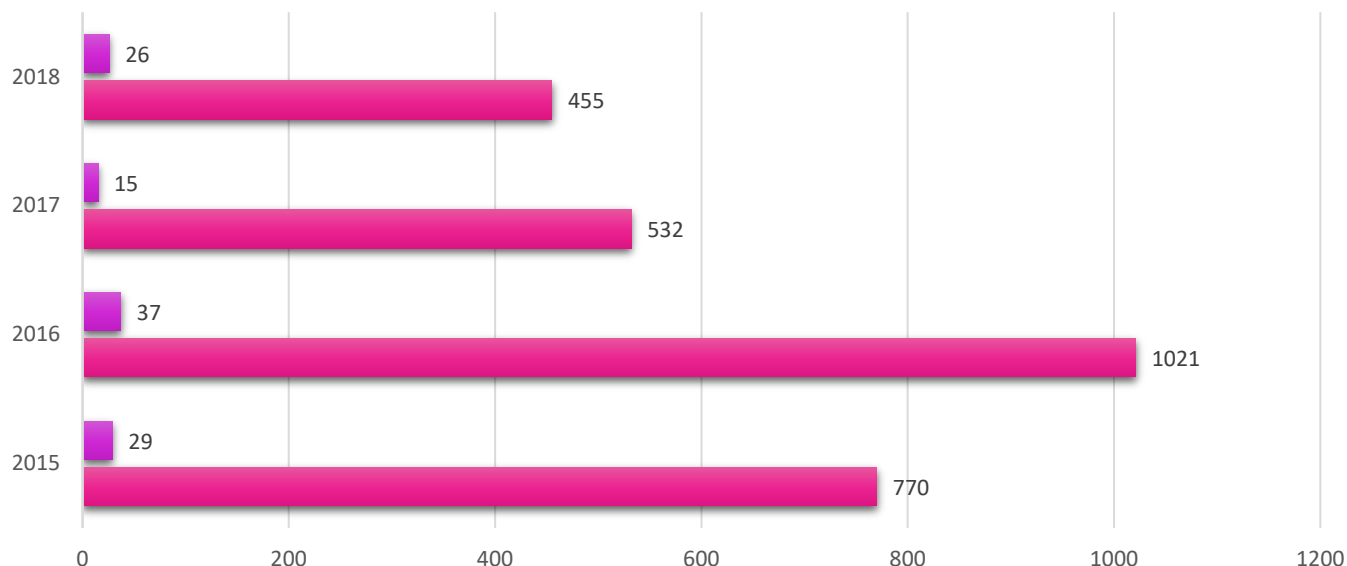
Source: Illinois Vital Statistics, Birth Stats

Alcohol Use During Pregnancy

According to the Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, IQUERY data system, more than half the women in Will County engage in smoking and drinking during pregnancy. Alcohol in the mother's blood passes to the baby through the umbilical cord. Drinking alcohol during pregnancy can cause miscarriage, stillbirth, and a range of lifelong physical, behavioral, and intellectual disabilities. These disabilities are known as fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs). Children with FASDs might have the following characteristics and behaviors: abnormal facial features, small head size, low body weight, poor coordination, hyperactive behavior, poor memory and more.

Healthy People 2030 Target = 92.2% pregnant females aged 15-44 years to abstain from alcohol during last 30 days

Babies born to mothers using Alcohol during pregnancy



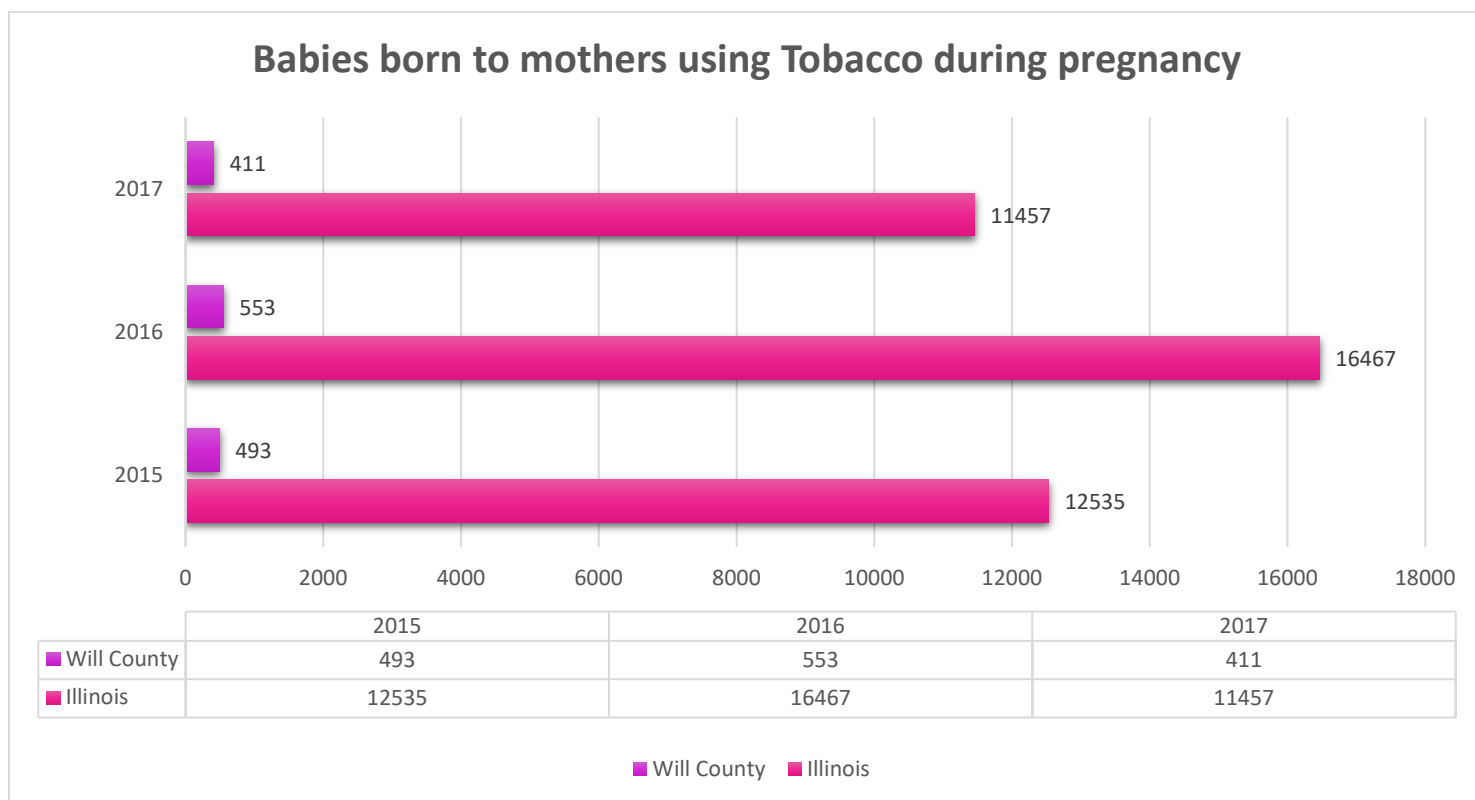
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Will County	29	37	15	26
Illinois	770	1021	532	455

Will County Illinois

Tobacco Use During Pregnancy

The age-adjusted rate of mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy is 75.6 per 100,000. This number is higher than surrounding counties, but lower than the state's rate. Women who smoke during pregnancy are more likely than other women to have a miscarriage. Smoking can cause problems with the placenta—the source of the baby's food and oxygen during pregnancy. For example, the placenta can separate from the womb too early, causing bleeding, which is dangerous to the mother and baby.

Healthy People 2030 Target = 95.7% females delivering a live birth reported abstaining from smoking cigarettes during pregnancy



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health – Vital Statistic IQUERY Data System and Center for Disease Control, Maternal and Infant Health

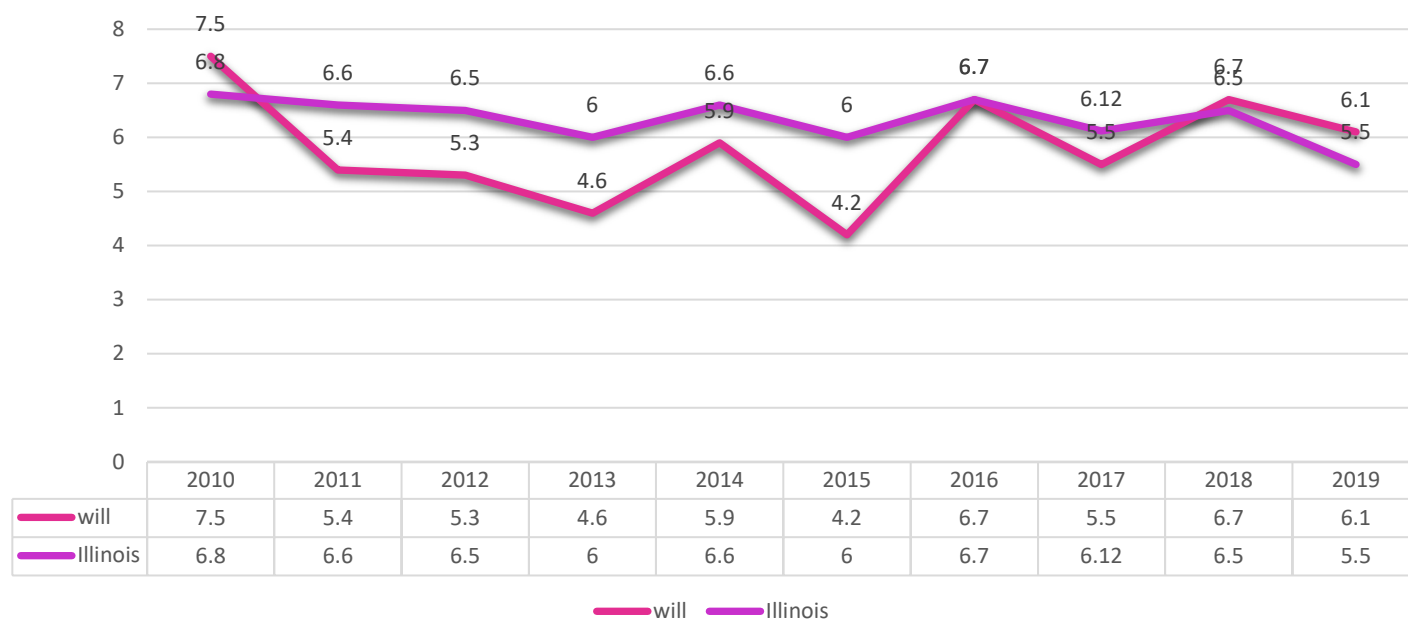
Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is an important indicator of the health of a community or state. It serves as one proxy indicator of population health since it reflects the potential association between the causes of infant mortality and other factors that are likely to influence health status of the whole population. Infant mortality is defined as the death of an infant within the first year.

The infant mortality rate in Will County has fluctuated over the last few years, mostly declining. The rate increased from 4.2 to 6.4 in 2016 and dropping to 6.1 in 2019. This latest rate puts Will County's infant mortality rate slightly above the Healthy People 2030's target of less than 6 deaths per 1,000 live births. Since 2016, Will County's infant mortality rate has been above the Healthy People target.

Healthy People 2030 Target = 5.7 deaths per 1,000 live births

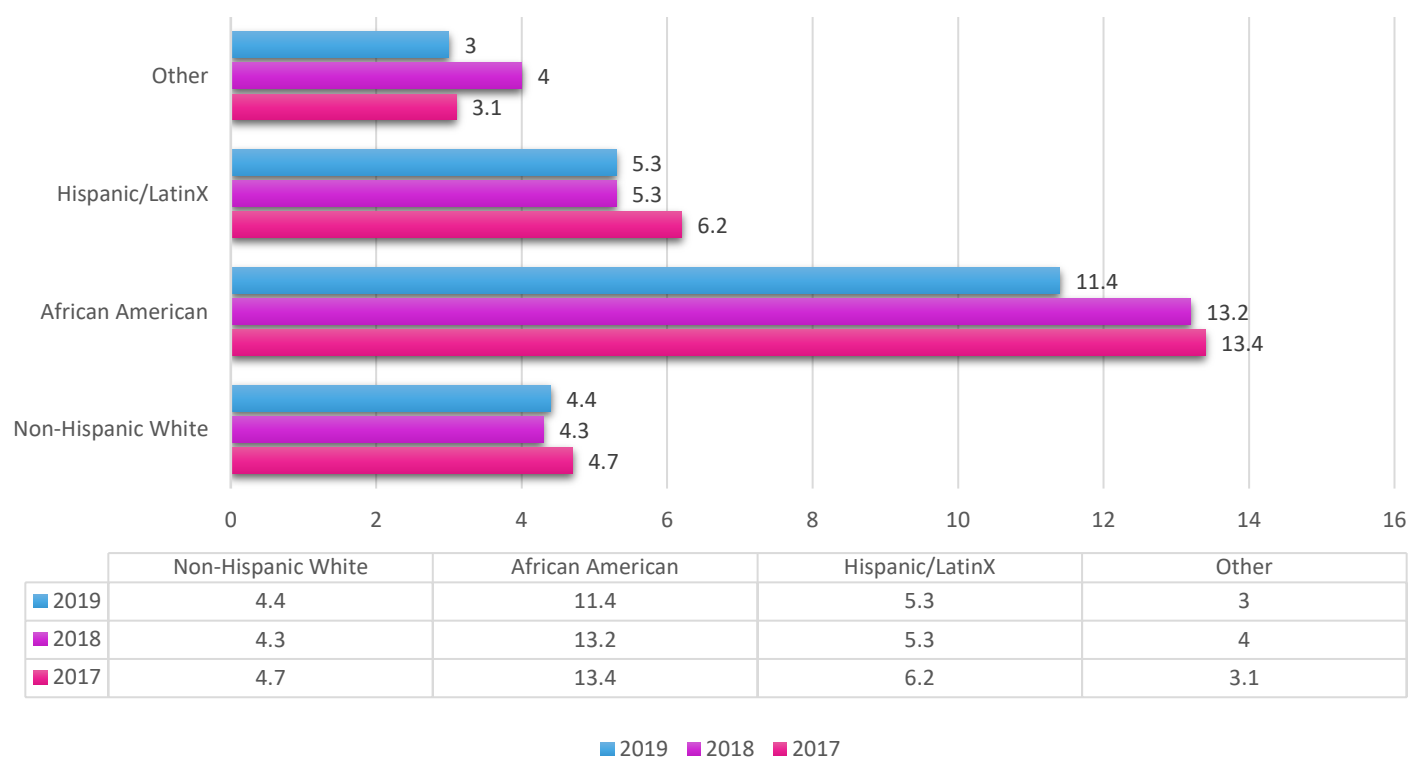
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 2010-2019



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics

The infant mortality rate among African Americans is significantly higher than the rate among Whites and much greater than the Healthy People 2030 Target.

Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity

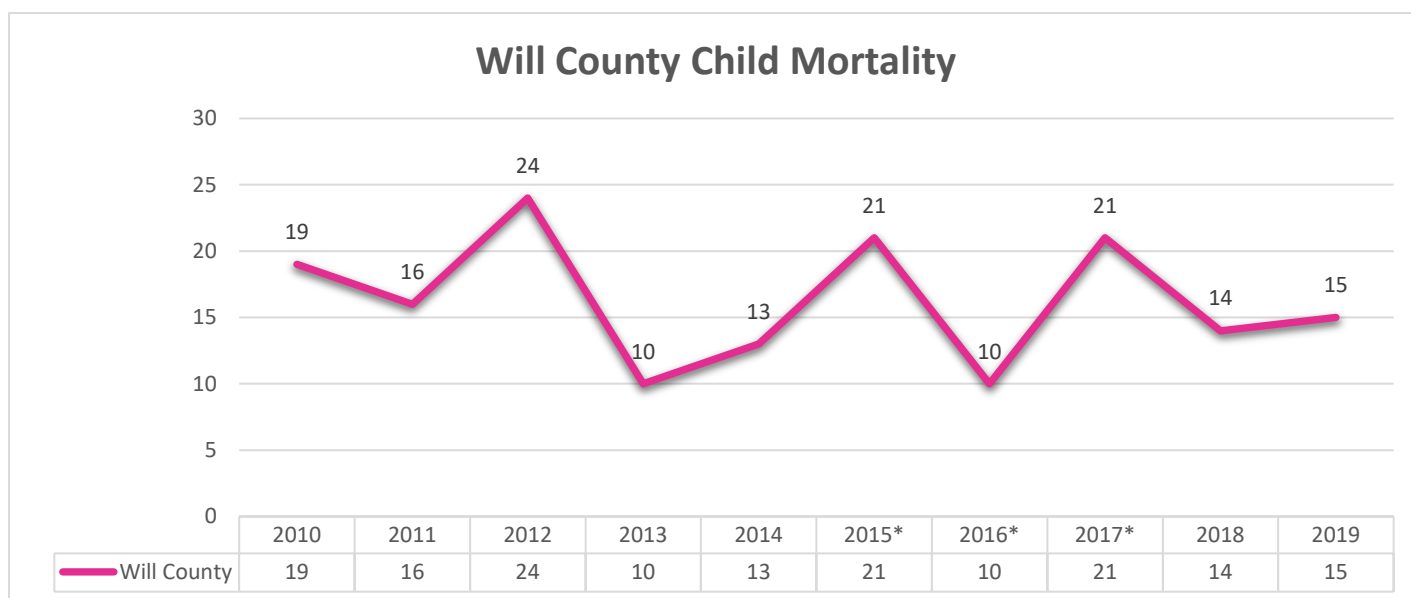


Child Mortality

Child mortality for this document is defined as the death of a child between 1-14 years of age. In Will County, the number of child deaths has not had a significant change.

Will County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of Child deaths	19	16	24	10	13	21	10	21	14	15

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics



Environmental Health

CATEGORY DEFINITION: The physical environment directly impacts health and quality of life. Clean air and water, as well as safely prepared food, are essential to physical health. Exposure to environmental substances such as lead or hazardous waste increases risk for preventable disease. Unintentional home, workplace, or recreational injuries affect all age groups and may result in premature disability or mortality.

Will County Environmental Health Key Findings

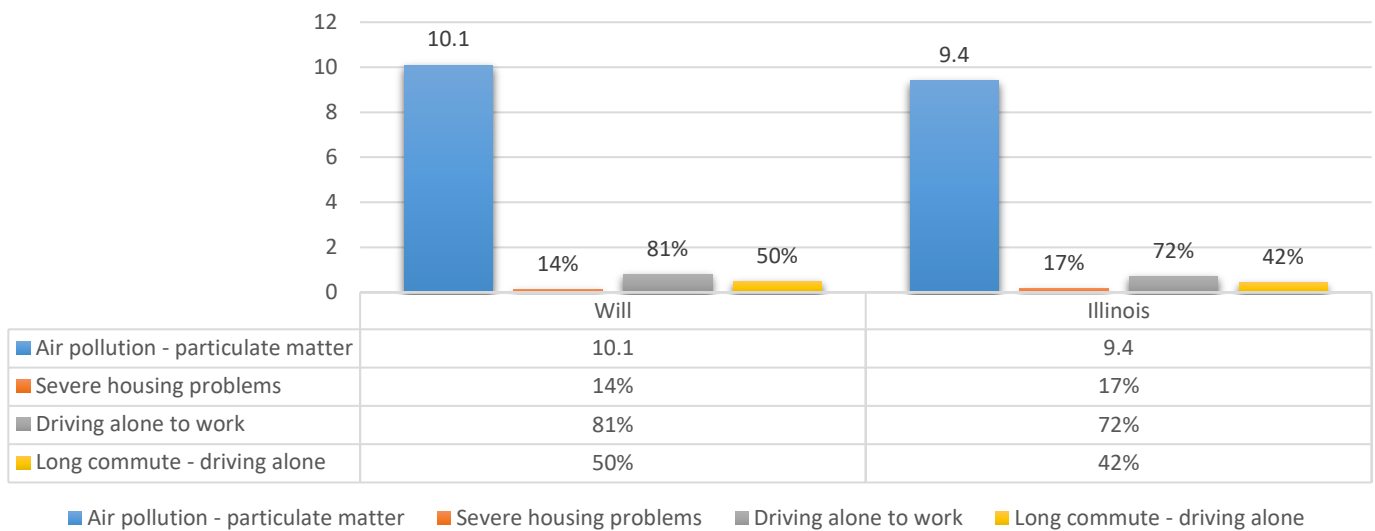
- As of 2022, Will County is ranked 86 (out of 102 counties) in Illinois in terms of the physical environment.
- Illinois is a smoke-free state which means all indoor public places are smoke-free.
- As of 2018, 63% of municipalities have a partial or 100% smoke/tobacco-free outdoor policy
- Of 65 water systems, 75% are fluoridated.
- In 2018, 2.3% of children tested positive for lead exposure compared to Illinois (3.8%).
- In 2019, 0.8% of children tested positive for lead exposure.
- 47% of waste is recycled, which exceeds the national recycling rate (34.7%)
- The addition of household hazardous and medication recovery programs demonstrates Will County's commitment to enhance the safety of all residents.

County Health Rankings has several indicators that measure facts about a community's physical environment. This includes the built environment and quality of the environment. In 2022, Will County is ranked 86 out of 102 Illinois counties in this category. Will County has significantly dropped in rank since 2011. Will County has ranked the lowest in the state for two years consecutive in 2018 and 2019. Measures specified under the Physical Environment category include daily density of fine particulate matter, drinking water violations, severe housing issues, driving alone to work, and having a long commute.

Source: 2021 County Health Rankings

County Rankings - Physical Environment												
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Will County	9	84	82	98	97	90	98	102	102	99	37	86

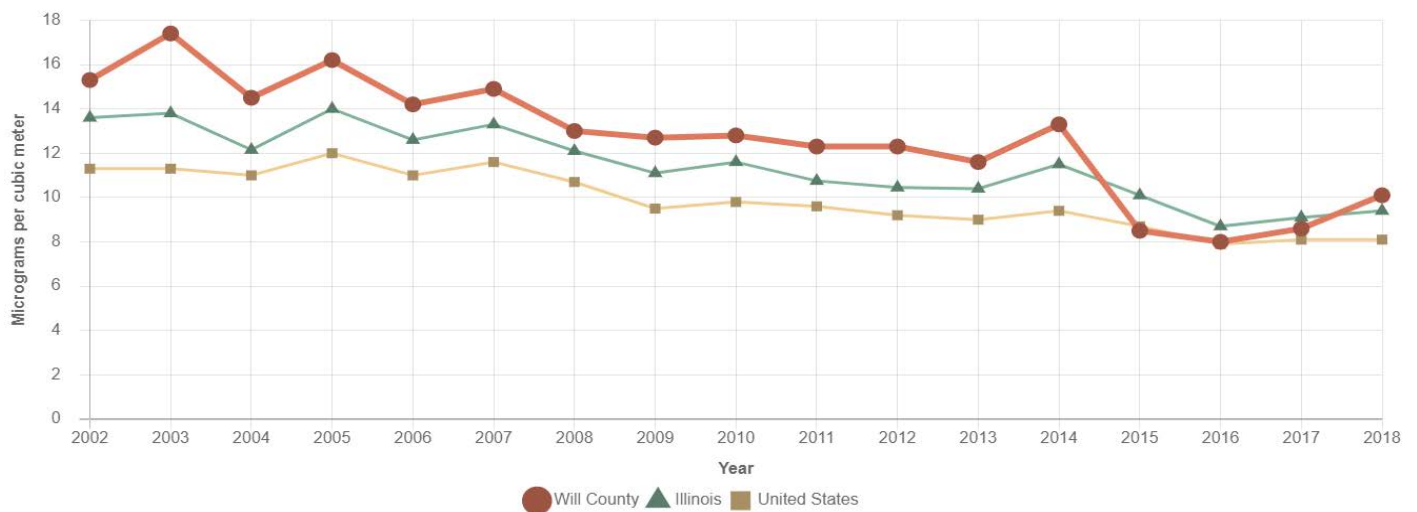
Physical Environment Indicators 2018



Source: 2021 County Health Rankings

Air pollution - particulate matter in Will County, IL Average density of fine particulate matter: county, state and national trends

Will County is getting better for this measure.



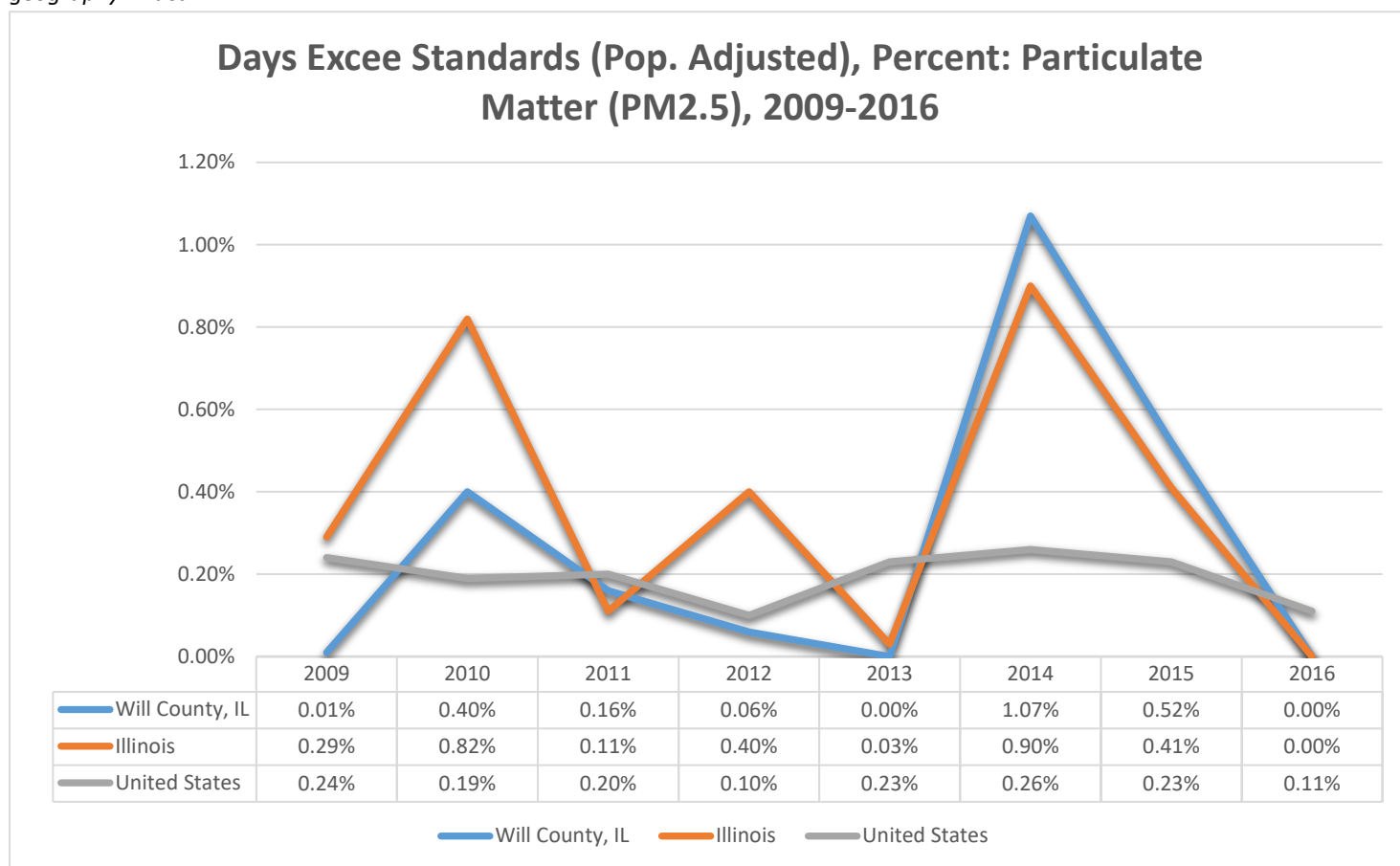
Notes:
Data in this trend graph are taken from the Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, and will not match data used in the 2014-2016 Rankings.

Source: 2021 County Health Rankings

Air Quality

This indicator reports the percentage of days with particulate matter 2.5 levels above the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (35 micrograms per cubic meter) per year, calculated using data collected by monitoring stations and modeled to include counties where no monitoring stations occur. Poor air quality contributes to respiratory issues and overall poor health.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network. 2012. Source geography: Tract



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network. 2016. Source geography: Tract. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2021

This is an important indicator as poor air quality contributes to respiratory issues and overall poor health. The below table shows the number of residents in groups that are at high risk when the air quality is poor. At the time this data was collected, 6.6% of the population has adult asthma, 7.0% were low-income, and 4.5% has COPD.

Groups at Risk										
	Total Population	Children under 18	Adults 65 and Over	Pediatric Asthma	Adult Asthma	COPD	Lung Cancer	Cardiovascular Disease	Diabetes 20+ Adults	Poverty Estimate
Will County	690,743	168,827	93,591	11,671	43,576	29,864	430	40,357	469,670	44,518
Illinois	12,671,821	2,817,875	12,043,232	194,755	815,240	575,253	7,848	789,752	9,555,812	1,415,837

Source: American Lung Association, State of the Air 2021, Additional data analysis by CARES. 2021. Source geography: County

Indoor Clean Air - Percent of Public Facilities Designated Tobacco-Free

As of 2018, the Will County Health Department, Tobacco Control & Prevention program is aware of around 34 worksites that have comprehensive indoor tobacco-free policies. Ideally, these policies will define "Tobacco" to include any lighted or unlighted cigarette, including but not limited to clove, bidis, or kreteks, electronic or e-cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, pipes, hookah products, and any other smoking products; and any smokeless, spit or spit-less, dissolvable or inhaled tobacco products, including but not limited to dip, chew, snuff or snus, in any form; and all nicotine delivery devices that are not FDA-approved as cessation products.

The Smoke-Free Illinois Act [PA 95-0017] enacted on January 1, 2008, and amended on February 4, 2009, prohibits smoking in all public places and places of employment including areas where employees are required to enter, leave, or pass through during the course of employment. This includes but is not limited to bars, banquet halls, bowling alleys, casinos, churches, dormitories, offices, prisons, private clubs, restaurants, and sports arenas. Smoking is prohibited within 15 feet of any entrance, exit, window, and ventilation intake. No person may smoke in any vehicle owned, leased, or operated by the State or a political subdivision of the State. Due to this law, Illinois has received a grade "A" from the American Lung Association, State of Tobacco Control and joins 30 states in the United States with comprehensive state-wide indoor smoking bans covering workplaces, restaurants, and bars.

Source: Smoke-Free Illinois Act; Will County Health Department, Tobacco Control & Prevention Program, 2018; American Lung Association, Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights

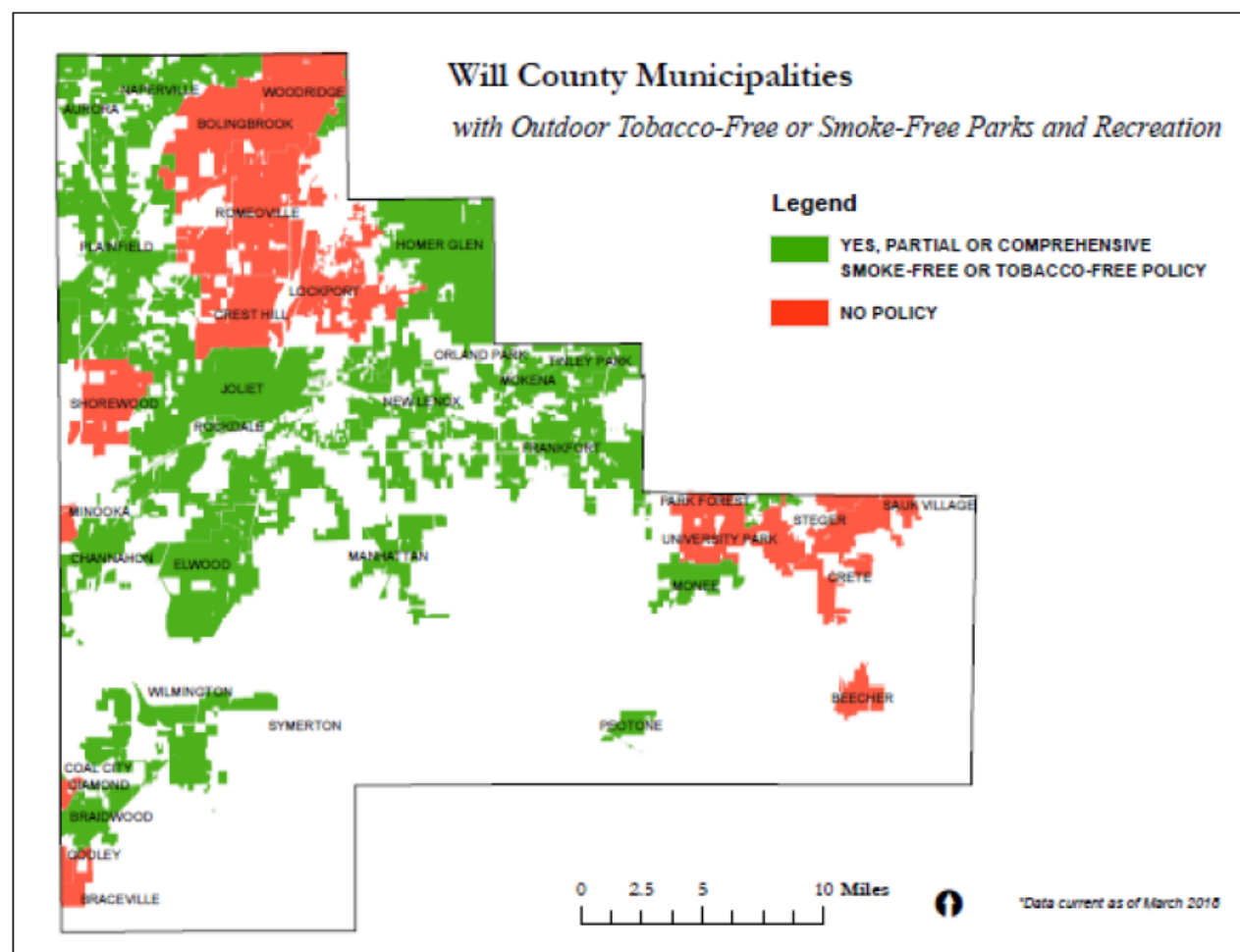
Outdoor Tobacco-Free Policies

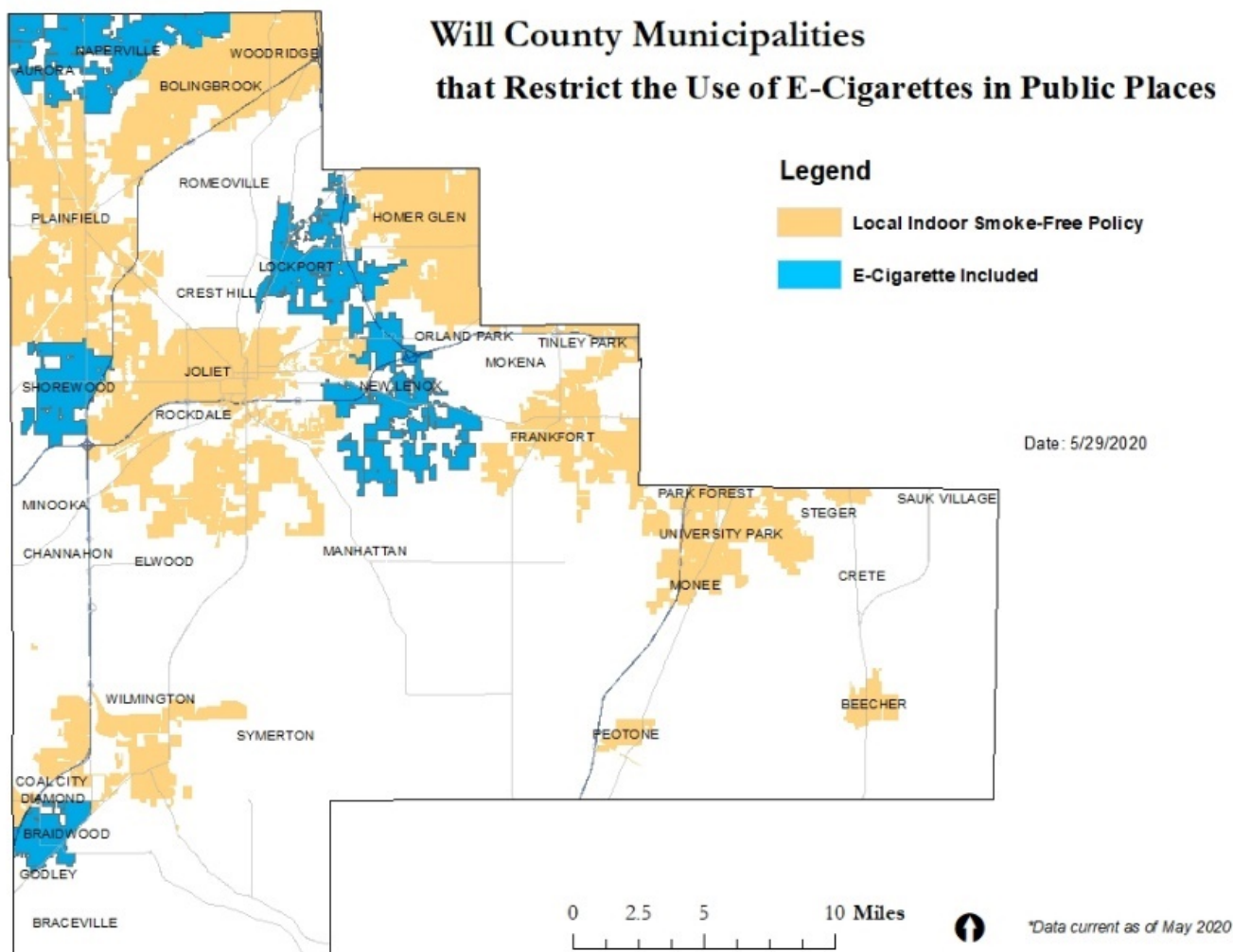
Tobacco-free outdoor policies have become a growing trend in Will County. As of 2018, 63% or 24 of Will County municipalities have a partial or 100% smoke/tobacco-free outdoor policy. Frankfort Park District (adopted April 1, 2014) and Plainfield Park District (adopted June 13, 2018) have comprehensive 100% tobacco-free park policies, including e-cigarettes. As of October 2017, Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights are aware of 1,531 municipalities in the United States with outdoor smoke-free park laws including 53 municipalities from Illinois.

Source: Will County Health Department, Tobacco Control & Prevention Program, 2018; Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights

Will County Policy Map

This map illustrates Will County Municipalities and outdoor tobacco-free or smoke-free parks and recreation policies.





Water Quality

The Des Plaines River that runs through Will County has been identified as impaired water by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. It has been found that fish consumption has become impaired by Mercury and Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) and aquatic life has become impaired by arsenic, phosphorus, and other sedimentation.

In 2018, Will County did have at least one drinking water violation.

Source: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Fluoridated Water

Of 65 water systems found in Will County, 75% are fluoridated. In 2020, 98.2% of the population in Illinois served by community water systems receive fluoridated water. 73.0% of the United States population served by community water systems receive fluoridated water in 2020.

Source: Division of Oral Health: My Water's Fluoride web application. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Atlanta, GA, 2016. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/>; CDC Water Fluoridation Reporting System (WFRS)

Contaminated Wells

In Will County, since 2018, 469 new wells have been drilled. Roughly 11,306 samples were collected by the Will County Health Department, Environmental Health Division, and of that roughly (18%) 2,129 have produced poor results. Will County has observed roughly 526 wells sealed since 2018, many located near the desaturation of the St. Peters Sandstone Aquifer. Non-Community Public Water Supply System wells supply water to the public through local schools, churches, and restaurants; approximately 589 have been sampled.

Source: Will County Health Department, Environmental Health Division, 2018-2021

Septic Tanks

There have been roughly 462 sewage complaints in Will County since 2018, 294 pertain to individual mechanical septic systems. Environmental Health agents have overseen roughly 561 septic installations of which 482 have been completed.

Source: Will County Health Department, Environmental Health Division, 2018-2021

Pool Inspections

Since 2018, over 1,800 pool inspections were performed by the Will County Health Department, Environmental Health Division. Indoor pools are inspected monthly while outdoor seasonal pools are inspected bi-weekly. Environmental Health agents have provided roughly 678 licensures and have closed roughly 83 pools for non-compliance.

Source: Will County Health Department, Environmental Health Division, 2018-2021

Food Safety

This indicator reports the number of food establishments inspected in Will County by the Will County Health Department, Environmental Health Division's Food Program and the number of failed inspections that may have resulted in closures. During the closures of many services due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, there were less inspections and there less restaurants that failed inspection during 2021 than compared to prior years.

Will County Health Department, Environmental Health Program			
Year	Number of Food Establishments Inspected	Number of Food Establishments that failed inspection	Percent that Failed
2017	2919	19	0.7%
2018	5340	32	0.6%
2019	6951	41	0.6%
2020	8071	41	0.5%
2021	2047	11	0.5%

Source: Will County Health Department, Environmental Health Division, 2018-2021

Climate and Health: Drought Severity

Drought is defined as a moisture deficit bad enough to have social, environmental, or economic impacts. D0 indicates that a drought could occur or that the areas experienced a drought and is recovering but not back to normal. D1 is the least intense level and D4 is the most intense level of drought.

This indicator reports the population-weighted percentage of weeks in drought between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2019.

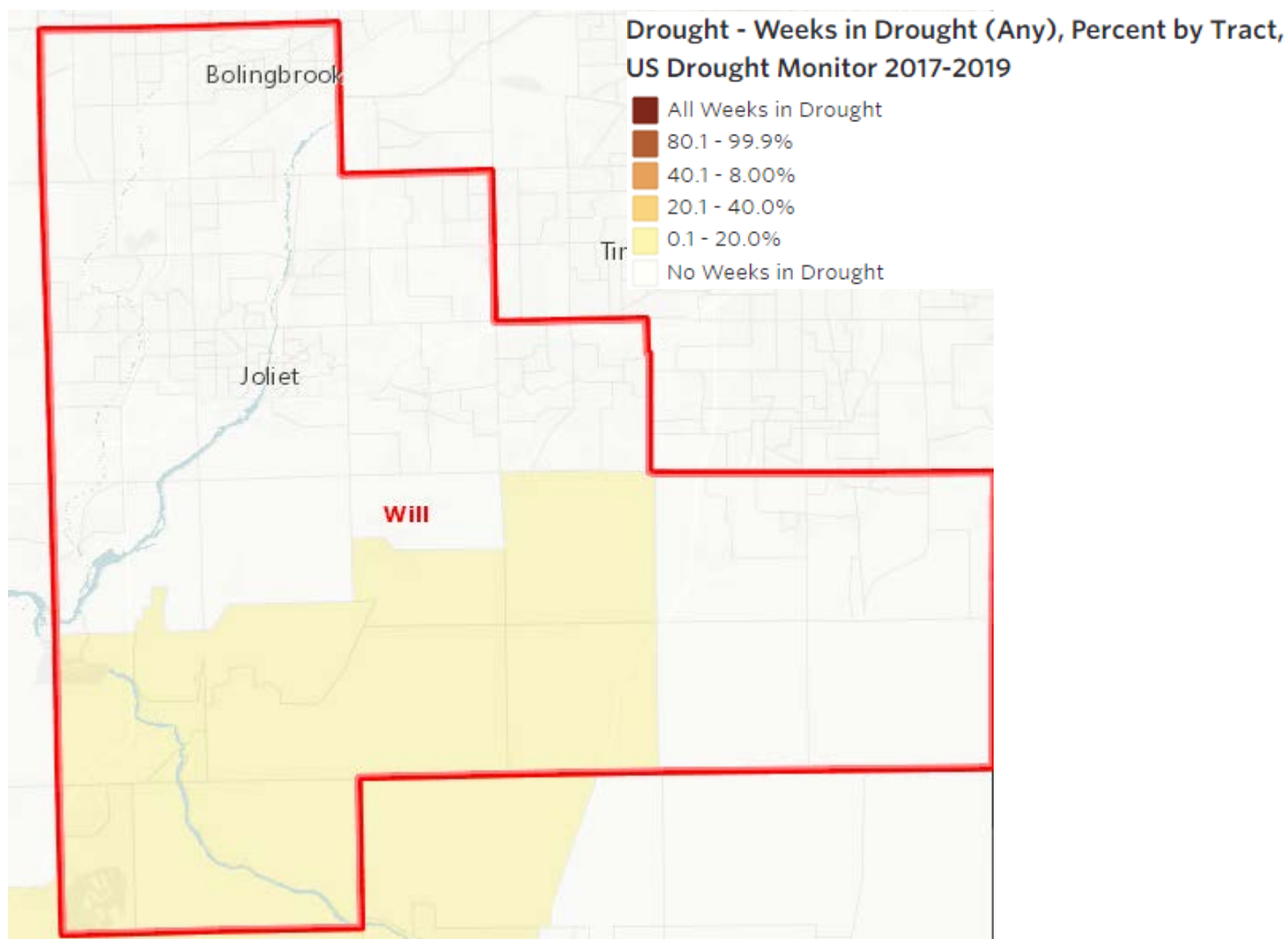
Report Area	Percentage of Weeks in D0 (Abnormally Dry)	Percentage of Weeks in D1 (Moderate Drought)	Percentage of Weeks in D2 (Severe Drought)	Percentage of Weeks in D3 (Extreme Drought)	Percentage of Weeks in D4 (Exceptional Drought)	Percentage of Weeks in Drought (Any)
Will County	9.77%	0.10%	0%	0%	0%	0.10%
Illinois	9.59%	1.66%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	1.76%
United States	16.22%	7.81%	4.49%	0.83%	0.08%	13.21%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Drought Monitor. 2017-2019. Source geography: Tract

Category	Historically observed impacts
D0	Soil moisture declines; lawns turn brown
D1	Row crops and pasture show drought stress
	Fireworks are banned
	Trees show drought stress; wildlife eat more crops
D2	Row crop and vegetable conditions are poor; hay yield is low; corn is baled for feed
	Outdoor burn bans are implemented
	Lawns go dormant; weeds grow faster
	Farmers are stressed; agriculture industry is hurting
	Power plant intake is compromised
	Water levels in wells, ponds, rivers, and lakes are low; streamflow is below average; voluntary water conservation is requested
D3	Disease kills deer; fish are stressed
	Vegetation is stressed
	Well and reservoir levels are very low
D4	Feed prices are high; crop loss is widespread; livestock are culled
	Wildlife are severely stressed; fish kills occur in lakes and rivers

Data Source: US Drought Monitor 2019.



Data Source: US Drought Monitor. 2017-2019. Source geography: Tract

Climate and Health: High Heat Index Days

This indicator reports the percentage of recorded weather observations with heat index values over 103 degrees Fahrenheit. The "heat index" is a single value that takes both temperature and humidity into account. The higher the heat index, the hotter the weather feels, since sweat does not readily evaporate and cool the skin. The heat index is a better measure than air temperature alone for estimating the risk to workers from environmental heat sources.

Report Area	Total Weather Observations	Average Heat Index Value	Observations with High Heat Index Values	Observations with High Heat Index Values, Percentage
Will County	6,570	94.05	342	5.21%
Illinois	362,810	95.8	31,697	8.70%
United States	19,094,610	91.82	897,155	4.70%

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, North America Land Data Assimilation System (NLDAS). Accessed via CDC WONDER. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2014. Source geography: County

Lead Exposure

Lead poisoning is related to a number of serious health problems. Children with elevated lead levels may suffer from learning disabilities, mental retardation, behavioral problems, lowered intelligence, stunted growth, and hearing impairment. Convulsions, coma, and death can occur at higher lead levels. Some recent studies claim that childhood lead poisoning can contribute to problems later in life, such as academic failure, juvenile delinquency, and high blood pressure.

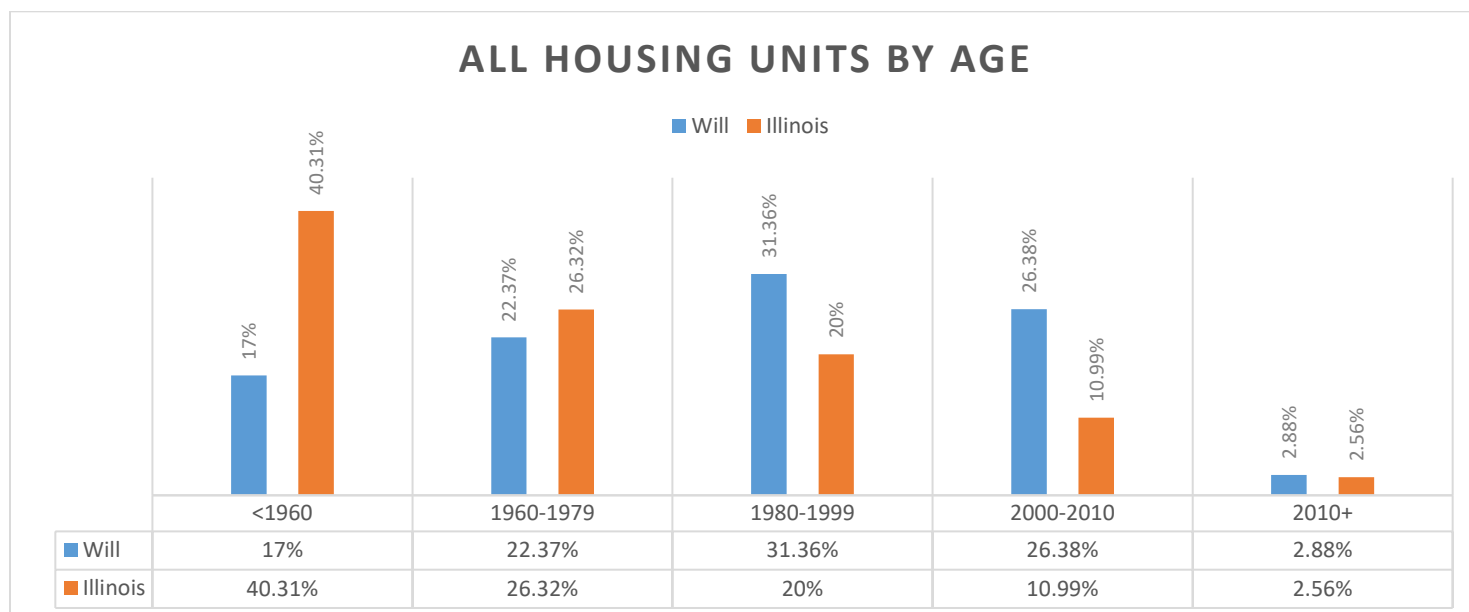
In 2019, of Will County children tested, 2.1% tested positive for lead exposure compared to 2.3% in Illinois. Of the 2.1% of cases in Will County, 1% or roughly half are new confirmed cases that have been identified.

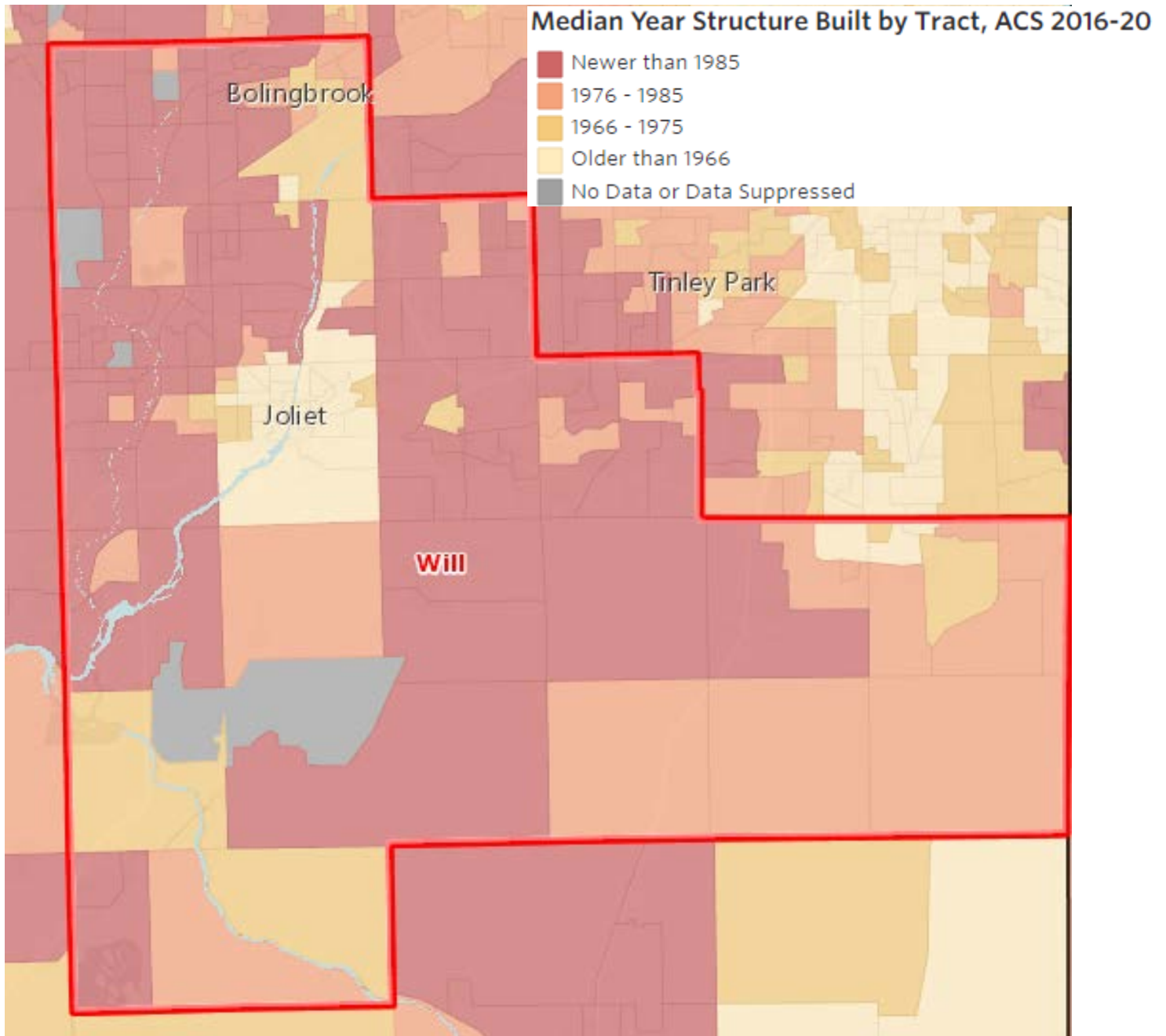
Location	Estimated Total Population	Total Tested 2019	2019 Capillary and Venous in µg/dL (%)	
	Under 6 years of age		>5	>10
Will County	58,188	8,902	0.80%	0.20%
Illinois	1,067,942	236,465	1.90%	0.40%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, 2019 Annual Lead Surveillance Report

Housing Unit Age

This indicator reports, for a given geographic area, the median year in which all housing units (vacant and occupied) were first constructed. The year the structure was built provides information on the age of housing units. The median year for built structures in Will County is 1990, compared to 1967 for Illinois and 1977 for the United States. The percentage of housing units built between 1980-1999 is larger than Illinois and the United States at 32%. According to the map below, the majority of older housing units is in the Joliet area, southern Will County, and parts of northern Will County.





Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019. Source geography: Tract

Living Near Highways

Numerous studies have documented that concentrations of traffic-related pollutants are highest in the near-road environment. A recent review determined that there is sufficient evidence of a causal association between exposure to traffic-related air pollution and asthma exacerbation and suggestive evidence of a causal association for onset of childhood asthma, non-asthma respiratory symptoms, impaired lung function, all-cause mortality, cardiovascular

mortality, and cardiovascular morbidity. In 2015, 2.6% of Will County residents lived within 150 meters of a highway. There is an increased risk to be exposed to traffic-related air pollutants in these areas.

Source: Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI), 2015

Workplace Hazards

This indicator reports on the number of OSHA inspections and violations as reported by the US Department of Labor. In 2018, there were 2,470 OSHA inspections in Illinois and 3,521 initial violations. \$11,560.70 was paid in penalties and there were 17 accidents.

Source: US Department of Labor, Data Enforcement. Retrieved at <https://enforcedata.dol.gov/views/searchExplorer.php>

Waste Management

This indicator reports the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in Will County. Proper collection and disposal of solid waste is important to the health of any community to prevent disease and petulance. Efforts to recover and recycle or compost materials are equally important as they preserve natural resources, reduce the energy and water needed to manufacture new products and are intrinsic to the sustainability of our way of life. The addition of household hazardous and medication recovery programs demonstrates Will County's commitment to enhance the safety of all residents. Providing places for residents to safely drop-off these potential poisons or fire threats is an integral part of addressing solid waste and recycling services.

In 20, Will County generated about 445.867 tons of trash and 397,955 tons of composted and recyclable materials. On average in 2021, residents recycled and composted 3.77 pounds of our individual waste generation of 6.9 pounds per person per day. Of that, 54 percent of waste is recycled up from 47 in 2015, which exceeds the national recycling rate of the HP2030 target of 50 percent. Additionally, in 2015 there were 105 burning or illegal dumping or waste accumulation complaints in Will County.

In 2018, Americans generated about 292.4 million tons of trash or 4.9 pounds per person per day, and recycled and composted about 94 million tons of this material, equivalent to a 32.1 percent recycling rate. The recycling and waste program achieved the goal of diverting 40% of waste generated countywide from landfill disposal by using recycling and composting options. The new goal developed by the Solid Waste Plan for 2022 is to achieve a 55% diversion rate through recycling and composting. However, in 2020 in Will County the estimated diversion rate decreased to 38%. The decrease is potentially due to a new standard in recyclable materials sent to an international consumer of recyclables, China, which caused an international decrease in recycling rates. On average, Americans recycled and composted 1.6 pounds of our individual waste generation of 4.48 pounds per person per day. In the United States, recycling and composting prevented 94 million tons of material from being disposed in 2018. Written inside the Solid Waste Management Plan Update 2007-2016, the Prairie View RDF Service Area generated a projected 3,049,696 tons (without recycling) of waste by 2040 which would occur with a rate of 7.56 lbs/capita/day.

*Source: <https://www.epa.gov/facts-and-figures-about-materials-waste-and-recycling/national-overview-facts-and-figures-materials>
US Environmental Protection Agency https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-07/documents/2015_smm_msw_factsheet_07242018_fnl_508_002.pdf*

Will County Municipal Waste (reported by in tons)		2015
Residential waste		206,701
Commercial waste (includes MSW industrial, institutional, C&D sources)		239,166
Landscape waste (required to be composted)		82,238
Construction & Demolition Recycling		127,673
All other Recyclables		188,044
Total material generated		843,822
Generation Per Capita		2021
<i>Will County population (used to determine the rates) *</i>		689,931
Per capita, pounds per day generated		6.9
Per capita, per day pounds discarded		3.14
Municipal solid waste recycling percent		54%
Per capita, per day pounds composted and recycled		3.77
Waste Inspection Information		2015
Permitted site inspections		53
Open dumps/illegal burning inspections		145
Open dump sites restored to compliance		62
Cleanup yards (number of yards restored)		4,504
Burning or illegal dumping or waste accumulation complaint		105

Household Hazardous Waste & Medication Take-Back		2021
Number of DEA Medication Take-Back One-Day Events		2
Number of Year-Round Medication Take-Back Locations		31
Number of One-Day Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events		5
Number of Households Served by One-Day Events		3,683
Number of Households Served by the Regional HHW Site in Naperville		17,582

Source: US Census Bureau; Reports by haulers per Will County Ordinance, provided by Will County Land Use; Reports submitted by Will County Land Use Inspectors; Reports submitted by the City of Naperville per Intergovernmental Agreement **Data in yellow rows indicates data from 2015.

Communicable Diseases

CATEGORY DEFINITION: Measures within this category include diseases which are usually transmitted through person-to-person contact or shared use of contaminated instruments/materials. Many of these diseases can be prevented through a high level of vaccine coverage of vulnerable populations, or through the use of protective measures, such as condoms for the prevention of sexually-transmitted diseases.

Will County Communicable Diseases Key Findings

- Per the Will County Health Department, Communicable Disease Program, from 2018 to 2020, there was a significant decrease in the number of reported influenza cases with ICU hospitalization.
- From 2019-2020, there was a decrease in the number of shigellosis cases, chicken pox, Hepatitis B, and in Hepatitis C Viral infections.
- Chlamydia rates have steadily increased from 2007 through 2019.
- The incidence of HIV and AIDS cases increased from 2017-2019, however the total HIV cases living has increased.
- The rate of E.coli cases in Will County has been above Illinois rate since 2019.
- The pandemic of the SARS-COV2 Virus caused global, national, state, and local morbidity and mortality.

More than 70+ of infectious diseases in Will County and the state of Illinois are required to be reported to local public health departments for surveillance purposes. The following table represents the most commonly reported diseases in Will County during 2014-2020.

Disease	Will County Cases 2014	Will County Cases 2015	Will County Cases 2016	Will County Cases 2017	Will County Cases 2018	Will County Cases 2019	Will County Cases 2020
Dengue Fever	0	6	1	2	0	1	3
Hemophilus Influenza Invasive Disease	5	5	6	9	10	11	5
Hepatitis A	2	3	5	2	1	7	2
Hepatitis B Acute	1	3	3	1	12	1	
Hepatitis B Chronic	74	49	65	42	73	54	41
Hepatitis C Acute	1	3	2	3	10	9	
Hepatitis C Viral Infection Chronic of Resolves	574	630	401	444	425	342	206
Influenza with ICU Hospitalization	102	40	57	94	137	80	67
Legionellosis	6	16	10	15	29	31	25
Lyme Disease	14	18	16	20	11	22	9
Mumps	1	6	6	7	31	23	3
Pertussis	20	26	22	11	8	70	15
Rabies	33	63	56	35	68	58	46
Salmonellosis	82	94	91	110	97	108	61
Shigellosis	61	20	22	9	7	12	8
Varicella (Chicken Pox)	17	10	31	21	11	15	3

Source: Will County Health Department Annual Report; 2016 & 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 Communicable Disease Annual Report

Vaccine Preventable Communicable Diseases

A vaccine-preventable disease is an infectious disease for which an effective preventive vaccine exists. According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), vaccines are available for these 19 dangerous or deadly diseases. Over the years, these vaccines have prevented countless cases of disease and saved millions of lives. Infants, children, adolescents, teens and adults need different vaccinations, depending on their age, location, job, lifestyle, travel schedule, health conditions or previous vaccinations. Listed below are two common vaccine preventable diseases.

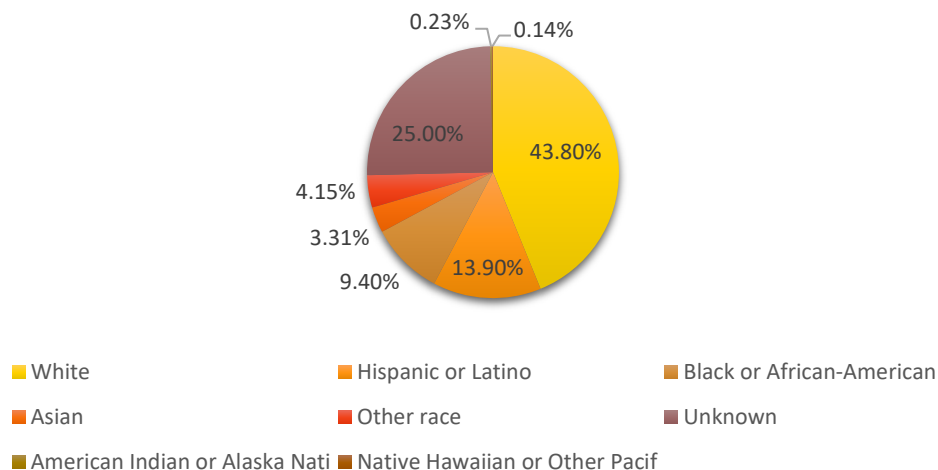
SARS-COV2 (COVID-19)

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) related to Coronavirus causes symptoms of headache, cough, loss of taste, loss of smell, shortness of breath, fever, chills, fatigue, muscle and body aches, sore throat, vomiting, diarrhea and confusion. The COVID-19 pandemic caused world-wide health burdens on individuals and health systems due to the high rates of transmission spread amongst all areas of the United States, Illinois, and Will County. COVID-19 is a disease that is still causing unknown prognosis for many that acquire the disease. During 2020-2022 in Will County, COVID-19 positivity rates soared over 20% of those tested. Public Health intervention response was necessary and prompt to work to diminish disease rates through the implementation of prevention and reduction strategies.

SARS-COV2 (COVID-19) Cases and Mortality		
	COVID-19 Cumulative Case Count	COVID-19 Cumulative Mortality Count
Will County	177,279	1,553
Illinois	3,352,983	33,926
United States	85,084,715	1,005,820

Source: INEDSS, Illinois Department of Public Health COVID-19 data, Center for Disease Control COVID Tracker 2020-2022

Will County COVID-19 Cases by Race/Ethnicity

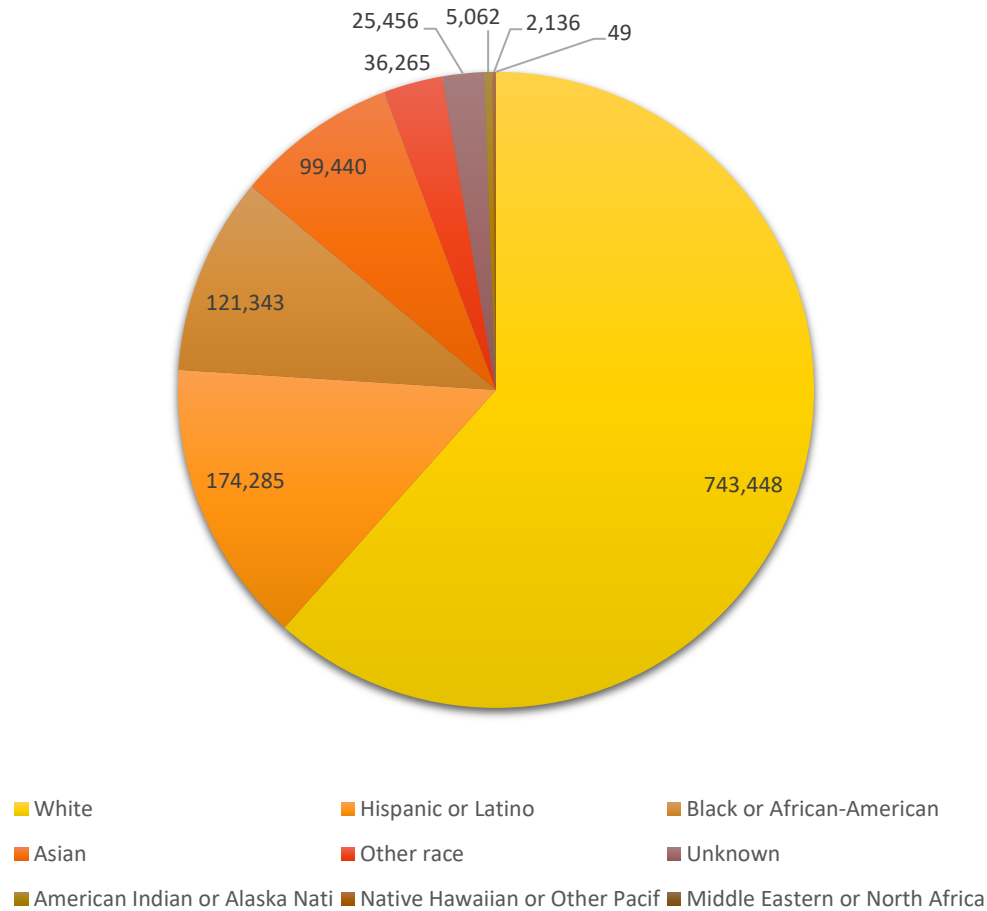


The COVID-19 Vaccines became available to the public in December of 2020 in Illinois; therefore, vaccination rates are based on data from 2020-2022.

SARS-COV2 (COVID-19) Vaccination Percentage (Fully Vaccinated)	
Will County	77.4%
Illinois	76.41%
United States	73.55%

Source: Will County GIS Department, IDPH COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Data as of June 2022

Will County Vaccine Count by Race/Ethnicity

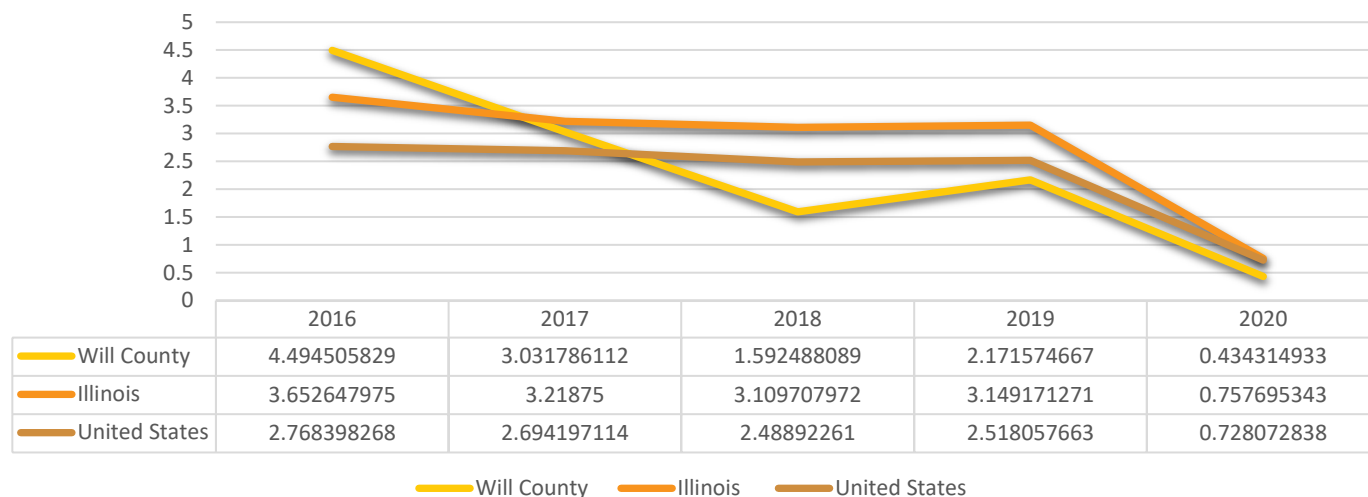


Varicella (Chicken Pox)

Chickenpox causes an itchy rash of blisters and a fever. A person with chickenpox may have many blisters – as many as 500. The rash can spread over the whole body—even inside the mouth, eyelids, or genital area. Chickenpox can be serious and even life-threatening, especially in babies, adults, and people with weakened immune systems (CDC). There was a increase in the number of cases of chicken pox in Will County from 2019 (15 cases) as compared to 2018 (11 cases).

Varicella (Chicken Pox) Cases										
	2016 cases	2016 rate per 100,000	2017 cases	2017 rate per 100,000	2018 Cases	2018 rate per 100,000	2019 Cases	2019 rate per 100,000	2020 Cases	2020 rate per 100,000
Will County	31	4.49	21	3.03	11	1.59	15	2.2	3	0.43
Illinois	469	3.65	412	3.22	394	3.11	399	3.2	96	0.76
United States	8953	2.77	8775	2.69	8201	2.5	8297	2.5	2399	0.73

Varicella (Chicken Pox) Case Rate (per 100,000)



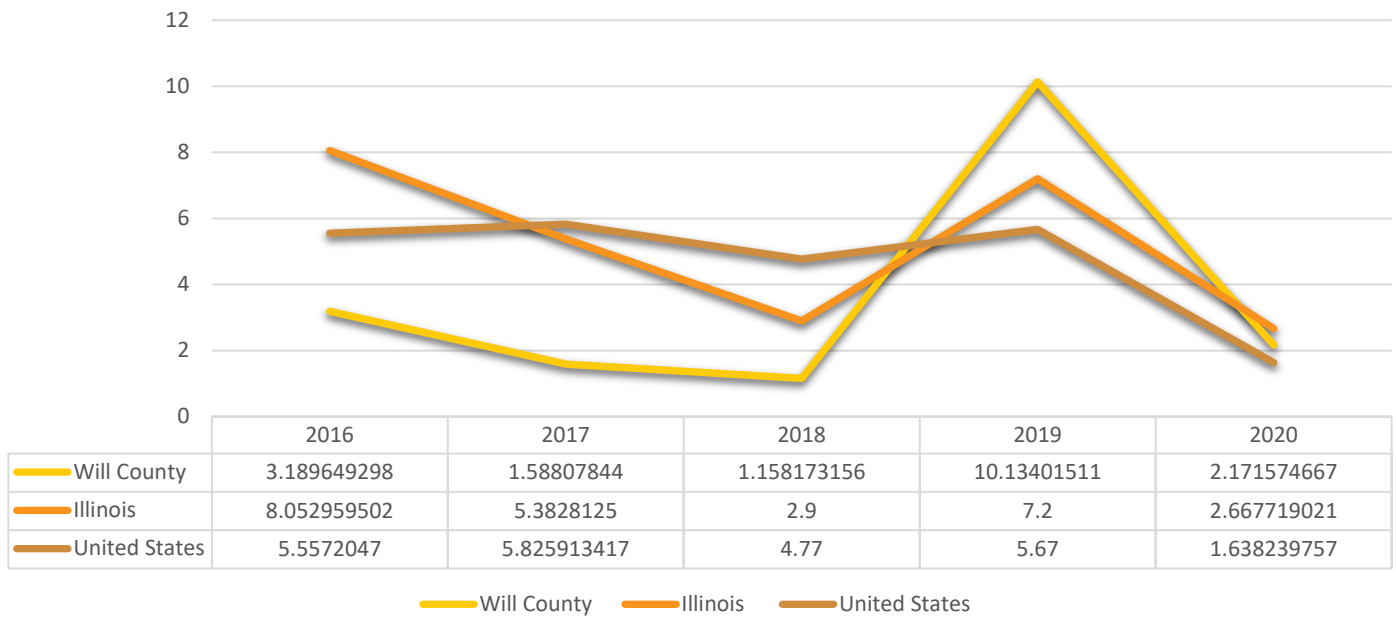
Sources: Will County Health Department, Epidemiology Program; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, 2016 Annual Tables of Infectious Disease Data. Atlanta, GA. CDC Division of Health Informatics and Surveillance, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020.

Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

Whooping cough—or Pertussis—is a very serious respiratory (in the lungs and breathing tubes) infection caused by the pertussis bacteria. It causes violent coughing that is uncontrollable. Whooping cough is most harmful for young babies and can be deadly. Pertussis is a highly contagious respiratory disease, according to the Center for Disease Control. The 2018 pertussis rate, 1.2 per 100,000 population, was significantly lower than the 2019 rate of 10.1 per 100,000 in Will County. Pertussis cases are under-reported and the actual number of cases is likely much higher.

Pertussis (Whooping Cough) Cases										
	2016 cases	2016 rate per 100,000	2017 cases	2017 rate per 100,000	2018 Cases	2018 rate per 100,000	2019 Cases	2019 rate per 100,000	2020 Cases	2020 rate per 100,000
Will County	22	3.19	11	1.59	8	1.2	70	10.1	15	2.2
Illinois	1,034	8.05	689	5.38	370	2.9	912	7.2	338	2.7
United States	17,972	5.56	18,975	5.83	15,609	4.77	18,617	5.67	5398	1.6

Pertussis (Whooping Cough) Cases



Sources: Will County Health Department, Epidemiology Program; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020. Annual Tables of Infectious Disease Data. Atlanta, GA. CDC Division of Health Informatics and Surveillance.

Animal/Vector-borne Disease

“Vectors are living organisms that can transmit infectious diseases between humans or from animals to humans. Mosquitoes are the best-known disease vector. Others include ticks, flies, sandflies, fleas, triatomine bugs and some freshwater aquatic snails” (World Health Organization, Vector-borne diseases, 2016).

This indicator reports on three animal/vector-borne diseases, Lyme disease, Rabies and West Nile Virus, which are broken down separately below.

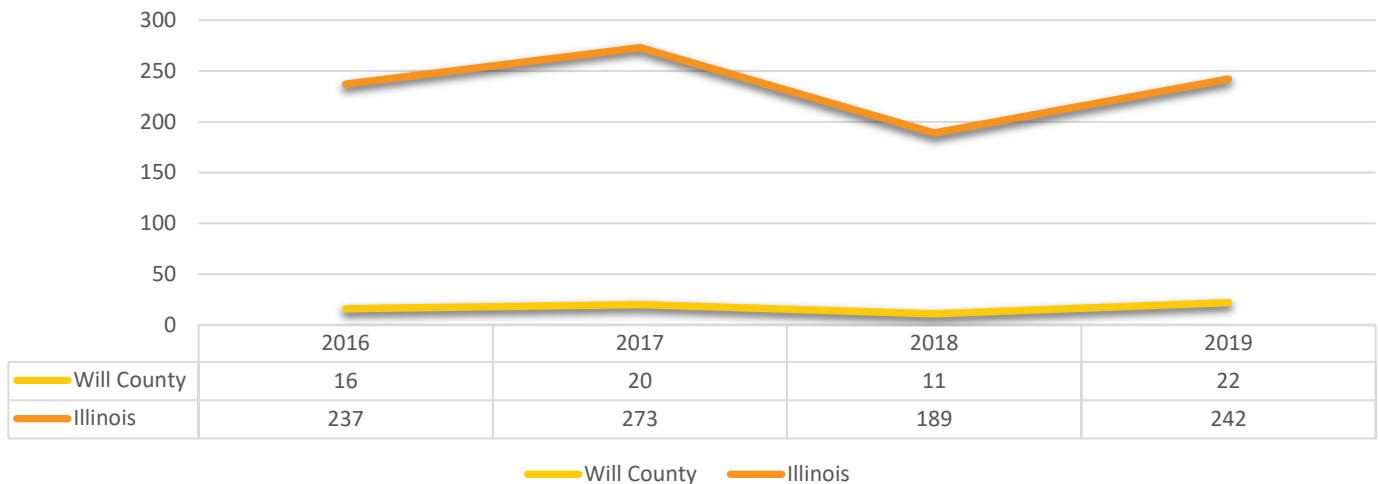
Will County data from 2014 -2019 only include those who are reported, diagnosed and lab confirmed. Some local data are combine confirmed and probable cases. There are many cases where people do not report their illness due to the lack of symptoms or severity, so the actual number of cases may be higher than reported.

Lyme Disease

Lyme disease has become one of the most common vector-borne illnesses in the United States and is transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected deer tick. The deer tick is commonly identified in several counties such as Will, Kankakee, Cook, and Winnebago. In Will County, there has been a slight increase in the incidence rate of Lyme disease in Will County since 2018.

Lyme Disease Cases				
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Will County	16	20	11	22
Illinois	233	218	189	242
United States	26,203	29,513	23,558	23,453

Lyme Disease Cases



Source: WCHD Communicable Disease Program, Illinois Department of Public Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and CDC Wonder

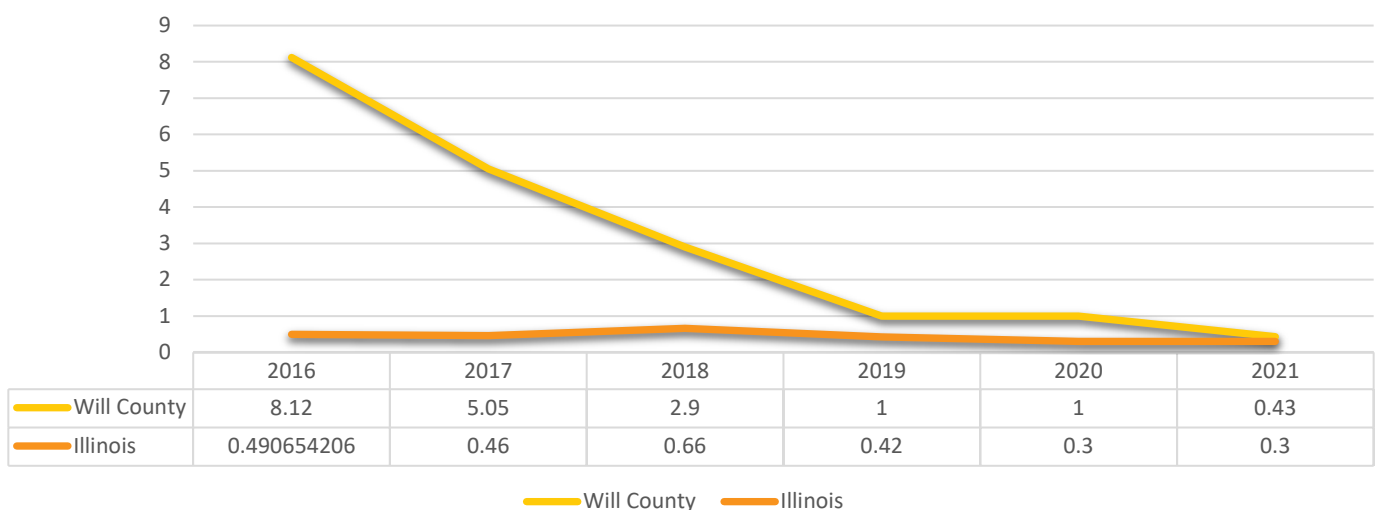
Rabies

According to the CDC, Wild Animals accounted for roughly 93% of reported cases as of 2018. Bats are the most commonly reported rabid species, followed by raccoons, skunks, and foxes. Bats encompass all cases reported positive in Will County. The Will County Animal Control promotes rabies awareness during the peak season to educate parents and children about avoiding contact with wildlife.

Rabies Surveillance (Number of Animals)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Will County	8	4	20	7	7	3
Illinois	63	58	84	53	38	38

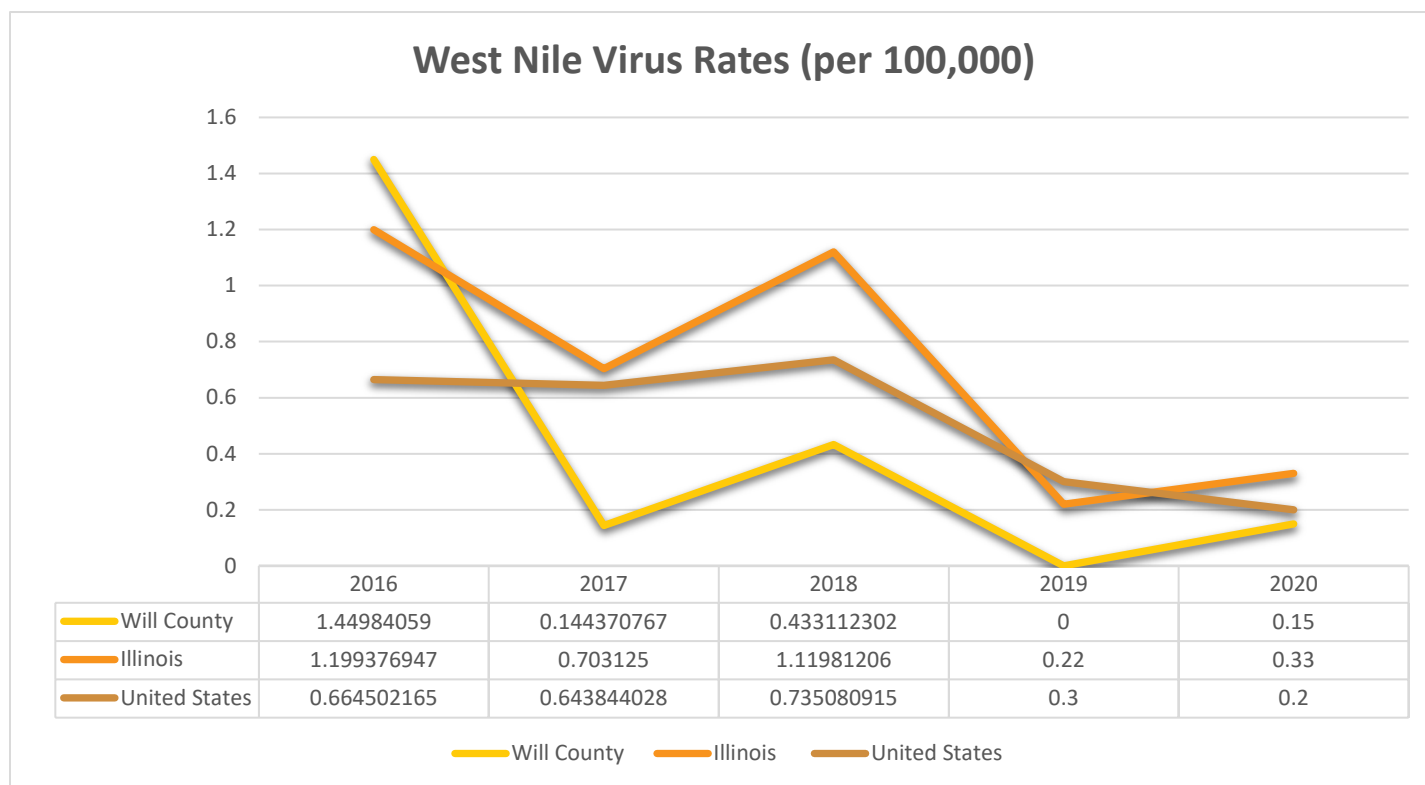
Rabies Rate (per 100,000)



Source: WCHD Communicable Disease Program, Illinois Department of Public Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and CDC Wonder

West Nile Virus

West Nile Virus is spread to humans and other animals by the bite of an infected mosquito. The number of reported cases of West Nile Virus has decreased in Will County from 2016 to 2021.



Source: WCHD Communicable Disease Program, Illinois Department of Public Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and CDC Wonder

Enteric Diseases

“Enteric Diseases are diseases caused by bacteria which typically enter the body through the mouth. They are acquired through contaminated food and water, by contact with animals or their environments, by contact with the feces of an infected person. Every year, millions of cases of foodborne illness and thousands of associated deaths occur in the United States, and the illness burden is even higher in developing countries. Much of this burden could be prevented with better science and prevention tools” (*Centers for Disease Control, Enteric Diseases Epidemiology Branch*).

This indicator reports three of the more common enteric diseases, Salmonella, Shigellosis and E. coli, which are broken down separately below. Local Will County data from 2014 to 2017 only include those who are reported, diagnosed and lab confirmed. Some local data combined confirmed and probable cases. There are many cases where people do not report their illness due to the lack of symptoms or severity, so the actual number of cases may be higher than reported.

Salmonella

Salmonella remains the most reported for pathogen infections through food in the United States. From 2018 to 2019, the number of Salmonella cases reported in Will County slightly increased. Since 2017, the rate of Salmonella in Will County is higher than the rate in Illinois.

Salmonella Cases

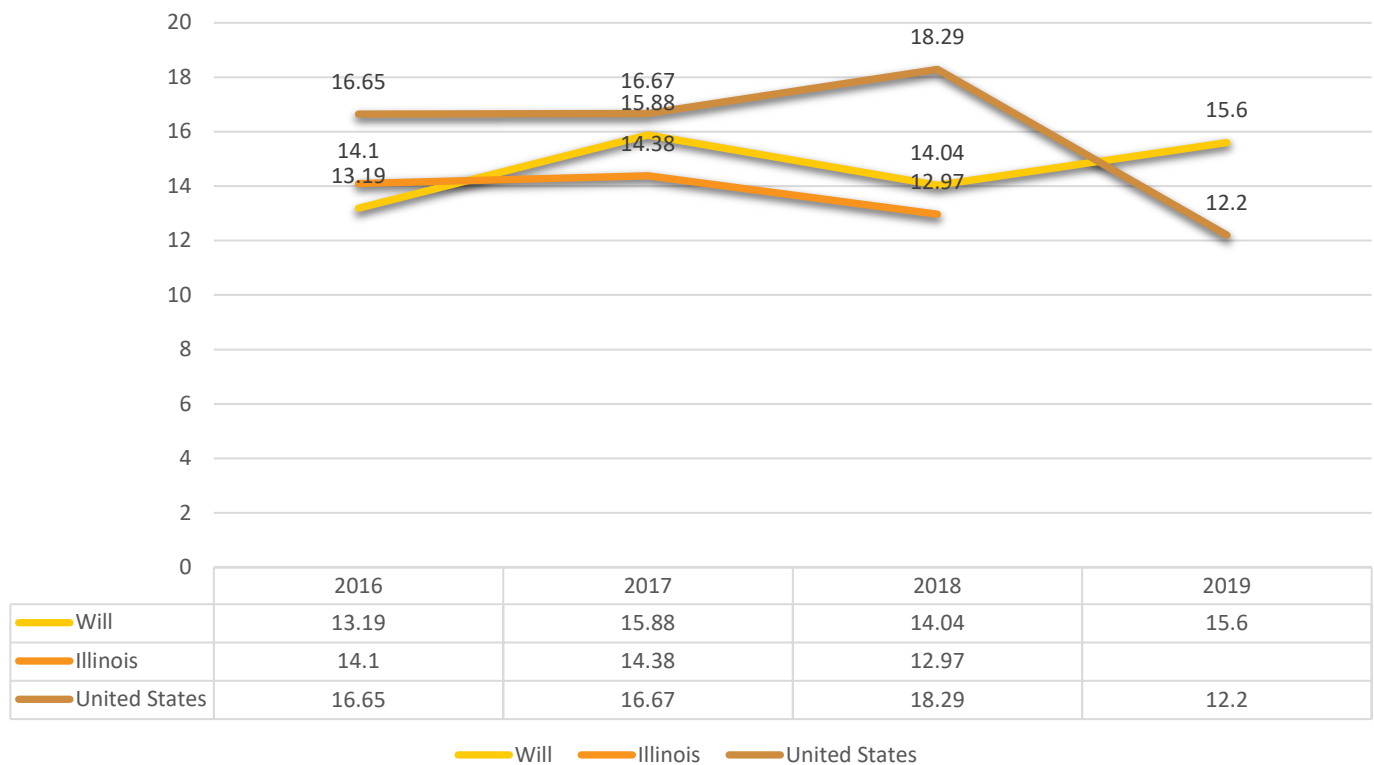
	2016	2016 rate per 100,000	2017	2017 rate per 100,000	2018 Cases	2018 rate per 100,000	2019 Cases	2019 rate per 100,000
Will	91	13.19	110	15.88	97	14.04	108	15.6
Illinois	1,811	14.1	1,840	14.38	1862	12.97		
United States	53,850	16.65	54,285	16.67	40,281	18.29	40,240	12.2

Source: WCHD Communicable Disease Program, Illinois Department of Public Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and CDC Wonder

Shigellosis

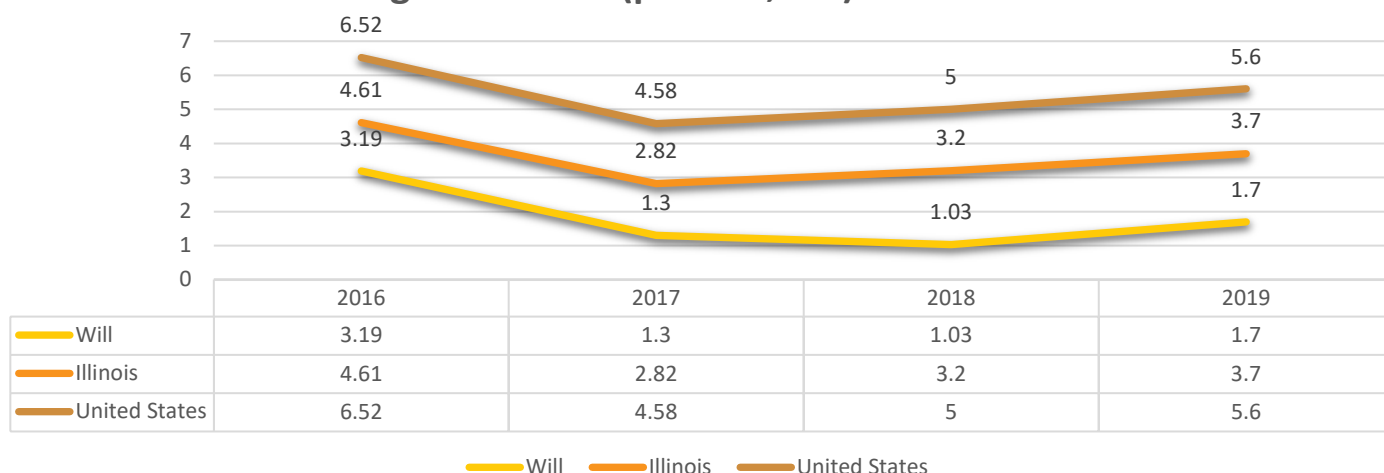
From 2018 to 2019, the number of Shigellosis cases reported in Will County increased. This is also consistent comparing Illinois and the United States.

Salmonella Case Rate (per 100,000)



	2016	2016 rate per 100,000	2017	2017 rate per 100,000	2018 Cases	2018 rate per 100,000	2019 cases	2019 rate per 100,000
Will	22	3.19	9	1.3	7	1.03	12	1.7
Illinois	592	4.61	361	2.82	403	3.2	467	3.7
United States	21,097	6.52	14,912	4.58	16,333	5	18,574	5.6

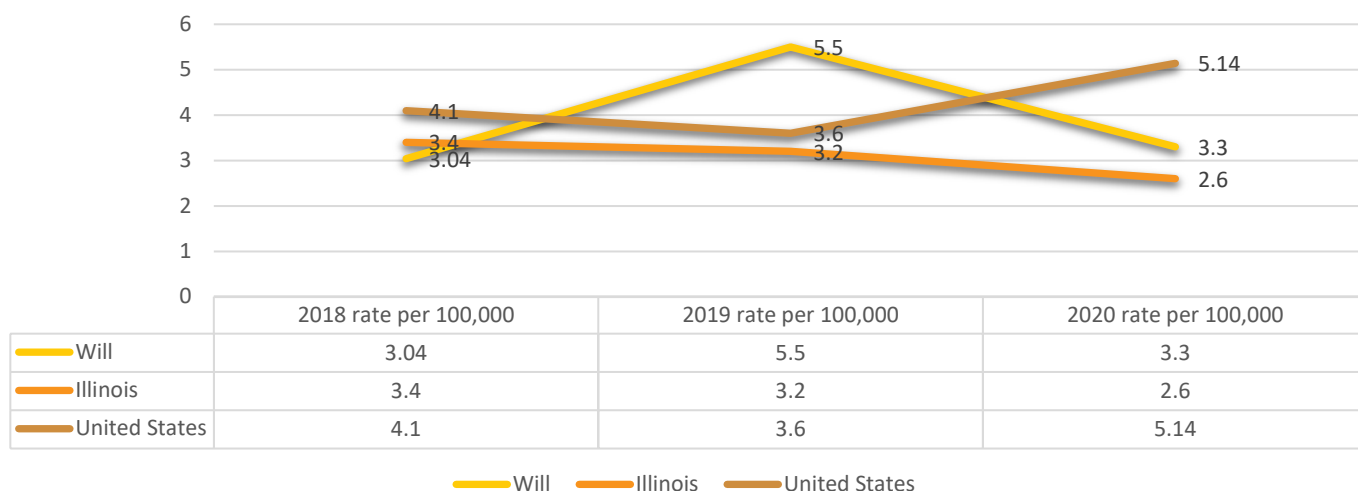
Shigellosis Rate (per 100,000) 2016-2019



E. coli

The total number of E. coli cases reported from Will County include Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC) O157:H7, Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)- Shiga toxin positive, non-O157 serotype, and Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)- Shiga toxin pos., not cultured or serotyped. From 2016 to 2017, reported cases of E. coli increased in Will County.

E.Coli Rate (per 100,000) 2018-2020



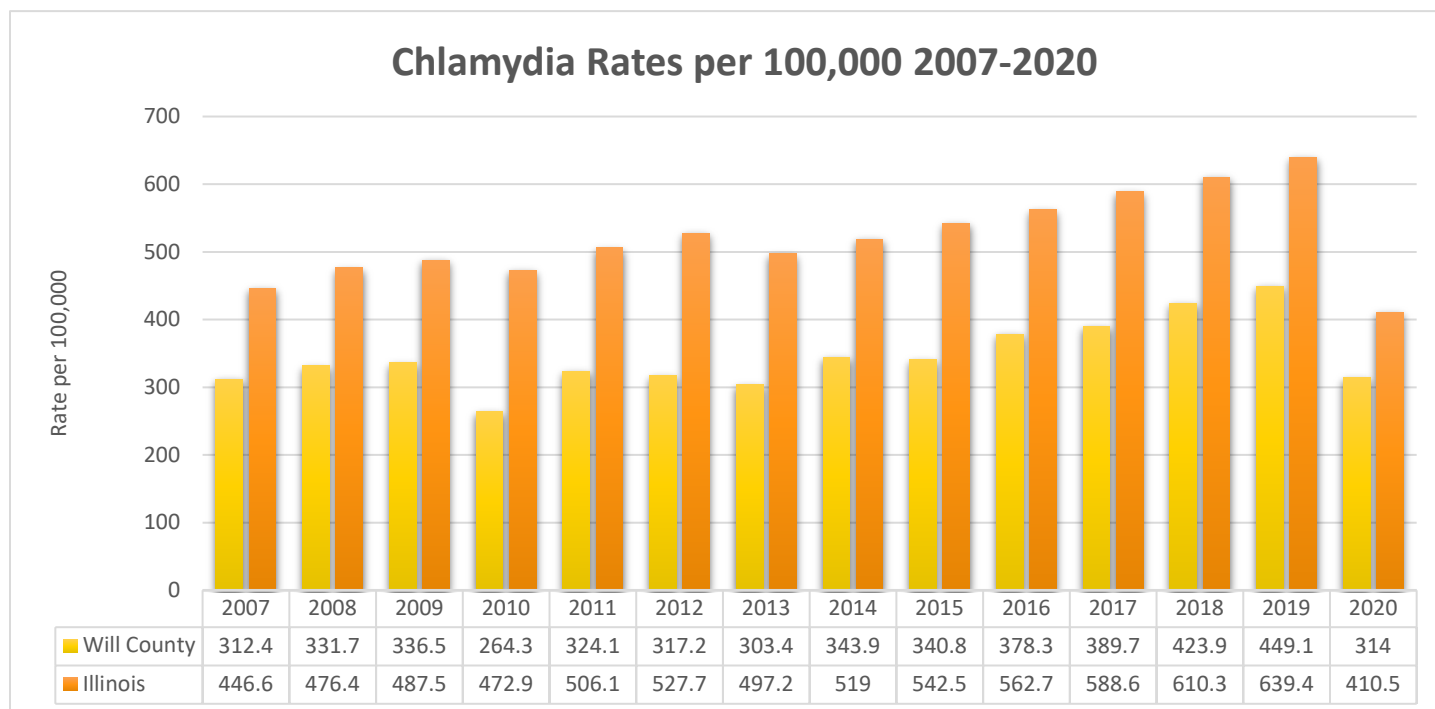
E. Coli Cases

	2016	2016 rate per 100,000	2017	2017 rate per 100,000	2018 cases	2018 rate per 100,000	2019 cases	2019 rate per 100,000	2020 Cases	2020 rate per 100,000
Will	18	2.61	17	2.45	21	3.04	38	5.5	23	3.3
Illinois	313	2.44	212	1.66	426	3.4	408	3.2	327	
United States	8,169	2.53	8,672	2.66	13,610	4.1	11,818	3.6	16,939	5.14

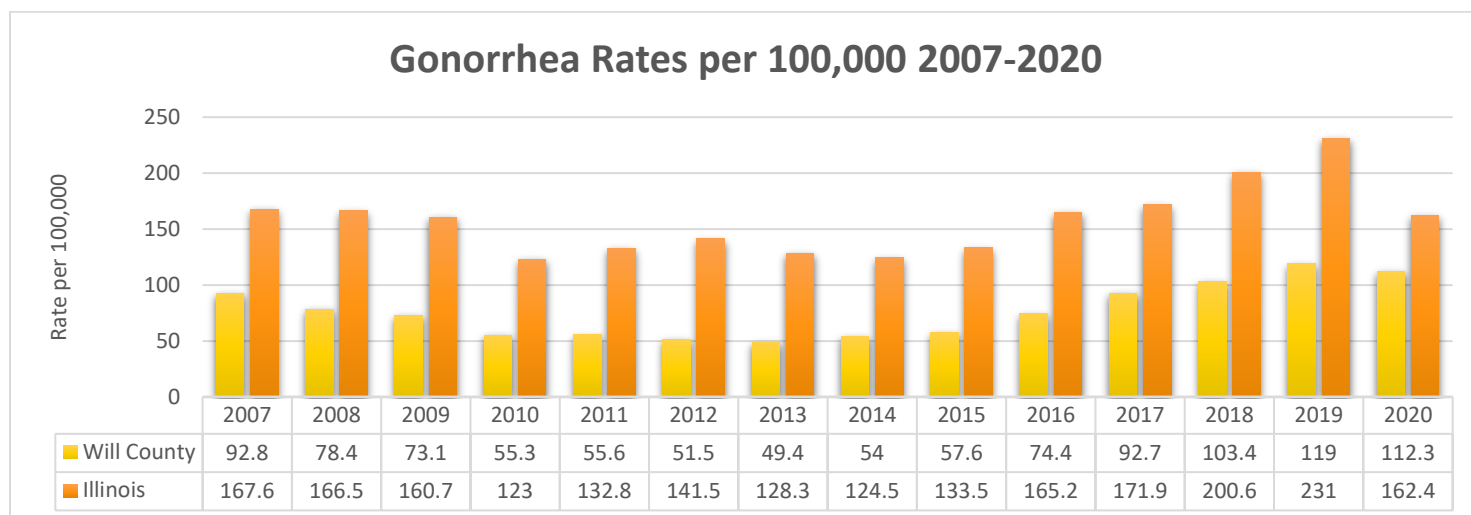
Sources: Will County Health Department, Epidemiology Program; Illinois Department of Public Health; CDC's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)

Sexually Transmitted Infections

The number of reported STI cases in Will County has generally increased over recent years. The chlamydia rate (per 100,000 population) for Will County was lowest in 2010 at 263.4 and has increased to 378.3 in 2016 and decreased to 314 in 2020. The gonorrhea rate (per 100,000 population) for Will County was lowest in 2013 at 49.4 and has increased to 112.3 in 2020. The early syphilis rate (per 100,000 population) for Will County was lowest in 2007 at 1.0 and has steadily increased to 12.0 in 2016 and dropped back to 3 in 2020. Over the last ten years, the increase and fluctuation of rates is generally consistent with both Will County and the state of Illinois.

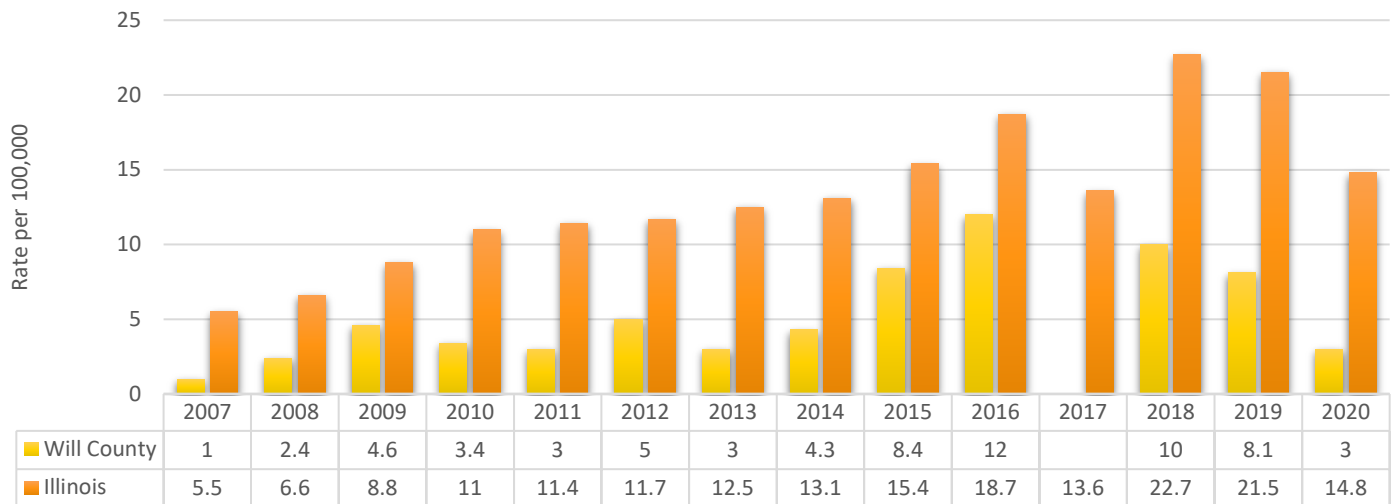


Source: Illinois Department of Public Health STD Illinois by County Rank



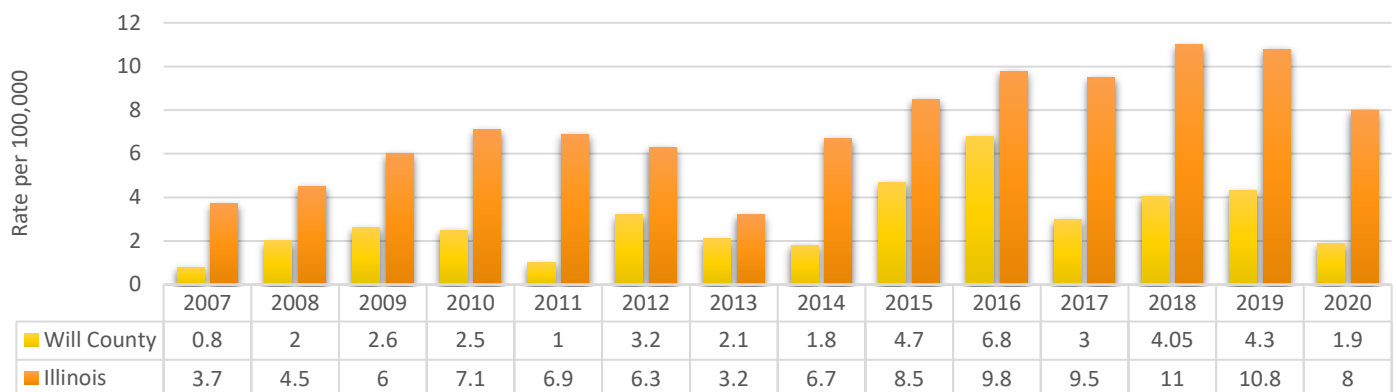
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health STD Illinois by County Rank

Early Syphilis Rates per 100,000 2007-2020



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health STD Illinois by County Rank

Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates per 100,000 2007-2020

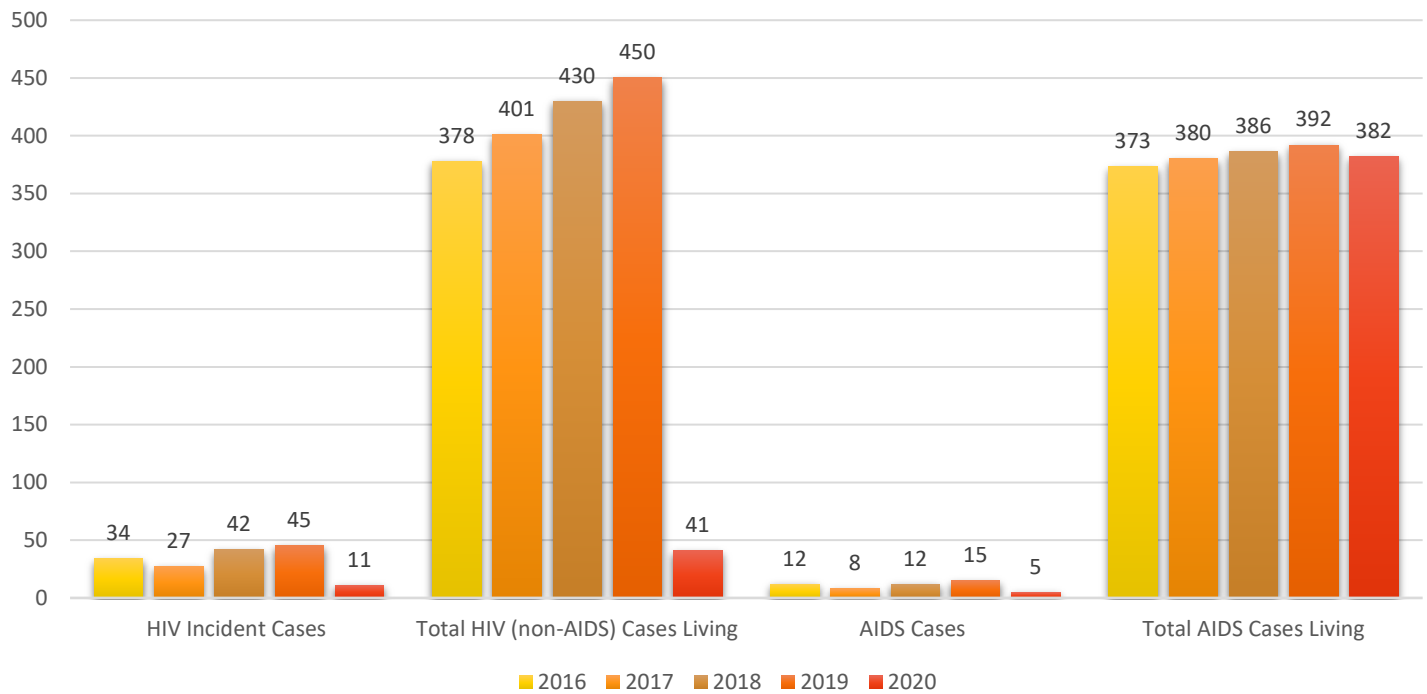


Source: Illinois Department of Public Health STD Illinois by County Rank

HIV/AIDS

There were 395 cases of HIV diagnosed in Will County from 2010-2020. In Illinois, during this same period (2010-2020) there were 15,988 diagnosed cases of HIV. Therefore in 2020, the incidence rate of HIV in Will County was 1.6 people per 100,000 population as compared to Illinois's incident rate of 6.1 per 100,000 population. In Illinois, 82% of these HIV cases occurred among males since 2010. The racial and ethnic breakdown of HIV cases among males are as follows: 46.4% occurred in the Black, non-Hispanic population, 23.4 % in the white non-Hispanic population, and 23.4% in the Hispanic population. The below graph illustrates the HIV and AIDS incidence and prevalence in Will County in 2016 through 2020. The incidence of HIV and AIDS cases has increased from 2017-2019, decreasing during 2020. the total cases living has increased among those diagnosed with HIV condition and decreased slightly for those diagnosed with AIDS condition.

HIV and AIDS Incidence and Prevalence in Will County 2016-2020

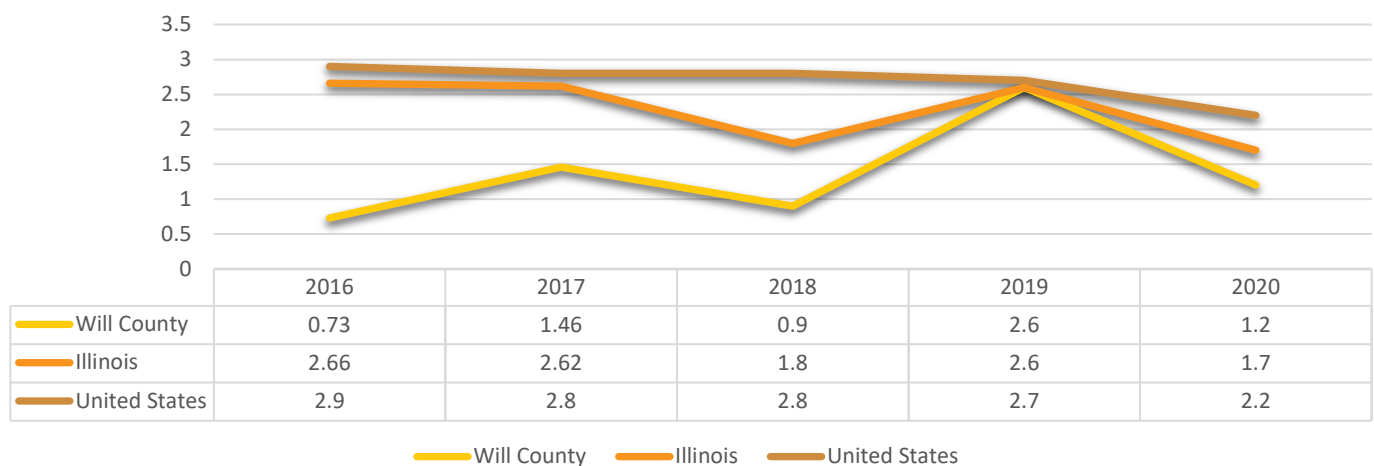


Source: Illinois HIV/AIDS Monthly Surveillance Update, December 2020

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious and potentially life-threatening disease transmitted through the air. While it can affect any part of the body (such as the brain, the kidneys or the spine), TB usually affects the lungs. When first infected with the TB germ, people usually do not feel sick or have any symptoms. However, they may develop active TB disease in the future. The number of TB cases has more than doubled from 2018 (6 cases) to 2019 (18 cases) in Will County, however, the rate per 100,000 is less than Illinois.

Tuberculosis Rate (per 100,000) 2016-2020



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Tuberculosis

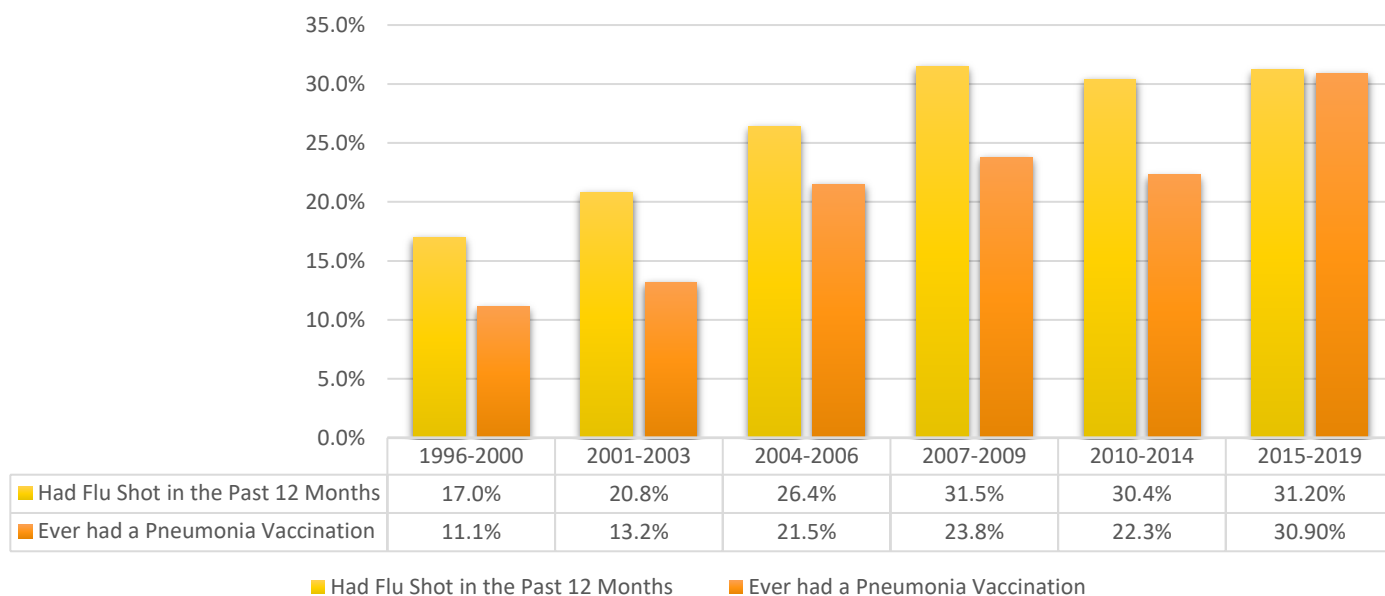
Tuberculosis Rate (Per 100,000)

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Total Cases	Rate per 100,000	Total Cases	Rate per 100,000	Total Cases	Rate per 100,000	Total Cases	Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100,000	
Will County	5	0.73	10	1.46	6	0.9	18	2.6	8	1.2
Illinois	342	2.66	337	2.62	228	1.8	326	2.6	212	1.7
United States	9,287	2.9	9,093	2.8	9,006	2.8	8904	2.7	7,174	2.2

Flu and Pneumonia Immunizations

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends all persons ages 6 months and older (with rare exceptions) to have an annual vaccination to reduce morbidity and mortality caused by influenza in the United States. Vaccination is the most effective and safest way to decrease the risk of getting pneumonia. The vaccine is recommended for all adults 65 years and older or adults 19 years and older with certain health conditions.

Will County Influenza and Pneumonia Vaccinations 1996-2019



Sources: Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System County Level Prevalence Data and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Death, Illness and Injury

CATEGORY DEFINITION: Health status in a community is measured in terms of mortality (rates of death within a population) and morbidity (rates of the incidence and prevalence of disease). Mortality may be represented by crude rates or age-adjusted rates, by degree of premature death, and by cause (disease, cancer and non-cancer, injury, intentional, unintentional). Morbidity may be represented by age-adjusted incidence of cancer and chronic disease.

Will County Death, Illness, and Injury Key Findings

- Heart disease closely followed by cancer are the leading causes of death in 2020.
- Will County has higher incidence rate of prostate cancer than Illinois & United States, especially among black population (222 incidence per 100,000 population) that have almost double the incidence rate of white population (117 incidence per 100,000 population).
- The diabetes hospital admission rate among non-Hispanic Black (474 admission rate) and Hispanic/Latinx (508 admission rate) populations is significantly higher than white population (143 admission rate). The diabetes admission rate for seniors 65+ is also significantly higher than Illinois.
- Stroke mortality in Will County (39 per 100,000 population) exceed the Healthy People 2030 target of 33.4 per 100,000 population. The stroke hospital admission rate is exceptionally high for the Hispanic/Latinx population in Will County (1,387 admission rate) compared to Illinois (253 admission rate) for that same population.
- Suicide incident death rate in Will County (9.7 per 100,000 population) is better than the Healthy People 2030 target of less than or equal to 10.2 per 100,000 population.
- Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer death in both men and women.

Mortality

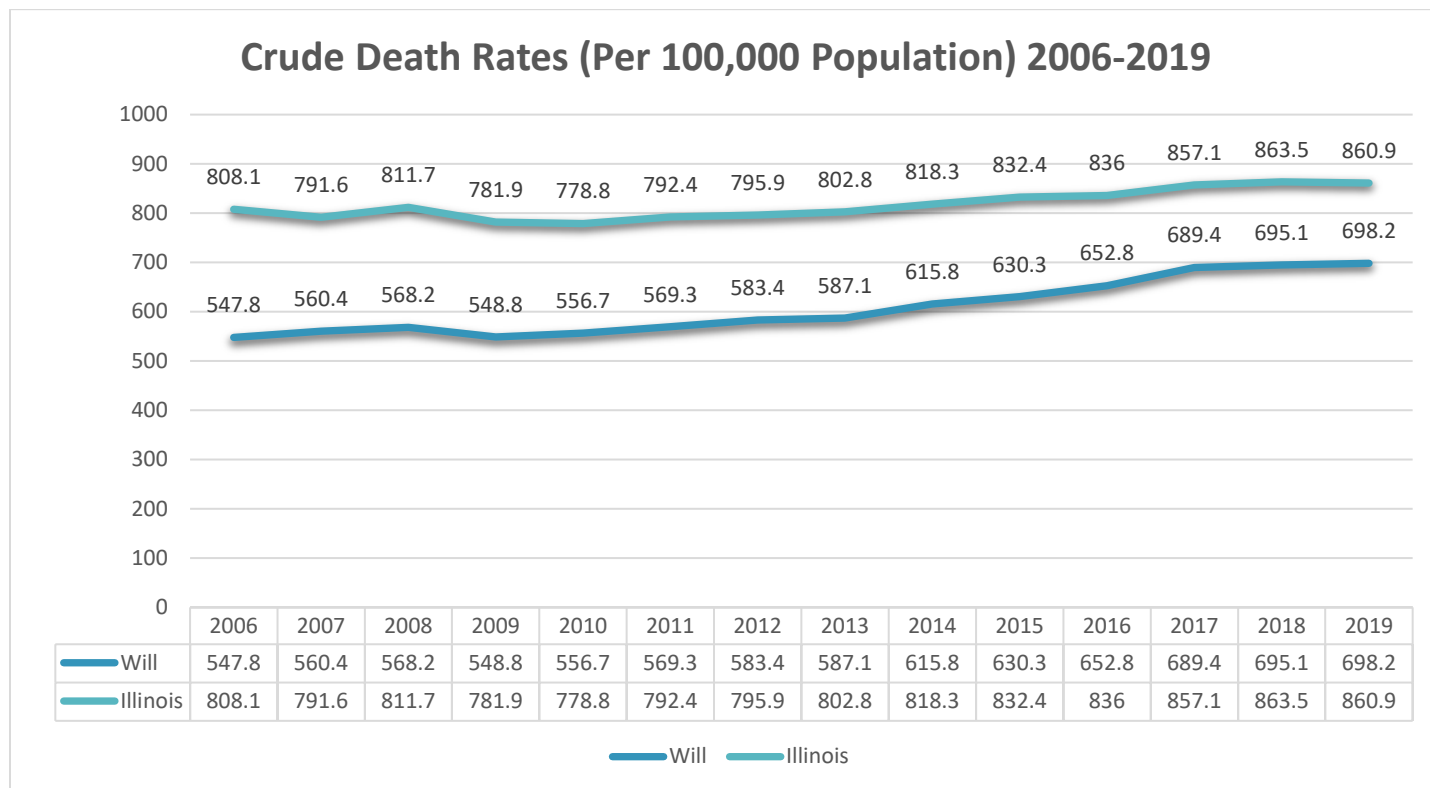
Mortality surveillance is a routine public health activity, and death statistics provide some of the most reliable estimates because of the breadth of vital statistics surveillance. Trends in mortality over time between localities and between different subsets of the population can be useful in assessing health status. Locally, we can use mortality data to observe whether there are health disparities between races overall as well as for specific diseases.

In 2020, there were 5,897 deaths in Will County. The table below shows the leading causes of death.

Top 10 Leading Causes of Death for Will in 2019	Total	Percentage of All Deaths
All Deaths	5,897	
Deaths by malignant neoplasms	1,153	19.5%
Deaths by diseases of heart	1,194	20.2%
Deaths by accidents	273	4.6%
Deaths due to COVID-19	641	10.8%
Deaths by cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	345	5.9%
Deaths by chronic lower respiratory diseases	215	3.6%
Deaths by Alzheimer's disease	215	3.6%
Deaths by diabetes mellitus	138	2.3%
Deaths by nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	131	2.2%
Deaths by influenza and pneumonia	104	1.7%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, 2020.

Between 2006 and 2019, the Will County and Illinois mortality rates remained relatively stable. The Will County crude death rate ranges from 546.8 deaths per 100,000 population to 698.2 deaths per 100,000 population during 2006-2019. The Illinois mortality rate is higher and has a smaller range than Will County.



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, 2019

Morbidity

Chronic illnesses are the leading cause of death and disability in our nation and place huge economic demands on our health system. Conditions, such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, arthritis, osteoporosis and respiratory diseases can significantly impair one's quality of life. As of 2012, about half of all US adults had one or more chronic health conditions. One of four had two or more chronic health conditions. 86% of all healthcare spending in 2010 was for one or more people with chronic medical conditions. As the county's population of individuals age 65 and older continues to increase, the burden of these chronic conditions will be felt by the local public health system.

Coronary Heart Disease

Will County's coronary heart disease mortality rate (86.7 per 100,000 population) is slightly higher than the Illinois' mortality rate (83.9 per 100,000 population), and lower than the United State mortality rate (92.6 per 100,000 population) and the Healthy People 2030 target of 71.1 per 100,000 population). It should be noted that the Will County rate has decreased since the last assessment data (2016) in which the rate was 95.6 per 100,000. The African American community has an increased mortality rate for coronary heart disease in Illinois.

HP2030 Target: 71.1 deaths per 100,000 population

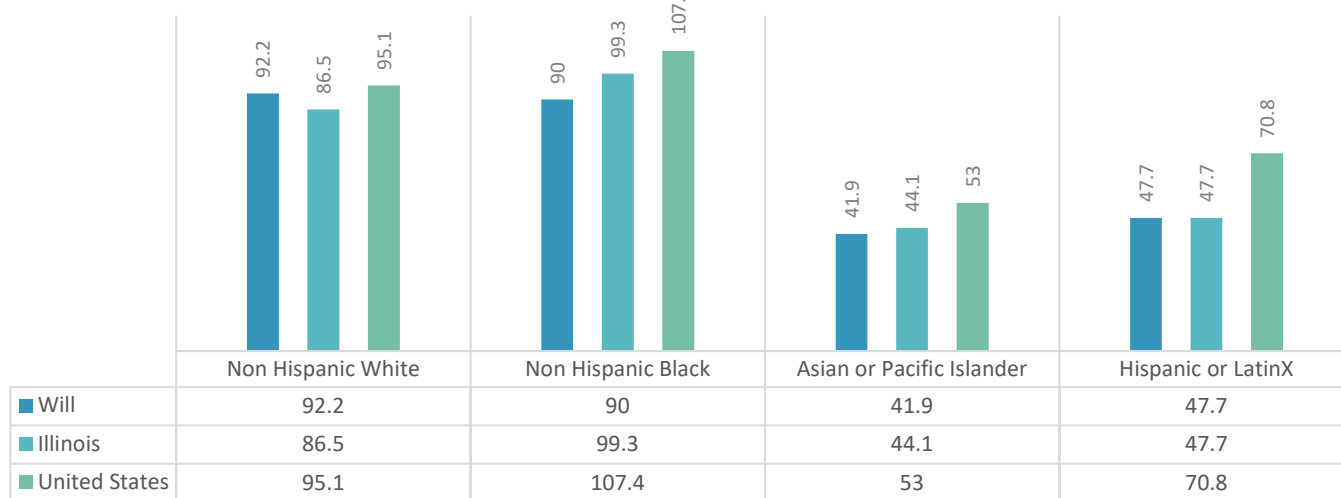
Will County (2018): 86.7 per 100,000 population (Age Adjusted) 82.9(Crude Death Rate)

Illinois (2018) : 83.8 per 100,000 population (Age Adjusted) 101.3 (Crude Death Rate)

United States (2018) : 92.6 per 100,000 population (Age Adjusted) 112.1 (Crude Death Rate)

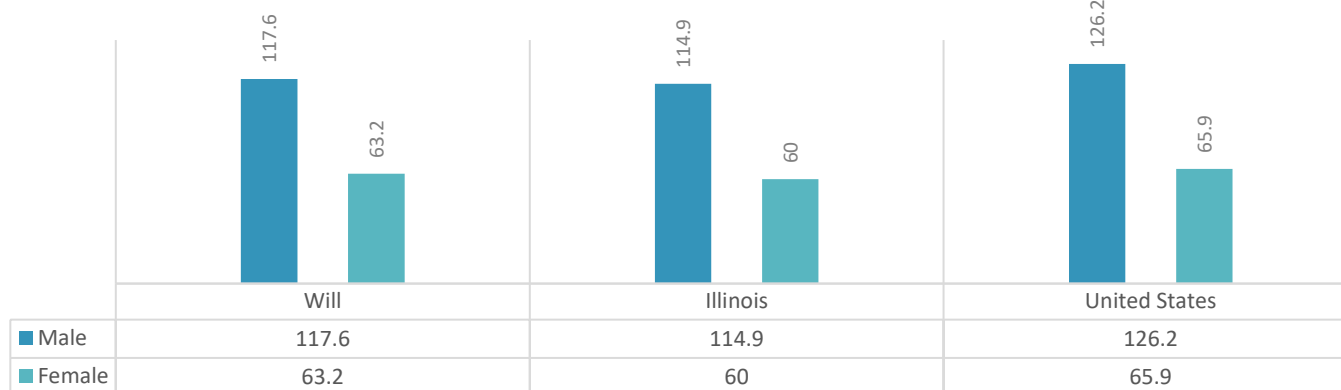
CORONARY HEART DISEASE MORTALITY BY RACE/ETHNICITY 2018

■ Will ■ Illinois ■ United States



CORONARY HEART DISEASE MORTALITY BY GENDER 2018

■ Male ■ Female



Sources: Cares Engagement Network, CHNA Health Indicators Report Mortality-Coronary Heart Disease ,2019

Cancer

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Will County, just slightly below heart disease. One out of two men and one out of three women in the US will develop some sort of cancer during their lifetime. For the entire U.S. population in 2019, the death rate due to cancer was 158.0 per 100,000 population, which is down from the last assessment reporting of 160.9 deaths per 100,000 population in 2016.

In 2019, the Will County cancer mortality rate was 158 per 100,000 population which does not meet the HP 2030 target but is slightly lower than the Illinois mortality rate. Men as well as the non-Hispanic white populations have higher mortality rates.

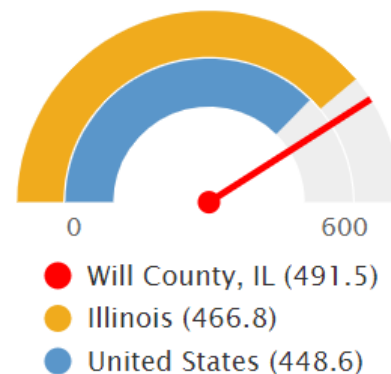
HP2030 Target: 122.7 deaths per 100,000

Will County (2018): 158 per 100,000 population (Age Adjusted) 159.4 (Crude Death Rate)

Illinois (2018) : 158.7 per 100,000 population (Age Adjusted) 189.5 (Crude Death Rate)

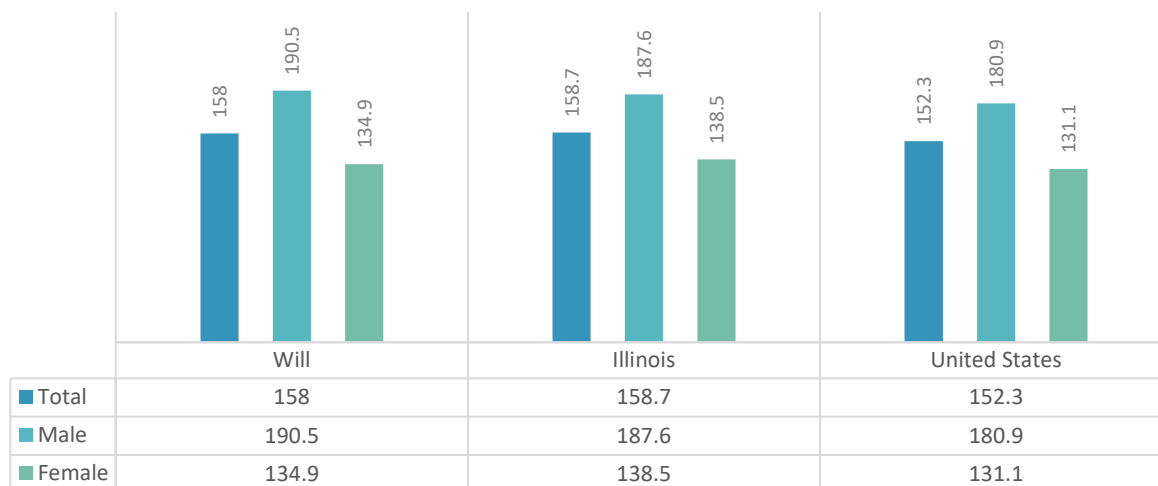
United States (2018) : 152.3 per 100,000 population (Age Adjusted) 184.0 (Crude Death Rate)

Cancer Incidence Rate
(Per 100,000 Pop.)



CANCER MORTALITY (AGE-ADJUSTED PER 100,000) BY GENDER 2019

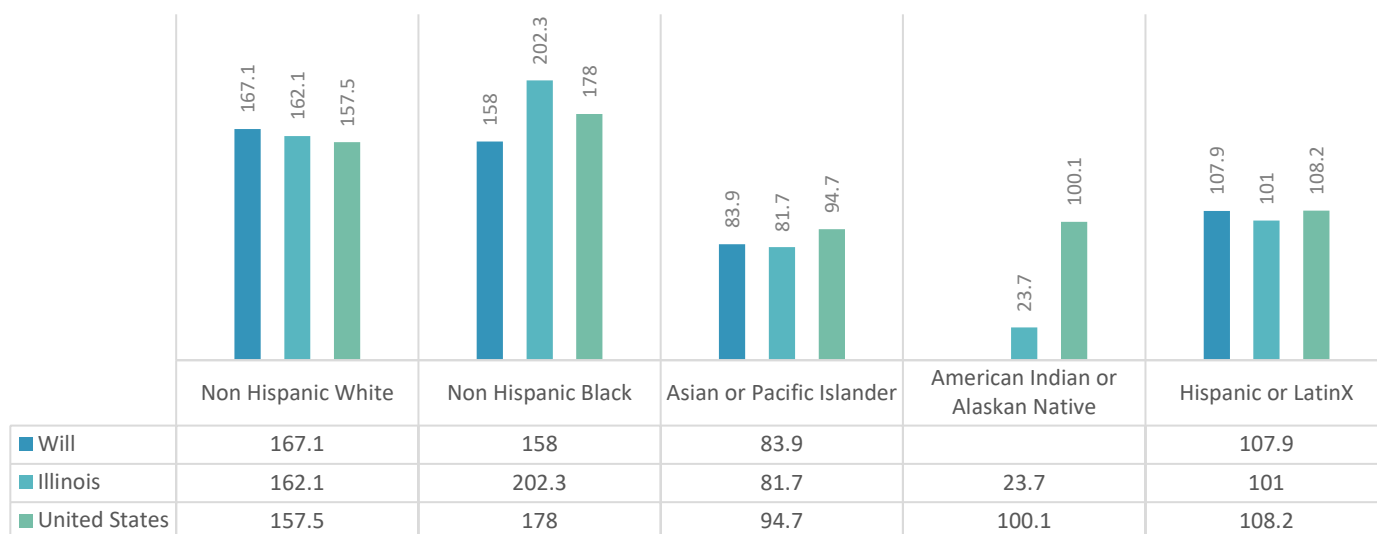
■ Total ■ Male ■ Female



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [National Vital Statistics System](#). Accessed via [CDC WONDER](#). 2015-19.

CANCER MORTALITY RATE BY ETHNICITY/RACE (PER 100,000) 2019

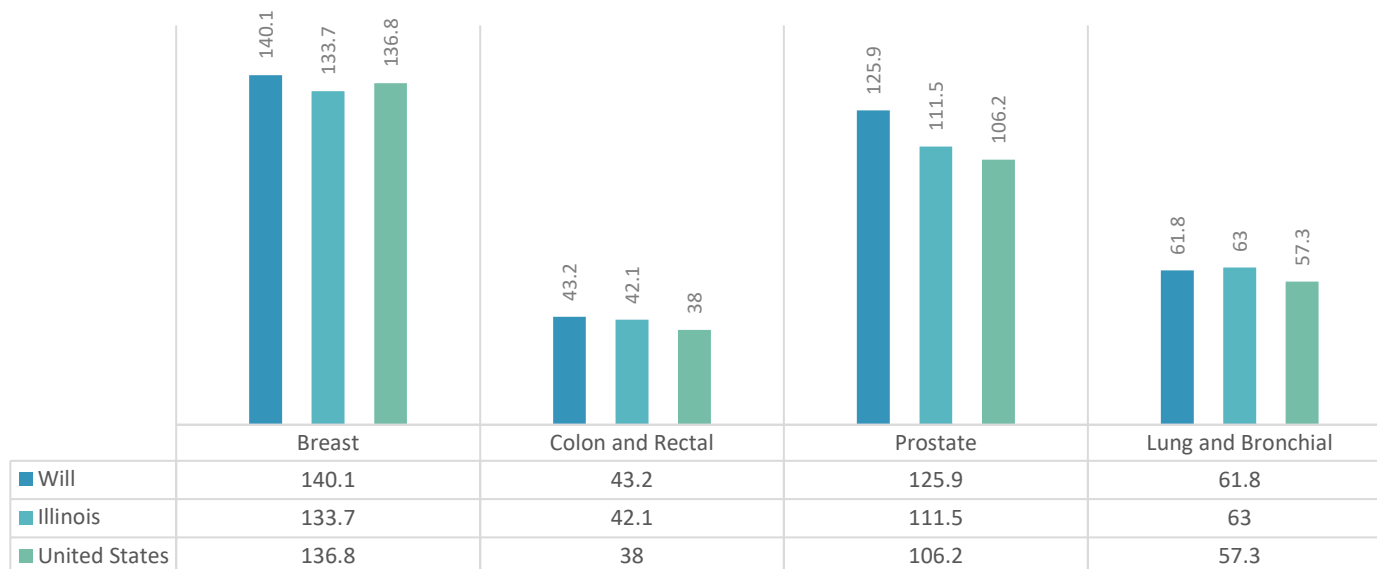
■ Will ■ Illinois ■ United States



Sources: Cares Engagement Network, CHNA Health Indicators Report Mortality-Cancer, 2019

CANCER INCIDENCE RATES (PER 100,000) 2019

■ Will ■ Illinois ■ United States



Source: State Cancer Profiles, 2014-2018.

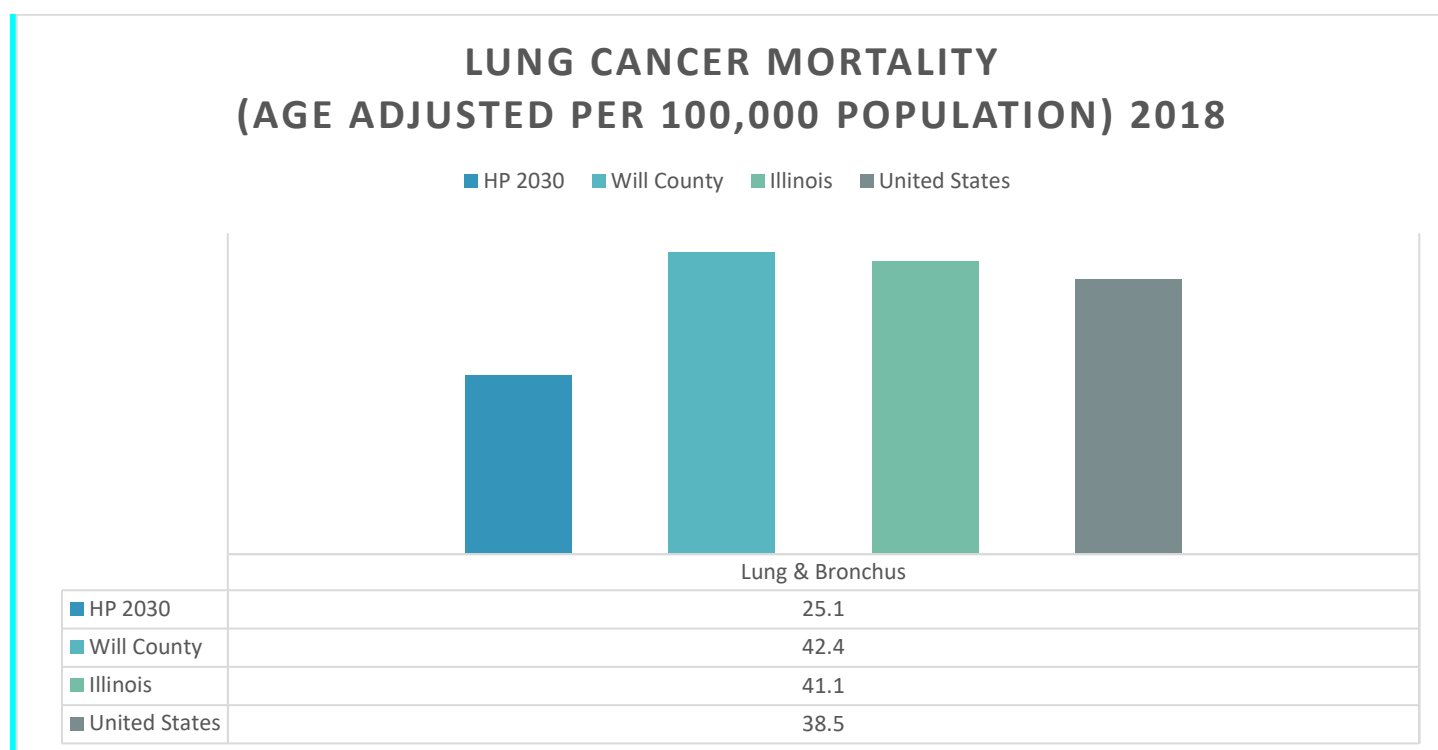
Lung and Bronchus Cancer

Lung is the most common cause of cancer death among both females and males with age adjusted mortality rates of 42.4 per 100,000. Cigarette smoking is the most significant risk factor for lung cancer, though other risk factors include environmental sources such as tobacco smoke and air pollution, radiation exposure, and occupational exposure to organic chemicals such as radon and asbestos.

In 2018, the Will County lung disease mortality rate of 42.4 deaths per 100,000 population which is slightly above the Illinois rate, below the United States rate and above the Healthy People 2030 target. Black populations are diagnosed at a slightly higher rate than white populations in Will County.

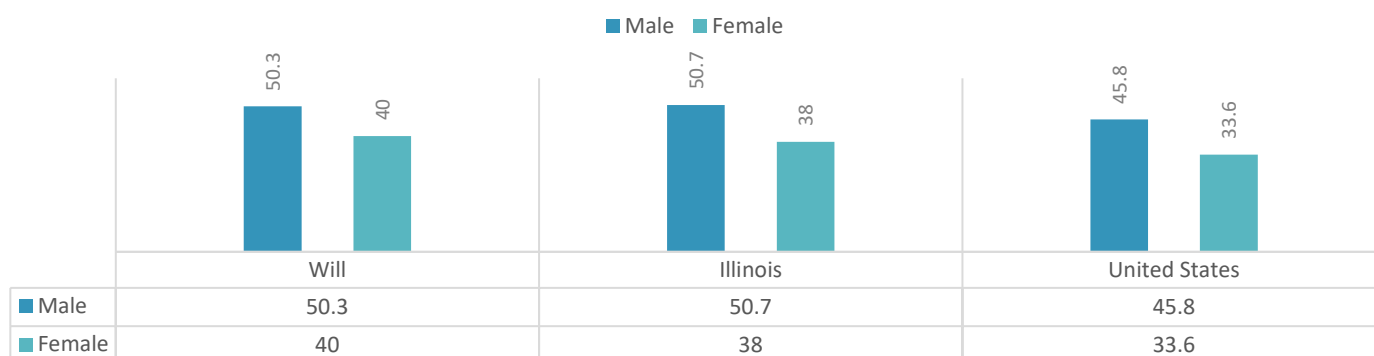
HP 2030 Target: 25.1 deaths per 100,000 population

Will County (2018): 42.4 deaths per 100,000 population



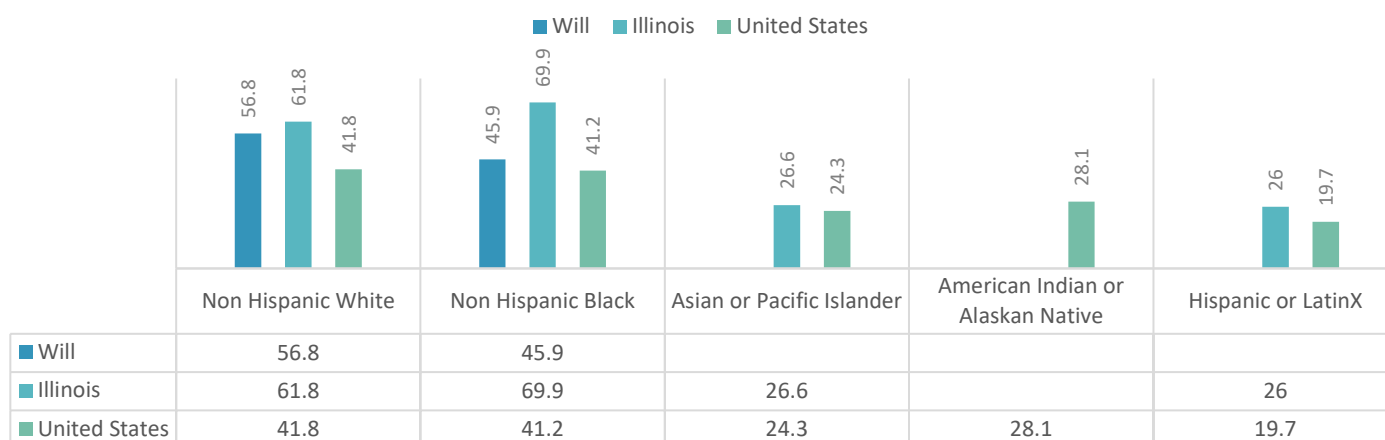
Source: State Cancer Profiles, 2014-2018.

LUNG CANCER INCIDENCE BY GENDER (PER 100,000) 2018



Sources: NIH State Cancer Profiles 2014-2018

LUNG CANCER INCIDENCE RATE BY RACE/ETHNICITY (PER 100,000) 2018



Sources: National Institute of Health State Cancer Profiles, 2014-2018

Colorectal Cancer

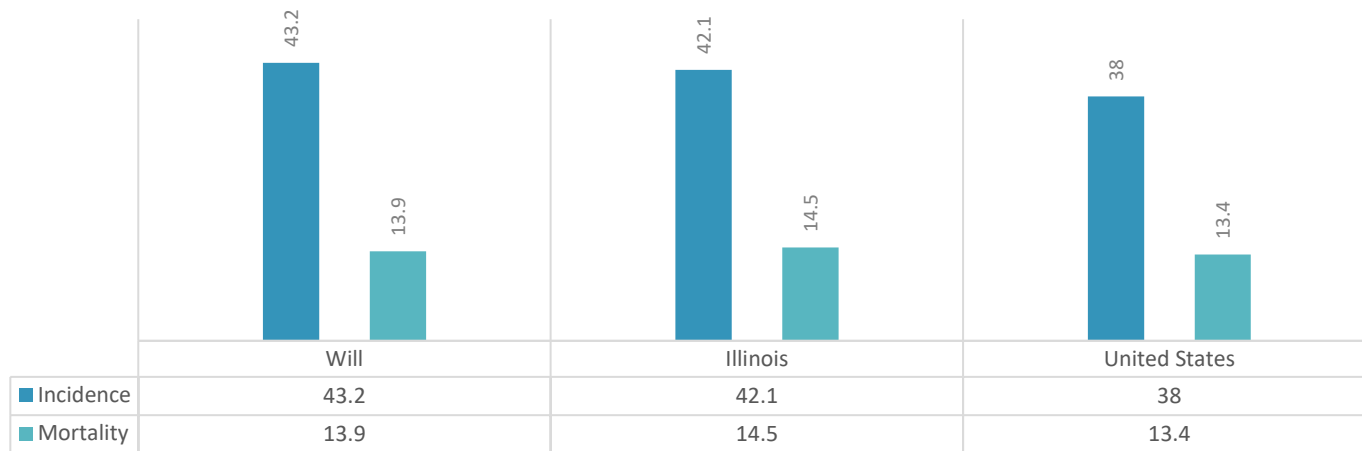
Colorectal cancer is the third most commonly diagnosed cancer among men and women, as well as the third leading cause of cancer deaths among both genders. The Colorectal Cancer mortality rate for Will County is 13.7 per 100,000 population, which is greater than the Healthy People 2030 target.

HP 2030 Target: 8.9 deaths per 100,000

The incidence rate for Will County is higher than the Illinois and United States rates. There are also higher incidence of colorectal cancer among the Black population in Will County, which is consistent with Illinois and United States rates.

COLON AND RECTUM CANCER (PER 100,000) 2018

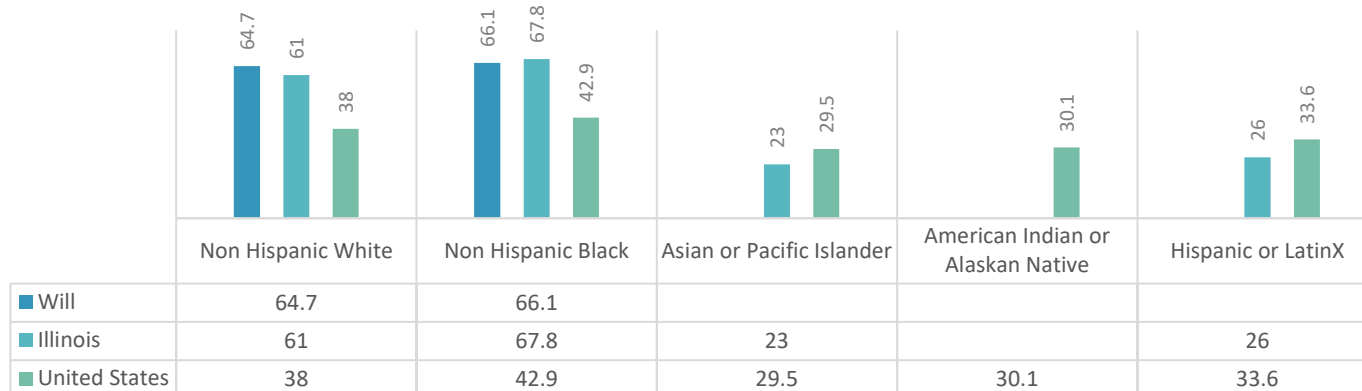
■ Incidence ■ Mortality



Source: State Cancer Profiles, 2014 -2018.

COLON AND RECTUM CANCER INCIDENCE RATE (PER 100,000) 2018

■ Will ■ Illinois ■ United States



Sources: National Institute of Health, State Cancer profiles 2014-2018.

Breast Cancer

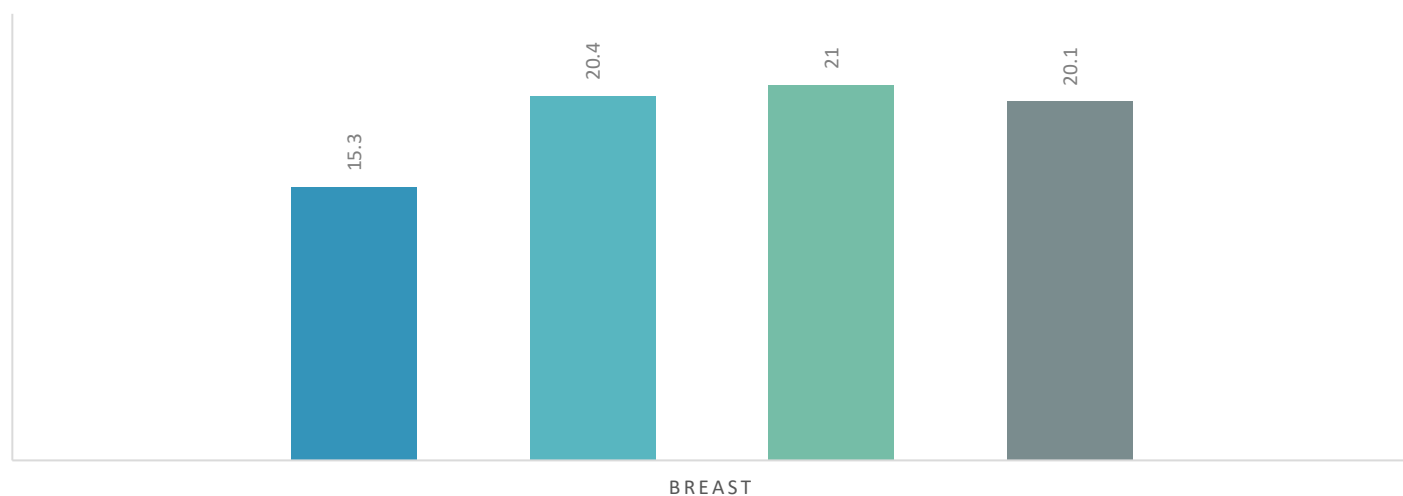
Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer among women and accounts for one of four cancer diagnoses in women in the U.S. Mortality from breast cancer can be reduced substantially if the tumor is discovered at an early stage, and mammography is the most effective method for detecting these early malignancies.

In 2018, the Will County Breast Cancer mortality rate was 20.4 deaths per 100,000 females. This is lower than Illinois' Breast Cancer mortality rate of 21 deaths per 100,000 females, but higher than the Healthy People 2030 target of 15.3 breast cancer deaths per 100,000 females

Breast cancer incidence rate in Will County is slightly higher than the Illinois and United States rates.

BREAST CANCER MORTALITY (AGE ADJUSTED PER 100,000 POPULATION) 2018

■ HP 2030 ■ Will County ■ Illinois ■ United States



Source: State Cancer Profiles, 2014-2018.

BREAST CANCER INCIDENCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY (PER 100,000) 2018

	Non Hispanic White	Non Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Hispanic or LatinX
■ Will	143	132.1			
■ Illinois	134.1	131.1	97.6		101.9
■ United States	41.8	50	31.9	26.5	34.4

Sources: NIH State Cancer Profiles 2014-2018.

Prostate Cancer

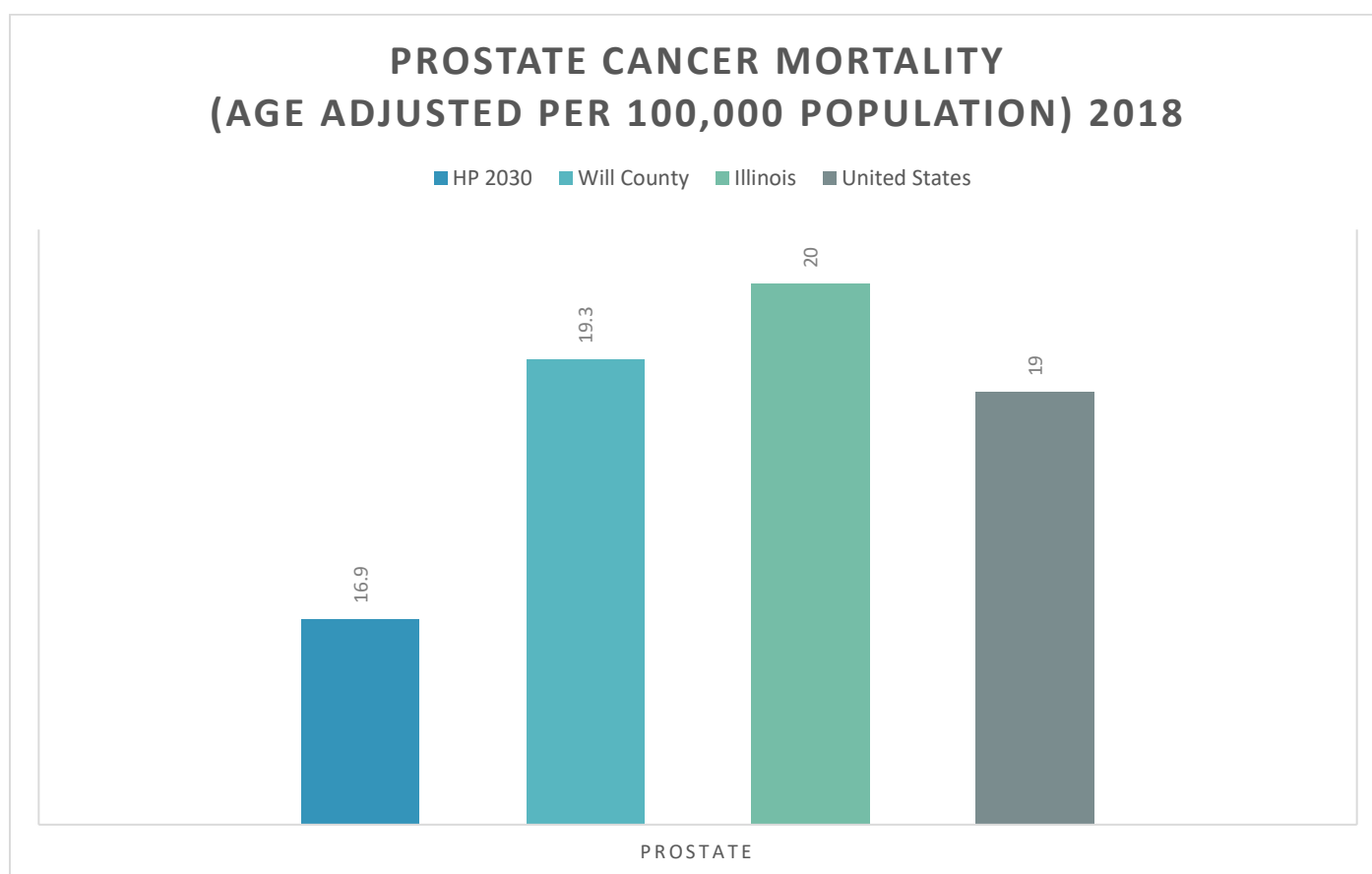
Prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among men, and is the second leading cause of male cancer death. The digital rectal exam (DRE) and the prostate-specific antigen (PSA) blood test are two methods used for the early detection of prostate cancer. Studies regarding these tests continue, and presently, there is insufficient data to recommend for or against routine testing, therefore the benefits and limitations of these tests must be considered.

The incidence rate of prostate cancer in Will County is above both the rates of Illinois and the United States. There are also disparities among the Black population, which have a higher incidence rate in Will County.

The mortality rate in Will County is higher than the Healthy People 2030 target and United States rates, but lower than the Illinois rates.

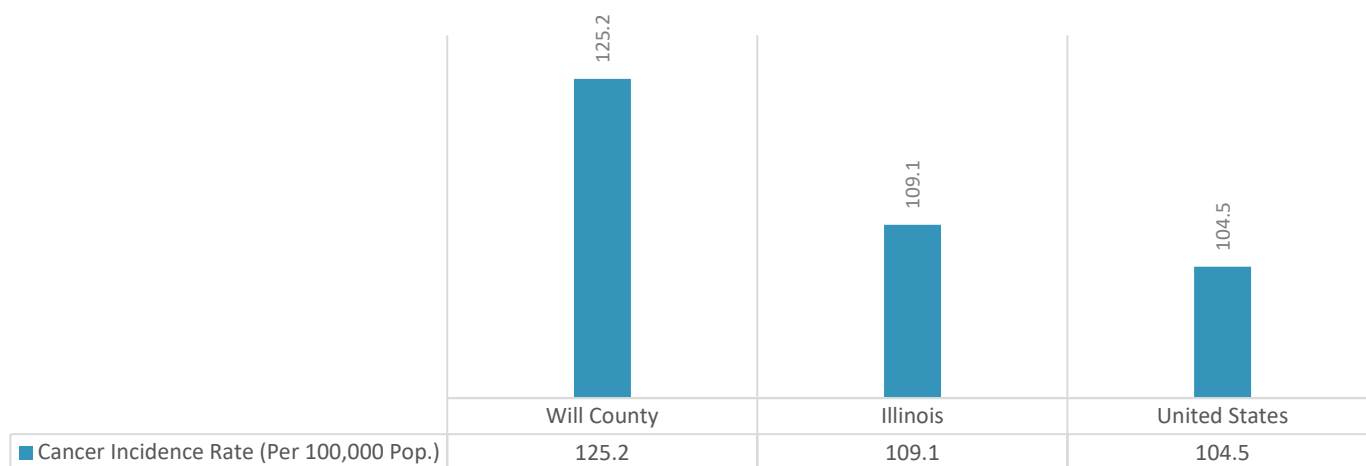
HP 2030 Target: 16.9 deaths per 100,000 males

Will County (2018): 19.3 deaths per 100,000 males



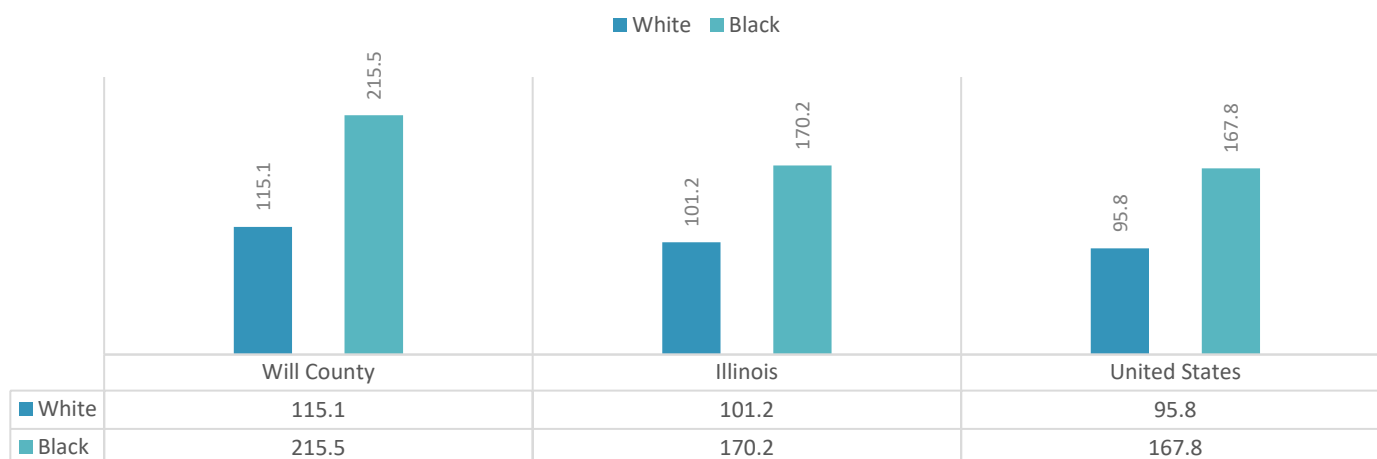
Source: *State Cancer Profiles, 2014-2018.*

PROSTATE CANCER INCIDENCE RATE (PER 100,000 POP.) 2017



Sources: Cares Engagement Network, CHNA Health Indicators Report, Cancer Incidence-Prostate, 2013- 2017

PROSTATE CANCER INCIDENCE RATE BY RACE (PER 100,000 POP.) 2016

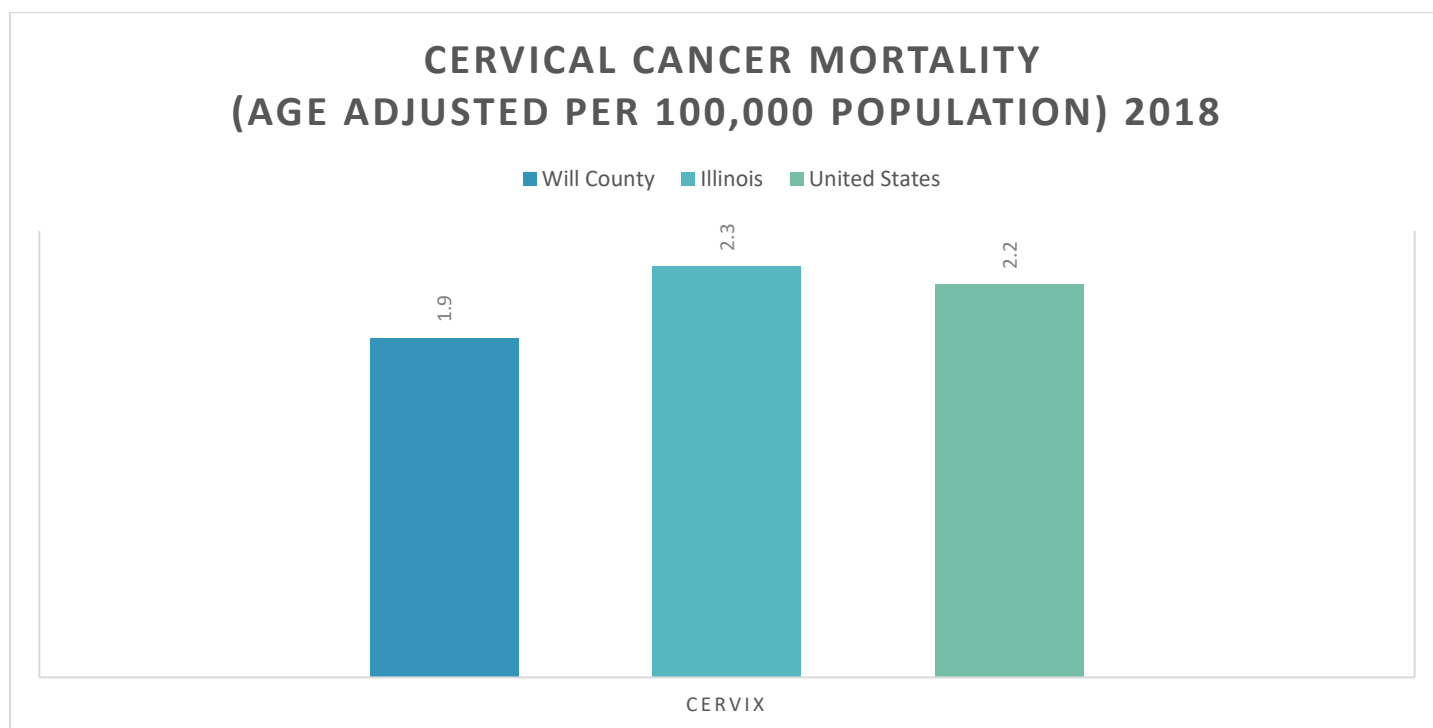


Sources: Cares Engagement Network, CHNA Health Indicators Report, Cancer Incidence- Prostate, 2012-2016

Cervical Cancer

Cervical cancer used to be one of the most common causes of cancer deaths in women, but the mortality rate due to cervical cancer has declined significantly over the years. The main reason for the drop in mortality rates from cervical cancer is the increased use of the Pap test, which can detect changes in the cervix before cancer develops, or can discover cancer in its earliest, most curable stage. Which is why the HP 2030 goal for cervical cancer is for 84.3% of women ages 21-65 to receive cervical cancer screenings, rather than focusing on a lower target mortality rate. Will County meet the 2020 target of 2.2 deaths per 100,000 females in 2018.

Will County (2018): 1.9 deaths per 100,000 females



Source: *State Cancer Profiles, 2014-2018.*

Stroke

Stroke is the third single leading cause of death in Illinois and Will County which accounts for 6 percent of all deaths. The cerebrovascular diseases crude mortality rates per 100,000 population in Will County is higher than the rate of Illinois and the United States. It is also higher than the Healthy People 2030 target. In Will County, the Hispanic/Latinx and the Asian or Pacific Islander have the lowest stroke mortality rates. There is also great disparity in hospitalization rate for stroke among the Hispanic/Latinx populations, which is four times higher than the rate for non-Hispanic White population.

HP2030 Target: 33.4 deaths per 100,000 population

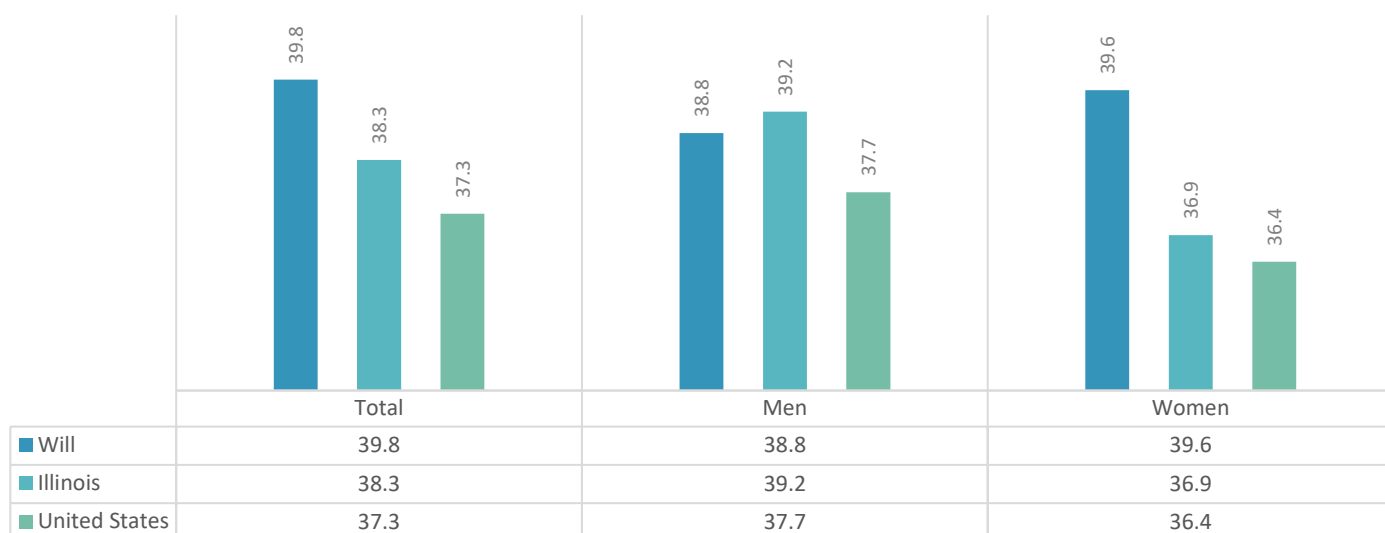
Will County (2018): 40.1 deaths per 100,000 population (Age Adjusted) 35.7 (Crude Death Rate)

Illinois (2018) : 37.97 per 100,000 population (Age Adjusted) 44.3 (Crude Death Rate)

United States (2018) : 37.2 per 100,000 population (Age Adjusted) 43.9 (Crude Death Rate)

STROKE MORTALITY RATE 2019

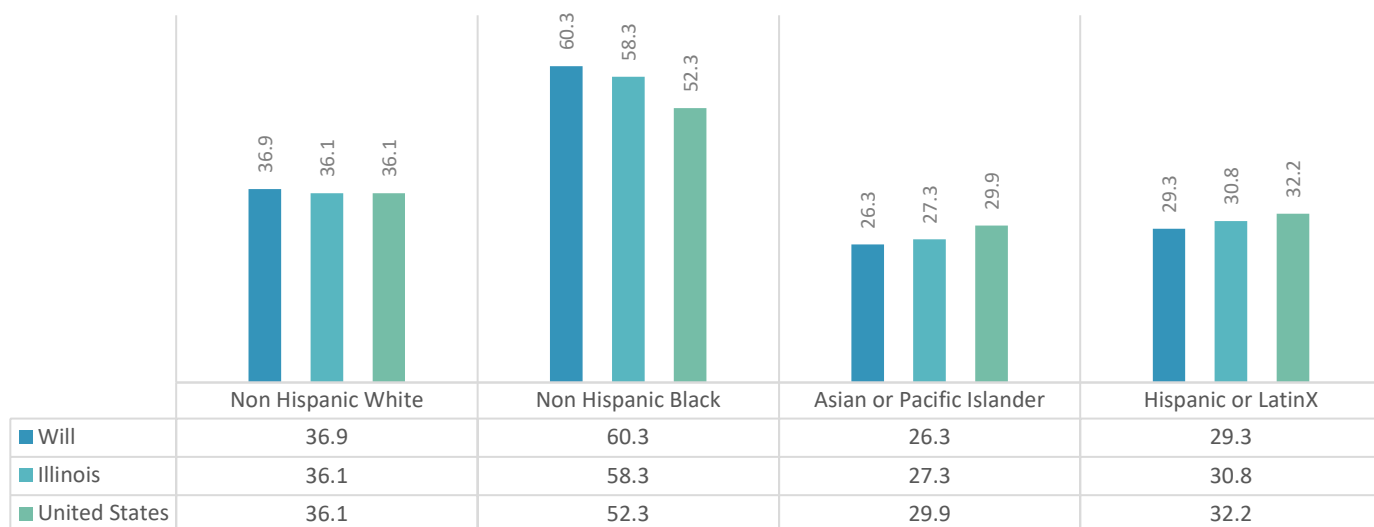
■ Will ■ Illinois ■ United States



Source: Cares Engagement Network 2015-2019.

STROKE MORTALITY RATE BY RACE/ETHNICITY (PER 100,000) 2019

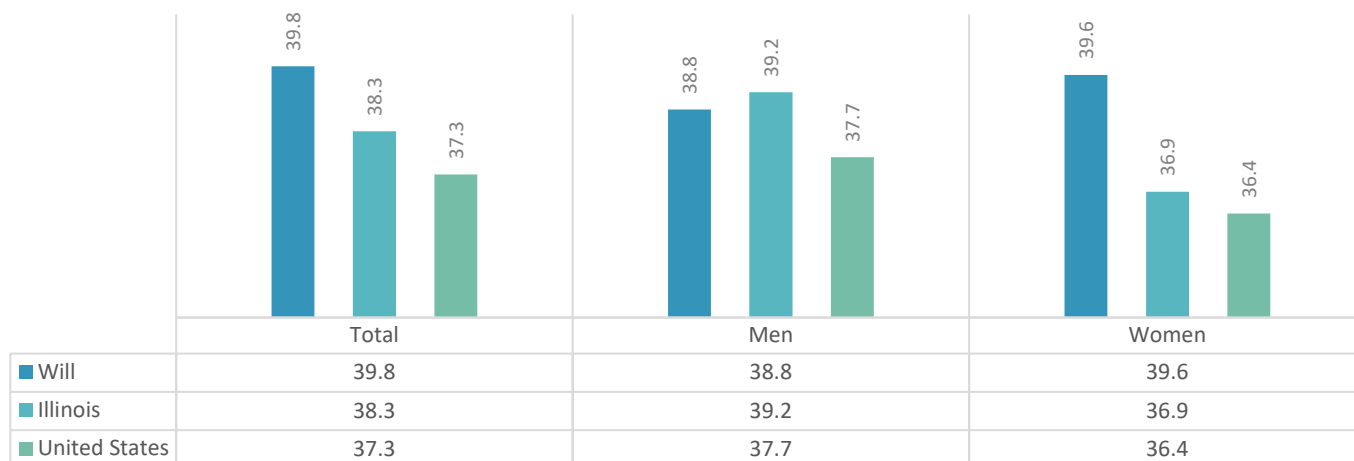
■ Will ■ Illinois ■ United States



Sources: Cares Engagement Network 2015-2019.

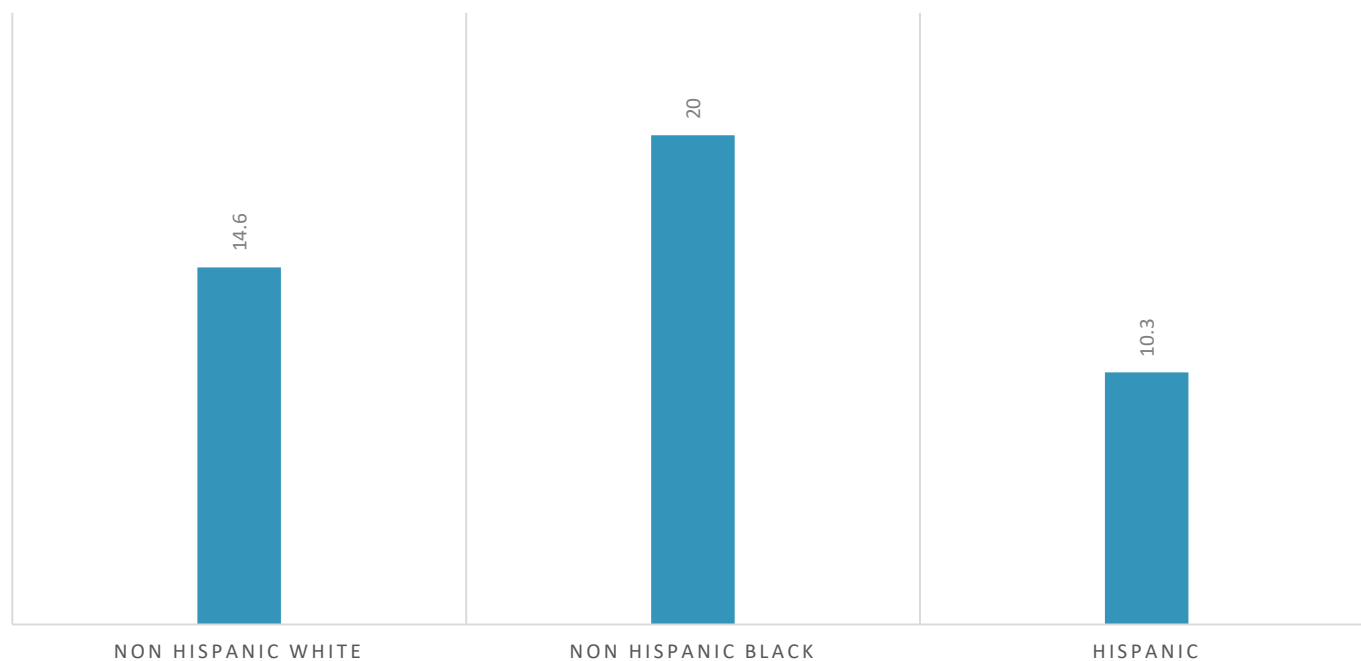
STROKE MORTALITY RATE BY GENDER (PER 100,000) 2019

■ Will ■ Illinois ■ United States



Source: Cares Engagement Network 2015-2019.

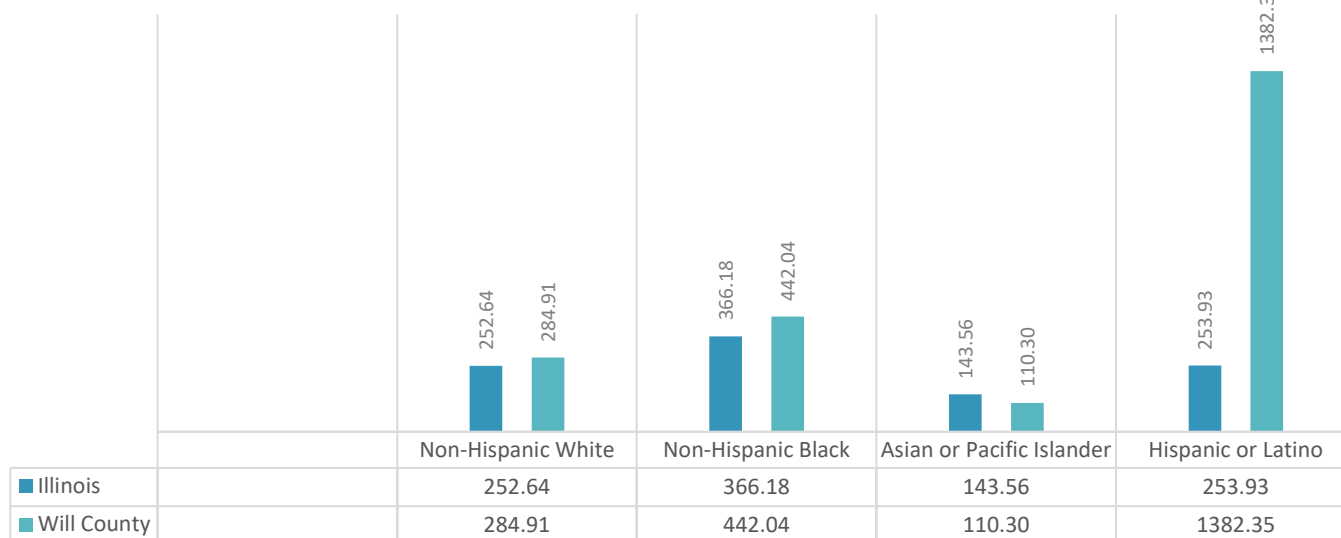
STROKE HOSPITALIZATIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY (PER 1,000) 2018



Source: Centers for Disease Control, Interactive Atlas of Heart Disease and Stroke 2016-2018

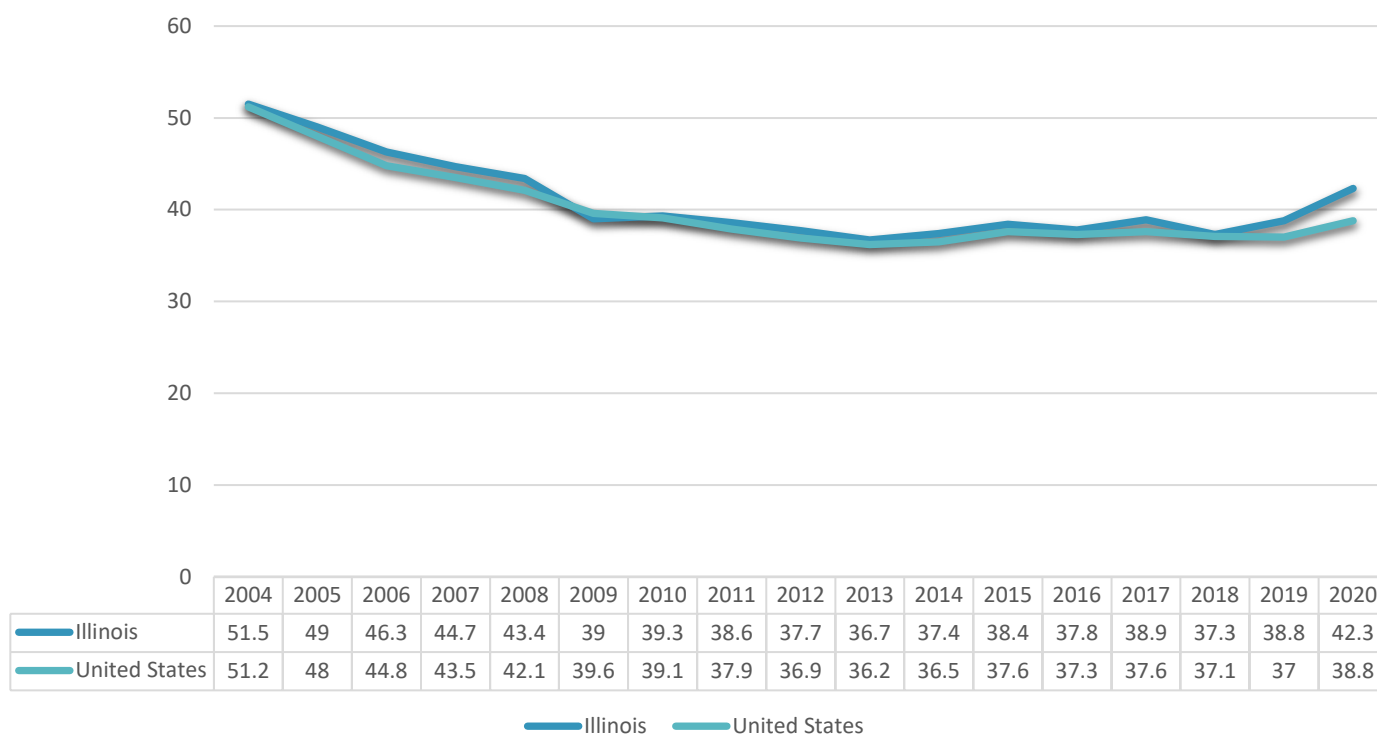
STROKE ADMISSION RATE (PRINCIPLE DIAGNOSIS) BY RACE/ETHNICITY 2015

■ Illinois ■ Will County



Source: IHA COMPdata Informatics (Calculated by Presence Health, 2014-15.)

Stroke Mortality (Age Adjusted Rate Per 100,000) 2004-2020



Source: Cares Engagement Network 2015-2019.

Diabetes

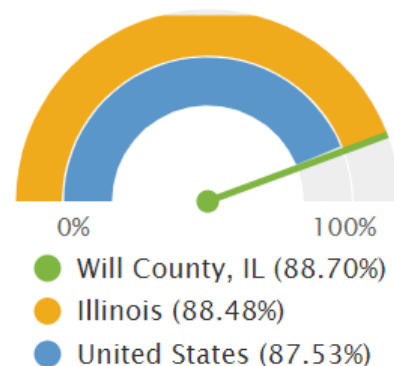
Over the past decade, mortality due to diabetes has slowly decreased in Will County and in Illinois overall. In 2017, the age-adjusted mortality rate of diabetes was 16.9 deaths per 100,000 people. Studies have found that only 35%-40% of people who die from diabetes have the disease listed on their death certificate and only 15% have it listed as the underlying cause of death. Instead, conditions associated with complications from diabetes, such as cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease, non-traumatic lower-extremity amputations, and end-stage renal disease, are generally the final conditions that result in death. Therefore, the Will County Diabetes mortality rate may be misleading.

Will County has a slightly higher Medicare population with diabetes than Illinois and the United States. Those over 65 years have the highest hospital admissions for diabetes (principle diagnosis) in Will County. The Hispanic/Latinx population as well as Black population have much higher hospital admissions for diabetes (principle diagnosis) than other races and ethnicities. Hospitalization for diabetes is linked to unmanaged diabetes or lack of primary care to manage the disease.

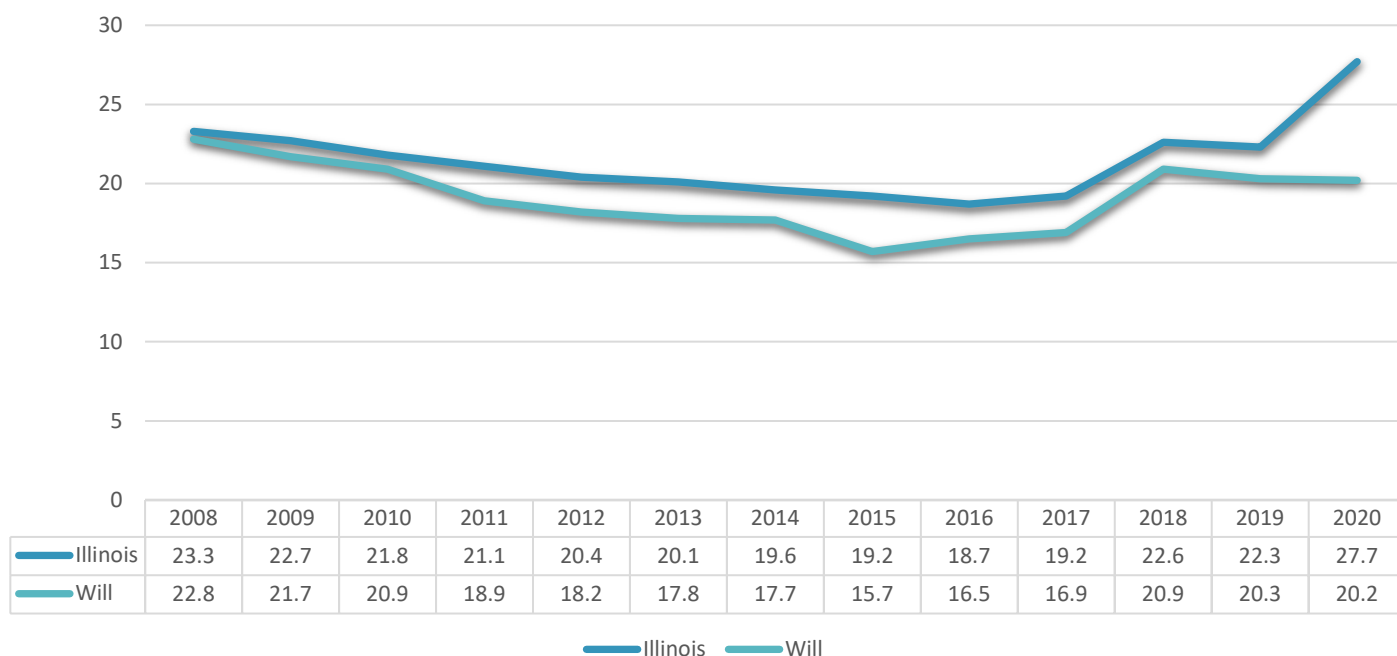
HP 2030 Target: 13.7 deaths per 100,000 population

Will County (2020): 20.2 deaths per 100,000 population

Percentage of Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual A1C Test

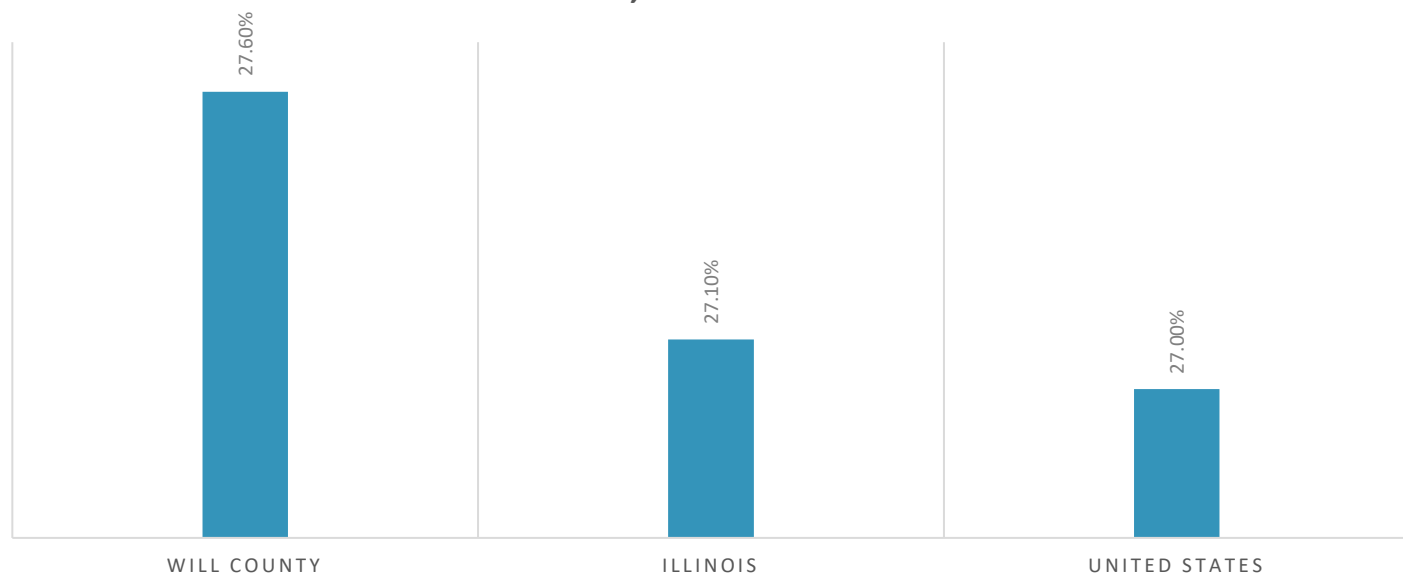


Diabetes Deaths (per 100,000) 2008-2020



Sources: CDC Wonder 2020

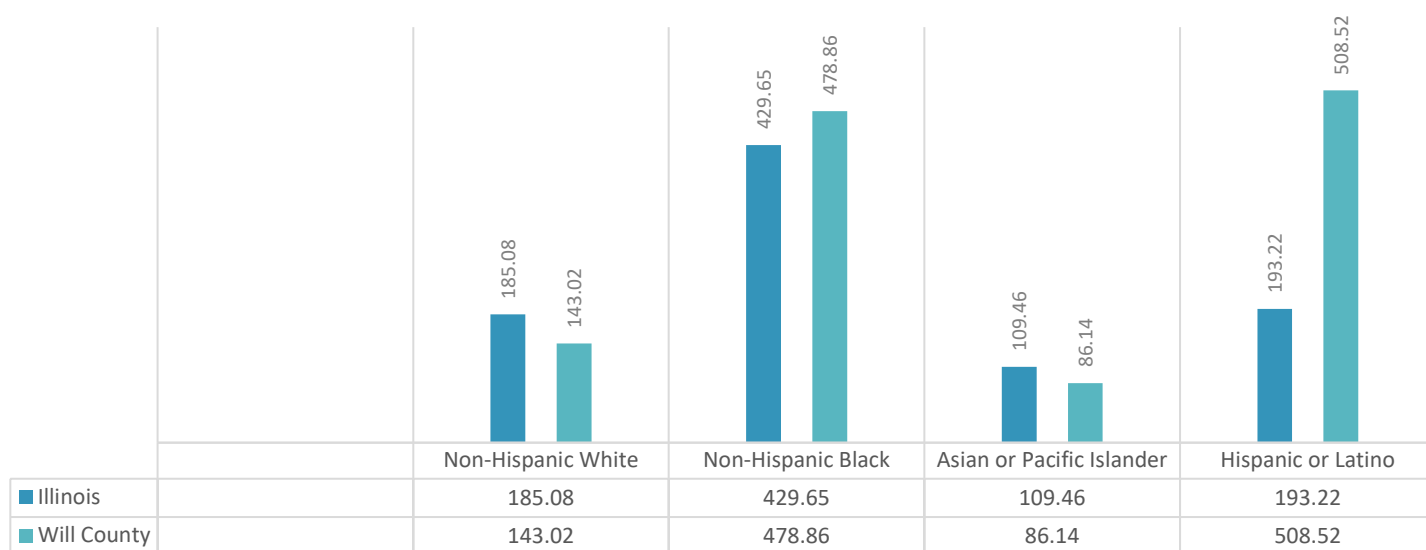
MEDICARE POPULATION, PERCENT WITH DIABETES 2018



Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, [CMS Geographic Variation Public Use File](#) . 2018

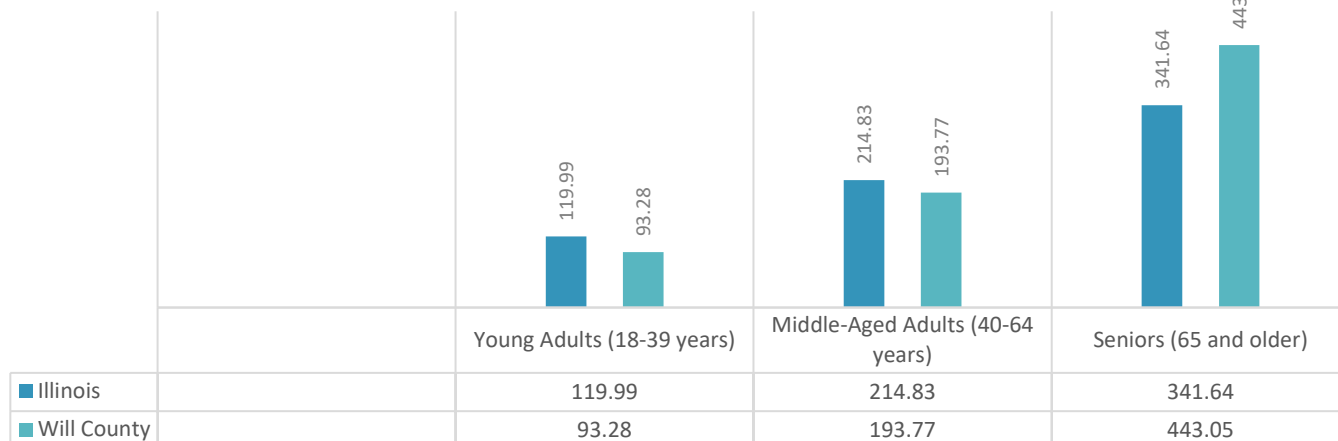
DIABETES ADMISSION RATE (PRINCIPLE DIAGNOSIS) BY RACE/ETHNICITY 2015

■ Illinois ■ Will County



DIABETES ADMISSION RATE (PRINCIPLE DIAGNOSIS) BY AGE 2015

■ Illinois ■ Will County



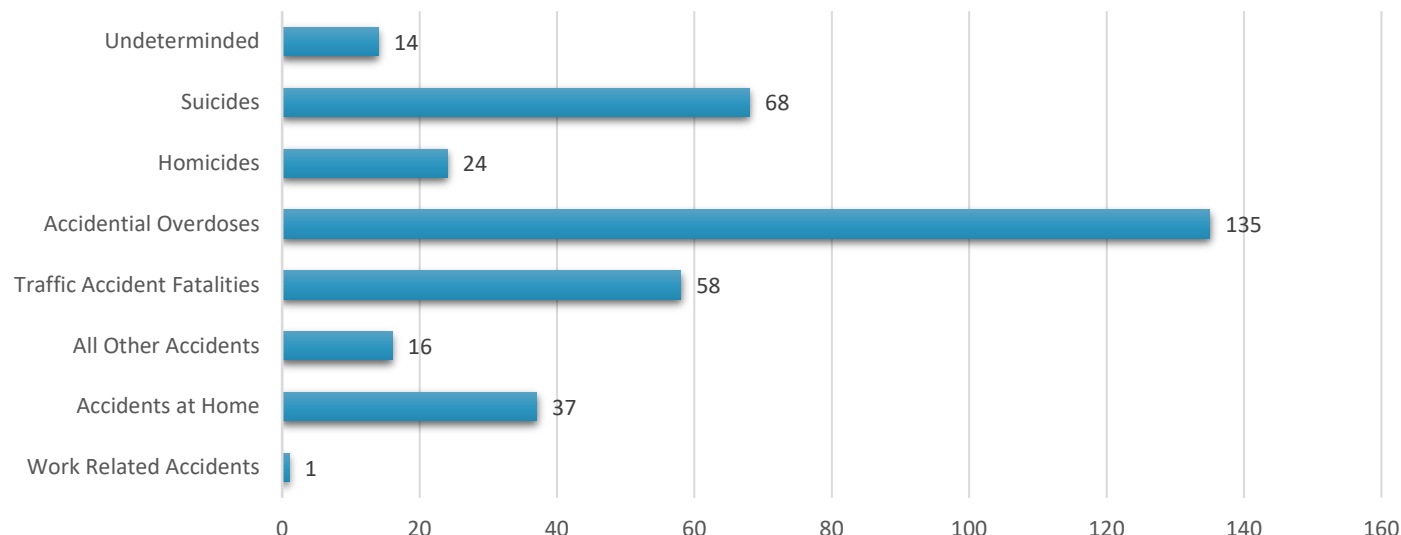
Source: IHA COMPdata Informatics (Calculated by Presence Health), 2014-15.

Unnatural Deaths

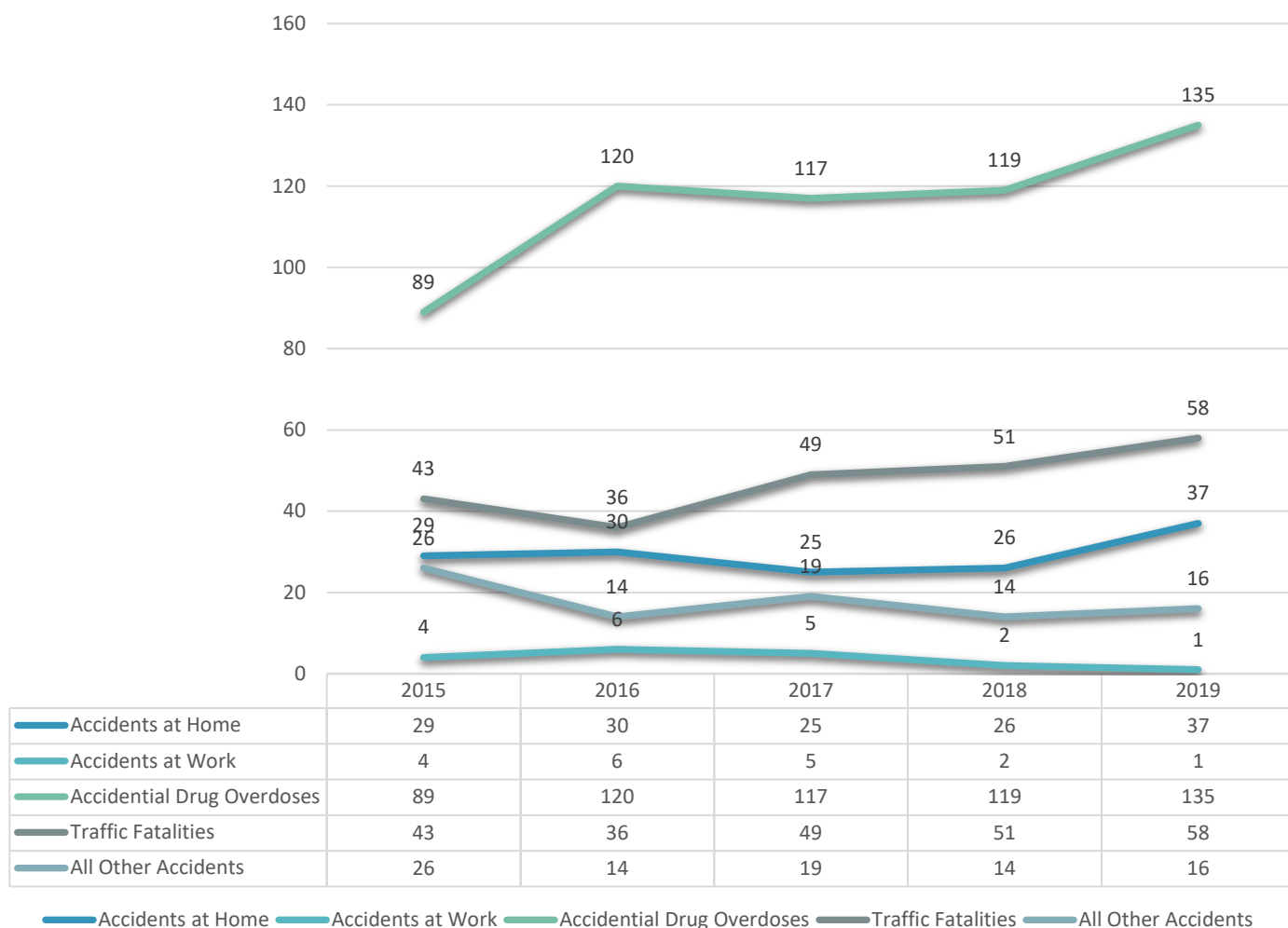
Unnatural deaths include all suicides, homicides, traffic fatalities, work-related accidents, all other accidental deaths, and any deaths where the cause or manner cannot be determined. In 2019, there were 353 unnatural deaths in Will County.

Of those 353 unnatural deaths, more than half were attributed to accidental overdoses (38%) and suicide (19%).

Unnatural Deaths in Will County, 2019



Causes of Unnatural Death, Will County 2015-2019



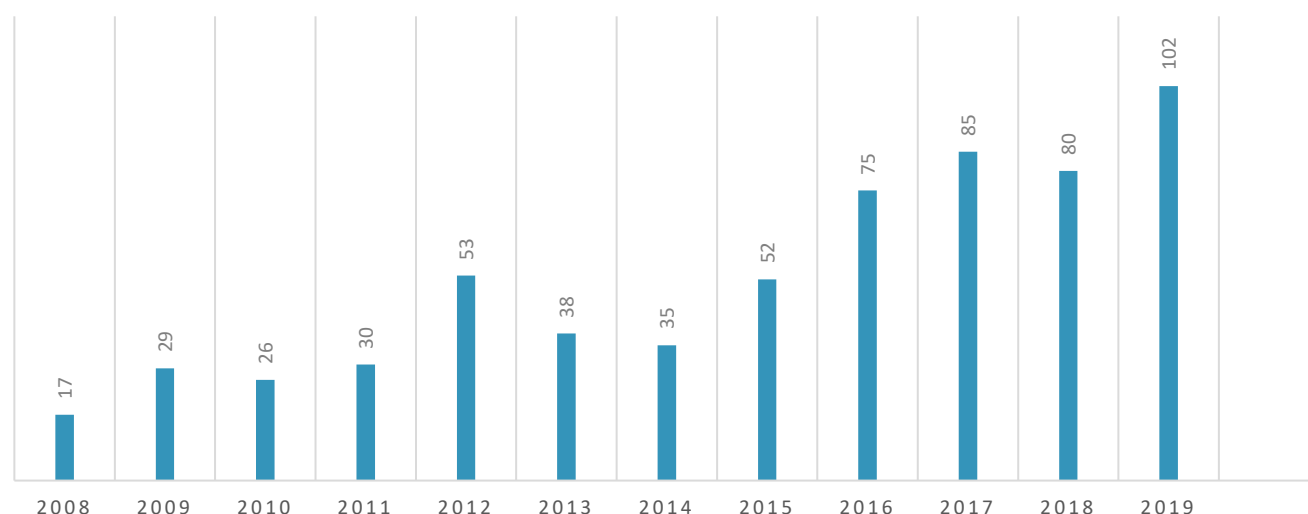
Source: Will County Coroner Annual Report 2019.

Accidental Drug Overdoses

There were 135 accidental drug overdoses in Will County during 2019. According to the Will County Coroner's Office, heroin deaths continue to be the leading cause of accidental overdose deaths in Will County. Accidental heroin overdoses accounted for 102 deaths in Will County in 2020. In 2019, males accounted for 79/102 77% of overdose deaths, women accounted for 23% (23/102). Thirty-five percent of the overdose deaths were aged 30-39 years old.

Thirty-Six percent of the overdoses were in Joliet (44 deaths), followed by Will County Sheriff district (19), Bolingbrook (7) and New Lenox (7).

WILL COUNTY HEROIN DEATHS 2008-2019



Source: Will County Coroner Annual Report 2008-2020.

Illinois Opioid Overdose Deaths		2020				
	Total:	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	2,944	687	892	716	649	
<u>Sex</u>						
Female	777	199	236	177	165	
Male	2167	488	656	539	484	
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>						
Non-Hispanic White	1,530	355	474	375	326	
Non-Hispanic Black	1,044	246	311	246	241	
Non-Hispanic Other	26	5	9	8	4	
Hispanic	344	81	98	87	78	
<u>Age</u>						
Under 25	215	40	68	69	38	
25-34	628	148	214	128	138	
35-44	686	161	199	169	157	
45-54	683	156	207	168	152	
55-64	573	144	155	141	133	
65+	159	38	49	41	31	

Source: Opioid Overdose Deaths, Illinois 2020-2021

Suicide

Suicide mortality for Will County is below the Healthy People 2030 target. Suicides in Will County rose from 2014-2017 but are decreasing in 2018.

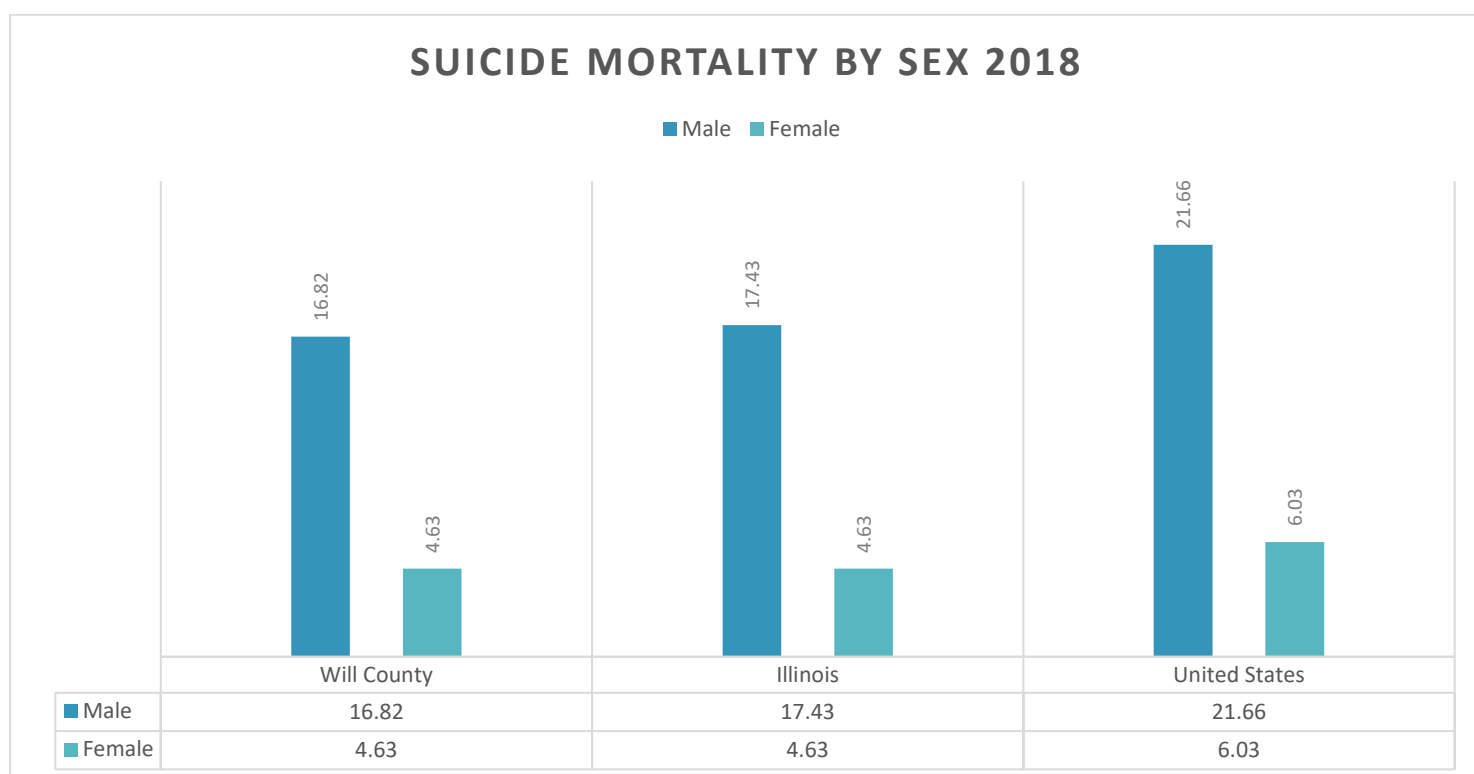
A large majority of Will County Suicides were male. The Non-Hispanic White population had a suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 pop.) of 13.25, which is significantly higher than the Non-Hispanic Black population who had a mortality rate (per 100,000 pop.) of 5.18. The Hispanic/Latinx population had a a mortality rate (per 100,000 pop.) of 6.13.

Healthy People 2030 Target: 12.8 deaths per 100,000 population

Will County (2018): 10.6 deaths per 100,000 population (Age Adjusted) 10.7(Crude Death Rate)

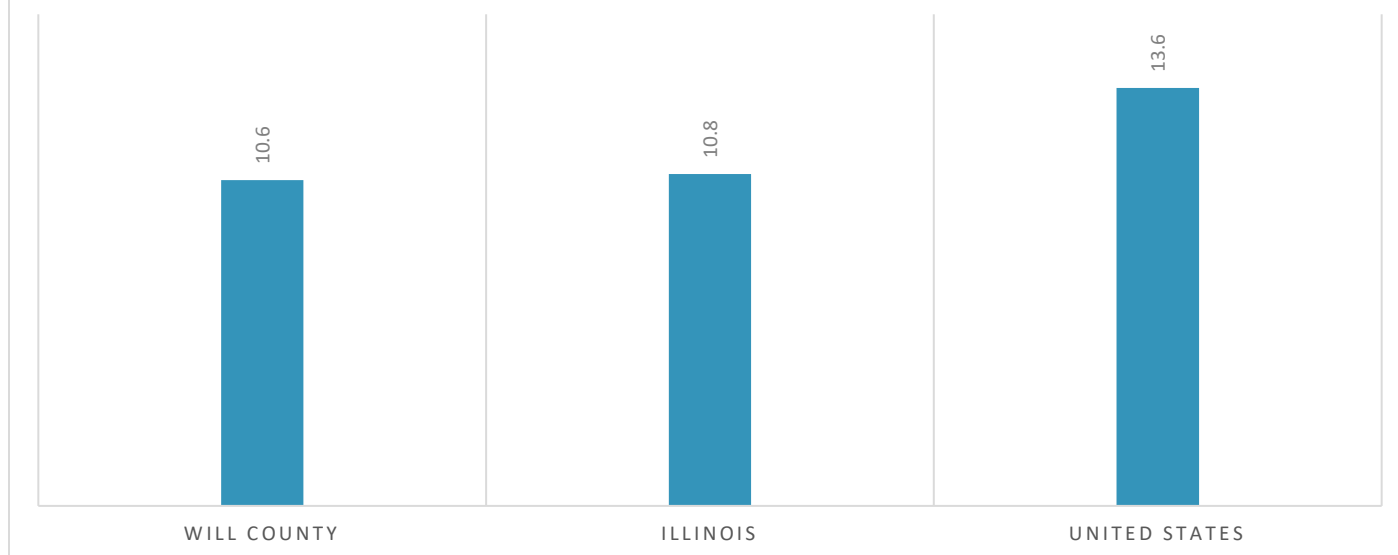
Illinois (2018): 10.8 per 100,000 population (Age Adjusted) 11.1 (Crude Death Rate)

United States (2018): 13.6 per 100,000 population (Age Adjusted) 14.1 (Crude Death Rate)

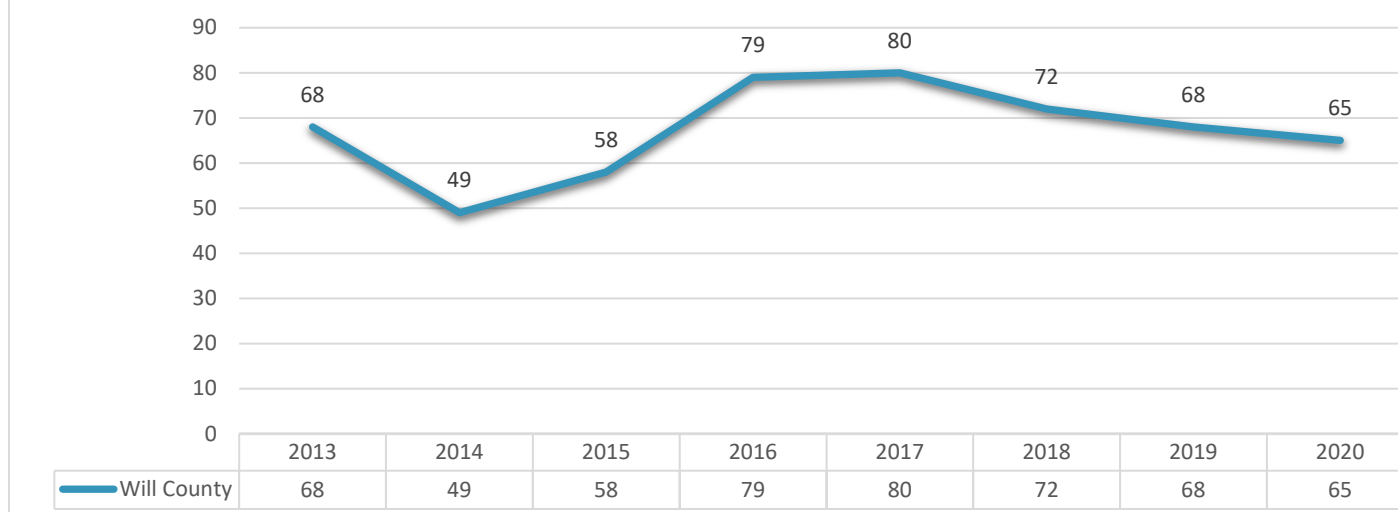


Sources: Cares Engagement Network, CHNA Health Indicators Report Mortality-Suicide, 2018

SUICIDE AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE (PER 100,000 POP.) 2018



Will County Deaths due to Suicide 2013-2020



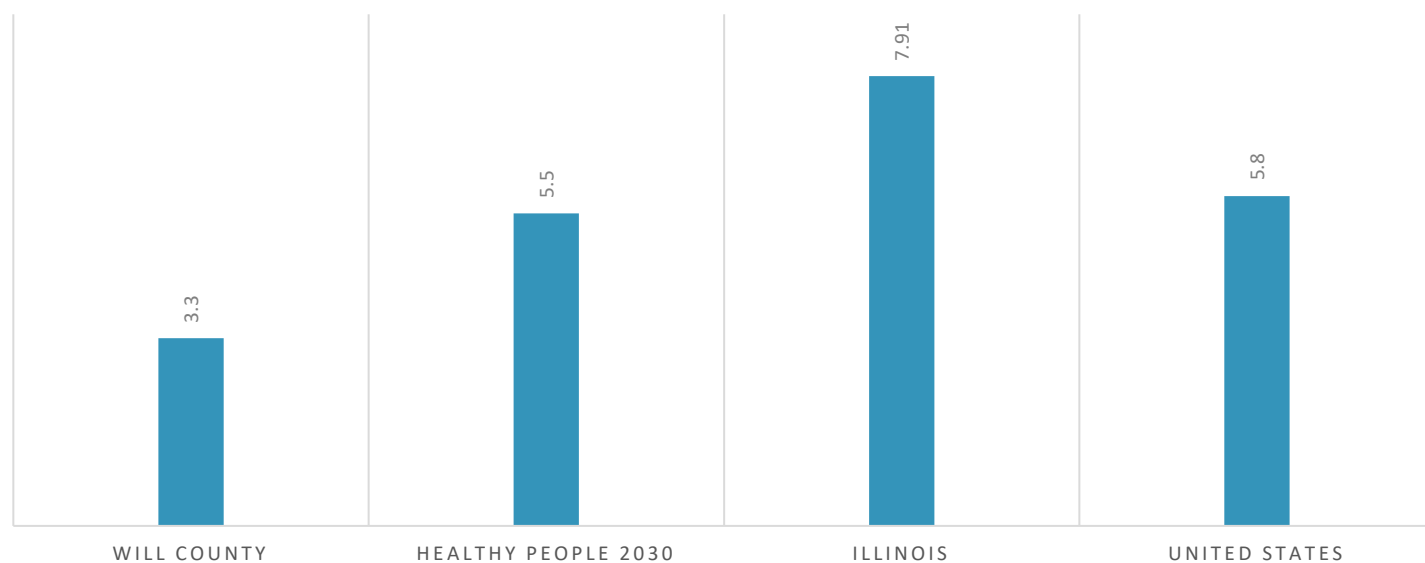
Source: Will County Coroner Annual Report 2020.

Homicides

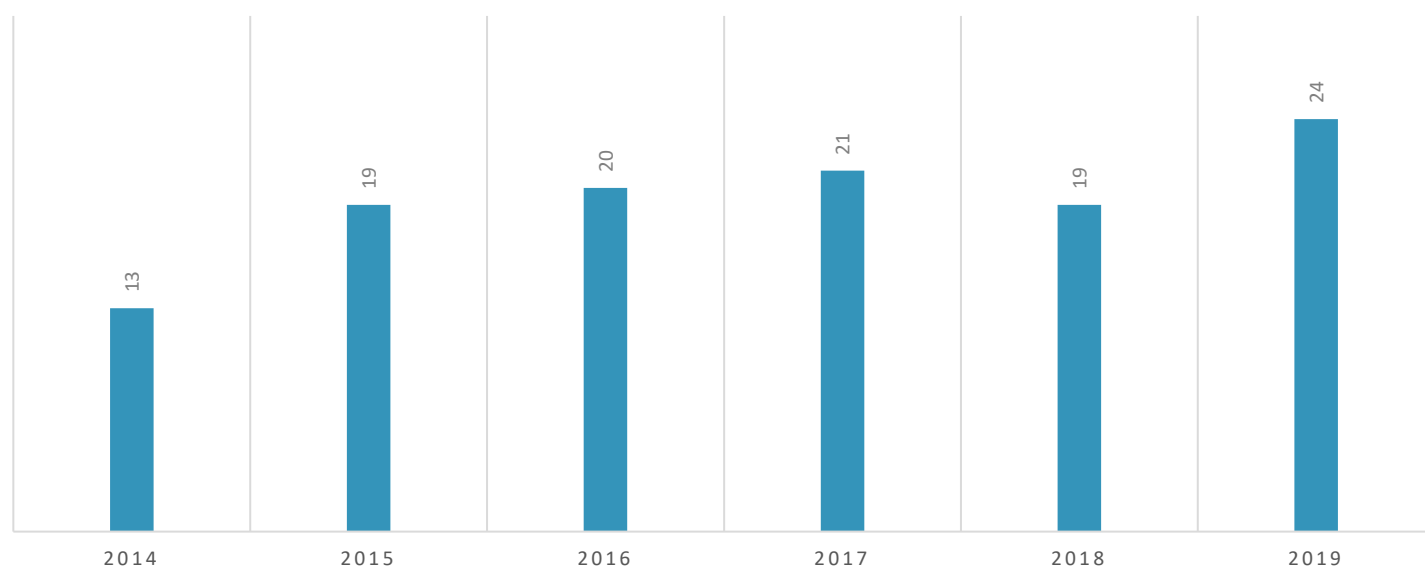
The HP 2030 target for homicides is 5.5 homicides per 100,000 population. The homicide rate in Will County in 2016 was 3.3 Homicides per 100,000 population. Will County meets the Healthy People 2030 goal.

There were 24 homicides in 2019 of which 19 of the cases were male, 5 female. The Homicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by race was 1.27 for the Non-Hispanic White population, and 14.37 for Non-Hispanic Black Population. One third of the homicides were between the ages 21-30. The 19 homicide cases were due to gunshot wounds.

HOMICIDE AGE ADJUSTED DEATH RATE (PER 100,000 POPULATION) 2019



WILL COUNTY HOMICIDES, 2014-2019



Source: Will County Coroner Annual Report 2019.

Gun Violence

In recent years, the nation has seen an uprise in gun violence. The leading cause of mortality among teens in America is due to firearm discharge. The Healthy People 2030 goal of reducing non-fatal firearm related injuries in 10.1 per 100,000. In Will County, during 2020, there were 35 deaths due to firearm discharge providing a rate of mortality of 5.1 per 100,000 among all cases. When adjusting for age, those under 25 account for 37% of these mortalities during this same year. Will County mortality due to firearm discharge for those under 25 is 5.7 per 100,000.

Sentinel Events

CATEGORY DEFINITION: Sentinel events are those cases of unnecessary disease, disability, or untimely death that could be avoided if appropriate and timely medical care or preventative services were provided. Sentinel events may alert the community to health system problems such as inadequate vaccine coverage, lack of primary care and/or screening, a bioterrorist event, or the introduction of globally transmitted infections.

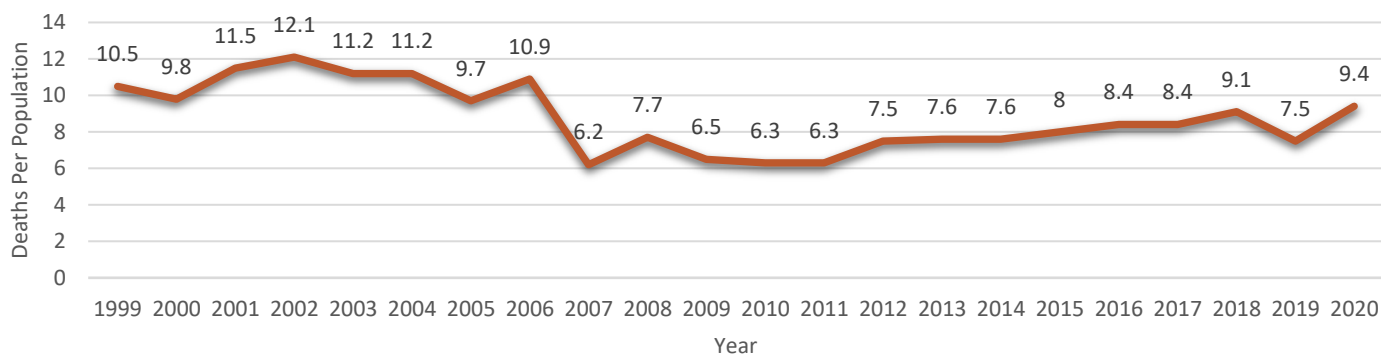
Will County Sentinel Events Key Findings

- Will County motor vehicle fatalities are higher than neighboring counties, other than Cook County.
- Will County drug-induced deaths have more than doubled since 2001 and the rate is well over the HP2030 Target of 10.1 deaths per 100,000 population with 19.1 deaths per 100,000 population in 2016.
- While Will County's asthma admission rate for all populations is like the Illinois rate, there are disparities among the Hispanic/Latinx populations, roughly double the admission rate compared to Hispanic/Latinx populations in Illinois.
- Asthma related Emergency Department visits are higher among pediatric residents compared to adults.

Motor Vehicle Mortality

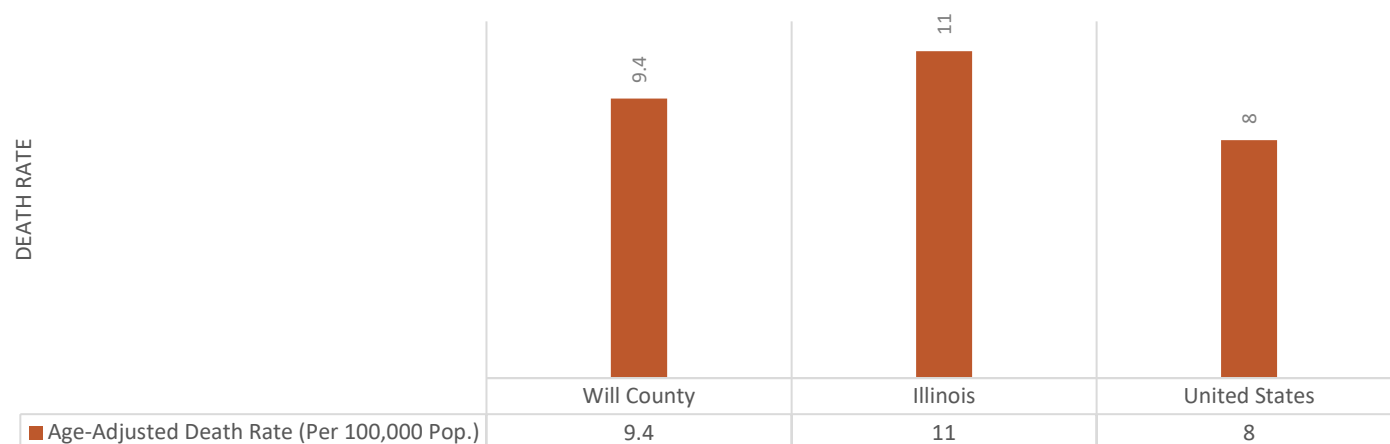
Motor vehicle mortality is age adjusted per 100,000 persons. Historically, Will County has trended below the national average. Over the past several years, Will County has been below or close to the state average for deaths due to motor vehicle. Will County's motor vehicle deaths have been below the Healthy People 2030 Target of 10.1 deaths per 100,000 population. According to the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), Will County vehicle fatalities number 65 in 2020 versus 45 in 2016. Will County motor vehicle fatalities are also higher than neighboring counties, other than Cook County.

Motor Vehicle Mortality (age-adjusted rate per 100,000) Will County 1999-2020



Source: CDC Wonder; Illinois Department of Transportation, Illinois Fatal Crash Data

MORTALITY-MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE (PER 100,000 POP.) 2020

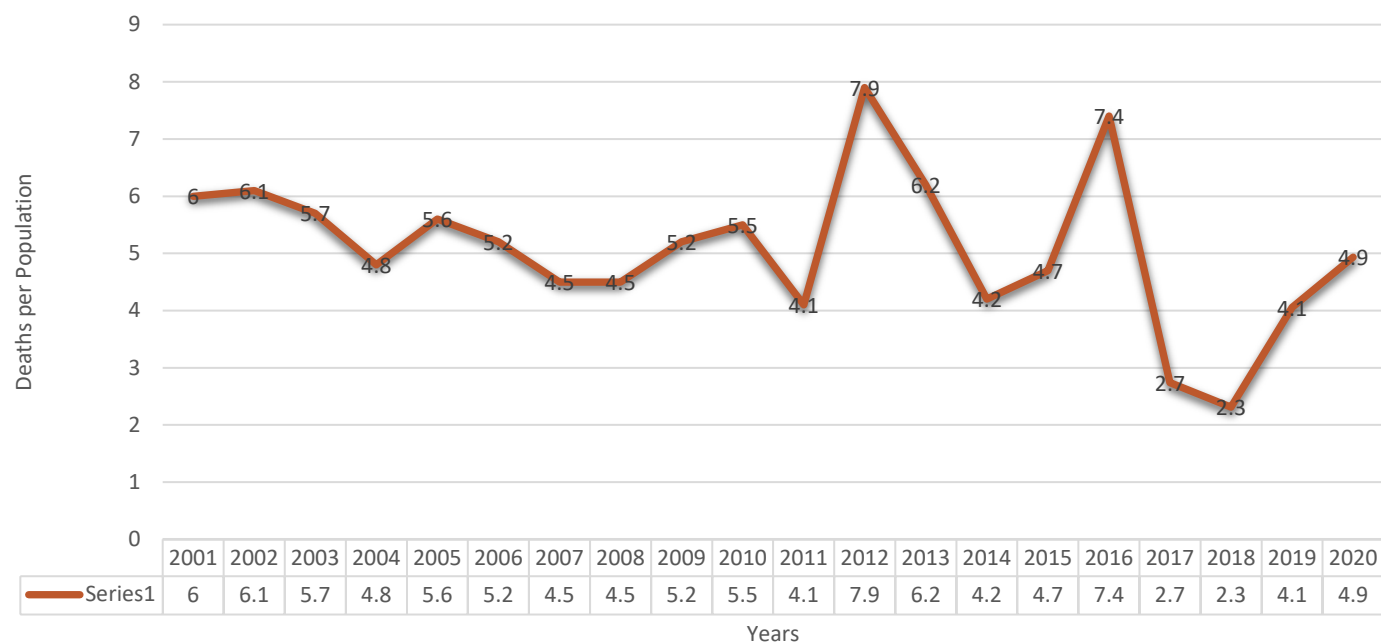


Source: Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2020.

Firearm Mortality

Firearm mortality is age adjusted per 100,000 persons. Historically, Will County has remained below state and national rates as well as below the Healthy People 2030 Target of 10.7 deaths per 100,000 population.

Firearm Mortality (age-adjusted rate per 100,000) Will County 2001-2020



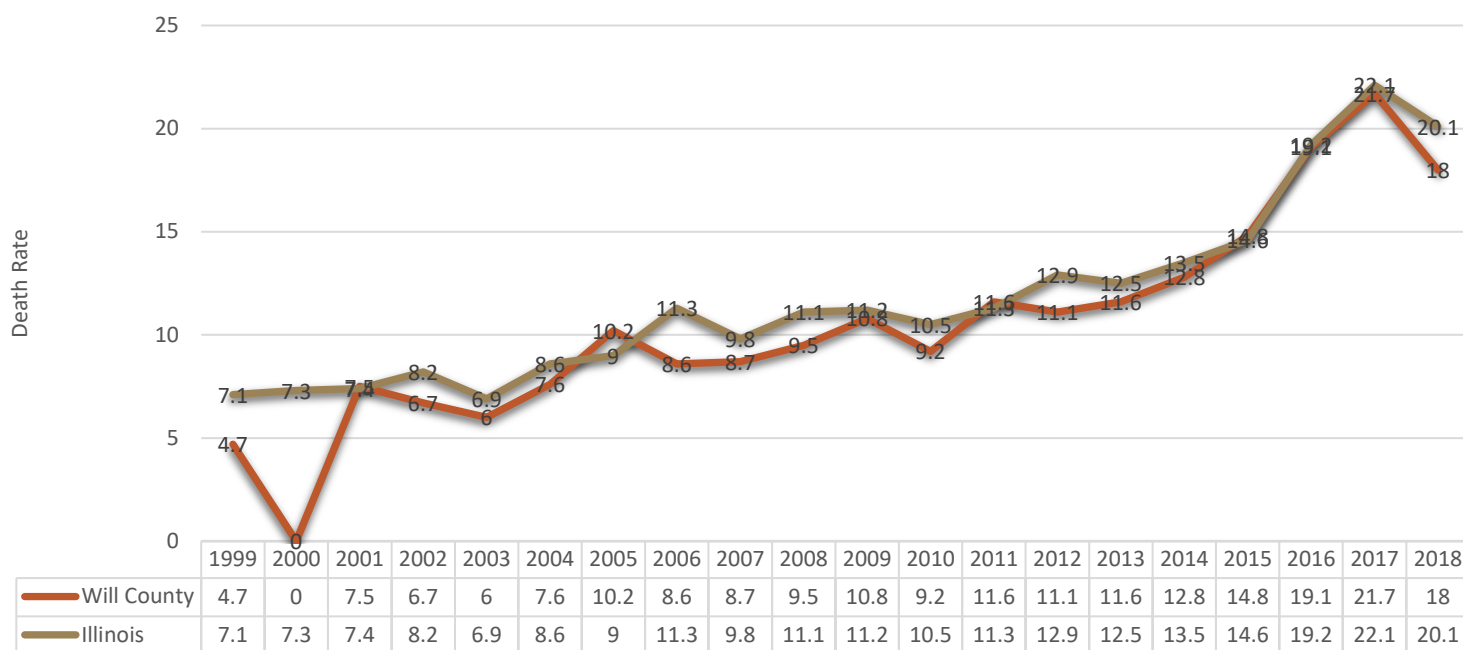
Source: CDC Wonder 2020

Drug-Induced Mortality

In 2018, the age-adjusted drug overdose mortality rate in Illinois was 18 Drug-induced per 100,000 persons. Illinois is ranked 24th in the United States for overall drug overdose fatality (IDPH, 2019). Will County has followed the national and state increase in rates for drug-induced mortality. The rate of drug-induced mortality has almost quadrupled since 1999 in Will County (1999 rate 4.7; 2018 rate 18).

Healthy People 2030 Target = 20.7 deaths per 100,000 population (target nearly doubled from HP2020)

Drug-Induced Mortality (age-adjusted rate per 100,000) 1999-2018



Source: CDC Wonder

Opioid Overdose Deaths

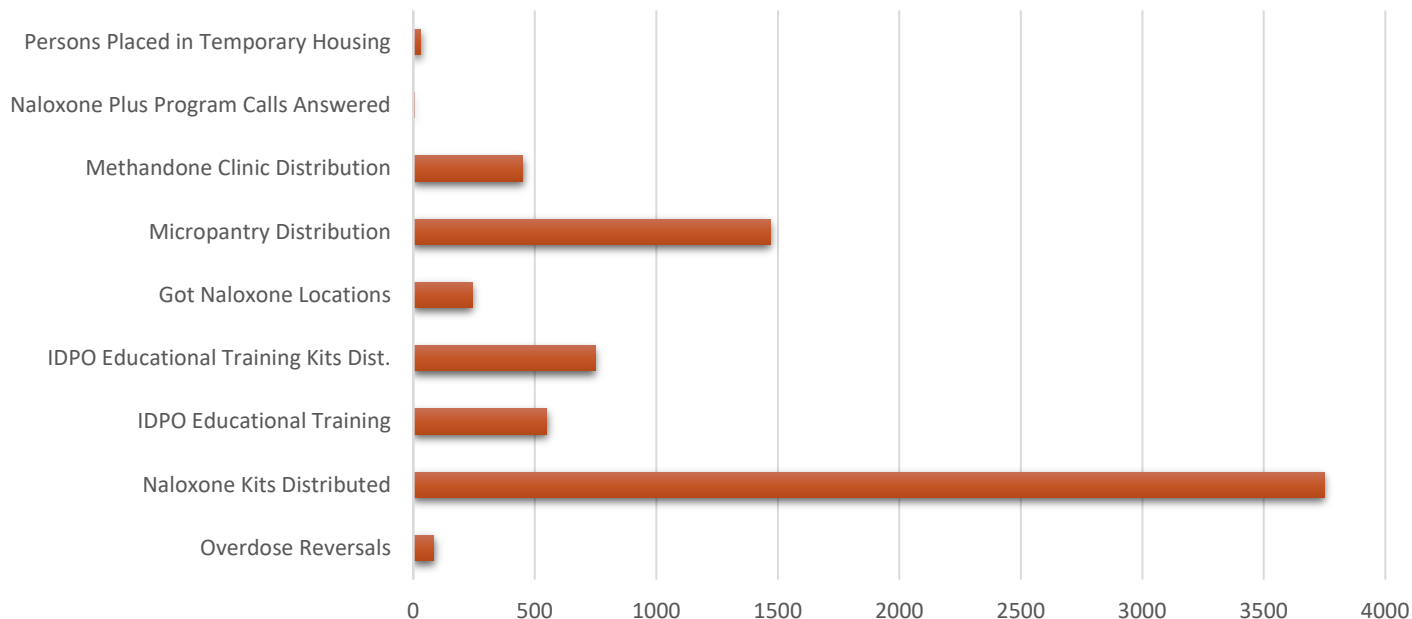
As Will County and Illinois is in the midst of an opioid epidemic, opioid overdoses have been increasing significantly over the last few years. In Illinois, there were more than 2,200 overdose fatalities from opioids in 2017 which was an 49% increase from 2013. Opioids are a class of drugs that include heroin, common prescription pain relievers such as oxycodone and hydrocodone, and synthetically manufactured versions such as fentanyl. As of February 2019, there were 105 deaths in Will County. Of the 105 deaths reported, 78% were male and 60% were 21-40 years old. The majority of overdoses were in Joliet.

Source: IDPH, Drug Overdose Deaths Illinois Residents, 2013-2018, Will County Coroners Report

Opioid Overdose Reversal Program

Naloxone (brand name: Narcan) can be administered to reverse an opioid overdose, which all EMS vehicles must be equipped under the Heroin Crisis Act. During 2020, 3,259 Naloxone kits were distributed under a grant received by the Will County Executive Office of Substance Use Initiatives. There were roughly 123 reported overdose reversals during 2020. In 2021, 3,748 Naloxone kits were distributed with 84 reported reversals. During the pandemic of 2020 the need for Naloxone grew significantly; therefore, the GOT Naloxone team worked diligently distributing, safely and securely, Narcan through a multitude of reach; including but not limited to the many Micro-pantry networks in Will County.

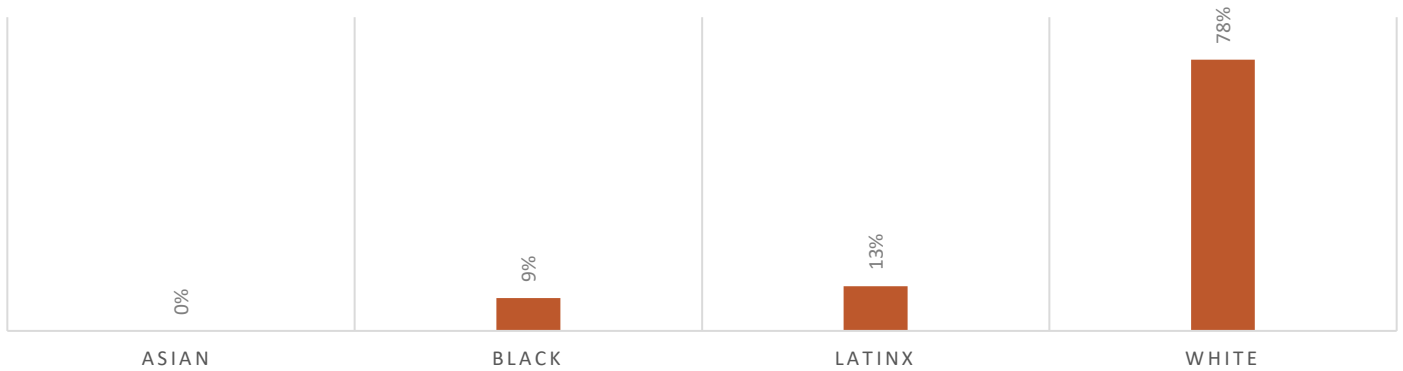
Substance Use Initiatives Program Data 2021



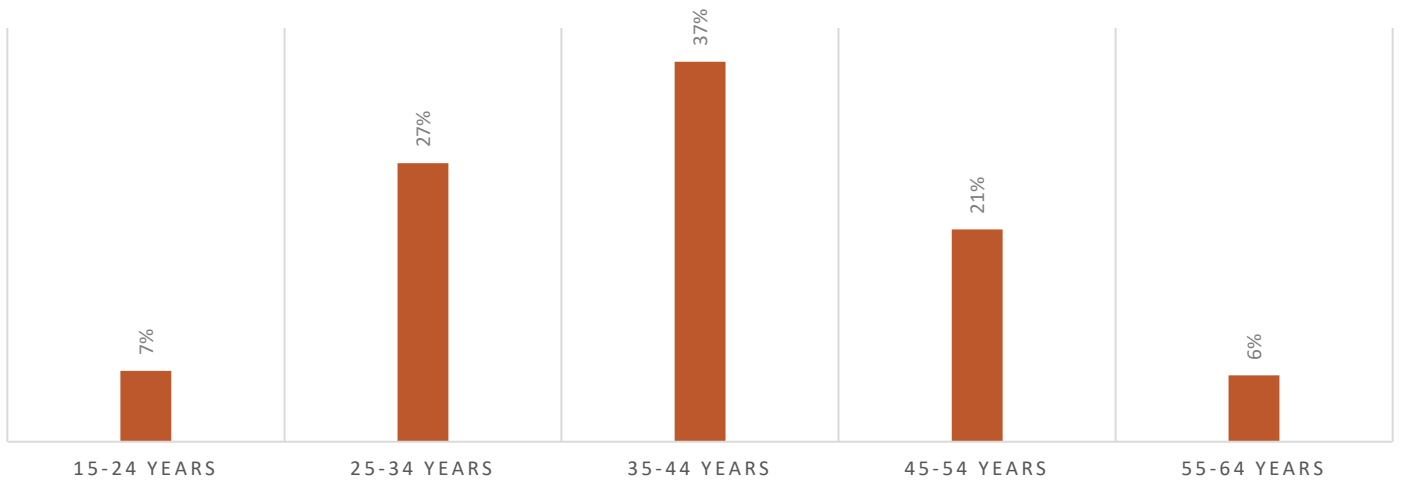
	Overdose Reversals	Naloxone Kits Distributed	IDPO Educational Training	IDPO Educational Training Kits Dist.	Got Naloxone Locations	Micropantry Distribution	Methandone Clinic Distribution	Naloxone Plus Program Calls Answered	Persons Placed in Temporary Housing
2021	84	3748	548	748	243	1469	450	4	30

Source: Will County Substance Use Initiatives Program, Will County Executive Office (2021)

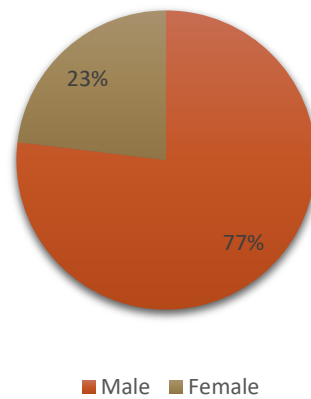
OPIOID OVERDOSE BY RACE, 2020



OPIOID OVERDOSES BY AGE, 2020



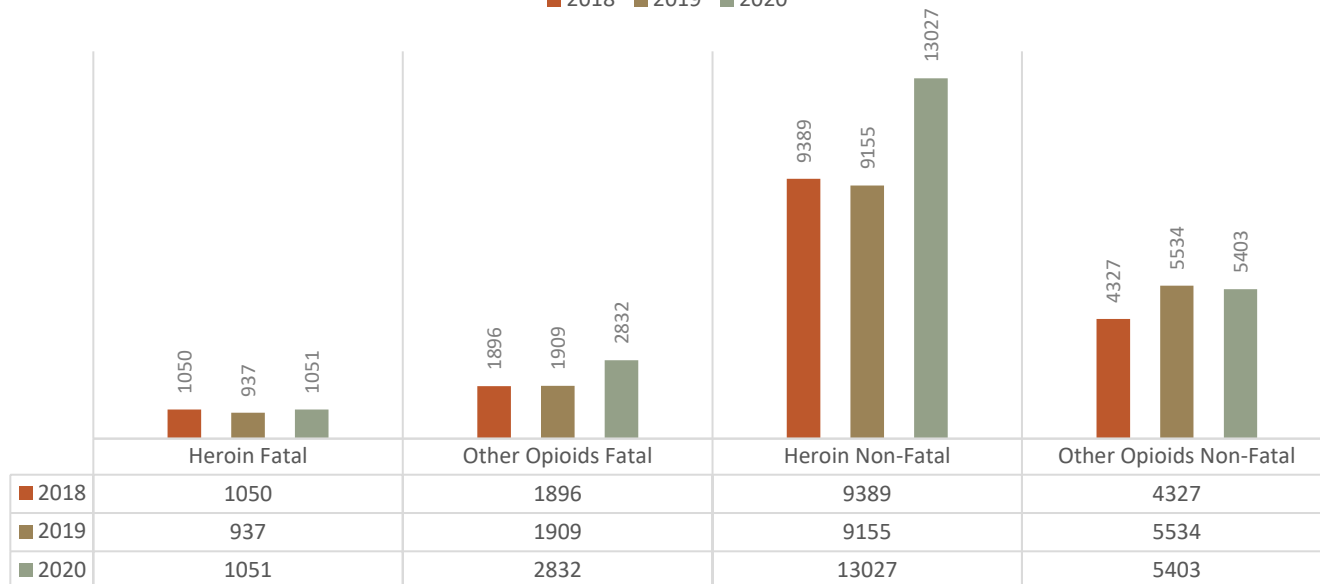
Opioid Overdoses by Gender, 2020



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Opioid Dashboard 2020

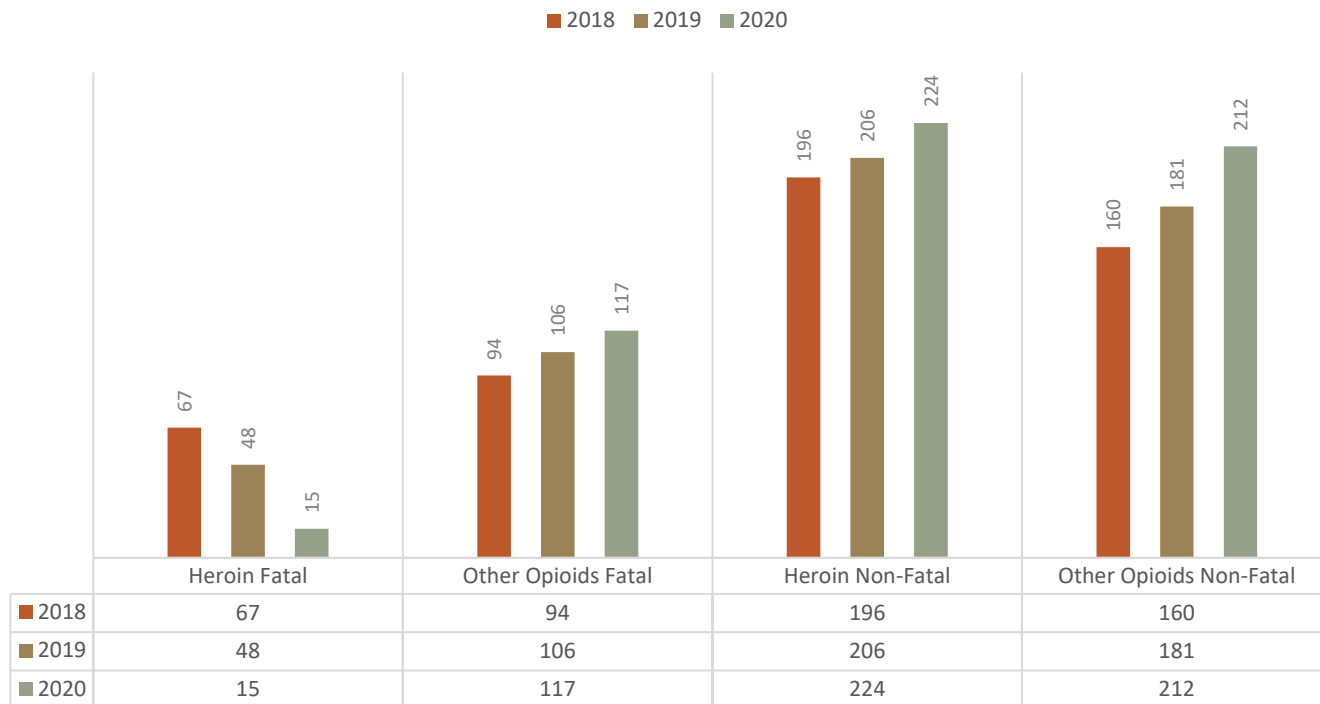
ILLINOIS OPIOID OVERDOSE TREND

2018 2019 2020



WILL COUNTY OPIOID OVERDOSE TREND

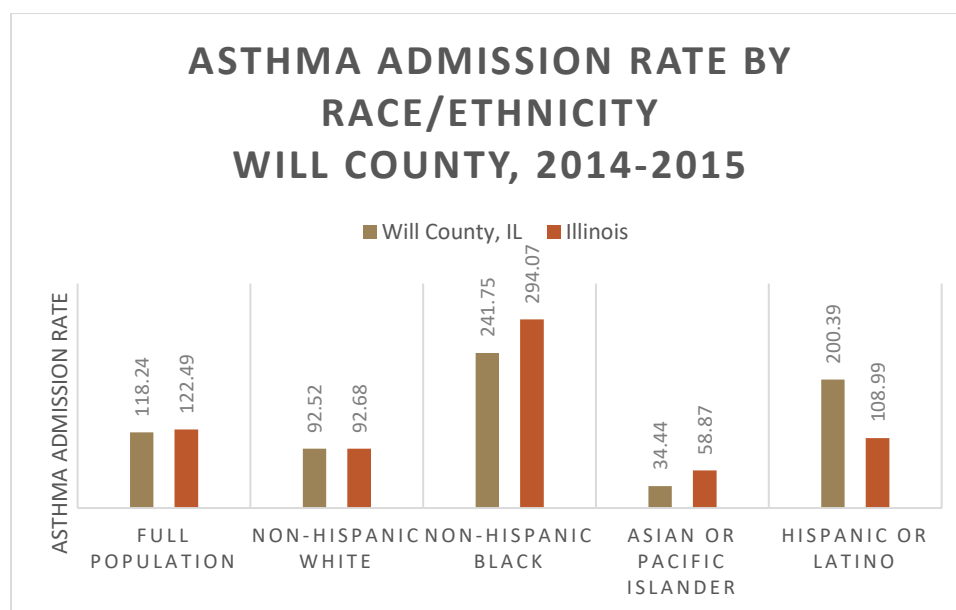
2018 2019 2020



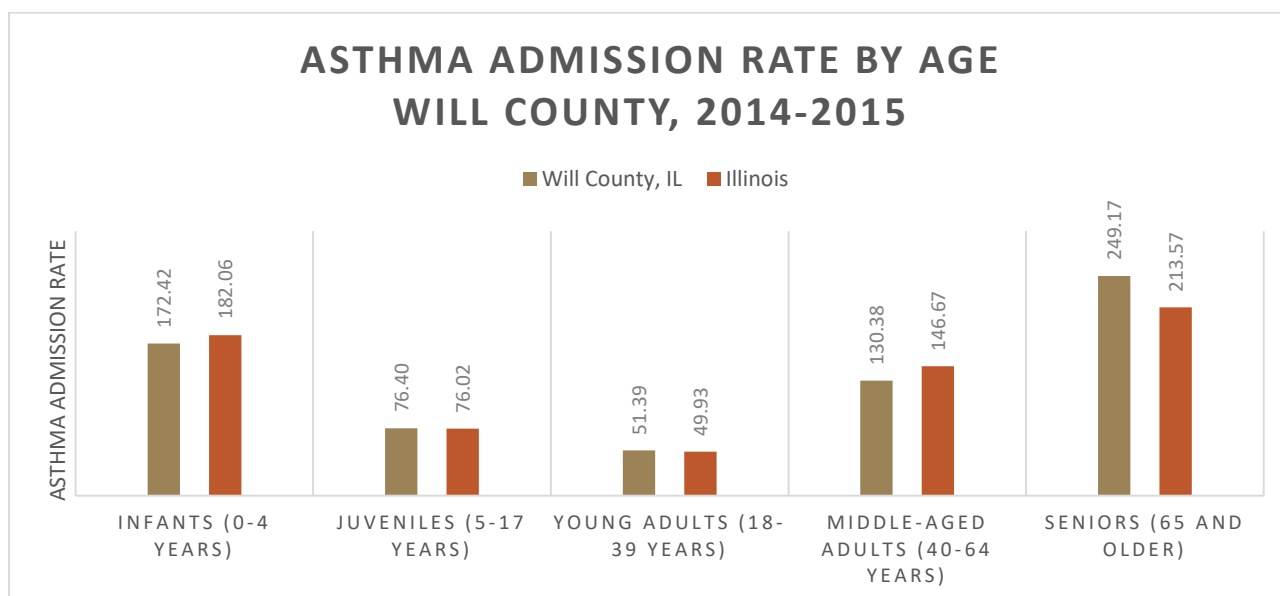
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Opioid Dashboard 2020

Asthma Admissions

Hospitalizations for asthma generally indicate lack of provider oversight for treatment in patients with this chronic condition. Will County's rate of admission for asthma is similar to Illinois, however disparities do exist for Hispanic and Latinx populations.



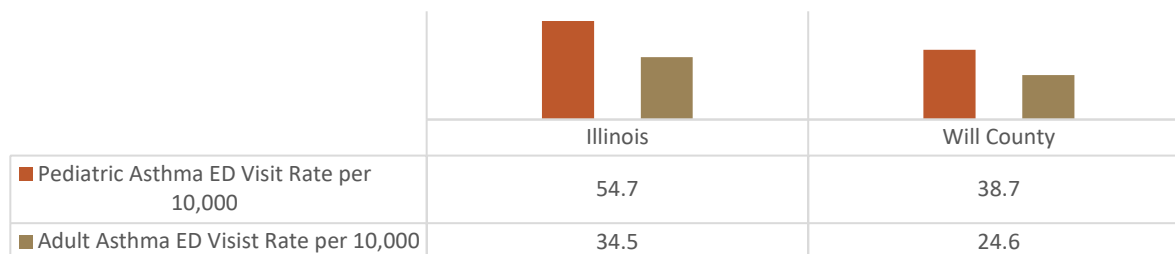
Source: 2014-2015 Illinois Hospital Association CompData



Source: 2014-2015 Illinois Hospital Association CompData

ASTHMA EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISIT RATE PER 10,000 (2018-2020)

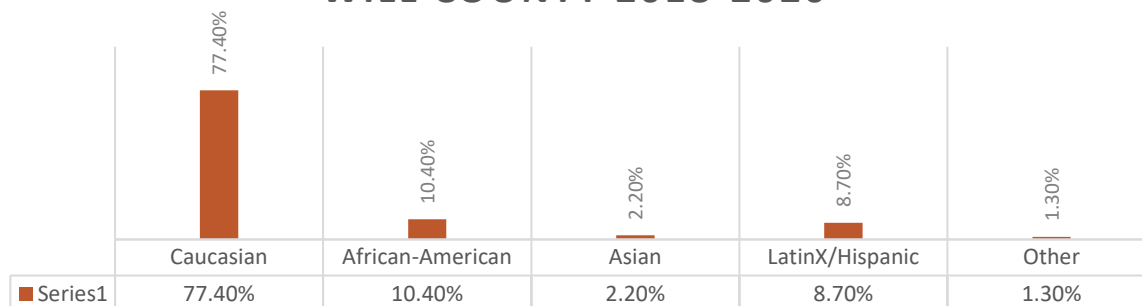
■ Pediatric Asthma ED Visit Rate per 10,000 ■ Adult Asthma ED Visist Rate per 10,000



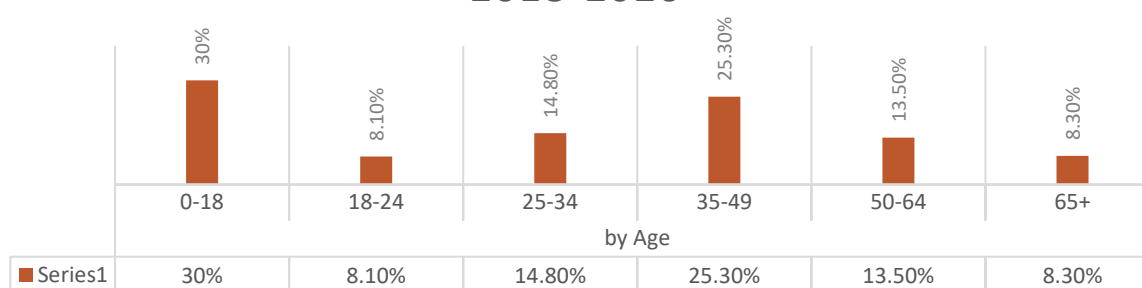
Source: Illinois Public Health Community MAP, Illinois health care report card 2018-2020

Asthma prevalence in Illinois is roughly 7.6% for the state of Illinois and 8% for Will County. The breakdown of Asthma prevalence by Age and Race/Ethnicity is found in the figures below. This data was captured from the 2018-2020 Illinois public health community map from the Illinois health care report card.

ASTHMA PREVELENCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN WILL COUNTY 2018-2020



ASTHMA PREVELENCE BY AGE IN WILL COUNTY 2018-2020



Source: Illinois Public Health Community MAP, Illinois health care report card 2018-2020

Will County Community Health Status Assessment 2022 Index

Population Growth and Estimates	Liquor Store Access
Urban and Rural Population	Park Access
Gender	Recreational and Exercise Facility Access
Age	Overcrowded Housing
Race/Ethnicity	Substandard Housing
Foreign-Born Population	Vacancy Rate
Language Spoken at Home	Child Care Facilities
Families with Children	Small/Medium-Sized Businesses
Population with a Disability	Minority Owned Businesses
Veteran Population	Registered Voters
Median Household and Family Income	High Blood Pressure
Poverty	High Total Blood Cholesterol
Single Parent Families	Obesity
Unemployment	Overweight
Education	Tobacco Use by Adults
Uninsured	Alcohol Use by Adults
Medicaid	Physical Inactivity
SNAP Benefits	Cancer Screening
Children Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch	Seat Belt Usage
Mortgage Lending	Substance Use (Youth)
Assisted Housing	Substance Use Consequences (Youth)
Homeless Population	Nutritional Behavior (Youth)
Medical Resources	Obesity (Youth)
Freestanding Emergency Care Centers	Screen Time (Youth)
Long-Term Nursing Care	Bullying (Youth)
Ambulatory Surgery Centers	Air Quality
Home Care	Indoor Clean Air – Percent of Public Facilities Designated
Dialysis Facilities	Tobacco-Free
Physicians, Dentists, and Mental Health Providers	Outdoor Tobacco-Free Policies
Will County Health Department and Community Health Center	Fluoridated Water
Will County Behavioral Health Capacity Assessment	Contaminated Wells
Medicaid Providers	Septic Tanks
Primary Health Care Provider	Pool Inspections
Hospitalizations	Food Safety
Preventable Hospital Events	Climate and Health: Drought Severity
Will County Oral Health Needs Assessment and Plan	Climate and Health: High Heat Index Days
Life Expectancy	Lead Exposure
Social Associations	Housing Unit Age
Lack of Social and Emotional Support	Living Near Highways
Use of Public Transportation	Workplace Hazards
Households with No Motor Vehicle	Waste Management
Grocery Stores Access	Behavioral Health Issues
Low Food Access	Reported Mental Health
Low Income & Low Food Access	Crime Offenses
Food Insecurity	Child Abuse and Neglect
Modified Retail Food Environmental Index	Suicide
SNAP-Authorized Food Stores	Birth Method
WIC-Authorized Food Stores	Fertility Rate
Fast Food Restaurant Access	Prenatal Care
	Adolescent Pregnancy

Low Birth Weight and Very Low Birth Weight
Alcohol Use During Pregnancy
Tobacco Use During Pregnancy
Infant Mortality
Child Mortality
Mortality
Morbidity
Coronary Heart Disease
Cancer
 Lung Cancer
 Colorectal Cancer
 Breast Cancer
 Prostate Cancer
 Cervical Cancer
Stroke
Diabetes
Unnatural Deaths
Accidental Drug Overdoses

Suicide
Homicides
Varicella (Chicken Pox)
Pertussis (Whooping Cough)
Lyme Disease
Rabies
West Nile Virus
Salmonella
Shigellosis
E.Coli
Sexually Transmitted Infections
HIV/AIDS
Tuberculosis
Flu and Pneumonia Immunizations
Motor Vehicle Mortality
Firearm Mortality
Drug-Induced Mortality
Asthma Admissions