

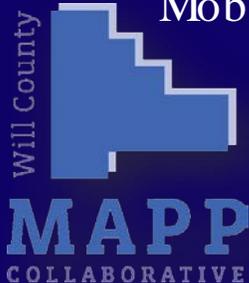


Will County

Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP)

Community Health Needs Assessment

2019



This document is not copyrighted and may be reproduced in whole or in part without permission. Please acknowledge the source when copying or quoting this document.

For More Information about the Will County MAPP Collaborative contact:

Email: mapp@willcountyhealth.org

Phone: 815-727-5089

Web: willcountymapp.org

Facebook: Will County MAPP Collaborative

Twitter: @WillCoHealth



**Will County
Health Department &
Community Health Center**

Acknowledgements



To all Will County Residents and Partners in our Public Health System, It is my pleasure to present to you the 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment for the County of Will. This document is a culmination of a great amount of effort from our Mobilizing for Action in Planning and Partnership (MAPP) Collaborative.

I use the word “our” because it is truly a group effort. The many partner organizations that devote their time to this process have donated countless hours, in addition to the responsibilities of their jobs, to make Will County a better place to live and work. Additionally, many of these member partners have been with the Collaborative for several years and have proven to be a vital part of the process. This is evident by the successes we have been able to celebrate by documented improvements in our community.

This Community Health Needs Assessment will provide the blueprint for the MAPP Collaborative and its partner organizations for the next three years. It will assist residents, institutions, and leaders of Will County by informing them of factors that can improve health, prevent illness, and move towards health equity.

I am motivated by the opportunities this assessment provides in improving the health and wellness of Will County and look forward to working with all our community partners, and hopefully gathering additional community health partners in the process!

Susan Olenek, MAOL, PHR
Executive Director
Will County Health Department
Chairman, Will County MAPP Collaborative

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....3
Introduction.....4
Collaborative Process and Assessment Methodology.....9
Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA).....9
Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA).....10
Forces of Change Assessment (FOCA).....11
Local Public Health Assessment (LPHSA).....13
Prioritization of Issues.....14
Health Equity.....17
Key Findings of Strategic Issues:
 Access to Health Care.....18
 Behavioral Health and Substance Use.....29
 Access to Food and Nutrition.....41
 Stabilizing the Built Environment.....46
References56

Will County MAPP Collaborative

In Will County, every life has value. All individuals have the opportunity to realize their full potential and to achieve the highest quality of life. We are a community rich in diversity, where involvement and commitment have deep roots among our residents. We strive to be a progressive community that maximizes the use of community partnerships and collaboration among all sectors to ensure, enhance and promote comprehensive, quality and equitable education, healthcare and social services.

The MAPP Project was established in 2008 as an effort to meet the IRS guidelines for not-for-profit hospitals and the requirements of the Illinois Department of Public Health for local health department certification. A 25 member steering committee guided the community through the MAPP Strategic Planning Framework. The assessment phase was completed in 2010, with approval of the plan in January 2011.

The Will County MAPP Collaborative was formed following the completion of the MAPP Project in 2011. The second iteration of the MAPP process began in September 2012 and was completed in May 2014. The third round of the MAPP process began in January 2016. The Fourth iteration of MAPP was conducted through 2018-2019 and the Fifth cycle begins as 2020 ensues.

The MAPP Executive Committee meets quarterly to provide oversight to the ongoing MAPP process and make recommendations to the overall operations of the MAPP Collaborative. A program coordinator was appointed in June 2019. The coordinator is a full-time staff member of the Will County Health Department, with partial funding by the Will County MAPP Collaborative. Action Teams task forces were established around the identified priorities and have been implementing action plans and strategies to address those needs. The action teams are led by chairs and co-chairs from partner organizations. Most of the teams meet monthly or bi-monthly as needed. Organizations involved in the MAPP Executive Committee are listed below.

- AMITA Health Adventist Medical Center Bolingbrook
- AMITA Health Saint Joseph Medical Center
- Aunt Martha's Youth Services
- Catholic Charities
- Chestnut Health Systems
- Easterseals Joliet Region, Inc.
- Edward Hospital

- Governors State University
- Greater Joliet YMCA
- Senior Services of Will County
- Silver Cross Hospital
- Stepping Stones, Inc.
- United Way of Will County
- Valley View School District
- Will County Board
- Will County Community Health Center
- Will County Executive's Office
- Will County Health Department
- Will-Grundy Medical Clinic

Our Vision, Mission, and Value Statements

Vision Statement

Achieving equitable and optimal health in body and mind for all Will County residents.

Mission Statement

The Will County MAPP Collaborative will assess the health needs of the community and develop, implement, and evaluate initiatives to promote the highest quality of life for all residents.

Value Statements

Health Equity: All individuals have the opportunity to realize their full potential and to achieve the highest quality of life.

Collective Impact: We strive to be a progressive community that maximizes the use of community partnerships and collaboration among all sectors to ensure, enhance and promote comprehensive, quality, and equitable education, healthcare, and social services.

Respect: Every life has value.

Communication: We commit to sharing our data, assessments, and plans to educate and engage the community.

Quality: We believe in evaluation, continuous improvement, and innovation.

Inclusiveness: We are a community rich in diversity, where involvement and commitment have deep roots among our residents.

The general membership consists of partners who are not involved directly with an Action Team but participate as appropriate for their organization. They contribute to the overall assessment process and implementation of strategies.



Many partners participated in developing this Community Health Needs Assessment, which are listed:

1. Agape Missions, NFP
2. Agency on Aging Northeastern IL
3. AMITA Health Adventist Medical Center Bolingbrook
4. Aunt Martha's Youth Services
5. Bluestem Earth Festival
6. Bolingbrook Fire Department
7. Braidwood Area Healthy Community Coalition
8. Breast Intentions of Illinois
9. C.W. Avery Family YMCA
10. Catholic Charities Diocese of Joliet
11. Channahon Park District
12. Chestnut Health Systems
13. Child and Family Connections #15
14. Child Care Resource & Referral
15. CITGO Petroleum Corp
16. Coldwell Banker Residential
17. Community Alliance & Action Network
18. Community Lifeline Ministries, Inc.
19. Cornerstone Services Inc.
20. Easterseals Joliet Region, Inc.
21. Edward-Elmhurst Health
22. Riverwalk Holmes Apartments
23. Food Allergy Research & Education
24. Forest Park Center
25. Franciscan Communities, Inc.- Marian Village
26. Glenwood Rehab Center
27. Governors State University
28. Greater Joliet Area YMCA
29. Guardian Angel Community Services
30. Harvey Brooks Foundation
31. Heritage Woods of Plainfield
32. Illinois Department of Children & Family Services
33. Illinois Department of Employment Security
34. J.F. Holder Foundation
35. Joliet Fire Department
36. Joliet Junior College
37. Joliet Police Department
38. Joliet Public School District 86
39. Joliet Township Government
40. Lakewood Nursing Center
41. Lewis University
42. Mari Gallagher Research & Consulting Group
43. Mokena Police Department
44. Mt. Zion Baptist Church
45. New Life Church
46. PACE Suburban Bus
47. Plainfield Counseling Center LLC
48. Amita Home Care
49. Amita Health Saint Joseph Medical Center
50. PT Solutions Physical Therapy
51. Rasmussen College
52. Senior Services Center of Will County
53. Silver Cross Healthy Community Commission
54. Silver Cross Hospital
55. Illinois Department of Public Health
56. Stepping Stones, Inc.
57. TEC Services Consulting Inc.
58. The Community Foundation of Will County
59. Trinity Services, Inc.
60. United Way of Will County
61. University of Illinois Extension
62. University of St Francis
63. Valley View School District
64. VNA Health Care
65. Warren-Sharpe Community Center
66. Will County Adult Detention Facility
67. Will County Board
68. Will County Board of Health
69. Will County Center for Community Concerns
70. Will County Circuit Clerk
71. Will County Community Health Center
72. Will County Emergency Management Agency
73. Will County Executive's Office
74. Will County Forest Preserve District
75. Will County GIS
76. Will County Health Department
77. Will County Land Use Department
78. Will County Medical Reserve Corps
79. Will County Residents Assistance Commission
80. Will County Veterans Assistance Commission
81. Will Grundy Center for Independent Living
82. Will-Grundy Medical Clinic
83. Joliet Township Government

Demographic Profile of Will County

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Will County has grown rapidly over the past decade. Will County total population is approximately 692,661 as of 2017. Will County's population has and is expected to continue outpacing the growth rate for Illinois. Will County has a total of 849 square miles (12 of which are water), 31 zip codes, 23 cities, and five area codes. A majority of these Will County residents reside in Joliet, Plainfield, Bolingbrook, and Romeoville. Will County is predominantly urban, with 96.07% of the total population living in urban areas. Geographically, southern Will County is largely rural. The median age of Will County is 36.2 years, and the County's population is slightly younger than Illinois' population. According to the 2014 U.S. Census Bureau, 63% of Will County's population is below the age of 45, compared to 60% statewide.

In 2016, the majority of Will County's population was White (74.2%), followed by Black/African American (11.2%), Asian (5.1%), and American Indian/Alaska Native (0.7%). The population for all races increased since 2010, however the White population has decreased overall since 2000. The Hispanic/Latino ethnicity has nearly doubled since 2000, including Spanish speaking homes. Hispanic and Latino account for roughly 16.5% of all residents.

The population of foreign-born residents in Will County increased slightly between 2011 and 2016 (an increase of 2,767 residents). Currently, the foreign-born population constitutes 11.7% of the Will County population. As of 2016, a little over half of the foreign-born population had become U.S. citizens. Almost 50% of Will County's foreign-born population originated from Latin America (47.1%) and Asia (30.6%). A higher concentration of Will County's foreign-born population resided in northern Will County and in the Joliet area. As of 2016, there are 91,485 families with children (under age 18) which accounts for 40.7% of total households in Will County. This percentage is just under 10% higher than in Illinois (31.5%).

In Will County, 8.76% of the population, or 56,202 people has a disability. This percentage is slightly lower than Illinois (10.87%). Large concentrations of this population resided in certain areas in northern, eastern, and southern Will County, as well as Joliet.

In Will County, 6.4% of the total population, or 31,953 people, are veterans, who mostly reside in southern and eastern Will County.

Will County Community Health Needs Assessment

The Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) is a collaborative effort of the Will County Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) Collaborative. The purpose of the CHNA is to provide a community plan that is developed by and for the community. The assessment and planning process is required every three years for hospitals and every five years for local health departments. The Will County Health Department has aligned its assessment process with the three- year hospital requirements to avoid a duplication of efforts and to expand on the evidenced based needs of the community.

Collaborative Process and Assessment Methodology

In 2018, the Will County Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) Collaborative convened to conduct the fourth iteration of the MAPP process. MAPP is a community driven, strategic planning framework that assists communities in developing and implementing efforts around the prioritization of public health issues and the identification of resources to address them as defined by the 10 Essential Public Health Services. The MAPP process includes four assessments, as shown in the graphic to the right.

Figure 1 MAPP Framework



Community Health Status Assessment

The Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA) is one of four assessments conducted as a part of the 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.

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?

The MAPP process recommends and identifies health indicators in the following eleven categories for conducting the CHSA:

- Demographics
- Socioeconomics
- Health Resource Availability/Asset Mapping
- Quality of Life
- Behavioral Risk Factors
- Environmental Health
- Social and Mental Health
- Maternal and Child Health
- Death, Illness and Injury
- Communicable Diseases
- Sentinel Events

Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA) aims to gather community members' perceptions, thoughts, opinions, and concerns regarding quality of life in Will County. This input provides valuable insight into the issues of importance to the community. This assessment engages the community by requesting their input on the following questions:

1. What is important to our community?
2. How is quality of life perceived in our community?
3. What are the assets in our community?

Community engagement is key to the success of any community-wide initiative, and provides residents with a sense of ownership and participation in their county. The Will County MAPP Collaborative conducted a survey among Will County residents to answer the questions above. The Will County MAPP Collaborative participated in the CTSA through the use of a community-wide survey. The survey contained 64 questions on a variety of topics, including quality of life, health status, access to resources, social support, economic opportunity, health equity, and social issues. Residents were able to report on their perceptions of health and quality of life issues within their homes, community, and county. Most of the survey questions asked participants to rate issues on a Likert scale, however, some questions were open-ended, giving respondents opportunities to comment on their responses.

The CTSA survey was developed using Survey Monkey and made available online in both English and Spanish. The survey was open to all Will County residents and the collection period ran from June-July 2019. 1,688 surveys were collected during the collection period (1,657 English and 31 Spanish). Survey results were analyzed by the CTSA Subcommittee and used to gather the top identified health and quality of life issues in Will County.

Upon a mid-collection period review of the random sample of survey participants, it was identified that the demographics were not reflective of the entire Will County population. Underrepresented populations included the following groups: Latino/Hispanic, African American, men, youth/young adults, and residents from University Park, Crete, Monee, Bolingbrook, and Romeoville. The CTSA Subcommittee attempted to further reach these populations by distributing paper copies of the survey to various groups throughout the county, including the Spanish Community Center, Northern Illinois Food Bank Mobile Pantry sites and YMCA. Surveys were also collected from clients of the Will County Community Health Center in waiting areas, incentives such as water and healthy snacks were provided. Questions addressing health equity were included in the survey to measure the effects of discrimination on health. Respondents were asked to identify perceptions of discrimination due to race, ethnicity, and color in Will County. These questions were adapted from “Experiences of discrimination: Validity and reliability of a self-report measure for population health research on racism and health.”

Forces of Change Assessment

The Forces of Change Assessment (FOCA) aims to identify all the forces and associated opportunities and threats that can affect, either now or in the future, the local public health system. Forces may be social, economic, political, technological, environmental, scientific, legal, and/or ethical in nature. Forces can be trends, factors, or events.

- Trends are patterns over time, such as migration in and out of a community or a growing disillusionment with government.
- Factors are discrete elements, such as a community’s large ethnic population, an urban setting, or the jurisdiction’s proximity to a major waterway.
- Events are one-time occurrences, such as a hospital closure, a natural disaster, or the passage of new legislation.

During the FOCA, participants answer the following questions:

1. What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community or the local public health system?
2. What specific threats or opportunities are generated by these occurrences?

The Will County MAPP Collaborative participated in the FOCA. In March 2019, the Will County MAPP Collaborative participated in the first phase of the FOCA. MAPP members were emailed and invited to participate in a survey through Survey Monkey to identify the forces of change affecting Will County’s local public health system and the community. The survey

contained open-ended questions, with guided prompts, intended to identify the forces of change. The survey used eight categories of forces, as well as an “other” option, to elicit broad community input.

Survey results were analyzed by the FOCA Subcommittee and used to gather the top identified forces. An additional health equity question was included asking if any forces identified will impact equal opportunity for health and access to care. While an answer was not required for every question, diverse community input was encouraged. A definition of each force was provided by clicking a hyperlink that was directed to the Merriam-Webster online dictionary. This survey was open to anyone who lived or worked in Will County. Those who selected the answer option “I do not live or work in Will County” in Question 1 was directed to the end of the survey.

The Forces of Change Assessment (FOCA) elicited broad community input to identify forces of change impacting the local public health system in Will County. 66 Participants from cross sector organizations reported on current trends, events, and factors that may have implications on the local public health system and quality of life for Will County residents. FOCA participants also addressed threats and opportunities posed by each of the major forces.

An analysis of the forces reported by MAPP Partners and community members throughout the FOCA process produced ten cross-cutting issues, listed below.

- Access to transportation
- Access/affordability of healthy foods
- Access/affordability of housing
- Air and Water Quality
- Behavioral Health/Substance Use
- Equitable and quality health care
- Funding for social service agencies
- Political Climate
- Unemployment/Underemployment
- Utilize robust technologies

When asked to rank the top three forces with the most impact, survey participants ranked (1.) Economic Forces, (2) Political Forces, (3) Social Forces as key issues effecting health outcomes in Will County. Regarding these issues; community members identified several opportunities to create positive change in Will County in general, the following themes of opportunities were identified for each force:

- Increase advocacy
- Increase education and empowerment

- Increase jobs/employment opportunities
- Increase partnerships/coordination

Local Public Health System Assessment

The Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA) was conducted in May 2019. The LPHSA is used to understand the overall strengths and weaknesses of the public health system based on the 10 Essential Public Health Services shown in Figure 2.

Conducting the Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA), answers the following questions:

1. What are the activities, competencies, and capacities of the local public health system?
2. How are the 10 Essential Public Health Services being provided to the community?

The National Public Health Performance Standards (NPHPS) Assessment is the instrument used to measure the performance of the local public health system – defined as the collective efforts of public, private, and voluntary entities, as well as individuals and informal associations that contribute to the public’s health within a jurisdiction. Any organization or entity that contributes to the health or wellbeing of a community is considered part of the public health system. Ideally, a group that is broadly representative of these public health system partners participates in the assessment process. By sharing diverse perspectives, all participants gain a better understanding of each organization’s contributions, the interconnectedness of activities, and how the public health system can be strengthened. The NPHPS does not focus specifically on the capacity or performance of any single agency or organization.

The Local Public Health System Assessment survey was designed in 2019 to collect data from our local public health stakeholders, policy makers, health professionals and collaboratives to address essential public health service needs and gaps that may exist within the existing public health structure.

Figure 2 Essential Public Health Framework



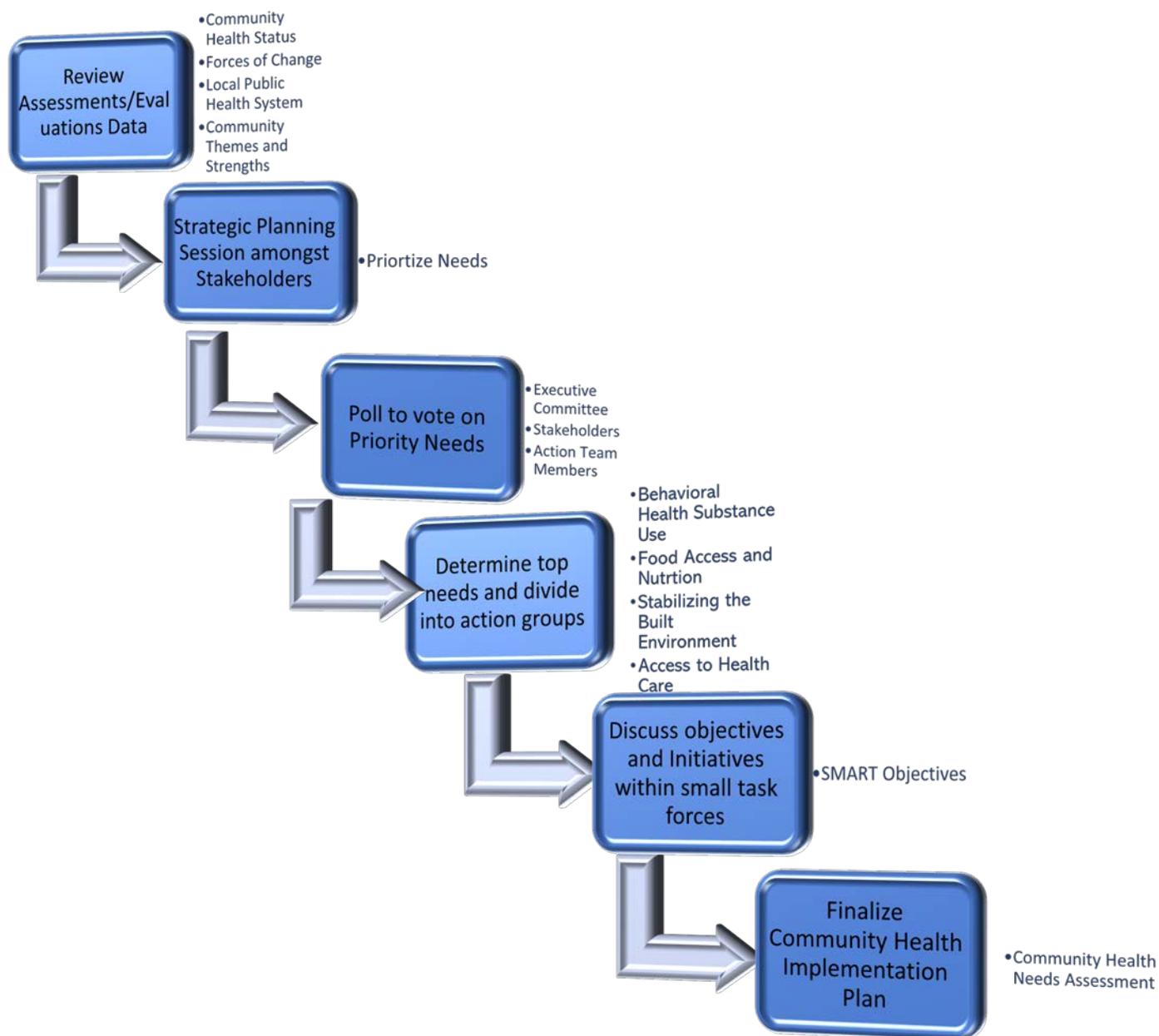
The survey used on-line data collection. A Survey Monkey questionnaire was distributed to a list of community members and partners who are part of the local public health system in Will County. Sixty-six total participants responded to questions related to strengths and activities associated with essential public health service frameworks. This survey closed as of May 2019. In an analysis of the local public health system, stakeholders were asked to rank, from No Activity to Optimal Activity, their and/or their organizations involvement in sectors related to innovation, technological advancements, addressing inequities, and surveillance as it related to personal health service exposures. Participants were individuals whom held roles mainly linking individuals to services, educating and informing the public about available public health services.

Prioritization of Strategic Issues

On September 13th of 2019, 40 Will County public health stakeholders participated in a three hour meeting at AMITA Health Saint Joseph Medical Center to review key findings from the four MAPP assessments, identify cross-cutting themes and potential strategic issues, and prioritize a set of strategic issues. The meeting was facilitated by the MAPP Coordinator, Program Manager Community Planning and a representative from Kankakee Health Department. MAPP Executive Committee members were asked to use a Prioritization Criteria and Planning Worksheet during the discussion of the previously identified strategic issues. A focus on Social Determinants of Health as it relates to the Community of Wellness will be the theme embarking on 2020.

Following the discussion of assessment findings and updates on previous Community Health Implementation Plan priorities, participants individually reflected on the top strategic issues by noting up to five top strategic issues for Will County. Individuals participated in a voting poll to determine if the prior strategic issues were still reflective of the current community needs. Individuals voted that Behavioral Health and Substance Use, Access to Healthy Food and Nutrition, Access to Health Care, and Stabilizing the Built Environment to be of top priorities. Individual reflections were discussed in small groups to build a consensus around the top goals and objectives for each of these categories using a set of defined prioritization criteria. See Figure 3 for Prioritization Process.

Figure 3 Process for Prioritization of Strategic Planning



Each group shared their recommendations and rationale based on evidence presented during strategic data sharing, the four strategic issues determined were: Behavioral Health and Substance Use, Access to Health Care, Access to Food and Nutrition, and Stabilizing the Built Environment. The discussion yielded many issues that stem from social determinations that can put adversity on health outcome for residents; Issues were including but not limited to:

- Transportation Access
- Interpreter/Language Translation Access
- Behavioral Health
- Substance Use
- Housing Stabilization
- Food Access

- Nutrition/Wellness
- Access to health care

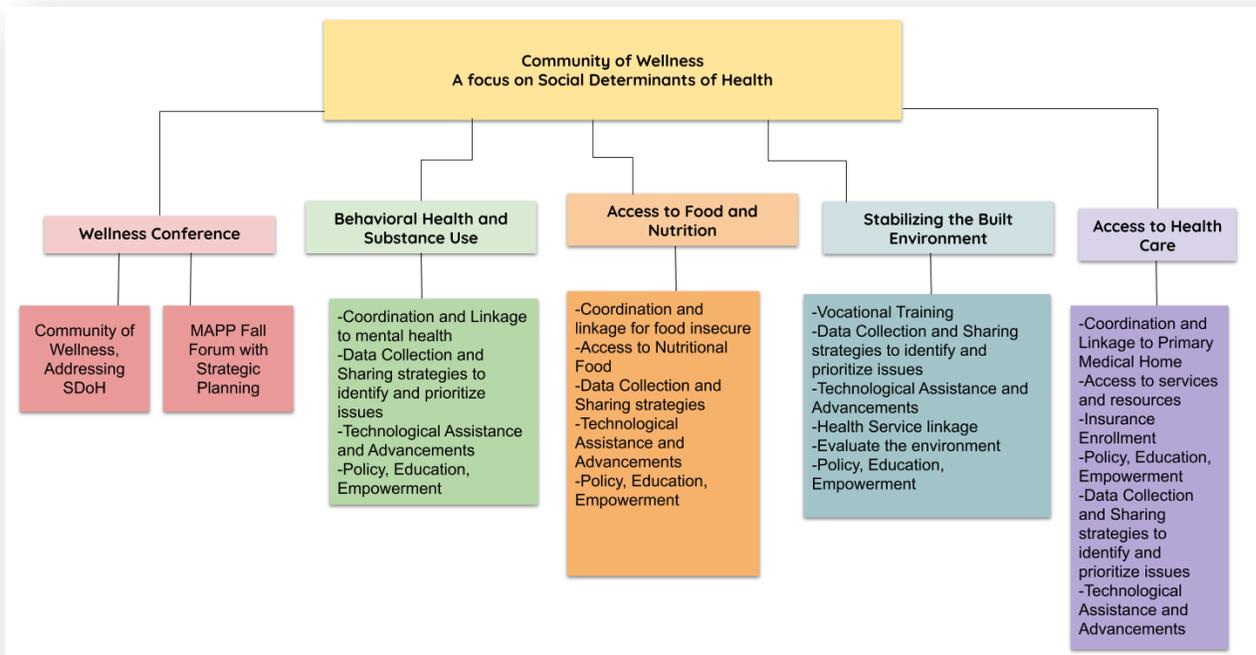
Stakeholders were asked to poll, the voting results shown below in Figure 4.

Figure 4 Results of Voting Activity to Narrow Priorities

Priorities	Number of Votes
Access to Health Care	23
Access to Food and Nutrition	20
Behavioral Health and Substance Use	24
Stabilizing the Built Environment	17

Strategic Planning respondents indicated that creating a Community of Wellness as it relates to Social Determinants of Health should be an overarching theme, goal, or vision that is embedded into all other priorities. Integration of Wellness will remain a theme, providing goals and objectives specific to the inclusion of wellness into each of the four priority task forces; incorporating such things as wellness policy integration into the workforce, mental health policy, and engagements that prioritizing wellness within cross sector organizations of the local health system. MAPP Executive Committee members and action team committee members decided that behavioral health, access to health care, behavioral health and substance use, stabilizing the built environment, and access to food and nutrition would be the priority focus for the next three years.

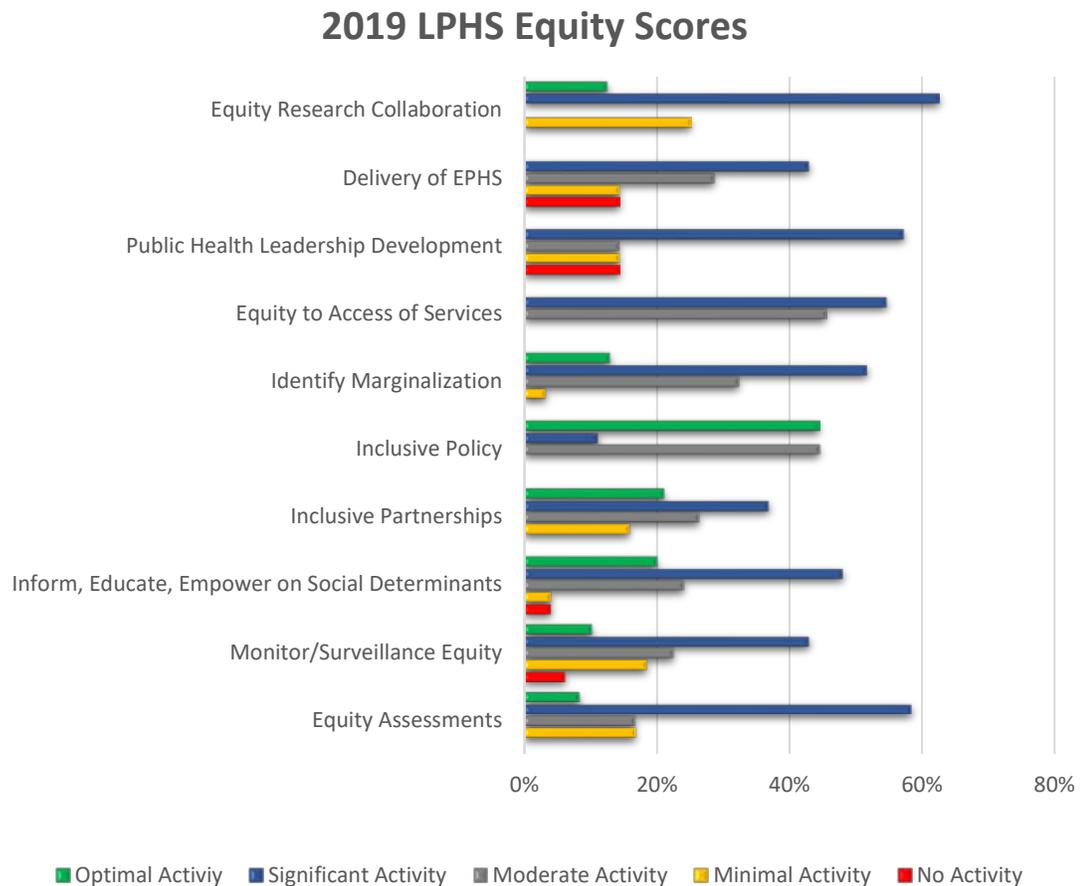
Figure 5 Community of Wellness Task Forces graphic, *MAPP Collaborative 2019*



Health Equity

One of the core values of the Will County MAPP Collaborative is health equity, with the belief that all individuals have the opportunity to realize their full potential and to achieve the highest quality of life. Healthy People 2020 defines health equity as the "attainment of the highest level of health for all people." To achieve health equity, avoidable health inequities and health disparities must be eliminated. This requires short- and long-term strategies addressing the root causes of health inequities and health disparities, specifically social determinants of health. The Mobilizing and Organizing Partners to Achieve Health Equity supplemental guide was used during this assessment process. Equity as it relates to workforce development, in the measures of the delivery of essential public health services, leadership development, the use of ubiquitous and robust technologies that provide a secure sharing framework, and the opportunity to develop inclusion and diverse policy and empowerment for our community. See figure 6 for the local public health system Equity scores.

Figure 6 Local Public Health System Equity Scores



Key Findings of Strategic Issues

Access to Health Care

Access to comprehensive, quality healthcare services is important for promoting and maintaining health, preventing and managing disease, reducing unnecessary disability and premature death, and achieving health equity. Access to healthcare improves both individual and community health. Access is a complex issue with multiple components including availability, affordability, and timeliness. Findings from the assessments detail access issues to healthcare services, as well as resources. Certain communities in Will County labeled as a healthcare provider shortage area also experience issues with social economic, and environmental inequities.

Specific priority needs and populations identified in the assessment process include:

Needs	Populations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordination and Linkage to Primary Medical Home• Access to services and resources• Benefits enrollment• Policy, Education, Empowerment• Data Collection and Sharing strategies to identify and prioritize issues• Technological Assistance and Advancements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medicaid recipients• Medicare recipients• Underinsured and uninsured population• Hispanic/Latino population• East side of Joliet (60432, 60433, 60435)• Southern Will County

Assessment Findings

The Forces of Change Assessment and Local Public Health System Assessment identified the lack of equitable and quality healthcare as a major concern in Will County. The top identified forces of change were:

- Economic
- Political
- Social

Opportunities pinpointed in these assessments include:

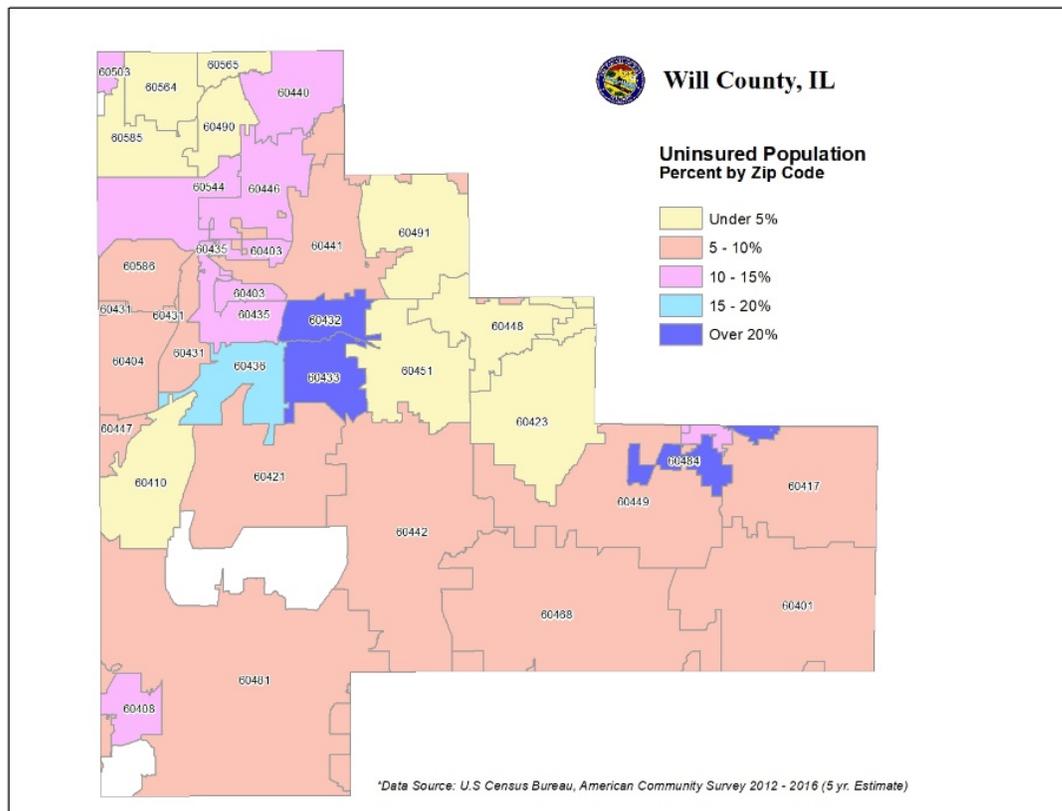
- Improve population health by developing county-wide healthcare programs
- Increase advocacy and funding for equitable healthcare

- Increase capacity for provision of services
- Improve system interoperability of electronic medical records

Insurance Coverage

The lack of health insurance is considered a key driver of health status and is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary, specialty, dental, and other healthcare services. According to the US Census Bureau, 7.24% 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 2016 American Community Survey, 16.43% of the Hispanic/Latino population in Will County reported no health insurance coverage, compared to 5.42% of the non-Hispanic/Latino 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, compared to 7.1% of the non-Hispanic/Latino population. Along with disparities in ethnicity, there are geographical inequities as displayed in Figure 7.

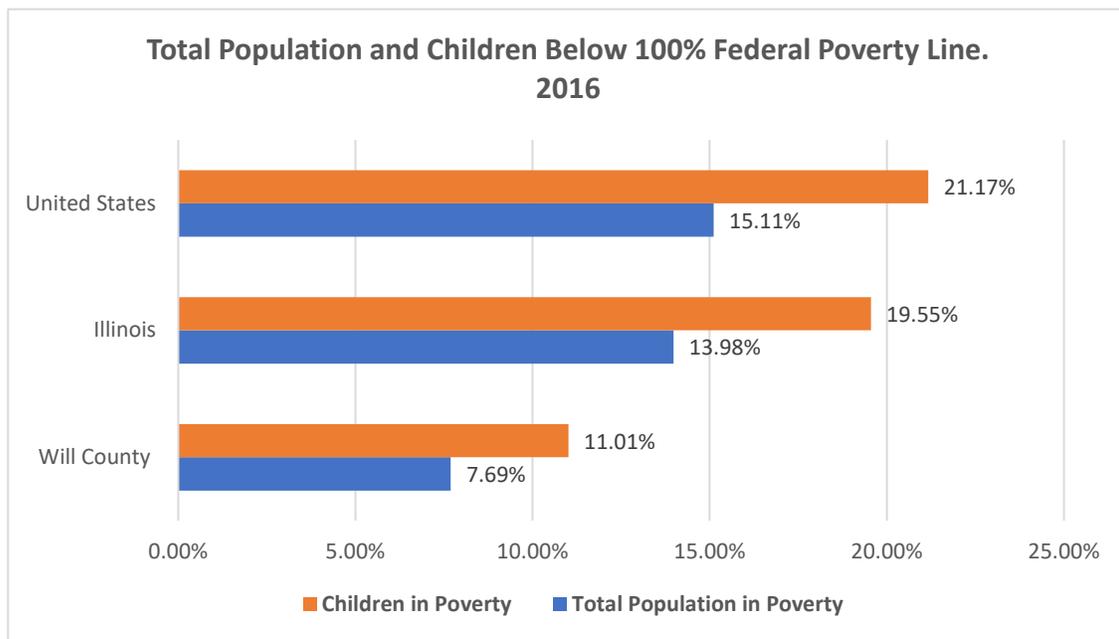
Figure .7 Percent of Uninsured Will County Adults by Zip Code, 2016



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 population 100% below the federal poverty level. In 2016, 7.69% of Will County residents (or 51,976 people) lived below the federal poverty level.

In 2016, more than 11% of children under the age of 18 were living under the poverty level in Will County. Fourteen percent of the Hispanic/Latino population was living in poverty, compared to 6.39% of the Non-Hispanic population. Fifteen 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.

Figure 7.1 Total Population of Children in Poverty, 2016



Source: US Census Bureau. 2012-16. Source geography

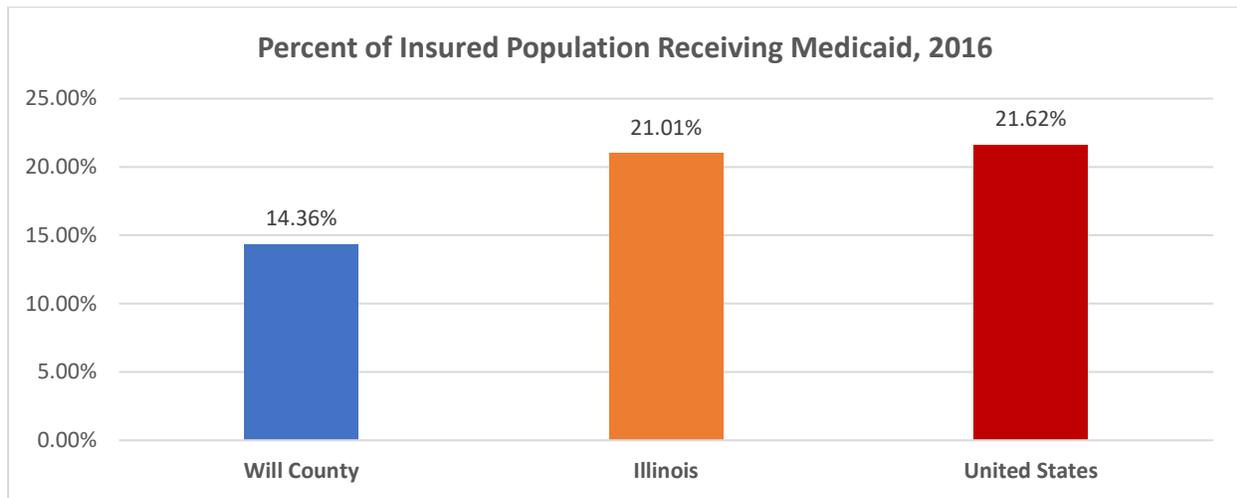
Provider Availability

In terms of clinical care, Will County is ranked 33rd out of 102 counties in the state. These measures suggest a shortage of providers available in the community. Will County has a total of 391 primary care physicians, yielding a ratio of population to primary care physicians of 1,760:1. Will County has a total of 361 dentists, yielding a ratio of population to dentists of 1,830:1 compared to 1310:1 for Illinois. 15.9% of adults in Will County report that they do not have at least one person that they consider to be their primary care provider. There is one community on the East side of Joliet designated by the Health Resources and Services

Administration (HRSA) as an area having shortages of primary care, dental care, and mental health providers.

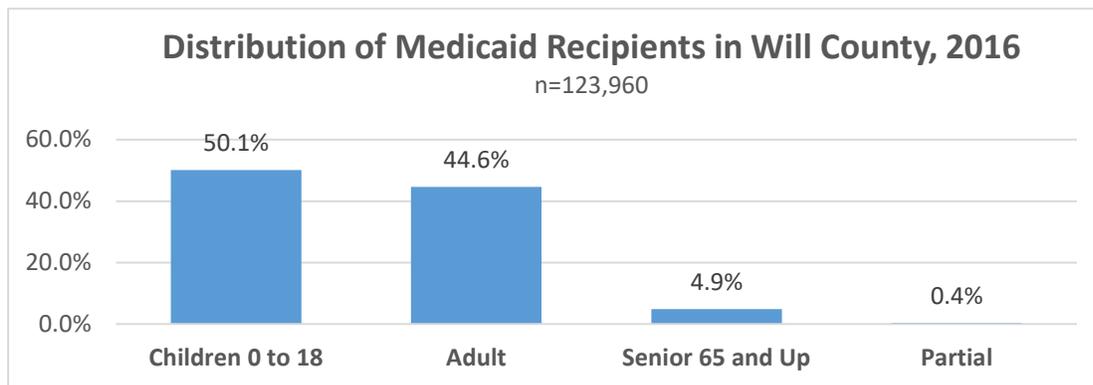
There are more than 120,000 Medicaid enrollees in Will County. Approximately one in seven residents are enrolled in Medicaid, with 50% of the enrollees being children. There are 757 physicians and 138 nurse practitioners participating in Medicaid. 355 of these physicians are primary care providers. The rate of primary care providers to Medicaid enrollees is three for every 1,000 Medicaid enrollees. There is one pediatrician per 1,000 children enrolled. There are 91 dentists participating in Medicaid, which is a rate of less than one dentist for every 1,000 Medicaid enrollees.

Figure 7.2 Percent of Insured Population receiving Medicaid, 2016



Data Source: HFS Medical Enrollment Data 2016

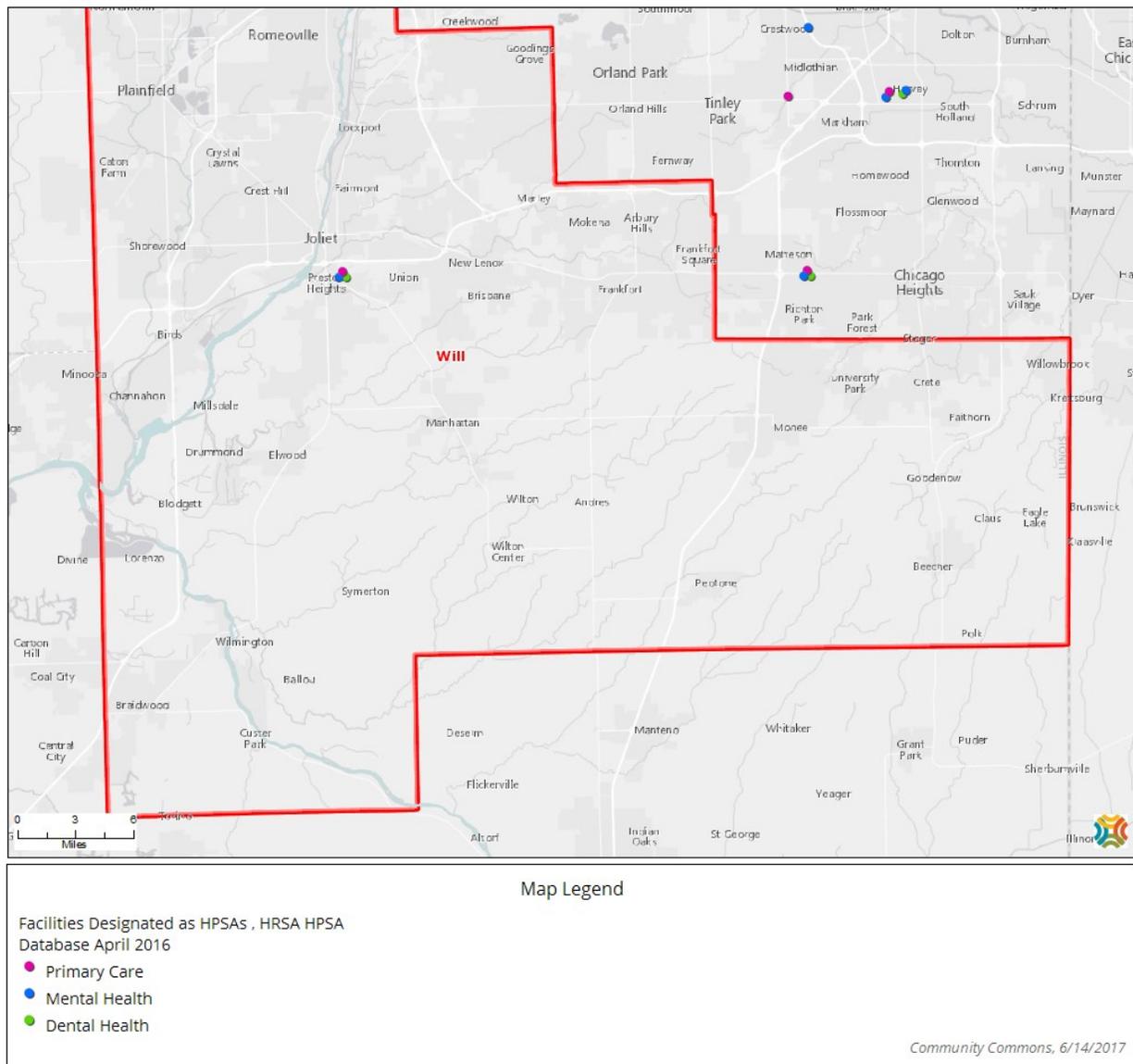
Figure 7.3 Distribution of Medicaid Recipients in Will County, 2016



Data Source: HFS Medical Enrollment Data 2016

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 below. 12.9% (87,398) of Will County residents live in a HPSA.

Figure .7.4 Map of Provider Shortage in Will County, 2016



Data Source: Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Professional Shortage Area Database, 2016

In 2014, 84.1% of adults had a primary healthcare provider, which is a slight decrease from previous years. The percentage in Will County is higher than what was reported for Illinois in 2013 (79.9%) and the HP2020 Target (83.9%). Even though Will County meets the HP2020 target, there are significant disparities in gender, income, race, and age, as displayed in Figure 7.4.

Figure 7.5. Will County Adults Who Report Having a Regular Provider, 2010-2015

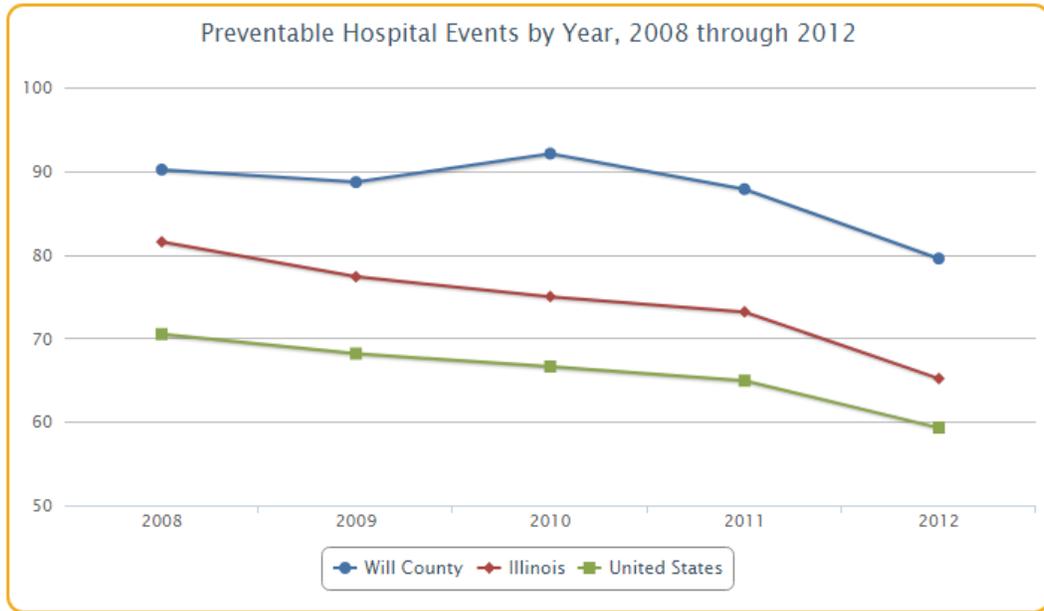
Gender		Income		Race		Age	
Female	90.6%	\$15-35,000	76.9%	Non-white	77.5%	25-44	79.4%
Male	77.5%	\$35-50,000	95.0%	White	85.9%	45-64	86.5%
		> \$50,000	85.0%			65+	95.7%

Data Source: Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2010-2015

Preventable Hospital Events

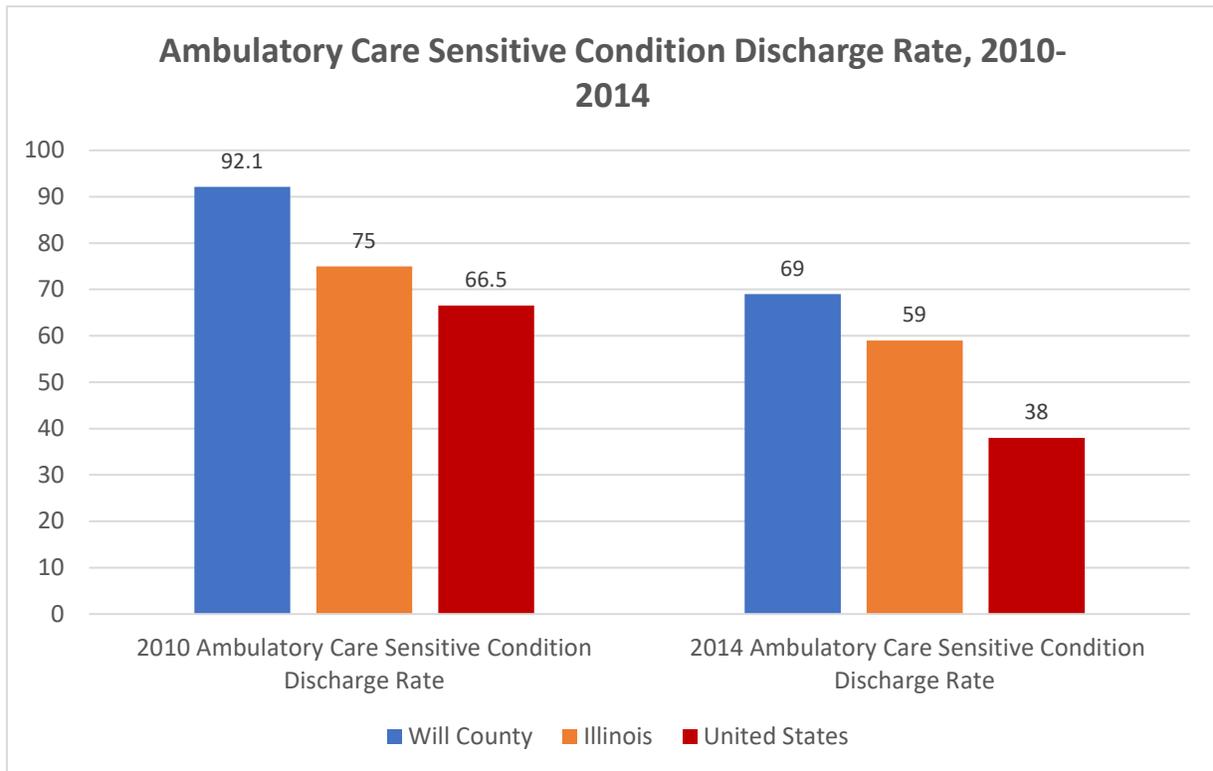
Figure 7.7 reports the discharge rate (per 1,000 Medicare enrollees) for conditions that are ambulatory care sensitive (ACS). ACS conditions include, pneumonia, dehydration, asthma, diabetes, and other conditions which could have been prevented if adequate primary care resources were available and accessed by those patients. This indicator is relevant because analysis of ACS discharges allows the demonstration of possible “ROI” Return on Investment from interventions that reduce admissions (i.e. uninsured Medicaid patients) through improved access to primary care services and resources.

Figure 7.6 Medicare Preventable Hospital Events in Will County



Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Healthcare, 2012

Figure 7.7 Ambulatory Care Discharge Rate 2014



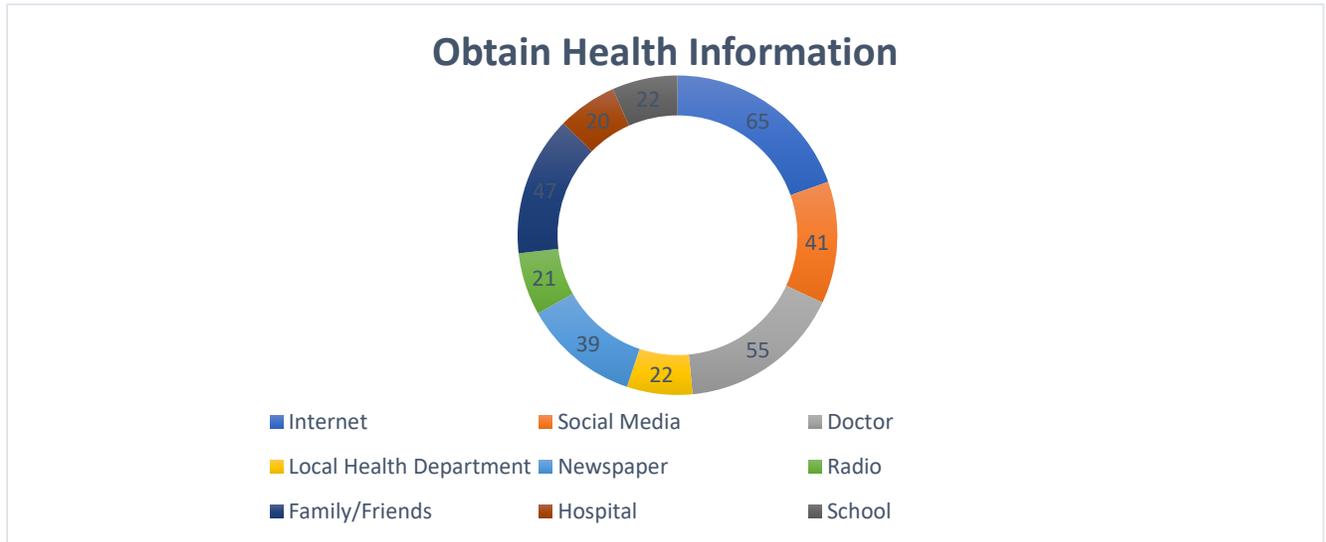
Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Healthcare, 2014

Community Survey

In the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA), a survey was distributed to the community. Survey respondents were asked where they receive healthcare, mental health and dental services. The majority of respondents (85.27%) visit a private dentist for dental services. With respect to healthcare services, respondents visit a variety of locations. 85.27% receive healthcare from a private practice or family healthcare provider, 48% go to the Immediate Care Center, 20.6% visit the hospital emergency rooms, 24.5% visit Quick Clinics, such as Walgreens or CVS, and 2.98% visit Community Health Centers.

Respondents receive health-related information from a variety of sources as well. The majority (65.36%) get their information from the internet. Other prominent sources of health information identified include: the doctor (54.56%), online/print newspaper (39.5%), village/township newsletter (38.9%), social media (40.8%), the hospital (20%), family members (29.8%), and the local health department (21.79%).

Figure 7.8 Community Survey 2019, Health Information Obtainment by participants



When asked to rate the quality of life in Will County, the majority of survey respondents (74.7%) perceive life in Will County as “very good” or “good.” The most commonly mentioned issues regarding the quality of life, related to healthcare, include:

- High cost of living
- Lack of quality healthcare
- Lack of access to transportation
- Lack of access to resources
- Lack of services for senior citizens
- Discrimination

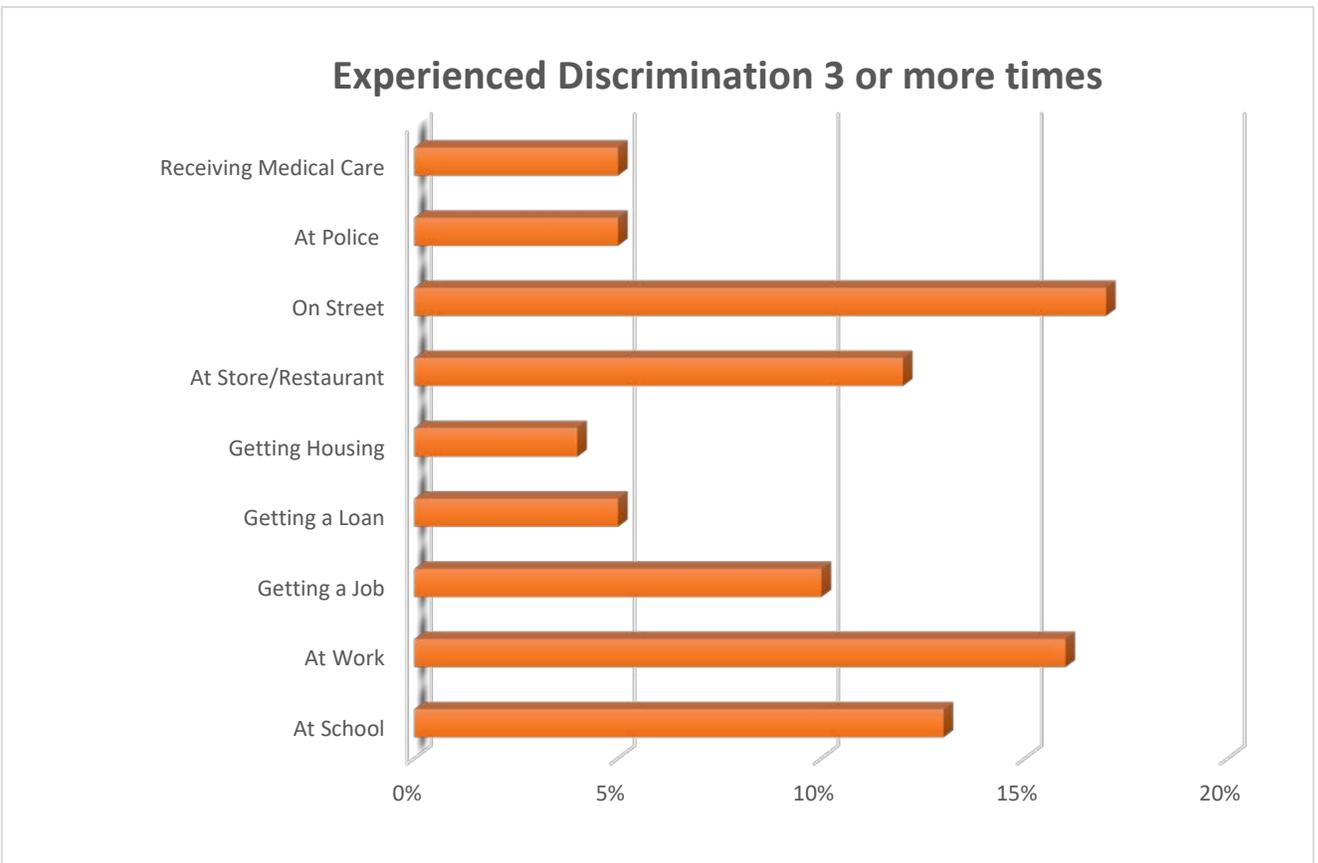
Survey participants mentioned a few issues in particular, including a shortage of hospitals and medical facilities, low quality service at the existing hospitals, a lack of mental/behavioral health providers, and difficulty locating Medicaid providers. It should be noted that many respondents mentioned having to drive out of Will County, often long distances, to find a medical provider that accepts their insurance. Lack of public transportation to services remain an issue as well. Multiple mentions of a lack of healthcare services in Southern and Eastern Will County are of importance. Comments show that navigating and accessing healthcare in Will County is especially challenging for senior citizens and residents that remain under, uninsured or with Medicaid.

Residents indicated the high cost of healthcare as their main concern, noting that the high cost limits their use of services and resources. Also, out of pocket expenses place a huge financial burden on individuals and families in the County.

Discrimination

Discrimination was ranked among the top themes of concern, were it relates to race, ethnicity, gender, and treatment at school, work and on the streets of our community, at least 13 percent of respondents identified with discrimination three or more times in these settings. Respondents were asked in which settings they experienced discrimination, such as getting housing, receiving medical care, applying for loans or with encounters with the local municipalities and law enforcement, in which participants stated in all categories they were discriminated a minimum of 3 or more times. Six percent of all respondents stated that they perceive discrimination to be an issue all or most of the time within the county. Among the resident respondents, 11 percent of all individuals identified with feeling concerned with “unfair treatment due to race, ethnicity and color.

Figure 7.9 Community Survey 2019, Discrimination Experiences by Participants



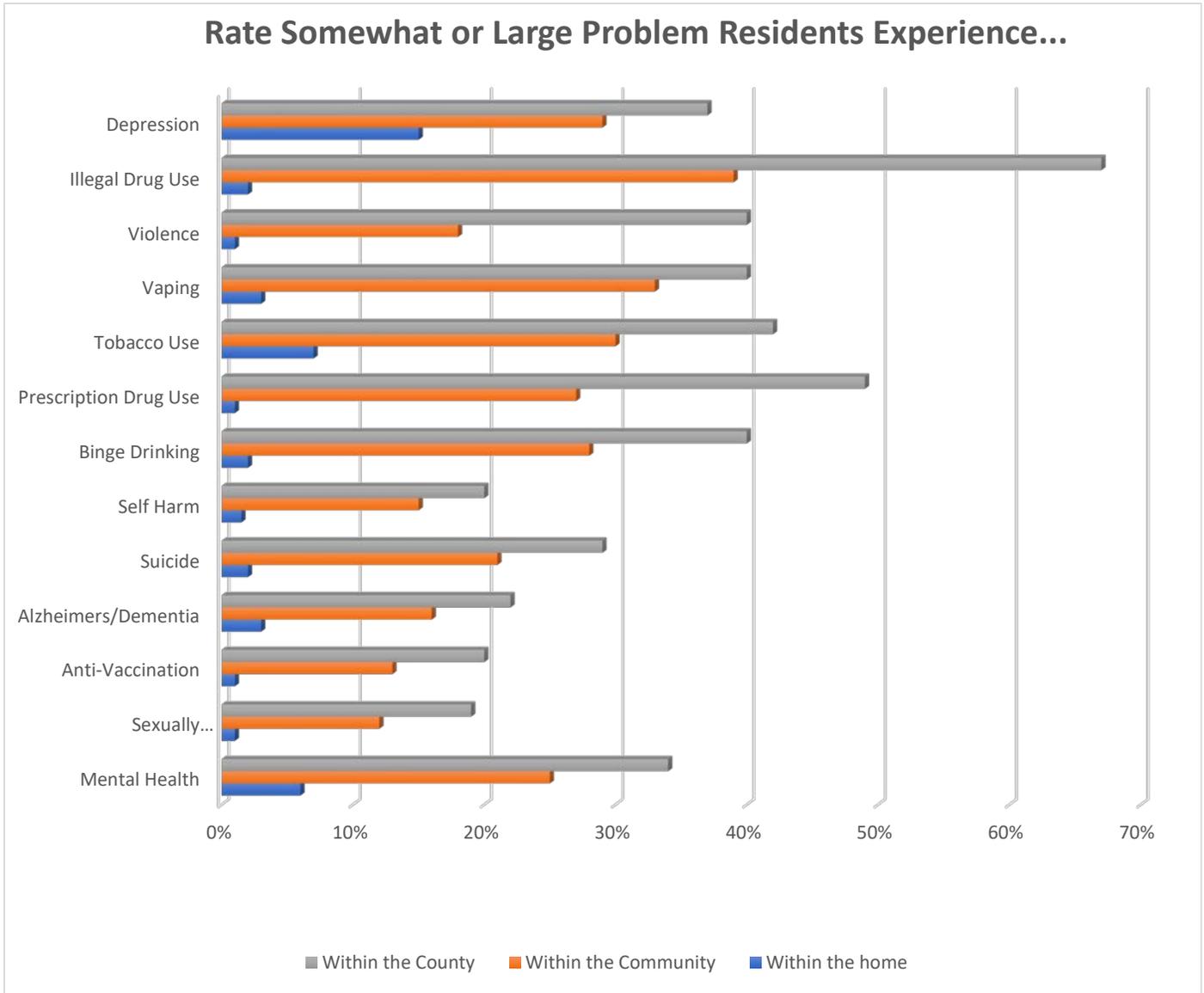
Access to Public Transportation

Access to transportation remains a top concern for individuals in the Home, Illegal Drug Use debuts as a top concern among the community and the county with 67 percent of participants stating it as, the primary, “somewhat or large problem”. Prescription drug use within the county and illegal drug use among the community follow closely behind at just under 50 percent. Depression remains a top concern “within the home”, following just after access to public transportation, with nearly 20 percent of respondent rankings, while individuals rate vaping and mental health following.

Figure 7.10 Community Survey 2019, Rate Rarely or Never Experienced



Figure 7.11 Community Survey 2019, Large Issues Experienced by Participants



Residents were asked to rank from no problem at all to large problems within their “homes, community/neighborhood, and within the county”. Residents responded that Depression, Illegal and Prescription Drug Use as large problems; including a new public health issue: Vaping. Vaping was included this year, separate from tobacco use questions on the survey due to the perceptions that accompany e-cigarette and vaporizer use.

Behavioral Health and Substance Use

Behavioral health is a term used to include both mental health and substance misuse disorders. Mental health is defined as a state of well-being in which every individual realizes their own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively, and is able to make a contribution to their community. The existing model for understanding mental health and mental disorders emphasizes the interaction of social, environmental, and genetic factors throughout the lifespan. In behavioral health, researchers identify:

- Risk factors, which predispose individuals to mental illness
- Protective factors, which protect them from developing mental disorders

Mental health disorders are among the most common causes of disability. Mental health disorders attributed to 7.8% (5,783) of Will County hospitalizations in 2014, and it is the third leading cause of all hospitalizations.

Substance abuse refers to the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs. Substance abuse has a major impact on individuals, families, and communities. The effects of substance abuse are cumulative, significantly contributing to costly social, physical, mental, and public health problems.

Findings from the assessments detail access issues to behavioral health services, as well as resources. Behavioral health issues impact population groups across income levels, as well as racial and ethnic groups. Certain communities in Will County labeled as mental healthcare provider shortage areas also experience issues with social, economic and environmental inequities.

Specific priority needs and populations identified in the assessment process include:

Needs	Populations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordination and Linkage to mental health services• Data Collection and Sharing strategies to identify and prioritize issues• Technological Assistance and Advancements• Policy, Education, Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 60433, 60435 zip code• Southern Will County• Youth• White population• Males• Mental Health First Responders

Assessment Findings

The Forces of Change Assessment and Local Public Health System Assessment identified behavioral health as a major concern in Will County. Opportunities pinpointed in these assessments include:

- Increase education, advocacy, and prevention efforts to decrease substance abuse trends and stigma around behavioral health
- Increase coordination of care between social service agencies, law enforcement, and healthcare agencies
- Advocacy for increased funding and reimbursements for services
- Increase and improve ubiquitous and robust technologies for care linkage and referral networks

Provider Availability

Behavioral health continues to be a concern among Will County residents. 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. All three hospitals in Will County have inpatient mental health units, totaling 75 beds. 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.

Will County has a total of 645 mental health providers, yielding a ratio of population to mental health providers of 1,010:1, compared to 370:1 for Illinois and 560:1 nationally.

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). The East side of Joliet (zip code 60433) has been identified as a HPSA for mental health providers.

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 the University of Saint Francis, surveyed providers and referrers in 2016 to get a picture of system capacity. In this survey, three barriers for clients to access services were identified; cost of needed services (34%), wait for services (32%), and distance to services (30%). The survey also found that, according to providers, psychiatric

services were hardest to access.

Figure 8 Will County Adults Who Report Bad Mental Health Days

BRFSS Round	1-7 Mental Health Days 'Not Good'	8-30 Mental Health Days 'Not Good'
	Collective %	Collective %
2010-2014	22.0%	15.0%
2007-2009	17.3%	17.3%
2004-2006	25.8%	11.6%
2001-2003	26.8%	10.4%

Data Source: Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2001-14

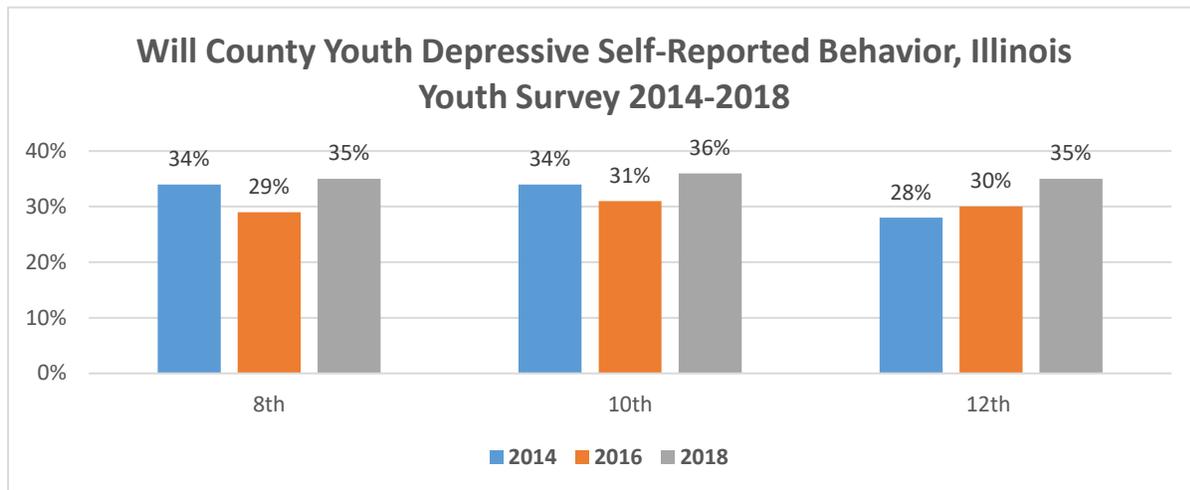
Emotional Support

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 in Will County is 19.2% (91,148).

Youth Depression

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.

Figure 8.1 Percent of Will County Youth Who Experienced Depression in Past Year

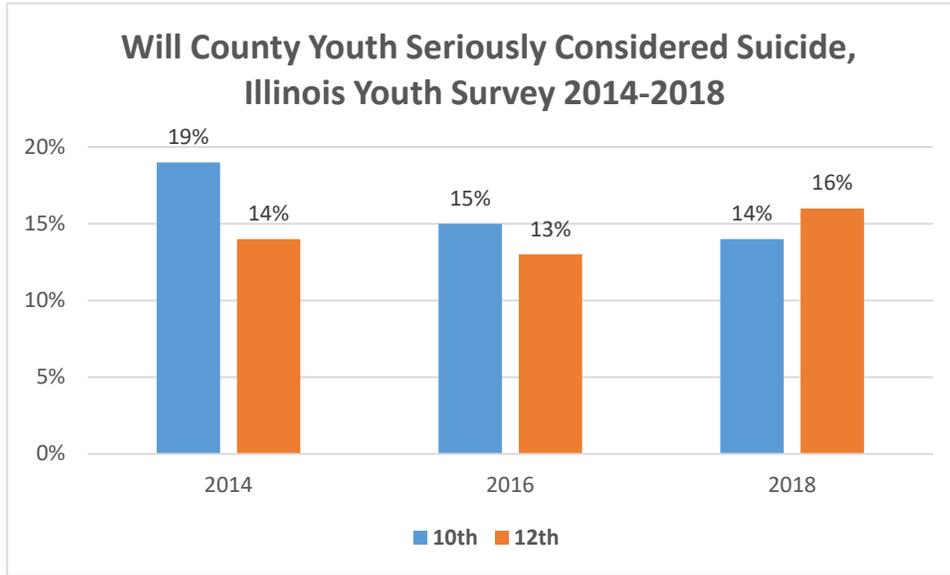


Data Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2018

Suicide

When asked, “During the past 12 months did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?” 16% of 12th graders and 14% of 10th graders responded yes, which has increased from 2016, as shown in the figure 8.2.

Figure .8.2 Percent of Will County Youth Who Considered Suicide in the Past Year

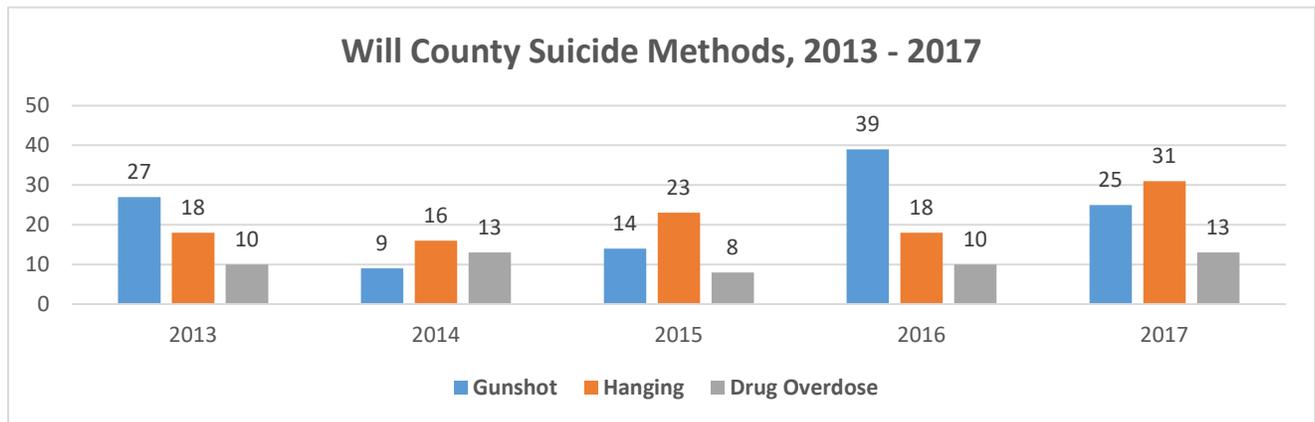


Data Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2018

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 2017, there were 285 unnatural deaths in Will County. Of those 285 unnatural deaths, approximately 24% were attributed to suicide.

This indicator reports the rate of death due to suicide per 100,000 population. Will County’s suicide rate is 11.5. There are significant disparities within gender and race, with males more likely to commit suicide, 58% were male versus 22% female. The methods in which individuals are committing suicide has changed since 2016; suicide due to gunshot was diminished by nearly half while hanging nearly doubled.

Figure 8.3 Will County Adult Suicide Mortality 2017



Data Source: Will County Coroner report 2017

Substance Use

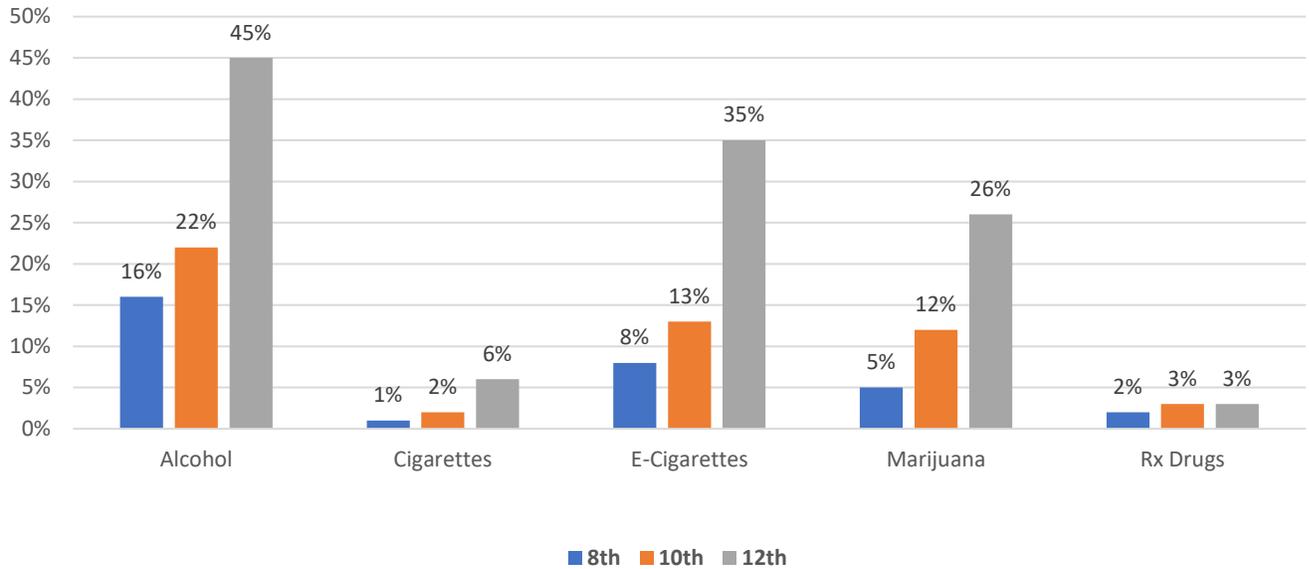
Will County youth substance use in 2018:

- 45% of 12th graders and 22% of 10th graders reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days
- 23% of 12th graders reported binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks
- 26% of 12th graders and 12% of 10th graders reported using marijuana

In the past year, 3% of 12th graders reported using any illicit drug excluding marijuana
3% of 12th graders and 3% of 10th graders reported using prescription drugs to get high in the past 30 days and 29% of 12th graders experienced two or more negative consequences from drug use, indicating the potential need for substance abuse assessment

Figure 8.4 Substances Used in last 30 days by Youth, 2018

Substances Used in Past 30 Days (Will County Youth), Illinois Youth Survey, 2018



Data Source: (IYS) Illinois Youth Survey 2018

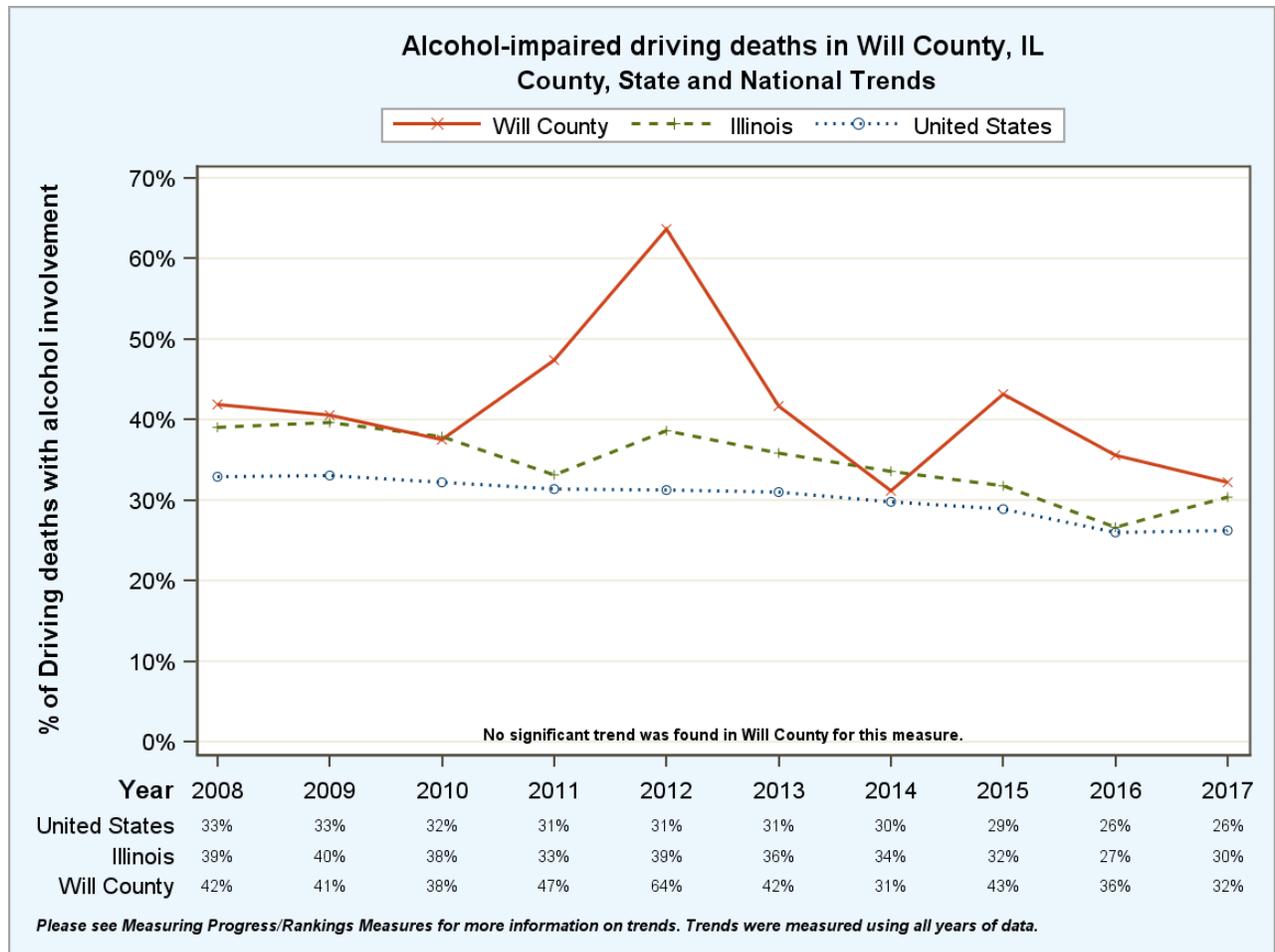
Alcohol Use

Less than a quarter (23.6%) of adults, aged 18 and older, reported binge or heavy alcohol consumption (defined as more than two drinks per day for men and one drink per day for women).

Liquor store access reports the number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population. In 2016, Will County (10.29) had a slightly lower rate of liquor establishments than in Illinois (10.32), and a still lower than the United States (10.5).

The percent of driving deaths which include alcohol is declining statewide and nationally, but is on the rise in Will County, as illustrated in the graph below. 36% of all Driving Deaths were related to being alcohol impaired in 2017.

Figure 8.5 Percent of Driving Deaths with Alcohol Involvements



Data Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS). *County Health Rankings Key Findings, 2017*

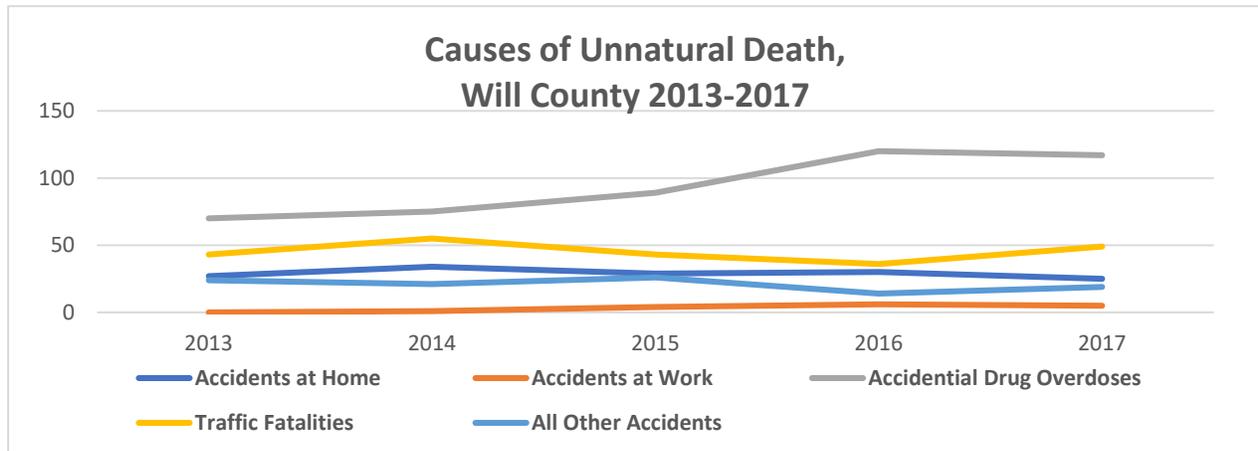
Overdoses and Drug Induced Mortality

In 2017 36% of accidental deaths in Will County were attributed to overdose. According to the Will County Coroner's Office, heroin deaths continue to be the leading cause of accidental overdose deaths.

Of the 117 accidental overdoses, 87 deaths were heroin related. Combined drug intoxication was the second leading cause of accidental overdose. Figure 8.6 displays the causes of accidental deaths in Will County.

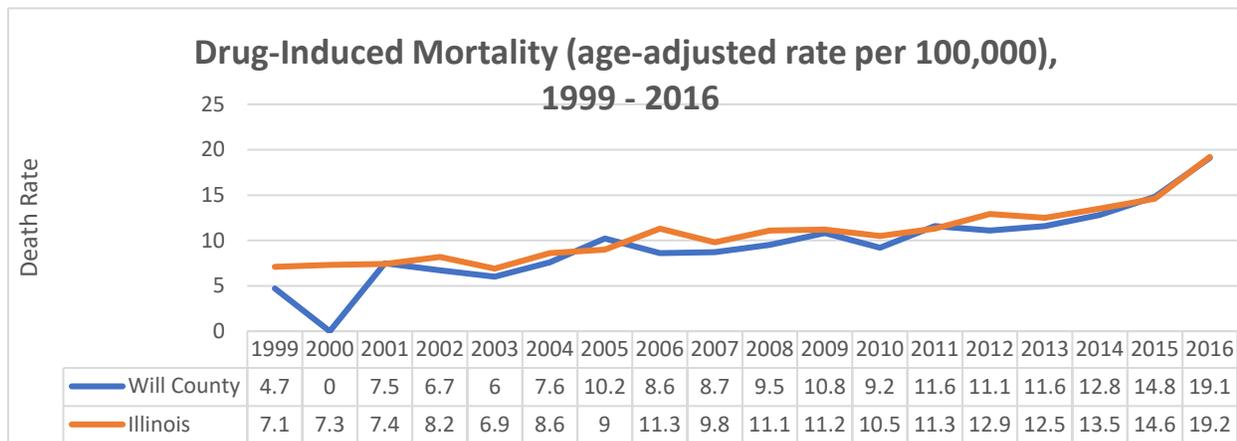
Drug induced mortality reports the rate of death due to drug overdose per 100,000 population. Will County is above the Healthy People 2020 target of 11.3 deaths per 100,000 population, as indicated in Figure 8.7.

Figure 8.6 Adult Accidental Death in Will County



Data Source: The Will County Coroner Annual Report, 2017

Figure 8.7 Will County Drug Induced Mortality Rate



Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDWONDER, 2016

Community Survey

In the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA), a survey was distributed to the community. Survey respondents were asked where they receive mental health services. Those seeking mental health services visit a private practice or family health care provider (85.27%), the hospital emergency room (20.6%), Community Health Centers, such as Aunt Martha’s or the Will County Community Health Center (2.98%), or an Immediate Care Center (48%).

Questions on a variety of health issues were asked in the survey and respondents were able to rate the impact of each issue in their home, in their community, and in the county on a Likert scale. The following health issues were identified by survey respondents, combining the answers “It is somewhat a problem” and “It is a large problem.”

Figure 8.8 Community Survey 2019, Top Health Issues Identified as “Somewhat or Large Problems”

Within the Home	Within the Community	Within the County
# 1. Access to Public Transportation	# 1. Illegal Drug Use	# 1. Illegal Drug Use
# 2. Depression	# 2. Vaping	# 2. Prescription Drug Use
# 3. Access to Interpreters	# 3. Underage Drinking	# 3. Violence
# 4. Mental Health	# 4. Tobacco Use	# 4. Underage Drinking
# 5. Tobacco Use	# 5. Mental Health	# 5. Vaping
# 6. Vaping	# 6. Depression	# 6. Tobacco Use
# 7. Alzheimer’s/Dementia	# 7. Binge Drinking	# 7. Mental Health
# 8. Binge Drinking	# 8. Prescription Drug Use	# 8. Depression
# 9. Suicide	# 9. Suicide	# 9. Binge Drinking
# 10. Self-Harm	# 10. Alzheimer’s/Dementia	# 10. Self Harm

Figure 8.9 Community Survey 2019, Health Issues Graphic

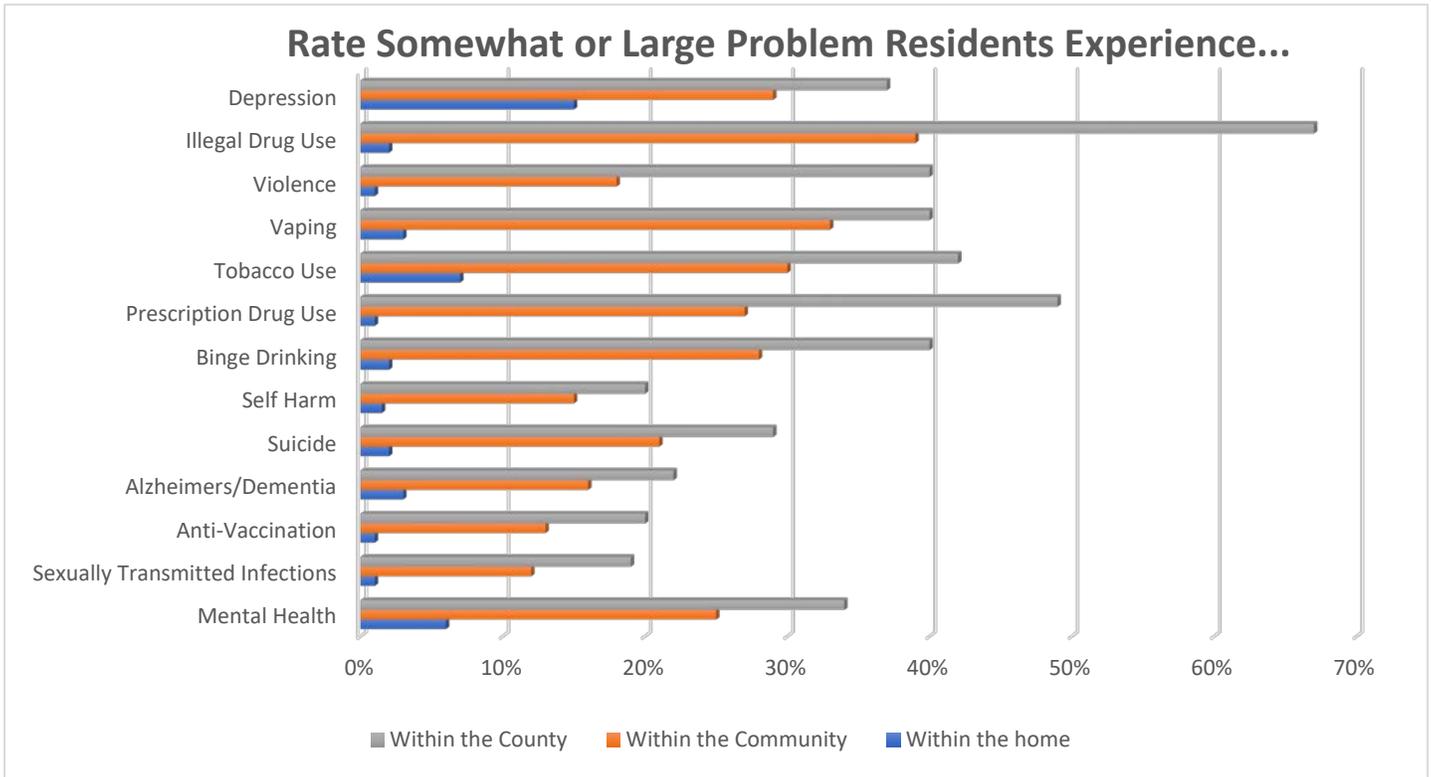


Figure 8.10 Community Survey 2019, Residents “Never or Rarely Experienced”

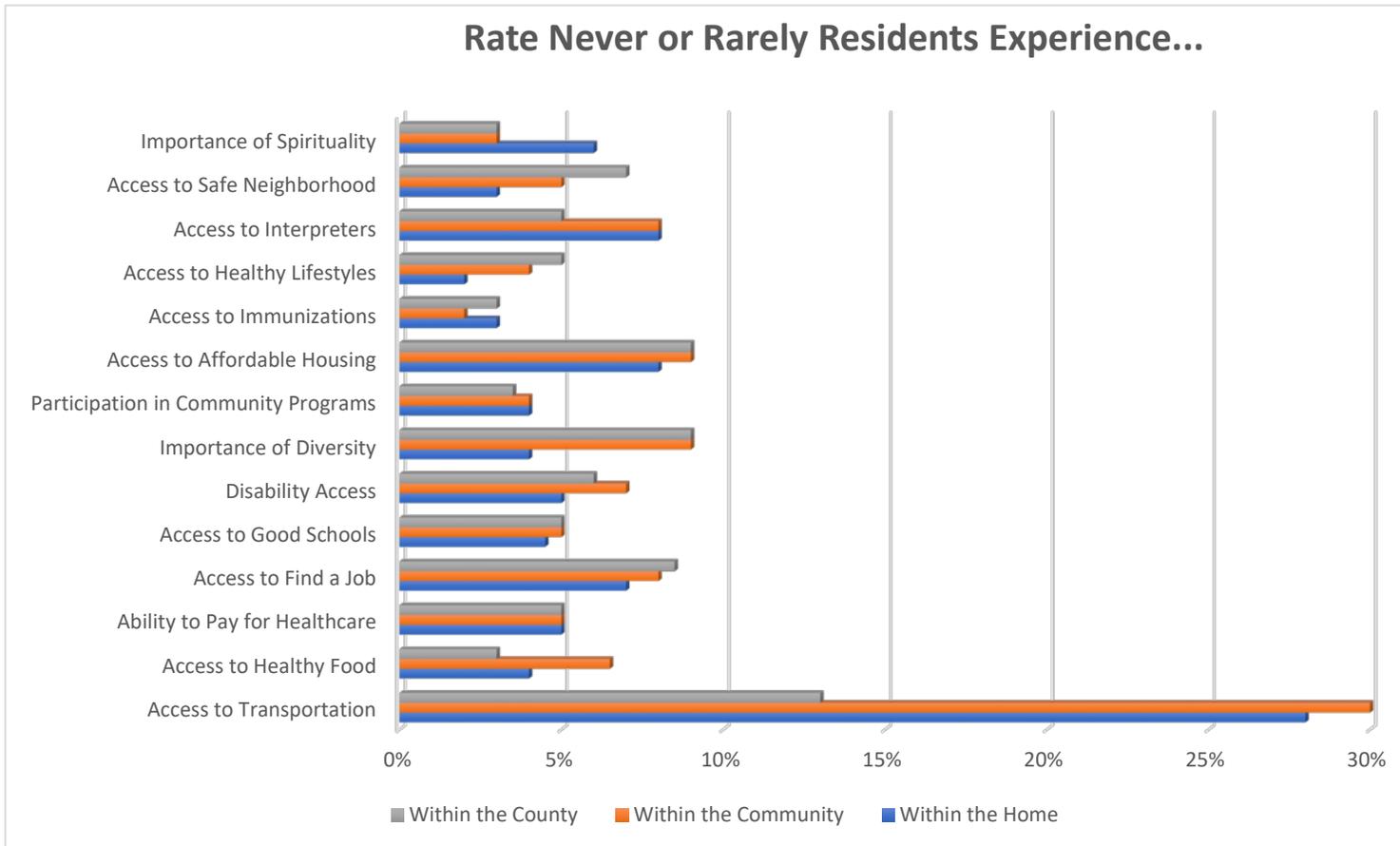


Figure 8.11 Community Survey 2019, Qualitative Responses

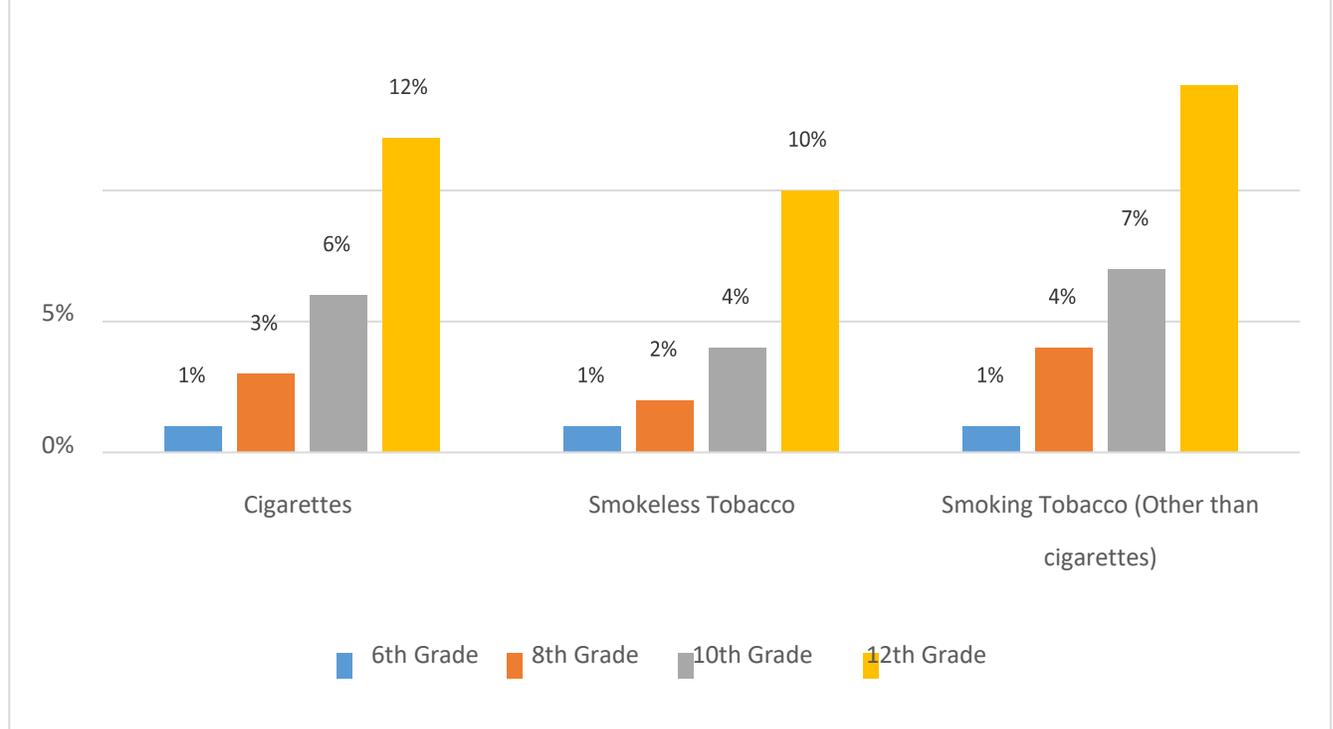


Qualitative responses of concern focused on discrimination, employment, and access to services. Depression, drug and vaping problems in the home and within the community. Specifically, respondents mentioned the rise of heroin overdoses and illegal drug abuse in recent years. Qualitative responses included concerns relating to lack of services, diversity inclusion, public transportation and housing for individuals. Residents were invited to list any further comments to help us understand their ratings. Of the 1,688 respondents, 405 chose to leave a comment.

Tobacco Use

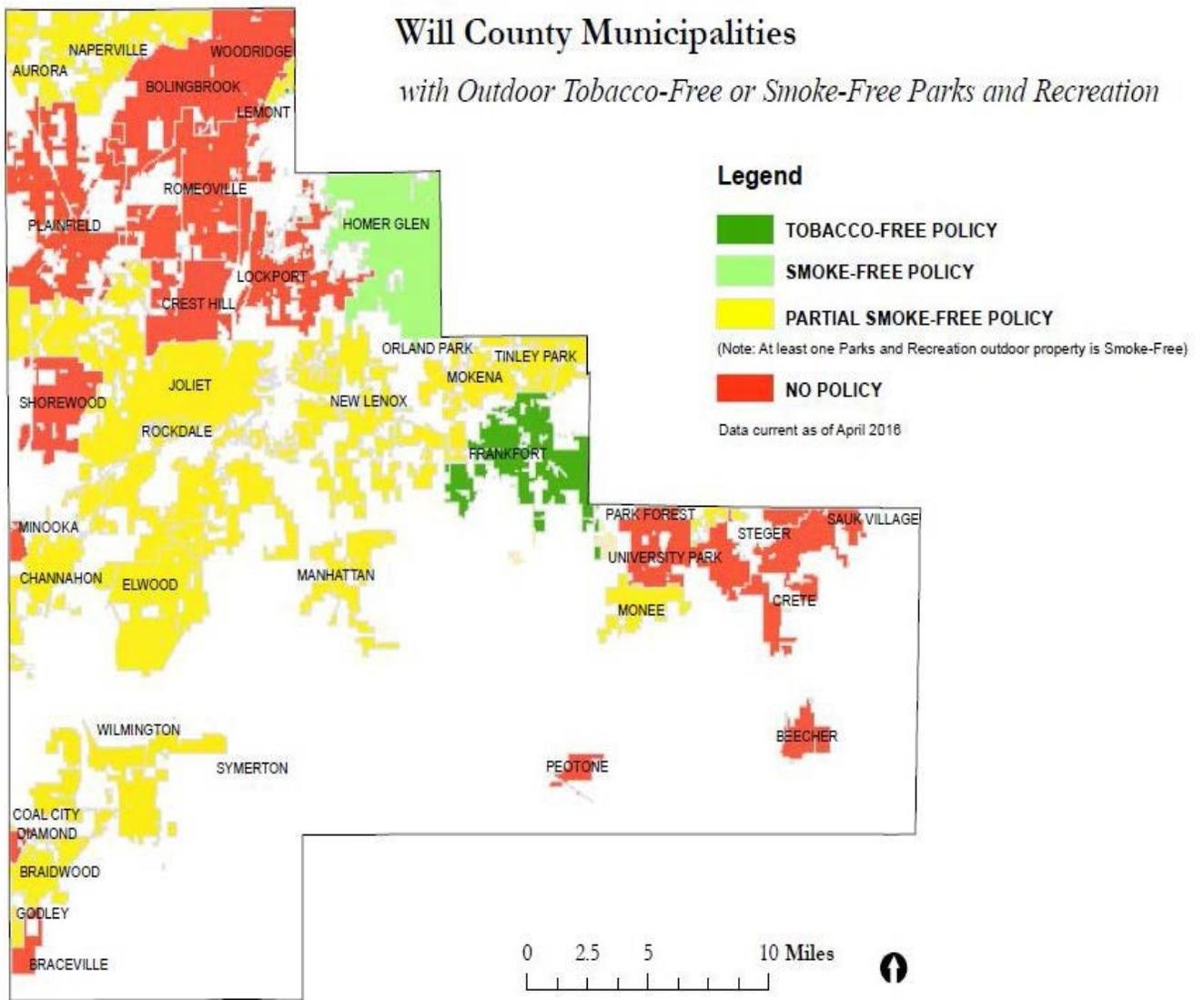
In 2010-2014, 13.4% of Will County adults were smokers. For the state of Illinois and the U.S, this figure was similar with 16.7% and 16.8% of adults reporting they were current smokers. The percentage of smokers in Will County has declined since 2001 but is still higher than the Healthy People 2020 target of 12%. Tobacco use is also an issue among Will County youth, as shown in Figure 8.12.

Figure 8.12 Percent of Will County Youth Tobacco Use, Past 30 Days 2014



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 within 15 feet of any entrance, exit, window, and ventilation intake. Tobacco-free outdoor policies have become a growing trend in Will County. As of 2016, 55% of Will County municipalities have a partial or 100% smoke/tobacco-free outdoor policy, as shown in Figure 8.13. The Tobacco 21 law went into effect in July 2019 and amendments to include e-cigarettes and vaporizing devices will be included.

Figure 8.13 Will County Municipalities with Outdoor Tobacco Free or Smoke Free Policies, 2016



Data Source: Will County Health Department, Tobacco Control & Prevention Program, 2016

Access to Food and Nutrition

Food insecurity in Will County affects nearly 10% of all residents, of which even more have no access to healthy food retailers. Of the more than 34,000 children experiencing food insecurity, 46% are ineligible for assistance programs. Residents residing primarily in the central and northwestern areas of the county have less access to healthy food and only 15 per every 100,000 have access to WIC authorized food stores..

Many chronic diseases are linked to lifestyle choices, or health risk behaviors, which are unhealthy behaviors that can be changed. Four of these health risk behaviors—lack of physical activity, poor nutrition, tobacco use, and excess alcohol consumption—cause much of the illness, suffering, and early death related to chronic diseases and conditions. Eating nutritious foods, becoming more physically active, and avoiding tobacco can help avoid developing many of these diseases and conditions. Becoming or being housing insecure reduces an individual’s life expectancy to nearly half.

Findings from the assessments detail access issues to healthcare services and resources. Specific priority needs, and populations identified in the assessment process include:

Needs	Populations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and linkage for food insecure population • Access to Nutritional Food • Data Collection and Sharing strategies to identify and prioritize issues • Technological Assistance and Advancements • Policy, Education, Empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing insecure population • Children • Joliet, University Park • Parts of Bolingbrook & Romeoville • African American population • 60417, 60432, 60433, 60436, 60440,60441, and 60484 zip codes

Assessment Findings

The Forces of Change Assessment identified access to and affordability of healthy foods as a major concern in Will County. Opportunities pinpointed:

- Increase advocacy and funding for healthy eating campaigns and policies to support healthy eating
- Focus on bringing new healthy businesses, grocery stores, farmers markets, and community gardens to Will County

- Technological Assistance and Advancements to link services and Map service locations
- Reduce barriers in the built environment that effect health outcomes for targeted populations.

Food Access

An environment that provides access to healthy food and recreational opportunities is important to maintaining and improving community health. There are 81 neighborhoods in Will County that are within food deserts, affecting approximately 437,000 residents, located in or around Joliet, as shown in Figure 9.1. Also, 31.8% of the population do not have access to healthy foods as shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9. Will County Food Desert by Census Tract, 2015

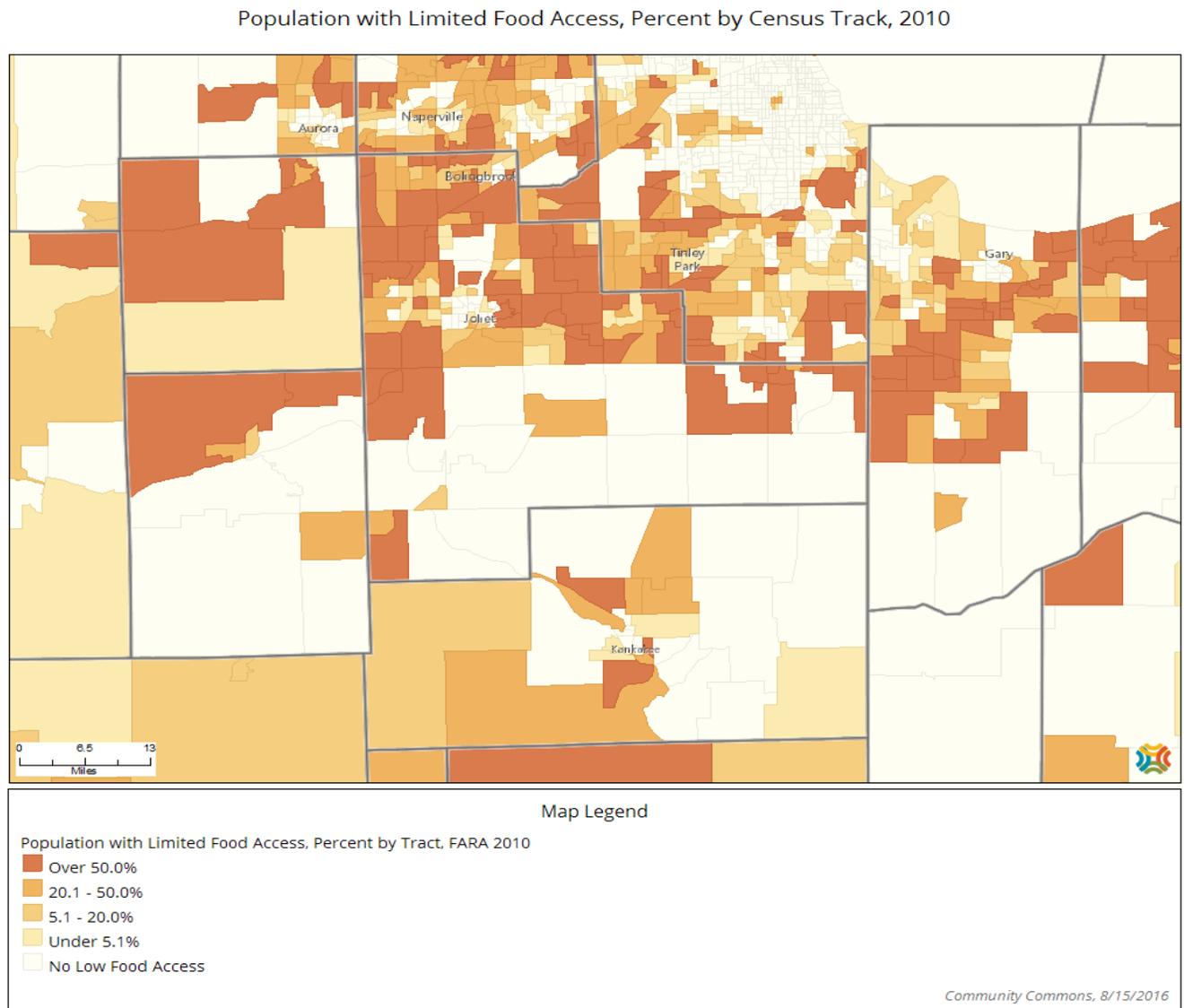
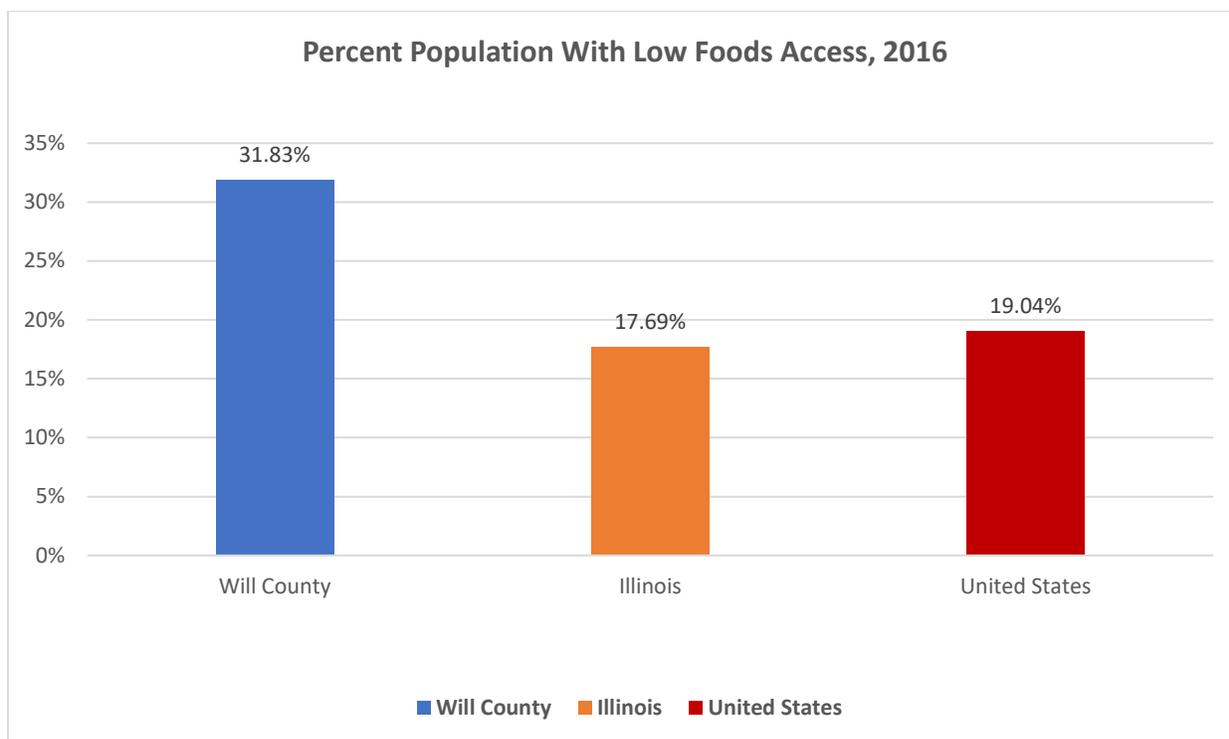


Figure 9.1 Percent of Population with Low Food Access 2016



Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Access Atlas 2016

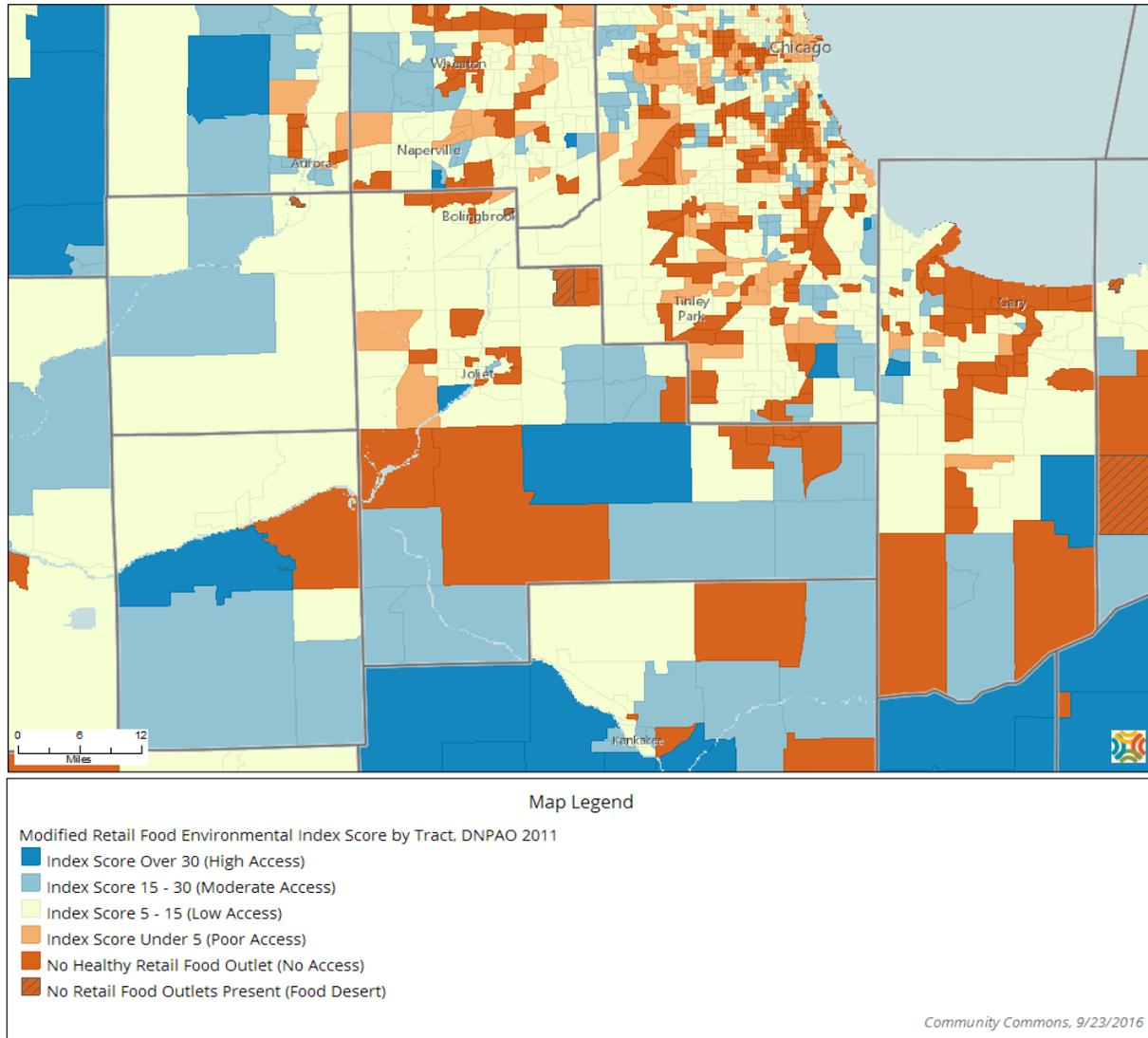
Figure 9.2. Percentage of Population Living In Census Tracts with No or Low Access to Healthy Retail Food Stores, 2011

Report Area	% Population with No Food Outlet	% Population with No Healthy Food	% Population with Low Healthy Food	% Population with Moderate Healthy Food	% Population with High Healthy Food
Will County	1.08%	16.36%	37.11%	43.14%	2.30%
Illinois	0.79%	21.04%	38.50%	36.13%	3.53%
United States	0.99%	18.63%	30.89%	43.28%	5.02%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011

Figure 9.3 Food Environment 2011

Modified Retail Food Environmental Index Score by Tract, DNPAO 2011



Access to healthy, affordable food is a key component of obesity and chronic disease prevention. Retailers who accept SNAP and WIC provide a measure of food security and healthy food access for women and children in poverty, as well as environmental influences on dietary behaviors. Figure 9.3 depicts that Will County has a shortage of retailers which accept SNAP or WIC compared to the state rate.

Figure 9.4. Rate of Grocery Stores, SNAP and WIC-Authorized Retailers per 100,000 Population

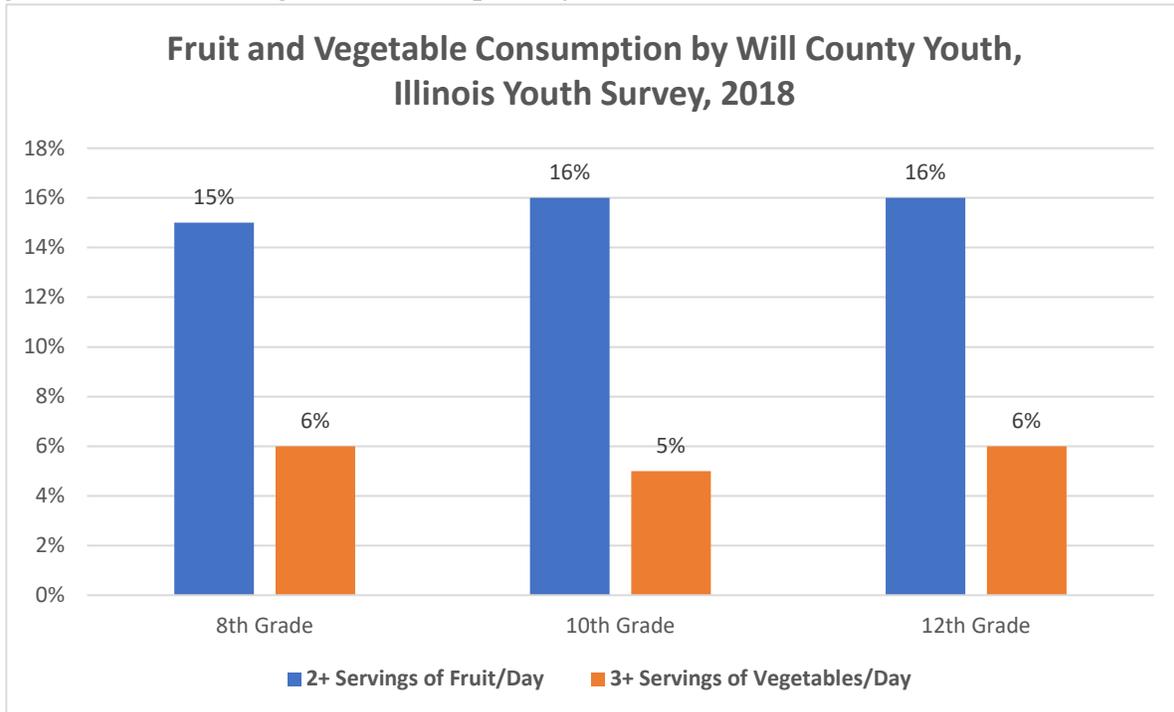
Report Area	Grocery Store Rate	SNAP-Authorized Retailers	WIC-Authorized Food Store Rate
Will County	17.8	5.3	15
Illinois	28.1	7.09	18.4
United States	29.9	8.07	15.6

Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator. Additional data analysis by CARES,

Healthy Food Consumption

Healthy food consumption is an issue among youth and adults in Will County. Among Will County adults, 80.7% are consuming less than five servings of fruits and vegetables each day, compared to 76.3% in Illinois and 75.7% in the U.S. Nearly 95% of all youth 8th through 12th report not consuming the adequate number of fruits and vegetables per day.

Figure 9.5 Fruit and Vegetable Consumption by Youth 2018



Data Source: IYS Illinois Youth Survey 2018

Stabilizing the Built Environment

In Will County, housing security, and transportation security has been nested as an issue in all major strategic categories. 341 individuals were identified as Housing insecure or “homeless” under the definition in 2018 and over 30% were children. Children tend to be of the majority of Medicaid recipients and individuals experiencing poverty. Being housing insecure reduces life expectancy by nearly half. Individuals experiencing housing insecurity tend to present multiple chronic illness conditions and have the least access to resources to improve quality of life and health outcome. Overcrowding has become an issue due to housing insecurity, hitting primarily the socially vulnerable areas of the east side of Joliet; with over 4% of homes being overcrowded and more than 30% are substandard conditions. Will County has a housing vacancy rate of over 6%. Will County residents without a vehicle in the home to commute to services in socially vulnerable areas is over 8%.

Findings from the assessments detail access issues to housing and transportation security and resources. Specific priority needs and populations identified in the assessment process include:

Needs	Populations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational Training • Data Collection and Sharing strategies to identify and prioritize issues • Technological Assistance and Advancements • Health Service linkage and coordination • Evaluate the environment • Policy, Education, Empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and transportation insecure population • 60417, 60432, 60433, 60436, 60440, 60441, 60484, 60468 zip codes

Assessment Findings

The Forces of Change Assessment identified access to and affordability of healthy foods as a major concern in Will County. Opportunities pinpointed in these assessments include:

- Increase advocacy and funding for housing stabilization, housing security, and improving housing and transportation safety measures
- Technological Assistance and Advancements to link services and Map service locations
- Reduce barriers in the built environment that affect health outcomes for targeted populations.

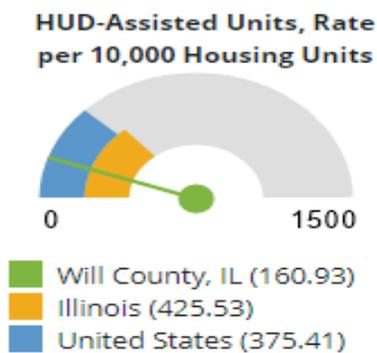
Assisted Housing

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 3,822 HUD-assisted housing units at a 160.93 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	1,616	987	143	878	0	151	46
Illinois	103,232	62,033	674	50,464	5,412	1,669	1,897
United States	2,474,400	1,243,178	33,100	1,074,437	124,704	34,463	31,612

US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2016

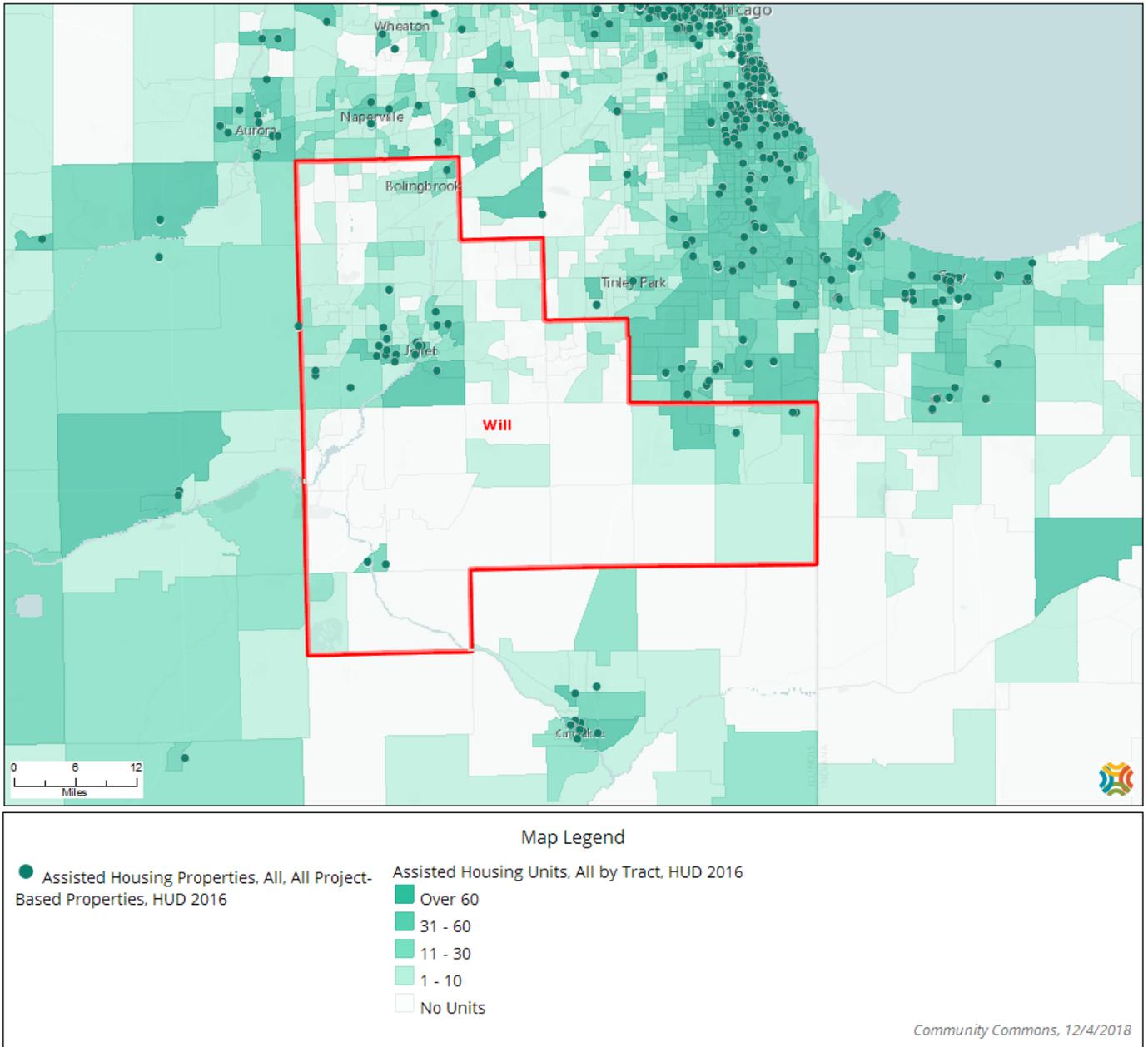
Figure 10 HUD Assisted Housing



The Department of Housing and Urban Development provides assistance with housing stability. The Figure 10 to the left depicts the rate at which HUD Assisted housing units exist within Will County. The current HUD assisted housing within Will County is 160:10,000 housing units. Will County currently has no section 202 housing for seniors and has limited zoning capacity for multi-dwelling units.

Figure 10.1 Assisted Housing Units Graphic 2016

Assisted Housing Units, All by Tract, HUD 2016

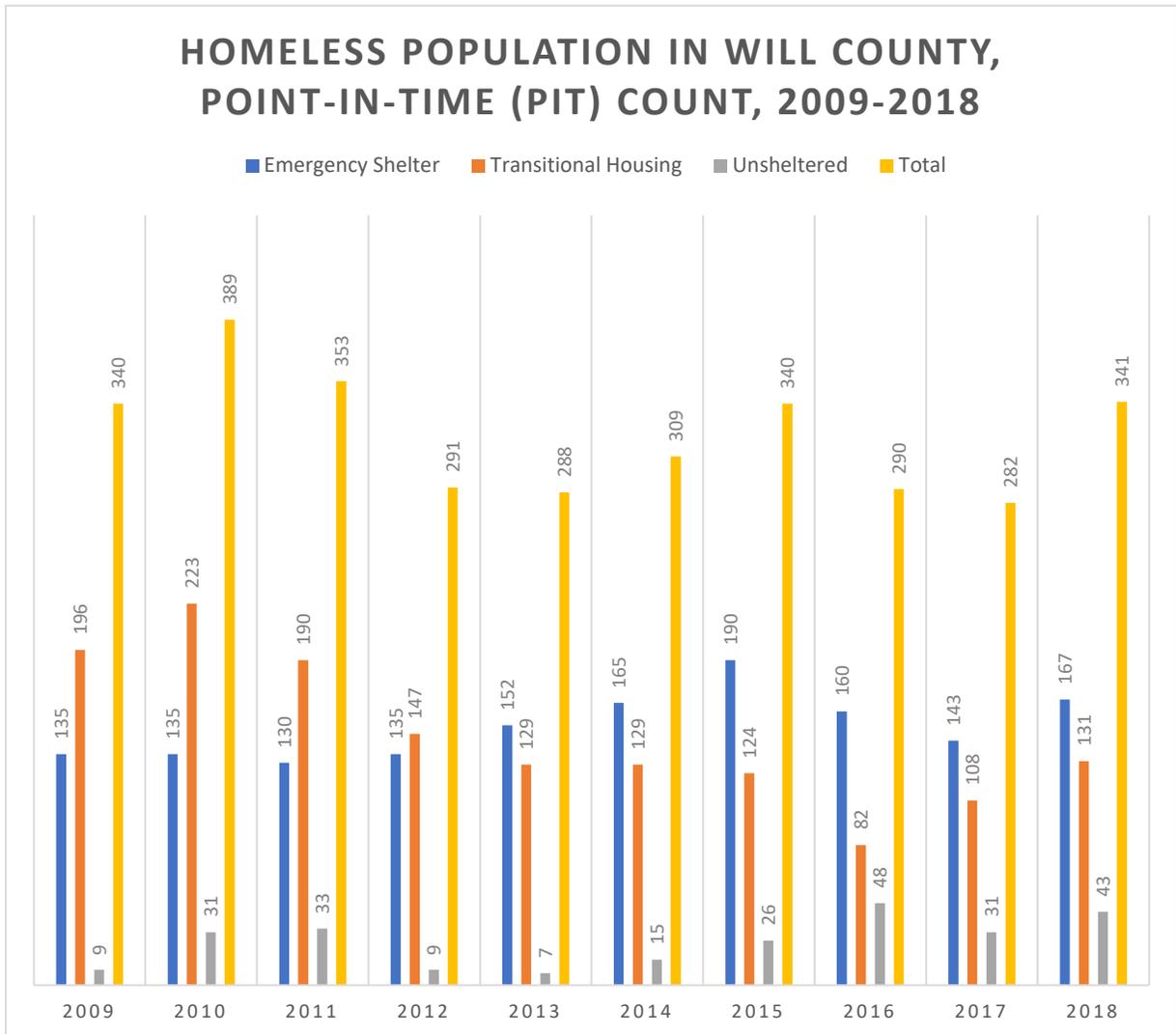


Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development 2016

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. On January 31, 2018, 341 unique individuals experienced homelessness in Will County, including 43 unsheltered individuals and 31.9% were children.

Figure 10.2 Homeless Population 2018



Data Source: Will County Continuum of Care 2018

Households with No Motor Vehicle

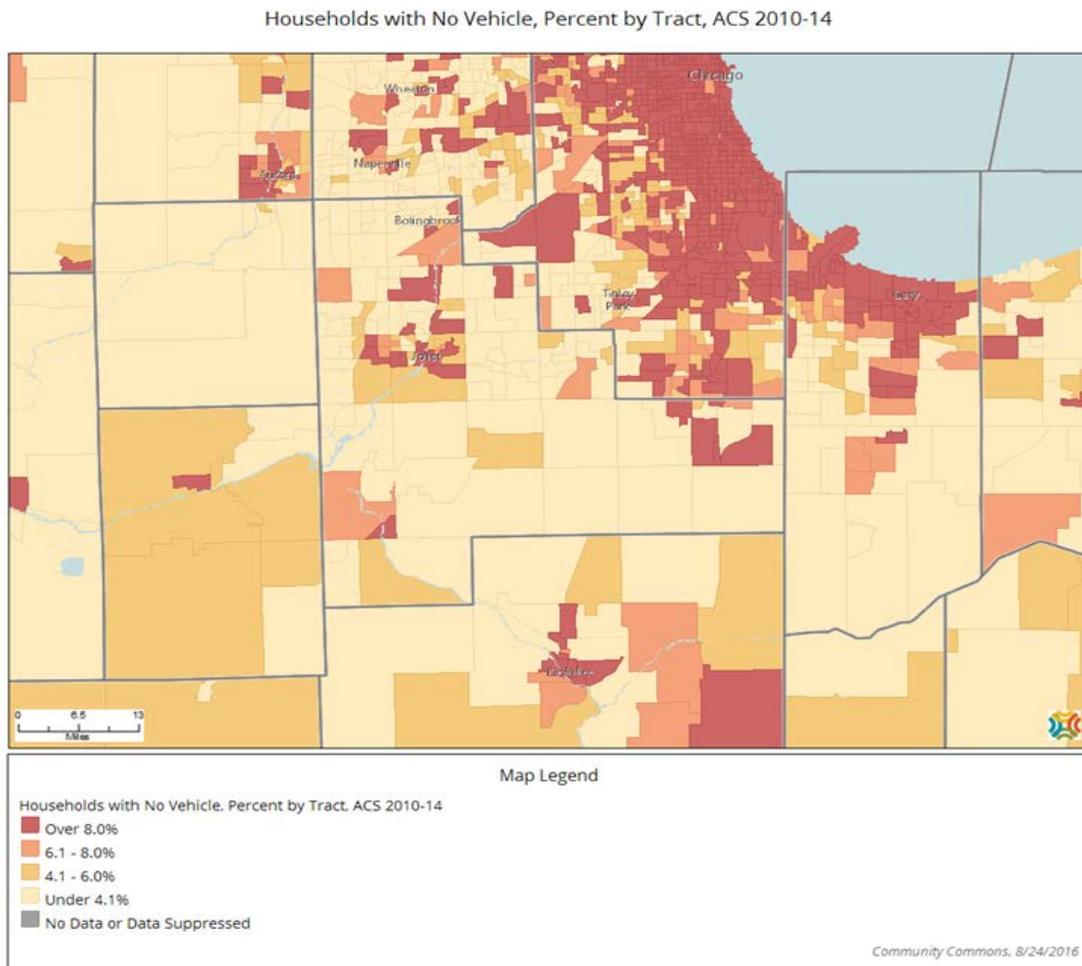
This indicator reports the number and percentage of households with no motor vehicle based on the 2016 Community Survey and U.S. Census estimates. 3.77% of Will County households have no vehicle compared to 10.82% of Illinois households.

Figure 10.3 Household with No Motor Vehicle

Report Area	Total Occupied Households	Households with No Motor Vehicle	Percentage of Households with No Motor Vehicle
Will County	224,959	8,482	3.77%
Illinois	4,802,124	519,694	10.82%
United States	117,716,237	10,562,847	8.90%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2016

Figure 10.4 Households with No Motor Vehicle, Graphic 2014



Overcrowded Housing

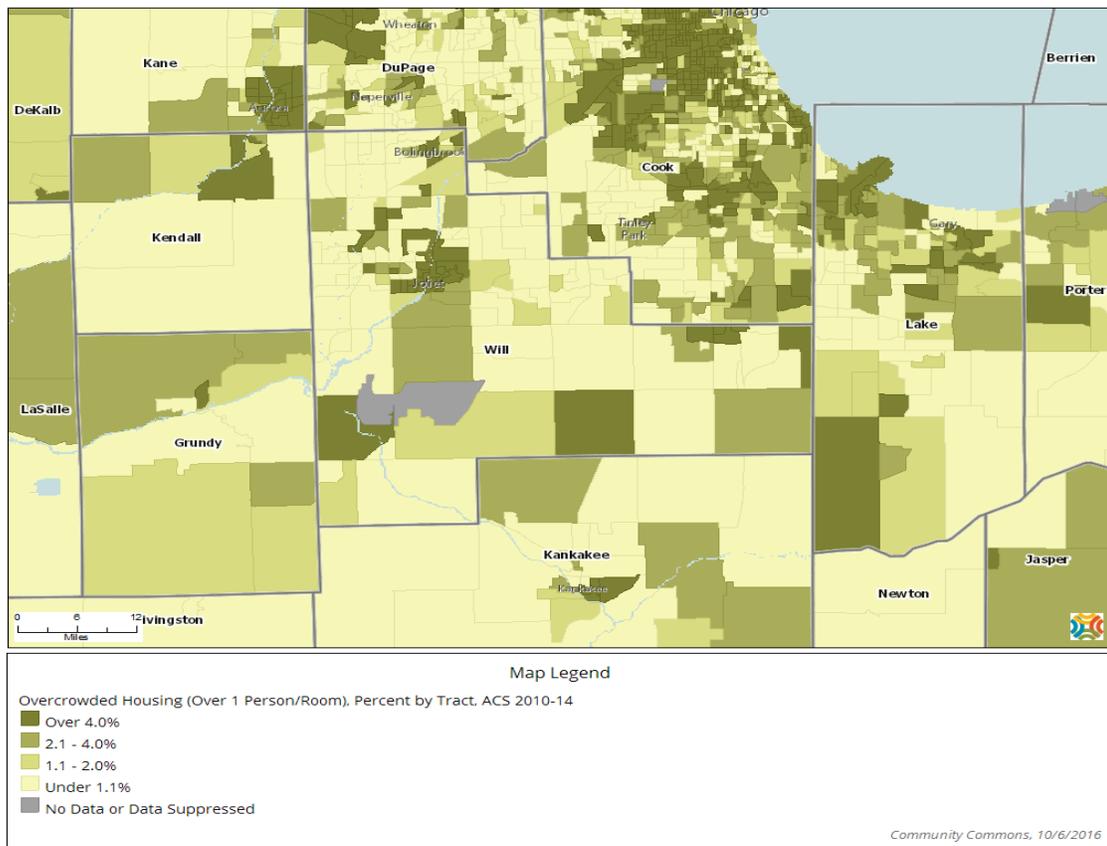
This indicator reports data on overcrowded housing from the latest 2016 American Community Survey. The Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, but this report considers units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded. Overcrowding in Will County is occurring in the Joliet 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	224,959	4,402	1.95%
Illinois	4,802,124	125,589	2.61%
United States	117,716,237	3,932,606	3.34%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2016.

Figure 10.5 Overcrowding Housing 2014

Overcrowded Housing (Over 1 Person/Room), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14



Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14. 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.

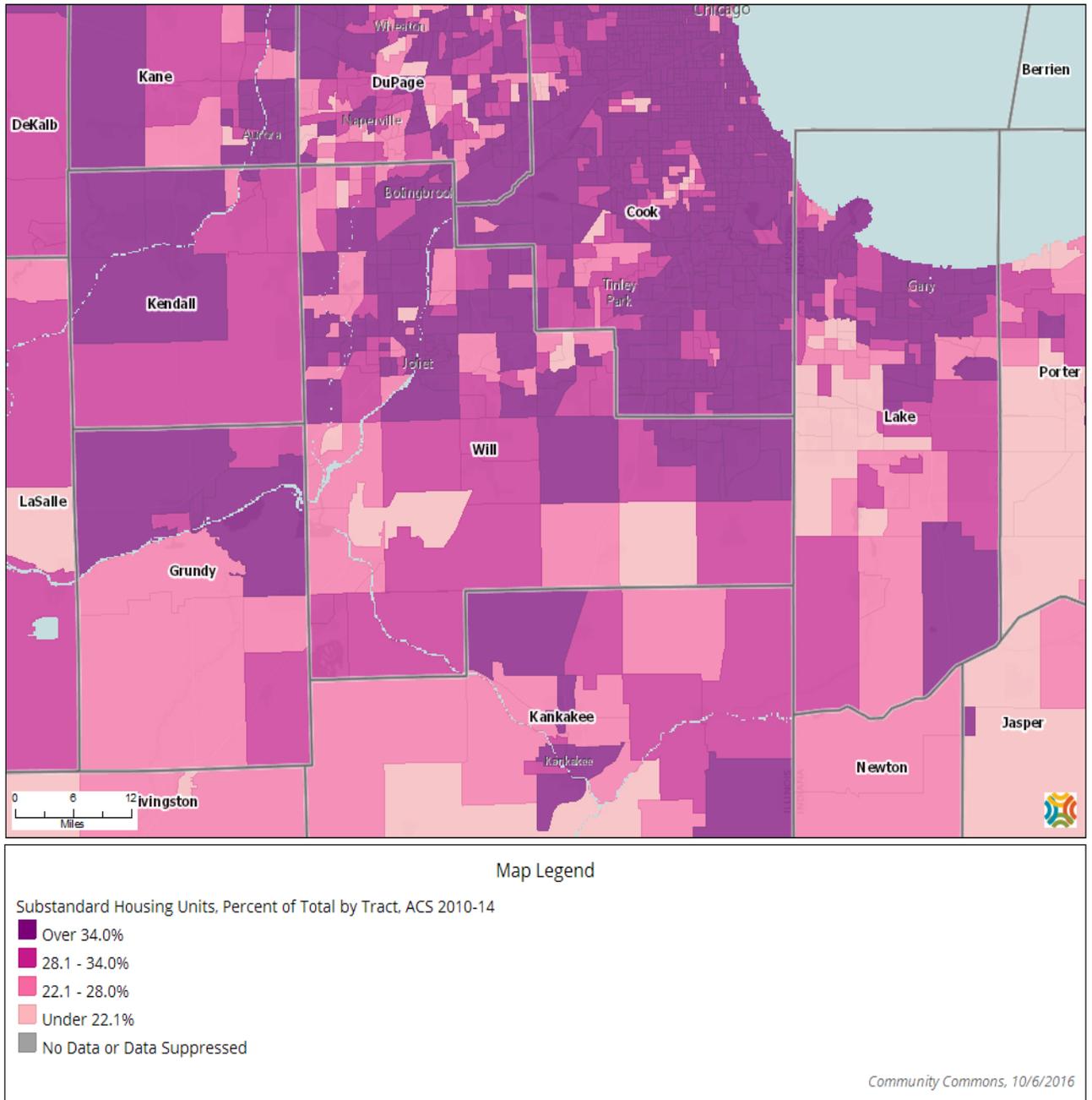
Figure 10.6 Substandard Occupied Housing 2016

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	224,959	79,010	35.12%
Illinois	4,802,124	1,775,655	36.97%
United States	117,716,237	44,022,167	37.39%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2016.

Figure 10.7 Substandard Housing Units 2014

Substandard Housing Units, Percent of Total by Tract, ACS 2010-14



Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14. 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 (6.24%) than Illinois (9.57%) and the United States (12.18%). A higher concentration of vacant housing units is in southern Will County, as well as, parts of Joliet and eastern Will.

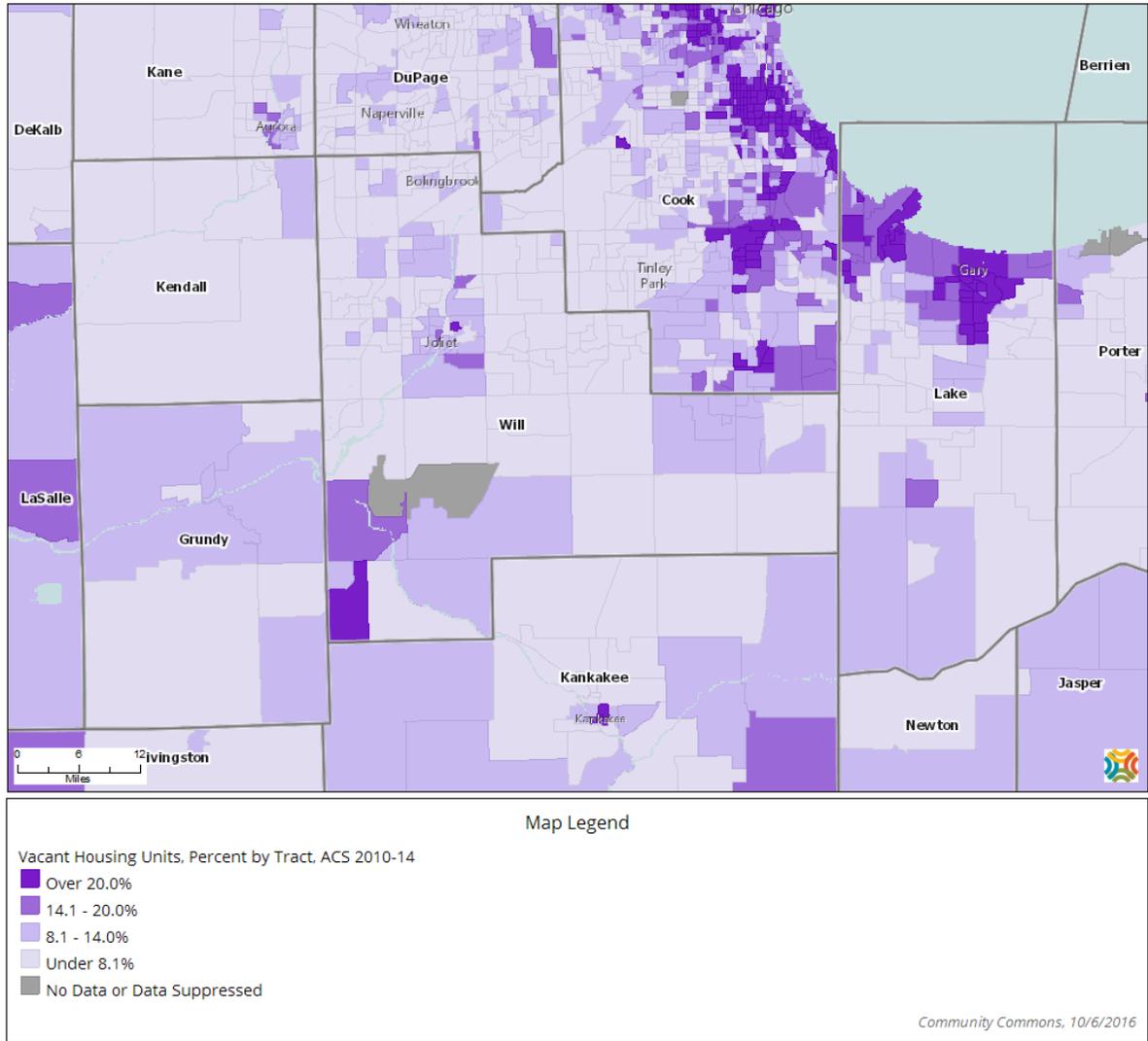
Figure 10.8 Vacant Housing Units, Will County 2016

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units, Percent
Will County	239,953	14,994	6.24%
Illinois	531,327	508,203	9.57%
United States	134,054,899	16,338,662	12.18%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2016

Figure 10.9 Vacant Housing Units 2014

Vacant Housing Units, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14



Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

References

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2015). The four domains of chronic disease prevention. Four- domains-factsheet-2015 2.pdf. Retrieved from www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/pdf/four-domains-factsheet-2015.pdf
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2016). Healthy people 2020. Mental health and mental disorders [Web page]. Retrieved from www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/mental-health-and-mental-disorder
- Community Commons. 2015. Available from: www.communitycommons.org.
- Cook County Department of Public Health (2016), WePlan2020 Suburban Cook County Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (unpublished document), Oak Forest, IL
- Dirksen JC, Prachand NG, et al. Healthy Chicago 2.0: Partnering to Improve Health Equity. City of Chicago, March 2016.
- Health Impact Collaborative of Cook County (2016), Community Health Needs Assessment North Region. Retrieved from <http://healthimpactcc.org/reports2016/>.
- Illinois Department of Public Health. (2015). Illinois emergency department utilization: Patterns & trends in access to care and health equity, 2009-2013. Retrieved from www.healthcarereportcard.illinois.gov/files/pdf/ED_Report_2015.pdf
- Illinois Department of Public Health. (2016). Healthy Illinois 2021. State health improvement plan draft: March 2016. Retrieved from www.idph.state.il.us/ship/icc/documents/SHIP_Draft032116.pdf
- National Association of County and City Health Officials. (2016). Health inequity: A charge for public health. Washington, DC: National Association of County and City Health Officials.
- National Association of County and City Health Officials. (2015). Available from: archived.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/mapp/framework/clearinghouse/upload/Worksheet-CHSA-Indicator-List.pdf.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2016) Mental and Substance Abuse Disorders, United States, 2016. Available at: www.samhsa.gov/disorders
- Troutman, A. (n.d.). Health equity, human rights and social justice: Social determinants as the direction for global health. Retrieved from urbanhealth.jhu.edu/_pdfs/sdh_placeandhealth_4_troutman%20hopkins%202013.pdf
- University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. County Health Rankings (.2015). Accessible at www.countyhealthrankings.org.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (2015). Healthy People 2020. Available from: <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/Leading-Health-Indicators>.
- World Health Organization, Commission on the Social Determinants of Health. (2008). Closing the gap in a generation: Health equity through action on the social determinants of health. Final report of the commission on social determinants of health (p. 248). Geneva: World Health Organization.
- Will County MAPP Collaborative. (2019) MAPP Assessments: Community Health Status Assessment, Forces of Change Assessment, Local Public Health Assessment, Community Themes and Strengths Assessment. <https://willcountyhealth.org/will-county-mobilizing-for-action-through-planning-and-partnerships-mapp/>
- County Rankings and Roadmaps (2017). Provider Availability, Physical Activity, Cause of Mortality. <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/credits>.