

Community Health Status Assessment

KANKAKEE COUNTY 2018



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Partnership for a Healthy Community was established among the Helen Wheeler Center for Community Mental Health, the Hispanic Partnership, the Kankakee County Health Department, Presence St Mary's Hospital, Riverside Medical Center, and the United Way to conduct routine health assessments of the Kankakee County community, identify priority health issues, and identify strategies to address these health issues.



Mission Statement: We are committed to creating a healthy community through comprehensive assessments and the implementation of effective plans.

The Partnership for a Healthy Community would like to acknowledge and thank the following individuals for their contribution to this Community Health Status Assessment.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Healthy People 2020 Leading Health Indicators

Kankakee County is meeting the Healthy People 2020 targets in 3 of the 10 leading health indicators that are identified in this Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA). These include persons under 65 years of age that have insurance, preterm births, and cigarette smoking among adolescents.

Demographic Characteristics

Kankakee County is a small urban county in the northeast section of Illinois. There has been a slight decrease in population growth within Kankakee County from 2010 to 2015. The largest portion of residents are 5 to 17 years of age, the second highest portion is over the age of 65 years. The racial composition of Kankakee County has remained the same since the last CHSA, with 79.1% white and 15.2% black. The percent of the population that is Hispanic/ Latino has increased slightly from 8.9% to 10%. A larger percentage of older Kankakee County residents (65 or older) are living in poverty than the percent in Illinois.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

Sixteen percent of the Kankakee County population are living in poverty, which remains the same as the last CHSA. The percent of children living in poverty has decreased slightly. Poverty is disproportionately high among blacks, Native Americans/ Alaskan Natives, individuals with mixed race, and those with Hispanic/ Latino ethnicity. The unemployment rate has been declining since 2013, but remains higher than Illinois and the US. Low income individuals are linked to services, including Medicaid, Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP), and free/reduced lunch for children. The percent of children eligible for free/reduced lunch has increased from 50.2% to 57%. Due, in part, to the passing of the Affordable Care Act and local agency efforts to enroll residents, the percent of Kankakee County without insurance is decreasing.

Health Resource Availability

There is a deficiency of healthcare providers in Kankakee County, including primary care and dental providers. There are two hospitals within Kankakee County, with a total bed capacity of 500. Ambulatory care sensitive discharge rates are a measure of illnesses that could have been prevented through primary care prevention. Although decreasing, this rate continues to be higher than Illinois and the US. The top two discharge diagnoses among the Kankakee County hospitals are heart disease and mental disorders.

Quality of Life

Despite an existing bus system within Kankakee County, a very low percent of the population uses public transportation to commute to work. More Kankakee County households own a car than in Illinois or the US. There is a low percent of the population that have food insecurity and low food access, but about 30% of the population have low access to healthy food. The life expectancy is 80 years of age for women and 75 years of age for men living in Kankakee County. Residents most socially vulnerable reside in parts of Kankakee City, Ganer Township, and Pembroke Township.

Behavioral Risk Factors

A low percentage of Kankakee County adults are engaging in adequate healthy behaviors, such as eating fruits and vegetables, physical activity, and getting appropriate health screenings. A little over one in every four Kankakee County residents currently smoke, but over 80% have attempted to quit in the past year. Among youth living in Kankakee County, alcohol use is the most common substance used, marijuana is the second most common substance.

Environmental Health

The air quality has steadily decreased since 2010, but remains substantially better than Illinois and the US. There have been no recent violations in water sampling from the Kankakee River, which is the water supply for most municipalities within Kankakee County. The percent of children with elevated lead levels ($\geq 5\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) is lower than Illinois, and has remained steady for the past 3 years.

Social and Mental Health

Although the ratio of mental health providers to residents has improved, there is still a gap in needed mental health providers within Kankakee County. Compared to Illinois, there are more suicides, more emergency room visits for mental health, and more days reported as mentally unhealthy among Kankakee County residents. However, there is a lower percent of the residents that report a lack of social/emotional support. According to the Illinois Youth Survey, bullying and signs of depression were reported by a high percentage of youth living in Kankakee County. Early Development Instrument data indicate higher vulnerabilities in social competence and emotional maturity across all neighborhoods that were assessed in the 2016-2017 school year.

Maternal and Child Health

The infant mortality rate has decreased slightly, but consistently remains higher than the Illinois rate. Nine percent of pregnant mothers are not receiving adequate prenatal care. The percent of teen births in Kankakee County have decreased, but still remains higher than the Illinois percent.

Death, Illness, and Injury

Heart disease remains the number one cause of death in Kankakee County, with a disproportionate amount of men and non-Hispanic blacks dying from heart disease each year. Cancer remains the second highest cause of death within Kankakee County; prostate, lung, and colorectal cancer rates are higher in Kankakee County than in Illinois. The drug overdose death rate has steadily increased; heroin, cocaine, and prescription drugs were the most common type of drug overdose deaths in 2015 and 2016. The percent of adults with obesity has increased to 33% of the population, and remains higher than the percent in Illinois and the US. The percent of 10th and 12th grade students that self-report obesity on the Illinois Youth survey has increased.

Infectious Disease

The rate of syphilis has been increasing in Kankakee County since 2011. The rate of chlamydia has decreased, but the rate of gonorrhea has increased among Kankakee County residents. The rate of new HIV cases has stayed relatively the same, and remains lower than the Illinois rate. Each year there have been 2 to 3 cases of active tuberculosis (TB) infection among Kankakee County residents since 2012.

Sentinel Events

Sentinel indicators are presented for health conditions considered preventable or controllable with regular primary care. There is a higher rate of children hospitalized for asthma in Kankakee County than in Illinois. There is a lower rate of in situ breast and cervical cancer in Kankakee County than Illinois and the US.

INTRODUCTION

The Partnership for a Healthy Community uses the MAPP (Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships) process to conduct community assessments every three years to assess the health of Kankakee County, and identify goals and strategies to improve the health of Kankakee County residents. There are four assessments that are included in the MAPP process:

1. Community Health Status Assessment- Provides information on how healthy we are as a community.
2. Forces of Change Assessment- Identifies what is, or might soon occur that impacts the health of the community.
3. Local Public Health System Assessment- Examines how well our local public health system is meeting the needs of the community.
4. Community Themes and Strengths Assessment- Identifies how residents view their community, and how it can be improved.




The Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA) for Kankakee County is an in-depth assessment of the health status of the community based on trends and comparison to the state of Illinois and the United States. Data is gathered from a variety of publically available state and national database resources, as well as local organization databases. When available, data is broken down based on race, ethnicity, gender, and zip code.


Throughout the MAPP process, community assessments are completed using a health equity frame. Through this frame, the Partnership for a Healthy Community members aim to identify, prevent, and reverse the political, social, and economic decisions and situations that have led to health inequities among individuals and populations living in Kankakee County.

Community involvement is essential to the success of the MAPP process. The Partnership for a Healthy Community intends to share the results of the CHSA, along with the other three assessments, with the community. The Partnership for a Healthy Community members will follow the MAPP process using the four assessments to identify and address strategic issues through planning, implementing, and evaluating action steps.

HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020

Category Definition: Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) includes a set of 10-year national goals and objectives to improve the health of Americans. The HP2020 framework provides guidance and action steps to address health issues to improve health behaviors and outcomes. Leader Health Indicators (LHI) are high priority issues included in the HP2020 goals. The table below indicates the LHI with available data for Kankakee County, and how Kankakee County compares to Illinois, the US, and the HP2020 targets.

 Meeting HP2020 Target

 Not Meeting HP2020 Target

Leading Health Indicator	HP2020 Target	Kankakee County	Illinois	United States
Adolescent Health Students graduating from high school 4 years after starting 9th grade (percent)	87%	83%	83%	85%
Access to Health Services Persons with medical insurance (percent, <65 years)	100%	91.2%	89.8%	86.7%
Cancer Adults receiving colorectal cancer screening based on most recent guidelines (age-adjusted, percent, 50–75 years)	70.5%	61.9%	65%	58.2%
Injury and Violence Prevention Homicides (age-adjusted, per 100,000 population)	5.5	7.1	6.3	5.2
Mental Health and Mental Disorders Suicide (age-adjusted, per 100,000 population)	10.2	13.6	10.9	13
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health All infant deaths (rate per 1,000 live births <1 year)	6	9.7	6	6
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health Total preterm live births (percent, <37 weeks gestation)	11.4%	11%	11.8%	11.4%
Nutrition and Weight Status Obesity among adults (age-adjusted, percent, 20+ years)	30.5%	33.3%	27.4%	27.4%
Tobacco Use Adult cigarette smoking (age-adjusted, percent, 18+ years)	12%	26%	18%	18%
Tobacco Use Adolescent cigarette smoking in past 30 days (percent, grades 9–12)	16%	14%	10%	15.7%

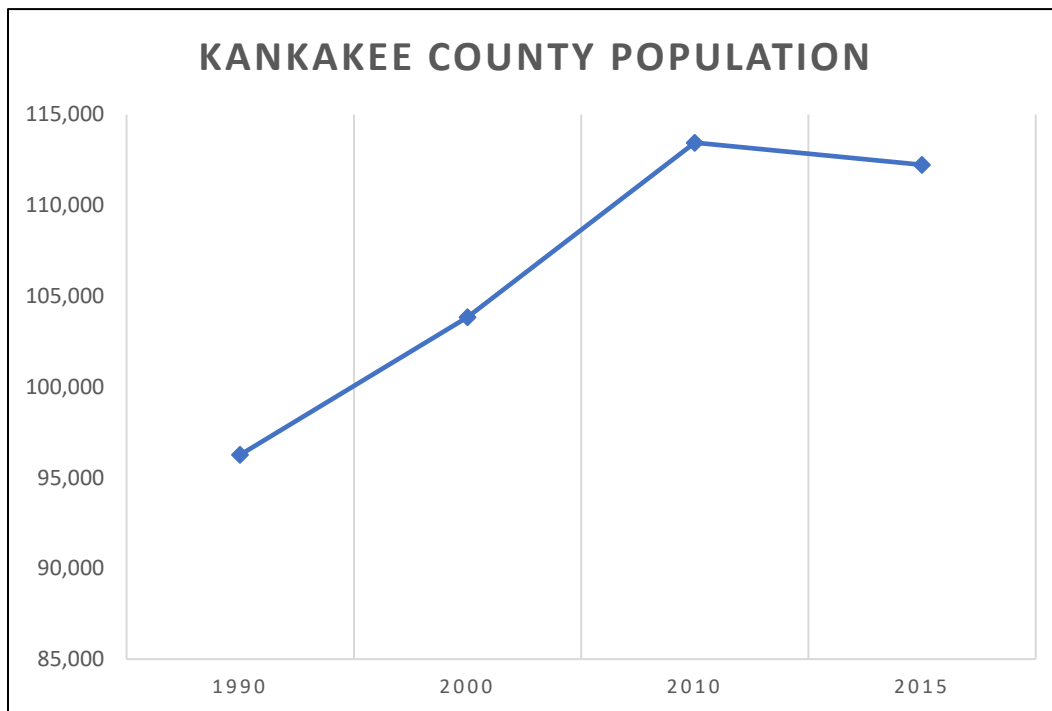
Source: Healthy People 2020, 2017

DEMOGRAPHICS

Category Definition: Demographic characteristics include measure of total population, as well as 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.

POPULATION GROWTH AND ESTIMATES

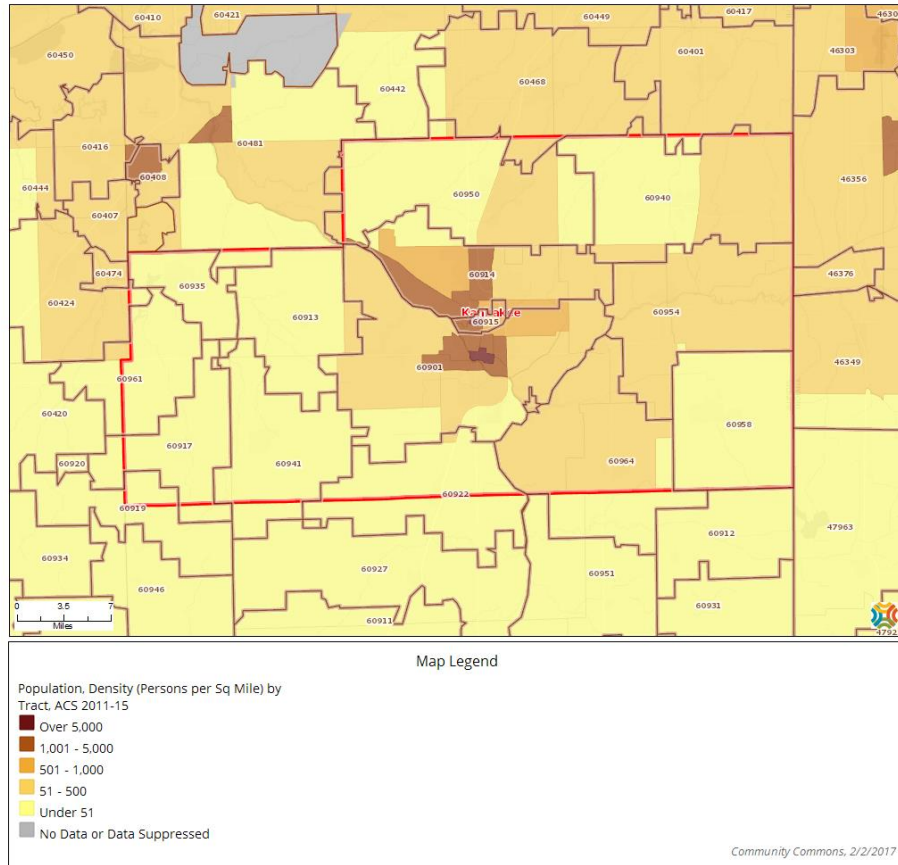
According to the US Census Bureau, Kankakee has grown steadily over the years. However, from 2010 to 2015 the population has decreased slightly. The total population for Kankakee was projected to reach 112,221 by 2015. Kankakee County's population has increased by 8.6% from 1990 to 2015 and is expected to remain steady in the upcoming years.



Source: US Census Bureau, 2015

POPULATION DENSITY

Kankakee County has a total of 676.57 square miles. The population density is estimated at 165.87 persons per square mile, which is greater than the national average of 89.61 persons per square mile. There are 12,880,000 Illinois residents. Only 1% of these Illinois residents (112,221) resided in Kankakee County in 2015. A majority of Kankakee County residents reside in the central part of the county.

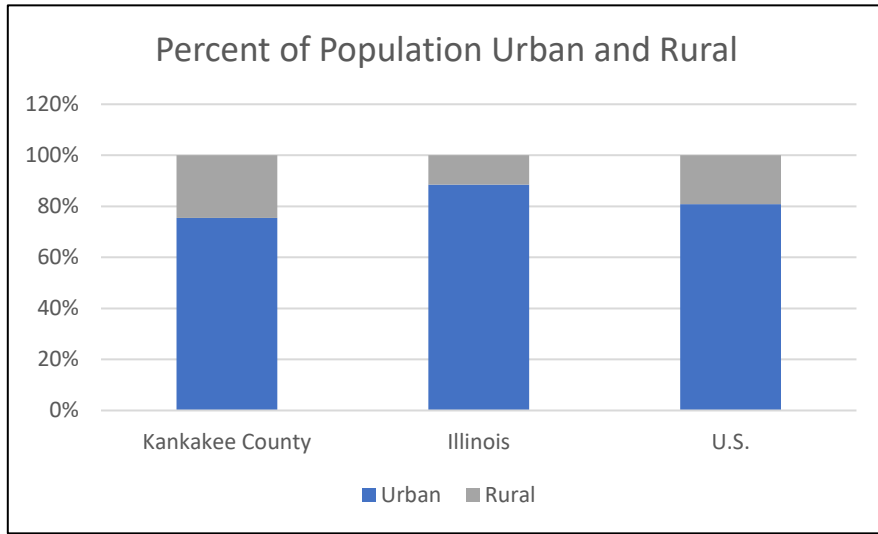


Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-15.

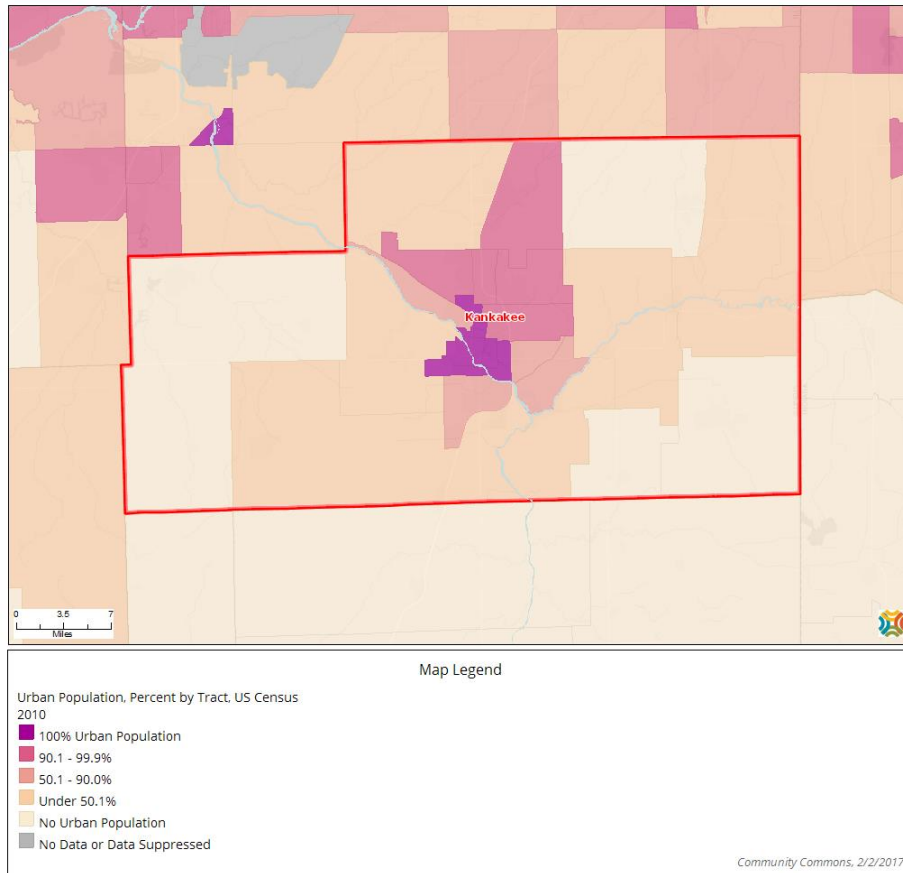
URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Kankakee County is mainly urban with 75.5% of the total population (84,726 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. Geographically, central Kankakee County is largely urban, as illustrated in the map below. 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



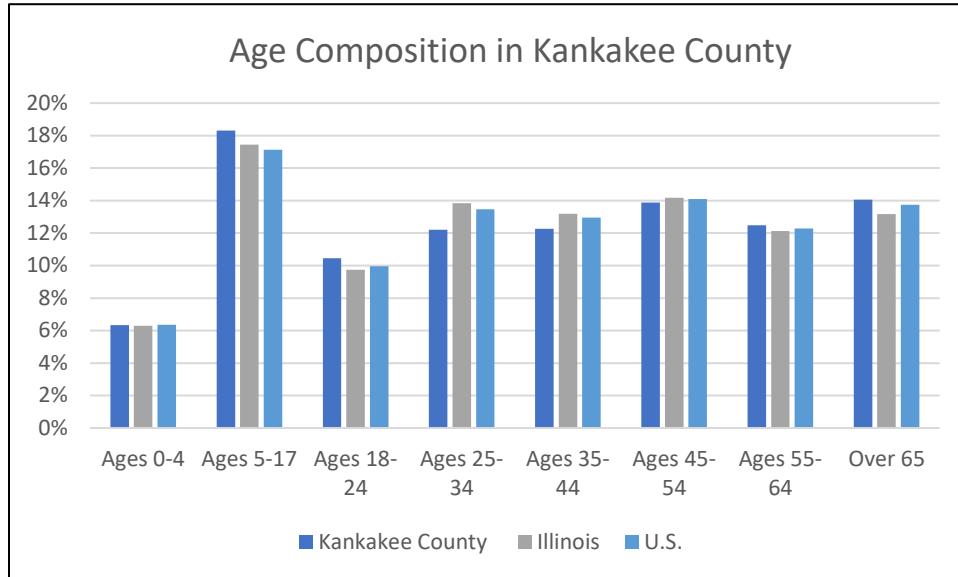
Percent of Urban and Rural Population by Location



Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2010.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

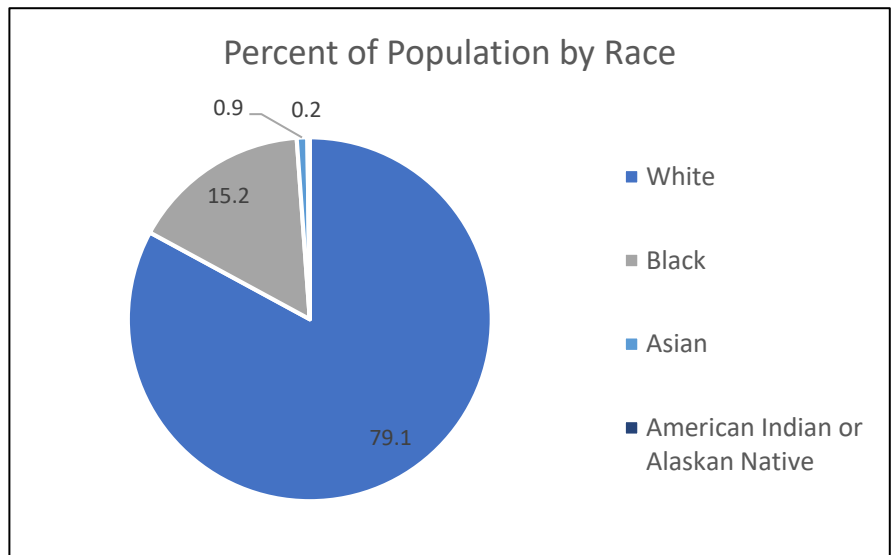
According to the US Census Bureau, the female and male population in Kankakee County is nearly equal. Females represent 50.93% of the population while males represent 49.07%. The median age of Kankakee County is 37.3 years, which is also the median population of Illinois. According to the 2015 US Census Bureau, nearly 35% of Kankakee County’s population is below the age of 24 compared to 33% statewide. Fourteen percent of the Kankakee County population in 2015 was 65 years or older compared to 13.18% statewide.

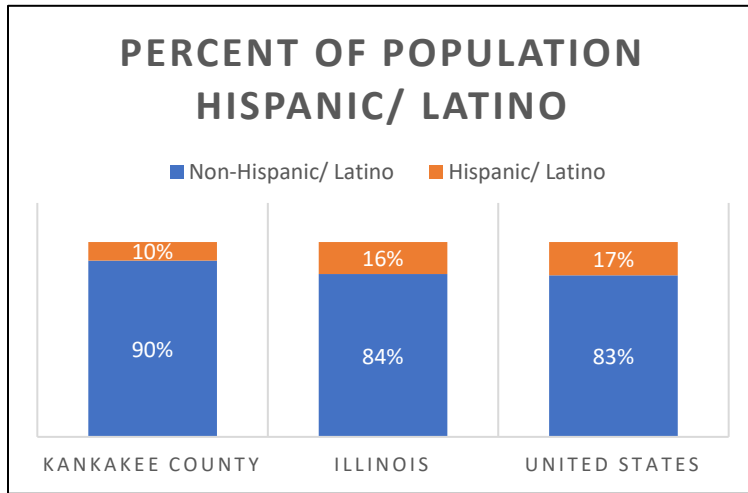


Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-15.

RACE AND ETHNICITY

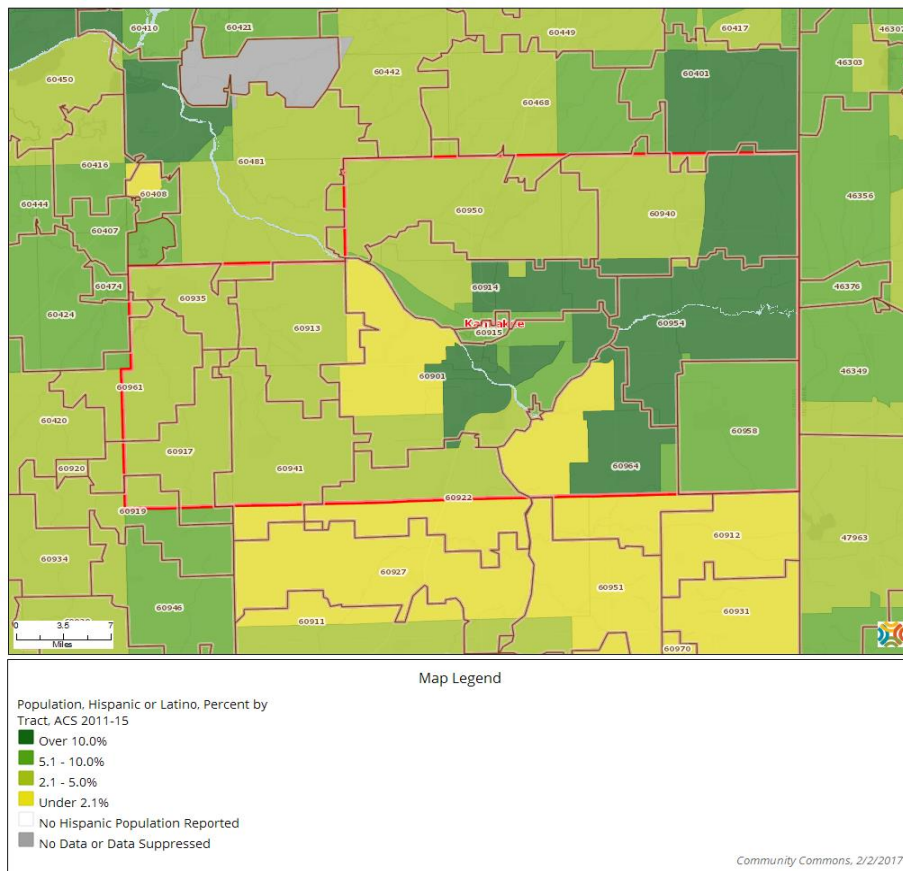
The majority of Kankakee County residents are white (79.1%) which aligns with the percentage of whites in the Illinois and US populations. Almost ten percent of the population is Hispanic or Latino, which has increased from 8.2% in 2010. Fifteen percent of the population is black, which has remained the same since 2010.





Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-15.

Hispanic or Latino Persons in Kankakee County



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-15.

POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY

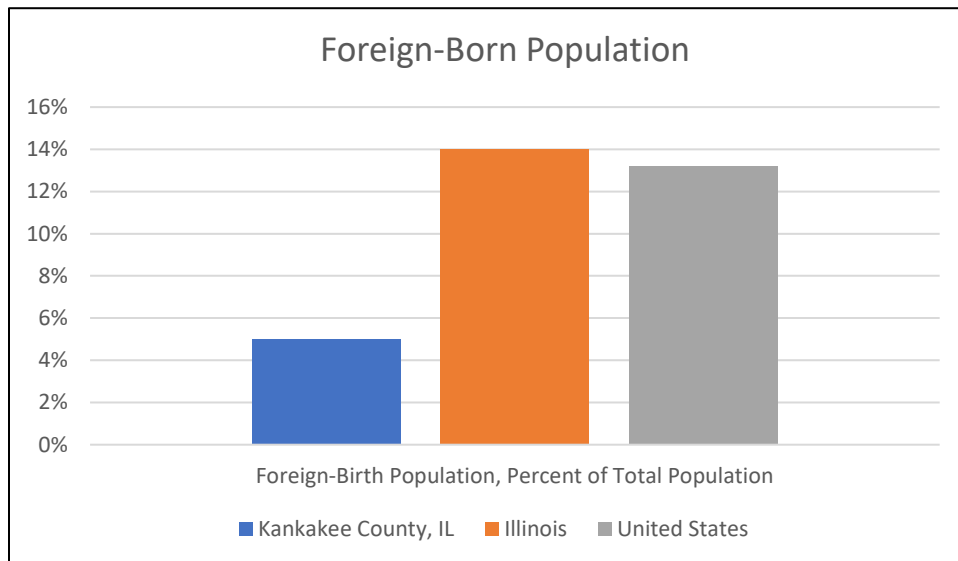
In Kankakee County, 16.78% of the population has a disability. This percentage is higher than Illinois (10.73%). A larger concentration of this population resides in certain areas in the eastern and western Kankakee County, as well as the City of Kankakee.

VETERAN POPULATION

In Kankakee County, 9.31% of the total population or 7,901 people are veterans. A large concentration of this population resides in eastern Kankakee County. Over 45% of the veteran population is over 65 years of age. Consistent with Illinois, the largest veteran population in Kankakee County is over 75 years old.

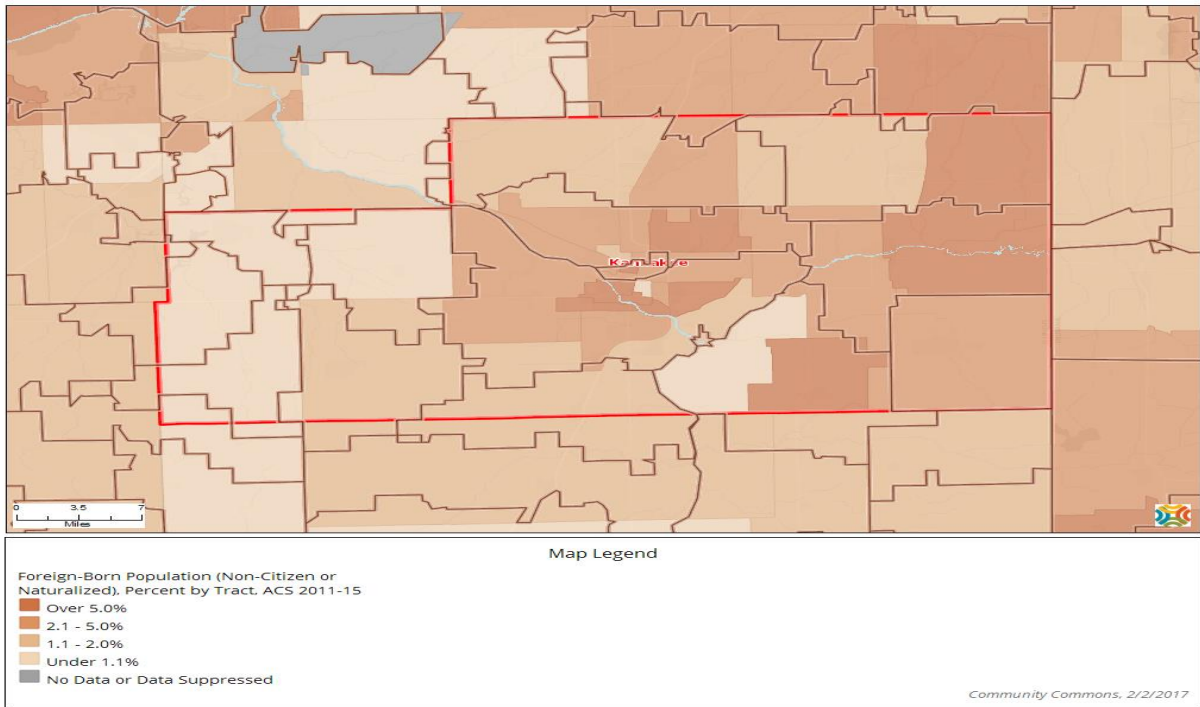
FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

The Kankakee County foreign-born population is significantly lower than Illinois and the United States average. Currently, the foreign-born population consists of 5% of the Kankakee County population. When looking at foreign born population by race, the majority is Asian. This trend is consistent with Illinois as well as nationally.



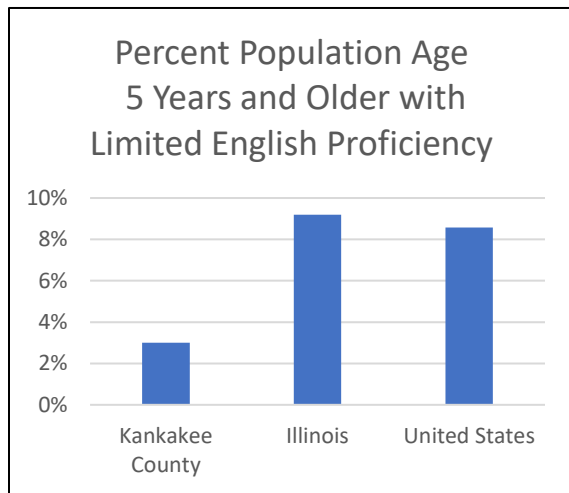
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-15.

Foreign Born Population in Kankakee County



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-15.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

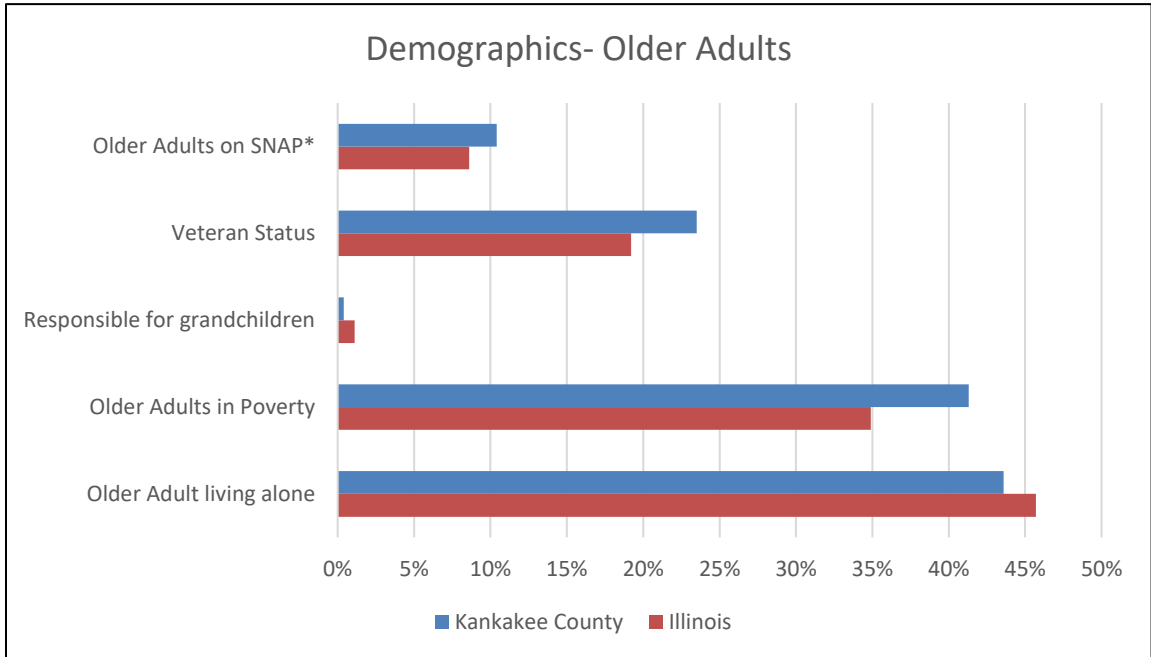


Kankakee County has only 3.01% of the population Age 5 and older with limited English proficiency, as opposed to Illinois (9.19%) and the United States (8.57%). This indicator is relevant because an inability to speak English well creates barriers to healthcare access, provider communications, and health literacy/education.

Source US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-15.

OLDER ADULTS

As the population of older adults (65 years and older) continues to grow nationwide, it is important to identify characteristics within this age group. There is a higher percentage of older Kankakee County adults living in poverty (41%) and using SNAP* (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits (10%) than in Illinois (35%; 9%). There is a higher percentage of older adult veterans living in Kankakee County (24%) than in Illinois (19%).



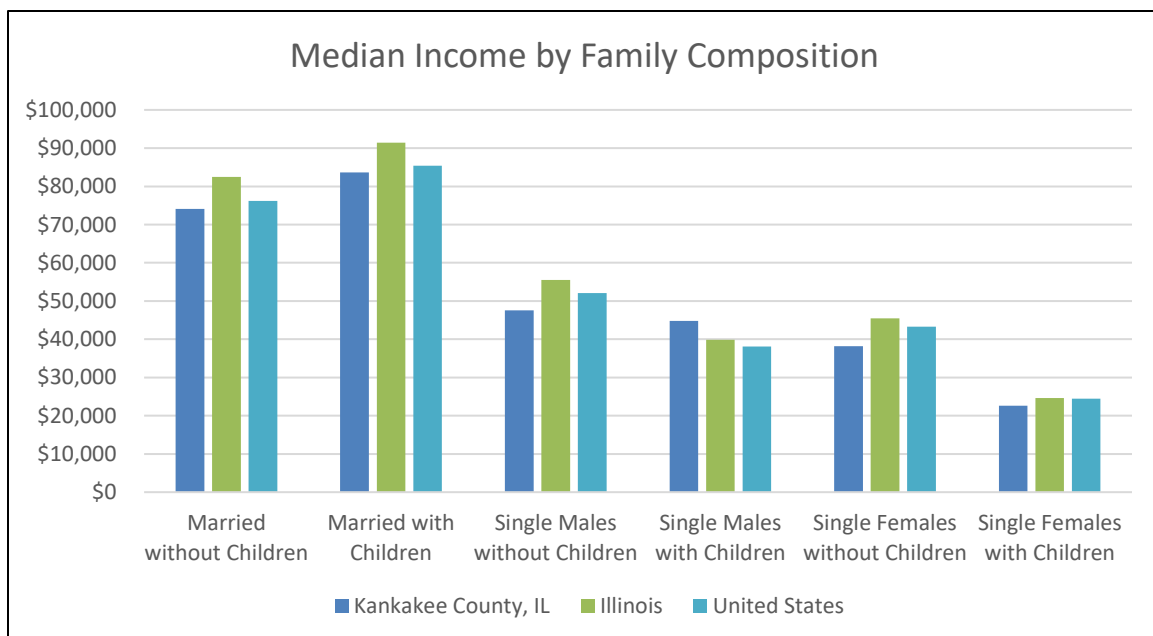
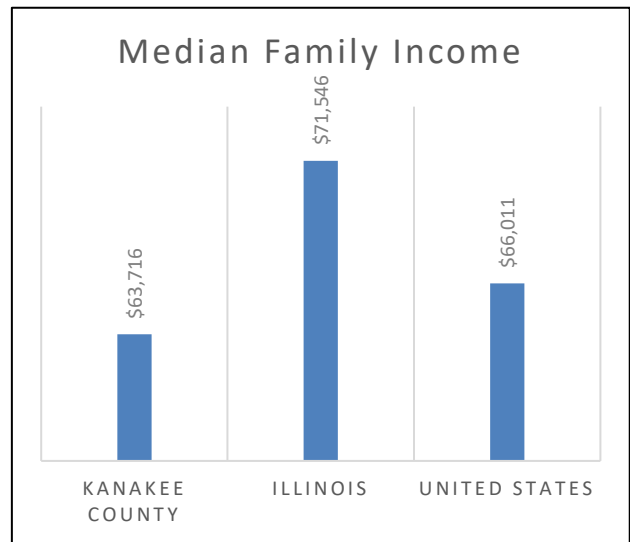
Source: US Census Bureaus, 2015.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

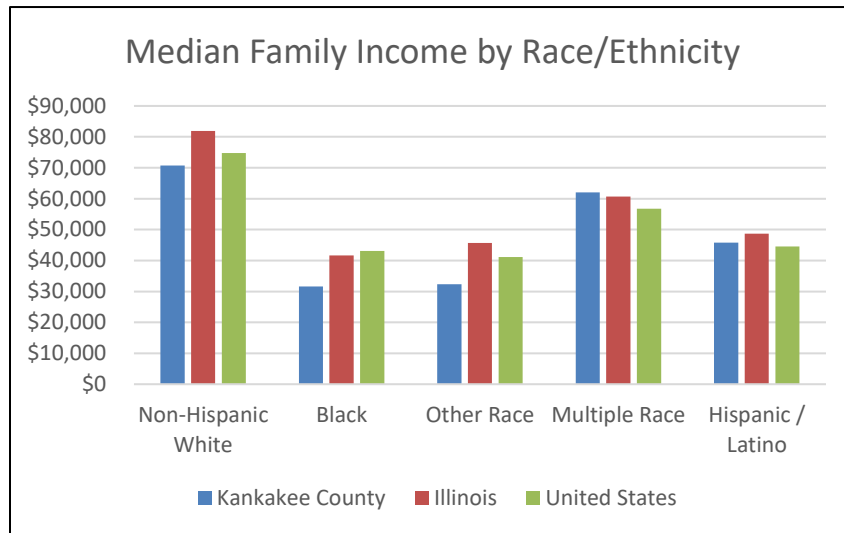
Category Definition: This is a snapshot of the social and economic status of Kankakee County residents. Important indicators in this assessment are poverty and income, employment, education and insurance. These indicators are associated with access to health care and engaging in healthy behaviors.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Income is measured as any housing unit in which a someone is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption, and includes the income of all family members 15 years of age and older. The median family income is significantly less than that than the income for Illinois residents, and slightly less than the US population. The median family income is highest among white non-Hispanics, and lowest among blacks. The median family income is highest among families married with children, and lowest among single females with children.



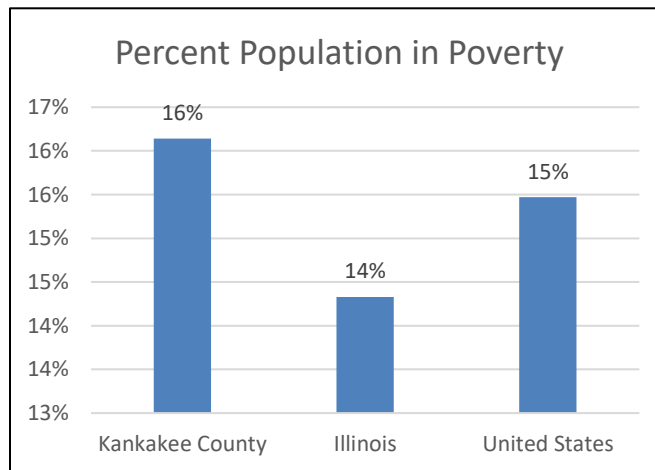
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2015.



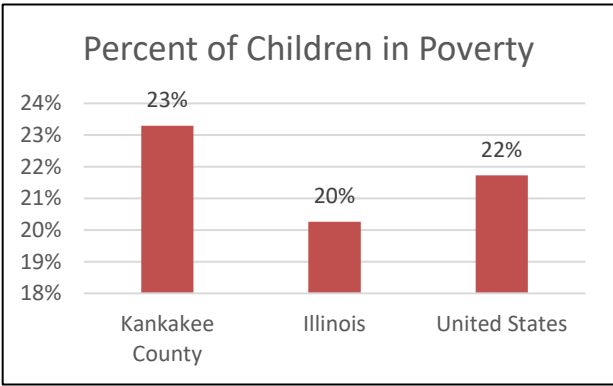
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-2015.

POVERTY

Poverty is defined as an individual with an income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The 2017 FPL for an individual is \$12,060. Child poverty is defined as children 17 years and under living in a household with an income below the FPL. The percent of the Kankakee County population living in poverty is 16%, while the percent for both Illinois (14%) and the US (15%) are lower. In Kankakee County, 41% of blacks, 35% of Native American/ Alaskan Natives, and 26% of all Hispanics are living in poverty. More Kankakee County women are living in poverty (17%) than men (15%).



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-2015.



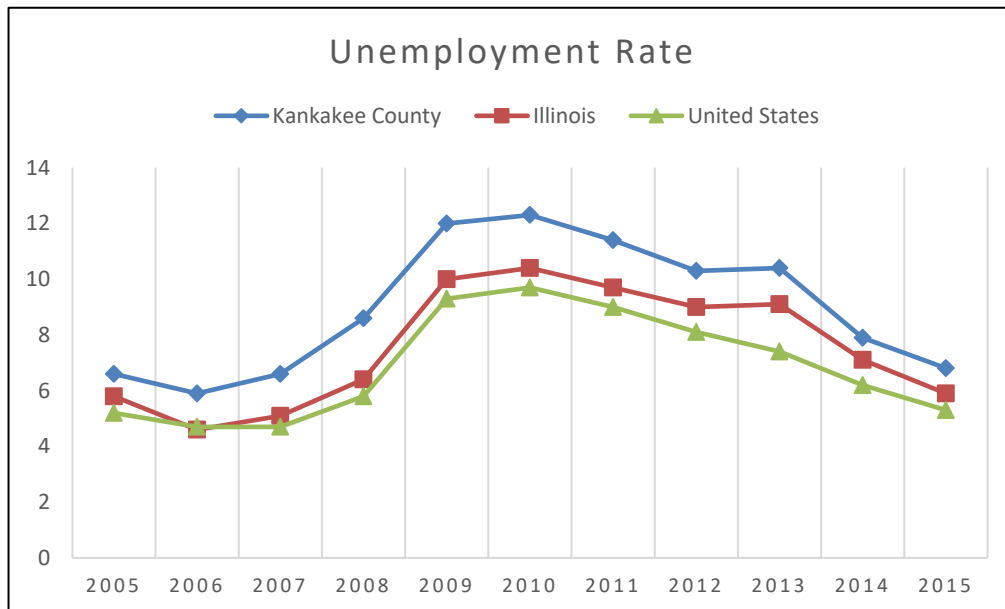
Percent in Poverty by Race/ Ethnicity

Black	41%
Native American/ Alaska Native	35%
Multiple Race	27%
White	11%
Asian	7%
Hispanic/ Latino	27%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-2015.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate is the number of civilian, non-institutionalized individuals age 16 and older (non-seasonally adjusted) per 100,000 population. The unemployment rate for Kankakee County is higher (6.2) than Illinois (5.9) and the US (5.2). This rate follows the rate trend in the past 10 years, but has consistently remained higher than the Illinois and US rates.

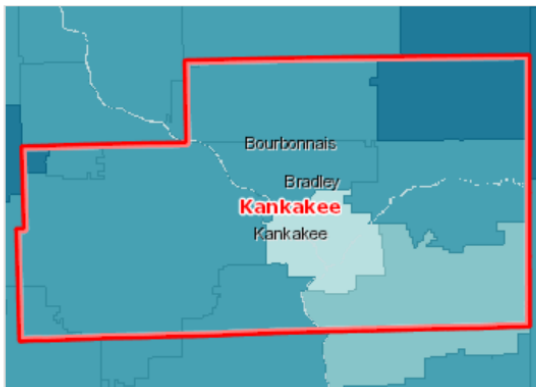
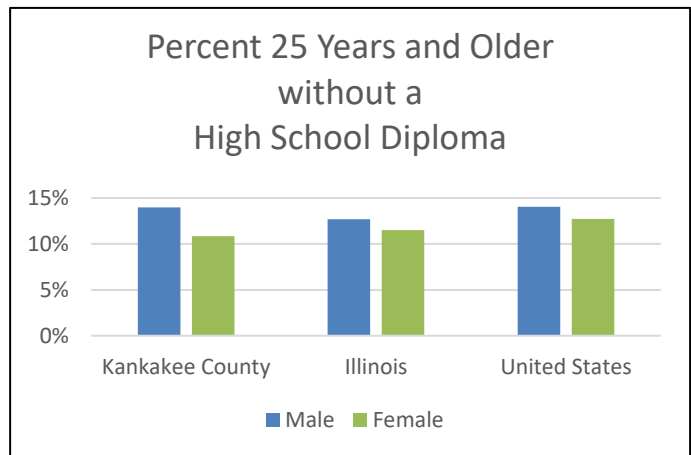


Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2017.

EDUCATION

Education achievement is an indicator associated with employment, higher income, and health healthcare access and healthy behaviors. Overall, there is a higher percent of the Kankakee population that has not received a high school diploma (12.3%) than in Illinois (12%), but lower than the US (13.3%). More males (13.9%) did not obtain high school diplomas than females (10.8%). The associated map indicates areas in the center (Kankakee City) and southeast corner (Pembroke Township) where less high school students graduate on time. Significantly less Kankakee County residents (18.8%) have obtained a bachelor’s degree than Illinois (32.3%) or US residents (29.8%). Almost three fourths of all of all 4th graders in Kankakee County scored *not proficient* or worse in reading.

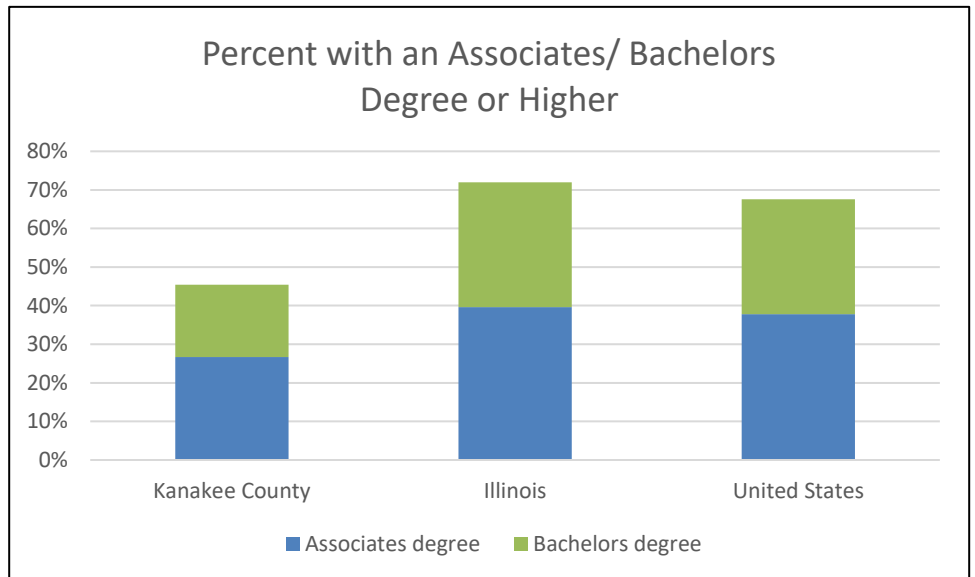
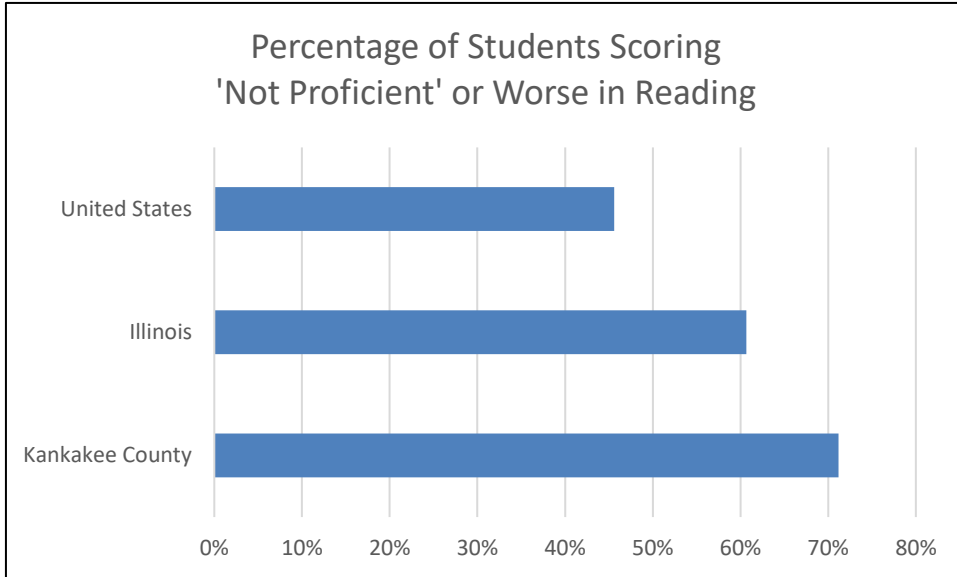
**High School
Graduation Rate
83%**



On-Time Graduation, Rate by School District (Secondary), ED*Facts* 2014-15

- Over 94.0%
- 85.1 - 94.0%
- 75.1 - 85.0%
- Under 75.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

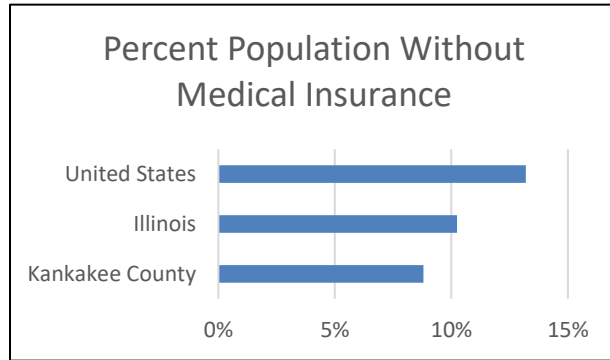
Source: US Department of Education, 2014-2015.



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2015.

INSURANCE STATUS

Having insurance is an indicator of access to healthcare. Lack of insurance is a primary barrier to regular medical care, specialty care, and other health services which can lead to poor health outcomes. When the Affordable Care Act passed in 2013, several community organizations have provided assistance to enroll residents in insurance. Through these efforts, there has been a steep decline in the percent of residents that are uninsured from 19.9% in 2010 to 8.8% in 2015. Kankakee County continue to have a lower percent of the population that is uninsured than Illinois



and the US (13.2%). Among those that are uninsured, the percent of blacks that are uninsured (15%) is almost twice that of whites (7%). More men (12%) living in Kankakee County are uninsured than women (7%). Disparities exist in uninsured racial and ethnic minorities.

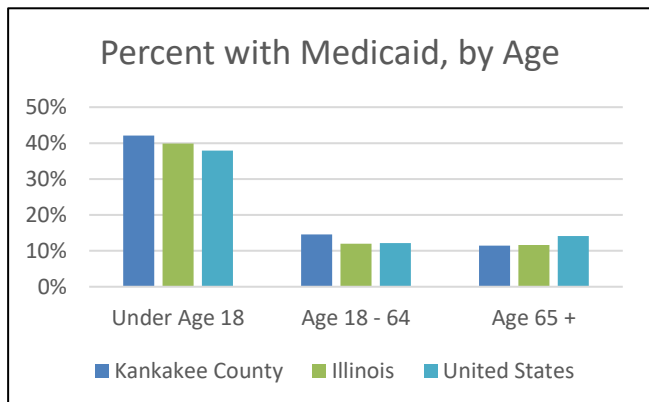
Percent Adults Uninsured by Race/ Ethnicity

RACE	PERCENTAGE
White	7%
Black	15%
Asian	8%
Native American/ Alaska Native	5%
Other race	30%
Hispanic/Latino	26%

Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2015

MEDICAID

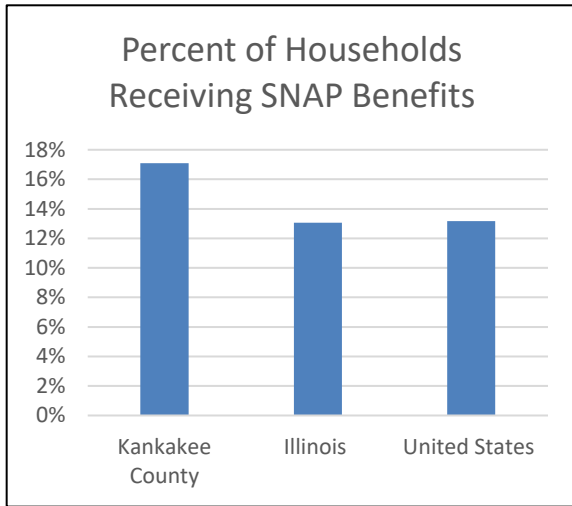
Medicaid is state insurance available to low-income individuals across the age span. All citizens and legally approved permanent residents are eligible for Medicaid. Pregnant women and children 18, regardless of resident status, are eligible for Medicaid. Almost one quarter (23%) of



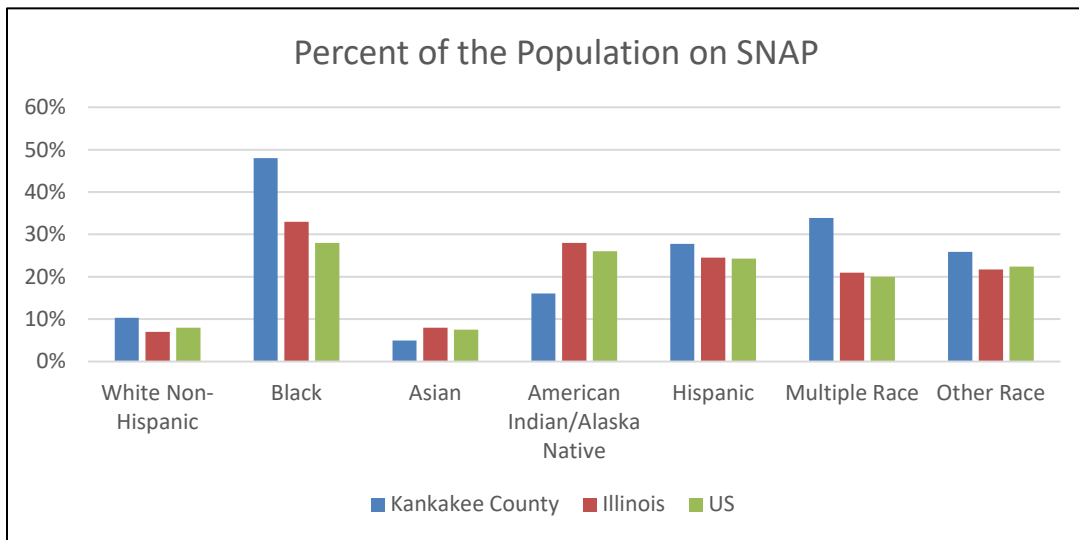
Kankakee County residents are receiving Medicaid insurance. The majority of those receiving Medicaid are children under the age of 18. There are slightly more children (42%) and adults under 64 years of age (15%) that have Medicaid than in Illinois (40%, 12%) or the US (38%, 12%), and there are slightly less older adults 65 years and older (11%) that have Medicaid than in Illinois (12%) and the US (14%).

Source: US Census Bureau, 2011-2015.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)



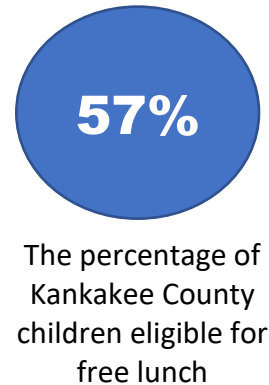
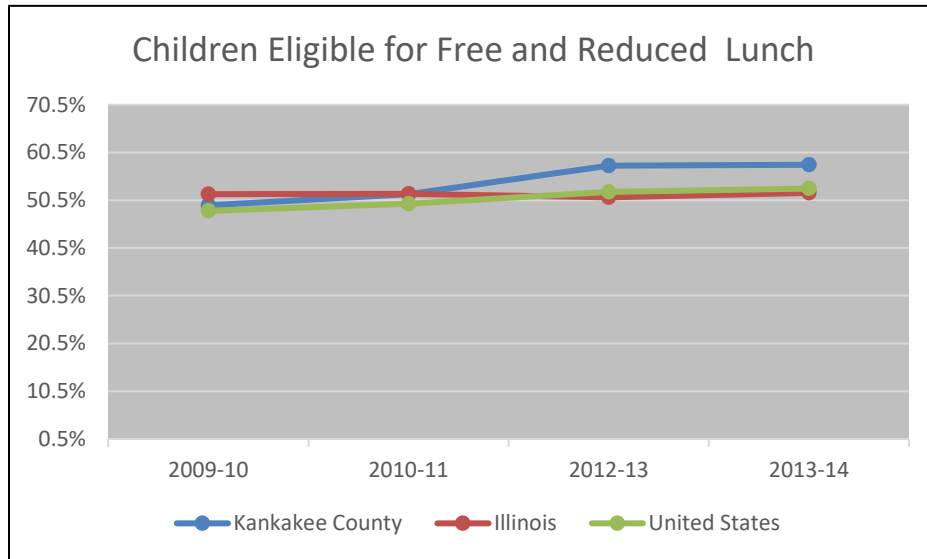
SNAP provides assistance to low-income individuals and families. This is an important indicator to further identify the amount of poverty within Kankakee County, and to identify gaps in linkage to needed benefits. Seventeen percent of Kankakee County residents receive SNAP benefits, compared to 13% for Illinois and the US. Almost half (48%) of blacks in Kankakee County receive SNAP benefits, 28% of Hispanics receive SNAP benefits. In comparison to Illinois and the US, a higher percentage of non-Hispanic whites, blacks, Hispanics, and those of multiple or other races receive SNAP benefits.



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2015.

CHILDREN ELIGIBLE FOR FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH

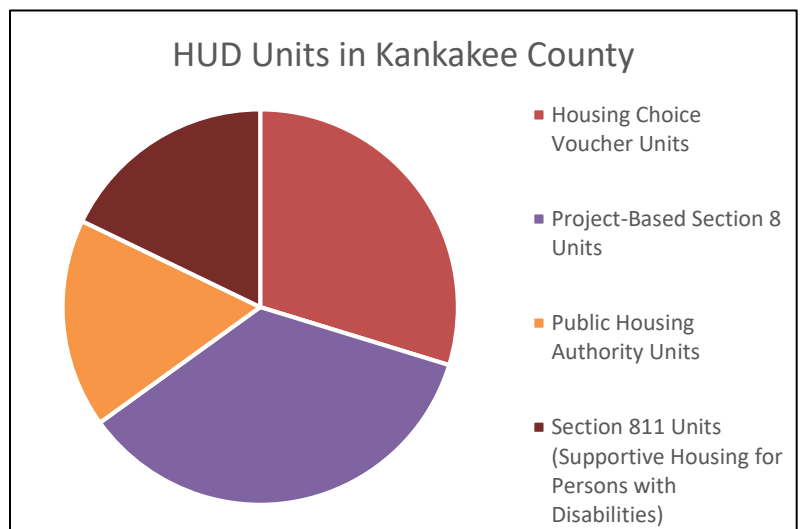
Children from families that are at or below 130% of the federal poverty level are eligible for free or reduced lunch. The percent of eligible children living in Kankakee County has increased from 48.9% in 2009 to 57% in 2014, which is now higher than the percentage of eligible children in Illinois and the US. This indicator is important to assess vulnerable children that are more likely to have multiple social service and health needs.



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2009-2014.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE

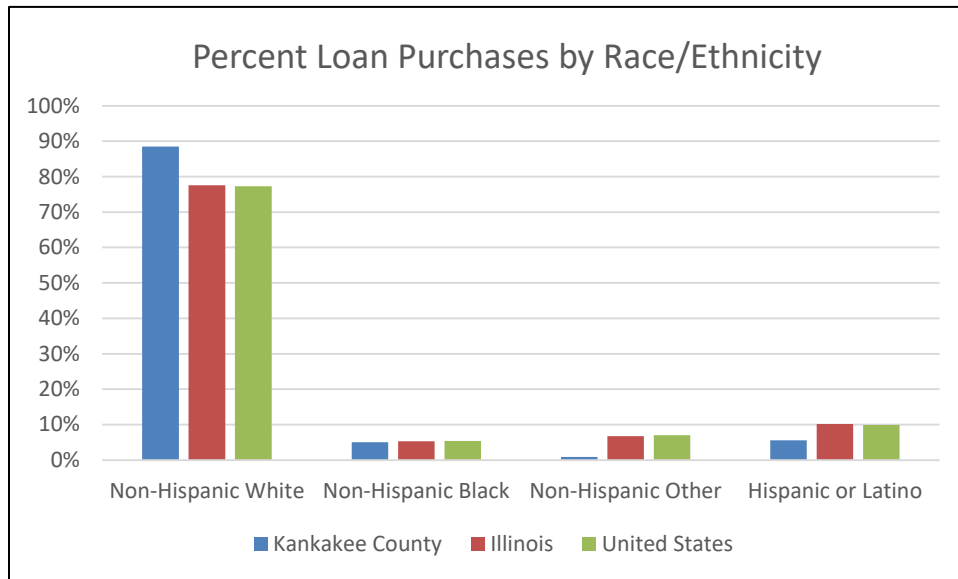
Housing assistance and home lending are indicators of social and economic status. Housing assistance is provided through the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to low-income residents through Housing choice voucher, project-based Section 8, public housing, and Section 811 in Kankakee County. The rate of HUD-assisted units is 366.44 per 10,000 housing units, which is lower than Illinois (425.53) and the US (375.41).



Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2015.

HOME LOAN PURCHASES

The approval rate (for home loans for original purchases, improvements, and mortgage refinancing) is an important indicator of the ability for Kankakee County residents to own a home, and is associated with health status. The loan rate (loan originations per 100,000 population) for Kankakee County is 163.42, lower than Illinois (179.29) and the US (190.71), indicating there is less home ownership in Kankakee County. The percentage of black home buyers (5%) is the same as Illinois and the US. There is a lower percentage of Hispanics (6%) that have purchased home, and there are more whites in Kankakee County that have purchased homes (88%) than in Illinois (78%) and the US (77%).



Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, 2014.

HEALTH RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

Category Definition: This category identifies the capacity of Kankakee County both in health facilities and the number of licensed healthcare providers to provide needed services. Health Resource Availability also identifies the measures of access, utilization, cost, and quality of healthcare provided in this area.

HEALTHCARE RESOURCES

Resource Type	Total
Hospitals	2
Presence St Mary's Hospital	
Riverside Medical Center	
Ambulatory Surgical Centers	3
Center for Digestive Health	
Oak Surgical Center	
Riverside Ambulatory Surgical Center	
Health Centers	2
Aunt Martha's Community Health Clinic	
Community Health Partnership	
Free Clinics	1
Azzarelli Free Clinic	
Health Department	1
Kankakee County Health Department	
Mental Health Centers	1
Helen Wheeler Center	

HOSPITAL CAPACITY

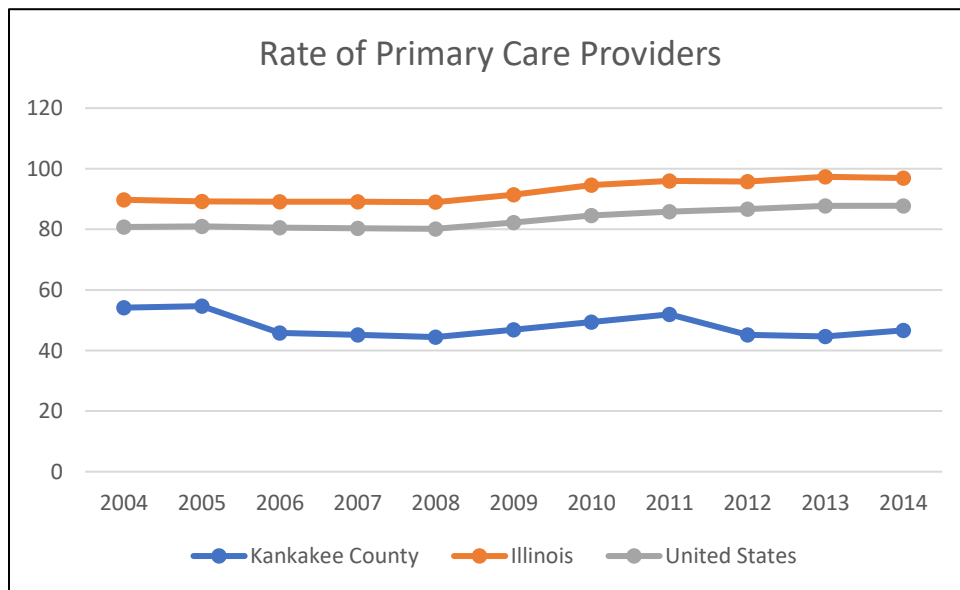
There is a total of 500 hospital beds in Kankakee County, and 8,599 hospital admissions in 2015. Around 14.4% of all admissions were individuals that were uninsured which accounted for \$6.5 million in charity care. Since heart disease is common in Kankakee County, it is important to look at capacity and utilization around this health indicator. There is a total of 5 cardiac catheterization labs between the two hospitals; 2,591 cardiac catheterizations were performed in 2015, as well as 235 cardiac surgeries.

	Number of Beds: 182	Number of Beds: 318
Hospital Bed Category	Presence St Mary's Hospital	Riverside Medical Center
Medical-Surgical	105	163
Pediatrics	14	0
Obstetrics	12	30
Intensive Care	26	31
Mental Health	25	64
Neonatal	0	0
Rehabilitation	0	30
<i>Dedicated Observation (excluded in bed total)</i>	0	16

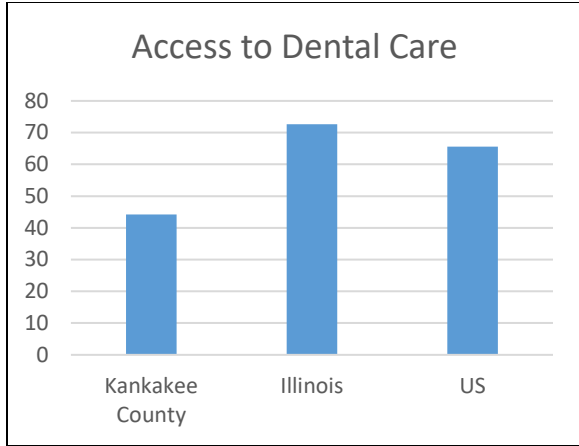
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Profile, 2015.

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Access to health care is associated with health and well-being. Having a medical home (a designated primary care provider) improves rates of health screenings, routine tests, and vaccinations. The rate of primary care providers (per 100,000) has stayed about the same in the past 10 years, and is consistently lower than the state and national rates, with only 46.69 primary care providers per 100,000 Kankakee County residents in 2014. Despite the low rate of primary care providers, the percent of adults without a regular doctor (16.1%) was less than in Illinois (17.9%) and the US (22%) Access to dental care and dental care utilization are important indicators of access to preventative care and prevention of dental disease.



Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, 2015.

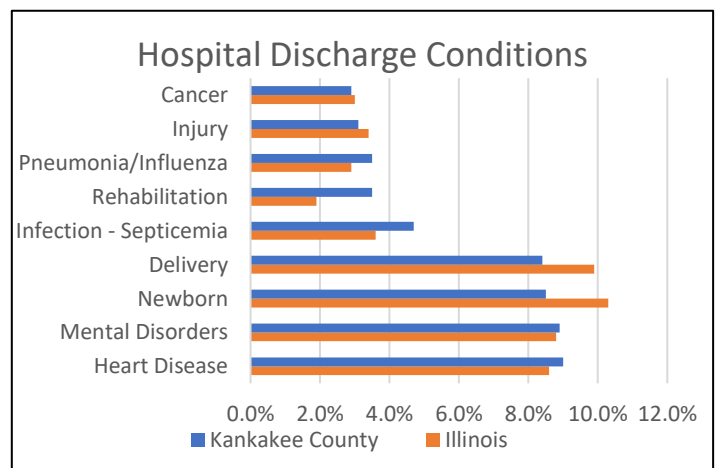
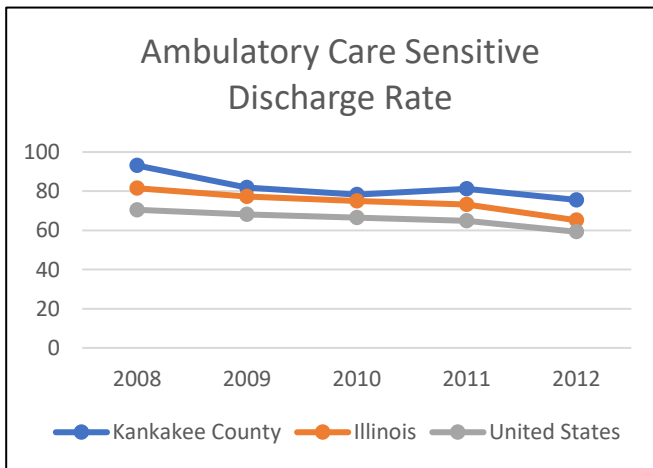


Percent of Adults without a Dental Exam in the Past Year
47.2%

Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, 2015.

HOSPITAL DISCHARGE CONDITIONS

The amount of preventable hospital admissions in a county is an important indicator of access to primary care. The Ambulatory Care Sensitive (ACS) discharge rate (per 1,000 patients with Medicare) with illnesses that could have been prevented with primary care prevention, including pneumonia, dehydration, asthma, diabetes, and hypertension. Although this rate is declining in Kankakee County (75.6 in 2012), it continues to be higher than the rates in Illinois (65.2) and the US (59.3). The top hospital discharges in Kankakee County is are heart disease, mental disorders, and having a baby. The percentage of discharges in Kankakee County that are higher than the Illinois percentage include heart disease, mental disorders, infection/ septicemia, rehabilitation, and pneumonia/ influenza.



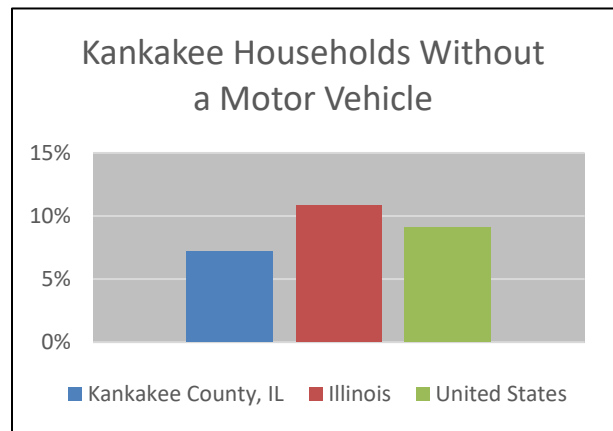
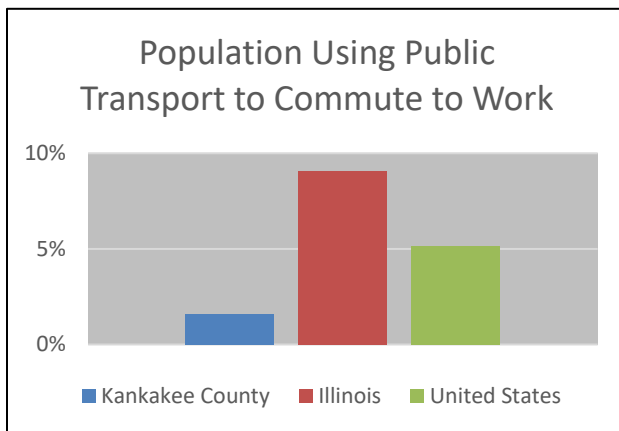
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, EMS Data Reporting System, 2014.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Category Definition: Quality of life 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 quality of life can be quantified using indicators, research has shown that it can be related to determinants of health and community well-being.

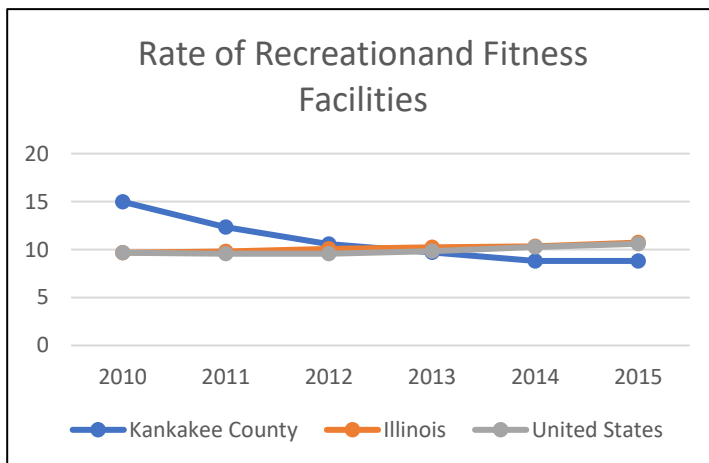
TRANSPORTATION

A very low percentage of Kankakee County residents use public transportation to commute to work. The percentage of households within Kankakee County that have a motor vehicle is lower than the percentage in Illinois or the US.



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14.

RECREATION AND FITNESS

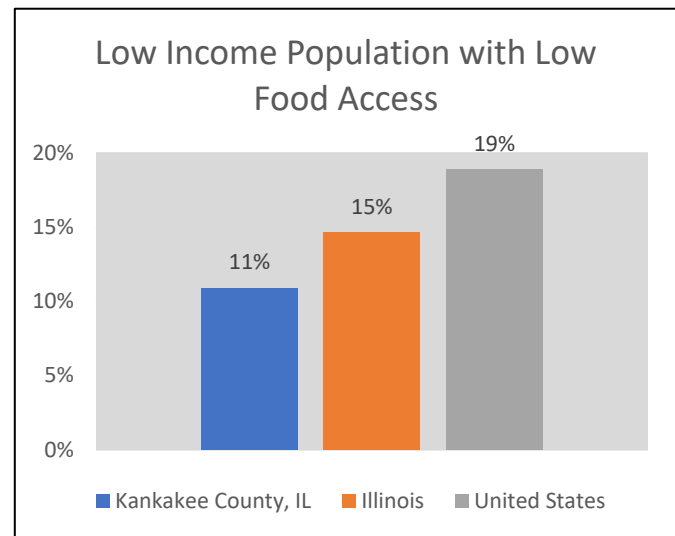
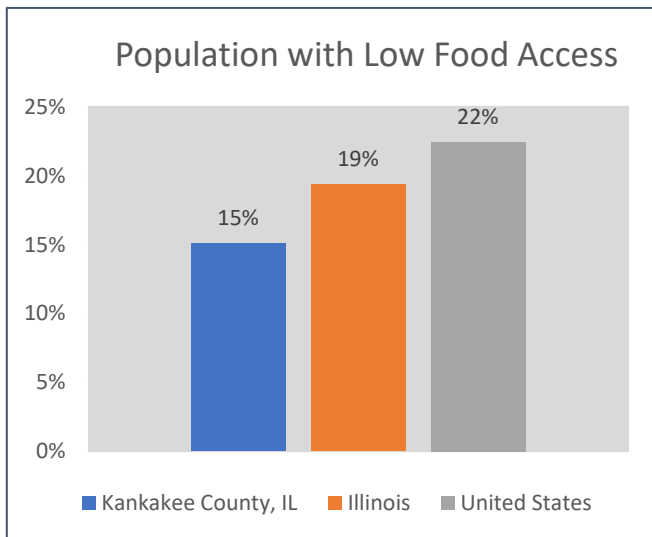
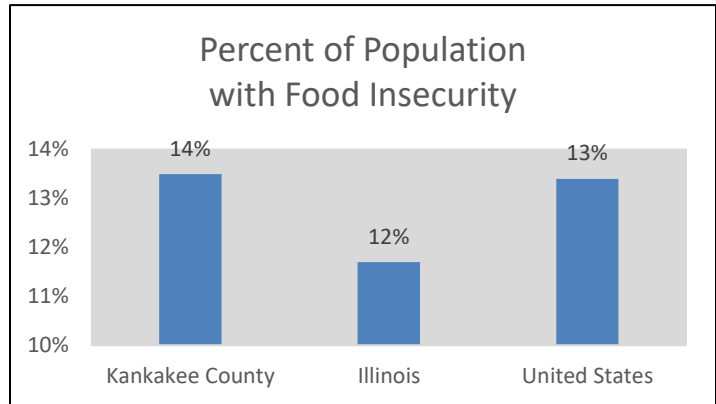


There has been a steady decrease in the rate of recreational and fitness facilities (per 100,000 population) in Kankakee County from 2009 to 2014, which went from being higher than the Illinois and US rates to lower in 2014 and 2015. There are currently 89 parks and recreational facilities in Kankakee County, with the majority in Kankakee, Bradley and Bourbonnais.

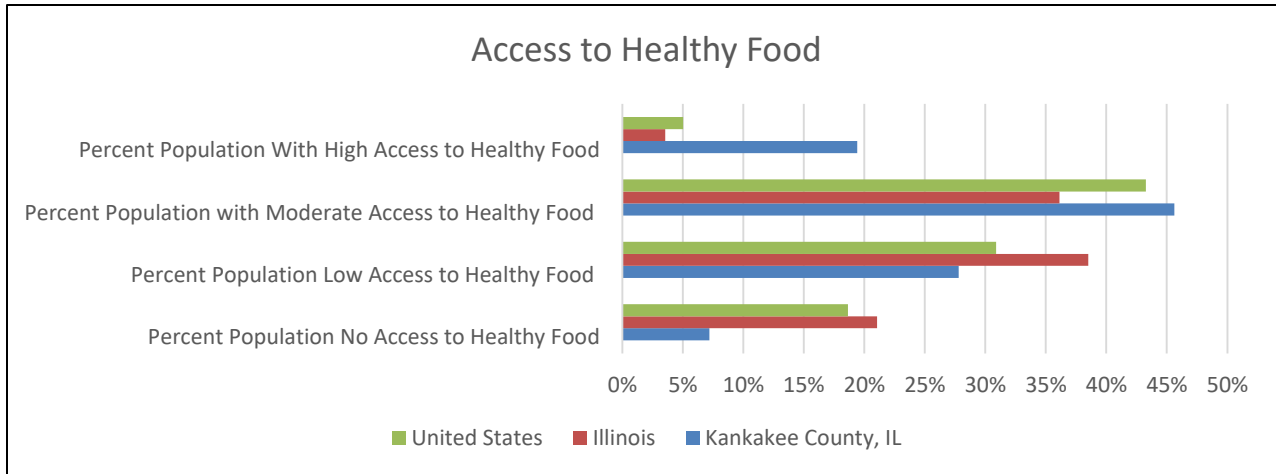
Source: US Census Bureau, 2015.

FOOD ACCESS

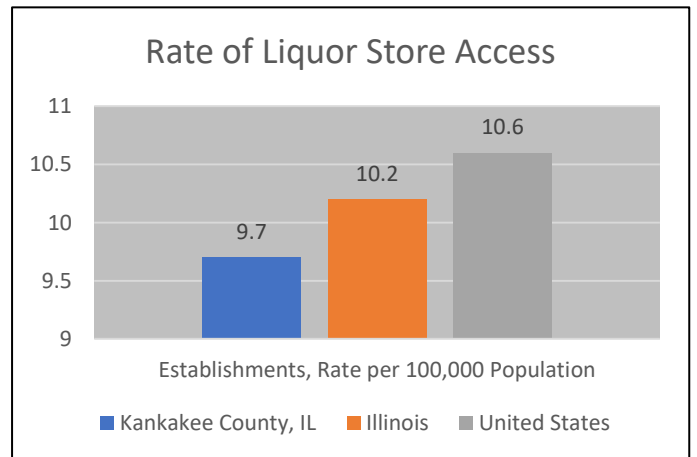
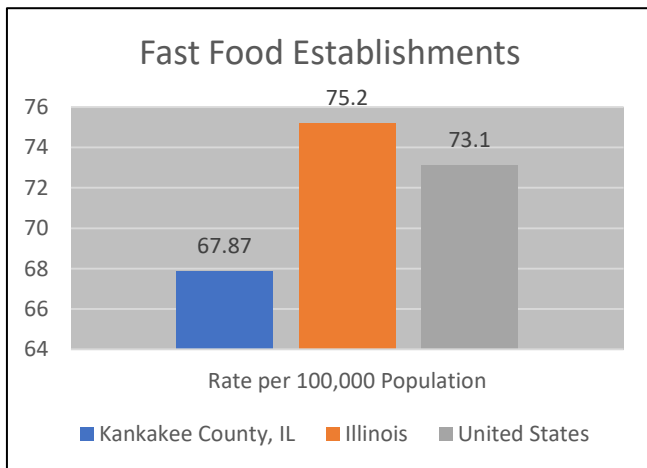
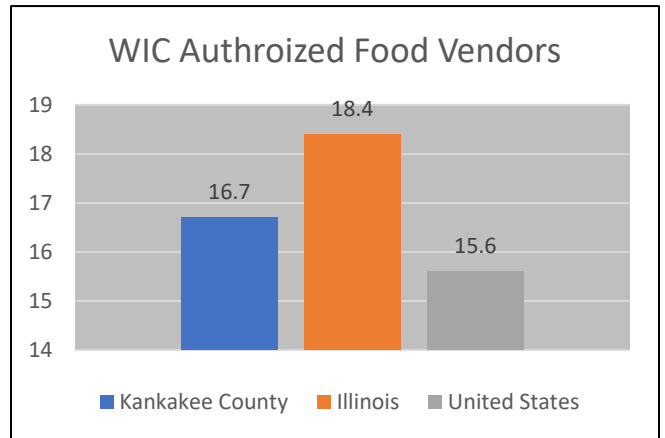
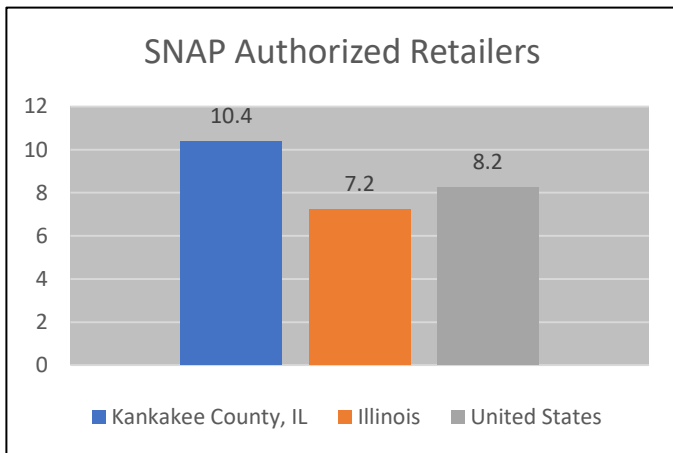
Kankakee County has a higher percentage of food insecurity (14%) than in Illinois (12%) or the US (13%). There is a lower percentage of the general Kankakee County population and those that are low-income that have low food access (15%; 11%) than that of Illinois (19%; 15%) or the US (22%; 19%). About 35% of the residents have little or no access to healthy food. Compared to Illinois (7.2) and the US (8.2), there are more SNAP food vendors in Kankakee County (10.4 per 100,000 population), but there are less WIC vendors than in Illinois. There is a much lower rate of fast food restaurants and liquor stores in Kankakee County than Illinois or the US.



Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 2015.



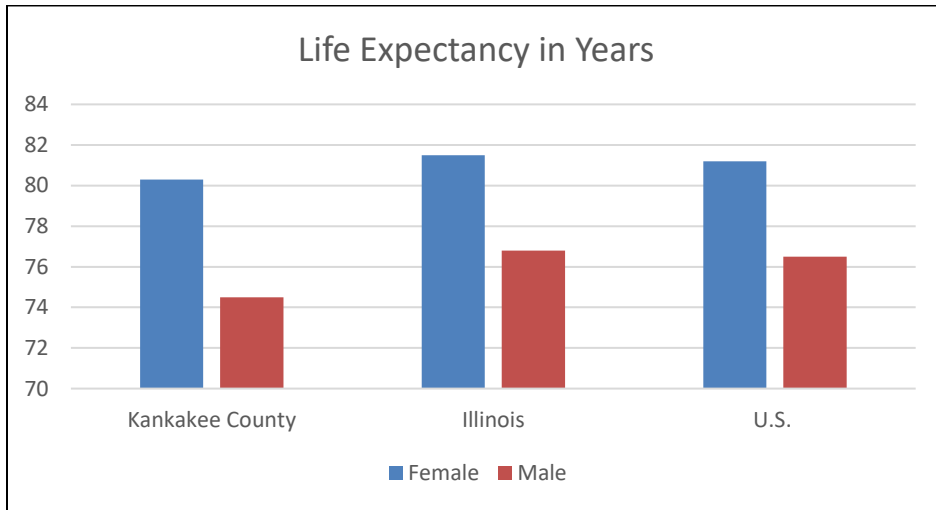
Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 2015.



Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service; 2011-2017; Source: US Census Bureau, 2015.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

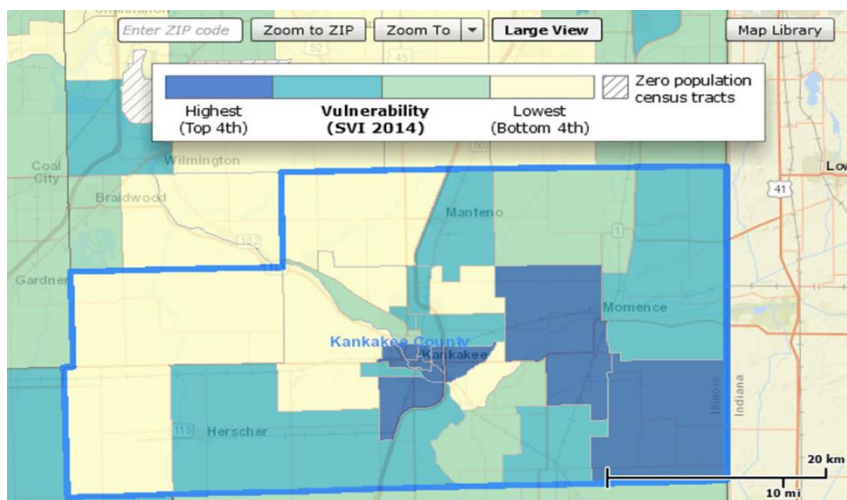
The life expectancy for women living in Kankakee County is similar to Illinois and the US, and slightly lower for men living in Kankakee County. The life expectancy has increased by 4.8 years for Kankakee County women from 1980 to 2014, and has increased 7.6 years for Kankakee County men.



Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluations (IHME), 2014.

VULNERABILITY

This map identifies areas in Kankakee County where residents are most vulnerable, especially during disaster events, based on social factors that include unemployment, age, household composition, transportation, socioeconomic status, household composition, disability, minority status, and language spoken.



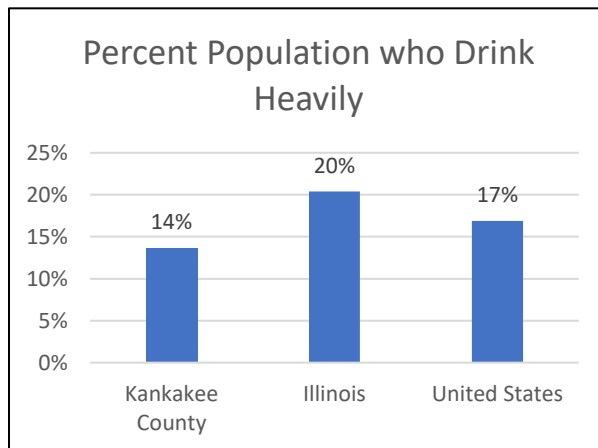
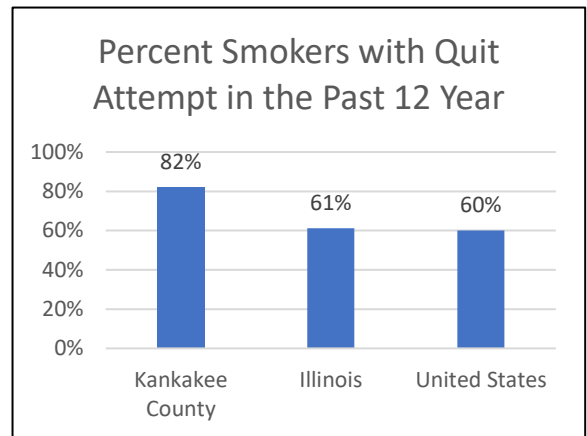
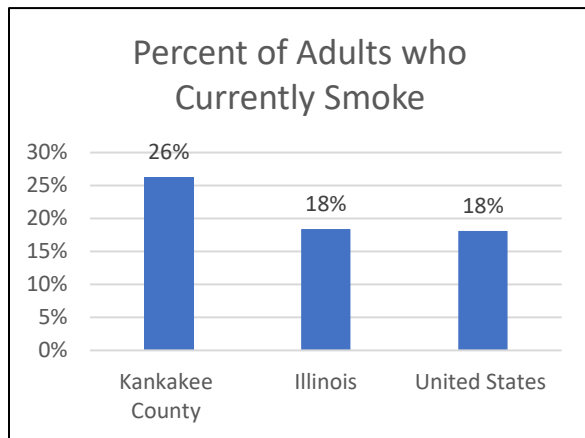
Source: Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry Social Vulnerability Index, 2014.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS

Category Definition: Behavioral risk factors such as poor nutrition, lack of physical activity, and substance use can increase the risk of illness and premature death. Many of these health indicators are determined through the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), which is a telephone survey conducted periodically to obtain self-reported data on health risk behaviors nationwide.

SUBSTANCE USE

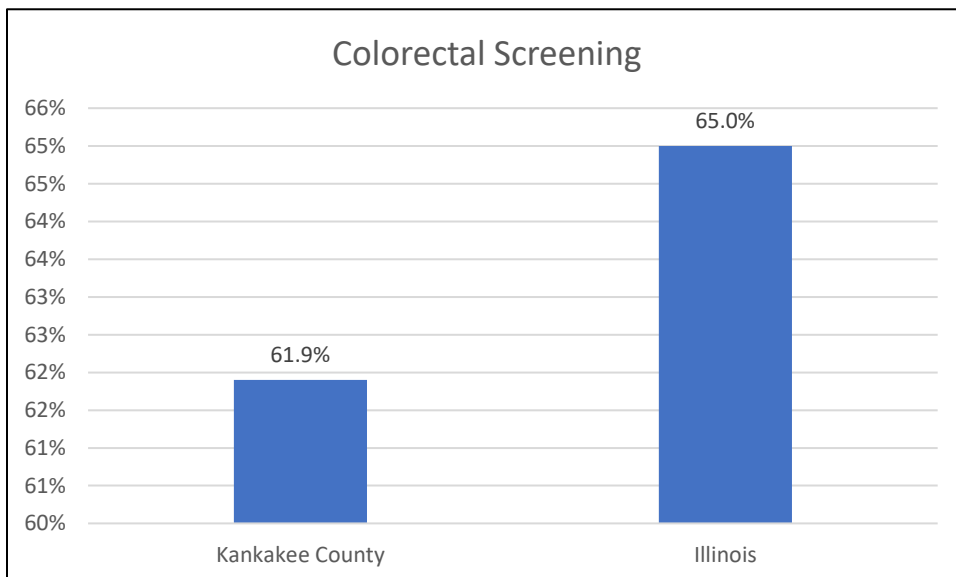
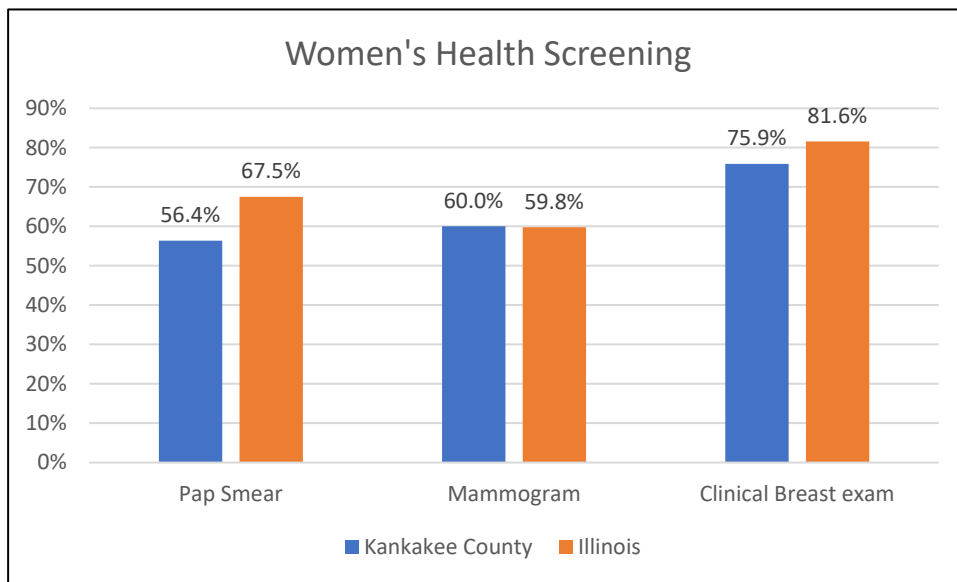
The percent of adults that smoke in Kankakee County (26%) is much higher than in Illinois (18%) and the US (18%). However, 82% of smokers have attempted to quit in the past 12 months. The Kankakee County Health Department, Riverside Medical Center, and Presence St Mary’s provide programs to prevent tobacco use and promote quitting. Heavy drinking is defined as drinking more than 2 drinks per day for men, and more than 1 drink per day for women. There is a lower percent of Kankakee County residents that are heavy drinkers (14%) is lower than Illinois (20%) and the US (17%).



Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012.

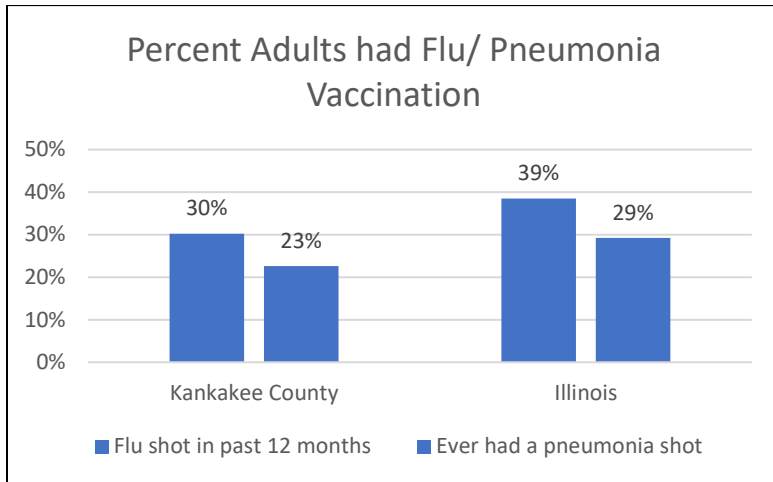
CANCER SCREENINGS

This is an indicator of access to health care, and health seeking behaviors. Having recommended cancer screenings on a routine basis can reduce morbidity and mortality. The percentage of women 18 years and older living in Kankakee County that self-report a pap smear (56.4%) and clinical breast exam (75.9%) in the past year are lower than the Illinois percentage (67.5%; 81.6%). The percentage of women 40 years and older that had a mammogram in the past year (60.0%) is the same as Illinois (59.8%). Colorectal cancer screening includes colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy for individuals 50 years and older. The percent of Kankakee County residents that had a colorectal screening within the last year (61.9%) was lower than the Illinois percentage (65%).



IMMUNIZATIONS

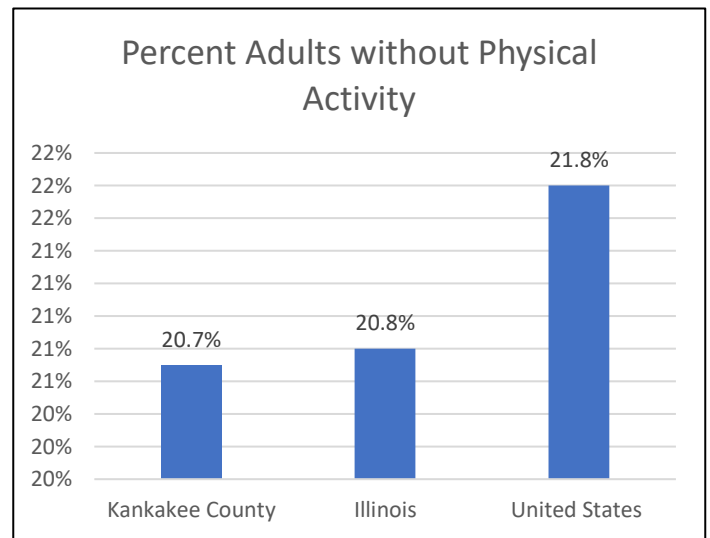
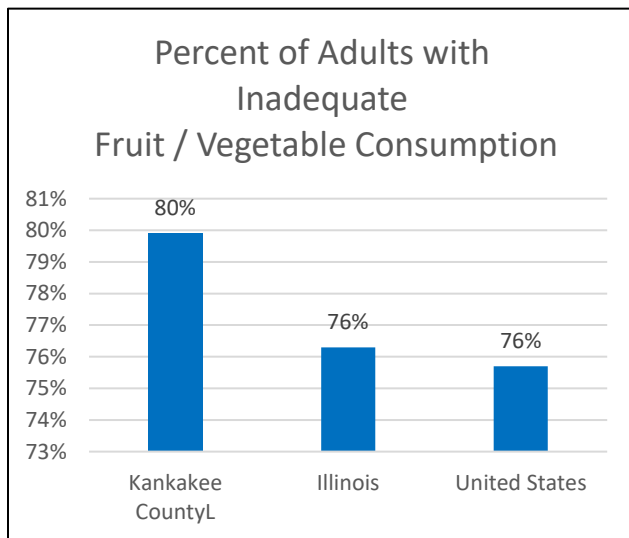
Kankakee County residents are doing better than Illinois residents as a whole for both getting a flu shot in the past year and ever getting a pneumonia shot.



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study, 2006-2012.

NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

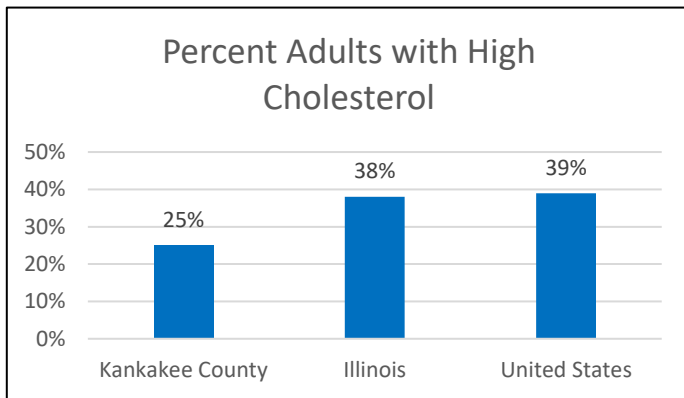
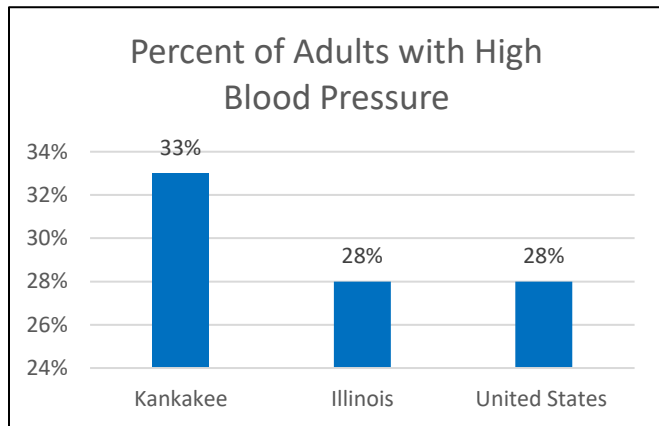
Eating fruits and vegetables and being physically active are behaviors that can prevent disease and promote health. Kankakee County residents have a higher percentage of inadequate fruit and vegetable consumption (80%) than Illinois (76%) and the US (76%). Kankakee County residents have about the same percent of residents (20.7%) as Illinois (20.8%) and less than the US (21.8%).



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study, 2006-2012.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE AND HIGH CHOLESTEROL

Elevated blood pressure and cholesterol levels increase the risk for heart disease. The percent of Kankakee County residents that were told they had high cholesterol (33%) is lower than in Illinois (38%) and the US (39%). The percent of Kankakee residents that were told they had high blood pressures is higher than Illinois (28%) and the US (28%).



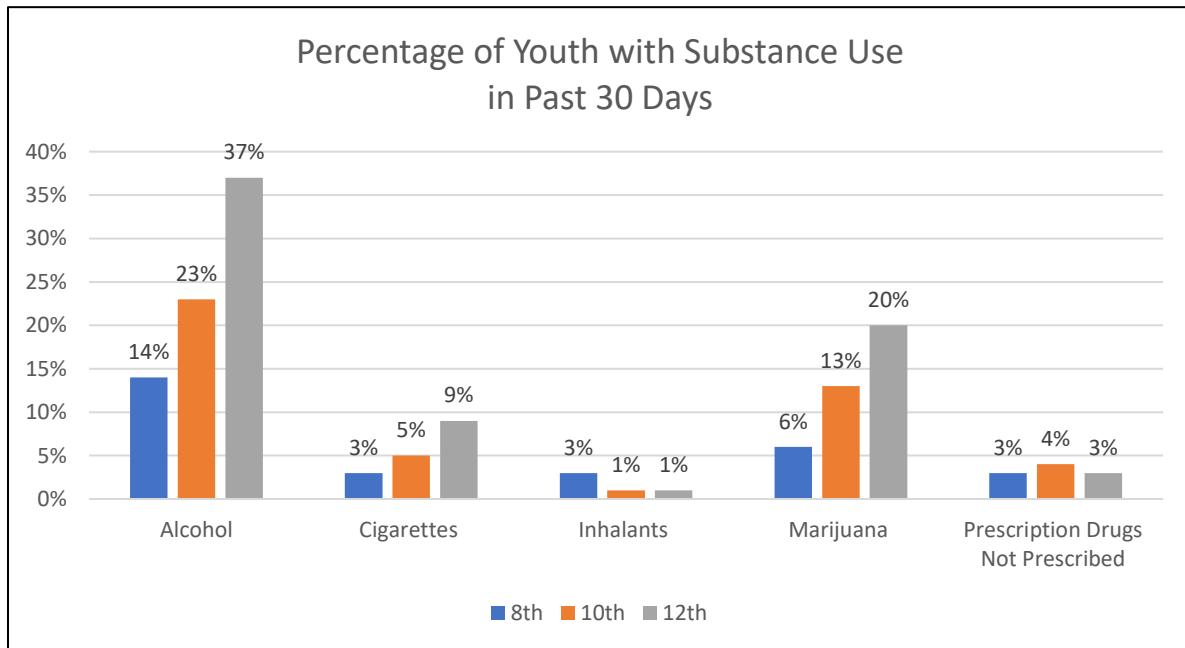
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study, 2006-2012.

YOUTH BEHAVIOR RISK FACTORS

Youth data is obtained through the Illinois Youth Survey, conducted in schools every two years to obtain self-reported risk behavior data on 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders. Risky health behaviors in youth can increase the risk for continued behaviors, such as tobacco use, and increase the risk for diseases and premature death.

SUBSTANCE USE

The percent of youth that reported using a substance in the past 30 days increased from 8th to 10th grade in alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use. In 12th grade, 37% report using alcohol and 20% report using marijuana in the past 30 days. The use of inhalants decreased from 3% in 8th grade to 1% in 12th grade. The percent of youth that report using prescription drugs not prescribed to them is variable between all 3 grade levels.



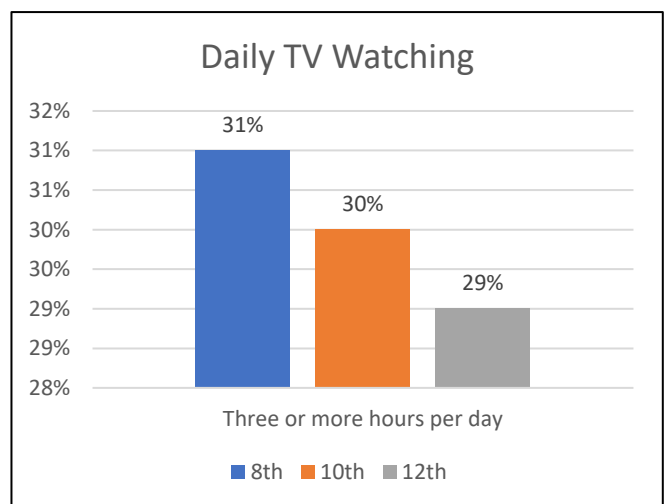
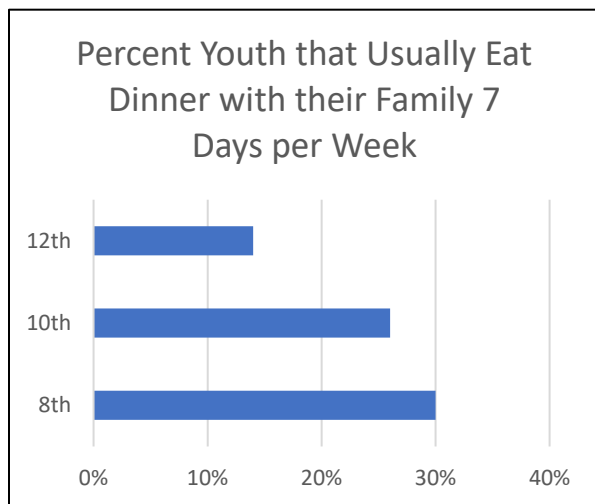
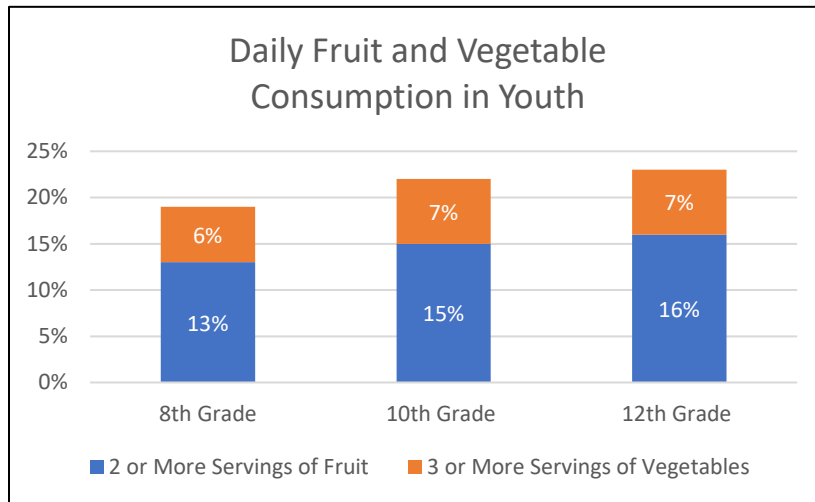
Self-Reported Consequences from Substance Use

Substance Use Consequences in Youth	10th	12th
Did you ever use alcohol or drugs to relax, feel better about yourself, or fit in	17%	27%
Did you ever use alcohol or drugs while you were by yourself, alone	14%	22%
Did you ever forget things you did while using alcohol or drugs	8%	15%
Did your family or friends ever tell you that you should cut down on your drinking or drug use	6%	8%
Have you gotten into trouble while you were using alcohol or drugs	5%	3%
Have you ever ridden in a car driven by someone (including yourself) who was "high" or had been using drugs or alcohol	18%	27%
Experienced 2 or more consequences (indicating the potential need for substance abuse assessment according to the CRAFFT Screening Test	17%	28%

Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2016.

NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The American Pediatric Association recommends that youth eat at least 5 servings of fruits and vegetables everyday. A low percentage of Kankakee County youth eat an adequate amount of fruit and vegetable servings per day. The percentage increases from 8th to 10th grade, but only 7% of 12th graders eat 3 or more servings of vegetables per day, and only 16% of 12th graders eat 2 or more servings of fruit per day. Eating dinner together as a family is an important factor in nutrition in youth. Children and adolescents 2 years of age and older should have 2 hours or less of recreational screen time, including TV, video games, and computer time. Around 30% of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders watch 3 or more hours of TV everyday.



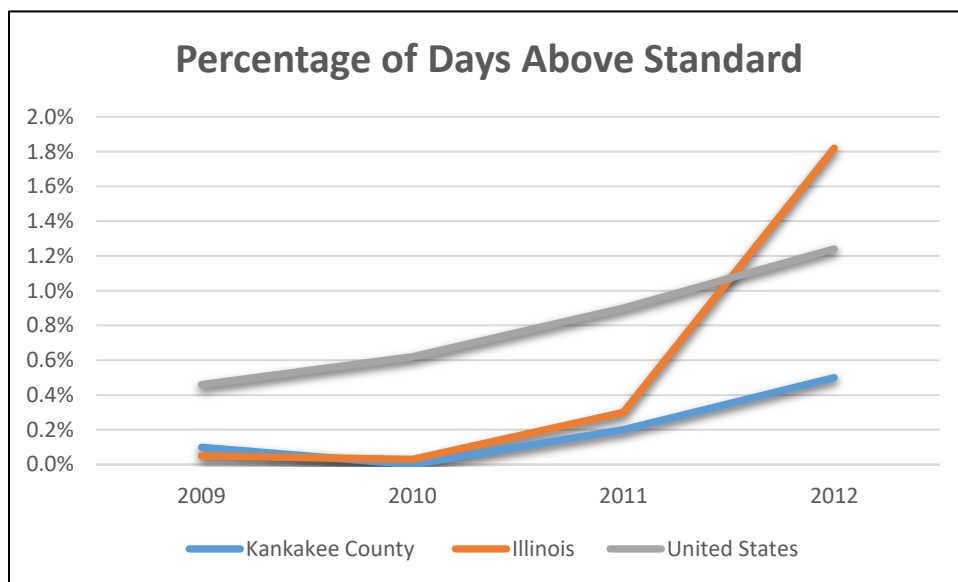
Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2016.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INDICATORS

Category Definition: A community's health also is affected by the physical environment. A safe, clean environment that provides access to healthy food and recreational opportunities is important to maintaining and improving community health.

AIR QUALITY

Air quality is measured as the number of days per day with particulate matter 2.5 levels above the National Ambient Air Quality Standard, which is 35 micrograms per cubic meter. The particulate matter for Kankakee County has increased from 2009 to 2012, but remains much lower (.5%) than in Illinois (1.82%) or the US (1.24%).



Source: National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2012.

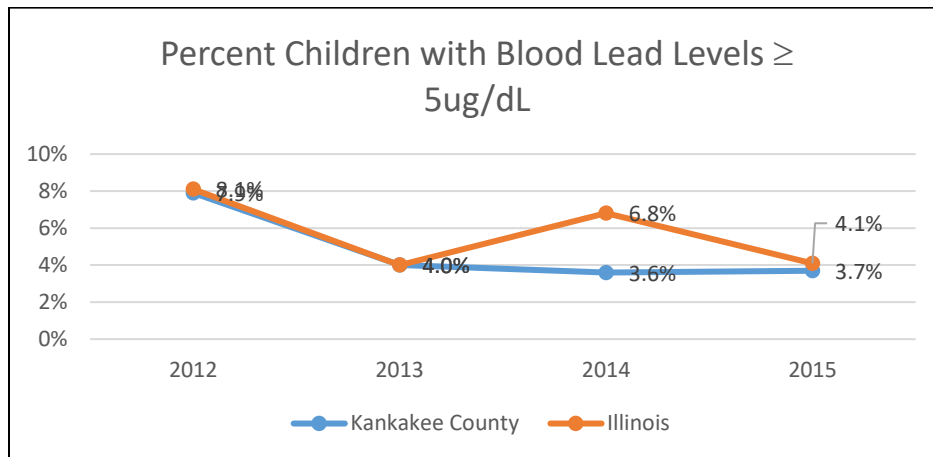
WATER QUALITY

In 2015 and 2016, 9 contaminants were identified through routine water sampling of the Kankakee River, the water source for most municipalities in Kankakee County. Of those detected, none were above the federal/state standard maximum contaminant level or in violation based on results. A full report is available through the Aqua America website at aquaamerica.com.

The Kankakee County Health Department facilitates well water sampling for all households outside of municipalities. There were 467 well water samples tested in 2015, and 179 in 2016. The higher amount in 2015 was due to flooding that occurred in parts of Kankakee County.

LEAD EXPOSURE

Childhood lead poisoning is a significant public health issue. Even small amounts of lead can impact a child’s cognitive ability. The action level for lead poisoning is 5ug/dL, and children receive case management services by the Kankakee County Health Department for all children with a level of 10ug/dL. Illinois law requires all providers to test children between 6 months and 7 years of age if they reside in a high-risk zip code.



High Risk Zip Codes in Kankakee County:
 60901
 60910
 60917
 60954
 60969

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, 2012-2015.

LIVING NEAR A HIGHWAY

Traffic-related air pollution is a major cause of unhealthy air quality. Many health problems are related to unhealthy air quality, including asthma, impaired lung function, adverse birth outcomes, and childhood cancer. Only 1.8% of the Kankakee County population lives within about 2 blocks a major highway. There are no Kankakee County schools (PreK to 4th grade) are within 2 blocks of a major highway.

Source: CDC, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2010.

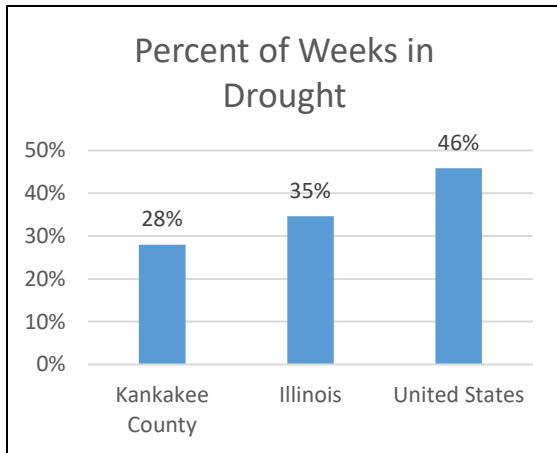
HOUSING UNIT AGE

Housing unit age is an indicator of the amount of new construction in an area. The median age of housing units in Kankakee County is 1971, higher than that of Illinois (1967), but lower than the median of housing units in the United States (1976).

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Median Year Structures Built
Kankakee County	45,184	1971
Illinois	5,303,675	1967
United States	133,351,840	1976

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2015.

CLIMATE



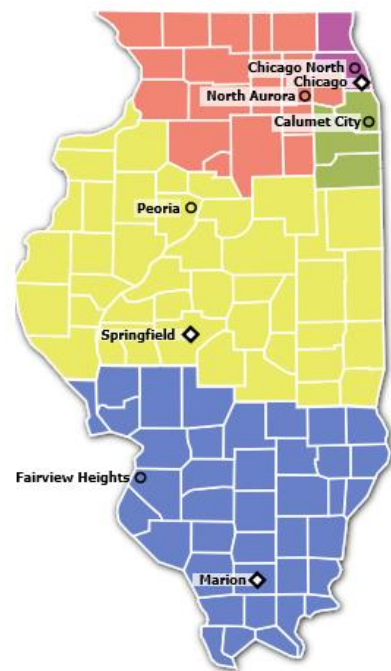
Indicators such as drought and high heat can have a significant impact on health. The percent of weeks that Kankakee County experienced drought (28%) was less than Illinois (35%) and the US (46%). The percent of high heat index, over 103 degrees Fahrenheit, observations for Kankakee County (6.58%) was less than Illinois (8.7%), but more than the US (4.7%).

Source: US Drought Monitor, 2012-2014.

OSHA VIOLATIONS

The number Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) violations can indicate the safety culture of the workplace environment within a county. Kankakee County falls under Calumet City OSHA Regional Office, and accounts for only one high penalty enforcement (Momence) violation within this region in the past four years.

Year	Number of Violations
2013	559
2014	536
2015	414
2016	356
2017	119



Source: OSHA, 2017.

FOOD SAFETY

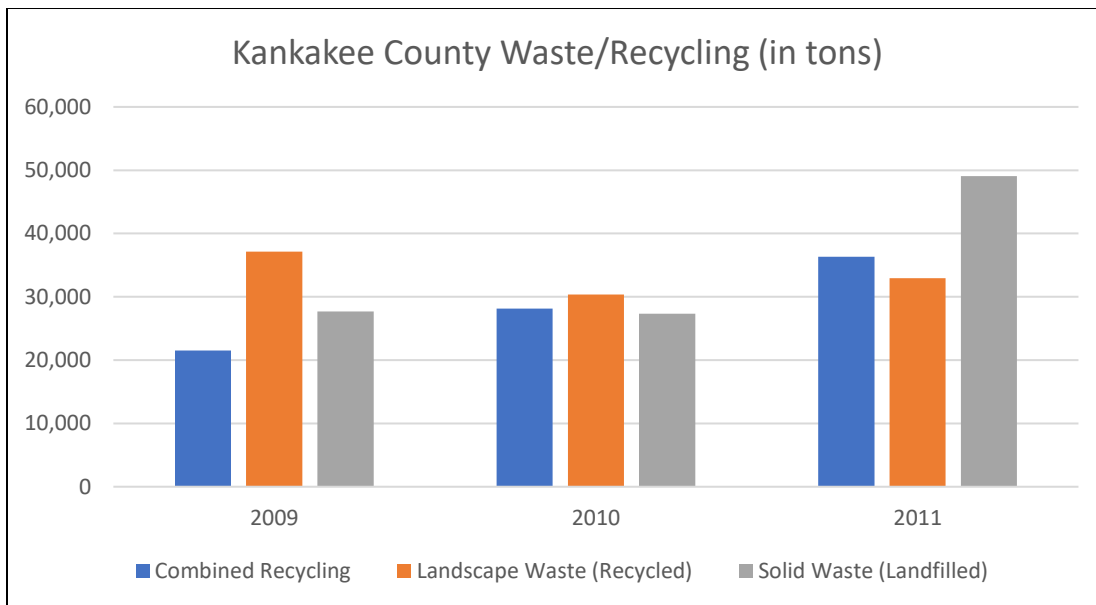
The Kankakee County Health Department inspects all food establishments within Kankakee County. From 2014 to 2016, 22 food establishments failed inspection.

Year	Number of Food Establishments inspected	Number of Food Establishments that failed inspection	Percent that failed	Number of Critical Violations
2014	889	5	0.6%	595
2015	898	14	1.6%	814
2016	903	3	0.3%	686

Source: Kankakee County Health Department, Environmental Health Division’s Food Program, 2014-2016.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

The amount of recycling (including scrap metal and paper) increased from 2009 to 2011. The amount of landscape waste has decreased slightly, while the amount of landfilled solid waste has nearly doubled from 2009 to 2011.



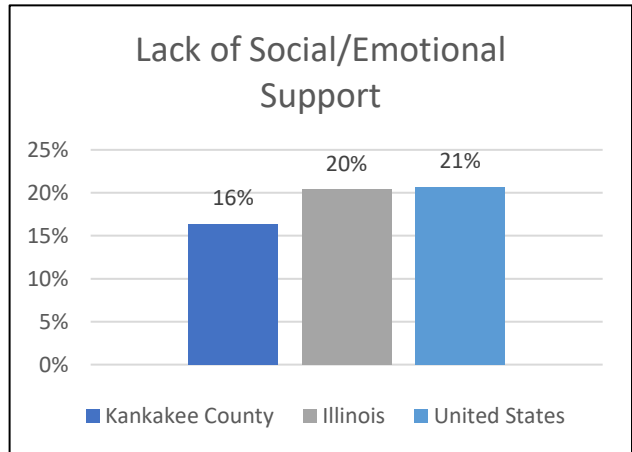
Source: Kankakee Regional Planning Department Solid Waste Management Plan, 2009-2011.

SOCIAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Category Definition: This category represents social and mental factors and conditions which 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 the community.

LACK OF SOCIAL/ EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

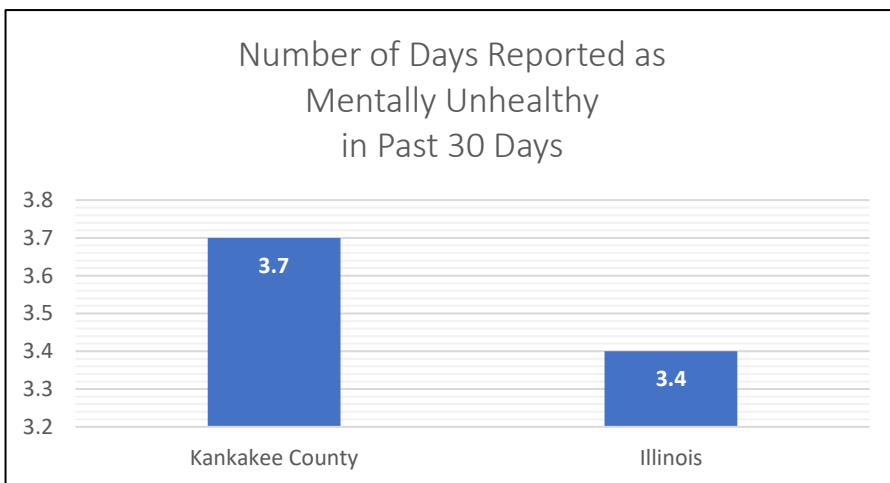
This is a measure of the percentage of adults that report having a lack of social and emotional support most of the time. Social and emotional support is important to the success and health of individuals.



Source: Behavior Risk Surveillance System, 2006-2012.

REPORTED DAYS MENTALLY UNHEALTHY

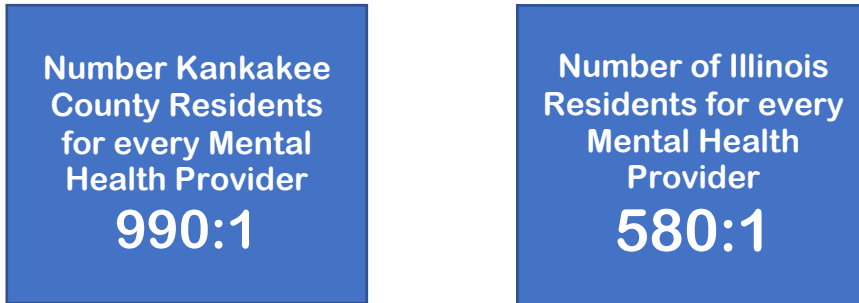
Overall health is dependent on mental well-being. This indicator is a self-reported measure of the number of days people report their mental health was not good.



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015.

MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS

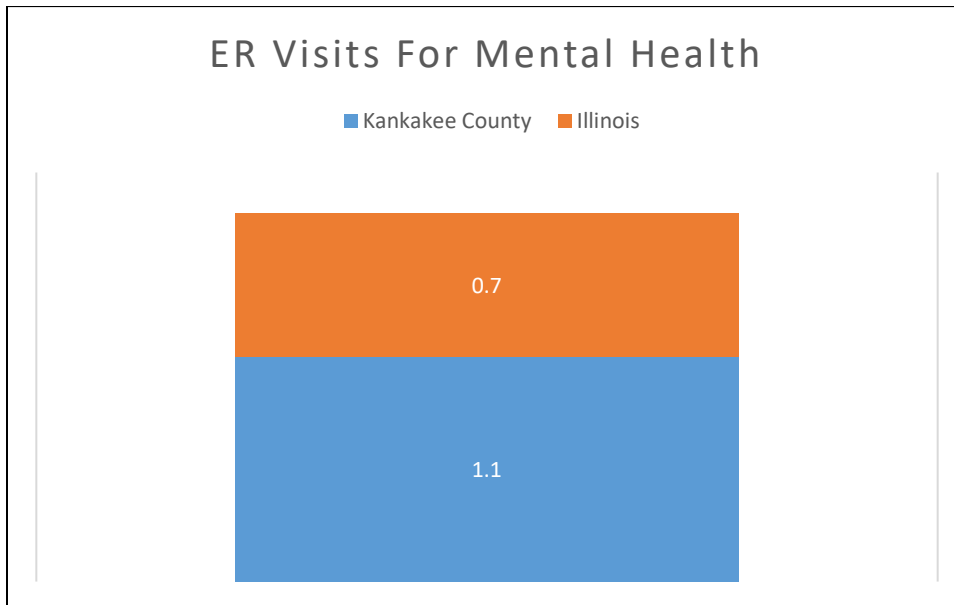
Having access to mental health providers, including psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, and therapists is important in receiving adequate mental health care. The ratio of mental health providers in Kankakee County is much higher than in Illinois, meaning there are less mental health providers available in this county.



Source: National Plan and Provider Enumeration System, 2016.

EMERGENCY ROOM (ER) VISITS FOR MENTAL HEALTH

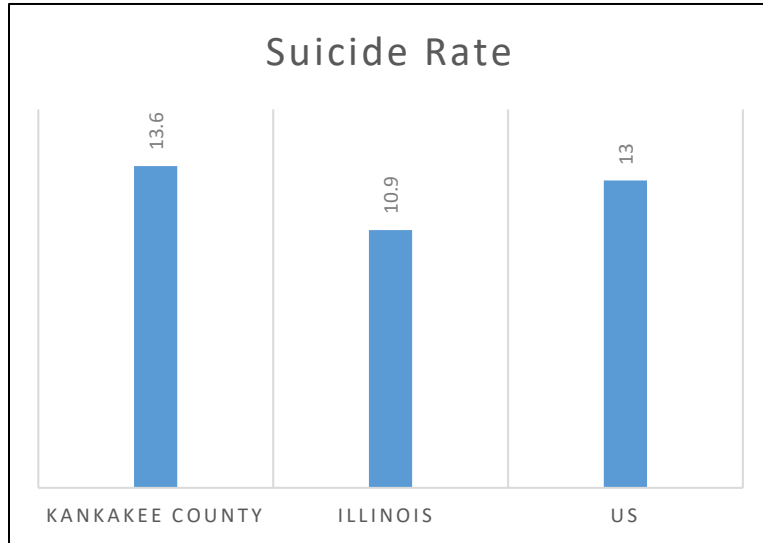
This indicator is the rate of ER visits (per 100) for a mental health condition. The rate of ER visits for Kankakee County (1.1) is higher than Illinois (0.7).



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health I-Query, 2014.

SUICIDE

The suicide rate is higher in Kankakee County than in Illinois and the United States. The average age of individual that committed suicide in 2016 was 55 years of age.



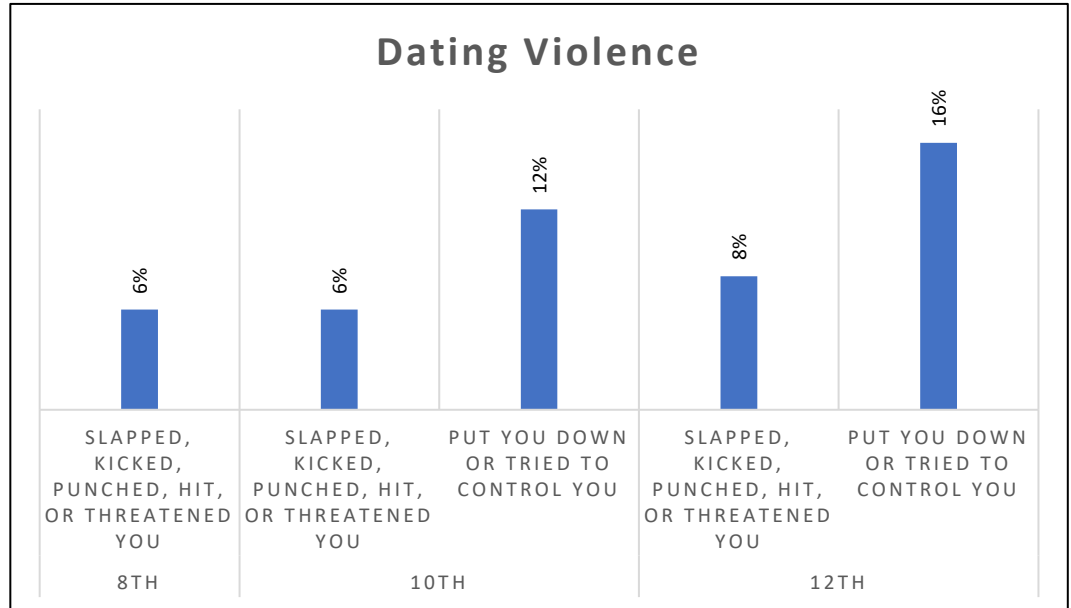
In Kankakee County, males are 4 times as likely to commit suicide as females



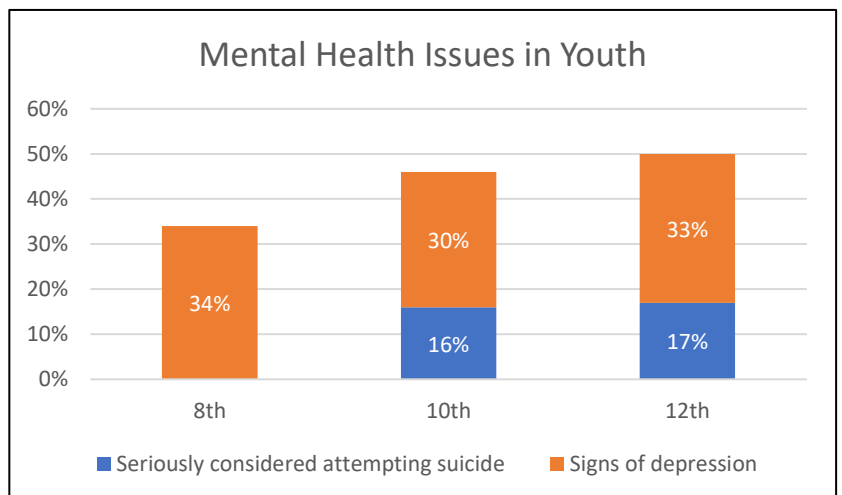
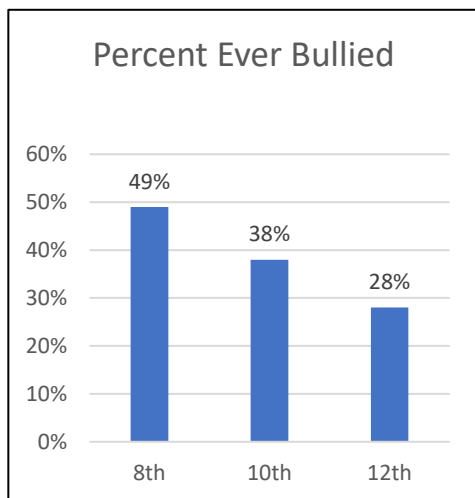
Source: IDPH, CDC, Kankakee County Coroner's Office, 2014-2017.

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH

The mental health of youth in Kankakee County is an important issue. In youth, these indicators can contribute to school performance, socialization, and overall health and well-being. Dating violence and bullying are indicators of school climate which can significantly impact youth mental health. Among 8th graders in Kankakee County, 6%



report physical dating violence. Among 10th graders, 6% report physical violence, and 12% report verbal violence. Dating violence is more common among 12th graders with 8% reporting physical violence, and 16% reporting verbal violence. Around 30% of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade in Kankakee County report signs of depression (feeling so sad or helpless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities) or having seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months. Sixteen percent of 10th grade Kankakee County youth and 17% of 12th graders report seriously considering attempting suicide in the past 12 months.

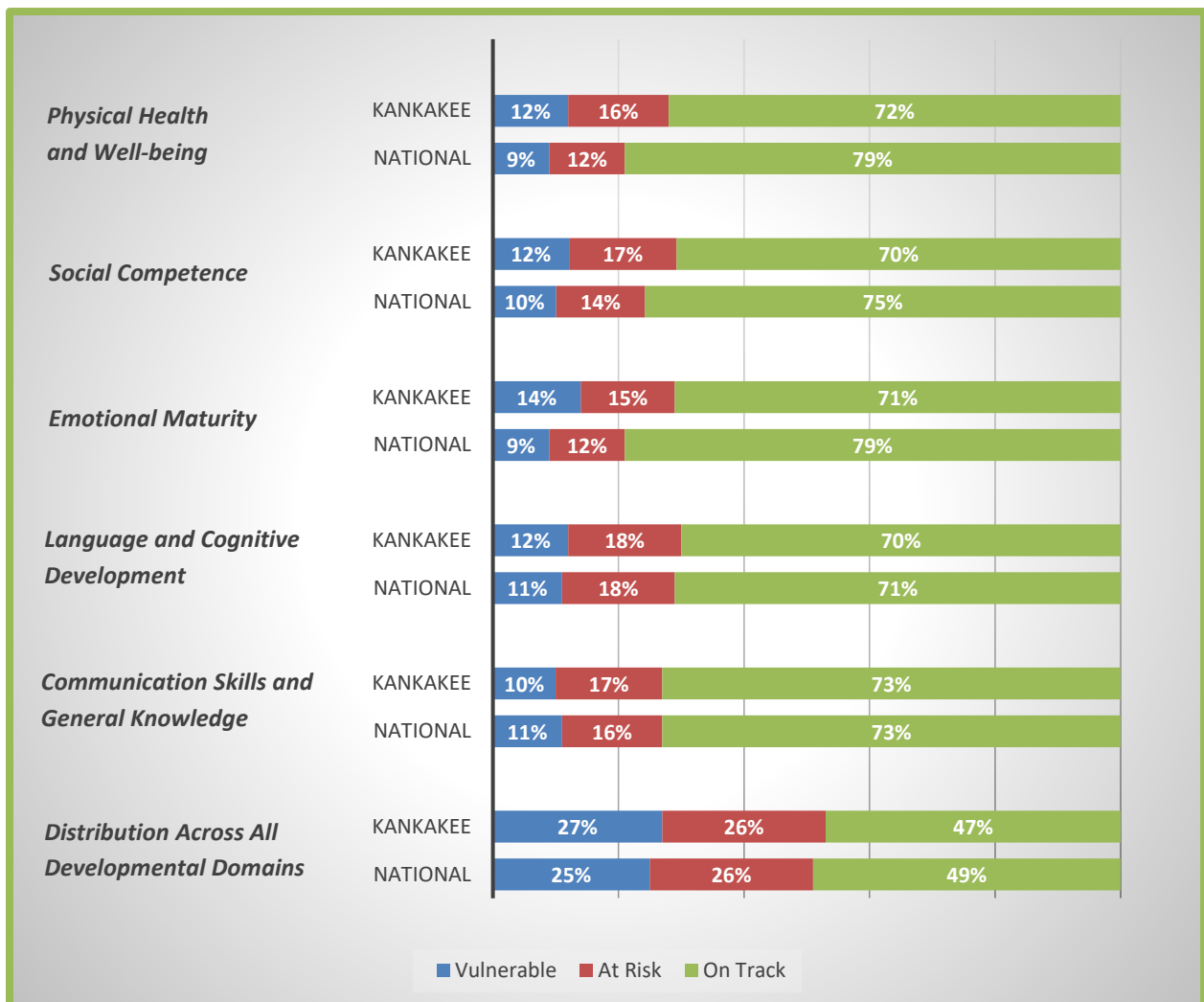


Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2016.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT INSTRUMENT

The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is a community measure that provides information about children’s health, development, and school readiness based on five indicators: physical health and wellbeing; social competence; emotional maturity; language and cognitive development; communication skills and general knowledge. Through a grant led by Success by Six, Kankakee County was chosen as one of only two counties to conduct the EDI by the Erikson Institute of Chicago. Eleven schools within 5 school districts within the Bradley, Bourbonnais, Kankaree area completed the EDI in the 2016-2017 school year.

Kankakee EDI (2017) Comparison to National EDI (2015) Results

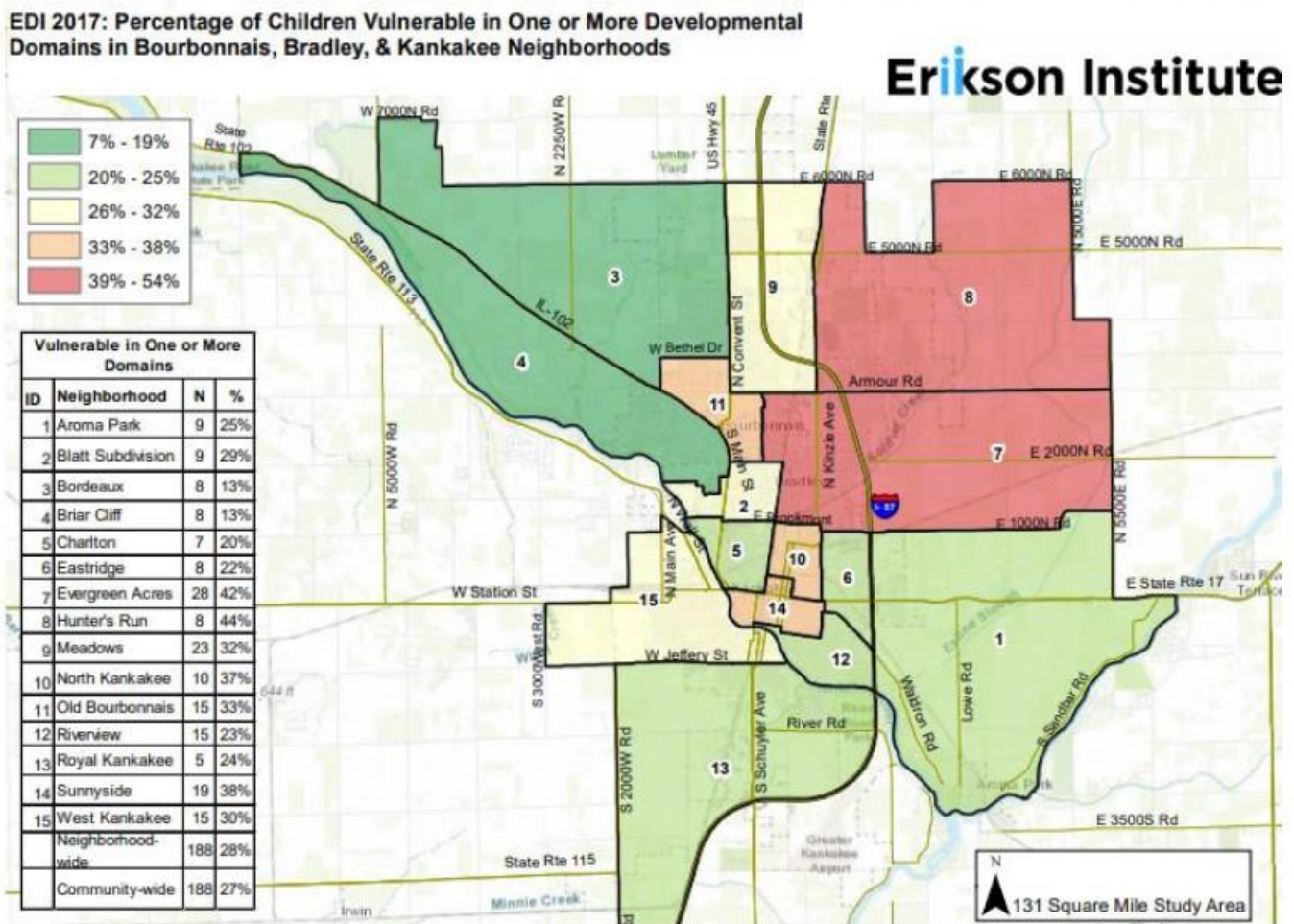


Source: Success by Six of Kankakee County: Early Development Instrument Data, 2017



EDI maps were created using the indicator data to provide a visual snapshot of children’s developmental status in different neighborhoods. In the map below, lighter shades have a lower percentage of developmentally vulnerable children, while areas with darker shading have a higher percentage of developmentally vulnerable children.

EDI Results of Children Vulnerable in One or more Domains



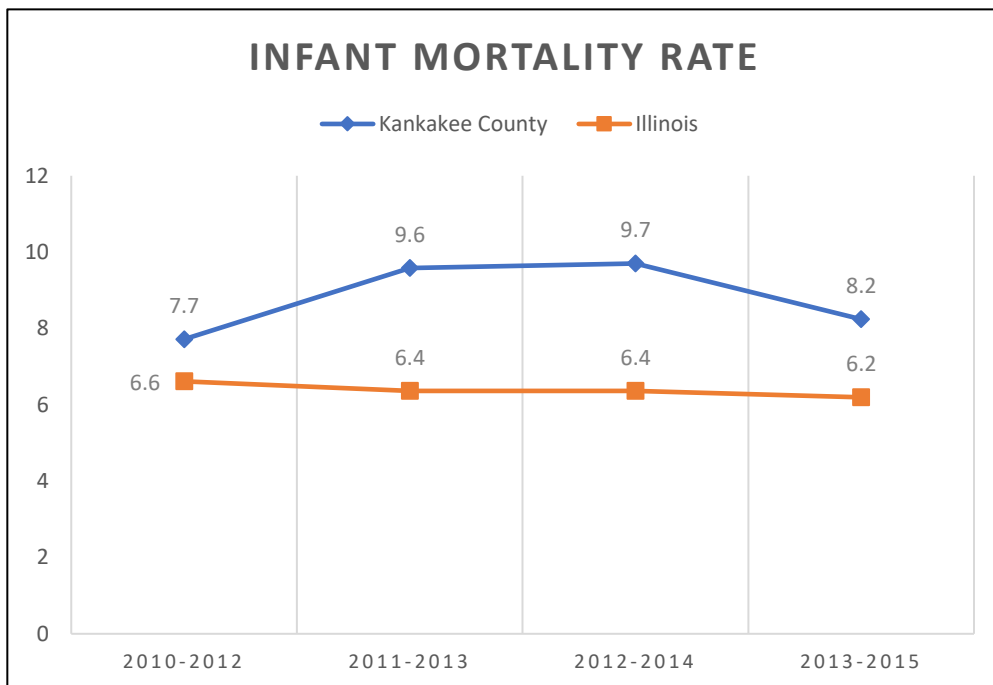
Source: Success by Six of Kankakee County: Early Development Instrument Data, 2017-2018.

MATERNAL 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 teen mothers are a critical indicator of increased risk for both mother and child.

INFANT MORTALITY

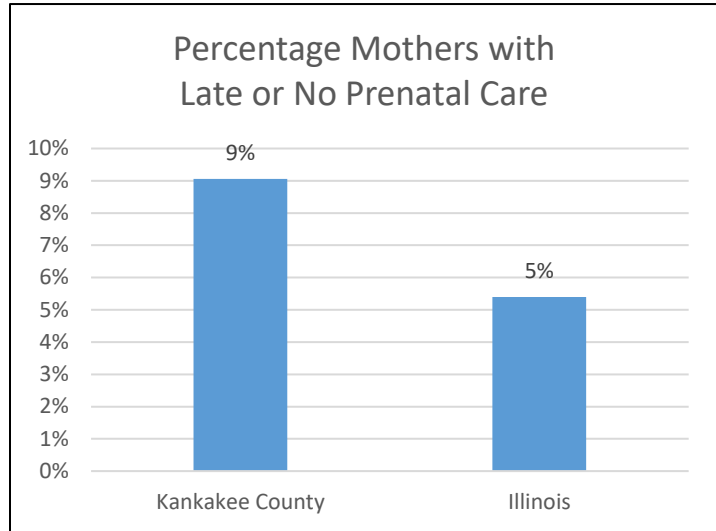
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) is defined as infants who die before their first birthday, and is a key indicator of health within a community. Although the 3-year average infant mortality rate decreased from 2012-2014 to 2013-2014, the rate remains consistently higher than the state average. Many factors impact infant mortality, including social and economic factors and access to prenatal care. Significant racial and ethnic disparities persist on a local and state level.



Source: IDPH Vital Statistics, 2010-2015.

ENTRY INTO PRENATAL CARE

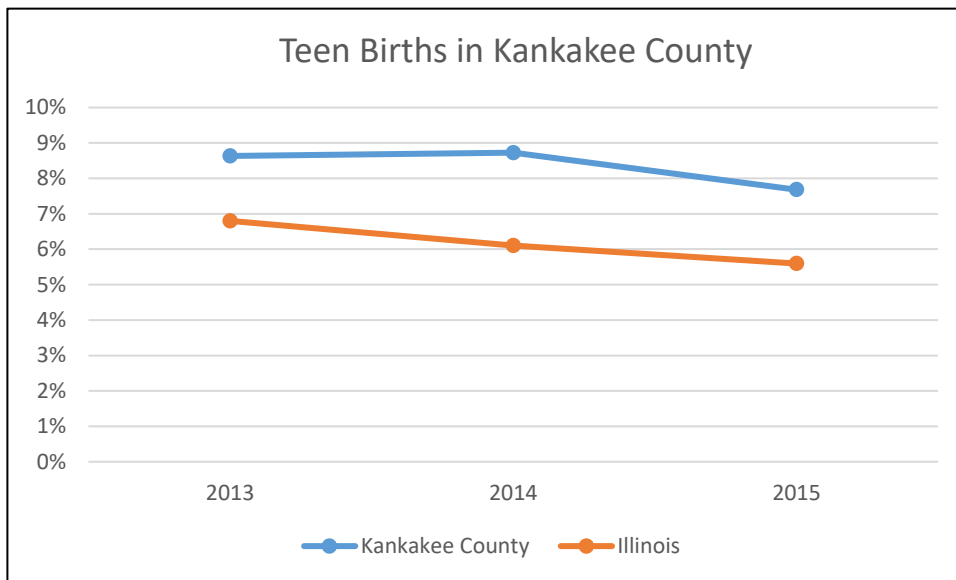
Early entry into prenatal care is defined as establishing prenatal care with a healthcare provider within the first trimester of a pregnancy. This is an important indicator that leads to healthier mothers and infants, and relates to access to care, social barriers to care and health literacy.



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, 2007-2010.

TEEN BIRTHS

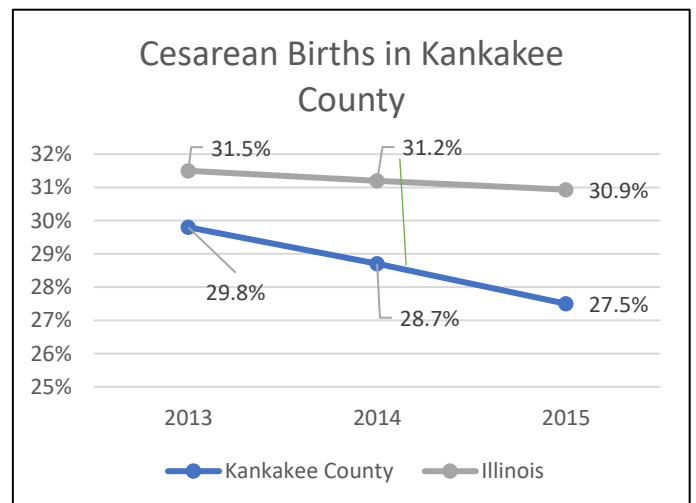
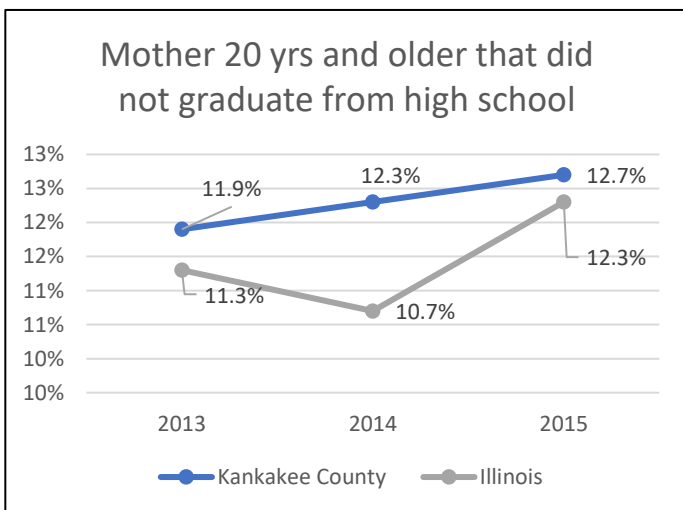
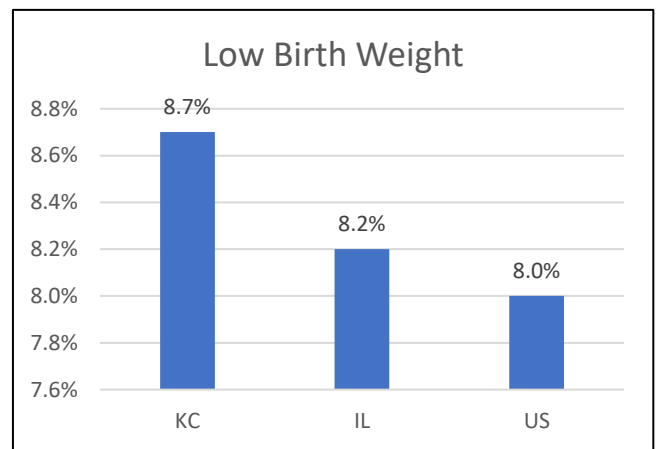
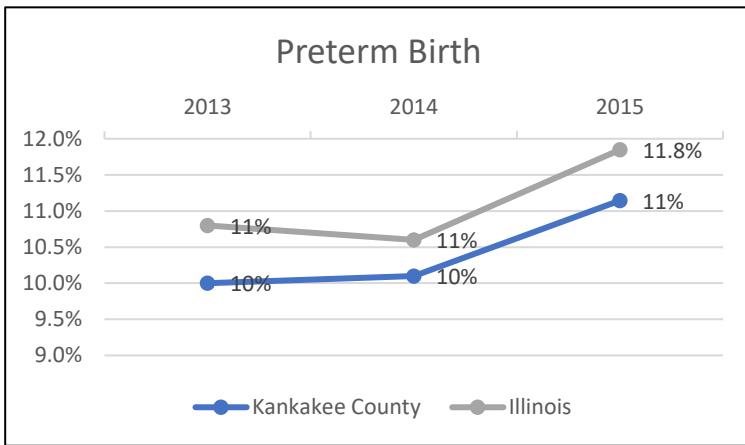
This indicator identifies the percent of total births to women 19 and younger. Teenage mothers face unique issues related to economic, social, and health factors. This indicator can identify community-wide issues related to sexual health practices within this age group.



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, 2012-2013.

BIRTH CHARACTERISTICS

Birth characteristics are important indicators that can provide a picture of the health within a county. The percentage of preterm births increased from 2014 to 2015 in both Kankakee County and Illinois, and is lower in Kankakee County than Illinois. The percentage of low birth weight (less than 2500 grams) in Kankakee County (8.7%) is slightly higher than Illinois (8.2%) and the US (8%). The percentage of mothers in Illinois that have not graduated from high school has increased slightly, while the percentage of mothers in Kankakee County without a high school diploma decreased slightly and then increased to 12.3%. HP 2020 target is less than 6. The percentage of cesarean births in Kankakee County decreased from 29.8% in 2013 to 27.5% in 2015, while Illinois decreased from 31.5% in 2013 to 30.9% in 2015.

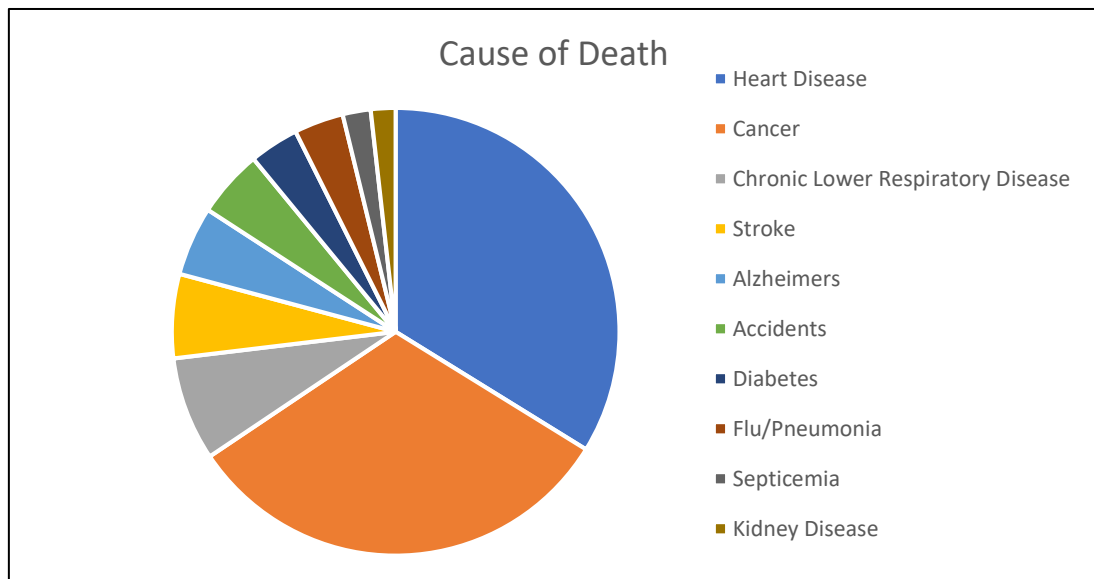


DEATH, ILLNESS, AND INJURY

Categorical Definition: Health status is measured by the level of mortality (death rates per 100,000) and morbidity (the amount of disease) within a community. Premature death, and deaths due to accidents and homicides are also measured. This category can provide insight into social determinants of health and health outcomes such as premature death and chronic disease.

CAUSES OF DEATH

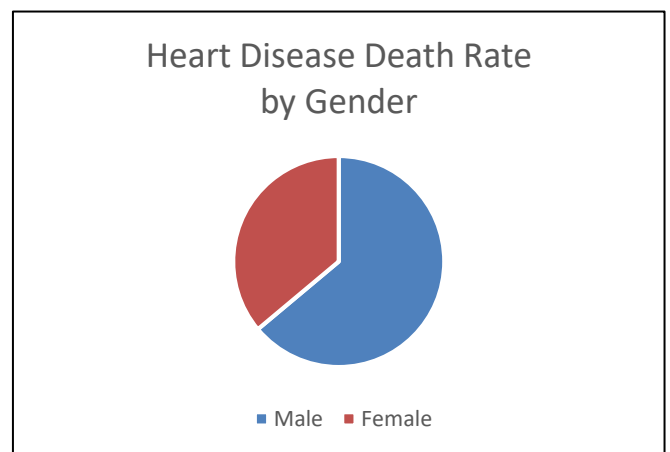
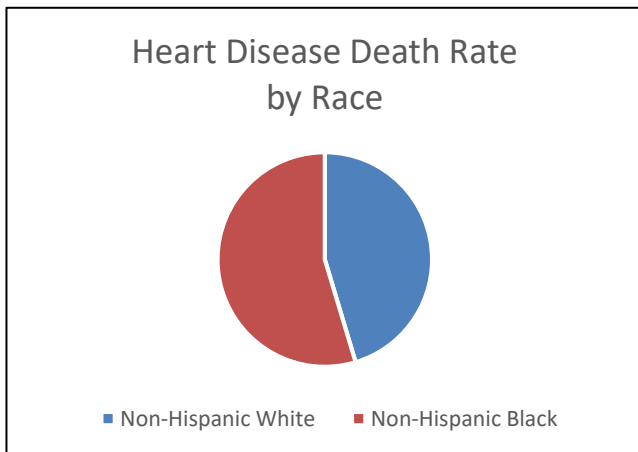
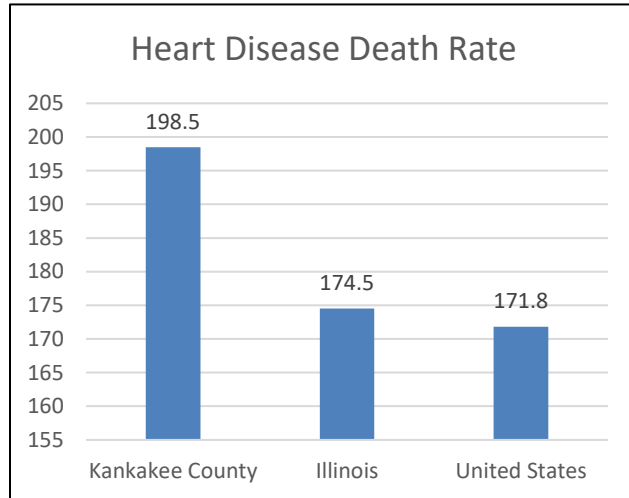
Heart disease is the leading cause of death among Kankakee County residents, followed by cancer, contributing to over 50 % of all deaths in Kankakee County. The mortality rate from strokes has been higher than Illinois for several years, but was lower than Illinois in 2014. Among Kankakee County residents, the accidental death rate (40.4), homicide death (7.1), and the motor vehicle crash death rate (12.2) are higher than in Illinois (32.7; 6.3; 7.8) and the US (39.2; 5.2; 10.2).



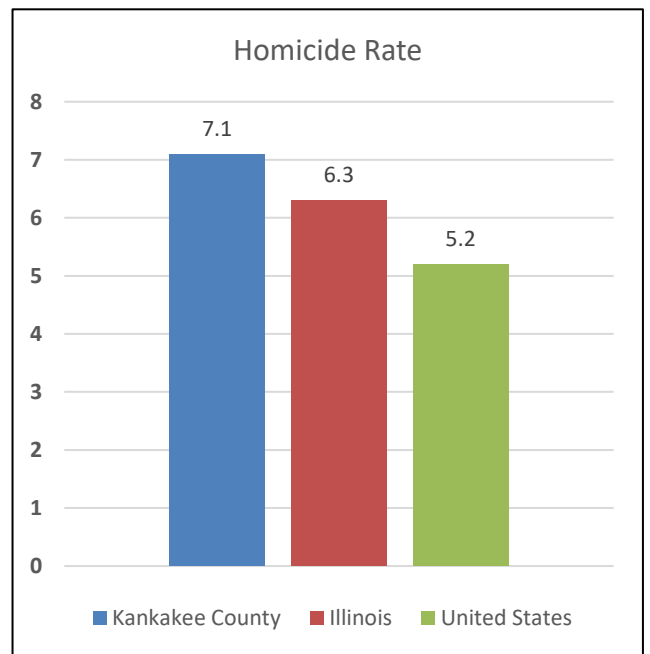
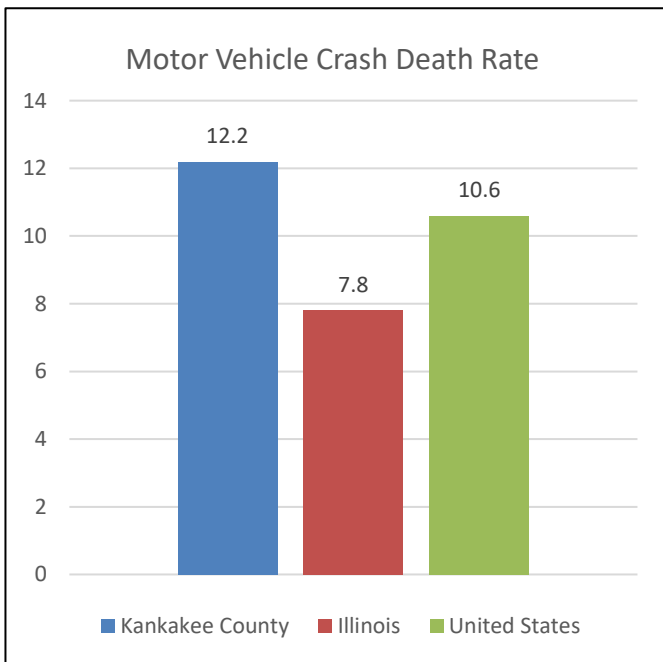
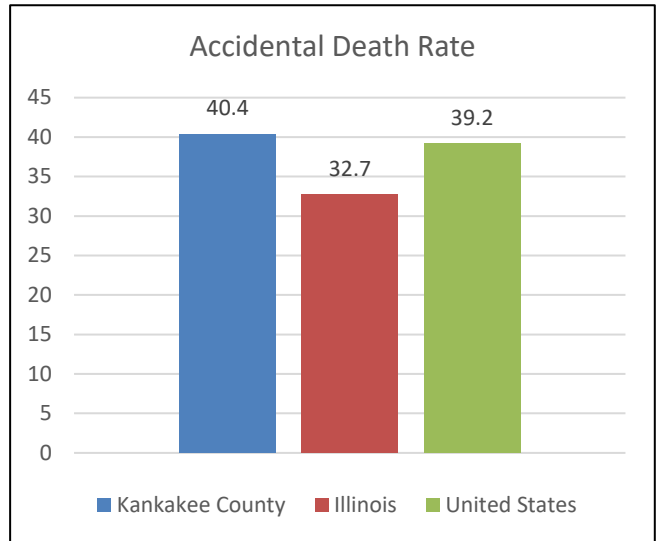
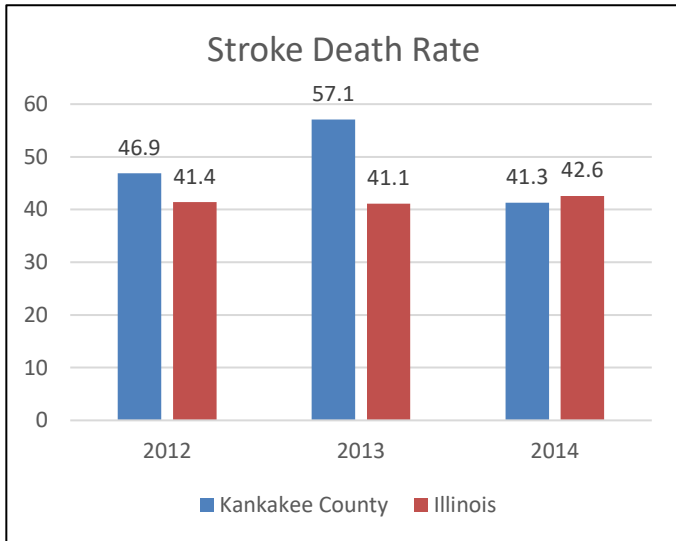
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, 2015.

HEART DISEASE

There are multiple factors that contribute to heart disease, including high cholesterol, high blood pressure and smoking. Poor nutrition and physical inactivity are associated with heart disease risk as well. The death rate from heart disease (198.5) is much higher in Kankakee County than in Illinois (174.5) or the US (171.8). There is a higher burden of heart disease death among men and among blacks in Kankakee County.



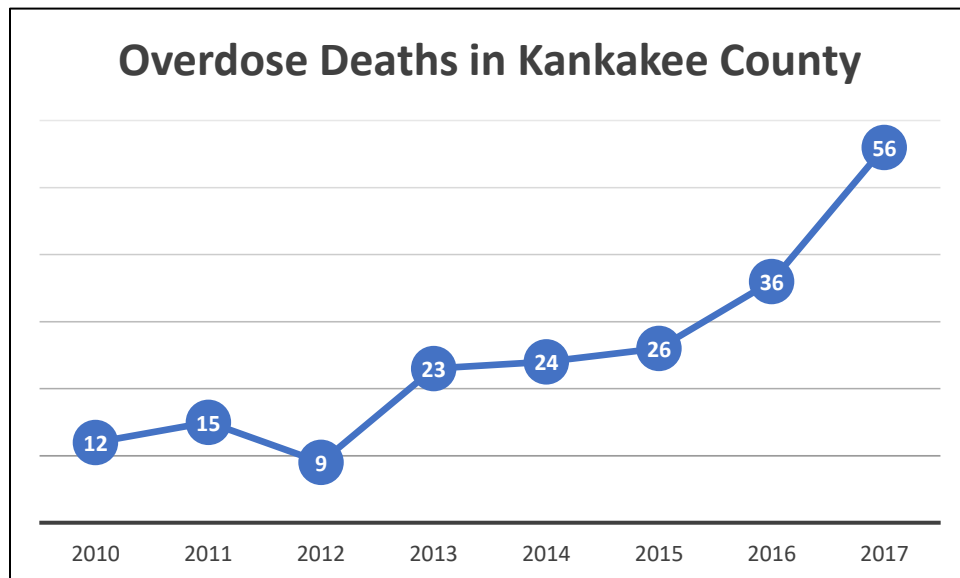
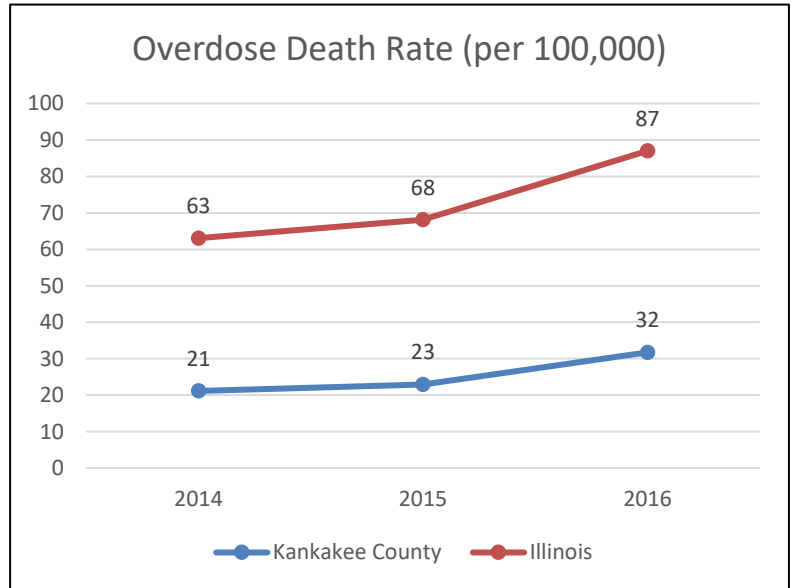
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Systems, 2010-2014.



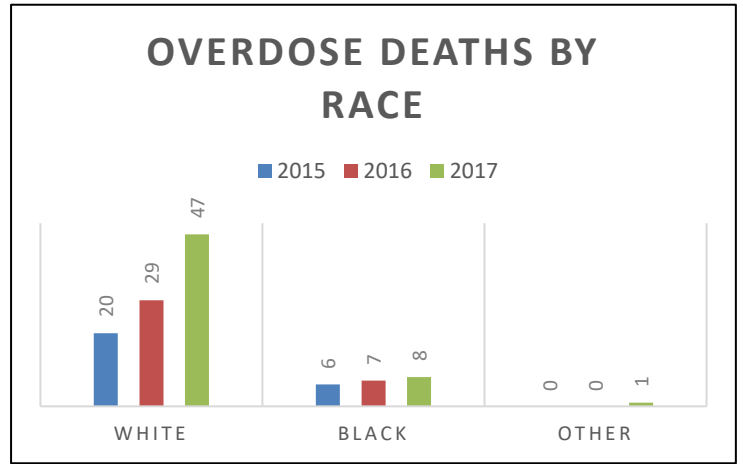
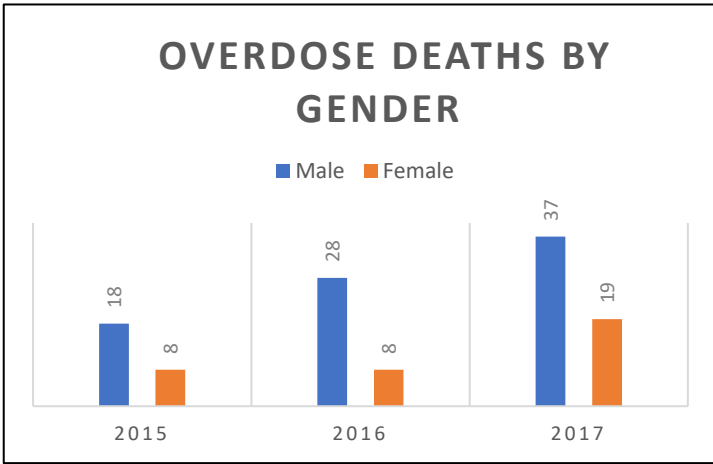
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics Systems, 2010-2014.

DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS

The rate of drug overdose deaths is increasing on a local, state, and national level. Since 2000, the rate of drug overdose deaths has increased by 137% nationwide. Opioids contribute largely to drug overdose deaths; since 2000, there has been a 200 percent increase in deaths involving opioids (opioid pain relievers and heroin). The death rate (per 100,000 population) has increased over 50% from 2014 to 2016 in Kankakee County. Many Kankakee County organizations and social service agencies are working together to address opioid addiction and drug overdose deaths. In both 2015 and 2016 heroin and cocaine, either alone or in combination, were the leading type of overdose death. The gender and race disparities has increased from 2014 to 2016, significantly more men died from drug overdoses than women in 2016.

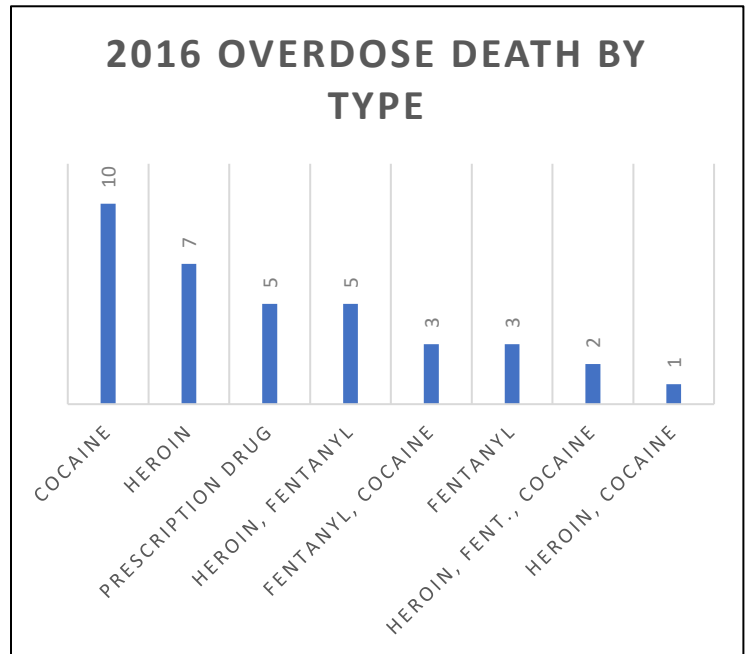
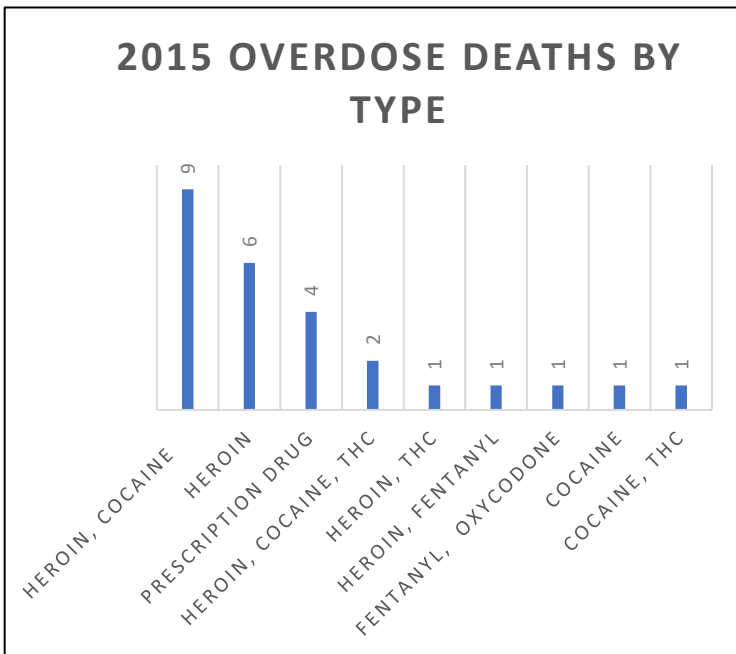


Source: Kankakee County Coroner’s Office 2010-2017; County Health Rankings. 2010-2016.

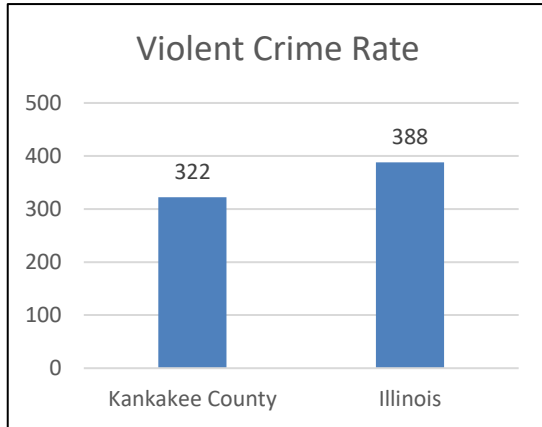


Average Age of Overdose Death:

41 Years



VIOLENT CRIMES

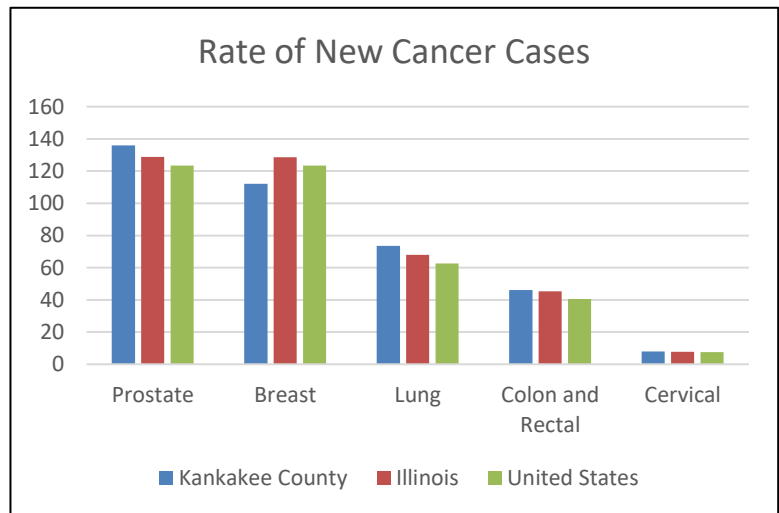


The violent crime rate (per 100,000 population) are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator, including homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The Kankakee County rate (322) is lower than the rate in Illinois (388).

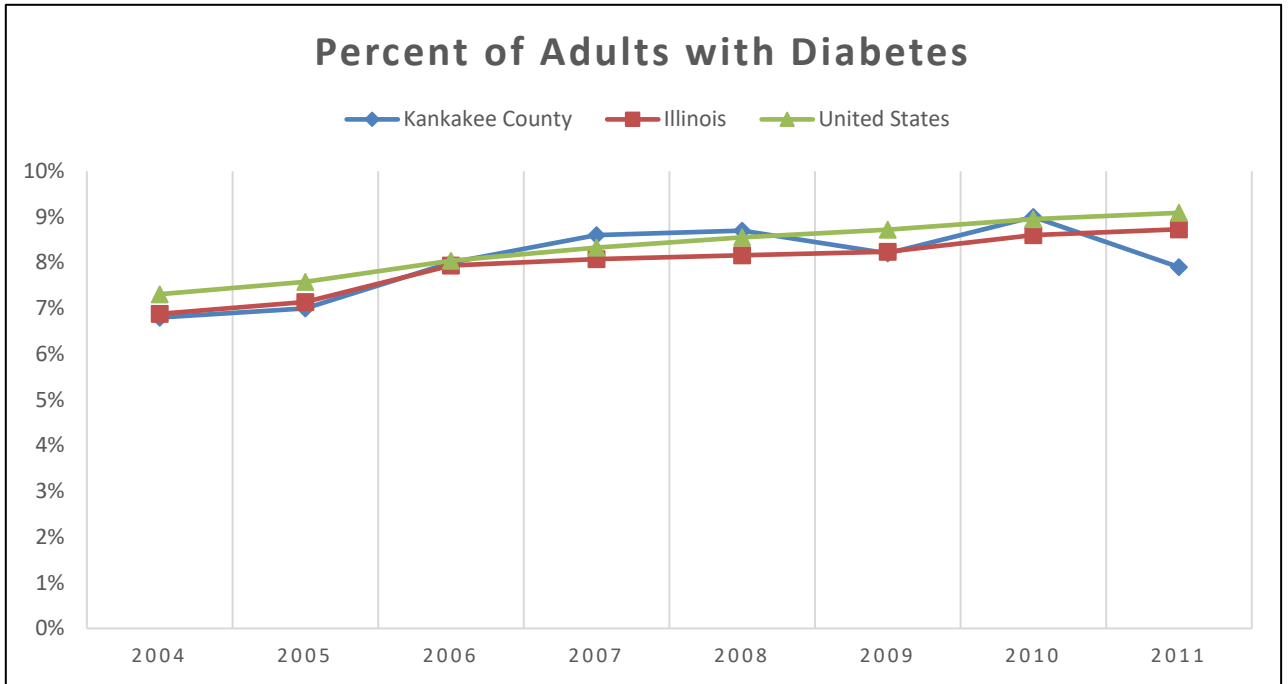
Source: County Health Rankings, 2017.

CHRONIC DISEASE

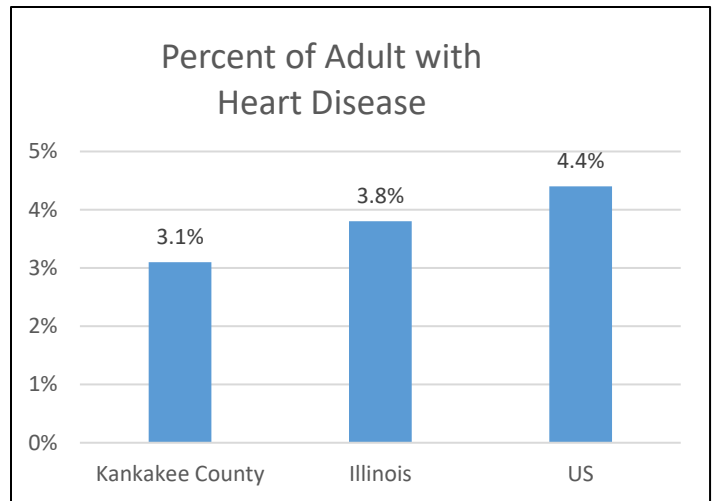
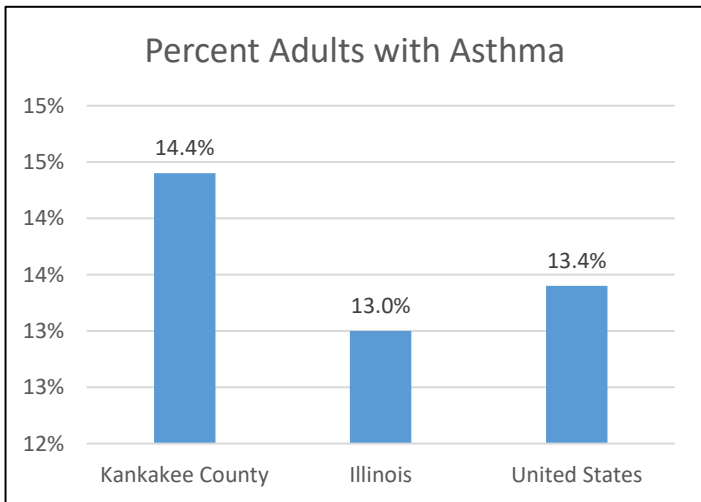
Chronic disease is associated with premature death. Chronic disease includes cancer, diabetes, asthma, and heart disease. Among Kankakee County residents, the highest incidence of cancer is prostate (136) cancer, followed by breast (112) and then lung cancer (73.6). The rate of new cancer cases is higher for prostate, lung, and colon/rectal cancer (46.1) than in Illinois (128.8; 67.9; 45.3). The rate of breast cancer (112.1) is lower in Kankakee County residents than in Illinois (128.5). The cervical cancer rate (7.9) is about the same for Kankakee County residents and Illinois (7.7). The percent of adults that are living with asthma (14.4%) is slightly higher in Kankakee County than Illinois (13%) and the US (13.4%). The percent of adults living with diabetes has been about the same from 2004 to 2010, and has decreased to lower than the Illinois and US percentages in 2011.



Source: State Cancer Profile, 2013.



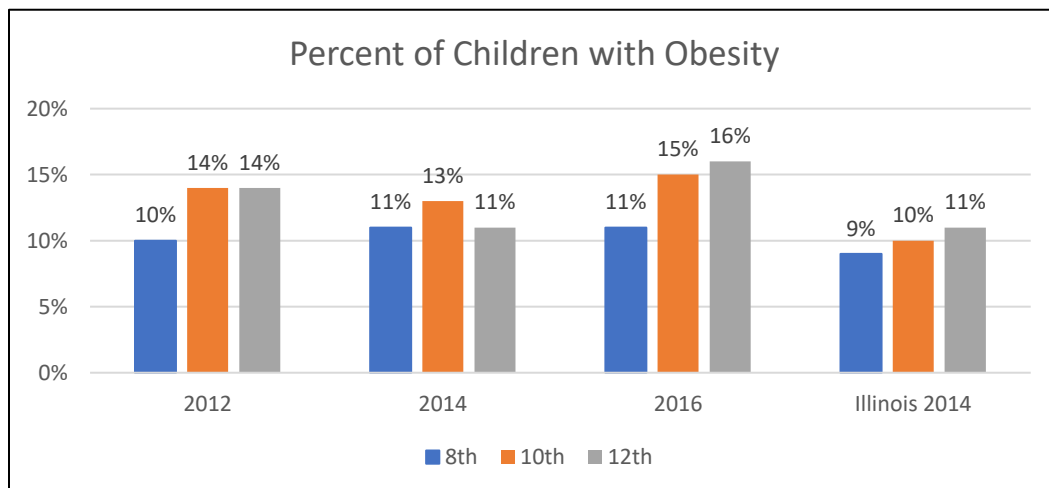
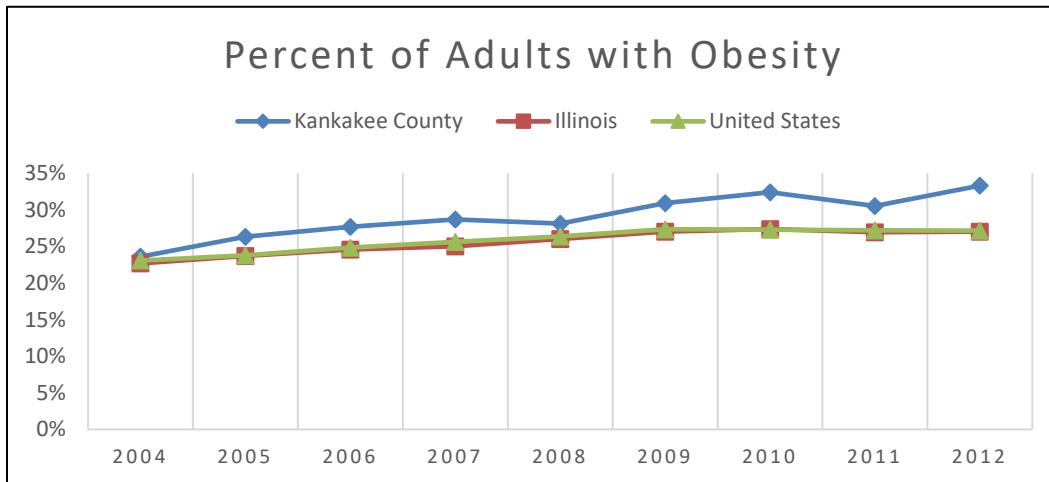
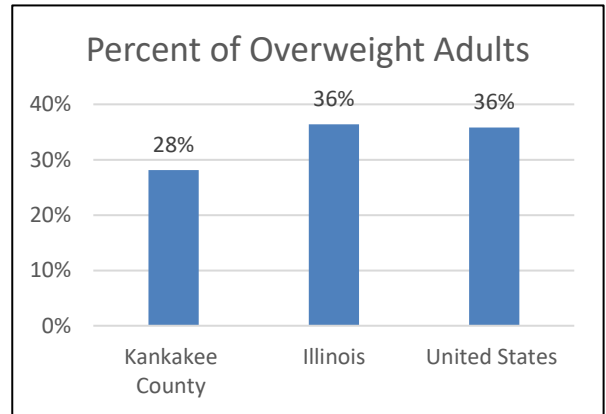
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2013.



Source: Behavior Risk Surveillance System, 2011-2012.

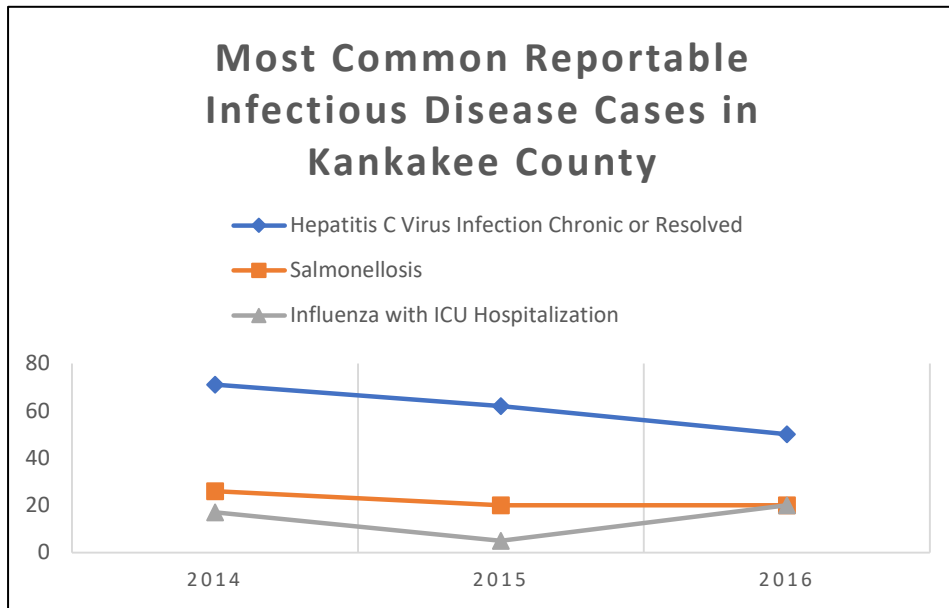
OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

The measure of overweight adults is a self-reported Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 to 30. Obesity is defined as a BMI of higher than 30. Overweight and obesity are significant health issues and are associated with risk for diseases, including diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. The percent of overweight adults (28%) is less than in Illinois (36%) and the US (36%). The percent of adults that are obese has been trending up nationally. In Illinois the percent of obese adults has increased from 23% to 27% from 2004 to 2012. The percent of obese adults has increased significantly more in Kankakee County, from 23% to 33% in the same time frame. Childhood obesity is defined as a BMI in the 95th percentile based on age and gender. Children who are obese are more likely to be obese adults, and are at risk health issues including for asthma, diabetes, sleep, and psychological problems. The percent of children that self-report obesity has increased over the past three years for 8th through 12th graders, and was higher than the Illinois percentages for 8th and 10th graders in 2014.



INFECTIOUS DISEASE

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, and the use of protective measures, such as condoms for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.



Source: Illinois National Electronic Disease Surveillance System: Kankakee County, 2014-2016.

RABIES

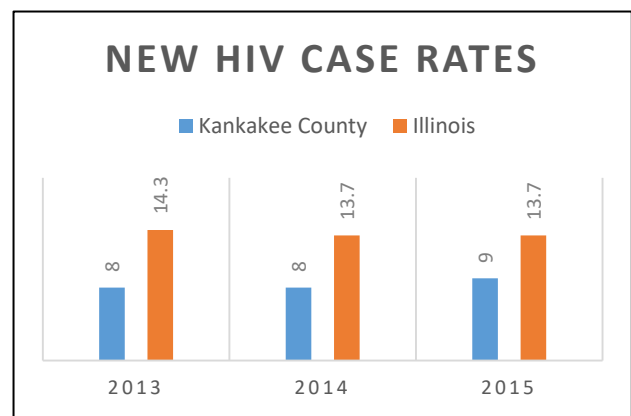
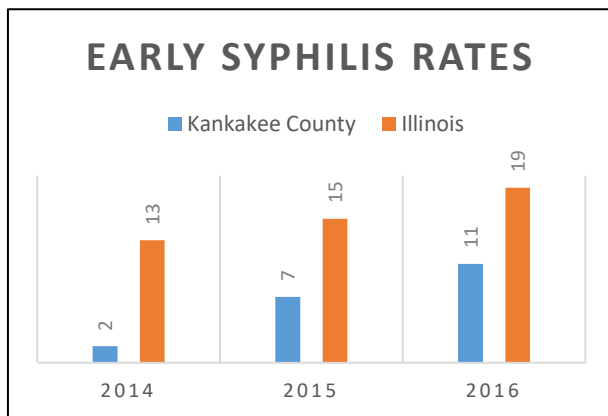
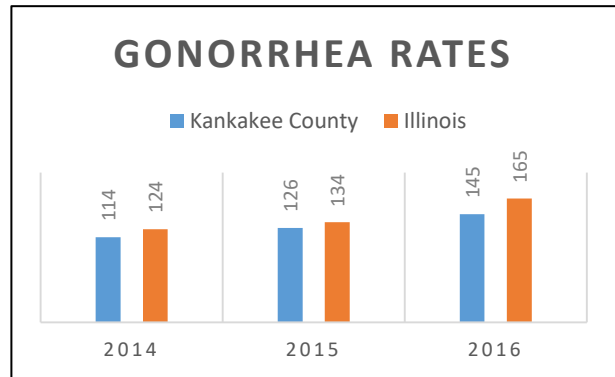
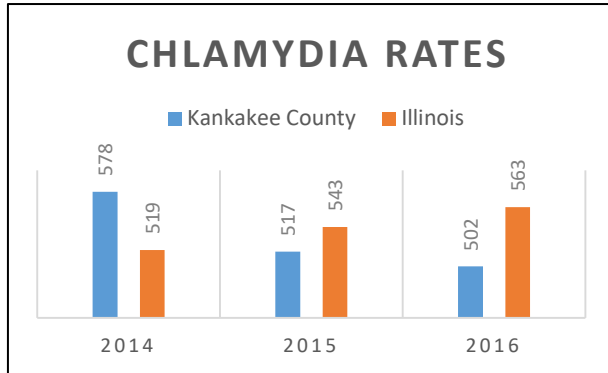
Rabies is an infectious disease that can spread from an infected animal to a person, commonly a bat, cat, raccoon, or dog. Animals are tested for rabies by the Illinois Department of Public Health laboratory if an animal is suspected of having rabies or has bit a person. From 2010 to 2013, there were no animals that tested positive for rabies. Since 2014, 6 bats have tested positive for rabies. Kankakee County Animal Control works with healthcare providers and the Kankakee County Health Department to prevent the spread of rabies and provide education to the public.

Year	Rabid Animals (Kankakee County)	Rabid Animals (Illinois)
2010	0	117
2011	0	50
2012	0	63
2013	0	55
2014	1	40
2015	3	97
2016	2	63

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health rabies surveillance map, 2010-2016.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Although the rates of sexually transmitted diseases are lower in Kankakee County than in the state, the rates are higher than many other counties within Illinois. The rates of gonorrhea, chlamydia, and new HIV are stable, the early syphilis rate has increased significantly since 2012.



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health: Kankakee County, 2013-2015.

TUBERCULOSIS

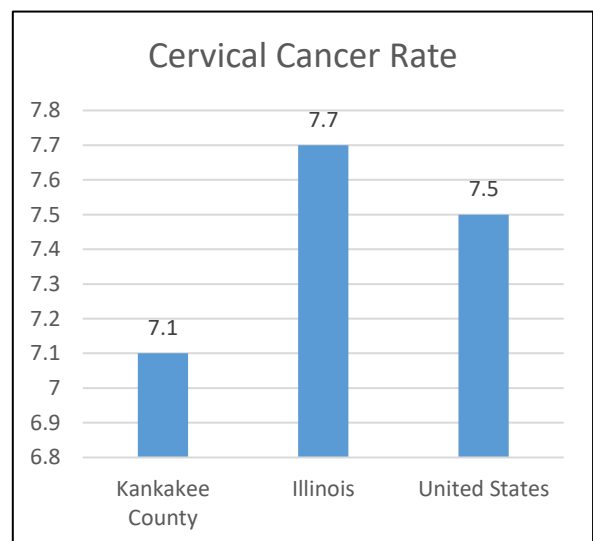
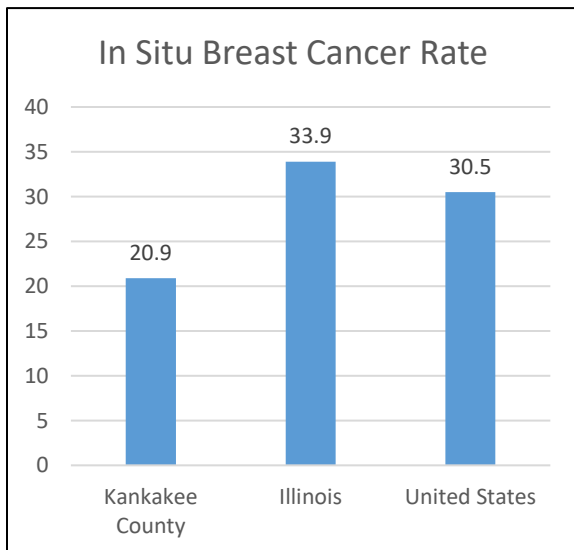
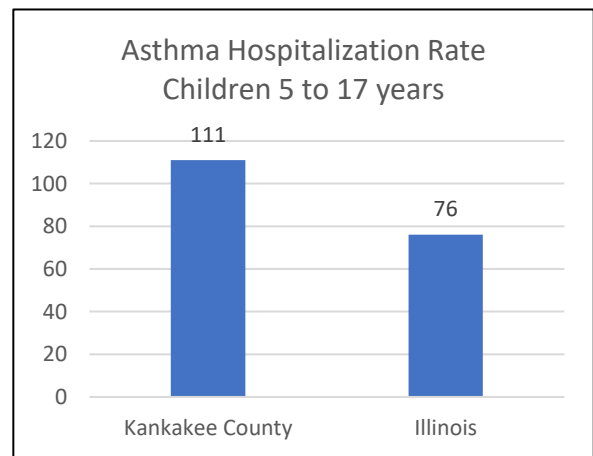
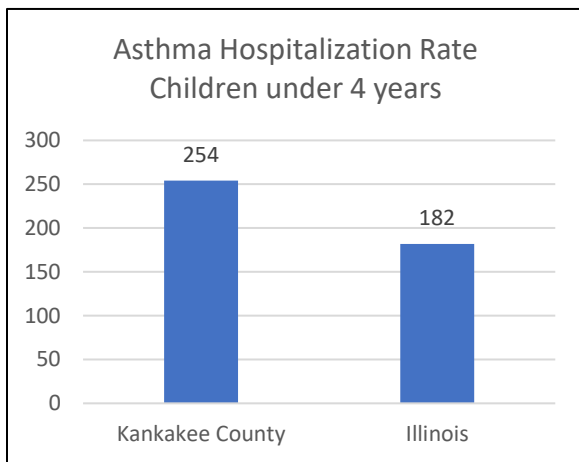
Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The bacteria usually attack the lungs, but TB bacteria can attack any part of the body such as the kidney, spine, and brain. TB is usually spread through the air from person to person. If not treated properly, TB disease can be fatal. There have been 2 to 3 active cases each year in Kankakee County since 2012.

Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Kankakee County	1	3	2	2	3
Illinois	358	347	327	320	343

Source: Illinois National Electronic Disease Surveillance System: Kankakee County, 2011-2016.

SENTINEL EVENTS

Category Definition: Sentinel indicators are presented for health conditions considered preventable or controllable with regular primary care. The occurrence of sentinel events can be interpreted to indicate inadequate access to primary care. These indicators include hospital admission rates for childhood asthma, infant hospitalization rates for dehydration, active tuberculosis (TB) infection in adults, and the rates of in situ breast cancer (also known as pre-cancer) and late cervical cancer. The rate of hospitalizations for children with asthma is higher than the Illinois rate. In 2016, there were 19 infants hospitalized for dehydration, and 1 adult hospitalized for tuberculosis.



Source: Presence Health, 2017; State Cancer Profile, 2010-2014.

REFERENCES

Reference	Website Link
Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry	https://svi.cdc.gov/
American Community Survey	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
Aqua Company	https://www.aquaamerica.com/
Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006-2012.	https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html
Center for Disease Control and Prevention	https://www.cdc.gov/
Community Commons	https://www.communitycommons.org/
County Health Rankings	http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/
Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care	http://www.dartmouthatlas.org/
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	https://www.ffiec.gov/
Healthy People 2020	https://www.healthypeople.gov/
Illinois Department of Public Health, Healthcare Report Card	http://www.healthcarereportcard.illinois.gov/searches/county/Kankakee
Illinois Department of Public, Health Hospital Profile	http://www.idph.state.il.us/about/hfpb/HospProf_ABR.htm
Illinois Department of Public Health, EMS Data Reporting System	http://www.idph.state.il.us/emsrpt/
Illinois Department of Public Health, I Query	https://iquery.illinois.gov/iquery/
Illinois Youth Survey	https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/
Kankakee Regional Planning Department Solid Waste Management Plan	http://www.k3county.net/files/attachment_k3_county_swmp_update_2012_050812.pdf

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Reference	Website Link
National Center for Education Statistics	https://nces.ed.gov/
National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network	https://www.cdc.gov/ephrtracking/
National Plan and Provider Enumeration System, 2016.	https://nppes.cms.hhs.gov/#/
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	https://www.osha.gov/oshstats/index.html
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, 2012-2013	http://www.dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/vital-statistics
State Cancer Profiles	https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/
US Bureau of Labor Statistics	https://www.bls.gov/
US Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/
US Department of Agriculture , Economic Research Service	https://www.ers.usda.gov/
US Department of Education	https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/landing.ihtml?src=pn
US Department of Health & Human Services	https://www.hhs.gov/
US Department of Housing and Urban Development	https://www.hud.gov/
US Drought Monitor	http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/