

COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

MCLEAN COUNTY/ILLINOIS 2025



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I. Introduction from the McLean County Community Health Council's Executive Steering Committee

The formation of the McLean County Community Health Council, and the decision for the four entities to collaborate to produce a joint community health needs assessment (CHNA) and joint community health improvement plan (CHIP), in April 2015, marked an important milestone for community health in McLean County. Prior to the formation of the Council, the two hospitals in McLean County and the McLean County Health Department each conducted their own community health needs assessment, resulting in three separate community health plans for the county. At the same time, United Way of McLean County conducted a broad-based community needs assessment. To better serve the community, the four organizations listed above decided to collaborate and develop a joint 2016 McLean County CHNA Report and joint McLean County 2017 – 2019 CHIP. For the 2019, 2022 and 2025 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment, Chestnut Health Systems replaced United Way as the fourth partner for the joint reports. Chestnut Health Systems, like the hospitals, is required by federal guidelines to complete a community health needs assessment every three years.

a) Philosophy and Development of Collaborative

All four organizations are members of the McLean County Community Health Council, which is dedicated to improving the health of the community and strongly believes in the philosophy of collaboration. Collaborating in a more effective manner was identified as the primary learning opportunity from the previous community health needs assessments. The involved organizations determined that the community health needs assessment for McLean County could be conducted more efficiently and effectively by pooling resources. Collaborating was also identified as the key for a successful implementation plan that would make impactful and sustainable community health improvements in McLean County. For the above reasons, the McLean County Community Health Council was formed for the creation of a joint community health needs assessment followed by one community health implementation plan for McLean County.

b) Community Health Needs Assessment Report Approval

Carle BroMenn Medical Center and OSF St. Joseph Medical Center utilize this joint CHNA Report, in conjunction with the McLean County Health Department and Chestnut Health Systems, to meet their 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment requirements under 501(r) added to the Internal Revenue Code by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. The McLean County Health Department will utilize this report and subsequent community health implementation plan to meet IPLAN requirements for local health department certification by the Illinois Department of Public Health. Chestnut Health Systems utilizes this report to meet the Health Resources & Services Administration's compliance expectation that Federally Qualified Health Centers complete a needs assessment at least once every three years for the purposes of informing and improving the delivery of health center services.

Carle BroMenn Medical Center, the McLean County Health Department, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center and Chestnut Health Systems are the primary organizations responsible for guiding the 2026 – 2028

Community Health Improvement Plan that will be developed based upon this 2025 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment. Like the 2020 – 2022 and 2023 - 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan, the 2026 – 2028 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan will be developed in partnership with other community social service agencies and organizations.

This plan was approved by Carle Health Central Region Board on June 17, 2025, the McLean County Board of Health on July 9, 2025, Chestnut Health Systems' Board of Directors on July 23, 2025 and OSF HealthCare System's Board of Directors on July 28, 2025.

II. Executive Summary

Carle BroMenn Medical Center, Chestnut Health Systems, the McLean County Health Department and OSF St. Joseph Medical Center collaborated to conduct the 2025 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) and to adopt a joint CHNA Report, just as they did in 2019 and 2022. This exciting and unique opportunity was possible, according to the final Treasury regulations adopted to implement 501(r), which was added to the Internal Revenue Code by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as all four entities define their service area as McLean County.

The goals of this collaborative effort are as follows:

- Analyze data collectively in conducting the CHNA.
- Prioritize the significant health needs.
- Generate the joint 2025 CHNA Report.
- Work collaboratively to generate the joint 2026 - 2028 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan, addressing each of the significant health needs or explaining why a significant health need is not being addressed.

One or two members from each of the four organizations sit on the Executive Steering Committee that oversees all aspects of the Community Health Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan. The Executive Steering Committee falls under the umbrella of the McLean County Community Health Council which consists of 44 individuals representing 25 organizations from the following sectors:

- County and city government.
- Education.
- Public health.
- Business/economic development.
- Social services.
- Faith.
- Transportation.
- Law enforcement.
- Housing.
- Civic organizations/service clubs.
- Healthcare.

In the fall and winter of 2024 - 2025, the Executive Steering Committee analyzed the primary and secondary data, accumulated from a variety of sources, presented in this report. The Executive Steering

Committee identified the significant health issues to present to the McLean County Community Health Council for prioritization based on the following criteria:

- Size of the issue.
- Rates worse than Illinois counties or state rate.
- Disparities by race/ethnicity, age and gender.
- Disparities by ZIP code.
- Percent of indicators trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction.
- Data does not meet Healthy People (HP) 2030 target.
- Does working on the issue impact other issues for collective impact?

a) Six Significant Health Needs Identified for Prioritization

The six significant health needs presented to the McLean County Community Health Council by the Executive Steering Committee for prioritization were:

- Access to Care.
- Behavioral Health (mental health and substance use).
- Chronic Disease.
- Healthy Eating and Active Living (exercise, nutrition, obesity and food access/insecurity).
- Infectious Disease.
- Oral Health.

McLean County Community Health Council Prioritization Meetings

The Executive Steering Committee facilitated three meetings of the McLean County Community Health Council to prioritize the health needs derived from the data analysis:

[January 30, 2025](#)

The purpose of the first meeting was to explain the collaborative nature of the joint 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment with Carle BroMenn Medical Center, Chestnut Health Systems, the McLean County Health Department and OSF St. Joseph Medical Center and the end goal of producing a joint community health improvement plan for McLean County. A feedback session was also conducted to solicit input from the council members for the top six issues in the county.

[February 13, 2025](#)

During the second meeting, the Executive Steering Committee presented data on the significant health needs identified for prioritization. Age, gender, race/ethnicity and ZIP code disparities were shared when available. Questions from council members were addressed throughout the data presentation. At the conclusion of the meeting, data summaries for the top six health needs were emailed to the council members, in addition to the presentation given by the Executive Steering Committee during the meeting.

[February 27, 2025](#)

During the final meeting, a prioritization method was used for the McLean County Community Health Council to select the three most significant health needs for the 2025 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment and around which the 2026 - 2028 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan will be developed.

Health Needs Selected

The following three significant health needs were selected by the McLean County Community Health Council to be addressed in the 2026-2028 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan:

- Access to Care.
- Behavioral Health (including mental health and substance abuse).
- Healthy Eating/Active Living (exercise, nutrition, obesity and food access/insecurity).

Health Needs Not Selected

The three health needs that were not selected were chronic disease, infectious disease and oral health. The council acknowledged the importance of all three of these issues, but the prioritization scores for the three selected issues were higher than those for the issues not selected. The council also discussed that some of these issues might be addressed in the broader health priorities selected.

b) Priority Action Teams Assembled

In April and May 2025, three priority action team meetings were held to establish a high-level goal for each health priority. Priority action teams consisted of key community stakeholders with an interest or expertise in the prioritized significant health need. Cross-sector representation was sought for each priority action team. Priority action teams included current members working on interventions for the 2023 – 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan and additional new members who will work on interventions for the 2026 – 2028 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan.

The goals for each of the health priorities identified are listed below:

2026 - 2028 Health Priority Goals

[Access to Care](#)

- Champion integrated systemic community approaches that enhance access to health and wellness services for all by 2029.

[Behavioral Health](#)

- Champion integrated systemic community approaches to behavioral health and well-being accessible to all by 2029.

[Healthy Eating/Active Living](#)

- Champion integrated systemic community approaches to healthy eating, active living, and wellbeing accessible to all by 2029.

In the fall of 2025, the priority action teams will meet to determine the resources, interventions and outcome metrics for each of the three health priorities. The 2026 - 2028 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan will again be a joint plan for the entire county and consist of interventions and resources from the hospitals, health department, Chestnut Family Health Center and numerous social services or other community organizations.

III. Acknowledgements –

a) McLean County Community Health Executive Steering Committee

Representatives from the four organizations that comprise the McLean County Community Health Council's Executive Steering Committee are listed below:

[Carle BroMenn Medical Center: Sally Gambacorta, MS, MA, Community Health Director](#)

Carle BroMenn Medical Center, a 200-bed hospital in Normal, Illinois, provides highly accessible, high-quality care to improve health in several central Illinois counties serving a total population of more than 227,000. Among its nearly 2,000 team members are more than 150 doctors and advanced practice providers. Carle BroMenn holds Magnet® designation for nursing excellence and is designated as a Primary Stroke Center. It is a part of Carle Health, an integrated system of healthcare services based in Urbana, Illinois, which includes eight, award-winning hospitals, multispecialty physician group practices, Carle Illinois College of Medicine, Methodist College and the Stephens Family Clinical Research Institute. Driven by a deep philanthropic spirit, Carle Health is dedicated to solving real-world health issues now and into the future.

Sally Gambacorta is the Community Health Director for Carle BroMenn Medical Center and Carle Eureka Hospital. Both hospitals are in central Illinois. She has worked for Carle BroMenn Medical Center for 30 years in Community Health. Sally holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Augustana College, a Master of Science degree in Industrial/Organizational Science from Illinois State University and a Master of Arts degree in Leisure Studies with a concentration in Corporate Fitness and Health Promotion from the University of Iowa. In her community health role, Ms. Gambacorta is responsible for the community health needs assessment and community benefits at both hospitals. She has extensive experience collaborating with community partners to improve the health of the community. Ms. Gambacorta is a member of the McLean County Community Health Council Executive Steering Committee and facilitates the McLean County Behavioral Health Priority Action Team. She also serves on the board for the Partnership for a Healthy Community for Woodford, Tazewell and Peoria Counties.

[Chestnut Health Systems: Dietra Kulicke, Vice President of Integrated Care, BS, CHCEF](#)

Chestnut Health Systems™ offers prevention and community education, substance use treatment, mental health counseling, primary care, dental care, services for military veterans and their families and housing. Chestnut's Lighthouse Institute is a leader in substance use-related research. Chestnut was established in a house on West Chestnut Street in Bloomington, Illinois, in 1973. It started with two employees and offered a single healthcare service – substance use treatment for adults. In the years

since, Chestnut has added four service lines, eight locations in central and southern Illinois and in Missouri, and 800 employees. Chestnut believes that people who are underinsured and uninsured deserve the same high-quality care as those with greater access to resources. To that end, Chestnut Family Health Center, a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), provides integrated primary, behavioral health and dental care with a focus on McLean County community members with limited resources or who are living at or below 200 percent of Federal Poverty Guidelines. Chestnut has earned The Joint Commission's (TJC) Gold Seal of Approval®, which reflects the organization's commitment to providing safe and effective care. TJC has continuously accredited Chestnut since 1973.

Dietra Kulicke has over 33 years of experience in the healthcare industry. Ms. Kulicke has worked for Chestnut Health Systems since 1991 and has held a variety of clinical and non-clinical positions during her tenure. Ms. Kulicke was the Director of Chestnut Family Health Center from 2011 to 2019 before her transition into the vice president position. She is responsible for leadership and directing the provision of integrated prevention, medical, behavioral and dental services at Chestnut Health Systems' locations in Logan, Mason, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Grundy and Southern Will counties. Ms. Kulicke received her Bachelor of Science degree in Business Education from Bowling Green State University in Bowling Green, Ohio, in 1991. She completed the 11-month Community Health Center Executive Fellowship program through the University of Kansas Medical Center Department of Health Policy and Management in November 2012.

[McLean County Health Department: Jessica McKnight, Administrator and Megan Wilson, BS, Health Promotion Program Manager](#)

Since 1946, the McLean County Health Department has worked to protect and promote the health and wellness of McLean County citizens. The department serves the largest geographic county in Illinois, with more than 172,052 residents. Many people may never walk through the doors of the health department, but they all benefit from the various services offered as well as from the enforcement of local and state regulations that protect individuals and communities through the control of infectious diseases, sewage management, assurance of drinkable water and provision of accurate health information. The mission of the McLean County Health Department is to protect and promote health. This is accomplished through the provision of public health leadership, convening and collaborating with community partners and assuring strong business practices to create healthy people and healthy places.

Jessica McKnight has been the Administrator of the McLean County Health Department since January 2020. Ms. McKnight received her Bachelor of Science degree from Southern Illinois University Carbondale with a major in Speech Communication-Public Relations and minors in Marketing and Journalism and her Master of Public Administration degree from Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. Ms. McKnight has been in public health for over ten years having previously been employed at Southern Illinois Healthcare Foundation, a Federally Qualified Health Center, in Bethalto Illinois and as the Assistant Director and then Director of the St. Francois County Health Center in Park Hills Missouri.

Megan Wilson is the Health Promotion Program Manager at McLean County Health Department, with 10 years of experience in public health. She holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Social Work from Illinois State University. In her role, Megan leads a range of initiatives that support healthy living, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Diabetes Prevention Program, the Illinois Tobacco-Free Communities Grant, and the McLean County Employee Wellness Program. She also oversees outreach efforts such as the mobile health unit and the distribution of educational

resources to residents and community stakeholders. In addition to her program leadership, Megan stays involved in the community through several local committees and is the newest member of the Executive Steering Committee. Her work reflects a deep commitment to building healthier, more informed communities through education, outreach, and collaboration.

[OSF St. Joseph Medical Center: Erin Kennedy, BS, MS, Manager of the Community Resource Center](#)

OSF St. Joseph Medical Center is a 149-bed acute care facility. The medical center has been serving Bloomington - Normal and the surrounding communities since 1880. OSF HealthCare is a Catholic, 17-hospital health system serving Illinois and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, driven by the mission to serve with the greatest care and love. OSF St. Joseph Medical Center is fully accredited by The Joint Commission, an independent organization established to set the standards for measuring healthcare quality. OSF St. Joseph Medical Center is a designated Magnet® hospital. OSF St. Joseph Medical Center is part of OSF HealthCare System, an integrated health system owned and operated by The Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis. In the spirit of Christ and the example of Francis of Assisi, the mission of OSF HealthCare is to serve persons with the greatest care and love in a community that celebrates the gift of life.

Erin Kennedy is the Manager of the Community Resource Center at OSF St. Joseph Medical Center. With over 25 years of experience in the healthcare field, Ms. Kennedy's focus has been on improving the health and well-being of the community through education, prevention, and chronic disease management. Ms. Kennedy's primary responsibilities include program development through Community Resource Center, community health needs assessment and improvement planning, and community benefit reporting for OSF St. Joseph Medical Center. She also manages the Volunteer Services Department and the Communications team at OSF St. Joseph Medical Center. One of her favorite parts of her job is her involvement with forming interagency collaborations to make a positive impact on the overall health of the community. Ms. Kennedy facilitates the Worksite Wellbeing Committee, Healthy Eating/Active Living Committees, and is active with the BN (Bloomington – Normal) Parents Coalition, Women Empowered, the Boys and Girls Club of the Bloomington-Normal Board of Directors, McLean County Community Health Council, and Illinois State University Kinesiology and Recreation Advisory Board. Ms. Kennedy received her Bachelor and Master degrees in Exercise Science and Exercise Physiology from Illinois State University.

b) 2025 McLean County Community Health Council Members

The Executive Steering Committee would like to acknowledge and thank the following individuals and organizations that contributed their time as members of the McLean County Community Health Council to this joint Community Health Needs Assessment Report for McLean County.

Organization	Name	Stakeholder Role
Bloomington Normal Boys & Girls Club	Elizabeth Holtz	Social service/youth
Bloomington Normal Economic Development Council	Patrick Hoban	Business development
Bloomington Normal Faith in Action	Darla Heath	Social service/seniors
Carle BroMenn Medical Center	Logan Frederick	Healthcare

Organization	Name	Stakeholder Role
Carle BroMenn Medical Center	Sally Gambacorta	Healthcare
Carle BroMenn Medical Center	Sarah Kolokolo	Healthcare
Carle BroMenn Medical Center	Angie McLaughlin	Healthcare
Carle BroMenn Medical Center	Chris Schilling	Healthcare
Chestnut Health Systems	Dietra Kulicke	Healthcare
City of Bloomington	Jason Greer	Fire department
City of Bloomington	William Bessler	City government
District 87	Leslie Blockman	Education/schools
East Central Illinois Area Agency on Aging	Mike O'Donnell	Social service/seniors
East Central Illinois Area Agency on Aging	Kathryn Johnson	Social service/seniors
EasterSeals of Central Illinois	Eric Glow	Social services/youth
Faith in Action	Darla Heath	Social services/seniors
Heartland Community College	Kelly Pyle	Education/schools
Heartland Community College	Susan Carl	Education/schools
Home Sweet Home Ministries	Matt Burgess	Social service/homeless
Home Sweet Home Ministries	Kathleen Lorenz	Social service/homeless
Illinois State University	Jackie Lanier	Education/schools
Illinois State University	Amelia Ennis	Education/schools
Illinois State University	Anne Alexander	Education/schools
Illinois State University	Alicia Wodika	Education/schools
Immigration Project	Rocio Peralta	Social services/immigrants
McLean County Government	Marita Landreth	County government, behavioral health
McLean County Health Department	Maureen Sollars	Public health
McLean County Health Department	Kim Anderson	Public health; maternal/child health
McLean County Health Department	Jessica McKnight	Public health
McLean County Health Department	Megan Wilson	Public health
McLean County Regional Planning Commission	Raymond Lai	County government/planning
NAACP of Bloomington Normal	Willie Holton-Halbert	Civic organization
NAACP of Bloomington Normal	Linda Foster	Civic organization
NAACP of Bloomington Normal	Charles Halbert	Civic organization
NAACP of Bloomington Normal	Ginny Riggins	Civic organization
OSF HealthCare System	Dawn Tuley	Healthcare
OSF St. Joseph Medical Center	Adrianna Ramirez	Healthcare
OSF St. Joseph Medical Center	Erin Kennedy	Healthcare
Project Oz	Joanne Glancy	Social service/youth
Regional Office of Education	Mark Jontry	Education/schools
Regional Office of Education	Trisha Malott	Education/schools
Town of Normal	Doug Damery	Parks & Recreation
The Baby Fold	Clete Winkelmann	Social service
The Salvation Army	Dan Leisher	Social service/homeless
The Salvation Army	Adam Lovell	Social service/homeless

Organization	Name	Stakeholder Role
Unit 5	Kristal Shelvin	Education/schools
YMCA	Brad Ruehrdanz	Social service
YWCA	Alicia Evans	Social service

IV. Summary of the 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment and the 2023 - 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan

a) Community Definition

For the 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment, the McLean County Community Health Council defined the community as McLean County, the primary service area for Carle BroMenn Medical Center, the McLean County Health Department, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center and Chestnut Family Health Center. This area includes the following cities and towns: Anchor, Arrowsmith, Bellflower, Bloomington, Carlock, Chenoa, Colfax, Cooksville, Danvers, Downs, Ellsworth, Gridley, Heyworth, Hudson, Le Roy, Lexington, McLean, Merna, Normal, Saybrook, Stanford and Towanda.

b) Communities with Highest Health Equity Rankings and Index Values

The Health Equity Index (formerly called the SocioNeeds Index) is a Conduent Healthy Communities Institute (HCI) tool that measures socioeconomic need, which is correlated with poor health outcomes. The index is part of the Conduent's SocioNeeds Index® Suite, which provides analytics around social determinants of health to advance equitable outcomes for a range of topics. Conduent HCI's Health Equity Index considers validated indicators related to income, employment, education, and household environment to identify areas at highest risk for experiencing health inequities. The indicators are weighted to maximize the correlation of the index with premature death rates and preventable hospitalization rates. All ZIP codes, counties, and county equivalents in the United States are given an index value from 0 (low need) to 100 (high need). To help identify the areas of highest need within a defined geographic area, the selected ZIP codes are ranked from 1 (low need) to 5 (high need) based on their index value. These values are sorted from low to high and divided into five ranks using natural breaks. These ranks are used to color the map and chart for the Health Equity Index, with darker coloring associated with higher relative need.

For the 2021 McLean County Health Equity Needs Index, there were several communities that had a greater risk of experiencing health inequities or having a higher relative need compared to other communities in the county. The 2021 Health Equity Index for McLean County is illustrated in Exhibit 1. McLean County had two ZIP codes with a ranking of 5 and eight ZIP codes with a ranking of 4, representing the areas with the highest relative need in McLean County.

Exhibit 1: High Health Equity Needs ZIP Codes - McLean County, 2021

City/Town	ZIP Code	Health Equity Ranking	Population
Bellflower	61724	5	488
Bloomington	61701	5	33,884
Stanford	61774	4	896
Ellsworth	61737	4	471
Chenoa	61726	4	2,505
Colfax	61728	4	1,395
Arrowsmith	61722	4	506
Gridley	61744	4	1,924
McLean	61754	4	1,121
Saybrook	61770	4	1,044

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Claritas, 2021

c) Summary of Assessment Process

Carle BroMenn Medical Center, the McLean County Health Department, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center and Chestnut Health Systems produced a 2022 joint community health needs assessment for McLean County. The assessment process for the 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment consisted of the following:

- Evaluate membership of the 2019 McLean County Community Health Council and invite new and continuing members for the 2022 council.
- Analyze data collectively.
- Prioritize and select the top three significant health needs for McLean County.
- Generate a joint community health needs assessment for McLean County.
- Work collaboratively on a joint community health implementation plan addressing each of the top three health priorities with other key community stakeholders.

d) Needs Identified and Priorities Selected

The Executive Steering Committee facilitated three virtual meetings, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, of the McLean County Community Health Council to prioritize the health needs derived from the data analysis:

January 27, 2022

The purpose of the first meeting was to explain the collaborative nature of the joint 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment with Carle BroMenn Medical Center, the McLean County Health Department, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center and Chestnut Health Systems and the end goal of producing a joint community health improvement plan for McLean County. Annual Report highlights from 2020 and 2021 for the 2020 - 2022 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan were reviewed with the council.

February 10, 2022

During the second meeting, the Executive Steering Committee presented data on the significant health needs identified for prioritization. Age, gender, race/ethnicity and ZIP code disparities were shared when available. Data for the social determinants of health was also reviewed with the council. Questions from council members were addressed throughout the data presentation. At the conclusion of the meeting, data summaries for the top seven health needs were emailed to the council members, in addition to the presentation given by the Executive Steering Committee during the meeting.

[February 24, 2022](#)

During the final meeting, a prioritization method was used for the McLean County Community Health Council to select the three significant health needs for the 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment and around which the 2023 - 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan was developed.

Health Needs Selected

The following three significant health needs were selected by the McLean County Community Health Council to be addressed in the 2023-2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan:

- Access to Care.
- Behavioral Health (including mental health and substance abuse).
- Healthy Eating/Active Living (exercise, nutrition, obesity and food access/insecurity).

Health Needs Not Selected

The four health needs that were not selected were diabetes, heart disease, oral health and respiratory disease. The council acknowledged the importance of all four of these issues, but the prioritization scores for the three selected issues were higher than those for the issues not selected.

e) Health Needs Selected

Access to care, behavioral health and healthy eating/active living received the top three priority scores according to the Hanlon method calculations with scores of 172.9, 159 and 157.5, respectively. There was a clear divide in the scores between the top three issues and the bottom four: diabetes, heart disease, oral health and respiratory disease. Following a group discussion, the McLean County Community Health Council agreed to select the top three health needs as the ones with the highest priority scores. They are listed below.

Access to Care

Access to care was selected as a significant health need to be addressed by the McLean County Community Health Council not only because of its high priority score (172.9), but for several other reasons. Access to care is an important issue that affects many health outcomes. Improving access in certain areas and for certain populations can have a widespread impact on a variety of health outcomes. Data presented to the council also indicated that there are significant geographic and racial/ethnic disparities in McLean County that may be related to access to care. Access to healthcare was also rated by the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey respondents as the number one issue affecting quality of life. Council members suggested that there are a variety of factors that can improve access to

care ranging from health equity to transportation. Access to care was also selected as a health priority for the 2016 and 2019 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessments.

Behavioral Health (Mental Health and Substance Abuse)

Behavioral health was selected as a significant health need to be addressed by the McLean County Community Health Council for several reasons. Behavioral health received the second highest priority score (159.0), indicating the need for further improvements in this area in McLean County. There are numerous geographic and racial/ethnic disparities for behavioral health related indicators. In addition, mental health was rated as the top health issue by 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey respondents. There has been a great deal of public support and momentum behind behavioral health in McLean County for the last several years. McLean County is well situated to continue to collaborate on mental health care due to the ongoing efforts of numerous organizations and the support of the McLean County Government. Mental health was also previously selected as a key health priority for the 2016 and 2019 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessments.

Healthy Eating/Active Living

Healthy eating/active living was selected as a significant health need to be addressed by the McLean County Community Health Council because it ranked as number three according to its priority score of 157.5. Additionally, the council felt that by focusing on healthy eating/active living, many other health outcomes such as heart disease, cancer and diabetes may also be positively impacted. This issue was also selected because obesity was the second top perceived health issue, according to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey respondents, and poor eating habits was the second most important perceived issue impacting health. Food insecurity and food access are also areas needing improvement in McLean County. Healthy Eating/Active Living was selected as a health priority for the 2019 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment. Obesity was selected as a health priority for the 2016 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment.

f) Health Needs Not Selected

Diabetes

Diabetes was not selected as a health need to be addressed because it was ranked seventh with a priority score of 71.4 and the McLean County Community Health Council did not feel that there was a compelling reason to eliminate one of the top three ranked health issues. Council members also felt that diabetes improvements could be made with a focus on access to care and healthy eating/active living.

Heart Disease

Heart disease was not selected as a health need to be addressed because it was ranked fifth according to its priority score of 96.0 and the McLean County Community Health Council did not feel that there was a compelling reason to eliminate one of the health issues that ranked in the top three. The council did discuss that improving access to care may also improve health outcomes for heart disease, particularly in areas of high socioeconomic needs.

Oral Health

Although oral health was deemed as an extremely important issue in McLean County, the McLean County Community Health Council agreed to address the three needs that received the highest priority scores. Oral health was ranked fourth with a score of 112. The council discussed that oral health is an access issue and can be addressed under access to care. The opening of a new dental clinic at the Community Health Care Clinic in early 2019 for individuals without health insurance is improving oral health care access.

Respiratory Disease

Respiratory disease was not selected as a health need to be addressed as it ranked sixth according to its priority score of 90.0 and the McLean County Community Health Council did not feel that there was a compelling reason to eliminate one of the health concerns that ranked in the top three. The council did discuss that improving access to care may also improve health outcomes for respiratory disease, particularly in areas of high socioeconomic needs.

g) Priority Action Teams Assembled

In April and May 2022, three priority action team meetings were held to establish a high-level goal for each significant health need/health priority. Priority action teams consisted of key community stakeholders with an interest or expertise in the prioritized significant health need. Cross-sector representation was sought for each priority action team. The goals for each of the health priorities identified are listed below:

2023 - 2025 Health Priority Goals

Access to Care

The Access to Care Priority Action Team meeting was held on April 14, 2022. The following goal was established during the meeting:

Advance and advocate for equitable and affirming access to care and other resources, which address social determinants of health, to improve the health and wellbeing of our diverse community by 2026.

Behavioral Health

The Behavioral Health Priority Action Team meeting was held on April 19, 2022. The following goal was established during the meeting:

Further equitable, inclusive, and integrated systemic community approaches to behavioral health and well-being for our diverse community by 2026.

Healthy Eating/Active Living

The Healthy Eating/Active Living Priority Action Team meeting was held on April 7, 2022. The following goal was established during the meeting:

Promote equitable opportunities for healthy eating and active living to strengthen the health and well-being of our diverse community by 2026.

In the fall of 2022, the priority action teams met to determine the resources, interventions and outcome metrics for each of the three health priorities. The 2023 - 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan was created as a joint plan for the entire county and consisted of interventions and resources from the hospitals, health department, family health center and numerous social services or other community organizations.

h) Summary of 2023 - 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan Key Accomplishments

A summary of accomplishments for 2023 and/or 2024 from the McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan are listed below. At the time of this report, the interventions for the 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan are in progress. Accomplishments for 2025 will be included in the 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan Annual Progress Report. A chart that easily identifies each organization's particular role and actions for 2023 and 2024 is provided in Appendix 1.

2023 and 2024 Access to Care Key Accomplishments

Highlights for steps taken in 2023 and 2024 as a part of the 2023 - 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan to address access to care are listed below.

Cancer Services

- In 2023, Carle BroMenn Medical Center, Carle Cancer Institute Normal and the American Cancer Society (ACS) continued to partner on ACS's Breast Health Advocate (BHA) pilot program that launched in October 2022. Breast Health Advocates are volunteers that work within their communities to help connect Black women to local screening resources and reduce later stage breast cancer diagnoses. By the end of 2023, four BHA's were trained.
- Carle Health staff members worked with the health committee of the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the American Cancer Society in 2023, speaking and presenting on breast health at several major community events, including the Juneteenth celebration. Carle Health also hosted a lunch and learn educational event on Saturday, August 5, 2024, at the Carle Cancer Institute Normal with 13 community members in attendance.
- On October 18, 2024, Carle BroMenn Medical Center, in collaboration with the Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program and Prairie State Women's Health, offered free walk-in mammograms to uninsured and underinsured community members. Nineteen women participated.
- In 2023, 63 people attended the Cancer Support Group at OSF St. Joseph Medical Center. In 2024, 46 people attended the Cancer Support Group at OSF St. Joseph Medical Center. This support group assists cancer survivors with resources available within the community through education, networking, and referrals.
- In 2023 and 2024, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center continued to provide Breast Health Navigators to patients diagnosed with breast cancer, to ensure a continuity of care is received timely and with support.
- OSF St. Joseph Medical Center provided 50 gas cards to patients who struggled with transportation for medical appointments and treatment.
- OSF St. Joseph Medical Center partnered with the Community Health Care Clinic in October 2024 for free mammogram screenings.

- In 2023 and 2024, the Cancer Center at OSF St. Joseph Medical Center received a grant to provide free lung cancer screenings, to those who are at risk for lung cancer, for early detection.

Dental Services to Low-Income Residents of McLean County

- In 2024, the McLean County Health Department dental program provided over 2,600 face-to-face services to clients and completed over 220 required school dental exam forms.
- In 2024, Dr. Caruso with the McLean County Health Department dental program continued providing routine dental exams at the Juvenile Detention Center every two months.
- From 2023 to 2024, Chestnut Health Systems increased from zero dentists to one full-time dentist and from zero dental hygienists to three hygienists.
- The Chestnut Family Health Center Dental Clinic began providing dental services to individuals on May 1, 2024. From May 1 – December 31, 2024, Chestnut Family Health Center provided 1,451 dental services for 673 patients.
- In 2024, the Community Health Care Clinic, which is partially supported by Carle BroMenn Medical Center and OSF St. Joseph Medical Center, provided dental services for 189 individuals for a total of 927 visits: data not available for 2023.
- In 2023 and 2024, the McLean County Health Department provided 5494 dental visits for 5481 patients.
- In 2023 and 2024, Carle Pediatrics Bloomington and Carle Family Medicine Normal performed 1,107 fluoride applications and OSF St. Joseph Medical Group Pediatric Office performed 1,322 fluoride applications for pediatric patients.
- In 2023 and 2024, 29 pediatric patients received caries risk assessments in the primary care setting at Chestnut Family Health Center. In 2023, Chestnut Health Systems was awarded approval from the Health Resources Services Administration to add both Preventive Dental and Additional Dental services under FQHC scope for the 720 West Chestnut, Bloomington, address.
- In 2023, renovations were completed on Chestnut Health Systems' 4,000-square-foot facility located at 720 West Chestnut Street, Bloomington, to accommodate the new dental program. Renovations resulted in ten dental operatories, one lab, one panoramic x-ray room, one vitals station, a waiting area and multiple administrative offices.
- In 2023, Chestnut Health Systems was selected to participate in an eight-month technical assistance project through the National Council for Wellbeing focused on increasing access across Chestnut's federally qualified health center (FQHC) and certified community behavioral health clinic (CCBHC) service lines.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

- In 2023 and 2024, OSF HealthCare offered quarterly 8-hour leadership training institute retreats focused on Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, Belonging (DEIB) for all leaders. Additionally, education was provided to all 24,000 employees on DEIB as a part of ongoing annual cultural competency.
- In 2023, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center began screening for the social determinants of health in the inpatient setting at the hospital. In 2024, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center began tracking and measuring seven specific social determinants of health and providing resources for those patients at risk.
- In 2023, Chestnut Health Systems' Diversity and Inclusion Program had several related accomplishments:

- Thirty percent of the workforce completed “Equity, Inclusion, and Cultural Humility” training, and 28 percent completed Safe Zone Training, an introduction to LGBTQ+ identities, gender and sexuality.
- More than 350 hours of education were accumulated through Empowered Service trainings focused on health equity and workplace inclusion topics.
- A dedicated budget was established for the DEI program to ensure sustainability.
- The Chestnut DEI Committee was restructured and granted responsibility for managing New Employee Orientation DEI training and reviewing the Diversity & Inclusion Yearly Action Plan.
- Policies were implemented that place clients in units of their choice based on their identified gender for detox, and men’s and women’s residential substance use treatment services.
- A guide entitled Gender Affirmative Services for Transgender and Gender Diverse People was prepared and publicized.
- Chestnut Health Systems revised its Equal Employment Policy (PP 40) to ensure explicit protection of mental health conditions and substance use disorders and revised its Sick Leave Policy (PP 1220) to recognize behavioral health needs as an appropriate use of sick leave.
- A multifaith religious holiday calendar was developed and distributed to be used by Chestnut Health System’s employees in planning meetings and events.
- In 2023, Carle Health had several system wide Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) related accomplishments:
 - Over 17,000 employees completed a learning module on health equity.
 - Carle Health leadership participated in 3,300 hours of education through inclusive leadership forums; 101 leaders were Carle BroMenn Medical Center and Carle Eureka Hospital leaders accumulating 411 hours of education.
 - Carle Health employees participated in twice monthly multi-cultural DEI forums for a total of 1,000 hours.
 - Enhanced electronic medical record (EMR) to better capture accurate and inclusive REAL (race, ethnicity, language) and SOGI (sexual orientation and gender identity) data from patients.
 - Removed race-based eGFR equation from clinical testing.
 - Began screening for the social determinants of health (SDOH) in the inpatient setting in October 2023.
 - Hosted five Health Equity Grand Round sessions with a total of 969 participants. Sessions were available to community members for continuing education credits.
- In 2024, Carle Health had several system wide Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) related accomplishments:
 - Hosted 12 Health Equity Grand Round sessions, with a total of 1,904 participants. Sessions were available to community members for continuing education credits.
 - Delivered 15 weeks of anti-racism education to nurse leaders. The education was supported by a \$20,000 grant from the American Nurses Association.
 - Delivered 65 live DEI education sessions to Carle Health teams on topics like cultural humility, LGBTQ+ inclusive education, racism in healthcare and bias time out.
 - Over 2,800 nurses completed education on caring for diverse hair types and textures.
 - Carle BroMenn Medical Center was designated as a “high performer” on the 2024 Healthcare Equality Index, a nationwide designation of hospitals and healthcare facilities for LGBTQ+-inclusive healthcare practices.
 - Carle Health leadership participated in over 4,000 hours of education through inclusive leadership forums; 102 leaders were Carle BroMenn Medical Center and Carle Eureka Hospital leaders accumulating 460 hours of education.

- Carle Health employees participated in 12 multicultural DEI forums for a total of 430 learning hours.

[John M. Scott Health Care Commission Grants](#)

- Carle BroMenn Medical Center’s Community Health Director and OSF St. Joseph’s Center Manager for the Community Resource Center served on the John M. Scott Health Care Commission’s grant committee in 2023 and 2024.
- The following organizations received grants in 2023 for implementation in 2023/2024 or FY24 (May 1, 2023– April 30, 2024) from the John M. Scott Health Care Commission. The grants are tied to the health priorities selected for the 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment and the 2023 – 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan. The data below is for May 1 – October 31, 2023.
 - Lifelong Access (Marcfirst) received a category II capital grant for pediatric sensory plan and interactive equipment; zero people were served during the above timeframe.
 - Lifelong Access received a category II program grant for pediatric therapy; 30 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - The Community Health Care Clinic received a category II program grant for their dental clinic; 138 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - Faith In Action received a category II program grant for senior transportation and support services; 120 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - The Promise Council received a category II program grant for the Student Health Care Program; 61 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - The McLean County Health Department received a category II program grant for dental equipment; 1,461 people were served during the above timeframe.
- The following organizations received grants in 2024 for implementation in 2024/2025 or FY25 (May 1, 2024– April 30, 2025) from the John M. Scott Health Care Commission. The grants are tied to the health priorities selected for the 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment and the 2023 – 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan. The data below is for May 1 – October 31, 2024.
 - The Community Health Care Clinic received a category I grant for general operating; number served has not yet been reported.
 - Faith in Action received a category II program grant for senior transportation and support services; number served has not yet been reported.
 - Chestnut Health Systems received a category II program grant for their mobile health unit; 59 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - The Promise Council received a category II program grant for the Student Health Care Program; number served has not yet been reported.
 - The Salvation Army received a category II program grant for Safe Harbor Shelter Operations; number served has not yet been reported.
 - Black Nurses of Central Illinois received a category II program grant for the Junior Health Services Career Academy; 12 people were served during the above timeframe.

[Linkage Navigation/Engagement Programs/Primary Medical Care](#)

- In 2024, Chestnut Heath Systems doubled the number of Community Health Workers collocated at sites with collaborating organizations and now has collocations at more than 12 sites.

- In 2023 and 2024, 261 community members were connected with a medical home as part of the Medicaid Innovation Collaborative's (MIC) Medicaid Transformation Project and 203 community members received a social determinants of health screening and intervention.
- In 2023 and 2024, utilizing trained professionals and community health workers:
 - 143 community members received assistance with Medicaid, Medicare or Marketplace enrollment.
 - 141 community members were enrolled in Medicaid, Medicare or Marketplace.
 - 13 community members completed the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and State of Illinois Certified Application Counselor trainings and obtained certification.
- In 2023 and 2024, Carle BroMenn Medical Center and OSF St. Joseph Medical Center continued to provide support for the Community Health Care Clinic (CHCC). The CHCC is a free clinic that provides services to the medically underserved population of McLean County to help ensure that all populations in the community have access to healthcare. All emergency room visits, diagnostic testing and hospital services are provided free of charge by Carle BroMenn Medical Center and OSF St. Joseph Medical Center to CHCC patients. Carle BroMenn Medical Center also owns the building where the clinic is located and provides maintenance for the clinic at no charge. OSF HealthCare provides human resources support for the clinic.
- In 2023 and 2024, Carle BroMenn Medical Center continued to lead the monthly LGBTQ+ Advisory Council meetings which began in December 2019. The council fosters increased access to care by giving a voice to the LGBTQ+ community and allies to provide sensitive and respectful care.
- In 2023, Carle BroMenn Medical Center and Prairie Pride Coalition continued to provide support to Central Illinois Friends to expand access to HIV and sexual health services at the Community Health Care Clinic.
- On November 13, Queer Coalition, Illinois State University's sponsored LGBTQIA+ faculty, staff and graduate student affinity group, and the Women's Gender and Sexuality Studies Program hosted a lunch and interactive workshop led by a Carle BroMenn Medical Center senior staff chaplain. The purpose of the event was to empower LGBTQIA+ people of all ages to take control of their health care decisions. Twenty-five people participated in the event.
- OSF St. Joseph Medical Center began a family medicine residency program in July 2023 with six new residents. For outpatient care, the residency program partnered with Chestnut Health Systems to provide comprehensive care of patients and their families at the Chestnut Family Health Center.
- In 2023, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center partnered with Illinois State University athletes to provide access to athletic trainers, sports medicine providers, orthopedic surgeons and behavioral health professionals to student athletes.
- In 2023, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center partnered with Springfield Clinic to enhance surgery options in McLean County. In 2024, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center continues to partner with Springfield Clinic and also OrthoMidwest through Rush Hospital.
- In 2023 and 2024, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center offered various school physical clinics for Unit 5 and District 87 families to reduce first day of school exclusion. School physicals with immunizations and sports physicals were offered to over 200 students.
- In 2023, OSF HealthCare had the following related accomplishments:
 - Partnered with Medica – a non-profit health plan operating across 12 states – to offer Medicare Advantage plans for patients in the community.
 - Implemented a social determinants of health assessment for adult patients admitted into the hospital in the last quarter of 2023. In 2024, OSF began tracking seven social determinants to help improve health outcomes.

- In 2023, Home Sweet Home Ministries hosted two collaborative learning sessions regarding medical respite for people experiencing homelessness. A total of 20 individuals with lived experience participated in these sessions.
- In 2023 and 2024, Home Sweet Home Ministries partnered with Chestnut Health Systems to engage clients at The Junction via a health navigator through the Medicaid Innovation Collaboration (MIC) program. The health navigator meets with community members at the Junction who are looking to sign up for Medicaid, connect to a primary care doctor, and receive treatment for behavioral health and wellness issues.
- In 2023 and 2024, Home Sweet Home Ministries (HSHM) partnered with the Mennonite College of Nursing at Illinois State University to engage clients at The Junction. Nursing interns engaged community members at The Junction by completing blood glucose testing, blood pressure checks and fielding general health questions. Additionally, Illinois Wesleyan University nursing students implemented a nutritional education and food labeling system within HSHM's Bread for Life food co-op.
- In 2024, Home Sweet Home Ministries (HSHM) completed participation in the Illinois Medical Respite Capacity Building Initiative (IMRCBI) in order to learn more about providing medical respite (recuperative care) to people discharged from hospitalization and experiencing homelessness. HSHM intends to further explore this concept in partnership with Chestnut Health Systems, pending renewal of IMRCBI funding.
- In 2024, Home Sweet Home Ministries' supportive services and street outreach teams began providing transportation to healthcare appointments for clients residing in the shelter or experiencing unsheltered homelessness in the community.

[Mobile Health Services](#)

- In 2023, Carle Health provided mobile health services at six sites in McLean County for 372 clients. OSF St. Joseph Medical Center distributed 93 Smart Meals at the clinics.
- In 2024, the Carle Mobile Health Clinic hosted 67 clinics at various sites in McLean County and provided services for 486 patients.
- In 2024, Carle Health, Chestnut Health Systems and the McLean County Health Department hosted mobile health clinics at 43 sites for a total of 118 mobile clinic days; 143 patients were connected to a medical home.
- In 2024, the McLean County Health Department Health Promotions team visited ten rural communities across McLean County with the mobile unit offering free health education and assessment including A1C and blood pressure screenings and height, weight, and BMI measurements.

[Virtual Services and Apps](#)

- In 2023 and 2024, Carle West Physician Group, Chestnut Family Health Center and OSF St. Joseph Medical Center provided over 19,000 virtual health services to patients.
- In 2024, Carle Health launched YoMingo. YoMingo is an app offered as an educational resource for new and expecting mothers. It has important information and answers to everyday questions as well as the following:
 - Information on prenatal care, pregnancy, labor and childbirth, breastfeeding, newborn care, and parenting.
 - Interactive maternity tools such as contraction timer, personal journal, feeding log and immunization log.

- Classes, videos and animations on multiple topics.
- Personalized content available in English, Spanish and 12 other languages.
- In 2023 and 2024, 36 Chestnut Family Health Center patients and 81 McLean County residents with Illinois Medicaid were connected with an OSF On-Call resource.
- In 2023 and 2024, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center offered OSF OnCall, care available all day, every day, to assist with virtual visits with the OSF Care Team.
- In 2023 and 2024, OSF OnCall Connect, through the use of technology, assess health and wellness needs, provides education, and support in the comfort of your own home. Specific programs such as heart failure, high blood pressure, diabetes, COPD, and asthma are perfect for individuals to work with a health care professional to navigate their chronic condition with support. A similar program is available for women who are pregnant or needing postpartum care and support.
- In 2024, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center donated radiology equipment to Heartland Community College for their radiology technician program for students.

Additional access to care interventions are listed in the 2023 - 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan at <https://carle.org/about-us/community-health-needs-assessments> and on the websites of Chestnut Health Systems, McLean County Health Department and OSF St. Joseph Medical Center.

2023 and 2024 Behavioral Health Key Accomplishments

Highlights for steps taken in 2023 and 2024, as a part of the 2023 - 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan to address behavioral health are listed below:

Mental Health First Aid

- Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) is an evidence-based program designed to increase awareness of mental health issues and decrease the stigma related to mental health. The McLean County Health Department is the lead organization for the MHFA collaborative. Carle BroMenn Medical Center, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center, McLean County Center for Human Services and the Central Illinois Area Health Education Center are part of the collaborative. In 2023 and 2024, 417 community members were trained in MHFA through the collaborative.
- In 2023 and 2024, six courses each were hosted by Carle BroMenn Medical Center and eight courses were hosted by OSF St. Joseph Medical Center.
- In 2023, one adult trainer and three youth trainers were trained to teach MHFA, one of the youth trainers was from Carle BroMenn Medical Center.
- In 2023 and 2024, Regional Office of Education #17 trained 138 individuals in MFHA; 22 of the individuals included 22 students trained in Teen MFHA.
- In 2023 and 2024, District 87 trained 82 staff in Youth MHFA.

Behavioral Health in Schools

- The National Alliance on Mental Illness's Ending the Silence program was implemented in 20 public schools in 2023 and in 19 public schools in 2024 by Project Oz. A total of 6,706 students participated in the program.
- Approximately 14 percent of students in both 2023 and 2024 reached out for help as a direct result of Ending the Silence.

- Too Good for Drugs was implemented in eight public school districts by Project Oz in 2023 and 2024 for a total of 5,909 students.
- In 2023 and 2024, mental health counselors were embedded in five school districts. Counselors from the McLean County Center for Human Services provided services for 1,561 students in 2023 and 2024. Counselors from Chestnut Health Systems provided services for 117 students in the two-year period.

[Frequent Users System Engagement](#)

- McLean County Government offers a program called Frequent Users System Engagement (FUSE). FUSE is a program designed to break the cycle of homelessness and crisis among individuals with complex medical and behavioral health challenges who are intersecting the justice, homeless or emergency systems of care frequently. In 2023 and 2024, there were an average of 30 participants in FUSE. For both 2023 and 2024, there were positive outcomes (a decrease in contacts) for participants pre-FUSE versus post-FUSE for mental health emergency room contacts, justice contacts and shelter bed contacts/admissions.

[Behavioral Health Urgent Care](#)

- In 2023 and 2024, Behavioral Health Urgent Care (BHUC) provides an average of 522 services to an average of 112 clients.

[Behavioral Health Forum](#)

- In 2023, 246 community members participated in the McLean County Government Behavioral Health Forum. Sessions were held throughout the day on various topics. A forum was not held in 2024.

[PEARLS](#)

- The Program to Encourage Active, Rewarding Lives (PEARLS) is a national evidence-based program for late-life depression. PEARLS brings high-quality mental health care into community-based settings that reach vulnerable older adults. In 2024, 30 people were served for 506 units/hours. Services were not provided in 2023 since CCSI Case Coordination LLC was unable to hire a geriatric counselor.

[Behavioral Health Social Media Campaign](#)

- The behavioral health social media campaign is led by Chestnut Health Systems. Collaborative behavioral health partners are tagged when messages are posted each month. In 2023 and 2024, over 106,000 individuals were reached through Facebook, X and LinkedIn.

[McLean County Recovery Oriented System of Care \(ROSC\)](#)

- In 2023 and 2024, an average of 19 community sectors participated in ROSC Council meetings.
- An average of 14 recovery recreational activities were offered in 2023 and 2024.
- An average of 128 unduplicated participants attended recovery recreational activities in 2023 and 2024.

Central Illinois Bridge Academy

- Central Illinois Bridge Academy is a specialized alternative educational program under Regional Office of Education #17 to serve adolescents in seventh through twelfth grade with internalizing mental health concerns at risk for hospitalization, returning from hospitalization, or utilizing significant resources that exceed their school's ability. Students attend for full days, meet state standards for their academics through project-based learning, with full access to case managers, therapists and an on-site sensory room, as well as community connections for ongoing resources. Approximately 30 students were served in the 2022 – 2023, 2023 – 2024 and 2024 – 2025 school years. Seven school districts were served in 2023 and 11 in 2024. There was an increase in full day attendance for students pre versus post Bridge Academy.

SAMHSA Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic (CCBHC)

- The purpose of the CCBHC is to improve collaboration between Chestnut Health Systems and the McLean County Center for Human Services to close service gaps for residents 18 years and older with significant mental health related service needs.
- An average of 90 patients were served in 2023 and 2024 at the CCBHC.

2023 Behavioral Health Community Health Improvement Plan Related Accomplishments

- In 2023, the Center for Youth and Family Solutions began accepting referrals for the provision of care coordination services for youth eligible for the Pathways to Success program, building on the already existing Comprehensive Assessment Team (CAT) care coordination services. This program provides wraparound care coordination to publicly funded youth with more intensive behavioral health needs.
- In 2023, 19 students completed the Certified Recovery Support Specialist (CRSS) program at Heartland Community College. The CRSS program prepares students for entry-level positions as behavioral health workers, specifically in the areas of substance abuse and mental health disorders recovery. Recovery Support Specialists work in a variety of capacities, such as outpatient drug and alcohol treatment, sobriety maintenance settings like sober houses, and behavioral health care. Five students completed a (minimum) 300-hour internship in 2023 at the following sites: Chestnut Health Systems, UnityPoint Healthcare and McLean County Center for Human Services.
- In 2023, OSF HealthCare implemented a new evidence-based program called COPE (Creating Opportunities for Personal Empowerment) to help teens utilize cognitive behavior skills to improve stressful situations. Four classes were held and there were 37 visits.
- In 2023, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center provided 25 classes to the community on stress management in which 2,946 people participated.
- In 2023, an employee of OSF St. Joseph Medical Center became trained in COPE (Creating Opportunities for Personal Empowerment) which focused on implementing intervention strategies for teens who struggle with depression, anxiety and stress.
- In 2023, OSF HealthCare added two new embedded therapists in primary care offices in Bloomington. Patients are being seen for behavioral health services at Ft. Jesse, College Avenue (Internal Medicine and Family Medicine), St. Joseph Drive, and Bradford Lane locations.
- The affiliation between OSF HealthCare and Illinois State University (ISU) Athletics was finalized in 2023, with OSF as the provider of behavioral health services for ISU Athletics.

- In 2023, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center continued to provide free digital mental health services in individuals in the community for adults and pediatrics. Its main focus is to help manage the feeling and causes of depression and anxiety and stress. It consists of seven interactive online modules.
- Brightpoint's The Butterfly Project is an in-home counseling and case management program for youth ages 0 - 18 years who have been exposed to domestic violence. In 2023, The Butterfly Project secured funding through an existing grant to offer additional case management services and individual counseling for caregivers of those participating in the program. The hope is that this wraparound approach of case management, dyadic/family counseling, and individual counseling for the caregivers can honor all of the family's needs as they heal from abuse.
- In 2023, The Center for Youth and Family Solutions embedded two Spanish-speaking counseling interns at the Community Health Care Clinic (CHCC) to provide behavioral health services to primarily Spanish-speaking clients. The partnership continued with a full-time therapist co-located at CHCC in 2024.
- In 2023, CCSI Case Coordination LLC expanded Caregiver Advisory Services to include healthy aging programs for *Stress Busters for Caregivers of loved ones with Dementia* and *Bingocize*. Under the Reducing Social Isolation Pilot Project, CCSI also expanded the *Brain Train* program to two additional locations, Leroy Living Well United and Chenoa Public Library. In addition to the already offered services of Case Management, Community Care Program, Senior Health Insurance Program Counseling, Senior Information Services and Outreach, Choices for Care Screens, Health Aging Programs, Caregiver Advisory and Geriatric Counseling, expansion of Brain Train and Caregiver services will continue to ensure independence for adults over the age of 60 and those adults under 60 with disabilities in McLean County.
- In 2023, Bloomington School District 87 had the following related accomplishments which are outlined below:
 - Secured the Healing Illinois Grant which will be utilized to hold listening circles for staff, students, and families at Bloomington Junior High School in the spring of 2024.
 - Developed and trained Bloomington High School students in peer mediation to be used as an alternative to punitive consequences beginning in 2024.
 - Established a partnership with Cartwheel, a telehealth mental health provider, which helped serve the district's multilingual population since there are limited Spanish-speaking therapists in McLean County.
 - Bloomington School District 87's internal Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) instructors held three Youth Mental Health First Aid courses for 46 staff. The district has four MHFA trainers.
- In 2023, McLean County Unit School District #5 accomplished the following:
 - Formed a Suicide Prevention and Mental Health Awareness Committee to enhance professional learning for staff, provide education for students, improve identification and referral processes and increase interventions.
 - Added an additional Youth Mental Health First Aid trainer to better serve the needs of staff.
- In 2023, Carle Behavioral Health Bloomington accomplished the following:
 - A psychiatrist from Carle Behavioral Health Bloomington provided onsite psychiatry visits for adults for a brief period at two local homeless shelters. The psychiatrist also worked with a medical student and a Master's in Social Work student to pilot a dialectical behavioral therapy (DBT) group at Home Sweet Home Ministries (HSH). This is a specific type of clinical therapy group that gives people actionable steps and resources to manage mental health. The psychiatrist continues to provide services at HSM.

- A psychiatrist from Carle Behavioral Health Bloomington provided educational sessions on psychopharmacology for local Carle primary care physicians. Eight sessions were conducted for approximately 30 primary care physicians and Family Medicine residents.
- On May 5, 2023, a psychiatrist from Carle Behavioral Health Bloomington, in partnership with University of Iowa Stead Family Children's Hospital and Child Health Specialty Clinics, conducted an eight-hour virtual training entitled, *Reviewing Up-to-Date Child Psychiatric Information for a Post-Pandemic World* to approximately 500 participants.
- In June 2023, the Coordinator of Faith Community Relations/Senior Chaplain at Carle Health became a certified Youth Mental Health First Aid instructor.
- As part of a grant through LifeLong Access, a psychologist from Carle Health provided free training and certification in Parent-Child Interaction Therapy in 2023 and began providing those services at Carle.
- In 2023, Carle Behavioral Health Bloomington and United Way of McLean County continued their partnership entitled *ThriveMind* to increase rural access to behavioral health services for kindergarten through twelfth grade students who do not readily have access to these services. As a part of the collaboration, 22 students received counseling services at Olympia, Ridgeview and Lexington schools at no charge and without a limit on the number of services received.
- In September 2023, the McLean County Center for Human Services received a four-year Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic (CCBHC) planning, development and implementation grant from the Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery. The grant aims to assist clinics to establish and implement new CCBHC programs. The purpose of the CCBHC is to transform community behavioral health systems and provide comprehensive, coordinated behavioral health care.
- In 2023, the McLean County Center for Human Services (CHS) received a grant from the Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery to develop a recovery community center to provide peer led support services to community members with substance use disorders and their family members/support system. A New Horizon at CHS opened in October 2023 to provide group and individual support.
- In 2023, the Regional Office of Education #17 accomplished the following:
 - Secured county funding to pilot embedded child psychiatry services at two area schools. The services will start in winter 2024 and will be provided by child psychiatrists from Carle Behavioral Health Bloomington.
 - Resumed Behavioral Health in Schools group.
 - Hosted professional development (PD) sessions for educators and community members in 2023.
 - Hosted six Youth Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) courses with McLean County Board of Health funding, July through December 2023.
 - Began process to implement a universal screening tool in McLean County schools as part of SAMHSA System of Care grant through McLean County government.
 - Bridge Academy had 9 students attend a 2-week June summer camp voluntarily.
- In 2023, McLean County Government accomplished the following:
 - Funded the Behavioral Health Urgent Care Center through its first full year and the Bridge Academy through its last phase of a successful step-down process.
 - Issued a Professional Service Request for FUSE Psychiatric Prescriber Services and held the Behavioral Health Forum at Illinois State University to keep taxpayer funds local.
 - Received a \$2.1 million dollar SAMHSA System of Care Grant for Youth Services.
 - Facilitated five reoccurring Mental Health Action Plan Workgroups across various priority areas.
 - Hired a Grant Specialist to assist with community-wide grant identification and application.

- Continued expansion of the FUSE program with the addition of a new case manager and started a FUSE data analysis project with Dr. Frank Beck and the Stevenson Center.
- In 2023, McLean County Recovery Oriented System of Care (ROSC) accomplished the following:
 - Partnered with four organizations, Center for Human Services, LifeCil, Illinois State University Police and Chestnut Residential Treatment, for collection of professional clothing items.
 - Developed a “One Stop and Shop” app and the McLean County Sober Social Guide for resources in McLean County that serves as a tourist guide to fun activities and events that support sobriety and recovery.
 - Hosted six community presentations on topics such as trauma informed care and stigmatizing language.
 - Hosted six sober social events and participated in seven resource/health fairs at various locations.
- In November 2023, six individuals from the Invest Health team attended a national convention in Nashville. The individuals represented the following organizations: Carle BroMenn Medical Center, Chestnut Health Systems, City of Bloomington, Home Sweet Home Ministries, McLean County Government and McLean County Regional Planning Commission. Invest Health is an initiative through the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Reinvestment Fund which includes 50 small to mid-size cities. The purpose of Invest Health is to bring multi-sector partners together to bridge the gap between community development and health and to provide an opportunity to transform the way local leaders work together to make changes to the built environment in low-income neighborhoods to improve resident health and well-being. OSF St. Joseph Medical Center and other entities actively participate on the Invest Health team that met throughout 2023 and 2024.
- In 2023, Project Oz had the following related accomplishments:
 - Received new funds from the Illinois Department of Human Services to expand services for runaway and homeless youth. These grants will double the transitional living capacity, provide new prevention services to justice-involved youth, and expand outreach to homeless youth.
 - Continued to offer the Youth Empowered Schools (YES) program. With counselors in six schools last year, the YES staff offered individualized support for over 900 students. At the high school level, 100 percent of students on the intensive caseload graduated and 82 percent were promoted to the next grade on time at the end of the year. To help support an inclusive and equitable school climate, Project OZ staff also facilitated 155 restorative circles or mediations to resolve conflicts, had over 200 classroom coaching contacts to support the use of restorative practices in the classroom, and offered 11 formal trainings on restorative practices for school staff.
 - Expanded the capacity of Ending the Silence through the addition of a second staff member. This increased the sustainability of the program by providing staff time for administrative tasks.
 - Provided mental health education for approximately 150 community members. This included a presentation of NAMI Ending the Silence for Families at the Annual Behavioral Health Forum, a presentation for the Juvenile Detention Center, multiple sessions of Mental Health First Aid and Youth Mental Health First Aid, and participation in panel discussions hosted by the McLean County Health Department, Illinois Wesleyan University, and Illinois State University.
 - Created a virtual resource packet with content that supplements classroom instruction. The packet includes a frequently asked questions guide, links for educational videos, information about resources, and a virtual self-care package that contains journal prompts, positive affirmations, instructions for practicing coping skills, and more. It also includes a mental health reading guide that features book recommendations from the Normal Public Library. The resource packet is shared with students, teachers, and school counselors.

2024 Behavioral Health Community Health Improvement Plan Related Accomplishments

- In 2024, The Center for Youth and Family Solutions (CYFS) had the following related accomplishments:

Justice Involved

- CYFS Behavioral Health is a contracted provider of mental health services for McLean County Court Services. CYFS expanded their role in offering behavioral health services to court-involved clients and were involved in all of the specialty court endeavors in some way. CYFS participated in the new Family Treatment Court planning group and became one of the child welfare agencies who provide the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) case management to cases involved.
- The Comprehensive Assessment Team (CAT) program served youth referred by the justice system or at risk of having justice system involvement. The grant ended September 30, 2024, but was replaced by two programs that will help fulfill the gap that the CAT grant was developed to fill. The two programs are:
 - Mental Health Juvenile Justice program (Department of Mental Health funded program) - CYFS was one of two funded applicants in McLean County (the other being the Center for Human Services (CHS)). The goal of this program is to provide assessment, referral and linkage, and case management assistance to youth who are either involved in the justice system or at risk of being involved in the justice system and are believed to possibly have a behavioral health need.
 - Care Coordination Program - CYFS has developed and grown a care coordination program for youth who have more complex behavioral health needs. This program is funded by two main sources - the State of Illinois for Medicaid-enrolled youth deemed eligible by the State and McLean County government through a Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA) System of Care (SOC) grant for those youth who are not Medicaid-enrolled OR not deemed eligible by the state but could benefit. It utilizes a wraparound model (echoing the model used by CAT) and builds upon partnerships and stakeholder input that the CAT team developed.

Other Projects/Additions

- Integration of counseling/therapy services for vulnerable populations - CYFS partnered with the Community Health Care Clinic, embedding Spanish and English-language counseling/therapy services in the clinic to better support clinic patients and offer another location for services in the community. This included adding a second full-time therapist who can provide therapy/counseling in Spanish.
- CYFS partnered with Home Sweet Home Ministries and embedded therapy/counseling services at the Junction, both to offer services and better support the unhoused population, but also as another location to serve community residents.
- CYFS obtained a grant from the McLean County Health Department that begins in January 2025, that will allow continuation and expansion of the partnership with Home Sweet Home Ministries to include outreach to unhoused individuals in public spaces and to add outreach clinical services to seniors and the aging population in community settings such as congregate care, assisted living, and homes.
- Through funding from the John M Scott Health Care Commission, CYFS worked to increase timely access to services by piloting the Single Session Intervention Pilot Program, a one-time solution-focused intervention offered to individuals seeking counseling/therapy services facing a substantial wait before being able to access a clinician. This intervention is designed to assist individuals in identifying strengths and strategies to start addressing the issues challenging

them, engaging them when motivation is highest (when asking for services) and empowering them until they can access ongoing care.

Training/Collaboration

- CYFS provided two trainings that were open to other behavioral health providers; Lost in TRANSlation: Developing Awareness, Knowledge, and Skills in Working with Trans and Nonbinary Clients (in Peoria) and Polyvagal Theory in Action: Creating Safety and Connection with Trauma Clients, which was funded by a grant from the McLean County Health Department, free to attendees, and held at Carle BroMenn Medical Center.
- In 2024, Bloomington School District 87 accomplished the following:
 - Developed and trained Bloomington High School students in Peer Mediation which will continue to be used as an alternative to punitive consequences in 2025.
 - Secured the Stronger Connections Grant which provided the opportunity to hire a Behavior Specialist- focusing on training around Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports at the Tier 1 level and a Behavior Coach which will support teachers and students with high behavior needs.
 - Held three Youth Mental Health First Aid courses for 36 staff.
 - Recertified 51 staff in Youth Mental Health First Aid.
 - Held three Diversity Equity and Inclusion affinity group trainings for 754 staff.
 - Held trauma-informed trainings including, “What Happened to You?” book study, “Conscious Discipline” book study, and “Behavior Strategies for your Toolbox” and trained 100 staff.
 - Trained 50 staff in Ukeru – a national crisis intervention program that offers alternatives to the use of restraints/seclusion by using trauma-informed care/restraint.
- In 2024, Unit 5 had the following related accomplishments which are outlined below:
 - Piloted a partnership with Cartwheel to increase secondary students' access to mental health services.
 - Developed and implemented professional development on the signs and symptoms of suicide as well as how to respond to students.
 - Reinitiated Mental Health First Aid certification training in the district.
- In 2024, 25 students completed the Certified Recovery Support Specialist (CRSS) program at Heartland Community College. Eight of the students also completed an internship. This unique certificate program prepares students for entry-level positions as a recovery support specialist, specifically in substance abuse and mental health recovery. Through a combination of academic courses, practical experience, and professional training, students learn how to facilitate recovery, build resilience of people in recovery, and use principles to guide ethical decision-making. Upon completion, students demonstrate competency in advocacy, mentoring and education, professional responsibility, recovery support and wellness skills.
- In 2024, Carle Behavioral Health Bloomington had the following related accomplishments which are outlined below:
 - Increased adult psychiatrist and psychiatric nurse practitioners from three to seven practitioners.
 - Added an additional mental health counselor.
 - Added intake RN for outpatient services to support referral process.
 - Hosted an informative conversation about mental health for community members. Psychiatrists from Carle Behavioral Health discussed what mental health and psychiatric care can mean to the individual and to the community. The panel of experts included Rachel Immen, MD, psychiatrist, Burgundy Johnson, DO, child/adolescent psychiatrist and Alyssa Wood, DO, child/adolescent psychiatrist. Approximately 30 individuals were in attendance.
 - Successfully launched patient portal scheduling for psychiatric providers.
- In 2024, Carle Behavioral Health Bloomington had the following community collaborations:

- Contracted with McLean County Government for psychiatric services with McLean County Jail.
- Contracted with McLean County Government for psychiatric services with FUSE Program.
- Received a State of Illinois SAMHSA Assisted Outpatient Treatment Grant (adult psychiatry/care management). This pilot program (in partnership with Cook County and the State of Illinois) will expand the successful use of court ordered outpatient behavioral health treatment. Court ordered outpatient treatment is an underutilized resource in the State of Illinois; this program will create models that can be expanded and replicated in other Illinois counties.
- In 2024, Carle Behavioral Health Bloomington and United Way of McLean County continued their partnership entitled *ThriveMind* to increase rural access to behavioral health services for kindergarten through twelfth grade students, who do not readily have access to these services, at Olympia, Ridgeview, LeRoy and Lexington schools. As a part of the collaboration, 27 students received counseling services at no charge and without a limit on the number of services received.
- A leader from Carle BroMenn Medical Center, participated in McLean County's newly established Family Treatment Court (FTC). Carle BroMenn Medical Center is also a part of the FTC team that is designed to work with parents and children who have become involved with the Department of Children and Family Services because of child abuse or neglect that is directly related to a parent's substance abuse.
- In 2024, Carle BroMenn Medical Center increased inpatient psychiatric bed capacity from 13 beds to 16 beds by adding an inpatient psychiatrist.
- In 2024, Brightpoint's *The Butterfly Project* added a therapy position, increasing access to individual therapy for caregivers affected by domestic violence and participating in family counseling with their child.
- In 2024, McLean County Government had the following related accomplishments:

Behavioral Health Coordination

System of Care

- Completed year one of the System of Care Grant, a federal opportunity through SAMHSA meant to expand and sustain comprehensive community mental health services for children with serious emotional disturbances.
- Hired a project director in July 2024, contributing to significant progress in aligning contractual agreements with strategic goals of the grant and establishment of a governance structure to ensure sustainability of the initiative during and beyond the grant.
- Held a resource fair at Western Avenue Community Center to increase local awareness of current resources for families.
- Subgrantees continued to work with the project director on pursuing the goals of the grant through contracts made with Behavioral Health Coordination:
 - Regional Office of Education #17 to assist with establishment and implementation of standardized mental health screening in McLean County schools.
 - Center for Youth and Family Solutions to provide care coordination services and a lead family coordinator that assists in collection of data and facilitates a parent youth advisory board.
 - Center for Human Services to help expanding availability of psychiatric services for youth by hiring a provider.
 - The Baby Fold to support intensive home-based services by hiring staff to support filling this gap in local services.
 - Wellbeing In Action to continue providing evaluative and technical support to the System of Care leadership team.

The Frequent Users System Engagement (FUSE) Program

- Continued providing Community Support Team services to McLean County residents who experience frequent interactions with the justice system, homeless services, and/or emergency mental health services.
- Moved location, allowing for an upgrade to office space and therapeutic communal space options for clients.
- Opened with 21 clients in 2024 (17 new, 4 returning), ending the year with 30 active clients, for a total of 37 people served in 2024 and 54 people total since opening in late 2019.
- Added on demand interpretation and translation services for clients.
- Hired a recovery case manager and nurse to replace promoted staff.
- Transitioned services from Genoa to Carle Behavioral Health for psychiatric services for clients.

Other

- Hired a visitors' aide to provide wayfinding, referral and de-escalation support to visitors to the County's Front Street campus.
- Provided administrative support to the Behavioral Health Coordinating Council and the new Mental Health and Public Safety Funding Advisory Council.
 - Assisted the group and communicated changed to partners during transition period after the body was changed in June.
 - Monitored contracts and awards previously approved by BHCC, after the body changed function.
- Created a behavioral health grant search engine (not yet published) to allow community partners an opportunity to search for funding based on population, service, etc.
- Completed a follow up Sequential Intercept Model Mapping event, in collaboration with several community partners and the Administrative Office of Illinois State Courts. The Sequential Intercept Model is a federal tool that details how individuals with mental and substance use disorders come into contact with and move through the criminal justice system, by extension helping to identify resources and gaps in services at each intercept and to develop local strategic plans.

Resilience Inspires and Spreads to Everyone (RISE)

- Continued active participation from Home Sweet Home Ministries, PATH, the Public Defender's office, the Bloomington Library, and Carle Health.
- Presented plan to host continuing education and professional development events in 2025.

Behavioral Health Coordinating Council

- Approved up to \$717,016 for walk-in crisis and referral services through Behavioral Health Urgent Care.
- Approved up to \$100,000 for mental health services for those experiencing sexual assault through YWCA Stepping Stones.
- Approved up to \$330,000 for renovations to space on Jacobssen Drive for community day services and intensive youth academic services through Lifelong Access and Regional Office of Education #17's Bridge Academy.
- Approved a contract for psychiatric services for FUSE Program clients through Carle Health.
- Changed from subcommittee of the McLean County Board to an independent ad hoc advisory body in June 2024.
- Created five 2025 Strategic Priorities from the Mental Health Action Plan and conducted workgroups to describe a scope of work for each. These include the following:
 - Enhance public awareness and effective use of the following through expanded education:
 - Available resources.
 - Prevention efforts.

- Early-intervention services.
- Crisis services and access to care.
- Support community members' behavioral health by:
 - Advancing availability of behavioral healthcare in ways that are accessible to youth, families and vulnerable populations.
 - Connecting vulnerable populations to psychiatric care and affordable medication.
- Increase safe, temporary shelter space with coordinated access to behavioral health services.
- Support innovative efforts to recruit and develop a workforce that spans the behavioral health spectrum.
 - Create a governance group to explore requirements for standard data collection and establish a template business associate agreement (BAA) for information sharing.

Mental Health and Public Safety Funding Advisory Council (FAC)

- Created in June 2024 as an advisory board to the Executive Committee of the McLean County Board. Provides recommendations about budgeting for funds from the shared sales tax Mental Health and Public Safety Fund that was created in an intergovernmental agreement between the City of Bloomington, Town of Normal and County of McLean in 2016.
- Approved bylaws for group and recommended \$1.5 million for behavioral health community projects as a part of the 2025 budget for Behavioral Health Coordination (This budget was subsequently approved by the McLean County Board).

11th Judicial Circuit

- Initiated a Family Treatment Court, in conjunction with several local provider agencies, as supported by a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. This problem-solving court is meant to provide increased multidisciplinary services to court involved adults in McLean County who are at risk of losing their children due to substance use issues.
- Confirmed partnership with the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC) with a federal Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT) grant. Will work with the AOIC to develop and operationalize a replicable and effective structure to increase the utilization of AOT as a step-down transition from inpatient to community-based care.
- Confirmed partnership with the AOIC for the Swift, Certain, Fair grant, which provides additional resources for court involved young adults aged 18-25.
- The courts had previous collaborative opportunities with Center for Youth and Family Solutions through The Comprehensive Assessment Team grant, which ended 9/30/24. CYFS has secured additional grants, and the courts expect to be able to continue to provide referrals to services to CYFS based on the relationships the CAT grant built and through the additional grants that are beginning.

McLean County Jail

- Medication Assisted Recovery program restarted in July 2024 after provider transition. It is now a collaboration with Carle Behavioral Health Bloomington and treatment options have expanded to include additional injectable options as well as partnership with a methadone clinic.
- Received approval for a substance use counselor position for 2025.
- Added a facility emotional support dog to serve incarceration persons and staff.
- Added a garden for use by those in custody to provide stress relief and improve nutritional options.
- Increased collaboration with the Department of Health and Human Services to provide restoration counseling to those in custody found Unfit to Stand Trial.

- In 2024, McLean County Recovery Oriented System of Care (ROSC) had the following related accomplishment which are outlined below:

Outreach and Community Engagement

- Cold and Hot Weather Outreach: Over 500 outreach bags with essential items were distributed to local agencies and unhoused populations in Bloomington/Normal and rural McLean County communities.
- Narcan Trainings and Distribution: Multiple Narcan training sessions were conducted across various community sectors, with over 250 individual units of Narcan distributed at outreach events.
- Sober Social Events: Several successful sober social events, including canvas painting, coffee, and family events, were organized, reaching diverse groups including seniors and youth.
- Resource Distribution: Numerous McLean County ROSC marketing materials, including Sober Social Guides, business cards, and resource binders, were distributed at community events, fairs, and outreach tables, reaching hundreds of individuals.

Community Collaborations

- Partnerships and Networking: Established relationships with local organizations such as A New Horizon Recovery Community Center, Eastview Community Center, and Living Well United, to facilitate joint events and resource sharing.
- Rotary and Faith-Based Engagements: Expanded connections within civic, volunteer, and faith-based sectors, increasing the ROSC's community presence.

Special Initiatives and Events

- "Generation Found" Film Screenings: Several screenings were held for community engagement, with specific focus on young adults and youth, offering both film and resource-based support.
- National Recovery Month Activities: Joint initiatives with local libraries and wellness fairs, including a book display on substance use and mental health recovery, alongside Narcan distribution.
- Annual Family Fun and Wellness Events: The ROSC organized and participated in multiple events such as the McLean County ROSC Annual Grady's Family Fun Night and community wellness fairs, with wide participation and engagement.

Training and Education

- Recovery Monitoring and Support (RMS) Certification: Two team members were trained in RMS, strengthening the coalition's capacity for supporting individuals in recovery.
- Evidence-Based Practices Education: The ROSC educated community members on evidence-based substance use prevention and recovery practices.

Collaboration and Planning

- Strategic Planning for FY25: Key priorities were identified, including rural outreach, collaboration, education, and resource accessibility, to guide the ROSC's efforts in the upcoming year.
- Collaboration with Faith-Based Communities: Made connections with local faith groups to further expand recovery support.

Outreach and Resource Distribution

- Over 1,200 print campaign materials were distributed across various sectors.
- Narcan distribution was extensive, with nearly 350 units distributed across various events, fairs, and community outreach initiatives.

Support for Recovery

- Recovery Support Specialist Graduates: The ROSC facilitated the gifting of graduation bags to graduates of the Recovery Support Specialist program.

- Essentials Drive: In collaboration with A New Horizon Recovery Community Center, a hygiene and personal care essentials drive was implemented to support individuals in early recovery.
- In 2024, Project Oz had the following related accomplishments which are outlined below:

Mental Health Prevention Services

- Secured funds for program expansion. In 2025, Project Oz will begin providing resources and education for parents and caregivers, expand school-based programming to four additional non-standard or private schools, and provide presentations at the Juvenile Detention Center.

Restorative Schools Program

- Continued embedded restorative practitioners in six schools (three high schools, one junior high, two elementary schools).
- Coordinated over 200 restorative circles/conflict resolution and 14 training sessions. The original R3 grant expired, and Project Oz received a new 3-year award to continue the program at the elementary level.

Juvenile Justice/Diversion

- Received state funds to implement an expanded Juvenile Justice diversion program as part of our existing Comprehensive Community Based Youth Services (CCBYS) program. Hired new staff and worked with court services and law enforcement to strengthen partnerships and improve the referral pipeline.

Youth Housing

- Received state funds to expand transitional housing for youth (18-23) experiencing housing insecurity by six beds, which brings the total capacity to 30 beds annually.
- Hired new staff and worked with landlords to identify additional locations for the scattered-site housing model.
- Successfully re-applied for a federally funded transitional living programs and received a new five-year award. The program specifically serves youth who are experiencing homelessness and who are pregnant or parenting.
- In 2024, McLean County Health Department (MCHD) continued its participation in the Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery (IDHS/SUPR) Drug Overdose Prevention Program (DOPP). This partnership provides MCHD with free Narcan, a nasal spray that temporarily reverses opioid overdoses, which is distributed to community members and partners. A total of 612 boxes of Narcan were distributed through this partnership.
- In October 2024, MCHD added a Narcan Wall Dispenser on the first floor of the health department, with 156 boxes distributed from October 2024 to December 2024. MCHD also provided The Junction with the same type of dispenser for Narcan.

[John M. Scott Health Care Commission Grants](#)

- Carle BroMenn Medical Center's Community Health Director and OSF St. Joseph's Center for Healthy Lifestyles Manager served on the John M. Scott Health Care Commission's grant committee in 2023 and 2024.
- The following organizations received grants in 2023 for implementation in 2023/2024 or FY24 (May 1, 2023– April 30, 2024) from the John M. Scott Health Care Commission. The grants are tied to the health priorities selected for the 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment and the 2023 – 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan. The data below is for May 1 – October 31, 2023.
 - The Center for Youth and Family Solutions received a category II program grant for child, adolescent, and family behavioral health services; 274 people were served during the above timeframe.

- Project Oz received a category II program grant for the Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth; 37 people were served during the above timeframe.
- INtegrity Counseling, Inc. received a category II program grant for a counseling program; 242 people were served during the above timeframe.
- YouthBuild of McLean County received a category II program grant for mental health services and interventions; 63 people were served during the above timeframe.
- Girl Scouts of Central Illinois received a category II program grant for a social emotional learning program; 16 people were served during the above timeframe.
- The following organizations received grants in 2024 for implementation in 2024/2025 or FY25 (May 1, 2024– April 30, 2025) from the John M. Scott Health Care Commission. The grants are tied to the health priorities selected for the 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment and the 2023 – 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan. The data below is for May 1 – October 31, 2024.
 - The McLean County Center for Human Services received a category I grant to support the integration of behavioral and primary health care services; 2,749 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - Boys & Girls Club received a category II program grant for a behavioral health program; 78 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - Project Oz received a category II program grant for the Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth; 31 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - The Center for Youth & Family Solutions received a category II program grant for a child, adolescent and family behavioral program; 322 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - INtegrity Counseling, Inc. received a category II program grant for mental health counseling; 284 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - Lifelong Access received a category II program grant for pediatric therapy; 62 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - YouthBuild of McLean County received a category II program grant for mental health services and interventions. Number served has not yet been reported.

Additional behavioral health interventions are listed in the 2023 - 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan at <https://carle.org/about-us/community-health-needs-assessments> and the websites of Chestnut Health Systems, McLean County Health Department and OSF St. Joseph Medical Center.

2023 and 2024 Healthy Eating/Active Living Key Accomplishments

Highlights for steps taken or programs offered in 2023 and 2024, as a part of the 2023 - 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan to address healthy eating/active living, are listed below:

Healthy Eating and Access to Healthy Food

- In 2023 and 2024, 266 free programs were offered to help identify how healthy foods are prepared by OSF St. Joseph Medical Center, Chestnut Family Health Center, Town of Normal, University of Illinois Extension Mayors Manor, and the Carle Health & Fitness Center. A total of 4,242 community members participated in the programs.
- In 2023 and 2024, 15 promotional activities took place to encourage healthy eating (QR code, newsletters, websites, chat boxes, social media).

- In 2023 and 2024, 968 pounds of produce was donated by the community gardens at Mid-Central Community Action Center and OSF St. Joseph Medical Center.
- In 2023 and 2024, the Veggie Oasis donated 10,400 pounds that were gleaned from the Bloomington Farmers' Market.
- In 2023 and 2024, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center donated 3,158 OSF SmartMeals food kits to individuals in the community and educated over 1,000 people on how to make meals healthy and affordable.
- In 2023 and 2024, 190 individuals participated in the Food Farmacy Program offered through a collaboration with Home Sweet Home Ministries and Chestnut Family Health Center. There were 567 visits to the Bread for Life Co-op at Home Sweet Home Ministries through the Program.
- In 2023 and 2024, 3,509 visits occurred at Home Sweet Home Ministries Bread for Life Co-Op.
- In 2023 and 2024, 15,045 individuals who received food from a soup kitchen consumed a salad.
- In 2023 and 2024, five healthy food drives were coordinated by OSF St. Joseph Medical Center and Carle BroMenn Medical Center.
- In 2023 and 2024, there were 586 Double Snap participants at the Bloomington Farmers' Market.
- In 2023 and 2024, OSF Peace Meal Senior Nutrition Program served 297,764 meals to seniors in McLean County. These home delivered meals enabled the senior population to stay in their home and eating healthier meals throughout the week.

Physical Activity

- In 2023 and 2024, 106 free programs/events promoting physical activity were held by OSF St. Joseph Medical Center, Town of Normal, Carle Health, Bloomington School District 87, Fleet Feet and Project Oz.
- In 2023 and 2024, 118 individuals participated in the Matter of Balance course East Central Illinois Area Agency on Aging. This program strengthens muscles to help reduce falls.
- The Partnership for Health pilot program began in April 2017. The program is a private-public partnership to improve the health and fitness of people with developmental and intellectual disabilities, and their support workers. Partners include Carle Health & Fitness Center, Lifelong Access, Carle Health Center for Philanthropy, the McLean County Health Department and the McLean County Board for the Care and Treatment of Persons with a Developmental Disability (377 Board).
 - In 2023, the program served 29 individuals. 2023 outcomes were as follows:
 - 48 of participants decreased their systolic blood pressure.
 - 50 percent of participants decreased their diastolic blood pressure.
 - 48 percent of participants improved their waist circumference.
 - 34 percent of participants improved their body mass index.
 - In 2024, the program served an average of 21 individuals. 2024 outcomes were as follows:
 - 45 percent of participants decreased their systolic blood pressure.
 - 50 percent of participants decreased their diastolic blood pressure.
 - 60 percent of participants improved or maintained their waist circumference.
 - 60 percent of participants improved their body mass index.
- In 2023 and 2024, 1,563 children were educated on the 5-2-1-0 Campaign by OSF St. Joseph Medical Center.
- In 2023 and 2024, 72 individuals from the pediatric population participated in Healthy Kids University. One hundred percent of participants reported feeling better and adopting healthier behaviors. This is a partnership with OSF St. Joseph Medical Center and the YMCA to promote

healthy behaviors among pediatrics and their families. Twenty sessions are provided to participant and family.

- In 2023 and 2024, Girls on the Run was held at nine sites with 209 participants. OSF St. Joseph Medical Center sponsored a school in 2023.

Chronic Disease Prevention Program

- In 2023 and 2024, 948 community members had their blood pressure checked through screenings offered by OSF St. Joseph Medical Center, Carle Health & Fitness Center Chestnut Family Health Center, University of Illinois Extension and Mayors Manor.
- In 2023 and 2024, 20 heart disease prevention education classes were offered by OSF St. Joseph Medical Center, Town of Normal, University of Illinois Extension and Mayors Manor for 1,179 community members.
- In 2023 and 2024, nearly 40 classes on stress reduction were held by OSF St. Joseph Medical Center, Town of Normal, University of Illinois Extension and Mayors Manor. A total of 4,228 people participated in the classes.
- In 2023 and 2024, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center hosted eight COPE (Creating Opportunities for Personal Empowerment) classes for 49 teens. COPE is a seven-week program for teens to focus on cognitive behavioral therapy.
- In 2023 and 2024, the McLean County Health Department held 39 Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) classes for 33 community members.
- In 2023 and 2024, 20 programs were offered by OSF St. Joseph Medical Center for 109 individuals in the cancer support group.
- In 2023 and 2024, seven cancer education classes were held by OSF St. Joseph Medical Center, Carle Cancer Institute Normal and the University of Illinois Extension for 293 participants.
- In 2023 and 2024, five healthy weight management classes were held by OSF St. Joseph Medical Center for 386 participants.
- In 2023 and 2024, 36 Intervention for Nicotine Dependence, Education, Prevention, Tobacco and Health (INDEPTH) classes were held at Mayors Manor by the McLean County Health Department for 73 participants. The program helps schools and communities address teen e-cigarette use in a more supportive way.

2023 Healthy Eating/Active Living Community Health Improvement Plan Related Accomplishments

- In September 2023, the inaugural McLean County Hunger Walk was held at Tipton Park. The Hunger Walk was sponsored by the Executive Steering Committee of the McLean County Community Health Council and the University of Illinois Extension. Members of the Council's Executive Steering Committee included representatives from Carle BroMenn Medical Center, Chestnut Health Systems, McLean County Health Department, and OSF St. Joseph Medical Center. Approximately 50 individuals participated in the walk and donated food. Food donations were given to Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church for their food pantry.
- In 2023, The Baby Fold initiated money for wellbeing type activities for staff. There were eight requests for these wellness funds that were approved for a total of \$1,950. Two hundred and twenty-six staff benefited from these requests. Activities included program retreats across departments which facilitated team building and connection to support wellness.

- In 2023, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center and Chestnut Family Health Center partnered with the Boys & Girls Club of Bloomington Normal to offer skin cancer screenings to the community. Thirteen individuals were screened.
- In 2023, Chestnut Health Systems offered the following programs:
 - Hosted a '*Pamper Me Pink*' event to bring awareness about breast cancer.
 - Offered food pharmacy "refills" criteria based on patient meeting with a nurse or dietetic intern or participation in an approved class, group, or event to obtain refill. The goal was to provide education and support to help the patient make healthier lifestyle choices to coincide with access to healthier foods.
 - Held an all-staff training September 2023 on the Food Farmacy program and included information for IL Extension FindFood IL community food map and Home Sweet Home Bread of Life Co-op membership program.
 - Partnered with Illinois State University to provide nutrition counselling for patients in the community.
 - Offered community skin cancer screenings on the mobile unit.
- In 2023, Chestnut Health Systems' employee wellbeing strategies accomplished the following:
 - Set a goal to increase visibility of wellness program by working to increase utilization of the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) by five percent over three quarters.
 - Approved the revision of Chestnut's Equal Employment policy (PP 40) and Sick Leave Policy (PP 1220) to provide protections for mental illness and substance use disorders and allow employees to use sick leave for behavioral health needs.
 - Held a monthly wellness giveaway for Chestnut Health System employees.
 - Added and promoted a dedicated "tele doc" feature for employees with Chestnut Health System benefits and incented its use through EAP (all full-time and part-time employees).
 - Administered a Work & Well-Being Survey in May 2022 and in July 2023.
 - Seven Work and Well-Being Community of Practice Webinars were held in 2023 covering a variety of wellness topics. Each webinar was also recorded and posted to the Chestnut Health Systems intranet for employees who could not attend live.
 - Designed, developed, and implemented supervisor orientation to educate managers on supportive supervision.
- In 2023, Carle Health & Fitness Center had the following related accomplishments:
 - Hosted a presentation by a Carle physician on sleep for 22 individuals.
 - Hosted a Friendship Walk Training at McGraw Park for 12 individuals.
 - Hosted a workout session and presented nutrition information at Lifelong Access for 35 individuals on Disability Pride Awareness Day.
 - Hosted a presentation by a Carle physician on acid reflux for 15 individuals.
 - Hosted a presentation by a Carle physician on breast health for 12 individuals.
 - Hosted a presentation by a Carle physician on seasonal affective disorder for 17 individuals.
 - Donated 20 bags of clothing to PATH Crisis Center.
 - Donated over 1,660 pounds of food to faith and other organizations in West Bloomington.
 - Donated \$5,000 in fitness center memberships, youth services and general sponsorships in 2023.
- In 2023, Carle BroMenn Medical Center's Nurse Practice Council donated 217 jars of peanut butter and 63 boxes of crackers to benefit children in need at Glenn, Fairview and Oakland Elementary Schools.
- Carle BroMenn Medical Center's Spiritual Care department, in cooperation with the Carle Faith Community Partners, launched the Compassion Cupboard in May 2023 as a pilot program. The

Compassion Cupboard provided bags of basic food items such as canned fruits, vegetables, proteins and grains to 68 individuals experiencing food insecurity when they were discharged from the hospital or sought services at an outpatient clinic. The intent of the food bags was to aid with food insecurity in the short term. Information about local food pantries and support programs was included in each bag.

- In 2023, a professor from Illinois Wesleyan University, taught an eight-hour class at Illinois State University's Alumni Center on the social determinants of longevity to 45 adult students. The material spanned an introduction to SDoH, sub-group inequalities in life expectancy over place and time, demographic groups, life expectancy, and physiology involved in chronic stress, low-birth weights, disease, and premature death.
- In 2023, Mid Central Community Action (MCCA) had two free gardens at the corporate office with tomatoes and peppers for customers, staff, and neighbors to enjoy. MCCA also had a vegetable garden at Mayors Manor for residents and held two cooking classes to teach the residents how to use the vegetables in their meals.
- In 2023, the McLean County Health Department had the following related accomplishments:
 - Staff had the opportunity to participate in eight elaborate challenges (Holiday Challenge, Rest & Revive Challenge, Stair Challenge, Water Challenge, Spring in your Step Challenge, Fruit and Veggie Challenge, Together Tuesdays and Winter Wellness). Each challenge included an employee tracking form and weekly engaging emails.
 - Employee Wellness coordinated events at the health department to recognize staff members for their hard work and accomplishments. Employee Wellness celebrated work-related awareness days and integrated appropriate activities to coincide with each event.
 - Employee Wellness started Wellness Wednesdays which offered yoga and Zumba over the lunch hour.
 - The Employee Wellness program also brought back the Employee Wellness Fair and partnered with the City of Bloomington for the event. Nearly 200 McLean County employees attended the McLean County Employee Wellness Fair on April 21, 2023, at Grossinger Motors Arena. Employees were welcomed with a gift of their choice upon entering the fair and were able to interact with over 25 local vendors that offered health benefits. Employees were able to mingle with coworkers from across the county and enjoyed a free healthy sit-down breakfast.
- In 2023, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center had the following related accomplishments:
 - Sponsored the Peace Meal Senior Nutrition Program to seniors living in McLean County.
 - Sponsored Girls on the Run for local programming to improve the wellbeing of girls in elementary and junior high school.
 - Sponsored Student Health 101 for Normal Community West and Normal Community High Schools. Weekly emails promoted overall health and wellbeing education and resources for parents and students.
 - Offered a genetic cancer risk assessment to women during a mammogram screening.
 - Updated benefits package to OSF HealthCare employees to encourage self-care and volunteer time. Held a 5K race for employees through a Fleet Feet community event.
 - Women Empowered Giving Circle through OSF donated \$50,000 to the OSF Cancer Center to support artificial intelligence mammography equipment.
 - Raised and donated money to the Boys & Girls Club of Bloomington Normal.
 - Partnered with various employers in the community to promote health and wellbeing for their employees reaching over 15,000 employees.
- In 2023, the Town of Normal had the following related accomplishments:
 - 28,000 rounds of golf.
 - 320 youth golf participants.

- 180 youth on the swim team.
- 73,000 visits to the pool.
- 12,386 recreation program participants.
- 5,000 people on the Constitution Trail for one event.
- 2,800 pounds of food donated to Midwest Food Bank.
- 2,065 after school programs offered.
- 968 day camp participants.

2024 Healthy Eating/Active Living Community Health Improvement Plan Related Accomplishments

- In 2024, Bloomington School District 87, Western Avenue Community Center, and Second Presbyterian Church collaborated to hold three Nourish and Nurture Nights for 12 families.
- In 2024, Project Oz offered 22 total events for employees focused on healthy behaviors where 420 individuals participated.
- In 2024, LINK Match distributed: 13,217 and LINK Match redeemed: 10,852 with an 82.11 percent redemption rate which is 2.58 percent higher than the 2023 redemption rate.
- In 2024, Carle BroMenn Medical Center accomplished the following:
 - Carle Cancer Institute Normal, held *Trail Tuesdays* from June to October to boost physical activity for current and previous cancer patients. A total of approximately 60 people participated in the weekly walks on the Constitution Trail.
 - The Nurse Practice Council at Carle BroMenn Medical Center donated over 700 jars of peanut butter and 550 boxes of crackers to benefit children in need at Glenn, Fairview and Oakland Elementary Schools.
 - The Spiritual Care department at Carle BroMenn Medical Center, in cooperation with the Carle Faith Community Partners, launched the Compassion Cupboard in May 2023 as a pilot program. The Compassion Cupboard provided bags of basic food items such as canned fruits, vegetables, proteins and grains to 70 individuals experiencing food insecurity when discharged from the hospital or that sought services at an outpatient clinic in 2024. The intent of the food bags was to aid with food insecurity in the short term. Information about local food pantries and support programs was included in each bag.
 - Cardiopulmonary Rehab and Nutrition Services at Carle BroMenn Medical Center hosted a low-sodium food drive. Approximately 124 donated items were given to Home Sweet Home Ministries and Center for Hope Outreach Program.
 - A food waste composting pilot began at Carle BroMenn Medical Center that diverted more than 950 pounds of food waste from a landfill each month.
- In 2024, the Carle Health & Fitness Center accomplished the following:
 - Conducted a free blood pressure screening for 40 Illinois Wesleyan University nursing students.
 - Conducted a free fall prevention workshop for 23 participants in partnership with Carle McLean County Orthopedics.
 - Held a free bone density presentation for 50 participants in partnership with Carle McLean County Orthopedics.
 - Held a free nutrition presentation to five seniors and a free presentation on olive oil to eight people.
 - Ten staff members volunteered at the Midwest Food Bank and the center held a drive for essentials for The Salvation Army.
- In 2024, University of Illinois Extension Office provided 578 SNAP-Ed classes to 2,726 participants for nutrition education. They also attended the Farmers' Market eight times providing opportunities to

register for their healthy eating newsletter, a QR code for a recipe website, and/or registration for upcoming classes.

- In 2024, OSF HealthCare St. Joseph Medical Center (OSF SJMC) accomplished the following:
 - Sponsored the Peace Meal Senior Nutrition Program to seniors living in McLean County.
 - Sponsored Student Health 101 for Normal Community West and Normal Community High Schools. Produced weekly emails promoting overall health and wellbeing education and resources for parents and students.
 - Offered a genetic cancer risk assessment to women during mammogram screening visits.
 - Updated benefits package to OSF Healthcare employees to encourage self-care and volunteer time.
 - Donated money to the Boys & Girls Club of Bloomington Normal as part of a fundraiser within OSF St. Joseph Medical Center.
 - Partnered with Fleet Feet to give shoes to nine random employees during a wellbeing challenge.
 - Women Empowered Giving Circle through OSF donated \$4,500 to the OSF Maternal and Fetal Services for women undergoing extra gynecological testing.
 - Partnered with various employers in the community to promote health and wellbeing for their employees, reaching over 15,000 people.
- In 2024, The Baby Fold accomplished the following:
 - Budgeted a wellness fund line item where staff could apply for funding throughout the year. In 2024, there were 12 funding requests for a total of \$3,800.
 - Held a Lunch and Learn on the topic of vicarious trauma that 35 staff attended.
 - Offered an employee wellness fair with various breakout sessions. Topics included yoga and compassion fatigue. Approximately 105 staff attended the fair.
 - Hosted an all-agency gathering of food, games and music bingo. Approximately 80 staff attended the gathering.
 - Offered four yoga classes to 20 staff by a therapist trained in trauma-informed yoga.
- In 2024, The Salvation Army accomplished the following:
 - Had a total of 4,020 food pantry visits for the year (average of 335 visits per month).
 - Served a total of 11,607 people (average of 967 people per month).
 - Served 613 households for the first time.
 - Distributed \$1,046,584 worth of food to pantry clients based on the average cost of food per visit.
- In 2024, Bloomington School District 87 offered monthly education programs for their employees:
 - January 2024 - Better sleep.
 - February 2024 - Step challenge.
 - March 2024 - Eat two or more different colored fruits or vegetables at one meal.
 - April 2024 - Be active outside.
 - May 2024 - Attend the 5K/wellness event.
 - September 2024 - Do yoga.
 - October 2024 - Walk outside.
 - November 2024 - Eat fall produce.
 - December 2024 - Do a wellness activity with a friend.

[John M. Scott Health Care Commission](#)

- The following organizations received grants in 2023 for implementation in 2023/2024 or FY24 (May 1, 2023– April 30, 2024) from the John M. Scott Health Care Commission. The grants are tied to the

health priorities selected for the 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment and the 2023 – 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan. The data below is for May 1 – October 31, 2023.

- The Center for Healthy Lifestyles at OSF St. Joseph Medical Center received a category II program grant for OSF SmartMeals; 2,195 people were served during the above timeframe.
- Milestones Early Learning Center and Preschool received a category II program grant for the Healthy Eating Program; 21 people were served during the above timeframe.
- Living Well United received a category II program grant for the Senior Center for Rural McLean County; 161 people were served during the above timeframe.
- The Bloomington-Normal YMCA received a category II program grant for the Healthy Kids University Program; 10 people were served during the above timeframe.
- West Bloomington Revitalization Project received a category II program grant for the Bike Co-Op; 64 people were served during the above timeframe.
- The YWCA of McLean County received a category II program grant for the Child Healthy Living Program; 169 people were served during the above timeframe.
- OSF HealthCare received a category II program grant for the Senior Nutrition Program; 502 people were served during the above timeframe.
- The following organizations received grants in 2024 for implementation in 2024/2025 or FY25 (May 1, 2024– April 30, 2025) from the John M. Scott Health Care Commission. The grants are tied to the health priorities selected for the 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment and the 2023 – 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan. The data below is for May 1 – October 31, 2024.
 - OSF HealthCare received a category II program grant for Peace Meal Senior Nutrition program; 1,287 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - One Hope Project received a category II program grant for their eating disorder program; 28 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - Living Well United received a category II program grant for the Senior Center for Rural McLean County; 381 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - The Bloomington-Normal YMCA received a category II program grant for the Healthy Kids University; 50 people were served during the above timeframe.
 - West Bloomington Revitalization Project received a category II program grant for the Bike Co-Op; number served has not yet been reported.

Additional healthy eating/active living interventions are listed in the 2023 - 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan at <https://carle.org/about-us/community-health-needs-assessments> and the websites of Chestnut Health Systems, McLean County Health Department and OSF St. Joseph Medical Center.

i) Input from the Community

Feedback from community members was collected through a mechanism provided for the 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) and the 2023 – 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP). The joint CHNA Report was posted on the websites of both hospitals, the McLean County Health Departments and Chestnut Health Systems. The 2023 – 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan was posted either on each organizations' website or attached to the hospital's annual Form 990. To encourage written feedback, the 2022 McLean County CHNA and the 2023 – 2025 McLean County CHIP included a section titled "Vehicle for Community Feedback," which

provided instructions for how individuals from the community could provide comments to the 2022 McLean County CHNA or the 2023 – 2025 McLean County CHIP. Although feedback was not given by individuals in the community via these formal mechanisms, informal/verbal feedback was provided from key stakeholders and community service organizations. Stakeholders consistently noted the advantage of having a joint community health needs assessment and community health improvement plan. Feedback received indicated that the CHNA report has been of great value to McLean County.

j) Lessons Learned

A lesson learned from the 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) was how to conduct McLean County Community Health Council meetings for prioritization virtually. In previous CHNA cycles, the council meetings were all in-person. Three virtual meetings were held for the 2022 CHNA with approximately 64 individuals participating. Virtual breakout rooms were included in the meetings to allow for discussion and feedback from the council.

V. 2025 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment

a) Methodology

To complete the comprehensive community health needs assessment, multiple sources were examined. Secondary statistical data were used to assess the community profile, morbidity rates and causes of mortality. Additionally, based on a sample of 725 survey respondents from McLean County, a study was completed to examine perceptions of community health-related issues, healthy behaviors, behavioral health, food security, social determinants of health and access to healthcare.

When available, each section of the report provides prevalence or incidence rates, comparisons to state, national and Healthy People 2030 targets, trends and/or prior values for McLean County and disparities data. Key findings can be found at the end of each major data category.

Secondary Data

Existing secondary data was used to develop an overall assessment of health-related issues in the community. The report contains the most recent data available at the time of data collection which was presented in February 2025 to the McLean County Community Health Council as part of the prioritization process for this community health needs assessment.

Much of the secondary data used for this assessment was acquired via Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, a centralized data platform purchased by Carle Health to help drive community health improvement efforts. Conduent Healthy Communities Institute operates as a repository for publicly available secondary data, hospital emergency room visits and hospitalization rates. The platform includes dashboards, Geographic Information System (GIS) maps, disaggregation at the ZIP code level, disparities information and effective practices for over 100 health-related issues. Conduent Healthy Communities Institute also supplies a colorful gauge to depict comparisons between McLean County, other counties in Illinois and US counties. See Exhibit 2 below.

Exhibit 2: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute Gauges



Green (Good): When a high value is good, community value is equal to or higher than the 50th percentile (median) -- **OR** -- when a low value is good, community value is equal to or lower than 50th percentile.

Yellow (Fair): When a high value is good, community value is between 50th and 25th percentile -- **OR** -- when a low value is good, community value is between 50th and 75th percentiles.

Red (Poor): When a high value is good, community value is less than 25th percentile -- **OR** -- when a low value is good, community value is greater than 75th percentile.

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2025.

See Appendix 2 for a detailed explanation of additional icons and gauges used throughout this report. A comprehensive list of secondary data sources can be found in Appendix 3.

Primary Data

In addition to existing secondary data sources, primary survey data were also collected. See Appendix 4 to view the survey. This section describes the research methods used to collect, code, verify and analyze primary survey data. Specifically, the research design used for this study included: survey design, data collection and data integrity as outlined below.

Survey Instrument Design

Initially, all publicly available health-needs assessments in the U.S. were assessed to identify common themes and approaches to collecting community health-needs data. By leveraging best practices from these surveys, the entire collaborative team was involved in survey design/approval through several fact-finding sessions. Additionally, several focus groups were used to collect the qualitative information necessary to design survey items. Specifically, for the community health-needs assessment, eight specific sets of items were included:

1. Ratings of health issues in the community – to assess the importance of various community health concerns. Survey items included assessments of topics such as cancer, diabetes, viruses (including COVID-19) and obesity.
2. Ratings of unhealthy behaviors in the community – to assess the importance of various unhealthy behaviors. Survey items included assessments of topics such as violence, drug abuse and smoking.
3. Ratings of issues concerning well-being – to assess the importance of various issues relating to well-being in the community. Survey items included assessments of topics such as access to healthcare, safer neighborhoods and effective public transportation.
4. Accessibility to healthcare – to assess the degree to which residents could access healthcare when needed. Survey items included assessments of topics such as access to medical, dental and mental healthcare, as well as access to prescription medications.
5. Healthy behaviors – to assess the degree to which residents exhibited healthy behaviors. The survey items included assessments of topics such as exercise, healthy eating habits and cancer screenings.
6. Behavioral health – to assess community issues related to health issues such as anxiety and depression.
7. Food security – to assess access to healthy food alternatives.

8. Social determinants of health – to assess the impact that social determinants may have on the above-mentioned areas.

Finally, demographic information was collected to assess background information necessary to segment markets in terms of the eight categories discussed above.

Item selection criteria for the final survey included validity, reliability and frequency measures based on responses from the pilot sample. A copy of the final survey is included in Appendix 4.

Sample Size

In order to identify our potential population, the percentage of the McLean County population that was living in poverty was identified. Specifically, the population of the county was multiplied by its respective poverty rate to identify the minimum sample size to study the at-risk population. The poverty rate for McLean County was 11.2 percent in 2020. The population used for the calculation was 170,441, yielding a total of 19,809 residents living in poverty in the McLean County area.

A normal approximation to the hypergeometric distribution was assumed given the targeted sample size.

$$n = (Nz^2pq) / (E^2 (N-1) + z^2 pq)$$

where:

n = the required sample size

N = the population size

pq = population proportions (set at .05)

z = the value that specified the confidence interval (use 90% CI)

E = desired accuracy of sample proportions (set at +/- .05)

For the total McLean County area, the minimum sample size for aggregated analyses (combination of at-risk and general populations) was 384. The data collection effort for this CHNA yielded a total of 804 responses. After cleaning the data for “bot” survey respondents, the sample was reduced to 716 respondents. This exceeded the threshold of the desired 95% confidence interval.

To provide a representative profile when assessing the aggregated population for the McLean County region, the general population was combined with a portion of the at-risk population. To represent the at-risk population as a percentage of the aggregate population, a random-number generator was used to select at-risk cases to include in the general sample. Additionally, efforts were made to ensure that the demography of the sample was aligned with population demographics according to U.S. Census data. This provided a total usable sample of 684 respondents for analyzing the aggregate population.

Data Collection

To collect data in this study, two techniques were used. First, an online version of the survey was created. Second, a paper version of the survey was distributed. Data collection for the survey occurred in July and August, 2024. In order to be sensitive to the needs of respondents, surveys stressed

assurance of complete anonymity. Note that versions of both the online survey and paper survey were translated into Spanish.

In addition to defining the community by geographic boundaries, this study targets the at-risk population as an area of potential opportunity to improve the health of the community. Note that the at-risk population was defined as those individuals that were eligible to receive Medicaid, based on the state of Illinois guidelines using household size and income level. To specifically target the at-risk population, surveys were distributed at homeless shelters, food pantries and soup kitchens. Since the at-risk population was specifically targeted as part of the data collection effort, this became a stratified sample, as no other groups were specifically targeted based on their socio-economic status.

Note that use of electronic surveys to collect community-level data may create a potential for bias from convenience sampling error. To recognize for potential bias in the community sample, a second control sample of data was collected. Specifically, the control sample consisted of random patients surveyed at a hospital, assuming that patients receiving care represent an unbiased representation of the community. All questions on the patient version of the survey pertaining to access to healthcare were removed, as these questions were not relevant to current patients. Data from the community sample and the control sample were compared using t-tests and tetrachoric correlations when appropriate. Results show that the community sample did not exhibit any significance patterns of bias. If specific relationships exhibited a potential for bias between the community sample and the control sample, they are identified in the social-determinants sections of the analyses within each chapter.

[Data Integrity](#)

Comprehensive analyses were performed to verify the integrity of the data for this research. Without proper validation of the raw data, any interpretation of results could be inaccurate and misleading if used for decision-making. Therefore, several tests were performed to ensure that the data were valid. These tests were performed before any analyses were undertaken. Data were checked for coding accuracy, using descriptive frequency statistics to verify that all data items were correct. This was followed by analyses of means and standard deviations and comparison of primary data statistics to existing secondary data.

[Analytic Techniques](#)

To ensure statistical validity, several different analytic techniques were used. Specifically, frequencies and descriptive statistics were used for identifying patterns in residents' ratings of various health concerns. Additionally, appropriate statistical techniques were used for identification of existing relationships between perceptions, behaviors and demographic data. Specifically, the Pearson correlations, χ^2 tests and tetrachoric correlations were used when appropriate, given characteristics of the specific data being analyzed.

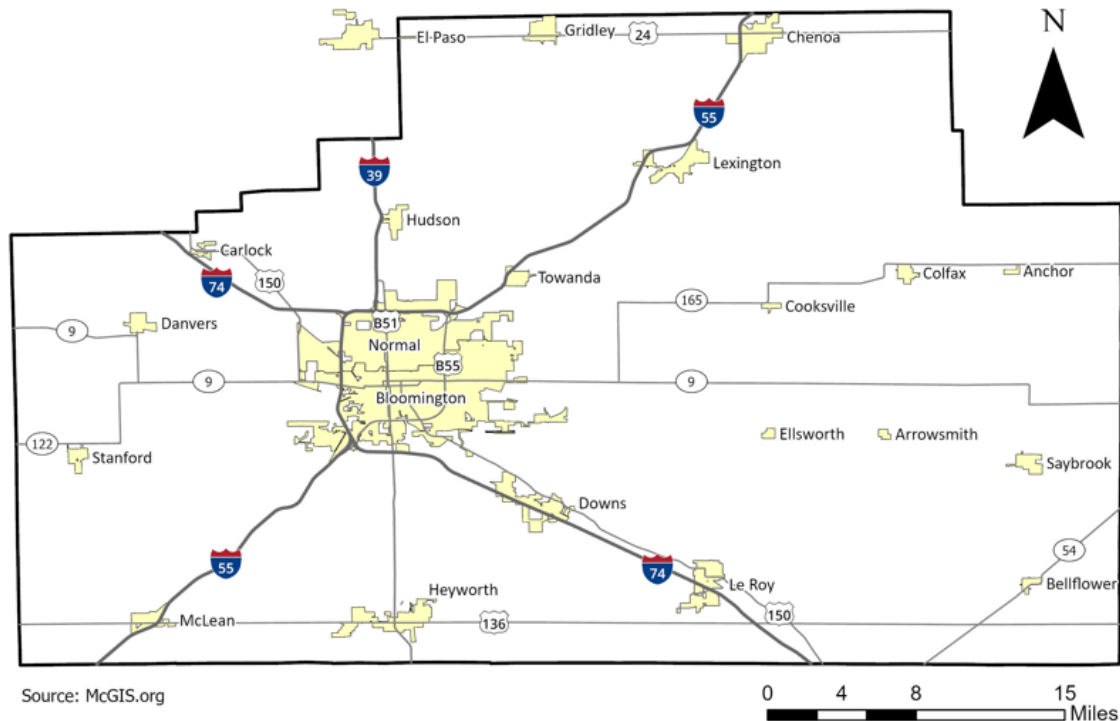
[Comparisons with 2021 Community Health Needs Assessment Survey](#)

Throughout the report, the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey is compared to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey.

b) Community Description

The McLean County Community Health Council defined the community as McLean County, the primary service area for Carle BroMenn Medical Center, the McLean County Health Department, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center and Chestnut Family Health Center. This area includes the following cities and towns: Anchor, Arrowsmith, Bellflower, Bloomington, Carlock, Chenoa, Colfax, Cooksville, Danvers, Downs, Ellsworth, Gridley, Heyworth, Hudson, Le Roy, Lexington, McLean, Merna, Normal, Saybrook, Stanford and Towanda. See Exhibit 3 below for a map of McLean County.

Exhibit 3: McLean County Community Map



Source: McLean County Regional Planning Commission, 2022.

Population

McLean County consists of a total population of 171,324 (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Claritas, 2024). Bloomington has the largest population in the county with 78,587 and Normal has the second largest population with 52,618 (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Population Estimates, 2023). The population in McLean County increased by .22 percent from 2020 to 2024 (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Claritas, 2024).

Social Determinants of Health: Health Equity Index

The Health Equity Index (formerly called the SocioNeeds Index) is a Conduent Healthy Communities Institute (HCI) tool that measures socioeconomic need, which is correlated with poor health outcomes. The index is part of the Conduent's SocioNeeds Index® Suite, which provides analytics around social determinants of health to advance equitable outcomes for a range of topics. Conduent HCI's Health Equity Index considers validated indicators related to income, employment, education, and household

environment to identify areas at highest risk for experiencing health inequities. The indicators are weighted to maximize the correlation of the index with premature death rates and preventable hospitalization rates. All ZIP codes, counties, and county equivalents in the United States are given an index value from 0 (low need) to 100 (high need). To help identify the areas of highest need within a defined geographic area, the selected ZIP codes are ranked from 1 (low need) to 5 (high need) based on their index value. These values are sorted from low to high and divided into five ranks using natural breaks. These ranks are used to color the map and chart for the Health Equity Index, with darker coloring associated with higher relative need.

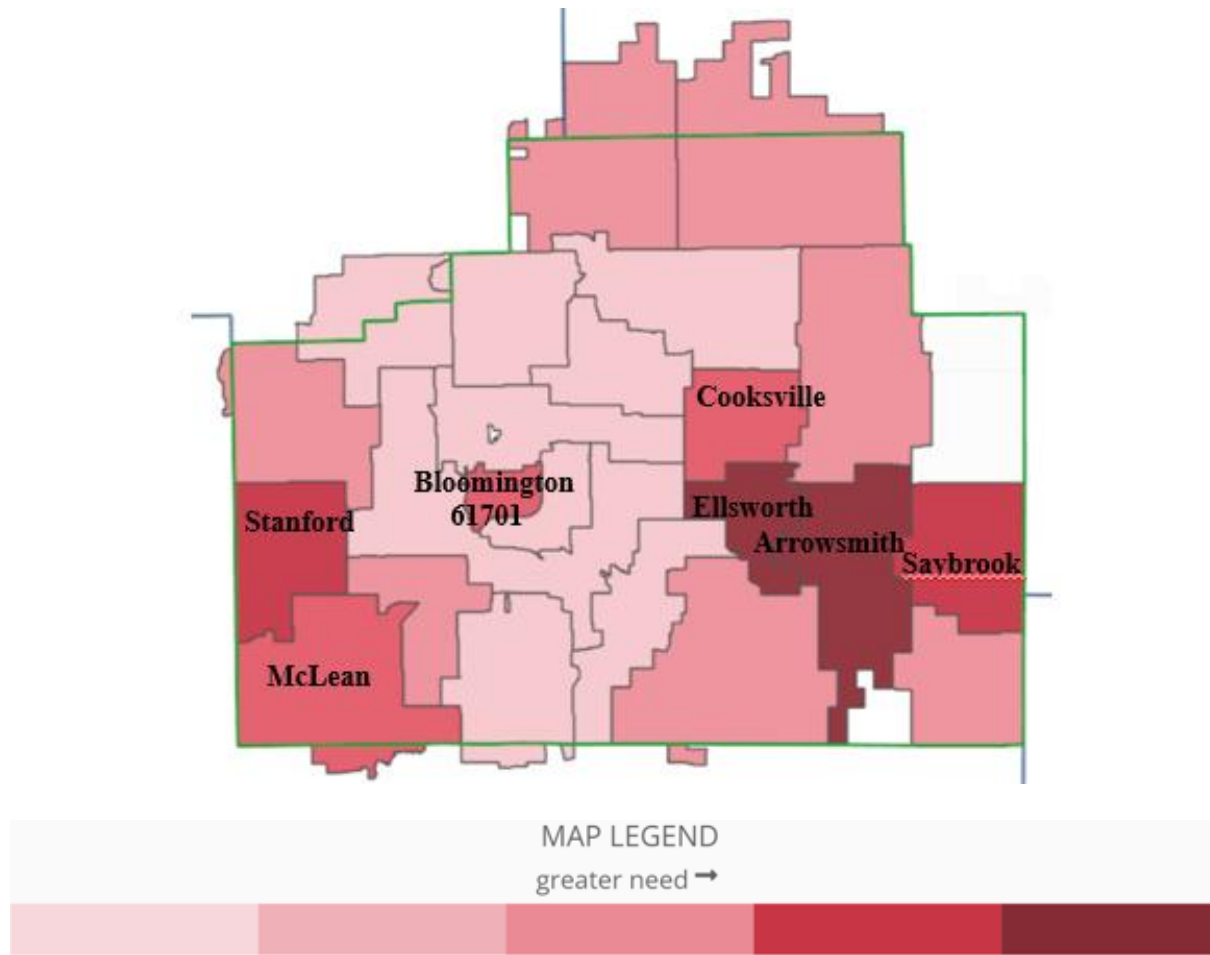
McLean County has several communities that have a greater risk of experiencing health inequities or have a higher relative need compared to other communities in the county. The Health Equity Index for McLean County is illustrated in Exhibit 4. McLean County has two ZIP codes with a ranking of 5, two ZIP codes with a ranking of 4 and three ZIP codes with a ranking of 3. Normal, with a population of 53,112 is a major city in McLean County with a ranking of 1; lowest risk of experiencing health inequities. Since it is not one of the highest health equity needs ZIP codes in McLean County, data specific to Normal is not included in the table below or highlighted in this report.

Exhibit 4: High Health Equity Needs ZIP Codes - McLean County, 2024

City/Town	ZIP Code	Health Equity Ranking	Health Equity Index	Population
Ellsworth	61737	5	87.4	447
Arrowsmith	61722	5	78.8	515
Saybrook	61770	4	70.2	990
Stanford	61774	4	70.2	848
Cooksville	61730	3	56.1	348
Bloomington	61701	3	48.5	33,855
McLean	61754	3	46.2	1,115

Out of the three Bloomington ZIP codes, 61704 and 61705, both have a Health Equity ranking of 1 (low socioeconomic need). Six rural ZIP codes in McLean County also have a ranking of 1. The Health Equity Index for McLean County is illustrated below in Exhibit 5. Additionally, see Appendix 5 for county rankings and the national indexes for all ZIP codes in McLean County.

Exhibit 5: McLean County Health Equity Index, 2024



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2024

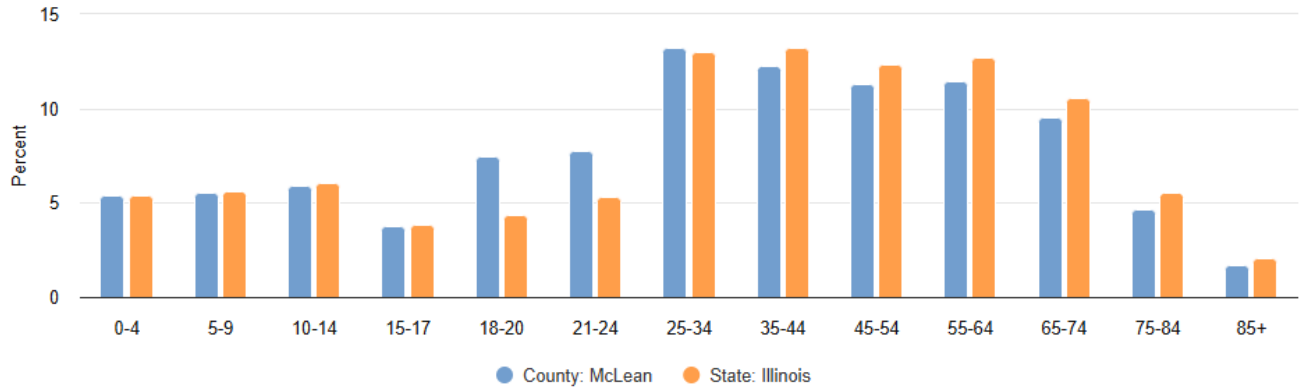
Throughout this report, available disparities will be highlighted for the ZIP codes with the highest county rankings (4 or 5) or high health equity needs.

Demographics

Age and Gender

Approximately 21 percent of persons in McLean County are less than 18 years of age, 41 percent are 18 to 44 years, 23 percent are 45 to 64 years of age and 16 percent are over the age of 65. Forty-nine percent of the population in McLean County is male and 51 percent is female. Exhibit 6 depicts population by age group according to Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Claritas, 2024.

Exhibit 6: Population by Age - McLean County, 2024



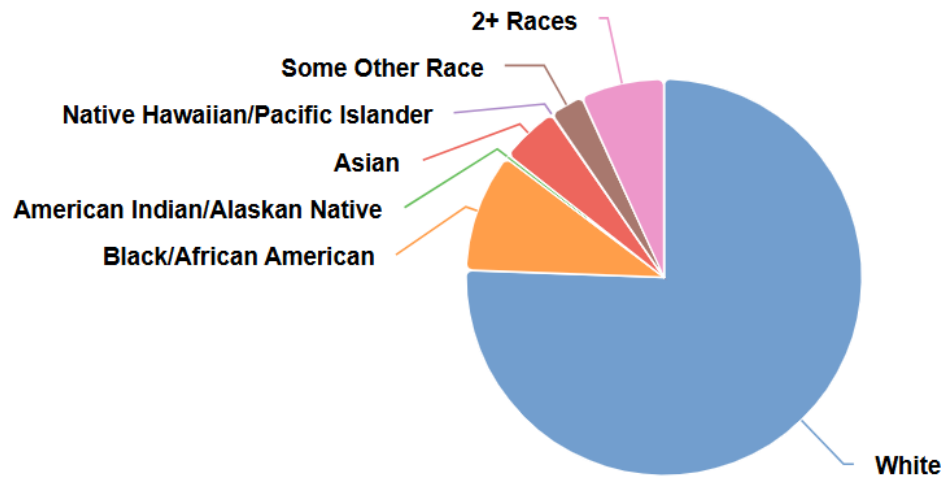
Population by Age Group	County: McLean		State: Illinois	
	Persons	% of Population	Persons	% of Population
0-4	9,179	5.36%	674,574	5.39%
5-9	9,491	5.54%	699,315	5.58%
10-14	10,177	5.94%	759,764	6.07%
15-17	6,480	3.78%	484,179	3.87%
18-20	12,833	7.49%	543,175	4.34%
21-24	13,322	7.78%	669,856	5.35%
25-34	22,609	13.20%	1,629,591	13.01%
35-44	21,009	12.26%	1,654,148	13.21%
45-54	19,428	11.34%	1,545,366	12.34%
55-64	19,572	11.42%	1,594,162	12.73%
65-74	16,321	9.53%	1,324,707	10.58%
75-84	7,989	4.66%	690,654	5.51%
85+	2,914	1.70%	256,665	2.05%

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Claritas, 2024.

[Race and Ethnicity](#)

The population of McLean County by race is illustrated in Exhibit 7 by both pie chart and table. Population by ethnicity is illustrated in Exhibit 8.

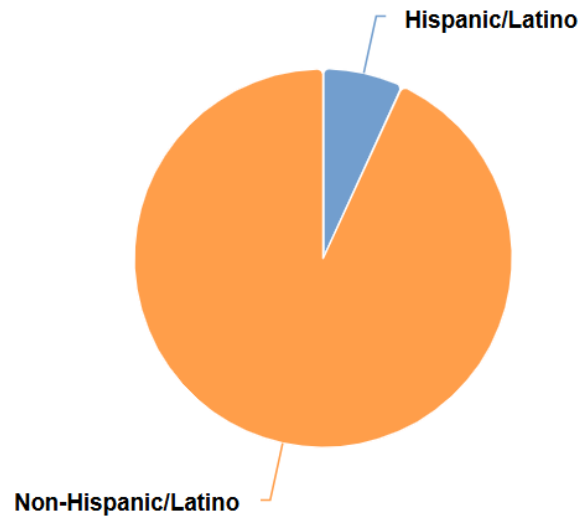
Exhibit 7: Population by Race - McLean County, 2024



Population by Race	County: McLean		State: Illinois	
	Persons	% of Population	Persons	% of Population
White	129,515	75.60%	7,498,699	59.86%
Black/African American	16,592	9.68%	1,775,238	14.17%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	524	0.31%	99,644	0.80%
Asian	8,202	4.79%	757,782	6.05%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	67	0.04%	4,654	0.04%
Some Other Race	4,752	2.77%	1,182,021	9.44%
2+ Races	11,672	6.81%	1,208,118	9.64%

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Claritas, 2024.

Exhibit 8: Population by Ethnicity - McLean County, 2024



Population by Ethnicity	County: McLean		State: Illinois	
	Persons	% of Population	Persons	% of Population
Hispanic/Latino	11,785	6.88%	2,452,178	19.58%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	159,539	93.12%	10,073,978	80.42%

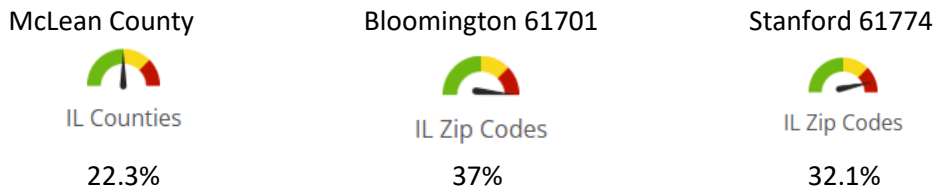
Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Claritas, 2024

Household/Family

There are 69,931 households in McLean County. The average household size is 2.33 persons (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Claritas, 2024). The percentage of children living in a single parent household is 22.3 percent. This is lower than the Illinois percentage (24.9 percent). In comparison to other counties in Illinois, the McLean County value is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 – 2023). The value is trending unfavorably but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-year, 2015 – 2023). The percentage of children living in a single parent household in Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (37 percent) and in Stanford – 61774 (32.1 percent) is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois

(Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 – 2023). See Exhibit 9 below.

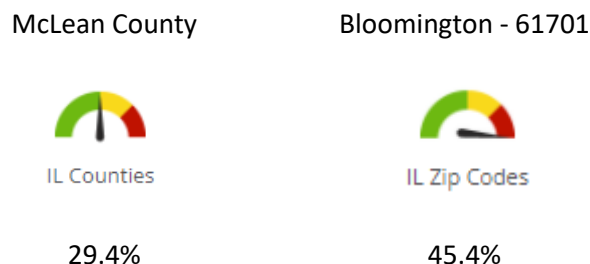
Exhibit 9: Percent of Single Parent Households - McLean County versus Bloomington ZIP code 61701 and Stanford ZIP code 61774, 2019 – 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 - 2023.

The percent of people ages greater than 65 years living alone in McLean County is 29.1 percent. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Health Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-year, 2019 – 2023). The value is trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Health Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-year, 2005 – 2023). The percent of people greater than 65 years of age living alone in Bloomington ZIP code 61701 is 45.4 percent. This is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) in comparison to other ZIP codes in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 - 2023). See Exhibit 10 below.

Exhibit 10: People 65+ Living Alone - McLean County versus Bloomington ZIP code 61701, 2019 – 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 - 2023.

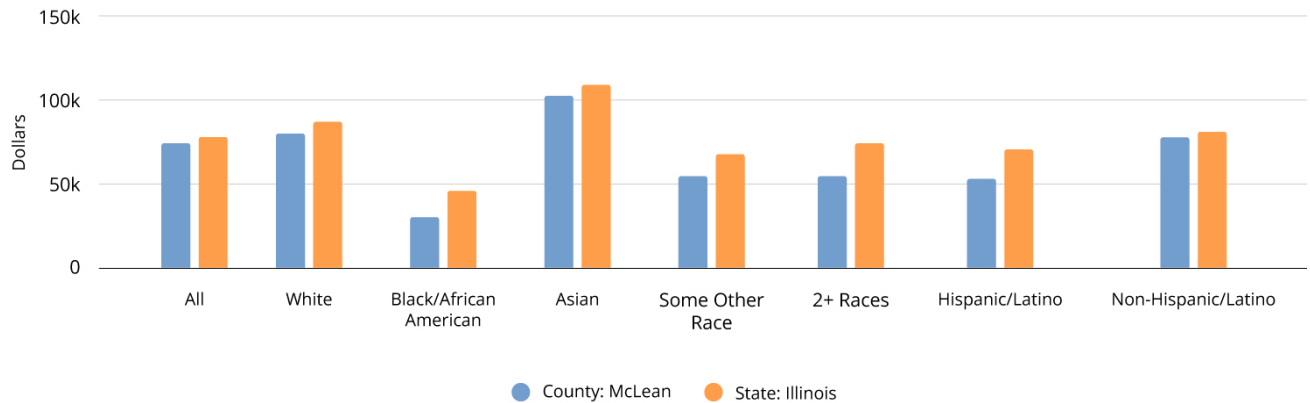
[Economics](#)

Income

The median household income for McLean County is \$74,748. This is lower than the median household income for Illinois which is \$79,180 (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Claritas, 2024).

Exhibit 11 below depicts median household income by race/ethnicity for McLean County. Within McLean County, the median household income varies with Asians having the highest median household income at \$102,259 and Blacks/African Americans having the lowest at \$31,882.

Exhibit 11: Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity – McLean County, 2024.



*The data was not stable for American Indian/Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian populations.

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Claritas, 2024

Poverty

People Living Below Poverty Level

In McLean County, the percent of people living below the federal poverty line is 13 percent. This rate is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois, is higher than the Illinois value of 11.7 percent, and does not meet the Healthy People 2030 target of eight percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 – 2023).

Disparities

The highest percentages of people living in poverty occur in:

- Individuals 18 – 24 years (40.8% or 214% higher than the overall rate for the county).
- Blacks/African Americans (33.2% which is 155% higher than the overall rate for the county).
- Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (17%).
- Cooksville ZIP code 61730 (15.9%).
- Ellsworth ZIP code 61737 (16%).

Children Living Below Poverty Level

In McLean County, the percent of children under the age of 18 who are living below the federal poverty level is 9.7 percent and is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other

counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 – 2023).

Disparities

The highest percentages of children living below poverty level occur in:

- Blacks/African Americans (39.3% which is 305% higher than the overall rate for the county).
- Cooksville ZIP code 61730 (28.3%).

People 65+ Living Below the Poverty Level

In McLean County, 8.4 percent of people 65+ live below the federal poverty level. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 – 2023). Overall, the value is trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2013 – 2023).

Disparities

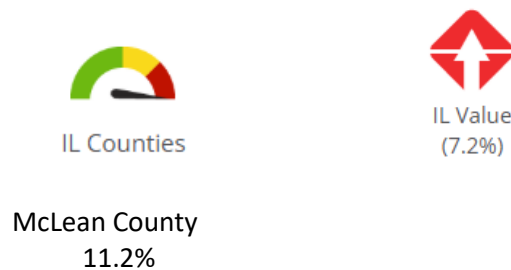
The highest percentages of people 65+ living below the poverty level occur in:

- Ellsworth ZIP code 61737 (29.5%).

Veterans Living Below the Poverty Level

The percentage of veterans ages 18 years and older living below the federal poverty level in McLean County is 11.2 percent. This is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is higher than the Illinois value of 7.2 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 – 2023). See Exhibit 12 below.

Exhibit 12: Percentage of Veterans Living Below Poverty Level – McLean County versus Illinois 2019 - 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 – 2023.

Disparities

The highest percentages of veterans living below the poverty level occur in:

- Bloomington ZIP code (17.1%).
- Cooksville ZIP code 61730 (33.3%).
- Ellsworth ZIP code 61737 (33.3%).

Adults with Disability Living Below the Poverty Level

The percentage of adults aged 20 to 64, with any disability who are living below the poverty level in McLean County is 27.1 percent. This is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 – 2023).

Disparities

The highest percentages of adults with disability living below the poverty level occur in:

- Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (36.9%).
- Saybrook ZIP code 61770 (38.4%).

Employment

The percentage of the civilian labor force ages 16 years and over that is unemployed in McLean County is 3.9 percent. This is lower than the Illinois value of 4.8 percent. The three common industries of employment are financial or insurance industry at 19.2 percent, educational services at 13.8 percent and healthcare at 13.3 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Claritas, 2024). The percentage of veterans ages 18 – 64 that are unemployed is 4.1 percent. This is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois, is higher than the Illinois value of 3.9 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 – 2023). The value is trending in a favorable direction, but it not statistically significant (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2015 – 2023).

Education

Educational Level

Ninety-six percent of the population ages 25 and over in McLean County possess a high school diploma or higher and 46.9 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 - 2023). Both indicators are in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and are trending favorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2005 - 2023). Illinois State University, Illinois Wesleyan University and Heartland Community College are all located in McLean County.

High School Graduation Rates

The graduation rate for McLean County is 92.6 percent (Illinois State Board of Education, Illinois Report Card, 2023-2024). Updated data by school districts in McLean County (Illinois State Board of Education, Illinois Report Card) is illustrated in Exhibit 13 below.

Exhibit 13: Graduation Rates by School District - McLean County, 2020 – 2021 and 2023 - 2024

Location	*Graduation Rates 2021	*Graduation Rates 2024 (in 4 years)
Bloomington District 87	83%	77.4%
Chenoa District 9	Data Not Available	Data Not Available
Heyworth CUSD 4	98%	100%
Leroy CUSD 2	96%	96.3%
Lexington CUSD 7	90%	96.7%
McLean Unit 5	89%	90.4%
Olympia CUSD 16	94%	92.3%
Ridgeview CUSD 19	78%	90.2%
Tri-Valley CUSD 3	99%	97.5%
McLean County Average	90.9%	92.6%

**Possible COVID-19 Impact to 2021 data.*

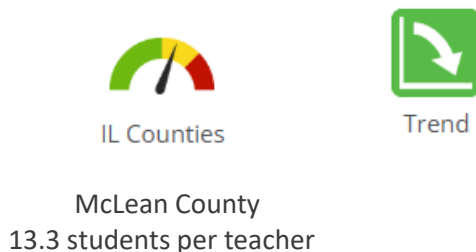
Source: Illinois State Board of Education, Illinois Report Card, 2020 – 2021, Illinois Report Card 2023 – 2024.

Student-to-Teacher Ratio

This indicator shows the average number of public-school students per teacher in the region. It does not measure class size. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, larger schools tend to have higher student-teacher ratios. There are 13.3 students per teacher in McLean County (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Center for Education Statistics, 2023 - 2024). This rate is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. It is lower than the

Illinois value of 13.5 students per teacher but over time the value is trending favorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Center for Education Statistics, 2011 - 2024). See Exhibit 14 below.

Exhibit: 14 Student to Teacher Ratio for McLean County, 2011-2024

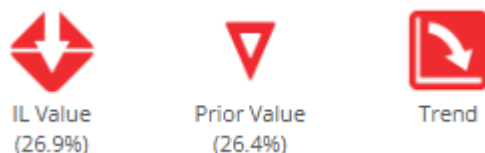


Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Center for Education Statistics, 2011 - 2024 Assistance with Education.

Students Proficient in Math

This indicator shows the percentage of K – 12 students who are proficient or above in mathematics. In McLean County, 26.1 percent of students are proficient or above in mathematics. This is lower than the Illinois value of 26.9 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois State Board of Education, 2022 – 2023). The value is trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois State Board of Education, 2018 – 2023). See Exhibit 15 below.

Exhibit 15: Students Proficient in Math, McLean County, 2018 – 2023



*Note: Gauge not available for comparison by county.

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois State Board of Education, 2018 – 2023

Students Proficient in English/Language Arts

In McLean County, 32.8 percent of students are proficient in English/language arts. This is lower than the Illinois value of 34.6 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois State Board of Education, 2022 – 2023). The percentage is trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois State Board of Education, 2018 – 2023).

Healthcare Resources in the Defined Community

Name of Facility

Carle BroMenn Medical Center

Type of Facility

Hospital

Location

Normal

OSF St. Joseph Medical Center	Hospital	Bloomington
Chestnut Family Health Center	Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC)	Bloomington
Community Health Care Clinic (CHHC)	Community Clinic	Normal
McLean County Health Department	County Health Department	Bloomington

In the 2023 County Health Rankings, McLean County ranked second out of 102 Illinois counties for Clinical Care. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green) compared to other counties in Illinois. The ranking is based on a summary composite score calculated from the following measures: uninsured, primary care physicians, mental health providers, dentists, preventable hospital stays, diabetic monitoring, and mammography screening (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2023).

Key findings: Community Description

- McLean County is a predominately White community with a nearly equal percent of males and females.
- The median household income and average household income for McLean County are lower than the values for Illinois.
- In McLean County, the percent of people living below the federal poverty line is 13 percent. This rate is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois.
- The percentage of veterans ages 18 years and older living below the federal poverty level in McLean County is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois.
- The percentages of single parent households for Bloomington ZIP code 61701 and Stanford ZIP code 61774 are both higher than the county percentages.
- McLean County ranked second out of 102 Illinois counties for clinical care.
- The percentage of the population ages 25 and over in McLean County that possess a high school diploma or higher and have a bachelor's degree or higher are both in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois.

c) Health Status

Mortality

Nationally, the top ten leading causes of death in 2022 were heart disease, cancer, accidents (unintentional injuries), COVID-19, stroke (cerebrovascular diseases), chronic lower respiratory diseases, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, nephritis (nephrotic syndrome, nephrosis) and chronic liver diseases and cirrhosis (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 2022).

[FastStats – Leading Causes of Death \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/fastats/)

In Illinois in 2022, heart disease, cancer, accidents, COVID-19, stroke, chronic lower respiratory diseases, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, kidney disease, and influenza/pneumonia were the top ten causes of death (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 2022) [Illinois –](#)

[Leading Causes of Death \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov). The top three causes of death are in the same order as the national leading causes of death.

McLean County's leading causes of death follow the national and state pattern. Heart disease and malignant neoplasms (cancer) continued to be the leading causes of death in McLean County from 2013 through 2022. Since 2020, COVID-19 dropped from the third leading cause of death in 2021 to fifth leading cause in 2022. Also in 2021, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was the tenth leading cause of death but was replaced by influenza and pneumonia in 2022 (Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, Death Statistics, 2022). See Exhibits 16 and 17 below.

For McLean County in 2022, there were a total of 1,433 deaths and 76 percent (rounded) of the deaths (1,090) were due to one of the top ten leading causes of death for that year ([Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, Death Statistics, 2022](https://dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/vital-statistics/death-statistics.html)).

Exhibit 16: Top Five Leading Causes of Death, All Ages - McLean County, 2013 – 2022

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease
2	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms
3	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	Accidents	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	Accidents	Alzheimer's	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	Alzheimer's Disease	COVID-19	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
4	Alzheimer's Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	Alzheimer's Disease	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	Alzheimer's Disease	COVID-19	Alzheimer's Disease	Alzheimer's Disease
5	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Alzheimer's Disease	Accidents	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	Accidents	Accidents	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	COVID-19

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Death Statistics, Statewide Leading Causes of Death by Resident County, Illinois Residents, 2013 – 2020, <https://dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/vital-statistics/death-statistics.html>, May 2022.

Exhibit 17: Top Ten Leading Causes of Death - McLean County, 2022

Rank	Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Percent of Total Deaths
1	Heart Diseases	319	22.3%
2	Malignant Neoplasms	278	19.4%
3	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	86	6.0%
4	Alzheimer's Disease and Dementia	84	7.7%
5	COVID-19	78	5.9%
6	Unintentional Injuries/Accidents	76	5.4%
7	Cerebrovascular Diseases	68	4.7%
8	Diabetes	48	3.3%
9	Kidney Disease	29	2.0%
10	Influenza/Pneumonia	24	1.7%
TOTAL		1,433	78.5%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Death Statistics, Statewide Leading Causes of Death by Resident County, Illinois Residents, McLean County, 2022, <https://dph.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/idph/publications/idph/data-and-statistics/vital-statistics/death-statistics/death-demographics-2022.pdf>, March 2024.

The state of Illinois tracks injury deaths, which includes 1) accidents (poisoning; firearms; falls; motor vehicle traffic; suffocation; drowning; fire); 2) suicide; and 3) homicide. Poisoning was the leading cause of injury death in Illinois with 3,807 deaths in 2022, followed by falls (1,404 deaths) and motor vehicle traffic (1,199 deaths) ([Illinois Department of Public Health, Death Statistics, Injury Deaths, Illinois Residents, 2020-2022](#)).

In McLean County, deaths by injury (including accidents, suicide, and homicide) from 2020 through 2022 range from a low of 97 (2022) in one year to a high of 111 (2020). Death by accidents have overall decreased since 2020 with 69 accidents in 2021 and 76 accidents in 2022. Deaths by suicide increased by three in 2021 to a total of 29 suicides but have since dropped to 16 in 2022. Death by homicide increased in 2021 to eight homicides but then decreased to five homicides in 2022 (Illinois Department of Public Health, Death Statistics, Injury Deaths, Illinois Residents, 2020 - 2022). The number and type of injury deaths in McLean County are listed in Exhibit 18 below.

Exhibit 18: Number of Injury Deaths by Type - McLean County, 2010 - 2022

Injury	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accidents	53	30	75	44	61	79	59	80	64	75	78	69	76
Suicide	17	14	19	26	19	20	24	20	20	18	26	29	16
Homicide	0	2	4	3	2	0	5	6	11	3	4	8	5
TOTAL/All Types	71	46	98	75	83	100	88	106	96	98	111	106	97

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, *Death Statistics, Injury Deaths by Resident County and Intent, Illinois Residents, McLean County, 2010 – 2022*, <https://dph.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/idph/publications/idph/data-and-statistics/vital-statistics/death-statistics/injury-death-demographics---2020-2022.pdf>, March 2024.

For McLean County, the University of Wisconsin Center for Population Health’s County Health Rankings, released in 2025, reported an injury (planned and unplanned events) death rate of 60 deaths per 100,000 population. This rate is better than both the Illinois rate of 77 deaths per 100,000 and the Top U.S. Performers rate of 84 deaths per 100,000. County Health Rankings also reported a suicide rate of 13 deaths per 100,000 for McLean County, worse than the Illinois rate (11 deaths per 100,000) and U.S. Top Performers rate (14 deaths per 100,000) (University of Wisconsin Center for Population Health, County Health Rankings, McLean County, Injury Deaths, 2018-2022).

Drug overdose deaths (from any drug) in McLean County have increased since 2021 when 23 overdose deaths were recorded. This increased to 24 overdose deaths in 2022 (Illinois Department of Public Health, Death Statistics, Drug Overdose Deaths, Illinois Residents, by County, 2021 – 2022).

Child Mortality

In Illinois, the five leading causes of death in children ages one to 17 years has changed very little from 2016 through 2022. Accidents (unintentional injury), assaults (homicide), malignant neoplasms (cancer), intentional self-harm (suicide), and congenital malformations/deformations/chromosomal abnormalities have consistently been the top five leading causes of death (Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Records, Death Statistics, Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, Illinois Residents, 2022). See Exhibit 19 below.

Exhibit 19: Leading Causes of Mortality in Children, Ages One to 17 - Illinois, 2016 – 2022

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
# Deaths = 550	# Deaths = 606	# Deaths = 539	# Deaths = 505	# Deaths = 552	# Deaths = 596	# Deaths = 599
Accidents (Unintentional Injury)	Accidents (Unintentional Injury)	Accidents (Unintentional Injury)	Accidents (Unintentional Injury)	Accidents (Unintentional Injury)	Accidents (Unintentional Injury)	Accidents (Unintentional Injury)
Assaults (Homicide)	Assaults (Homicide)	Assaults (Homicide)	Assaults (Homicide)	Assaults (Homicide)	Assaults (Homicide)	Assaults (Homicide)
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)	Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)
Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)	Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)
Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Records, Death Statistics, Leading Causes of Death, 2016 – 2020, <https://dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/vital-statistics/death-statistics.html>, May 2022.

For McLean County, the University of Wisconsin Center for Population Health’s County Health Rankings, released in 2025, reported a child mortality rate (the number of deaths occurring before age 18 per 100,000 population) of 30 deaths per 100,000. This is better than the Illinois rate of 50 deaths per 100,000 and the same as Top U.S. Performers (50 deaths per 100,000) (University of Wisconsin Center for Population Health, County Health Rankings, 2019 – 2022).

Life Expectancy at Birth

The life expectancy from birth is 79 years for McLean County. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is better than the Illinois value of 78 years (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2019 – 2021). See Exhibit 20 below.

Exhibit 20: Life Expectancy for McLean County, 2019 – 2021



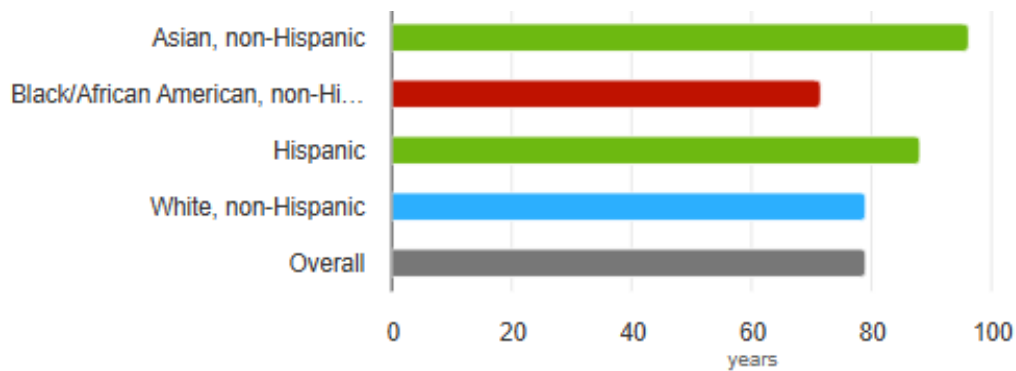
McLean County
79 years

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2019 – 2021.

Disparities

McLean County life expectancy, when viewed by race and ethnicity, shows significant differences, with Black or African American residents having a life expectancy of 71.5 years compared to Asian residents at 96.4 years, Hispanic or Latino residents at 88.2 years compared to an overall rate of 79 years. (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2019 – 2021). See Exhibit 21 below.

Exhibit 21: Life Expectancy by Race/Ethnicity – McLean County, 2019 – 2021



- Significantly **better** than the overall value
- Significantly **worse** than the overall value
- No significant difference with the overall value

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2019 – 2021.

Self-Perceptions of Health

In 2022, 16.2 percent of McLean County adults reported “poor” or “fair” to the question, “How is your general health?” This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC - Places, 2022).

Disparities

The highest percentages of adults reporting “poor” or “fair” physical health occur in:

- Cooksville ZIP code 61730 (21.7%).
- Saybrook ZIP code 61770 (23.1%).

In 2022, 11.8 percent of adults stated that their physical health was not good 14 or more days in the past month. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities institute, CDC – Places, 2022).

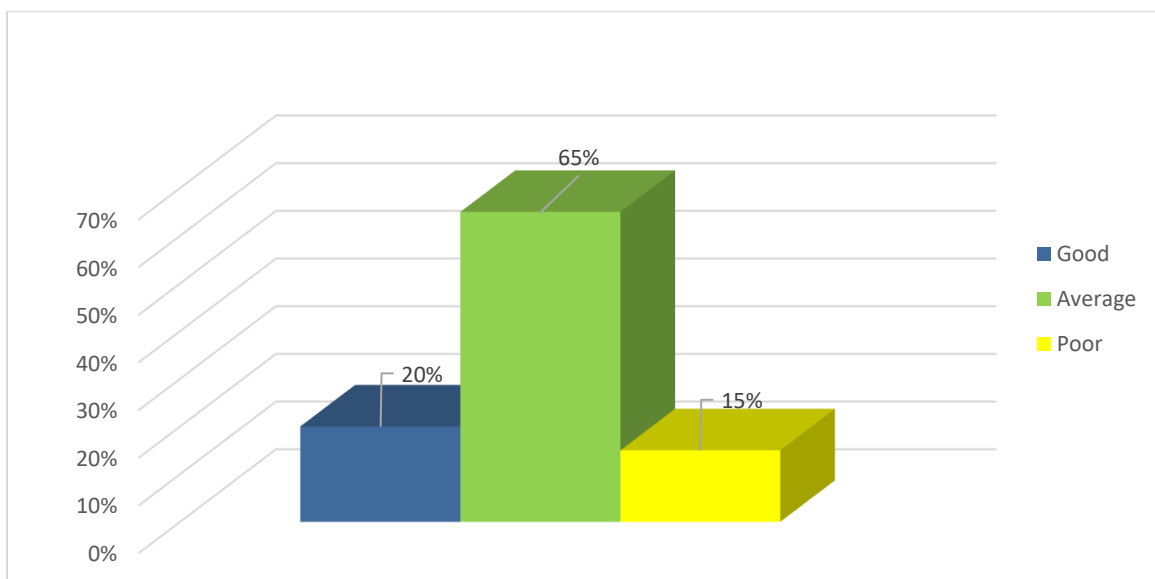
Disparities

The highest percentages of adults stating that their physical health was not good 14 days or more in the past month occur in:

- Cooksville ZIP code 61730 (16.1%).
- Saybrook ZIP code 61770 (16.4%).

Twenty percent of respondents to the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey reported having good overall physical health, while 65 percent rated themselves as having average health and 15 percent rated themselves as having poor physical health. See Exhibit 22 below.

Exhibit 22: Self-Assessment of Overall Physical Health for McLean County, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

[Social Determinants of Health Correlations](#)

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual’s self-perception of health. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

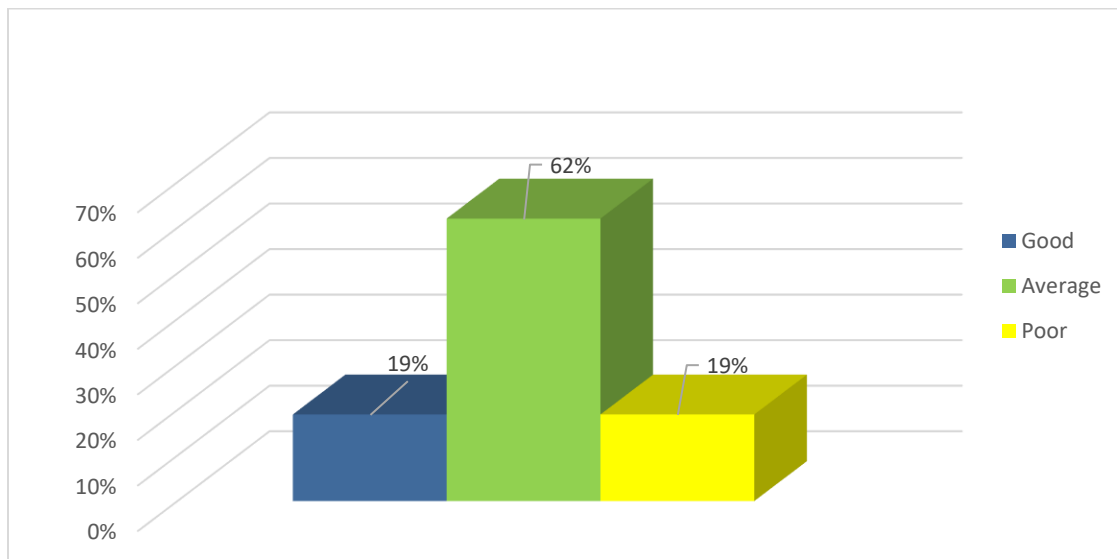
Overall physical health tends to be rated higher by older people, those with higher education and income, and lower by those in an unstable housing environment.

[Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey](#)

Compared to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey, there was a decrease in the percentage of adults reporting “good” physical health (from 21 percent in 2021 to 20 percent in 2024), an increase in the percentage of people reporting “average” physical health (62 percent in 2021 to 65 percent in 2024) and a decrease in the percentage of people reporting “poor” physical health (from 17 percent in 2021 to 15 percent in 2024).

Nineteen percent of respondents to the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey reported having “good” overall mental health, while 62 percent rated themselves as having “average” mental health and 19 percent rated themselves as having “poor” mental health. See Exhibit 23 below.

Exhibit 23: Self-Assessment of Overall Mental Health - McLean County, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

[Social Determinants of Health Correlations](#)

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual’s self-perception of mental health. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

Overall mental health tends to be rated higher by older people, those with higher education and income, and lower by those in an unstable housing environment.

[Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey](#)

The percentage of survey respondents indicating that they have “good” mental health decreased from 24 percent in 2021 to 19 percent in 2024. The percentage of respondents indicating that they have “average” mental health increased from 58 percent in 2021 to 62 percent in 2024. The percentage of survey respondents indicating that they have “poor” mental health increased by one percent to 19 percent from 2021 to 2024.

Key findings: Health Status

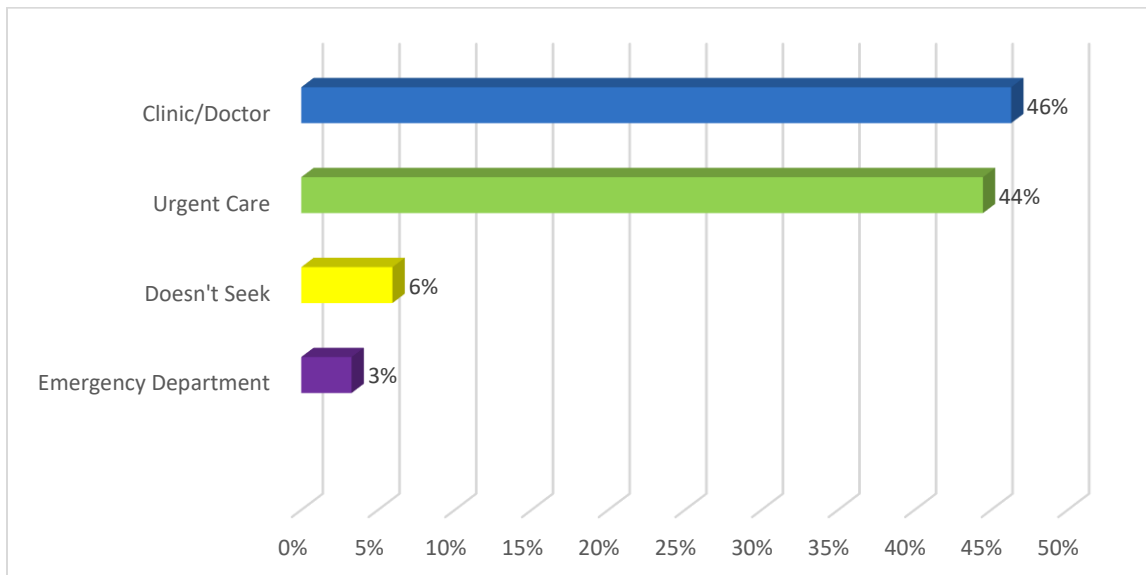
- Heart disease remains the leading cause of death in McLean County, 2013 - 2020.
- Life expectancy for Blacks or African Americans is lower than the overall life expectancy for McLean County.
- The percentage of survey respondents indicating that they have “good” mental health decreased from 2021 to 2024.
- Overall mental health tends to be rated higher by older people, those with higher education and income, and lower by those in an unstable housing environment.
- Overall physical health tends to be rated higher by older people, those with higher education and income, and lower by those in an unstable housing environment.

d) Access to Care

Choice of Medical Care

The 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey respondents were asked to choose the type of healthcare they use when they are sick. Six options were given. Forty-six percent of respondents selected clinic or doctor’s office as their choice of medical care followed by urgent care at forty-four percent, does not seek care at six percent, and the emergency department at three percent. See Exhibit 24.

Exhibit 24: McLean County General Population Choice of Medical Care, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Social Determinants of Health Correlations

Several characteristics show significant relationships with an individual’s choice of medical care. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

- **Clinic/Doctor’s Office** tends to be used more often by older people and less often by those in with an unstable housing environment.

- **Urgent Care** tends to be used more often by younger people.
- **Emergency Department** had no significant correlations.
- **Do Not Seek Medical Care** tends to be selected by younger people, those who identify as LGBTQ and those with an unstable housing environment.

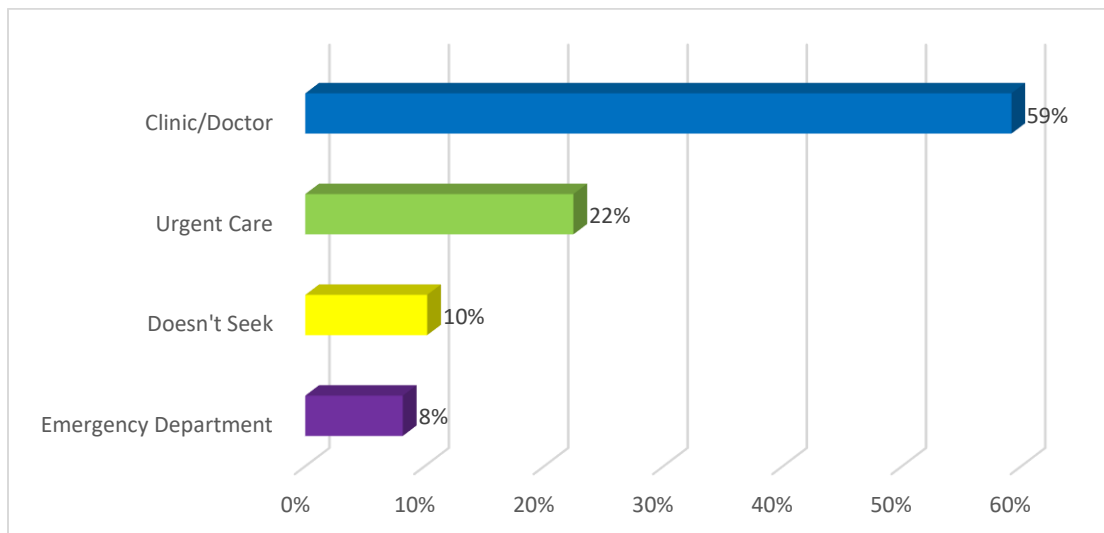
[Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey](#)

The results for the 2024 survey were significantly different than the 2021 survey for the general population with a noticeable difference in the use of Clinic/Doctor decreasing from seventy-two percent to forty-six percent and the use of Urgent Care increasing from nineteen percent to forty-four percent.

Choice of Medical Care for At-Risk Population

At-risk (defined as Medicaid eligible) survey respondents' choice of medical care was higher than the general population for the clinic or doctor's office at 59 percent compared to 46 percent. Visits to urgent care were lower for at-risk survey respondents at 22 percent as compared to the general population at 44 percent. Ten percent of the at-risk respondents do not seek medical attention when needed compared to six percent for the general population. Eight percent of survey respondents for the at-risk population selected the emergency room as their primary choice of medical care in comparison to three percent for the general population. See Exhibit 25 below.

Exhibit 25: McLean County At-Risk Population Choice of Medical Care, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

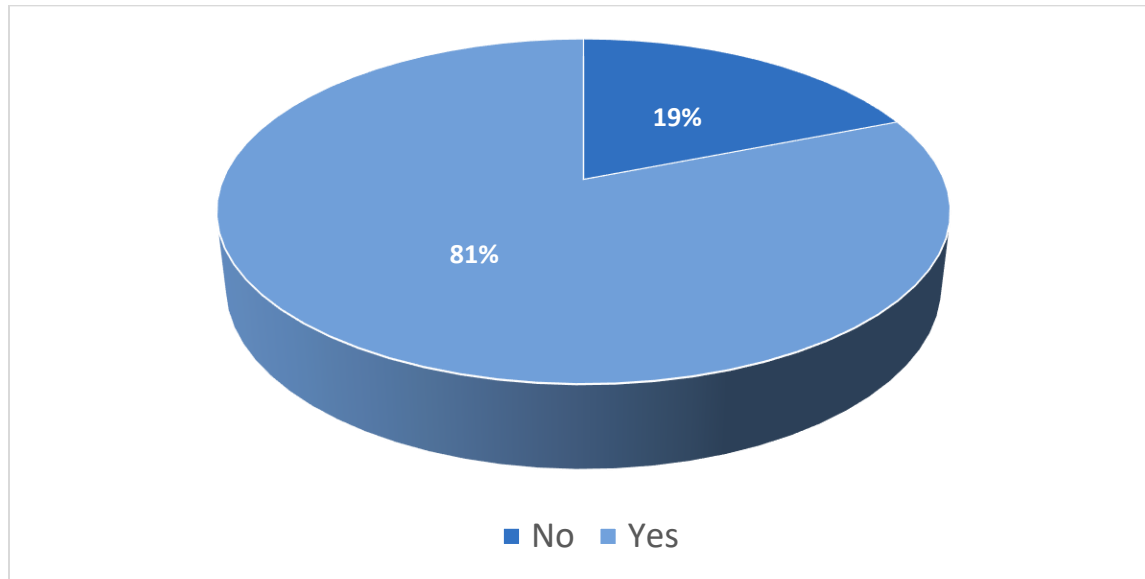
[Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey](#)

Compared to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey for the at-risk population, there was an increase in accessing medical care via clinic/doctor's office visits from 57 percent to 59 percent. There was an increase in urgent care visits from 19 percent to 22 percent, a three percent increase in "doesn't seek care when needed" and a decrease in emergency room as the primary choice for medical care from 16 percent to 8 percent.

Personal Physician

Eighty-one percent of respondents from the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey reported that they have a physician while 19 percent stated that they do not. See Exhibit 26 below.

Exhibit 26: Primary Care Physician for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024

Social Determinants of Health Correlations

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual's likelihood of having a personal physician. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

Having a personal physician tends to be rated higher by women, older people and those with higher education and income levels. Having a personal physician tends to be rated lower by those who identify as LGBTQ and those in an unstable housing environment.

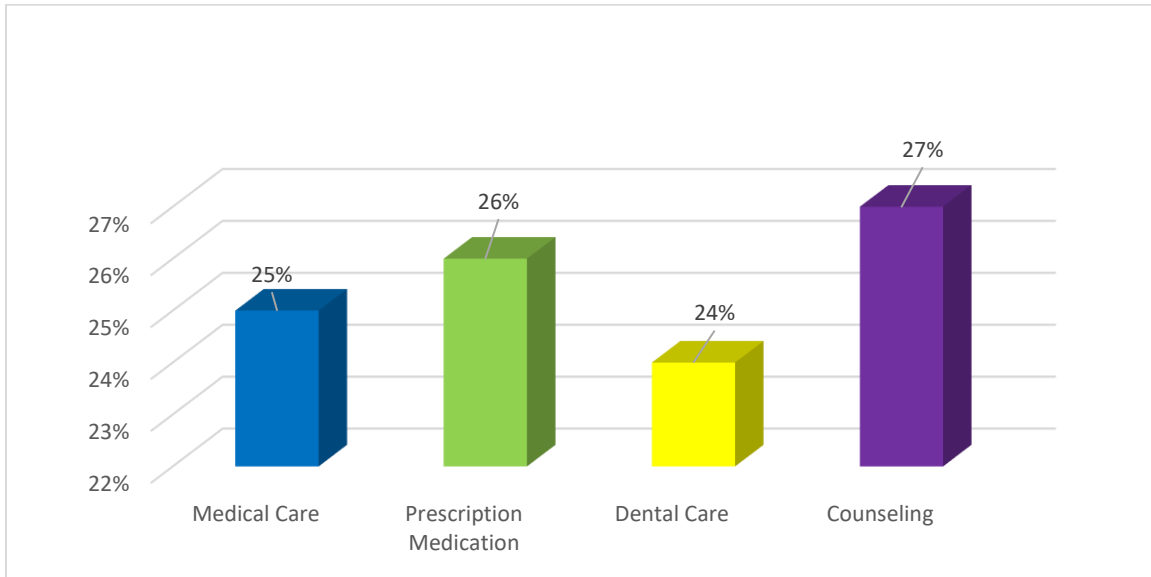
Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

Survey respondents indicating they have a physician decreased from 89 percent in the 2021 survey to 81 percent in the 2024 survey.

Access to Health Services

Exhibit 27 below shows the percentage of respondents from the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey who were not able to receive medical care, prescription medication, dental care and/or counseling in the past year when needed. Respondents reported the following results respectively; 25 percent, 26 percent, 24 percent and 27 percent. See Exhibit 27 below for an illustration of this data.

Exhibit 27: McLean County Survey Respondents Not Able to Access Care, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

[Social Determinants of Health Correlations](#)

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual's ability to access care when needed. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

- **Access to medical care** tends to be higher for women, older people, White people and those with higher education and income. Access to medical care tends to be lower for LatinX people, those who identify as LGBTQ and those with an unstable housing environment.
- **Access to prescription medications** tends to be higher for older people, White people and those with higher education and income. Access to medical care tends to be lower for LatinX people, those who identify as LGBTQ and those with an unstable housing environment.
- **Access to dental care** tends to be higher for older people, White people and those with higher education and income. Access to medical care tends to be lower for Black people, LatinX people, those who identify as LGBTQ and those with an unstable housing environment.
- **Access to counseling** tends to be higher for older people, White people and those with higher education and income. Access to medical care tends to be lower for LatinX people, those who identify as LGBTQ and those with an unstable housing environment.

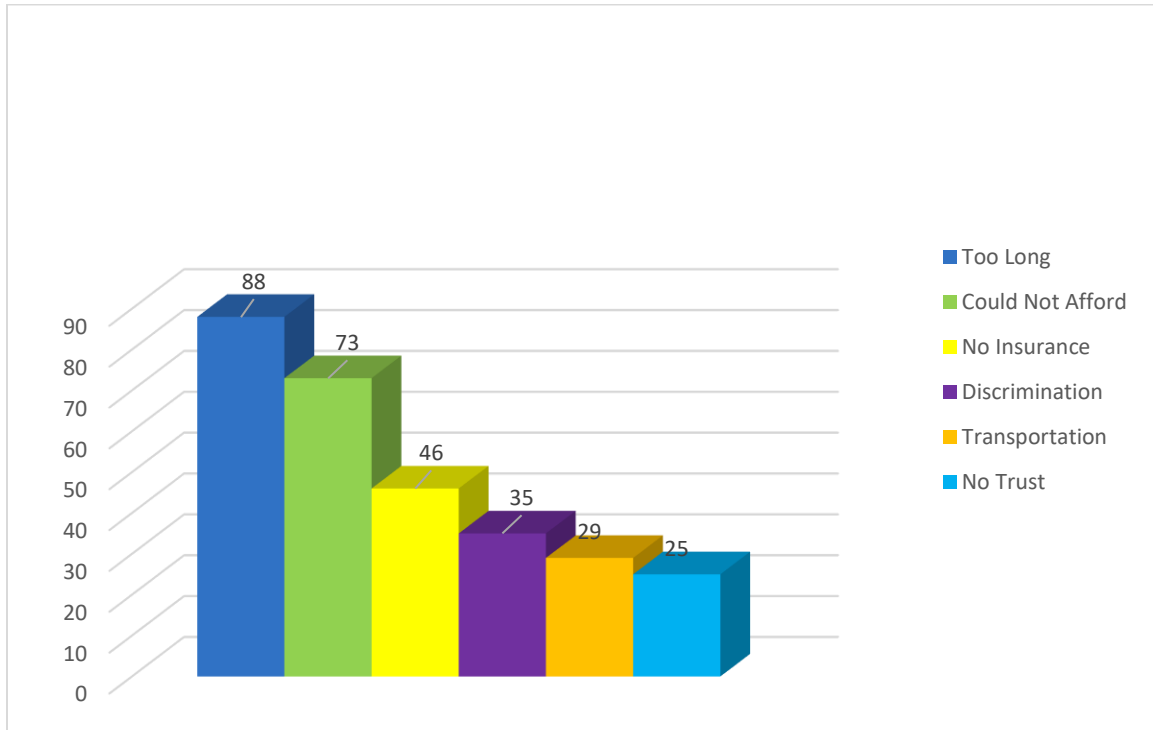
[Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey](#)

Access to medical care, dental care, prescription medication and counseling all decreased from the 2021 to the 2024 survey. Survey respondents who needed medical care but were not able to receive it increased from 15 percent in 2021 to 25 percent in 2024. Lack of access for prescription medication increased from 13 percent in 2021 to 26 percent in 2024. Respondents who needed dental care but were not able to receive it increased from 18 percent in 2021 to 24 percent in 2024. The inability to access counseling services increased from 17 percent in 2021 to 27 percent in 2024.

Access to Medical Care

The top three reasons for not being able to access medical care are: 1) Too long to wait 2) Could not afford and 3) No insurance. See Exhibit 28 below.

Exhibit 28: Causes of Inability to Access Medical Care for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024

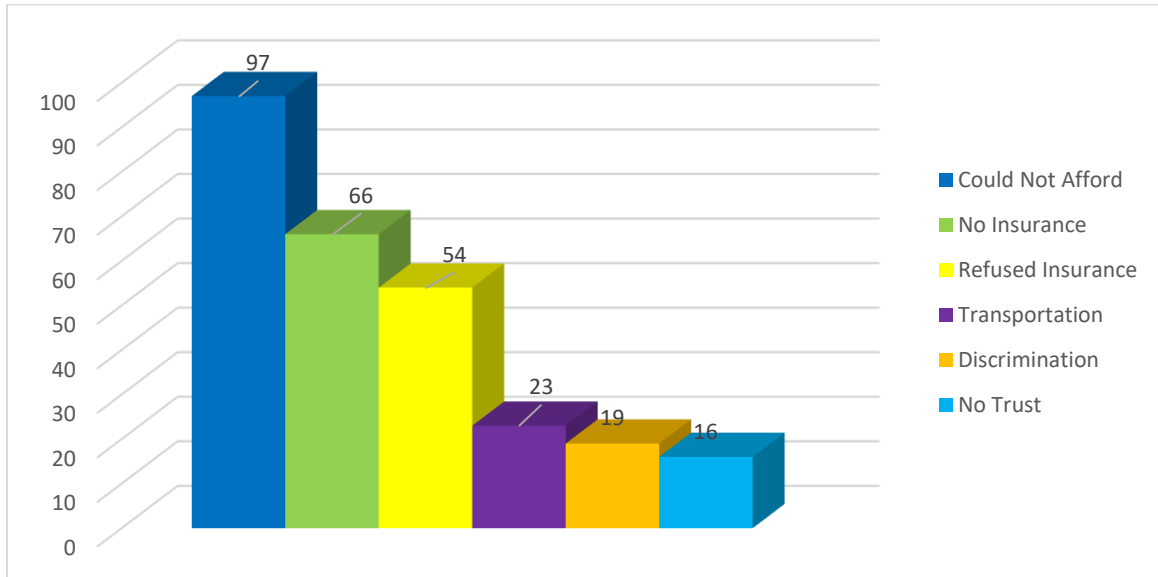


Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Access to Prescription Medication

The top three reasons for not being able to access prescription medication are: 1) Could not afford co-pay, 2) No insurance, and 3) Pharmacy refused insurance. See Exhibit 29 below.

Exhibit 29: Causes of Inability to Access Prescription Medication for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024

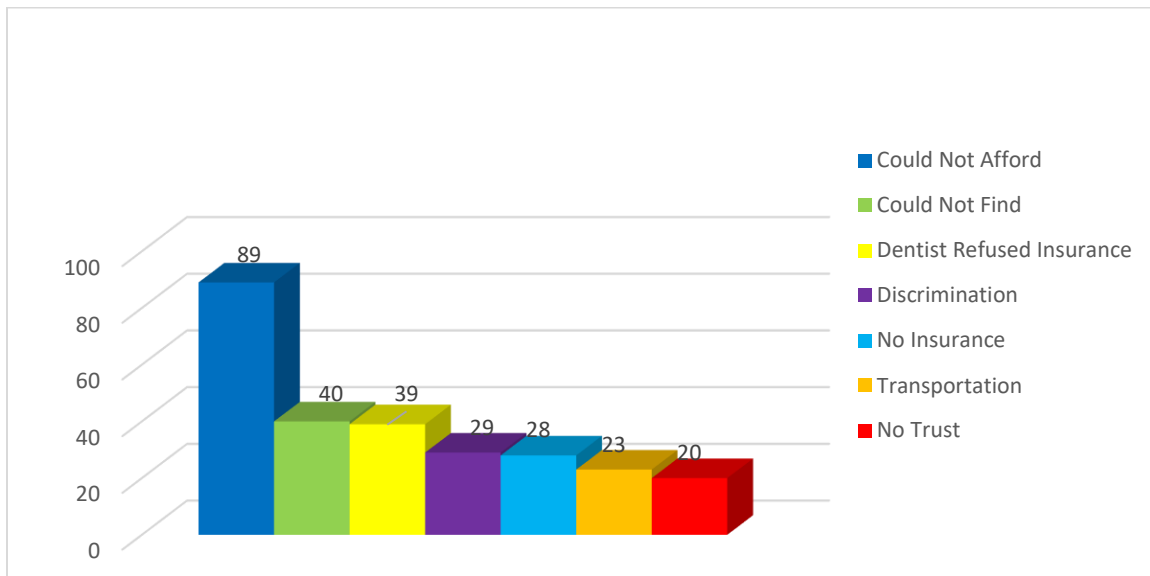


Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

[Access to Dental Care](#)

The top three reasons for the inability to access dental care are: 1) No insurance, 2) Could not afford co-pay, and 3) Dentist refused insurance. See Exhibit 30 below.

Exhibit 30: Causes of Inability to Access Dental Care for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



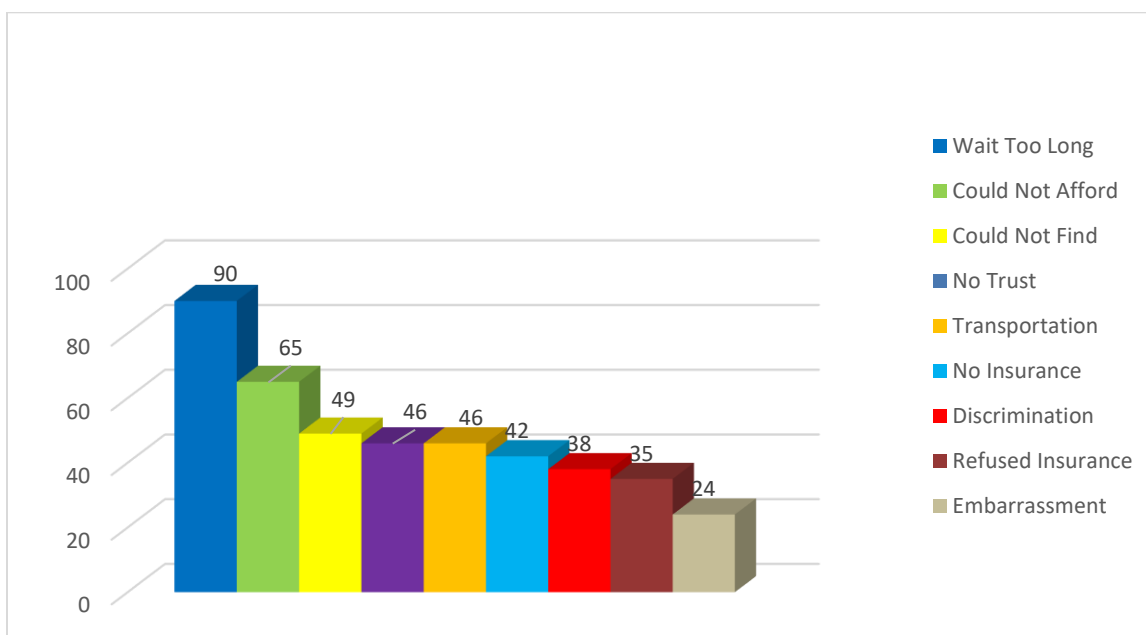
Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Related to access to dental care, in McLean County there are 70 dentists per 100,000 population. This ratio is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois but is worse than the Illinois ratio of 84 dentists per 100,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2022). The rate is trending favorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2010 - 2022).

[Access to Counseling](#)

The top three reasons for the inability to access counseling are: 1) Wait too long, 2) Could not afford co-pay and 3) Could not find. See Exhibit 31 below.

Exhibit 31: Causes of Inability to Access Counseling for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

[Medically Underserved Area](#)

The Index of Medical Underservice (IMU) score for the McLean County Service Area is 49.2. The lowest score (highest need) is 0; the highest score (lowest need) is 100. To qualify for designation, the IMU score must be less than or equal to 62.0. This score applies to the Medically Underserved Area (MUA) or Medically Underserved Populations (MUP) as a whole, and not to individual portions of it (Human Resources and Services Administration, 2025).

[Health Professionals Shortage Area](#)

McLean County has multiple Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) scores in the disciplines of primary care, mental health and dental care. As a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), Chestnut Health Systems has unique HPSA scores applicable only to Chestnut Family Health Center. The table below identifies HPSA scores for McLean County as posted on the Health Resources and Services

Administration's (HRSA) site [HPSA Find](https://data.hrsa.gov/tools/shortage-area/hpsa-find) as of May 6, 2025. See Exhibit 32 below for an illustration of this information. Please note that HRSA is in the process of reviewing and updating HPSA scores and that the scores reflected below should be confirmed on the HRSA site prior to use in any funding applications.

Exhibit 32: McLean County Health Professionals Shortage Area, 2025

Discipline	HPSA ID	HPSA Name	Designation Type	HPSA FTE	HPSA Score	Update Date
Primary Care	1172132184	Low-income – Bloomington / Normal	Low-income Population HPSA	.84	9	09/09/2021
Primary Care	11799917QB	Chestnut Health Systems, Inc.	Federally Qualified Health Center	0	17	09/09/2021
Dental Health	61799917A7	Chestnut Health Systems, Inc.	Federally Qualified Health Center	0	25	09/09/2021
Mental Health	717848486	McLean County	Geographic HPSA	8.22	16	09/09/2021
Mental Health	71799917HI	Chestnut Health Systems, Inc.	Federally Qualified Health Center	0	17	09/09/2021

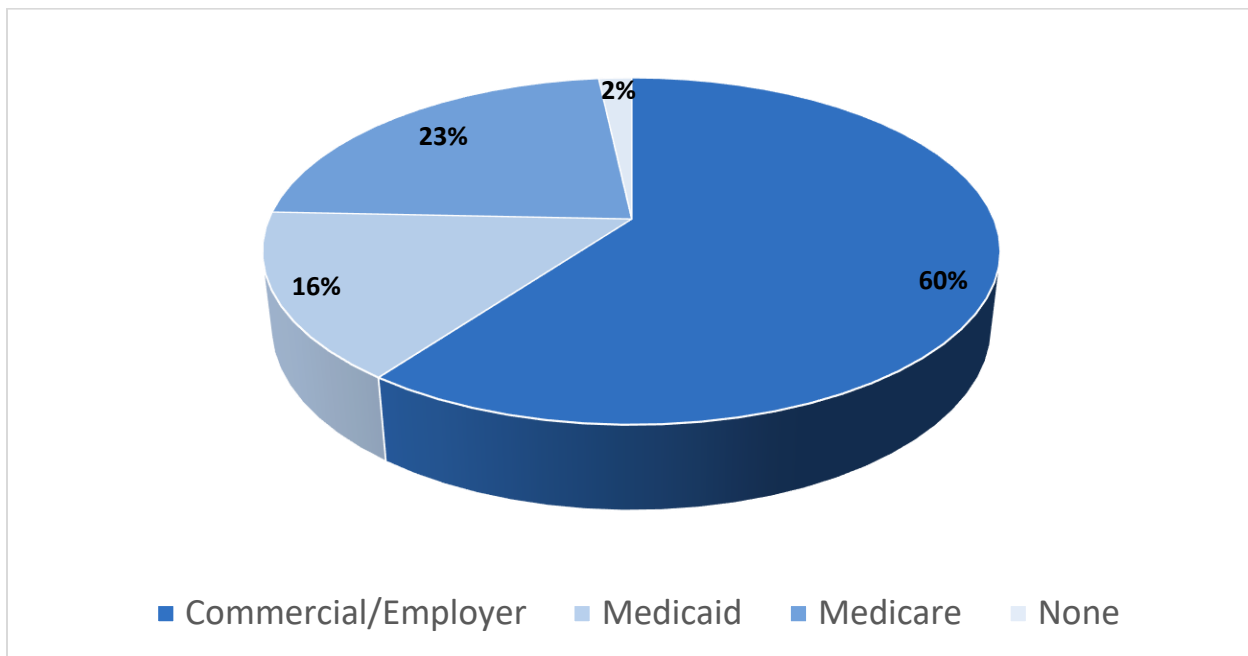
Source: Health Resources and Services Administration, 2025.

<https://data.hrsa.gov/tools/shortage-area/hpsa-find>

[Healthcare Coverage](#)

Ninety-eight percent of respondents of the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey reported having either private insurance, Medicare or Medicaid, while two percent reported not having any insurance. Exhibit 33 shows the breakdown.

Exhibit 33: Types of Insurance Coverage for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

[Social Determinants of Health Correlations](#)

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual's ability to access insurance. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

- **Medicare** tends to be used more frequently by women and older people.
- **Medicaid** tends to be used more frequently by younger people, women, Black people, those who identify as LGBTQ, those with lower education and income, and those with an unstable housing environment. Medicaid tends to be used less by White people.
- **Commercial/Employer Insurance** is used more often by men, White people, those with higher education and income. Commercial insurance tends to be rated lower by Black people, and those with an unstable housing environment.
- **No Insurance** tends to be reported more often by those with an unstable housing environment and reported less by those with higher income.

[Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey](#)

There was a decrease in the number of respondents reporting that they did not have insurance with three percent reporting that they did not have insurance in 2021 compared to two percent in 2024.

Preventive Screenings

[Breast Exam](#)

Seventy-four percent of women from the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey indicated they have been screened within the last five years.

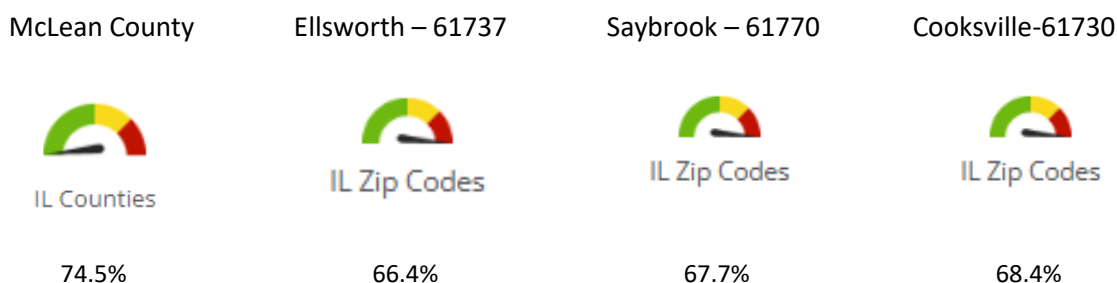
Social Determinants of Health Correlations

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with women's frequency of breast exams. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

Frequency of breast exams tends to be rated higher by older women, White women, and those with higher education and income. Frequency of breast exams tends to be rated lower by Black women, those women who identify as LGBTQ and those with an unstable (e.g. homeless) housing environment.

The percentage of women aged 50 – 74 in McLean County who have had a mammogram in the last two years is 74.5 percent. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois but does not meet the Healthy People 2030 target (80.3 percent). Cooksville ZIP code 61730 (68.4 percent), Ellsworth ZIP code 61737 (66.4 percent) and Saybrook ZIP code 61770 (67.7 percent) are in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC – Places, 2022). See Exhibit 34 below.

Exhibit 34: Mammograms in Past Two Years (Ages 50 – 74 years) – McLean County versus Cooksville, Ellsworth and Saybrook, 2022



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC – Places, 2022.

Disparities

The lowest percentages for mammogram screenings for ages 54 – 74 years occur in:

- Saybrook - ZIP code 61770 (67.7 percent).
- Ellsworth - ZIP code 61737 (66.4 percent).
- Cooksville – ZIP code 61730 (68.4 percent).

[Cervical Exam/Screening](#)

Seventy-five percent of women who participated in the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey indicated they have had a cervical exam or screening within the last five years.

Social Determinant Correlates

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with frequency of women getting cervical exams/pap smears. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

Frequency of cervical exams/pap smears tends to be rated higher by White women and those with higher education and income. Frequency of cervical exams /pap smears tends to be rated lower by Black women and those with an unstable housing environment.

The percentage of women aged 21 – 65 years in McLean County who have had a cervical cancer screening test is 79 percent. This is a Pap test every three years for women 21 - 29 years; and a Pap test or an HPV test and Pap test every five years for women 30-65 years. This is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. Bloomington ZIP code 61701 is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois with 77.8 percent of women aged 21 - 65 years who have had a cervical cancer screening test (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC – Places, 2022). See Exhibit 35 below.

Exhibit 35: Cervical Cancer Screening (Ages 21 – 65 years) – McLean County versus Bloomington - 61701, 2020



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC – Places, 2020.

Disparities

- The lowest percentages for cervical cancer screenings for ages 21 – 64 years occur in Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (77.8 percent).

Colorectal Screening

Social Determinant Correlates

Seventy-six percent of people participating in the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey over the age of 50 indicated that they had a colorectal screening within the last five years.

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with the frequency of people over the age of 50 getting colorectal exams. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

Frequency of colorectal exams tends to be rated higher by older people, and those with higher education and income. Frequency of colorectal exams tends to be rated lower by those with an unstable housing environment.

The percentage of adults who met the USPSTF recommendation of screening for colorectal cancer through FIT, sigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy, FIT-DNA and CT colonography in McLean County is 63.2 percent. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in

Illinois. Ellsworth ZIP code 61737 is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois with a value of 61.8 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC – Places, 2022).

Disparities

- The lowest percentages for colorectal screening occur in Ellsworth ZIP code 61737 (61.8 percent).

[Prostate Exam](#)

Fifty-five percent of men from the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey indicated they have had a prostate exam within the last 5 years.

Social Determinant Correlates

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with men's frequency of prostate exams. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

Frequency of prostate exams tends to be rated higher by older men, and those with higher income. Frequency of prostate exams tends to be rated lower by those with an unstable housing environment.

Key Findings: Access to Care

- Compared to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey:
 - There was a decrease in the general population survey respondents accessing medical care via clinic/doctor's office visits from 72 percent to 46 percent. In the same survey population, there was an increase in urgent care visits from 19 percent to 44 percent, a one percent increase in "doesn't seek care when needed" and a reduction in emergency room as the primary choice for medical care from four percent to three percent.
 - There was an increase of two percent in the at-risk survey respondents accessing medical care via clinic/doctor's office, an increase of three percent to 22 percent accessing urgent care, an increase from seven percent to ten percent for those not

seeking care and a decrease of 16 percent to ten percent for those using emergency departments.

- Survey respondents who needed medical care but were not able to receive it increased from 15 percent in 2021 to 25 percent in 2024.
- The inability to access counseling services increased from 17 percent in 2021 to 27 percent in 2024.
- Emergency room tends to be selected as a response for “choice of medical care” more often by Black people, those that are less educated, have a lower income and by people with an unstable housing environment.
- Having a personal physician tends to be rated higher by women, older people and those with higher education and income levels.
- McLean County is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) for colon cancer screening while in the 50-75th percentile range (yellow indicator) for cervical cancer screening.

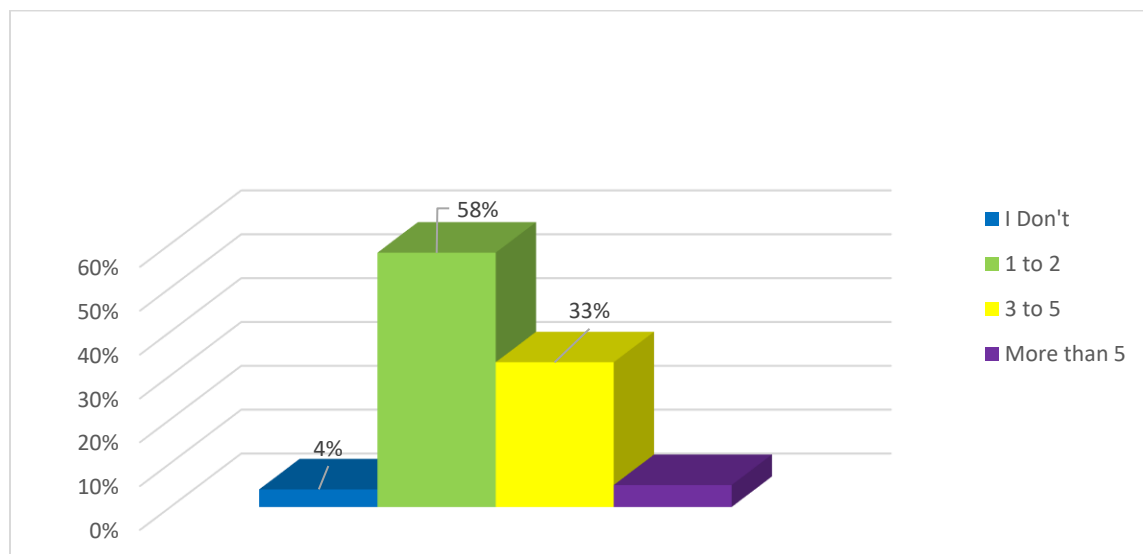
e) Nutrition, Weight and Exercise

Nutrition

[2024 McLean County Community Health Survey](#)

The 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey data show that 62 percent of McLean County residents report no consumption or low consumption (one to two servings per day or less) of fruits and vegetables (see Exhibit 36).

Exhibit 36: Responses for "On a typical day, how many servings of fruits and/or vegetables do you eat?" for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024

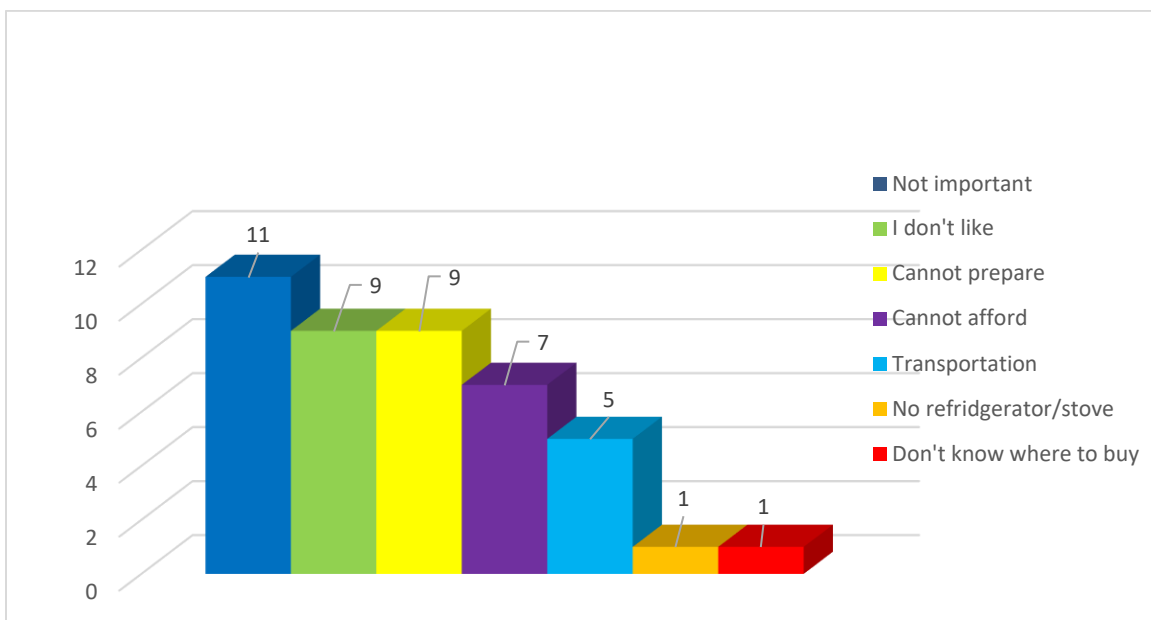


Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Of the respondents who indicated not eating fruits or vegetables, “not important” and “not liking them” were the two most frequently cited reasons for failing to consume fruits and vegetables. Note: The chart

below is based on counts, not percentages, as there was a low number of responses for this question. See Exhibit 37 below.

Exhibit 37: Responses for "On a typical day, why don't you eat fruits and/or vegetables?" for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Social Determinants of Health Correlations

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual's frequency of fruit and vegetable consumption. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

- **Frequency of eating fruits and vegetables** tends to be higher for Whites and individuals with a higher education and income and tends to be lower for those who have unstable housing.

Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

The 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey data for adult consumption of three or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day decreased slightly from 2021, from 45 to 38 percent. There was a small change from 2021 to 2024 in regards to why respondents do not eat fruits and vegetables. For both survey years, not liking them remains the same, however, transportation issues in 2021 was replaced with not finding it important to consume them in 2024.

[Illinois Youth Survey](#)

An average of 18 percent of eighth, tenth and twelfth graders ate fruit two times per day in the last seven days and an average of 12 percent ate three or more vegetables per day in the last seven days (Illinois Youth Survey, 2024).

Weight Status

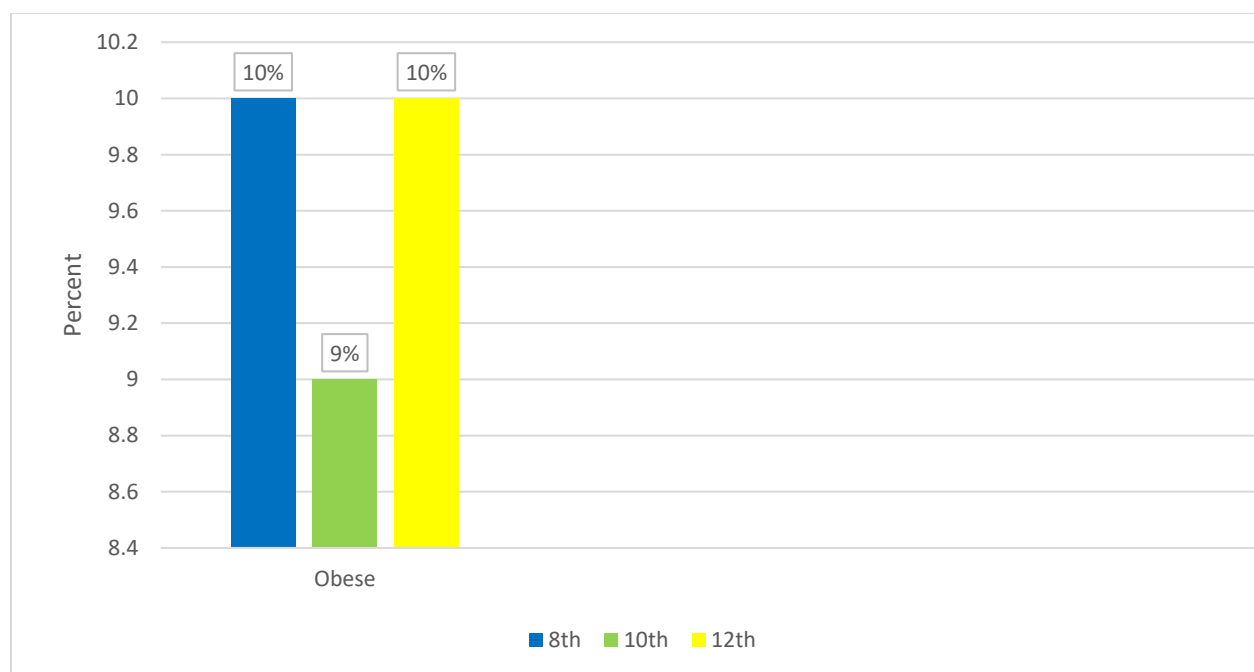
Adults

The percentage of McLean County adults aged 20 and older who are obese according to the Body Mass Index (BMI) is 28.4 percent. This is in the worst 25th percentile compared to other counties in Illinois, but it meets the Healthy People 2030 target of 36 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021). The rate is trending in an unfavorable direction but is not statistically significant (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017 – 2021; Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021). The percentages for Cooksville ZIP code 61730 (38.3 percent) and Saybrook ZIP code 61770 (38.6 percent) are also in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC – Places, 2022).

Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth Graders

According to the 2024 Illinois Youth Survey, an average of 9.6 percent of eighth, tenth and twelfth grade students are obese in McLean County. This is slightly lower than the 2021 percent (10 percent). See Exhibit 38 below.

Exhibit 38: Percent of 8th, 10th and 12th Grade Illinois Youth Survey Respondents who are Obese - McLean County, 2024



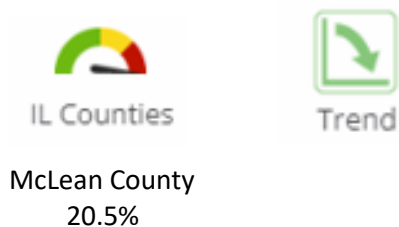
Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2024.

Exercise

The percentage of McLean County adults (ages 20 and up) who did not participate in any leisure-time activities (physical activities other than their regular job) during the past month is 20.5 percent. This rate is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021). The

county rate is trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2008 - 2021). See Exhibit 39 below for an illustration of this data.

Exhibit 39: Adults 20+ who are Sedentary - McLean County, 2008 - 2021

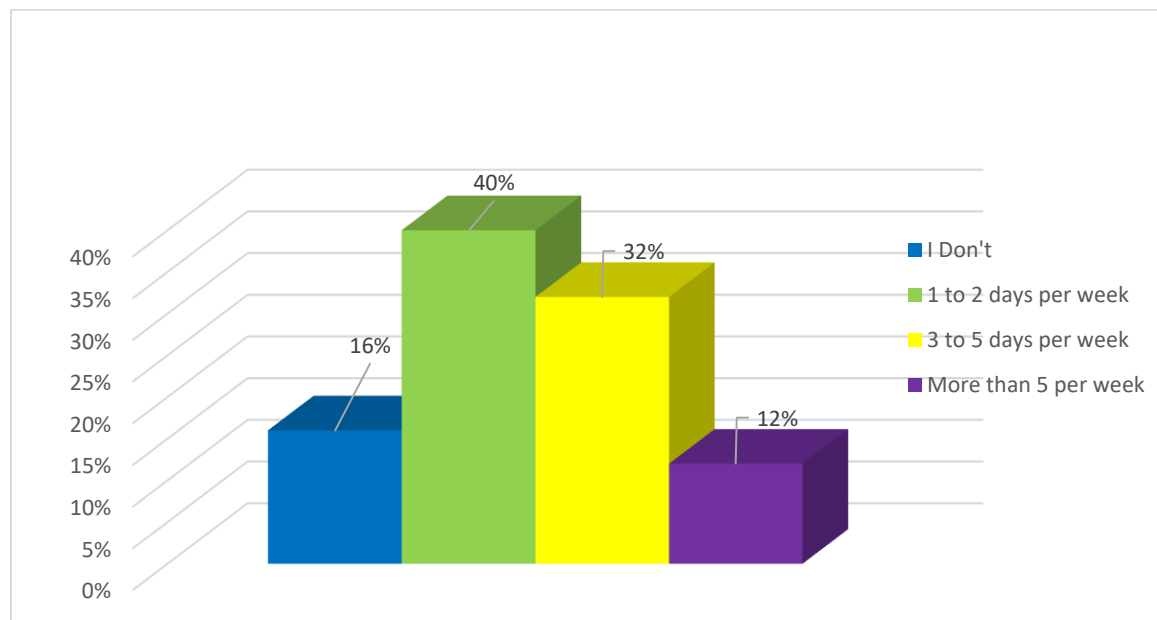


Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2008 - 2021.

[2024 McLean County Community Health Survey](#)

Results from the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey show that 12 percent of respondents indicated that they do not exercise at all, while 84 percent exercise one to two times per week or more. See Exhibit 40 below.

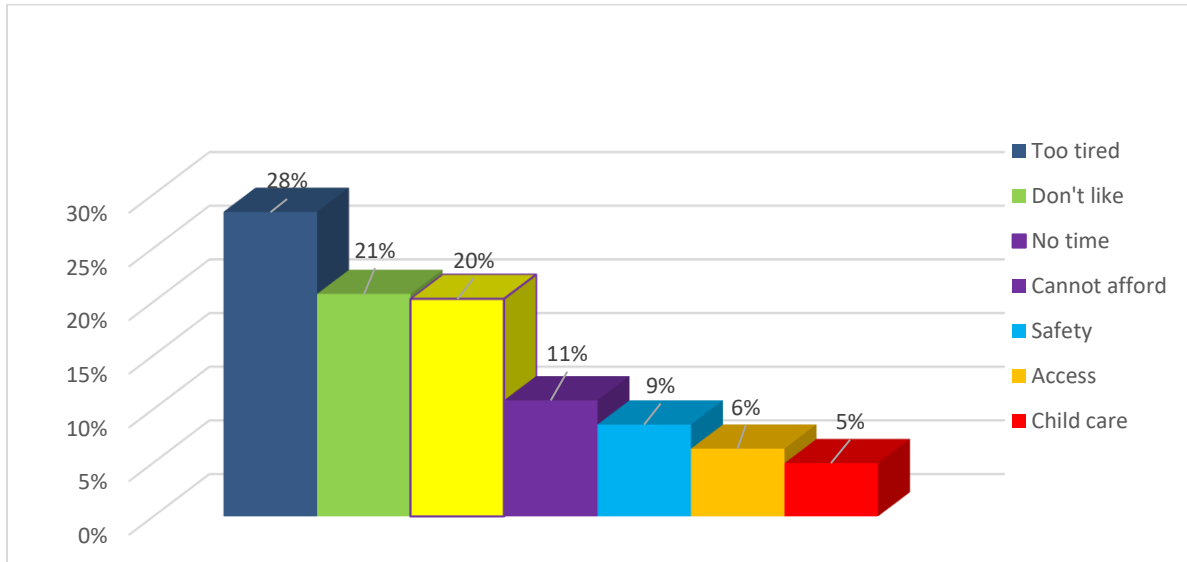
Exhibit 40: Exercise Frequency for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Respondents who indicated that they do not exercise were asked to cite their reasons for not exercising. The most common reasons were being too tired, not liking exercise and not having enough time to exercise. See Exhibit 41 below.

Exhibit 41: Responses for "In the last week, why didn't you exercise?" for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Social Determinants of Health Correlations

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual's frequency of exercising. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

- **Frequency of exercise** tends to be rated higher by people with higher income.

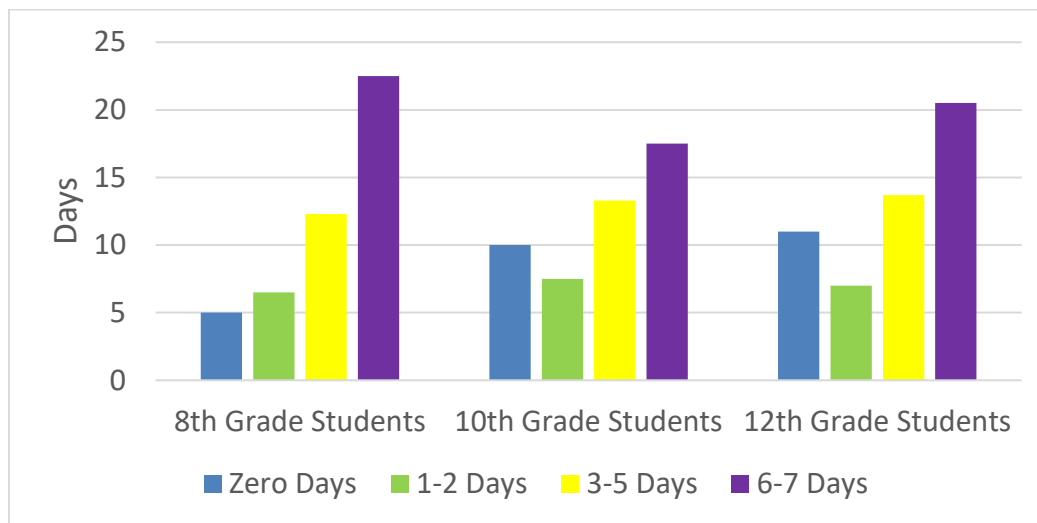
Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

The percentage of adults not participating in any physical activity has decreased from 14 percent in 2021 to 12 percent in 2024. The top reasons remain the same from survey to survey: too tired, not liking to exercise, and not enough time.

[Illinois Youth Survey](#)

According to the 2024 Illinois Youth Survey, an average of 17.3 percent of McLean County eighth, tenth and twelfth graders were physically active for at least 60 minutes for five days during the past seven days. The average percentage of eighth, tenth and twelfth graders who were active for at least 60 minutes for zero days in the last seven was 8.6 percent (Illinois Youth Survey, 2024). See Exhibit 42 below for an illustration of this data.

Exhibit 42: Responses for "How many days did you exercise in the last 7 days?" for Illinois Youth Survey Respondents – McLean County, 2024.



Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2024.

Key findings: Nutrition, Weight and Exercise

- Ninety-six percent of the adult population does not consume the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables a day.
- An average of 18.3 percent of eighth, tenth and twelfth graders ate fruit two times per day in the last seven days.
- The percentage of McLean County adults aged 20 and older who are obese according to the Body Mass Index (BMI) is in the worst 25th percentile compared to other counties in Illinois.
- Approximately 9.6 percent of eighth, tenth and twelfth grade students are obese in McLean County.
- Sixteen percent of the adult population indicated that they do not exercise at all.
- An average of 17.3 percent of McLean County eighth, tenth and twelfth graders were physically active for at least 60 minutes for five days during the past seven days.

f) Social Determinants of Health

Built Environment

Physical Activity

According to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, “the built environment describes physical or manmade features such as sidewalks, streetlights, traffic and parks that may promote or discourage activity.” The built environment is important to consider when assessing physical activity as there is strong evidence suggesting an association between access to recreational resources, bikeability and walkability of neighborhoods as well as safe, aesthetically pleasing environments with increased physical activity and reduced obesity rates (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Built Environment and Physical Activity, 2007).

Access to Exercise Opportunities

In McLean County, 80 percent of residents have access to exercise opportunities, meaning they live reasonably close to a park or recreational facility. McLean County falls in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois for access to exercise opportunities, (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2024).

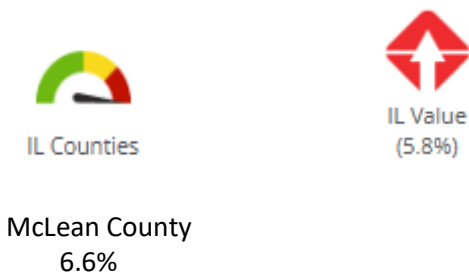
Access to Parks

In McLean County, 62.1 percent of people live within one half mile of a publicly accessible park. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. It is lower than the Illinois value of 78.6 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2020).

[Proximity to Highways](#)

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, exposure to traffic-related air pollution is associated with asthma exacerbation as well as childhood asthma, non-asthma respiratory symptoms, impaired lung function, all-cause mortality, cardiovascular mortality, and cardiovascular morbidity (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2025). In McLean County, 6.6 percent of people live within 150 meters of a major highway. This is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and higher than the Illinois value of 5.8 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2020). See Exhibit 43 below.

Exhibit 43: Proximity to Highways, McLean County, 2020.



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2020.

[Food Security and Access to Food](#)

Food Environment Index

The food environment index combines two measures of food access: the percentage of the population that is low-income and has low access to a grocery store, and the percentage of the population that did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year (food insecurity). The index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights the two measures. The food environment index for McLean County is 8.2 which is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties

in Illinois. It is worse, however, than the Illinois index of 8.4 (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2024). The index for McLean County is trending favorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2014 - 2024). See Exhibit 44 below.

Exhibit 44: Food Environment Index - McLean County, 2014 - 2024



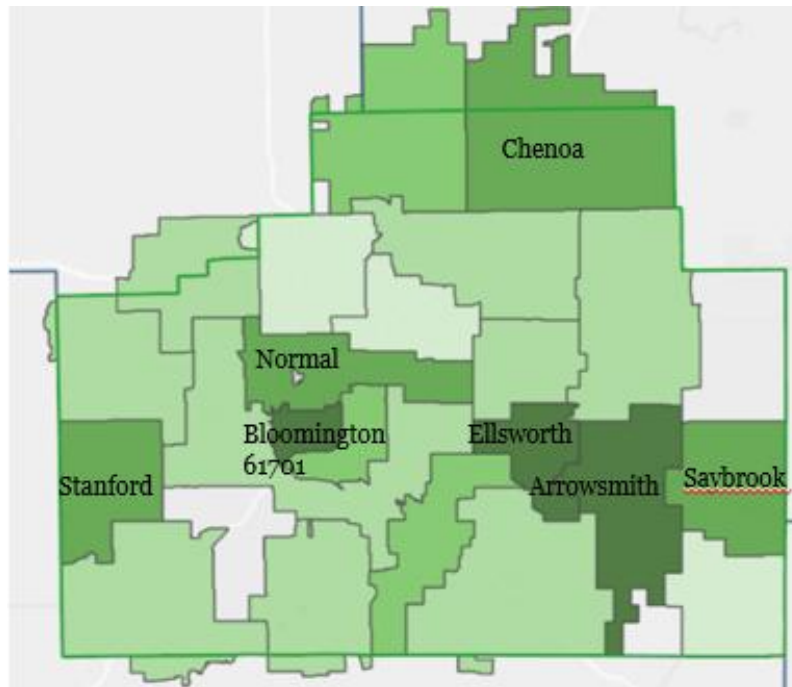
Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2024.

Food Insecurity

Food Insecurity Index

Conduent Healthy Communities Institute's Food Insecurity Index considers validated indicators related to education, financial stability, household environment, and personal transport expenditures to identify areas at highest risk for experiencing food insecurity. The national index value (from 0 to 100) is calculated for each ZIP code and county in the U.S. Communities with the highest index values are estimated to have the highest food insecurity. Ranks and colors help to identify the relative level of need within a community or service area. The national index value for each location is compared to all other similar locations within the community area to assign a relative rank (from 1 to 5) locally. These ranks are used to color the map and chart for the Food Insecurity Index, with darker coloring associated with higher relative need (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2024). See Exhibit 45 below for the Food Insecurity Index for McLean County.

Exhibit 45: Food Insecurity Index – McLean County, Conduent Health Communities Institute, 2024



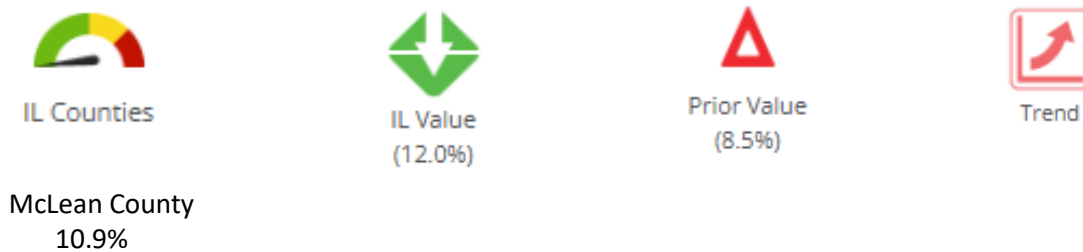
Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, 2024.

McLean County has three ZIP codes with a ranking of 5, or the highest relative need, in the county: Bloomington ZIP code 61701, Arrowsmith ZIP code 61722 and Ellsworth ZIP code 61737. Four other ZIP codes have a ranking of 4: Normal ZIP code 61761, Chenoa ZIP code 61726, Saybrook ZIP code 61770 and Stanford ZIP code 61774. The above areas are estimated to have the highest food insecurity in McLean County.

Food Insecurity: Adults and Children

The percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity in McLean County at some point during 2022 is 10.9 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Feeding America, 2022). This rate is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and lower than the Illinois rate of 12 percent. It is trending unfavorably albeit not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Feeding America, 2018 - 2022). See Exhibit 46 below for an illustration of the data.

Exhibit 46: Food Insecurity Rate - McLean County, 2018 – 2022

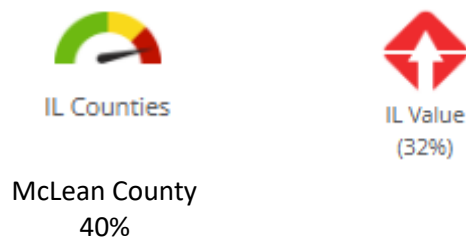


Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Feeding America, 2018 - 2022.

The percentage of children (under 18 years of age) living in households that experienced food insecurity at some point during 2022 is 11.6. This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois, lower than the Illinois value of 15.7 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Feeding America, 2022).

The percent of food insecure children in households with incomes above 185 percent of the federal poverty level who are likely not income-eligible for federal nutrition assistance in McLean County is 40 percent. This is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois and is higher than the Illinois value of 32 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Feeding America, 2022). See Exhibit 47 below for an illustration of this data.

Exhibit 47: Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance - McLean County, 2021 - 2022

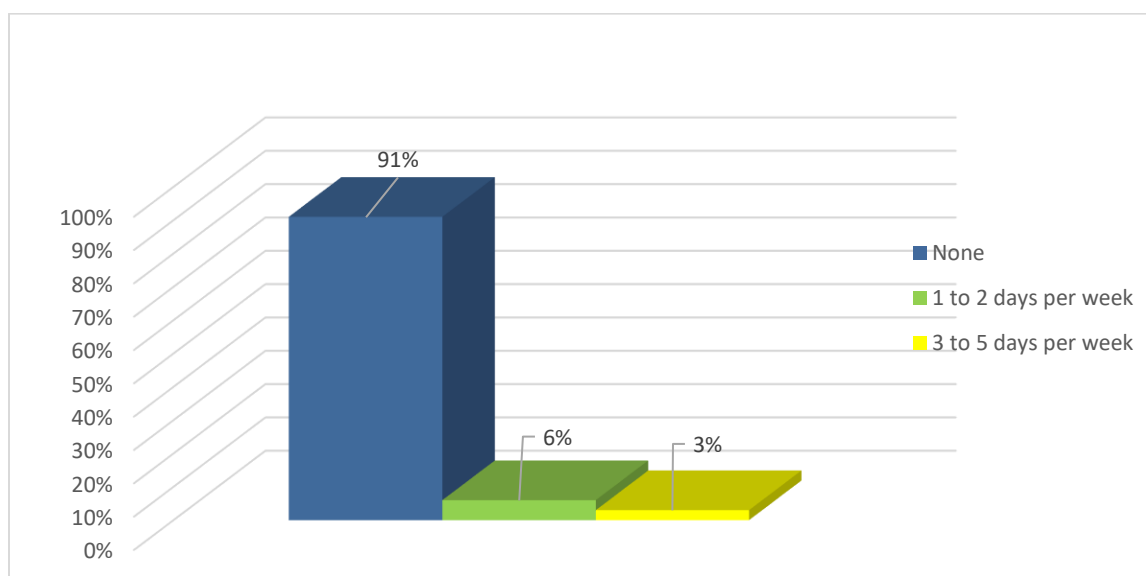


Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Feeding America, 2022.

McLean County Community Health Survey and Food Insecurity

Survey respondents for the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey indicated that six percent go hungry one to two days/week and three percent go hungry three to five days/week. See Exhibit 48 below for an illustration of frequency of hunger.

Exhibit 48: Responses for “How Often Do You Go Hungry?” McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Social Determinants of Health Correlations

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with frequency of hunger. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

- **Frequency of hunger** tends to be rated higher by men, younger people, Hispanic/Latino people, those with lower education and income and those with an unstable housing environment.

Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

In 2021, 97 percent of survey respondents reported that they did not go hungry. This is six percent higher than the 2024 survey results of 91 percent. Two percent reported that they go hungry one to two days/week which is four percent lower than in 2024 (6 percent). One percent reported that they go hungry three to five days/week which is lower than the 2024 result of three percent.

Housing

A few housing-related indicators, available in Conduent Healthy Communities, are listed below. For more in-depth data resources about McLean County pertaining to housing and other topics, explore the McLean County Regional Planning Commission (MCRPC) data dashboards and white papers. MCRPC shares analysis and data about demographic characteristics, housing and economic benchmarks, and transportation statistics for McLean County, Bloomington, and Normal (BN) at [McLean County Regional Planning Commission | Home \(mcplan.org\)](https://mcplan.org). Note that the demographic data may differ slightly than the data in this report as different sources and/or timeframes are utilized. Data sets can also be downloaded.

McLean County Vitals – Community Demographics Dashboard: Socioeconomic and demographic indicators including employment, business, industry, real estate, taxes, equity and quality of place.

McLean County Housing Data Dashboard: Housing types, tenure, value in McLean County and distribution in Bloomington-Normal.

McLean County Transportation Dashboard: Transit ridership, automobile crashes, trails, and road closures.

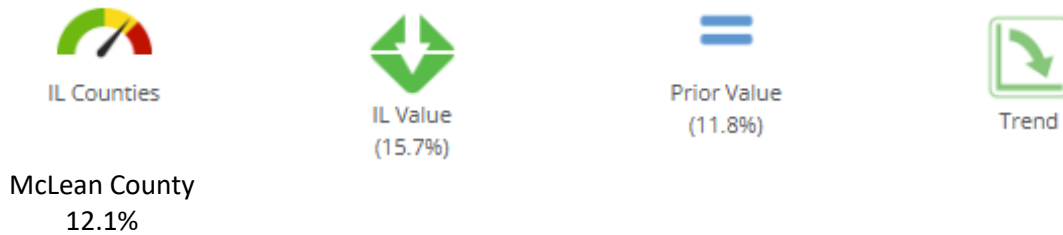
The MCRPC website also hosts a growing archive of local and regional plans, studies and datasets:

- MCRPC website: <https://mcplan.org/>
- McLean County Vitals – Community Demographics Dashboard: <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/a369351085bd43009eb6aff2c20e4371>
- B-N Metropolitan Long-Range Transportation Plan 2050: <https://mcplan.org/plans-and-studies/bn-mlrtp2050>
- McLean County Regional Housing Recovery Plan (2024): https://d2gfvfkk60hy7j.cloudfront.net/file/1294/McLeanCountyRegionalHousingRecoveryPlan_FINAL.pdf
- McLean County, IL Housing Data Dashboard: <https://mcplan.org/projects-and-programs/regional-housing-initiative/mclean-county-housing-dashboard>
- Affordable Housing White Papers: <https://mcplan.org/projects-and-programs/regional-housing-initiative/research>
- McLean County Transportation Dashboard: <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/778f813dfaa34a83ab79e50b85a552ff>

Severe Housing Problems

The percentage of households in McLean County with at least one of the following four housing problems, 1) overcrowding, 2) high housing costs, 3) lack of kitchen, or 4) lack of plumbing facilities is 12.1 percent. This is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. This is lower than the Illinois value of 15.7 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2016 – 2020). Over time, however, the McLean County value is decreasing albeit not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2006 – 2020). See Exhibit 49 below.

Exhibit 49: Severe Housing Problems - McLean County, 2006 - 2020



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2006 - 2020.

[Homeownership](#)

The percentage of all housing units that are occupied by homeowners in McLean County is 60 percent. This is lower than the Illinois value of 61.4 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey, 2019 – 2023 5-Year). Over time, the value for McLean County is decreasing, but not significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2005 – 2023).

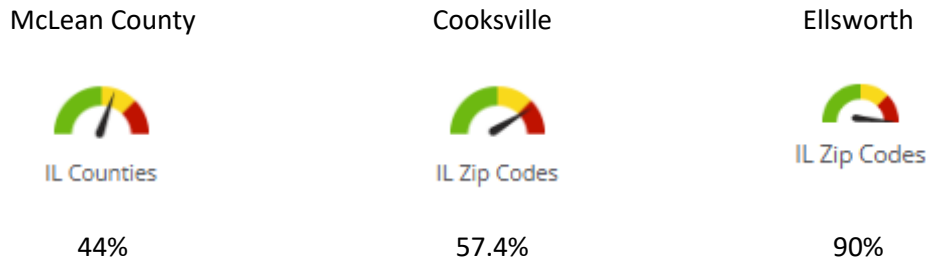
[Housing Affordability](#)

Spending a high percentage of household income on rent can create financial hardship, especially for lower-income renters. With a limited income, paying a high rent may not leave enough money for other expenses, such as food, transportation and medical care. Moreover, high rent reduces the proportion of income a household can allocate to savings each month (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2024).

In McLean County, 44 percent of renters are spending 30 percent or more of their income on housing or rent. This is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and does not meet the Healthy People 2023 target of 25.5 percent. It is lower than the Illinois value of 47.2 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5- Year, 2019 - 2023). Over time the McLean County value is decreasing, but not significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5- Year, 2005 - 2023).

Compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois, two higher Health Equity Needs ZIP codes, Ellsworth ZIP code 61737 and Cooksville ZIP code 61730, are in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5- Year, 2019-2023). See Exhibit 50 below.

Exhibit 50: Percent of Income Spent on Rent - McLean County, 2019- 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 - 2023.

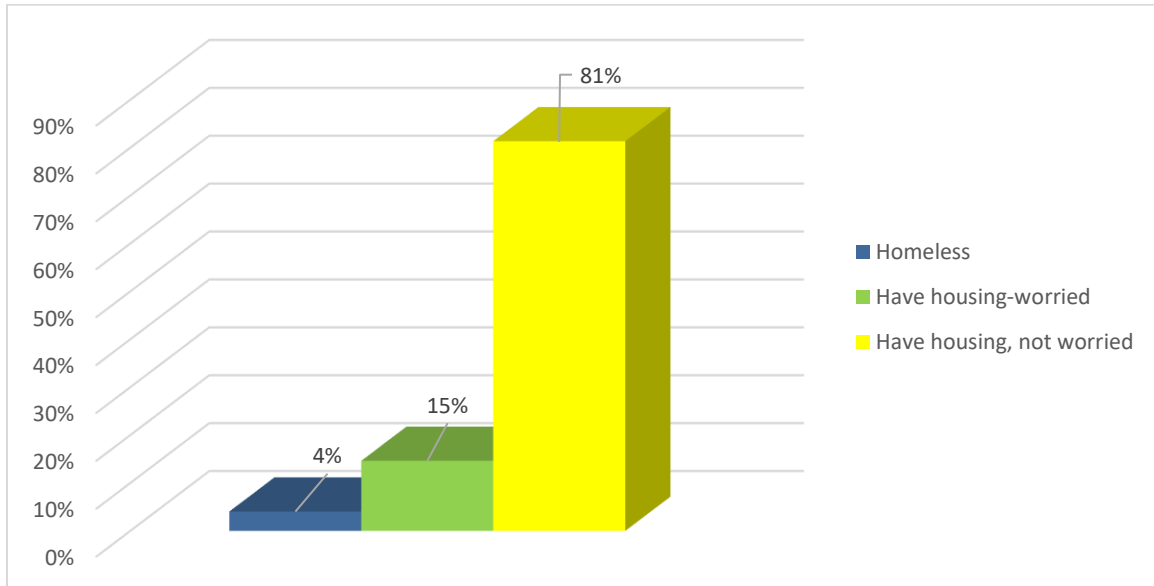
[Overcrowded Housing](#)

The percentage of overcrowded households in McLean County is 0.8 percent. This indicator shows the households where there are more people than rooms of all types, besides bathrooms. McLean County is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and lower than the Illinois value of 2.5 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Communities Survey, 2015 – 2019). Over time, the McLean County value is decreasing, but not significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Communities Survey, 2011 – 2019).

[Housing Security](#)

According to the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey, 81 percent of survey respondents reported that they have housing and are not worried about losing it. Four percent reported that they are homeless, and 15 percent reported that they have housing but are worried about losing it. See Exhibit 51 below.

Exhibit 51: Living Arrangements for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Social Determinant of Health Correlations

There are no correlations.

Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

The percentage of homeless individuals remained the same for the 2021 and 2024 survey (4%), however, the percent of people who have housing but are worried about losing it increased from ten percent to 15 percent.

Transportation

Household without a Vehicle

The percentage of households in McLean County that do not have a vehicle is 5.8 percent. This is lower than the Illinois value of 10.9 percent. Bloomington ZIP code 61701 and Stanford ZIP code 61774 have the highest values in McLean County at 10.4 percent and 9.4 percent respectively (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 – 2023). Over time, the value is decreasing, significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2005 – 2023).

Workers Commuting by Public Transportation

The percentage of workers ages 16 years and over in McLean County who commute to work by public transportation is 0.8 percent. This is in the best 0- 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. It is lower than the Illinois value of 6.4 percent and does not meet the Healthy People 2030 target of 5.3 percent. For Bloomington ZIP code 61701, 1.3 percent of workers ages 16 years and older commute to work by public transportation. (Conduent Healthy Communities, American

Community Survey 5-Year, 2019 - 2023). Over time, the value for McLean County is decreasing, significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities, American Community Survey 5-Year, 2005 - 2023).

[Workers Who Drive Alone to Work](#)

The percentage of workers ages 16 years and over in McLean County who get to work by driving alone is 71 percent. This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois but is higher than the Illinois value of 67.3 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey, 2019 – 2023). The rate for the county is trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Community Survey, 2005 – 2023).

Public Safety and Prevention

[Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Homicide](#)

The age-adjusted death rate due to homicide in McLean County is 3.3 deaths/100,000 population. This is lower than the Illinois value (8.4 deaths/100,000 population) and meets the Healthy People 2030 target of 5.5 deaths/100,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017 – 2019).

[Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Firearms](#)

The age-adjusted death rate due to firearms in McLean County is 8.8 deaths/100,000 population. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois, is lower than the Illinois value (11.6 deaths/100,000 people) and meets the Healthy People 2030 target of 10.7 deaths/100,000 people (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018 – 2020). The rate is trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015 – 2020).

[Domestic Violence Offenses](#)

There were 2,371 domestic violence offenses reported by law enforcement in 2020 for McLean County. This is higher than the previous year's value of 2,188 (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois State Police, 2020). Over time, the McLean County value is increasing significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois State Police, 2015 – 2020).

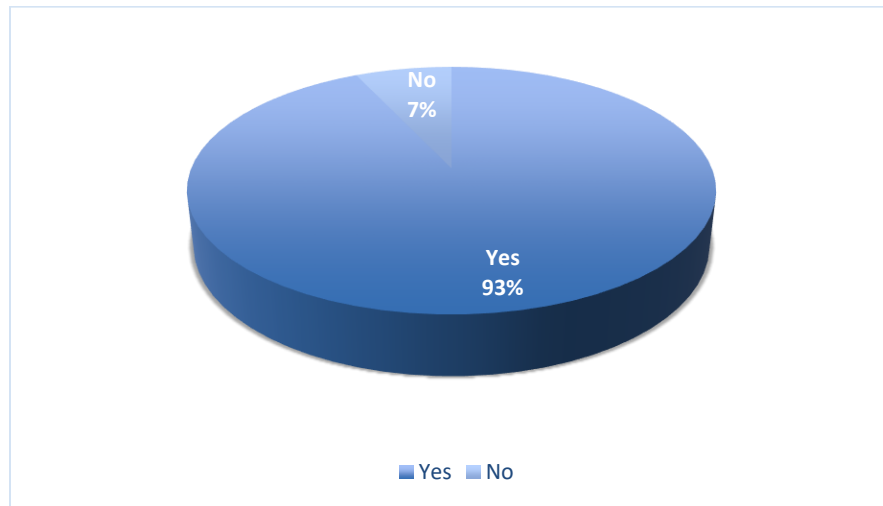
[Hate Crimes](#)

In 2020, McLean County had three hate crime offenses reported by law enforcement. This is higher than the 2019 number of offenses of zero (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois State Police, 2020). Over time, the McLean County value is decreasing, but not significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois State Police, 2015 - 2020).

[Feeling Safe at Home](#)

According to the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey, 93 percent of survey respondents reported feeling safe in their neighborhood while seven percent reported that they do not feel safe in their neighborhood. See Exhibit 52 below.

Exhibit 52: Responses for "Do you feel safe in your neighborhood?" for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Social Determinants of Health Correlations

No correlations.

Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

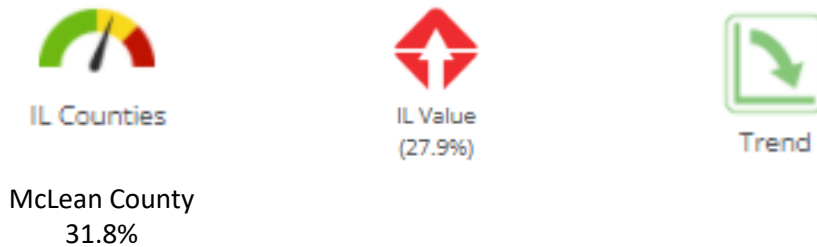
There was a two percent increase in the percentage of people reporting that they do not feel safe where they live from 2021 to 2024.

[Transportation Safety](#)

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths

The percentage of motor vehicle crash deaths with alcohol involvement for McLean County is 34.4 percent. This is in the worst 50th - 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. It is also higher than the Illinois value of 27.9 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2017 - 2021). The overall value for McLean County is decreasing over time, but not significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2008 - 2021). See Exhibit 53 below.

Exhibit 53: Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths - McLean County, 2008 - 2021



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2008 - 2021.

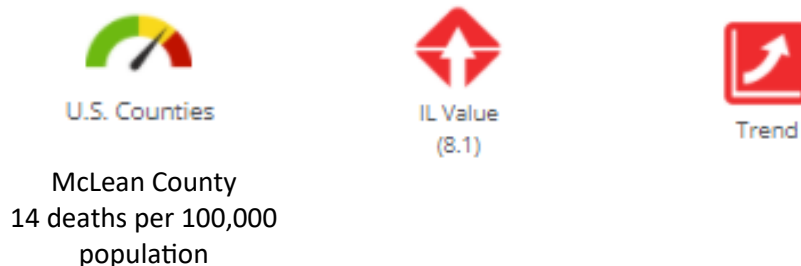
[Falls](#)

Falls are the leading cause of unintentional injury and injury death. Falls commonly produce bruises, hip fractures and head trauma. These injuries can increase the risk of early death and can make it difficult for older adults to live independently. Most fatal falls occur among adults ages 65 or older (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2024).

Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls

There are 14 deaths per 100,000 population in McLean County due to falls. This is in the worst 50 – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in the United States. It is higher than the Illinois value of 8.1 deaths per 100,000 (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018 – 2020). Over time the McLean County value is increasing significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007 – 2020). See Exhibit 54 below for an illustration of this data.

Exhibit 54: Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls – McLean County, 2007 - 2020



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007 - 2020.

Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Rate due to Unintentional Falls

The age-adjusted emergency room rate due to unintentional falls in McLean County is 215.7 emergency room visits per 10,000 population ages 18 years and older. This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois. The McLean County value is higher than the Illinois value of 211 emergency room visits per 10,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities

Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023). The rate is trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 - 2023).

Disparities

The highest emergency room rates due to unintentional falls occur in:

- Individuals 65 years and older (446.4 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+).
- Individuals 85 years and older (1,421 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+).
- Females (249.5 emergency room visits per 100,000 population 18+).
- Blacks or African Americans (323.1 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+).
- Hispanics (252.5 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+).
- Individuals living in Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (309 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+).

Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate due to Unintentional Falls

The age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to unintentional falls in McLean County is 39.9 hospitalizations per 10,000 population ages 18 years and older. This is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois. It is lower than the value for Illinois of 43.5 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18 years and older (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023). Over time, the value for McLean County is decreasing, not significantly. (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 - 2023).

Disparities

The highest hospitalizations due to unintentional falls occur in:

- Individuals 65 years and older (136 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+).
- Individuals 85 years and older (525.9 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+).
- Individuals living in Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (56.5 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+).
- Individuals living in Stanford ZIP code 61774 (53.9 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+).

In Illinois, from 2016 to 2020, the age-adjusted rate of fall deaths decreased from 31.8 deaths per 100,000 in 2016 to 19.9 deaths per 100,000 in 2020 (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Older Adult Falls Data, 2020). In 2020, the fall death rate in males was approximately 70.3 deaths per 100,000 males compared to 61.8 deaths per 100,000 females ages 65 and over (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Data Brief, March 2022). In Illinois, during 2022, 12,497.3 per 100,000 older adults were treated and released from emergency departments (Illinois Department of Public Health, Older Adult Falls, Special Emphasis Report: Fall Injuries Among Older Adults, 2022, March 2025). In the United States, in 2014 – 2017, unintentional falls accounted for 13 percent of emergency department visits by people ages 60 and over. The percentage increased with age: 10 percent of visits by people ages 60 – 69; 12 percent for those ages 70 – 79; 17 percent by those ages 80-89; and 25 percent for people ages 90 and over (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Data Brief, June 2020).

Hip fractures are often the result of falls. In McLean County, females ages 65 and above had a hip fracture hospitalization rate of 492 hospitalizations per 100,000 females ages 65 and over (2018 – 2020) which met and exceeded the Healthy People 2030 target of 741.2 but was above the Illinois rate of 479.3. The rate for males in McLean County in the same age group was 317.2 (2018 – 2020), and although it met the Healthy People 2030 target of 418.4, it was worse than the Illinois rate of 280.2 and was in the 50th to 75th percentile (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2018 – 2020).

The *Matter of Balance* program, hosted locally by Community Care Systems, inc., is a grant-funded evidence-based program designed to reduce fear of falling and increase activity levels in older adults who are concerned about falling. The program includes eight two-hour classes presented to a group of eight to 12 participants by trained coaches (National Council on Aging, 2022). The most recent McLean County session graduated nine participants on February 26th, 2025, at Westminster Village in Bloomington; more sessions are planned in 2025. Program outcomes for the *Matter of Balance* program are tracked by the Illinois Pathways to Health initiative, managed by AgeOptions. According to aggregated participant data, the program has demonstrated significant positive impacts: 97 percent of participants reported increased comfort in discussing their fear of falling and felt more comfortable increasing their activity levels and 97 – 99 percent of participants intended to continue exercising and would recommend the program to others. (Matter of Balance Program statistics, Illinois Pathways to Health initiative 2021).

[School Safety/Climate](#)

School Crime Incidents

This indicator shows the number of criminal offenses including attacks against school personnel, drug incidents, and firearm incidents reported by law enforcement officials. The offense need not have occurred on school grounds or during the academic school day. The number of school crime incidents in McLean County in 2020 was 15. This is lower than the 59 incidents reported in 2019 (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois State Police, 2020). Over time the McLean County value is increasing, but not significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois State Police, 2014 - 2020).

Results from the 2024 Illinois Youth Survey show that an average of approximately five percent of eighth, tenth and twelfth graders in McLean County strongly disagree or disagree with the statement, “I feel safe at my school”. Exhibit 55 below shows the responses for the following statement, “During the past 30 days, how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe?”.

Exhibit 55: Missing School Due to Feeling Unsafe – McLean County, 2024

n = 2,555 students	8 th graders	10 th graders	12 th graders
0 days	88%	91%	93%
1 day	5%	3%	3%
2 or 3 days	3%	2%	2%
4 or 5 days	1%	2%	1%
6 or more days	2%	1%	2%
Total	100%	100%*	100%

* Please note, total for 8th and 10th graders is 99 percent and 101% for 12th graders, however, data reflected in the table is taken directly from the 2024 Illinois Youth Survey. Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2024.

School Safety and Bullying

Questions on the 2024 Illinois Youth Survey about being bullied at school show that 44 percent of eighth graders reported at least one type of bullying followed by 27 percent for tenth graders and 26 percent for twelfth graders. Exhibit 56 below shows the responses on the Illinois Youth Survey to the following questions about being bullied.

Exhibit 56: Bullying and responses to, "During the past 12 months, has another student at school...?" McLean County, 2024

	8 th graders	10 th graders	12 th graders
Bullied you by calling you names?	33%	19%	17%
Threatened to hurt you?	21%	13%	11%
Bullied you by hitting, punching, kicking or pushing you?	14%	6%	5%
Bullied, harassed or spread rumors about you on the Internet, social media or through text messaging.	24%	19%	15%
Ever bullied (reported at least 1 type of bullying)	44%	27%	26%
Intensely bullied (reported all types of bullying)	6%	4%	3%

Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2024.

Social/Family Environment

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) is the term used to describe all types of abuse, neglect and other potentially traumatic experiences that occur to people under the age of 18.

ACEs include:

- Physical abuse.
- Sexual abuse.
- Emotional abuse or neglect.
- Physical neglect.
- Intimate partner violence.

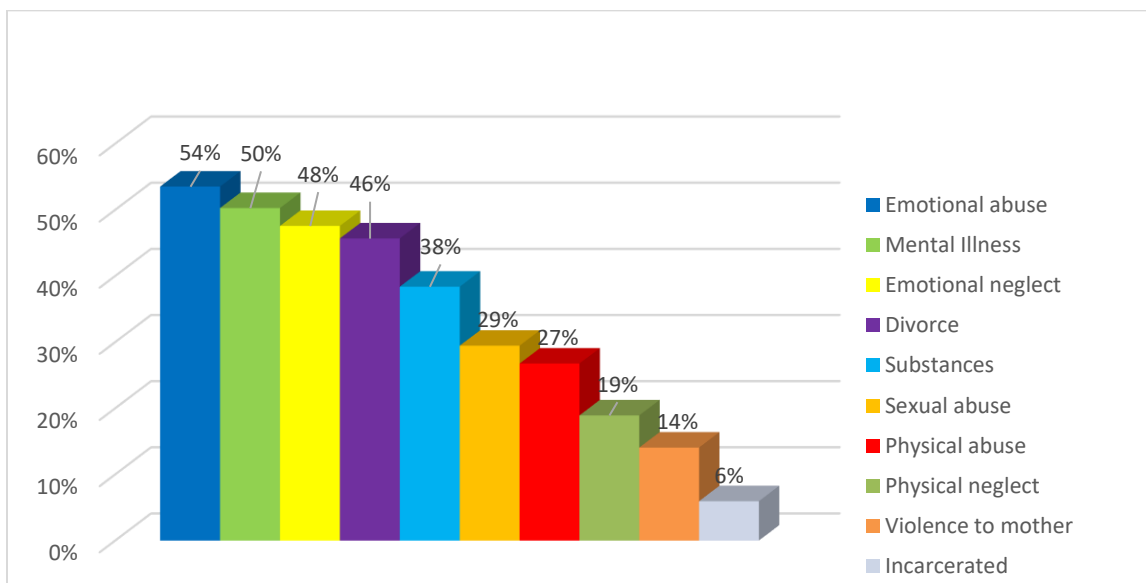
- Mother treated violently.
- Substance misuse within household.
- Household mental illness.
- Parental separation or divorce.
- Incarcerated household member.

Adverse Childhood Experiences have been linked to:

- Risky health behaviors.
- Chronic health conditions.
- Low life potential.
- Early death.

Exhibit 57 below illustrates ACEs data for the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey. Respondents were asked “Prior to the age of 18, which of the following did you experience? (check all that apply)”.

Exhibit 57: Adverse Childhood Experience – McLean County, 2024



Source: 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey.

Children in State Custody

As of February 2025, McLean County had a total of 238 youth in state care, with 109 in foster care, 123 with a relative and another six children in other living arrangements. The number, which changes daily, has been decreasing after a peak of over 300 children in care in 2012 (Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, Reports and Statistics, Monthly Data Reports, 2020, <https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/newsandreports/reports/Pages/default.aspx>).

The HealthWorks Lead Agency and Medical Case Management Program at the McLean County Health Department is a collaborative effort between the Illinois Department of Human Services and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. Its purpose is to assure that wards of the Illinois

Department of Children and Family Services from birth to six years of age as well as pregnant youth who are in substitute care, receive comprehensive quality health care services. The McLean County Health Department provides medical case managers who deliver follow-up services and maintain complete medical records for each child. For 2024, HealthWorks Lead Agency oversaw the medical case management of 226 children per month on average. Case numbers per month ranged from 206 to 247.

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services reported: 18,025 children and youth, ages zero to 21 were in state custody as of February 28, 2025.

- 234,527 hotline calls were received in FY24.
 - 96,252 child abuse and neglect investigations were conducted in FY24.
 - Over 147,000 child victims were associated with the investigations of abuse and neglect in FY24.
- <https://dcfs.illinois.gov/contact-us/media-room/reports.html>

Physical Environment – Air, Water, Radon, Lead and Hazardous Waste

Air

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that while outdoor air quality has improved since the 1990s, ground-level ozone and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) continue to pose serious health risks, especially for individuals with asthma, COPD, or heart disease ([CDC, 2024](#)). Air quality data is collected by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and summarized by the American Lung Association (ALA), which assigns grades (A–F; A=1, B=2, etc.) based on the average number of days ozone and particle pollution levels exceed federal standards over a three-year period (ALA, 2025).

According to the ALA's *State of the Air 2025* report, 156 million Americans—or 46% of the population—live in counties with unhealthy levels of ozone or particle pollution, an increase of 25 million compared to the prior year (ALA, 2025). The CDC also highlights the growing impact of climate change and wildfire smoke on worsening air quality. To improve accuracy in assessing exposure, the CDC recommends combining monitored and modeled air pollution data ([CDC, 2024](#)).

Air Quality in McLean County

According to the American Lung Association's *State of the Air 2024* report, McLean County is ranked among the worst regions in terms of air quality. Specifically, it is ranked:

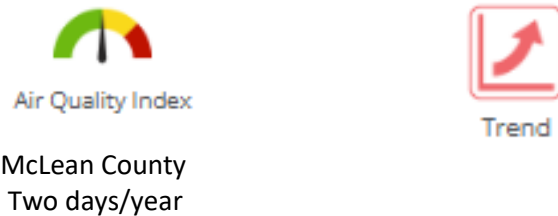
- 62nd worst for high ozone days out of 228 metropolitan areas.
- 82nd worst for 24-hour particle pollution out of 225 metropolitan areas.
- 70th worst for annual particle pollution out of 208 metropolitan areas (ALA, 2024).

Particle Pollution

Inhaling particulates can negatively impact health by exacerbating lung conditions and cardiovascular diseases. Smaller particulates produce more damage. McLean County remains in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) for particle pollution in comparison to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Lung Association, 2020 – 2022), with a score of 2, meaning on average, McLean County exceeds U.S. particle pollution standards two days per year during a three-year measurement period (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Lung

Association, 2020 – 2022). The value is trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction. See Exhibit 58.

Exhibit 58: 3-Year Measurements for Particle Pollution - McLean County, 2007 – 2022



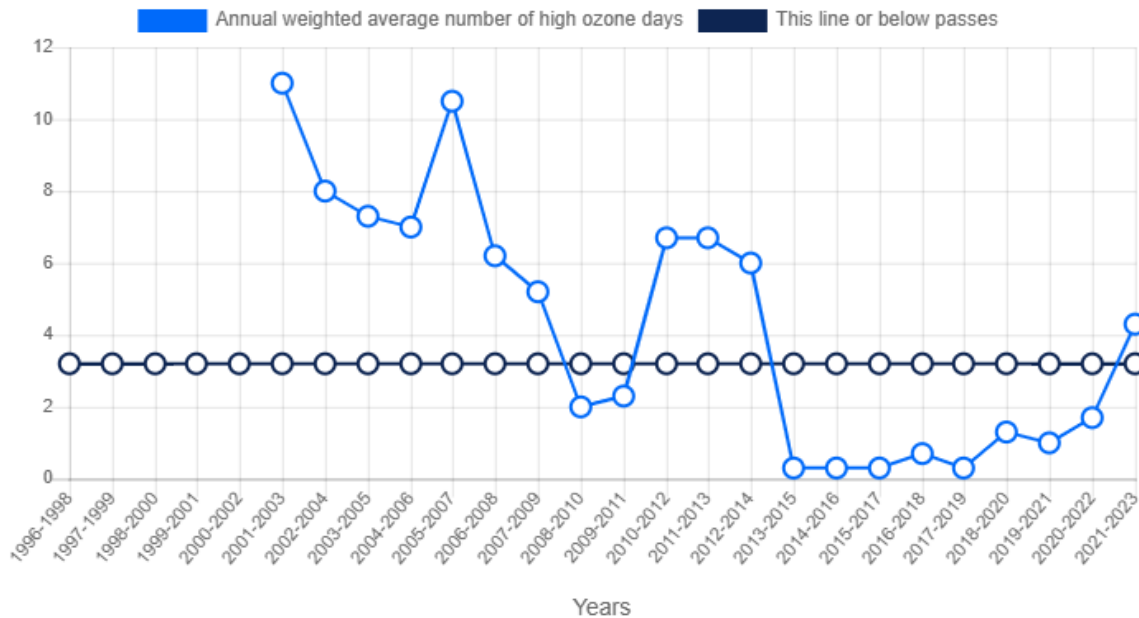
Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, American Lung Association, 2007 – 2022.

Ozone

Ozone can affect the respiratory tract, exacerbating existing lung diseases and inflaming lung tissue. Everyone is susceptible to ozone; however, children, people ages 65 and over and individuals with current lung disease tend to be more sensitive to ozone. Ozone forms when volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NOx)—emitted by vehicles, industrial facilities, and motorized equipment—react in sunlight. This reaction is most intense on hot, sunny days, making ozone pollution a greater concern in warmer months. According to the American Lung Association’s State of the Air 2024 report, McLean County, Illinois, received an “F” grade for ozone pollution. On average, the county experiences 4.3 days per year with unhealthy ozone levels. Although particle pollution levels remain low, the area's poor ozone ranking reflects a notable public health concern (American Lung Association, 2024). See Exhibit 59 below.

Exhibit 59: Three-Year Measurements of Ozone Air Quality - McLean County, 2001 – 2023

McLean



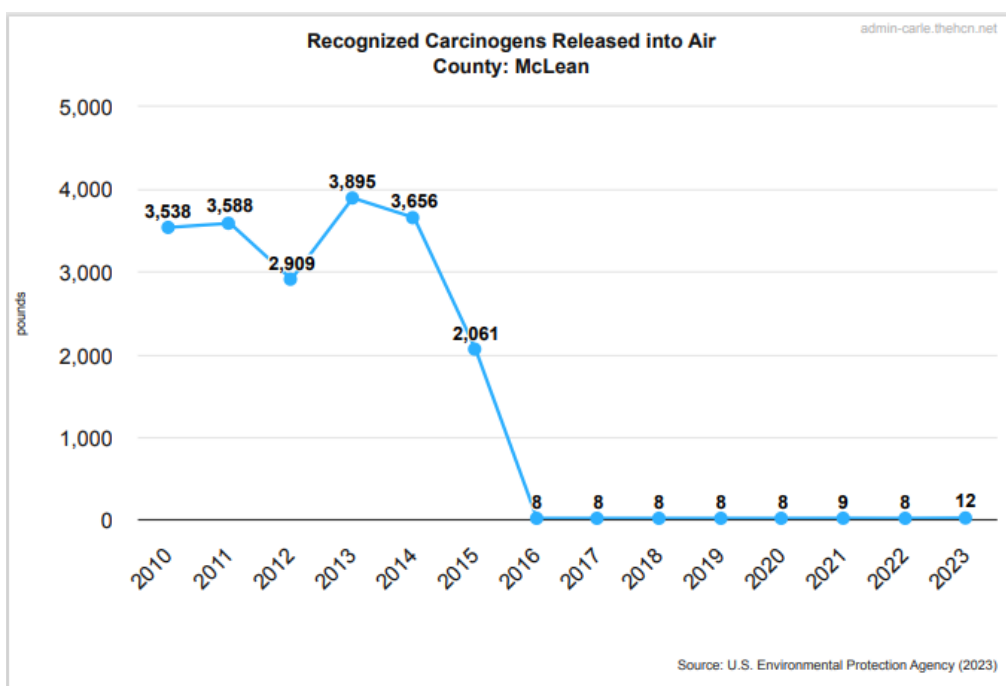
Source: <https://www.lung.org/research/sota/city-rankings/states/illinois/mclean>

Carcinogens Released in the Air

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, in 2020, 12 pounds of recognized carcinogens were released into the air in McLean County (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2023). Over time, the McLean County value has decreased, but not

significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2010 - 2023). See Exhibit 60.

Exhibit 60: Recognized Carcinogens Released into Air—McLean County, 2010 – 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Environmental Protection Agency, Recognized Carcinogens Released, 2010 – 2023.

The EPA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) tracks harmful chemical releases, including substances known to cause cancer. In 2023, about twelve pounds of recognized carcinogens were released into the air in McLean County. This places the county in the lower half (0–50th percentile) nationwide, suggesting that local pollution controls and regulations are effective. Additionally, the TRI added nine per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to its chemical list in 2023, with data reporting for these substances due by July 1, 2025. Image Five includes a summary and map of TRI facilities in the area (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], 2024).

The Air Quality Index

The Air Quality Index (AQI) is a standardized tool used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to report daily air quality in a way that helps the public understand the health impacts of air pollution. The index uses a scale from 0 to 500, with higher values indicating worse air quality and greater potential for negative health effects. The AQI is based on the federal National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and includes measurements of major air pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), and ozone (O₃), which are considered harmful to public health and the environment. <https://www.airnow.gov/aqi/aqi-basics/>

The AQI is divided into several categories based on health concern: values from 0 to 50 indicate good air quality; 51 to 100 is considered moderate; 101 to 150 is unhealthy for sensitive groups such as children,

older adults, and individuals with heart or lung conditions; 151 to 200 is unhealthy for the general population; 201 to 300 is very unhealthy; and values over 300 are categorized as hazardous. An AQI greater than 100 is generally viewed as problematic, particularly for vulnerable populations.

<https://www.airnow.gov/aqi/aqi-basics/>

In McLean County, Illinois, air quality has remained within safe limits for most of the year. Only a few days recorded AQI values over 100, and these were not considered statistically significant. This suggests that the air quality in McLean County remains relatively healthy compared to other areas, with minimal health risks from air pollution. In contrast, data from the past five years indicate that the highest concentrations of key pollutants such as CO, NO₂, SO₂, PM, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in Central Illinois have been recorded in the Peoria region (Illinois Environmental Protection Agency [IEPA], 2023).

The Illinois EPA's 2023 Air Quality Report provides detailed information on pollutant levels across the state. For ozone, the highest one-hour average concentration recorded in 2023 was 0.095 parts per million (ppm), an increase from 0.085 ppm in 2022 and 0.082 ppm in 2021. The statewide eight-hour average was reported at 0.079 ppm. Ozone is not emitted directly but forms in the atmosphere when VOCs and nitrogen oxides react in the presence of sunlight. This makes ozone a key pollutant to monitor, especially during warmer months when its formation is more likely (IEPA, 2023).

To ensure accurate and widespread monitoring, air quality stations are placed throughout Illinois, including in Central Illinois. These stations measure the six criteria pollutants identified by the EPA under the NAAQS, which were established through the Clean Air Act to protect public health. These pollutants—CO, NO₂, SO₂, ozone, particulate matter, and lead—originate from various sources, including transportation, industrial processes, and natural events (EPA, n.d.). Overall, McLean County continues to experience air quality that falls within acceptable ranges, largely due to effective monitoring and regulation. However, the recent rise in statewide ozone levels indicates the need for continued attention and action to maintain and improve air quality.

Champaign County: Total land = 997 square miles

Main economy: farming/agriculture, some light industrial/logistics, healthcare and educational institutions (the University of Illinois and Parkland Community College).

Location of air sampling devices: Washington Elementary School, 606 E. Grove Street, Champaign, Illinois.

McLean County: Total land = 1189 square miles

Main economy: farming/agricultural, insurance, some light and heavy industrial manufacturing (e.g., Bridgestone Tire; Rivian vehicle manufacturing), and educational institutions (Illinois State University, Illinois Wesleyan University, and Heartland Community College).

Location of air sampling devices: Illinois State University Physical Plant, Main and Gregory Street, Normal, Illinois.

Peoria County: Total land = 630 square miles

Main economy: heavy and light industrial manufacturing (e.g., Caterpillar), several logistics and associated support businesses, heavy transport with barges and highways, tourism/entertainment.

Location of air sampling devices: Fire Station #8, Hurlbert and MacArthur, Peoria Heights High School, 508 E. Grove Street. Peoria Heights, Illinois.

As of 2023, the Air Quality Index (AQI) for Normal, Illinois, was 42, indicating "good" air quality. This represents an 8% increase from 2022, which had an AQI of 39. The most polluted month was June 2023, with an AQI of 78, likely due to Canadian wildfire smoke. Conversely, January 2025 recorded the least polluted month with an AQI of 27.

In Champaign, Illinois, the 2023 AQI data indicates that there were 13 days rated as "worse than moderate," the highest in the 21st century. This spike was attributed to the unprecedented Canadian wildfire smoke during the summer of 2023.

The 2023 AQI data for Peoria County indicates that the region maintained an average AQI of 38, consistent with the previous year. The most polluted month was July, with an AQI of 58, likely influenced by wildfire smoke and other regional pollution sources. <https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/air-quality-index-report>

According to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's (IEPA) 2023 Annual Air Quality report, McLean County has continued its long-term trend of decreasing VOC emissions. While specific tonnage figures for 2023 are not detailed in the report, the IEPA notes that statewide VOC emissions have generally declined over the past two decades due to improved emission controls and regulatory measures. McLean County, with its significant agricultural activities, has benefited from the adoption of best management practices and technological advancements in farming equipment, contributing to reduced VOC emissions. Similarly, Champaign County, which shares a comparable agricultural profile, has experienced parallel reductions in VOC emissions. These trends underscore the effectiveness of ongoing efforts to mitigate air pollution from agricultural sources in central Illinois.

These significant decreases in VOCs may be, in part, related to the impact of evolving farming techniques, crop land set aside, bio-engineered seed that requires less pesticide application and reduced use of fertilizers. In addition, Central Illinois implementation of Environmental Protection Agency guidelines for more rigorous scrubber systems, air pollution control equipment that can remove particulates or gases from industrial exhaust/emissions, may have contributed to VOC reductions. In McLean County, an additional impact may be that the expansion of housing growth has pushed farmland further out and away from the McLean County air sampling testing site.

Levels of NO and PM recorded in McLean County and Champaign County registered well below the level in Peoria County on a consistent basis. McLean County levels of CO and SO were noticeably the lowest, down to almost being non-detectible in the case of SO, in comparison to Peoria County and Champaign County.

[Water](#)

Drinking Water Violations

The University of Wisconsin Center for Population Health's County Health Rankings notes that ensuring drinking water safety is important for preventing illness, nausea, diarrhea, skin irritation, birth defects, cancer, kidney, liver and nervous system damage, and even death. Water safety is a worldwide concern, with studies noting that an increase in water violations has been shown to increase healthcare costs (University of Wisconsin, Center for Population Health, County Health Rankings, Physical Environment, Drinking Water Violations, Indicator Description, 2022).

Beginning in 2016, County Health Rankings reported Drinking Water Violations with just two values: “Yes” and “No”, where “Yes” means that at least one community water system (not including private wells) in the county received at least one health-based violation during a specified time frame. For McLean County, a “Yes” has been received every year from 2016 – 2023. County Health Rankings acknowledges many limitations to using this measure (University of Wisconsin, Center for Population Health, County Health Rankings, McLean County, Physical Environment, Drinking Water Violations, 2023). <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/health-data/community-conditions/physical-environment/air-water-and-land/drinking-water-violations?year=2025&county=17113>

Private and Non-Community Water Wells

Private and non-community water wells are to be tested for Total Coliform/E-coli as an intervention to protect health. Water well samples acquired by the McLean County Health Department are shipped to the Illinois Department of Public Health in Springfield for testing. Any results that are greater than 1 ppm/100 ml are in violation and a re-sample is needed. It is possible that one well on a property may have multiple violations because samples are taken until compliance is obtained.

Lead in Water

Lead in drinking water can cause serious health problems, particularly for children and pregnant women. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (<http://www.epa.gov/sdwa>) requires municipalities to test for lead and other contaminants in municipal water supplies. Lead in water is tested at each municipality’s water treatment plant. The action level (concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions) for lead is 15 parts per billion (ppb). Both the City of Bloomington and the Town of Normal publish annual water quality reports. The 2024 Annual Water Quality Report from the City of Bloomington stated that there were no violations in the testing for lead in water. The highest level detected was at 0.014 ppm with a range of 0.014-0.014. The typical source was erosion of natural deposits. Measured in the water distribution system, lead was in the 15 in the Action Level (AL) which is defined as ‘the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow’; and was 1.3 in the 90th percentile, this usually comes from the corrosion of household plumbing systems or erosions of natural deposits (City of Bloomington, n.d.). The Town of Normal 2023 Annual Water Quality Report showed no violations with lead at an AL of 15 and 5.8 in the 90th percentile (Town of Normal, n.d.).

Fluoridation

Fluoridation of community water supplies is another way to protect and promote health. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention monitors the fluoride level of community water supplies. Fluoride is not required to be added to the community water supplies; however, if it is added, fluoride levels must be maintained by the municipality that supplies the community water. Most water contains some fluoride, but it is usually not enough to prevent cavities.

To protect dental health, Illinois Law requires community water systems to adjust to fluoride levels of 0.7 milligrams per liter, aligning with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service’s recommendation which was amended in 2016. As of 2024, 98.21% of Illinois residents served by community water systems receive fluoridated water, ranking the state fourth highest nationally (CDC, n.d.-a). According to the latest available data, 30 out of 34 water systems in McLean County provide fluoridated water, serving approximately 99% of the county’s population. As of the latest data, less than

1% of McLean County residents served by community water systems receive water that does not meet the optimal fluoride level of 0.7 mg/L.

Radon

Radon is an invisible, odorless radioactive gas that is naturally released as radioactive metals break down in soil, rocks and groundwater. It can get into buildings through holes or even small cracks. Breathing in high levels of radon can eventually cause cancer. In the United States, it is the second leading cause of lung cancer after cigarette smoking (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Radon, February 2022). The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that radon causes over 21,000 lung cancer deaths per year, and that one in every 15 homes in the U.S. has high radon levels, which is a radon concentration above 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Radon, February 2022).

McLean County has been designated a Zone 1 county by the Environmental Protection Agency. Zone 1 counties have the highest potential for indoor radon screening levels greater than 4 pCi/L. Fifty-six counties out of 102 in Illinois have been designated as Zone 1 (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2018). Radon levels across McLean County vary, with measurements ranging from below 2 pCi/L to levels exceeding 4 pCi/L. According to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), approximately 45% of homes tested in Illinois have radon levels at or above the EPA action level of 4 pCi/L (Association, n.d.). In the City of Bloomington, data indicates that a significant number of homes tested have radon levels above 4 pCi/L. Specific ZIP code data for Bloomington (61701 and 61704) show average radon levels around 5.3 pCi/L, consistent with previous findings.

As of the latest available data, the average indoor radon level for homes in McLean County remains higher than both the state average of 5.1 pCi/L and the national average of 1.3 pCi/L. This underscores the importance of regular radon testing and mitigation efforts in the county. Exhibit 61 shows the McLean County radon levels.

Exhibit 61: Radon Levels, McLean County, 2019

Average Radon Result	5.018958
McLean County, IL 2019	

Source: https://iemaohs.illinois.gov/nrs/radon/radonillinois.html?utm_source

Radon testing is not required to buy or sell a home in Illinois. However, under the Illinois Radon Awareness Act (2008) and the Illinois Real Property Disclosure Act, home sellers are required to disclose any known information regarding the presence or absence of radon in the home. These laws ensure that buyers are informed about potential radon risks prior to purchase (Illinois Emergency Management Agency - Office of Homeland Security, Radon Testing Guidelines for Real Estate Transactions, 2024).

Lead-based Paint

There is no safe level of lead in the human body. Exposure to lead can pose serious health risks for children, including developmental delays, behavioral issues, learning disabilities and many other harmful health impacts (Illinois Department of Public Health, 2019). Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)

continues to release annual reports, and the CDC updated its blood lead reference value (BLRV) in October 2021, lowering it from 5 µg/dL to 3.5 µg/dL. As of 2021, the CDC uses a blood lead reference value of 3.5 micrograms per deciliter to identify children with blood lead levels higher than most children's levels. Illinois maintains a Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program and IDPH prioritizes screening in high-risk zip codes (CDC, 2021; Illinois Department of Public Health, 2023).

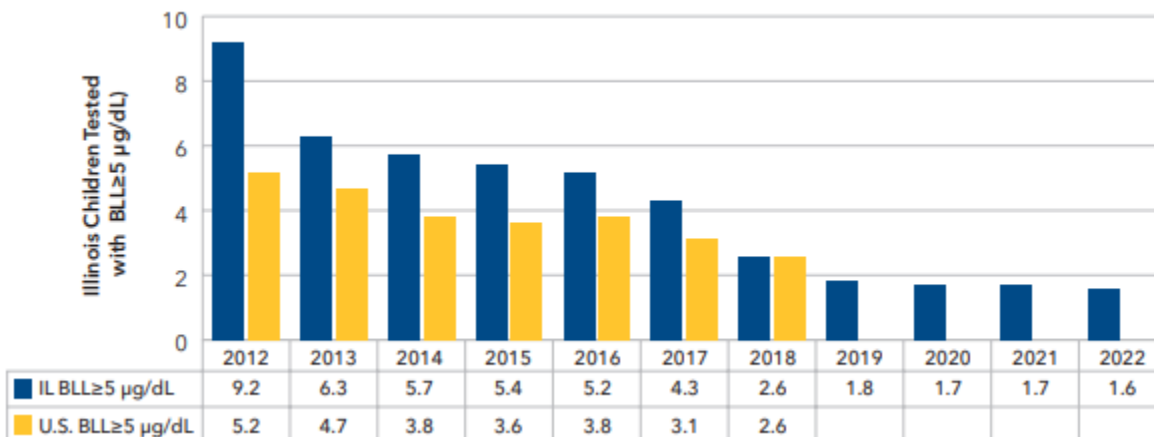
In Illinois, approximately 60 percent of the 4.9 million housing units were built prior to the lead paint ban in 1978. Over half of owner-occupied and rental units in Bloomington (53 percent) were built before 1980 and therefore, have the potential to present lead-based paint hazards. Roughly 33 percent of units built before 1980 in Bloomington house children. Renters in Bloomington are more likely to be exposed to lead-based paint hazards as 60 percent of rental units were built before 1980 compared to 49 percent of owner-occupied units (City of Bloomington Consolidated Plan, 2015 - 2019) (Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Lead Program, Annual Surveillance Report, 2019).

Lead testing provides critical opportunities for surveillance and early intervention. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) currently recommends monitoring children with blood lead levels (BLLs) of 3.5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) or higher. In Illinois, Public Act 100-0723, effective in 2019, set the intervention threshold at 5 µg/dL. However, starting January 1, 2025, Illinois will lower the confirmatory testing threshold to 3.5 µg/dL, aligning with CDC guidelines. Illinois law mandates that physicians perform blood lead tests on children six years of age or younger who live in designated high-risk areas. As of July 2024, the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) expanded the list of high-risk ZIP codes to nearly 1,200, enhancing the state's lead surveillance efforts.

Several other lead testing opportunities in Illinois are available that provide additional lead surveillance: 1) Illinois laboratories are mandated to report adult lead test results of greater or equal to 10 micrograms per deciliter to the Adult Blood Lead Registry (ABLR); and 2) an Illinois law requires schools built prior to January 1, 2000, to test the building's drinking water and submit the results to the Illinois Department of Public Health. (Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Lead Program, 2019).

In 2022, the Illinois Department of Public Health reported that three percent of Medicaid-enrolled children tested had confirmed blood lead levels (BLLs) ≥ 5 µg/dL, compared to 1.8 percent of non-Medicaid children. Among all children tested, 71% were Medicaid recipients. In McLean County, specific data on elevated BLLs by Medicaid status is available in the 2022 Illinois Lead Program Annual Surveillance Report. This data indicates that children enrolled in Medicaid in McLean County had a higher percentage of elevated BLLs compared to non-Medicaid recipients, reflecting a similar trend observed at the state level. Exhibit 62 below shows the blood levels of children with confirmed lead in blood in 2022.

Exhibit 62: Blood Levels of Children with Confirmed Lead in Blood, Illinois versus US, 2022



Source: *The Illinois Lead Program for 2022 Annual Surveillance Report*

<https://dph.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/idph/publications/idph/topics-and-services/environmental-health-protection/lead-poisoning-prevention/lead-surveillance-report-2022.pdf>

Disparities

In McLean County, children enrolled in Medicaid continue to exhibit higher percentages of elevated blood lead levels (EBLs) compared to their non-Medicaid counterparts and the state averages. According to the 2022 Illinois Lead Program Annual Surveillance Report, this trend underscores the ongoing need for targeted interventions in vulnerable populations.

Furthermore, the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) has expanded its list of high-risk ZIP codes for lead exposure. As of July 2024, four additional McLean County ZIP codes, Heyworth (61745), LeRoy (61752), Lexington (61753), and Towanda (61776), were designated as high-risk areas. This brings the total number of high-risk ZIP codes in McLean County to 20, including 61701, which covers much of Bloomington. High-risk ZIP codes include 61701, 61720, 61722, 61724, 61725, 61726, 61728, 61730, 61731, 61732, 61737, 61744, 61745, 61752, 61753, 61754, 61770, 61772, 61774, 61776.

<https://dph.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/idph/publications/idph/topics-and-services/environmental-health-protection/lead-poisoning-prevention/lead-surveillance-report-2022.pdf>

Household Hazardous Waste

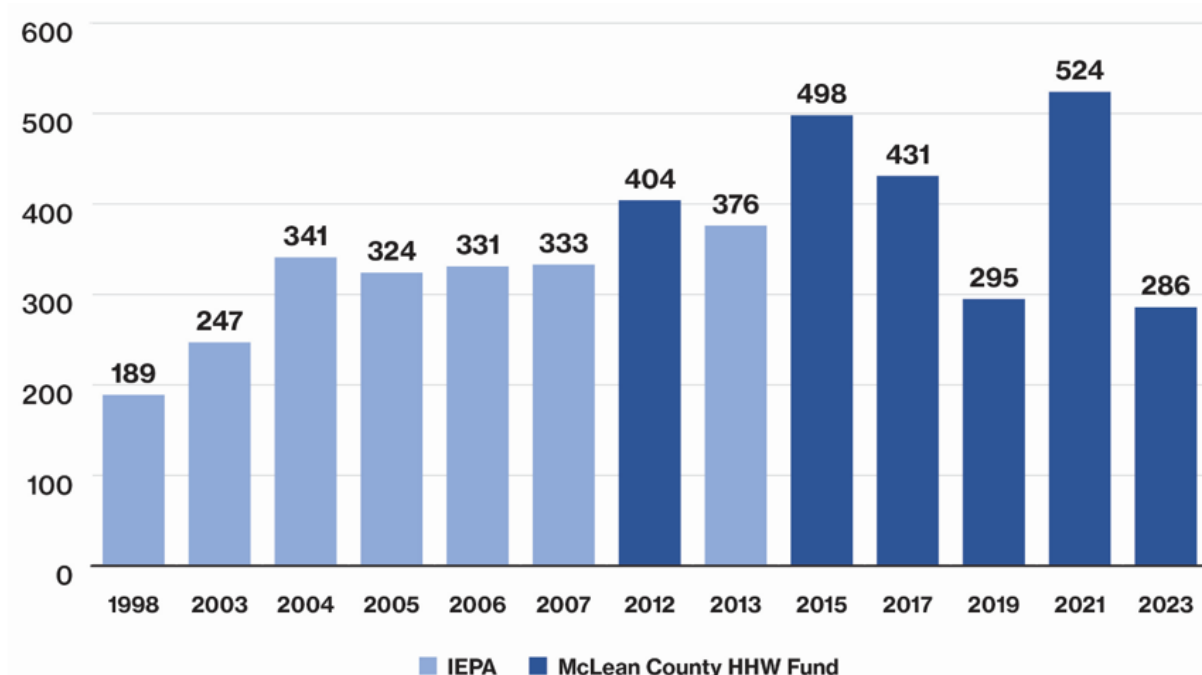
Household Hazardous Wastes (HHW) are materials and chemicals that are toxic, flammable, corrosive, reactive, or explosive. They typically cannot be safely recycled or disposed of without a special center or collection event. These wastes can be a serious threat to water supplies and the local environment if they are improperly discarded with nonhazardous trash and put into a municipal solid waste landfill, dumped down the drain, or illegally dumped elsewhere. The Ecology Action Center in Normal coordinates local collection events to meet the disposal need. In past years, the Ecology Action Center partnered with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) to fund collection events. As state funding fluctuates, locally funded collections have been necessary.

The Ecology Action Center (EAC) in Normal coordinates local HHW collection events to meet disposal needs. In recent years, the EAC has partnered with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)

to fund these events. The most recent HHW collection event in McLean County was held on September 28, 2024, at the Interstate Center in Bloomington, primarily funded by the IEPA. This event was open to all Illinois residents and required pre-registration. The EAC continues to advocate for a permanent HHW collection facility in McLean County. A feasibility study has been completed, aiming to establish a local facility that would accept HHW materials from residents on a regular basis, thereby improving access and safeguarding environmental health.

Since 1998, McLean County has conducted 12 HHW collection events, safely removing a cumulative total of over 250,000 gallons of hazardous waste. To date, the event held on October 9, 2021, marked the largest collection with 28,813 gallons of hazardous waste gathered from 1,606 households. This surpassed the previous high of 23,717 gallons collected in 2017. While the volume of HHW collected had been decreasing in events following the 2015 peak, the 2021 event reversed this trend, setting a record. Data for the 2024 HHW collection event has not yet been published. Exhibits 63, 64 and 65 illustrate the amount of waste generation and recycling rates from 2022 which grew to a total of 46.85 percent.

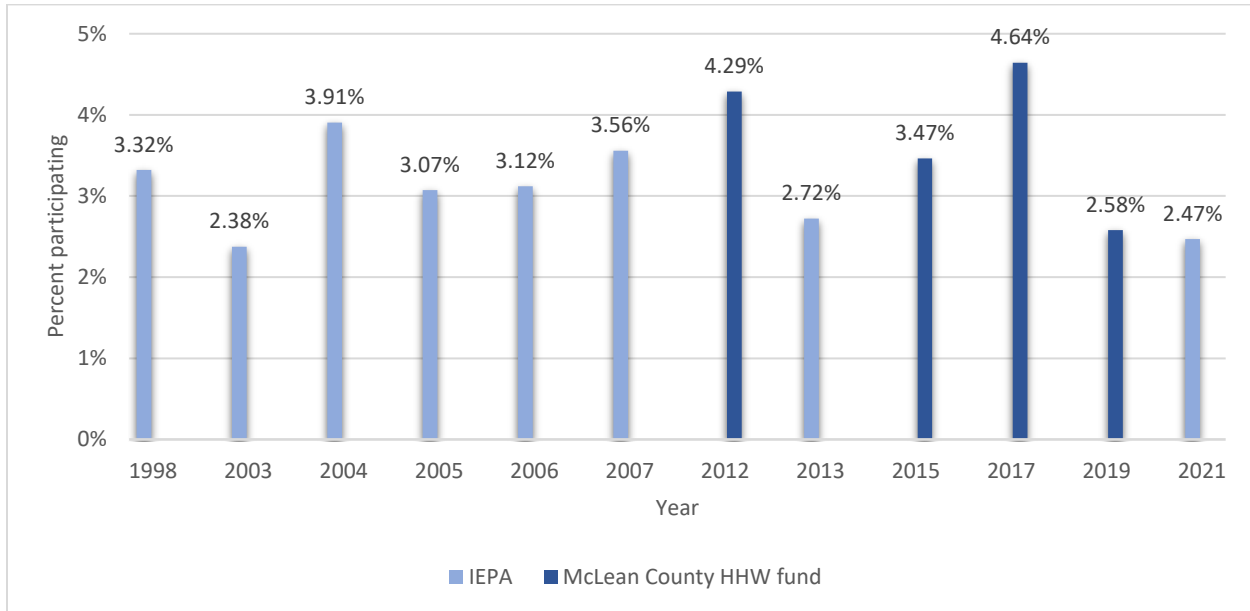
Exhibit 63: Number of 55-Gallon Drums of Waste Collected at Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event, McLean County, 1998 – 2023



Sources: Ecology Action Center, McLean County Solid Waste Program Annual Report, 2023

https://ecologyactioncenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/2023-EAC-Annual-Report_FINAL.pdf

Exhibit 64: Percent of McLean County Households Participating at Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events – McLean County, 1998 – 2021



Sources: Ecology Action Center, HHW_results_chart1998-2021 incomplete, Household Hazardous Wastes at <https://ecologyactioncenter.org/hhw/>, 2021.

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Household Hazardous Waste, <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/waste-management/waste-disposal/household-hazardous-waste/Pages/default.aspx>, 2021.

Exhibit 65: Waste Generation and Recycling Rate, McLean County, 2017 – 2022

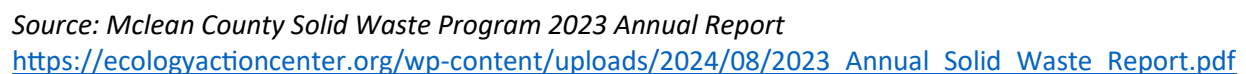
**MCLEAN COUNTY WASTE GENERATION AND RECYCLING RATES:
2017 - 2022**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total MSW Recycled (tons)	88,459	94,804	88,330	76,487	82,182	97,643
Total MSW Landfilled (tons)	124,364	109,467	104,772	104,919	105,442	112,264
Total Municipal Solid Waste Generated (tons)	211,230	204,271	193,102	181,406	187,624	209,907
Recycling Rate	41.9%	46.4%	45.7%	42.2%	43.8%	46.9%

Source: Ecology Action Center 2023 Annual Report

https://ecologyactioncenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/2023-EAC-Annual-Report_FINAL.pdf

Exhibit 66: Drop Box Survey Respondents for McLean County, 2023.



Food Insecurity

- The percentage of food-insecure children likely ineligible for assistance is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois.

- McLean County has three ZIP codes with a ranking of 5, or the highest relative risk of experiencing food insecurity, in the county: Bloomington ZIP code 61701, Arrowsmith ZIP code 61722 and Ellsworth ZIP code 61737.
- The percentage of food insecure children in households with incomes above 185 percent of the federal poverty level who are likely not income-eligible for federal nutrition assistance in McLean County is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois.

Housing

- The percentage of households in McLean County with at least one of the following four housing problems, including: 1) overcrowding, 2) high housing costs, 3) lack of kitchen, or 4) lack of plumbing facilities is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois.
- In McLean County, the percentage of renters spending 30 percent or more of their income on housing or rent is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and does not meet the Healthy People 2023 target.
- Fifteen percent of McLean County Community Health Survey respondents reported that they have housing but are worried about losing it.

Public Safety and Prevention

- The age-adjusted death rate due to firearms in McLean County is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois, is lower than the Illinois value and meets the Healthy People 2030 target.
- The percentage of motor vehicle crash deaths with alcohol involvement for McLean County is in the worst 50th - 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois.
- Over time, the McLean County value for domestic violence offenses is increasing significantly.
- The age-adjusted death rate in McLean County due to falls is in the worst 50 – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in the United States.

Social/Family Environment

- Emotional abuse, mental illness and emotional neglect were the top three adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) reported by survey respondents.

Physical Environment – Air, Radon, Lead and Hazardous Waste

- McLean County remains in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) for particle pollution in comparison to other counties in Illinois.
- According to the American Lung Association's State of the Air 2024 report, McLean County, Illinois, received an "F" grade for ozone pollution.
- The municipal water supplies in Bloomington and Normal met compliance for lead levels in 2024.
- Ninety-nine percent of the population is served by community water systems with optimally fluoridated water, exceeding the Healthy People 2030 goal of 77.1 percent.
- Radon levels across McLean County are variable. McLean County has been designated a Zone 1 county, which indicates it has the highest potential for indoor radon.
- In 2024, the Illinois Lead Program identified twenty highest risk ZIP codes for lead in McLean County.
- Through the thirteen McLean County household hazardous waste collection events held between 1998 – 2023, 222,045 gallons of household hazardous waste (4,055 fifty-five-gallon drums) have been received and removed from the environment.

g) Disease and Chronic Conditions

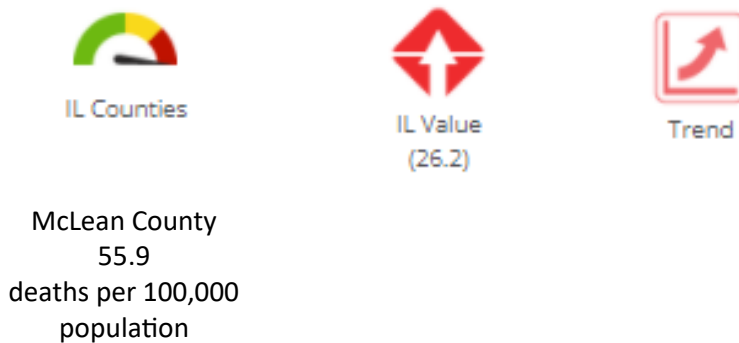
Alzheimer's Disease and Dementia

Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of dementia among older people. It is a progressive and irreversible disease that impairs memory and affects thinking and behavior, to the point of eventually interfering with daily tasks. The greatest risk factor currently known is increasing age. After age 65, the likelihood of developing the disease doubles every five years; the risk is nearly 50 percent after age 85 (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2025).

Alzheimer's imposes heavy emotional and financial burden on families. While there is currently no cure, there are treatments that can slow the progression of Alzheimer's and improve the quality of life for people with Alzheimer's and their caregivers (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2025).

The age-adjusted death rate due to Alzheimer's disease in McLean County is 55.9 deaths per 100,000 population. This rate is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is higher than the Illinois value of 26.2 deaths per 100,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018 - 2020). Over time the McLean County value is increasing, but not significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007 - 2020). See Exhibit 67 below for an illustration of this data.

Exhibit 67: Age-Adjusted Death Rate Due to Alzheimer's Disease - McLean County, 2007 - 2020



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007-2020).

The percentage of Medicare beneficiaries being treated for Alzheimer's disease or dementia in McLean County is five percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services 2023). This rate is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is less than the Illinois value of seven percent. In McLean County, in 2022 Alzheimer's disease and dementia ranked as the fourth leading cause of death, attributed to 88 deaths (Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, Death Statistics, 2022).

Cancer

In McLean County from 2014 – 2022, cancer (malignant neoplasms) ranked consistently as the second leading cause of death. It caused 278 deaths in 2022. (Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, Death Statistics, Causes of Death by Resident County, 2013 – 2020).

Breast Cancer

McLean County's age-adjusted death rate due to breast cancer is 19.7 deaths per 100,000 females (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Cancer Institute, 2018 - 2022). This rate is:

- in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to Illinois counties.
- is lower than the Illinois value (20.2 deaths per 100,000 females).
- does not meet than the Healthy People 2030 target (15.3 deaths per 100,000 females).
- trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.

The breast cancer incidence rate for McLean County females is 133.5 cases per 100,000 females (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Cancer Institute, 2017 - 2021). This rate is:

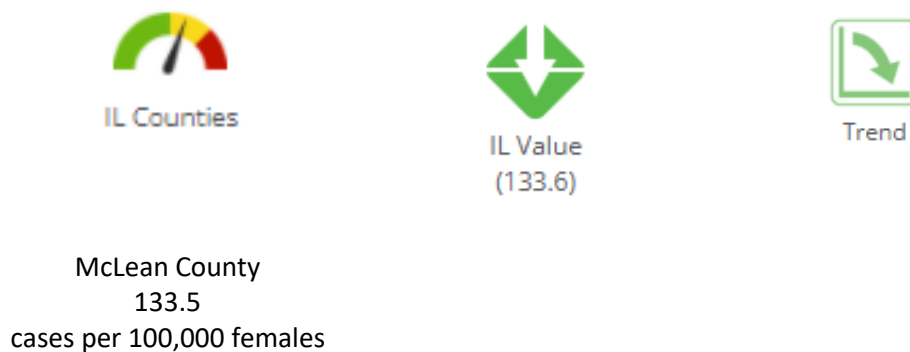
- in the worst 50 – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) when compared to Illinois counties.
- lower than the Illinois value (133.6 cases per 100,000 females).
- trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.

Disparities

- There are no significant disparities for gender or race/ethnicity.

See Exhibit 68 below for an illustration of the breast cancer incidence rate in McLean County.

Exhibit 68: Breast Cancer Incidence Rate – McLean County, 2004 - 2021



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Cancer Institute, 2004 - 2021.

Cervical Cancer

The cervical cancer incidence rate in McLean County is 6.9 cases per 100,000 females (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Cancer Institute, 2017 - 2021). This rate is:

- in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois.
- lower than the rate for Illinois (7.2 cases per 100,000 females).

- trending unfavorably but not in a statistically significant direction.

[Colorectal Cancer](#)

The age-adjusted death rate due to colorectal cancer is 13.5 deaths per 100,000 population in McLean County (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Cancer Institute, 2018 - 2022). This rate is:

- in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois.
- equal to the Illinois value (13.5 deaths per 100,000 population).
- trending favorably in a statistically significant direction.
- does not meet the Healthy People 2030 target of 8.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

Disparities

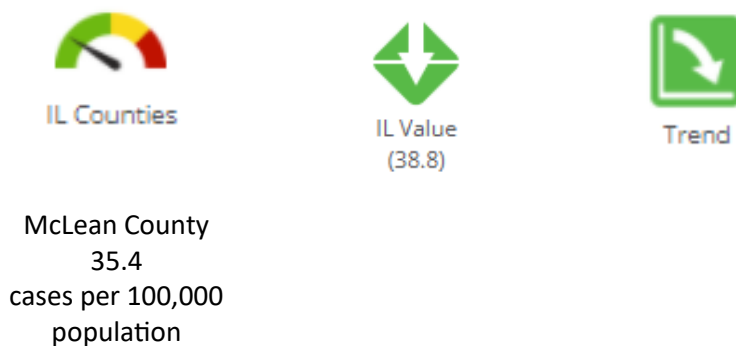
- There are no significant disparities for gender.

McLean County's colorectal cancer incidence rate is 35.4 cases per 100,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Cancer Institute, 2017 - 2021). This rate is:

- in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois.
- lower than the Illinois value (38.8 cases per 100,000 population).
- trending favorably in a statistically significant direction.

See Exhibit 69 below for an illustration of the colorectal cancer incidence rate in McLean County.

Exhibit 69: Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate – McLean County, 2004 - 2021



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Cancer Institute, 2004 - 2021.

Disparities

- There are no significant disparities for gender or race/ethnicity.

[Lung Cancer](#)

The age-adjusted death rate due to lung cancer is 36 deaths per 100,000 population in McLean County (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Cancer Institute, 2018 - 2022). This rate is:

- in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois.
- higher than the Illinois value (34.4 deaths per 100,000 population).
- trending favorably in a statistically significant direction.
- higher than the Healthy People 2030 target of 25.1 deaths per 100,000.

Disparities

- There are no significant disparities for gender or race/ethnicity.

The incidence rate due to lung and bronchus cancer in McLean County is 54.7 cases per 100,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Cancer Institute, 2017 - 2021). This rate is:

- in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois.
- lower than the Illinois rate (58.3 cases per 100,000 population).
- trending favorably in a statistically significant direction.

Disparities

- There are no significant disparities for gender or race/ethnicity.

Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate

The incidence rate due to oral cavity and pharynx cancer in McLean County is 12.1 cases per 100,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Cancer Institute, 2017 - 2021). This rate is:

- in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois.
- equal to the Illinois rate (12.1 cases per 100,000 population).
- trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction.

Disparities

The highest values for oral cavity and pharynx cancer occur in

- males (20.1 cases per 100,000 population).

[Prostate Cancer](#)

McLean County's age-adjusted death rate due to prostate cancer is 22.8 deaths per 100,000 males (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Cancer Institute, 2018 - 2022). This rate is:

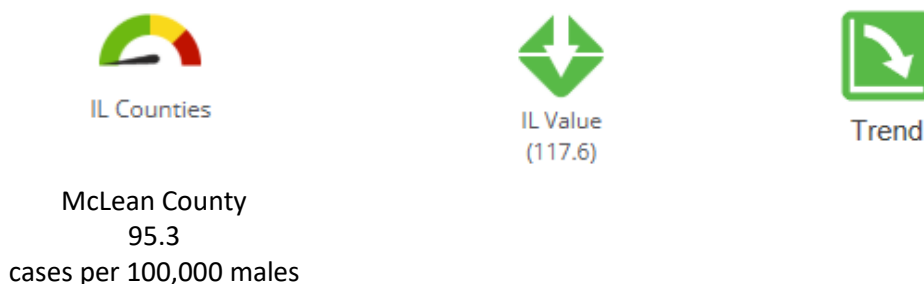
- in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois.
- higher than the Illinois value (19 deaths per 100,000 males).
- trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.
- does not meet the Healthy People 2030 target (16.9 deaths per 100,000 males).

The incidence rate for prostate cancer in McLean County is 95.3 cases per 100,000 males (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Cancer Institute, 2017 – 2021). This rate is:

- in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois.
- lower than the Illinois value (117.6 cases per 100,000 males).
- trending favorably in a statistically significant direction.

See Exhibit 70 below for an illustration of this data.

Exhibit 70: Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate – McLean County, 2004 - 2021



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Cancer Institute, 2004 - 2021.

Disparities

- There are no significant disparities for race/ethnicity.

[Prevalence of Cancer](#)

The percentage of adults aged 18 and over in McLean County who have ever been told by a health professional that they have any type of cancer, except skin cancer is 6.4 percent. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC-Places, 2021).

[Medicare Beneficiaries Treated for Cancer](#)

In 2023, 12 percent of McLean County Medicare beneficiaries were being treated for cancer (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2023). This percentage is:

- in the worst 50th - 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois.
- equal to the Illinois value (12.0 percent).

Cardiovascular Disease

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, coronary heart disease is the most common type of heart disease, causing nearly 400,000 deaths per year and costing over \$100 billion in health services, medication and lost productivity (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2025).

Age-Adjusted Emergency Room and Hospitalization Rates

Heart Failure

Heart failure is a condition in which the heart cannot pump enough blood to the body's other organs. This can result from a variety of conditions such as coronary artery disease, diabetes, past heart attack and hypertension (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2022).

Emergency Room Rate

The age-adjusted emergency room rate due to heart failure is 9.3 emergency room visits per 10,000 population ages 18 years and older for McLean County. This rate is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and lower than the Illinois value of 10.5 emergency room visits per 10,000 population ages 18 years and older (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021- 2023). The rate, however, is trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction. (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016- 2023).

Disparities

The highest emergency room rates occur in:

- Individuals 65 – 84 years (17 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- individuals 85 years and older (98.3 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Blacks or African Americans (32 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years). This is 244% higher than the overall rate for McLean County.

Hospitalization Rate

The rate for age-adjusted hospitalizations due to heart failure in McLean County is 33.3 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18 years and older (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 – 2023). This is in the worst 50 –75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois but is lower than the Illinois value (37 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years). The rate for Saybrook ZIP code 61770 (49.3 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years)

is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois. See Exhibit 71 below.

**Exhibit 71: Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate Due to Heart Failure -
McLean County versus Saybrook ZIP Code 61770, 2021 – 2023**



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023.

Disparities

The highest hospitalization rates for heart failure occur in:

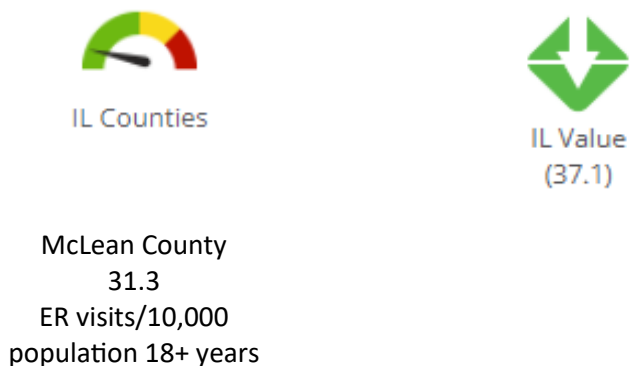
- Individuals 65 – 84 years (108.9 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Individuals 85 years and older (353.9 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years). This is 963 percent higher than the overall rate for McLean County.
- Blacks or African Americans (89.6 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Males (38.7 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Saybrook ZIP code 61770 (49.3 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years).

Hypertension

Emergency Room Rate

The age-adjusted emergency room visit rate due to hypertension (high blood pressure) is 31.3 emergency room visits per 10,000 population ages 18 years and older for McLean County (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 – 2023). This rate is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. None of the high Health Equity Needs ZIP codes are in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) in comparison to other ZIP codes in Illinois. See Exhibit 72 below.

Exhibit 72: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Rate Due to Hypertension - McLean County, 2021 – 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023.

Disparities

The highest emergency room rates due to hypertension occur in:

- Individuals 45 – 64 years (38.1 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+).
- Individuals 65 – 84 years (64.9 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+).
- Individuals ages 85 years and older (104.3 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+).
- Blacks or African Americans (122.8 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+). This rate is 292 percent higher than the county rate.

Hospitalization Rate

The age-adjusted hospitalization rate for hypertension in McLean County is 4.2 hospitalizations per 10,000 population ages 18 years and older (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023). This is in the worst 50th - 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. The current rate is lower than the Illinois rate of 4.7 hospitalizations per 10,000 population ages 18 years and older. None of the high Health Equity Needs ZIP codes are in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) in comparison to other ZIP codes in Illinois.

Disparities

The highest hospitalization rates due to hypertension occur in:

- Individuals 65 – 84 years (8.4 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+).
- Individuals 85 years and older (15.5 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+).
- Blacks or African Americans (23.3 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+). This rate is 455 percent (approximately five and one-half times) higher than the county rate.

Death Rates

Coronary Heart Disease

The age-adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease in McLean County is 78 deaths per 100,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018 - 2020). This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is lower than the Illinois value (80.1 deaths per 100,000 population). The rate is trending favorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007 - 2020). It does not, however, meet the Healthy People 2030 target (71.1 deaths per 100,000 population). See Exhibit 73 below for an illustration of this data.

Exhibit 73: Age-Adjusted Death Rate Due to Coronary Heart Disease - McLean County, 2007 – 2020



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007 - 2020.

Disparities

The highest death rates due to coronary heart disease occur in

- males (111.8 deaths per 100,000 population).

Heart Attack

The age-adjusted death rate due to a heart attack in McLean County is 72 deaths per 100,000 population ages 35 years and older (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Record, 2021). This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois, but it is higher than the Illinois value (56.8 deaths per 100,000 population 35+ years). The rate is trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Record, 2012 - 2021).

Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)

The age-adjusted death rate due to cerebrovascular disease (stroke) in McLean County is 27.9 deaths per 100,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018 - 2020). This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. The rate is lower than the Illinois rate (39.5 deaths per 100,000 population). The rate is trending favorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute,

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007 - 2020). The rate also meets the Healthy People 2030 target (33.4 deaths per 100,000 population). See Exhibit 74 below.

Exhibit 74: Age-Adjusted Death Rate Due to Cerebrovascular Disease - McLean County, 2007 – 2020



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007 - 2020.

Disparities

There is no disparity for gender.

[Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries Receiving Treatment for Cardiovascular Diseases/Conditions](#)

The percentage of Medicare beneficiaries in McLean County receiving treatment for hyperlipidemia (high cholesterol), atrial fibrillation, stroke, hypertension (high blood pressure), ischemic heart disease and heart failure is illustrated below in Exhibit 75. All the conditions listed below are in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois except for the percent of Medicare beneficiaries receiving treatment for stroke which is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2023).

**Exhibit 75: Medicare Beneficiaries Receiving Treatment for
Cardiovascular Diseases /Conditions - McLean County, 2023**

Disease or Condition	Percent Being Treated 2023	Indicator Color (McLean County compared to other counties in Illinois)
Hyperlipidemia	66.0	
Atrial fibrillation	14.0	
Stroke	6.0	
Hypertension	65.0	
Ischemic heart disease	20.0	
Heart failure	11.0	

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2023.

[Prevalence of Hypertension](#)

In comparison to other counties in Illinois, McLean County residents are doing better than Illinois for prevalence of hypertension (29.4 percent) and meet the Healthy People 2030 target. The prevalence of hypertension for Ellsworth ZIP code 61737 (38.6 percent) and Cooksville ZIP code 61730 (40.6 percent) are both in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities, CDC-Places, 2021).

[Prevalence of High Cholesterol \(Hyperlipidemia\)](#)

The percentage of adults in McLean County who have had their cholesterol checked and have been told that it is high is 30.4 percent. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. The prevalence of high cholesterol for Ellsworth ZIP code 61737 (36.8 percent) and Cooksville ZIP code 61730 (37.9 percent) are both in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities, CDC-Places, 2021).

[Prevalence of Heart Disease](#)

The percentage of McLean County adults who have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have heart disease is six percent. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois. The values for Ellsworth ZIP code 61737 (8.6 percent), Cooksville ZIP code 61730 (9.5 percent) and Saybrook ZIP code 61770 (8.7 percent) are all in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC-Places, 2022).

[Prevalence of Stroke](#)

The percentage of McLean County adults who have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have had a stroke is three percent. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois. The values for Ellsworth ZIP code 61737 (4.2 percent), Cooksville ZIP code 61730 (4.8 percent) and Saybrook ZIP code 61770 (4.5 percent) are all in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC-Places, 2022).

Diabetes

Diabetes is a leading cause of death in the United States. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), more than 25 million people have diabetes, including both diagnosed and undiagnosed cases. This disease can have a harmful effect on most of the organ systems in the human body; it is a frequent cause of end-stage renal disease, non-traumatic lower-extremity amputation, and a leading cause of blindness among working age adults. Persons with diabetes are also at increased risk for ischemic heart disease, neuropathy, and stroke. According to the CDC, the direct medical expenditures attributable to diabetes are over \$116 billion. Diabetes disproportionately affects minority populations and the elderly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2025).

[Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits](#)

A summary of the age-adjusted emergency room visits for numerous diabetes indicators is illustrated in Exhibit 76 below. All emergency room visit indicators are in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023). Age-adjusted emergency room visits due to short-term complications of diabetes is trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.

**Exhibit 76: Summary of Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits
for Diabetes Indicators - McLean County, 2016 - 2023**

Indicator rate due to:	Emergency room visits/10,000 population 18+ years	Indicator Color (McLean County compared to other counties in Illinois)	Trend direction	Trend icon
Diabetes	23.4		Trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend
Long-term Complications of Diabetes	3.4		Trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend
Short-term Complications of Diabetes	1.3		Trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend
Type 2 Diabetes	20.1		The value is staying the same over time.	 Trend
Uncontrolled Diabetes	17.1		Trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 - 2023.

Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations

A summary of the age-adjusted hospitalizations for numerous diabetes indicators is illustrated in Exhibit 77 below. Age-adjusted hospitalizations due to diabetes, short-term complications due to diabetes and Type 2 diabetes are in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023).

Hospitalizations for long-term complications due to diabetes and uncontrolled diabetes are in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois. Hospitalizations for long-term complications due to diabetes and Type 2 diabetes are both trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction.

**Exhibit 77: Summary of Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations
for Diabetes Indicators - McLean County, 2016 – 2023**

	Hospitalizations/10,000 population 18+ years	Indicator Color (McLean County compared to other counties in Illinois)	Trend direction	Trend icon
Diabetes	17.1		Trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend
Long-term Complications of Diabetes	8.2		Trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend
Short-term Complications of Diabetes	6.7		Trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend
Type 2 Diabetes	12.7		Trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend
Uncontrolled Diabetes	2.3		Trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 - 2023.

Although the values for McLean County (shown above) for several of the various diabetes indicators are good in comparison to other counties in Illinois, there are statistically significant disparities by race/ethnicity and age. The greatest disparities for diabetes for both emergency room visits and hospitalizations are seen in Blacks or African Americans and Hispanics or Latinos. Exhibits 78 and 79 below illustrate disparities by race/ethnicity, age and/or gender when compared to the McLean County rate.

**Exhibit 78: Diabetes Disparities by Race/Ethnicity and Age for
Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits - McLean County, 2021 – 2023**

Indicator rate due to:	Emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years: McLean County	Emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years: Disparities by race/ethnicity	Emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years: Disparities by age and/or gender
Diabetes	23.4	Black or African American – 87.6 • 274% higher than the county rate Hispanic or Latino – 45.3 • 94% higher than the county rate	45 - 64 years of age – 34.1 • 46% higher than the county rate 65 - 84 years of age – 35.4 • 51% higher than the county rate
Long-term Complications of Diabetes	3.4	Black or African American – 13.1 • 285% higher than the county rate Hispanic or Latino – 11.0 • 224% higher than the county rate	No disparities for age or gender
Short-term Complications of Diabetes	1.3	Black or African American – 4.0 • 208% higher than the county rate	No disparities for age or gender
Type 2 Diabetes	20.1	Black or African American – 74.6 • 271% higher than the county rate Hispanic or Latino – 42.3 • 110% higher than the county rate	45 - 64 years of age – 32.4 • 61% higher than the county rate 65 - 84 years of age – 33.3 • 66% higher than the county rate
Uncontrolled Diabetes	17.8	Black or African American – 66.3 • 272% higher than the county rate	45 – 64 years of age – 27.1 • 52% higher than the county rate 65 - 84 years of age – 28.2 • 58% higher than the county rate

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023.

**Exhibit 79: Diabetes Disparities by Race/Ethnicity and Age
for Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations – McLean County, 2021 – 2023**

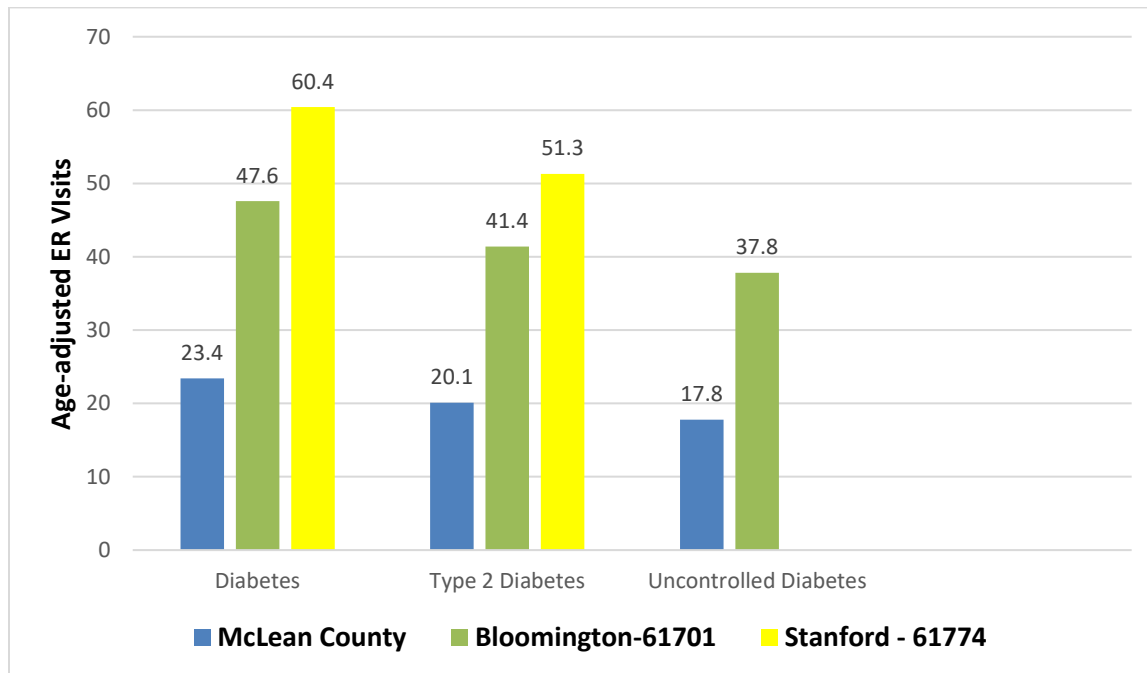
Indicator rate due to:	Hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years: McLean County	Hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years: Disparities by race/ethnicity	Hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years: Disparities by age and/ or gender
Diabetes	17.1	Black or African American – 41.2 • 141% higher than the county rate Hispanic or Latino – 30.7 • 80% higher than the county rate	45 - 64 years of age – 22 • 29% higher than the county rate 65 - 84 years of age – 33.1 • 94% higher than the county rate 85+ years of age – 31.1 • 82% higher than the county rate Male - 21.6 • 26% higher than the county rate
Long-term Complications of Diabetes	8.2	No disparities for race/ethnicity	45 - 64 years of age – 11.6 • 41% higher than the county rate 65 - 84 years of age – 21.2 • 159% higher than the county rate Male – 12.4 • 51% higher than the county rate
Type 2 Diabetes	12.7	Black or African American – 31.2 • 146% higher than the county rate Hispanic or Latino – 28.7 • 126% higher than the county rate	45 - 64 years of age – 19.3 • 52% higher than the county rate 65 - 84 years of age – 32.1 • 153% higher than the county rate 85+ years of age – 31.1 • 145% higher than the county rate Male – 17.4 • 37% higher than the county rate
Short-term Complications of Diabetes	6.7	Black or African American – 19.3 • 188% higher than the county rate	No disparities for age or gender

Indicator rate due to:	Hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years: McLean County	Hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years: Disparities by race/ethnicity	Hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years: Disparities by age and/ or gender
Uncontrolled Diabetes	2.3	Black or African American – 10.3 347% higher than the county rate	65 – 84 years of age – 5.5 • 139% higher than the county rate 85+ years of age – 14.4 • 526% higher than the county rate

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023.

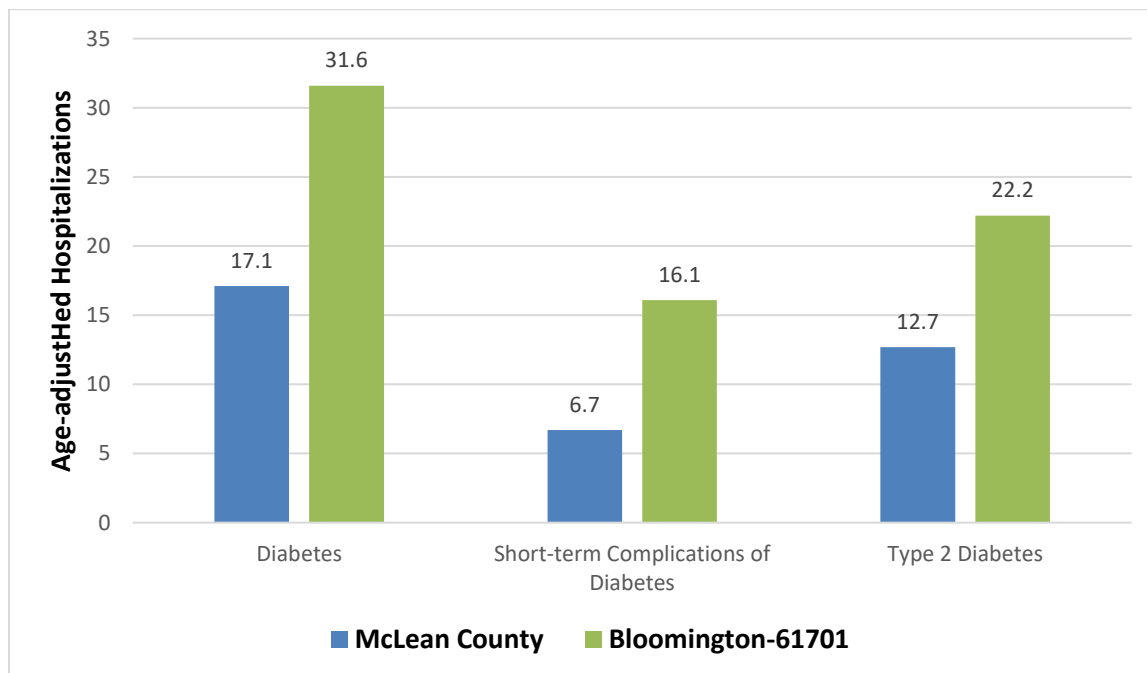
In addition to the above disparities, McLean County has two Health Equity Needs ZIP codes with a ranking of three or above that are in the worst 25th percentile range compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois for emergency room and hospitalization diabetes indicators. See Exhibits 80 and 81 below for an illustration of this data.

**Exhibit 80: Age-Adjusted Diabetes Emergency Room Indicators -
McLean County versus Bloomington ZIP Code 61701 and Stanford ZIP Code 61774 2021 - 2023**



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021- 2023.

**Exhibit 81: Age-Adjusted Diabetes Hospitalization Indicators - McLean County
versus Bloomington ZIP Code 61701 for 2021- 2023**



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023.

Death Rate: Diabetes

The age-adjusted death rate due to diabetes in McLean County is 17.1 deaths per 100,000 population. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018 – 2020). This is lower than the Illinois value (19.6 deaths per 100,000 population). The overall value for McLean County is decreasing over time, but not significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007 – 2020).

Disparities

There is no disparity for gender. Additional disparity information is not available.

Prevalence: Diabetes

The percentage of Medicare beneficiaries receiving treatment for diabetes in McLean County is 22 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2023). This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is lower than the Illinois value (25 percent).

The percentage of adults in McLean County ages 20 and over that have ever been diagnosed with diabetes is 8.2 percent. This is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021). The rate is trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008 - 2021). See Exhibit 82 below.

Exhibit 82: Percent of Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes - McLean County, 2008 - 2019



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008 - 2021.

Disparities

There is no disparity for gender. Additional disparity information is not available.

According to the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey, seven percent of survey respondents have diabetes (McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024) compared to nine percent of 2021 survey respondents.

Infectious Disease

Food Borne Illnesses and Other Pathogens

E. Coli

Escherichia coli (E. coli) are bacteria found in foods, the environment and in the intestines of people and animals. Most strains of E. coli are harmless, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); however, others can make individuals very sick, causing diarrhea, stomach cramps, vomiting, urinary tract infections, respiratory illnesses and pneumonia. Some strains, such as O157:H7, can cause a serious kidney condition called hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <https://www.cdc.gov/ecoli/index.html>, April 2022). In Illinois, there are 100 – 200 cases of O157:H7 detected each year (Illinois Department of Public Health, <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/diseases-and-conditions/diseases-a-z-list/e-coli.html>, May 2022).

Nationally, children ages one to four years had the highest incidence of E. coli infection of all age groups for both the O157 and non-O157 serogroups. The largest percentage of infections for both serogroups are reported in the summer months (Illinois Department of Public Health, <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/diseases-and-conditions/diseases-a-z-list/e-coli.html>, May 2022).

In Illinois, an estimated 100 to 200 cases of E. coli O157:H7 are reported annually, corresponding to an incidence rate of approximately 0.79 to 1.57 cases per 100,000 population (Illinois Department of Public Health, 2025). In McLean County, a total of 32 cases involving all E. coli serotypes were reported between 2020 and 2024. While Illinois consistently remained below the Healthy People 2030 target of 3.7 cases per 100,000 population, McLean County exceeded the target in 2020 and 2021 but met it in subsequent years (2022–2024).

Exhibit 83: McLean County all E. coli Serotypes, McLean County, 2020-2024

E Coli (all types)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Count	7	10	6	5	4

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, INEDSS, Business Objects, E Coli Case Counts by Serotype and Year Counted, 2020-2024.

Salmonella

Salmonella are bacteria that can make people sick. Although there are over 2,500 serotypes, less than 100 cause sickness in humans. Salmonella lives in the intestines of animals and people. Eating food, touching the feces or environment of animals, or drinking water contaminated with Salmonella can lead to infection, causing diarrhea, fever, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting and/or headache.

In 2024, the United States had 54,447 number of isolates with 107 new outbreaks. In Illinois, there were 1,960 isolates with 47 new outbreaks (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, BEAM Dashboard – Salmonella, April 2025). IQUERY now

only has death via salmonella, not case counts. No data on salmonella deaths in IQUERY for Illinois or McLean County.

In McLean County, case numbers for Salmonella fluctuate. Between 2010 and 2021, cases ranged from a low of 11 (2015) to a high of 67 (2012). The 2016 salmonella incidence rate for Illinois (11.44 per 100,000 population) is lower than the national rate (14.51 per 100,000 population) and the Healthy People 2030 goal of 11.5 cases per 100,000 (Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery, 2022) (Illinois Department of Public Health, Office of Disease Control, 2022). See Exhibit 84 below.

Exhibit 84: Salmonella Case Counts – McLean County, 2010 - 2021

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
15	12	67	27	17	11	23	14	23	11	12	22

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery, 2022.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Office of Disease Control—INEDSS, May 2022.

Tuberculosis

Mycobacterium tuberculosis (“TB”) is a bacteria that usually attacks the lungs but can attack any part of the body. If not treated correctly, active TB can be fatal and can contribute to the development of drug-resistant strains. TB spreads through the air from one person to the other through talking, coughing and singing. People can be infected with TB and not be sick and unable to spread the disease to others. This is called Latent TB Infection (LTBI). Without prophylactic treatment, one in 10 people with LTBI will go on to develop active TB disease at some point in their lifetime. Although McLean County only identifies about one to two cases of active TB per year, there are many LTBI cases. In 2020, McLean County Health Department provided prophylactic treatment to 19 individuals with LTBI; in 2021, 33 people received prophylactic treatment for LTBI (Illinois Department of Public Health, Tuberculosis, 2022; McLean County Health Department Communicable Disease Program, Bloomington, IL, March 2022).

In McLean County, there were three active cases of active tuberculosis in 2022, zero in 2023 and 2024. In 2022, case rates per 100,000 were 1.75 in McLean County, 2.32 in Illinois, and 2.5 in the United States. In 2023, case rates per 100,000 were 0.00 in McLean County, 2.75 in Illinois, and 2.9 in the United States. In 2024, case rates per 100,000 were 0.00 in McLean County, 2.78 in Illinois, and 3.0 in the United States (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis Case Rates per 100,000 Population, April 2025). The National Tuberculosis Program Objectives and Performance target is no more than 1.48 cases per 100,000, the same target used by the Illinois Department of Public Health. For 2022, McLean County did not meet that target, however, 2023 and 2024 did meet that target (Centers for Disease Prevention, National TB Program Objectives and Performance Targets 2030). See Exhibit 85 below.

Exhibit 85: Active Cases of TB—McLean County, 2000 – 2024

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
2	1	3	3	NA	1	5	2	1	2	1			
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	3	0	0

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery, 2000 – 2024; McLean County Health Department, Communicable Disease Program, Annual McLean County Health Department TB Risk Assessment.

[Sexually Transmitted Infections](#)

Chlamydia

Chlamydia, caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*, is the most commonly reported bacterial sexually transmitted infection (STI) in the United States. It is easily treatable; but, if left untreated, can cause permanent damage to a woman's reproductive system and make it difficult to get pregnant later (Illinois Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Chlamydia, May 2022).

In 2023, there were a total of 1,648,568 cases (492.2 per 100,000) of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections reported across the United States. Rates of chlamydia remained highest among adolescents and young adults, 55.8% of all cases of chlamydia were reported among individuals ages 15-24 years (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, STI Statistics, National Overview of STIs in 2023, April 2025). Based on the provisional cases reported in the first six months of 2021, there was a 10% decrease in McLean County between 2020 (461 cases of Chlamydia) and 2021 (415 cases of Chlamydia) (Illinois Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Data and Statistics, 2021-January-June IDPH STD Provisional Data, April 2025). See Exhibits 86 and 87 below.

Exhibits 86 and 87: Chlamydia Case Counts and Rate, McLean County, 2018 - 2022

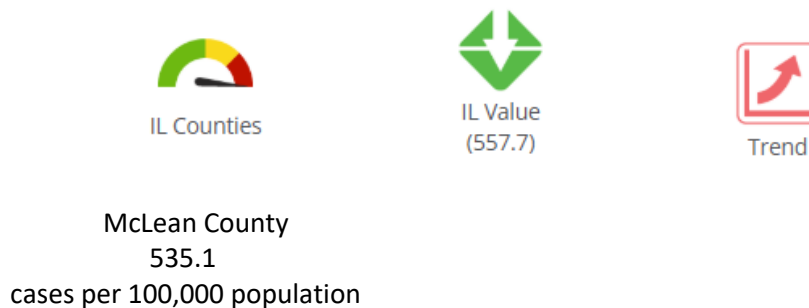
CT Case Count	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
McLean	956	1,135	1,019	978	1,041
Illinois	77,325	81,012	68,716	71,836	71,564

CT Rate per 100K	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
McLean	563.8	669.3	600.9	576.7	613.9
Illinois	602.7	631.4	536.0	560.0	557.8

Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery; IPLAN Home, Infectious Disease Indicators; Chlamydia, Case Counts and Crude Rates, 2018-2022.

There were 535.1 cases of chlamydia per 100,000 population in McLean County in 2023. This is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is higher than the Illinois value in 2023 of 557.7 cases/100,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention, 2023). The value is trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention, 2011 - 2023). See Exhibit 88 below.

Exhibit 88: Chlamydia Incidence Rate – McLean County, 2011 - 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention, 2011 - 2023.

Disparities

In Illinois in 2021:

- Chlamydia cases in females accounted for 64.5% of all cases.
- Individuals ages 15-19 years and 20-24 years made up 60.8% of the cases.
- The non-Hispanic Black population was disproportionately affected more than any other group (Illinois Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Illinois: 2021 January – June IDPH SD Provisional Data).
- The chlamydia cases by Race/Ethnicity were:
 - Non-Hispanic Black: 8,925 cases.
 - Hispanic: 3,276 cases.
 - Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaskan Native: 30 cases.
 - Non-Hispanic White: 5,440 cases.
 - Non-Hispanic Multiple Race: 84 cases.
 - Non-Hispanic Asian: 210 cases.
 - Note: Many chlamydia cases were reported without a race/Hispanic ethnicity, with 2,871 cases reported as “unknown” in 2021.

Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is the second most commonly reported sexually transmitted infection (STI) in the United States. It is caused by a bacteria, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, that infects the mucous membranes of the reproductive tract, mouth, throat, eyes and rectum. It is treatable; however, if left untreated, it can cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) in women and epididymitis in men, both of which may lead to infertility (Illinois Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Gonorrhea, May 2022).

In 2023, there were 601,319 total cases of gonorrhea reported in the United States. There was a 9.2% decrease from 2021 to 2022 and then an additional 7.7% decrease from 2022 to 2023 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, STI Statistics, National Overview of STIs in 2023, April 2025). Based on the provisional cases reported in the first six months of 2021, there was a 9% increase in McLean County between 2020 (105 cases of Chlamydia) and 2021 (114 cases of Chlamydia) (Illinois Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Data and Statistics, 2021-January-June IDPH STD Provisional Data, April 2025). See Exhibit 89 below.

Exhibits 89 and 90: Gonorrhea Case Counts and Rate, McLean County, 2018 - 2022

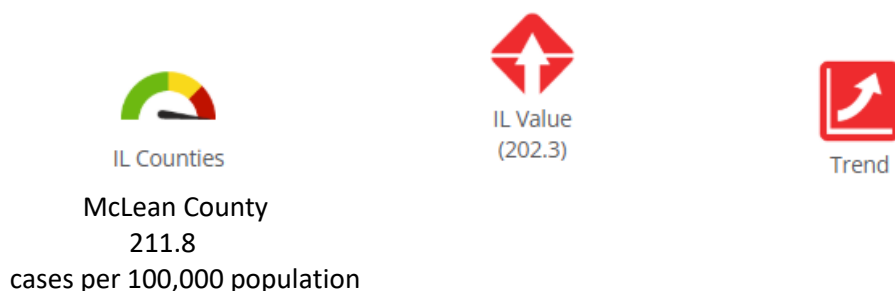
GC Case Counts	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
McLean	210.0	258.0	291.0	329.0	221.0
Illinois	25,422.0	29,272.0	31,055.0	30,454.0	26,442.0

GC Crude Rate per 100K	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
McLean	123.8	152.1	171.6	194.0	130.3
Illinois	198.1	228.1	242.0	237.4	206.1

Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery; IPLAN Home, Infectious Disease Indicators; Gonorrhea, Case counts and Crude Rates, 2018-2022.

McLean County's incidence rate for gonorrhea was 211.8 cases per 100,000 population in 2023. This rate is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is higher than the state rate of 202.3 cases per 100,000 (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention, 2023). The rate is trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention, 2011 – 2023). See Exhibit 91.

Exhibit 91: Gonorrhea Incidence Rate – McLean County, 2011 – 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2011 – 2023.

Disparities

In Illinois in 2021

- Gonorrhea cases in males accounted for 54.5% of all cases.
- Individuals ages 15-29 years made up 80.7% of the cases.
- The non-Hispanic Black population was disproportionately affected more than any other group (Illinois Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Illinois: 2021 January – June IDPH SD Provisional Data).
- The Gonorrhea cases by race/ethnicity were:
 - Non-Hispanic Black: 5,144 cases.
 - Hispanic: 654 cases.
 - Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaskan Native: 12 cases.
 - Non-Hispanic White: 2,037 cases.
 - Non-Hispanic Multiple Race: 44 cases.
 - Non-Hispanic Asian: 57 cases.
 - Note: Many gonorrhea cases were reported without a race/Hispanic ethnicity, with 937 cases reported as “unknown” in 2021.

Syphilis

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by the bacteria *Treponema pallidum*. Without early and adequate treatment, syphilis can have serious health impacts. The infection usually follows a progression of four stages that can last for weeks to years: primary, secondary, latent and tertiary. “Early syphilis” is a term used for the primary, secondary and early latent stages.

In 2023, there were 209,253 cases of syphilis (all stages including congenital) reported in the United States. There were 53,007 cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis, 53,573 cases of early non-primary non-secondary syphilis (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, STI Statistics, National Overview of STIs in 2023, April 2025). Based on the provisional cases reported in the first six months of 2021, there was a 20% decrease in McLean County between 2020 (five cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis) and 2021 (four cases of primary and secondary syphilis). McLean county also experienced a 25% decrease in early syphilis cases between 2020 (eight cases) and 2021 (six cases) (Illinois Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Data and Statistics, 2021-January-June IDPH STD Provisional Data, April 2025).

In McLean County, there were 2.9 cases of syphilis per 100,000 population in 2023. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is lower than the Illinois value of 11.6 cases/100,000 population (Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2011 – 2023). The value is trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention, 2011 – 2023). See Exhibit 92.

Exhibit 92: Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rate – McLean County, 2019 - 2023



McLean County
2.9
cases per 100,000 population

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2011 – 2023.

In Illinois, disparities in primary and secondary syphilis cases can be seen by race and ethnicity, with non-Hispanic Black residents disproportionately affected more than any group, with 43.2% of cases compared to the second highest group, non-Hispanic White residents with 24.8% of cases (Illinois Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Data and Statistics, 2021-January-June IDPH STD Provisional Data, April 2025). See Exhibits 93 and 94 below.

Exhibits 93 and 94: Syphilis Counts and Rate, McLean County, 2018 - 2022

Syphilis Counts	Disease	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
McLean	Early Syphilis	20.0	36.0	22.0	13.0	0.0
	Primary and Secondary Syphilis	15.0	22.0	15.0	7.0	0.0
Illinois	Early Syphilis	2,872.0	2,719.0	2,694.0	2,653.0	2,722.0
	Primary and Secondary Syphilis	1,408.0	1,374.0	1,467.0	1,486.0	1,457.0

Primary/Secondary Syphilis Rate per 100K	Disease	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
McLean	Early Syphilis	11.8	21.2	13.0	7.6	0.0
	Primary and Secondary Syphilis	8.8	13.0	8.8	4.1	0.0
Illinois	Early Syphilis	22.4	21.2	21.0	21.2	21.2
	Primary and Secondary Syphilis	11.0	10.7	11.4	11.6	11.4

Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery; IPLAN Home, Infectious Disease Indicators; Early Syphilis and Primary and Secondary Syphilis, case counts and crude rates, 2018-2022.

Disparities

In Illinois in 2021 for primary and secondary syphilis:

- Cases in males accounted for 73.8% of all cases.
- Individuals ages 30-34 years had the highest rate (21.1 per 100,000).
- The non-Hispanic Black population was disproportionately affected more than any other group (Illinois Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Data and Statistics, 2021-January-June IDPH STD Provisional Data, April 2025).
- In 2018, the rates by race/ethnicity were:
 - Non-Hispanic Black: 43.2 per 100,000.
 - Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaskan Native: no data reported.
 - Hispanic: 12.4 per 100,000 population.
 - Multiple Race Non-Hispanic: 0 per 100,000 population.
 - Non-Hispanic Asian: 1.6 per 100,000 population.
 - Non-Hispanic White: 24.8 per 100,000 population.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that attacks the human immune system and interferes with the body's ability to fight infections. It can be transmitted through contact with infected blood, semen, or vaginal fluids. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic condition that is caused by HIV. Medications can control the infection and prevent disease progression.

From 2021 through December 2023, there has been a gradual increase of HIV diagnosed in McLean County. In 2021, seven newly diagnosed HIV cases and one newly diagnosed case of AIDS were identified. In 2022, 10 newly diagnosed HIV cases and four newly diagnosed cases of AIDS were diagnosed. In 2023, 14 newly diagnosed HIV cases and six newly diagnosed cases of AIDS were identified. In 2024, there was a decrease in HIV diagnoses with six new cases identified as HIV but an overall increase in the number of AIDS cases with five newly diagnosed within McLean County (Illinois Department of Public Health, HIV Surveillance Update Reports 2021/2022/2023/2024, April 2025). See Exhibits 95, 96 and 97 below for an illustration of this data.

Exhibit 95, 96 and 97: Cases of HIV and AIDS and Deaths - McLean County, 2016 – 2021

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (through 5/31/21)
HIV	8	16	17	8	3	1
AIDS	3	6	2	5	2	0

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Monthly Surveillance Update, 2016 – May 2021.

HIV Deaths by Age							
Group 2021	0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
McLean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	1	42	63	26

HIV Deaths by Race			
2021	Black	Other	White
McLean	0	0	0
Illinois	70	3	59

Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery; Data Home, Death, Deaths by Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Disease, Deaths by Race and Age Group, 2021.

In 2019, the Illinois Department of Public Health, the Chicago Department of Public Health and the AIDS Foundation of Chicago introduced a new five-year plan to end the HIV epidemic in Illinois by 2030 using the Getting to Zero Illinois (GTZ-IL) initiative. The plan included strategies to reduce the number of new HIV infections to assist Illinois in reaching “functional zero,” the point at which the HIV epidemic cannot be sustained.

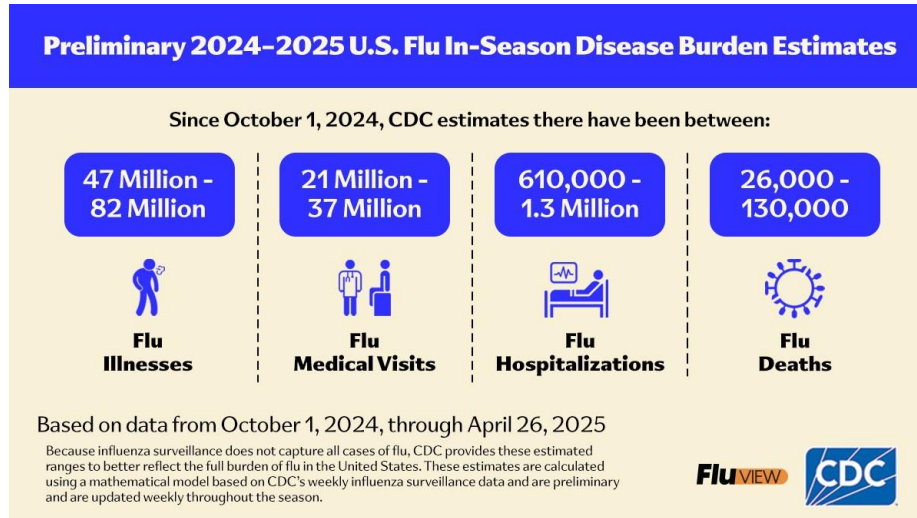
As of 2022, educational efforts remain underway to increase awareness of key GTZ strategies: 1) to increase the number of people living with HIV who are taking medications to achieve viral suppression, when HIV cannot be transmitted sexually, a concept known as Undetectable = Untransmittable, or U=U; and, 2) to increase the use of PrEP (preexposure prophylaxis), a daily pill nearly 100% effective at preventing HIV transmission, among persons vulnerable to HIV.

Vaccine Preventable Diseases

Pneumonia and Influenza

Influenza (flu) is a contagious respiratory disease caused by the influenza virus. It can cause mild to severe illness as well as pneumonia, which is an infection of the lungs. On average, about eight percent (range of three – 11 percent) of the U.S. population gets sick from influenza every year. According to the CDC’s preliminary estimates for the 2024–2025 flu season, there were between 47 million and 82 million flu-related illnesses, 610,000 to 1.3 million hospitalizations, and approximately 26,000 deaths in the United States. This marks the most severe flu season since 2017–2018. The CDC noted a significant decline in childhood flu vaccination rates—from 64% five years ago to 49% this season—as a contributing factor. See Exhibit 98 below.

Exhibit 98: Preliminary U.S. Flu In-Season Disease Prevention Estimates, 2024 - 2025



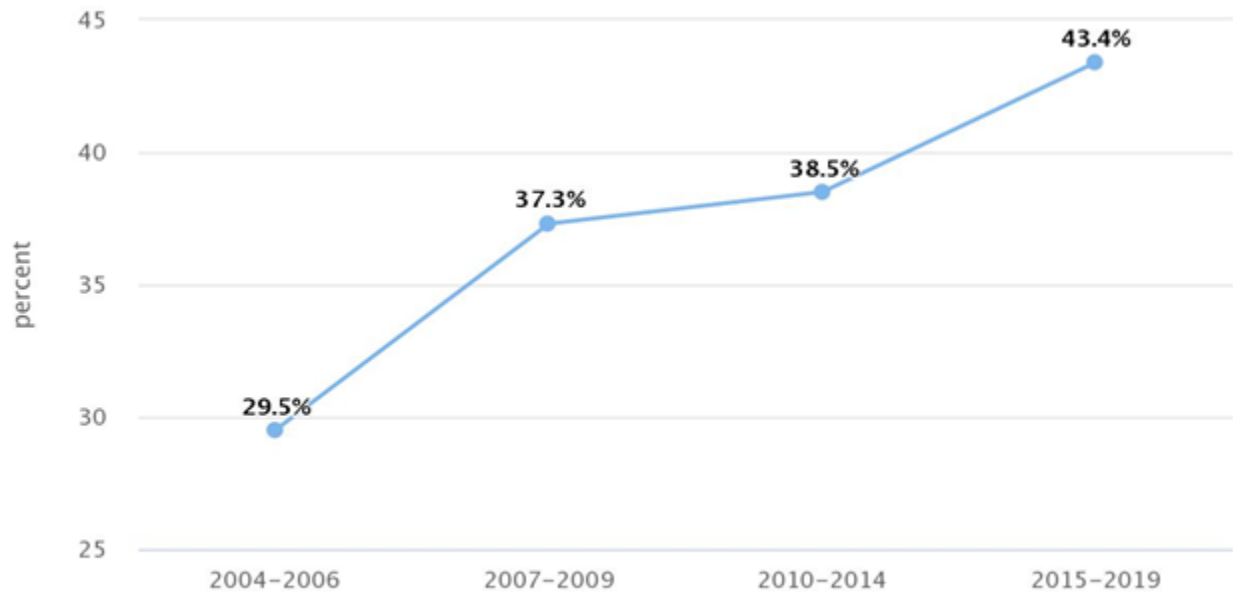
<https://www.cdc.gov/flu-burden/php/data-vis/2024-2025.html>.

Vaccination remains the most effective tool for preventing serious illness and death from influenza. However, coverage declined during the 2023–2024 season: only 55.4% of children aged 6 months through 17 years and 44.9% of adults aged 18 and older received the flu vaccine. These figures represent a drop of 2.0 percentage points from the previous season for both age groups (children: 57.4% in 2022–2023; adults: 46.9%).

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Flu Vaccination Coverage, United States, 2023–24 Influenza Season*, April 2025).

According to the Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2015 - 2019), 43.4 percent of McLean County adults received an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months. McLean County does not meet the Healthy People 2030 goal of 70 percent. When compared to other counties in Illinois, McLean County falls in the best 0 - 50 percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois for this measure, and its vaccination rate has been increasing since 2004, from 29.5 percent to 43.4 percent in 2019 (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015 - 2019). See Exhibit 99.

Exhibit 99: Adults with Influenza Vaccination - McLean County, 2004 – 2019



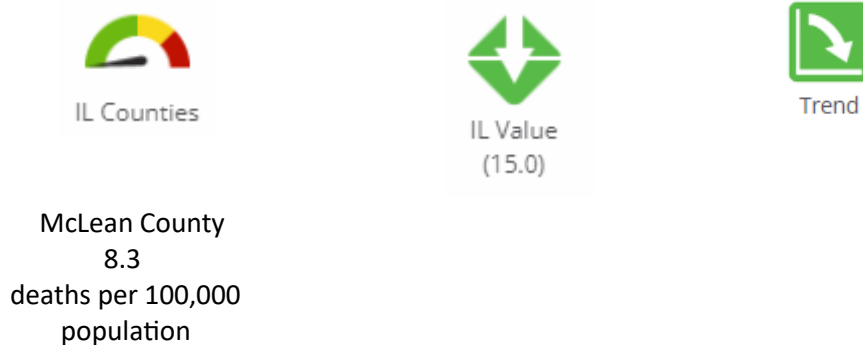
Source: Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2015-2019)

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004 - 2019.

The annual age-adjusted emergency room visit rate due to immunization-preventable pneumonia and influenza for 2018-2020 was 14.9 visits per 10,000 population ages 18 years or older (Conduent Health Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2018 - 2020). When compared to other counties in Illinois, this measure falls in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator).

McLean County's age-adjusted death rate due to influenza and pneumonia is 8.3 deaths per 100,000 population, which is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018-2020). The rate is lower than the Illinois rate (15.1 deaths per 100,000 population). The rate is trending favorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007-2020). See Exhibit 100 below.

Exhibit 100: Age-Adjusted Death Rate Due to Influenza and Pneumonia – McLean County, 2007 - 2020



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007 - 2020.

Published vital records data for McLean County indicate that deaths from influenza and pneumonia ranked in the top ten leading causes of death in 2020 (21 deaths), did not rank for 2021, but came back into the top ten leading causes of death in 2022 (24 deaths). Across Illinois, influenza and pneumonia ranked tenth for underlying cause of death in 2020, with 2,430 deaths. In 2021, it ranked twelfth with 1,679 deaths. In 2022, it returned to tenth, with 1,969 deaths. (Illinois Department of Public Health, Data and Statistics, Death Statistics, 2020 – 2022). See Exhibit 101 below.

Exhibit 101: Influenza and Pneumonia Deaths, McLean County versus Illinois, 2014 - 2022

<i>Influenza and Pneumonia Deaths</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
<i>McLean</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>24.0</i>
<i>Illinois</i>	<i>2,483.0</i>	<i>2,343.0</i>	<i>2,177.0</i>	<i>2,402.0</i>	<i>2,562.0</i>	<i>2,106.0</i>	<i>2,430.0</i>	<i>1,679.0</i>	<i>1,969.0</i>

Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery; IPLAN Data, General Health and Access to Care Indicators; Deaths by Influenza and Pneumonia, 2014-2022.

Disparities

United States: [Inequities in Flu Vaccine Uptake | VitalSigns | CDC](#)

- Vaccine Coverage (2021 – 2022 flu season)
 - 54% among White adults.
 - 42% among Black adults.
 - 41% among American Indian/Alaska Native adults.
 - 38% among Hispanic adults.
- Hospitalization Rates compared to White adults (2010 – 2020 flu seasons)
 - About 80% higher among Black adults.
 - 30% higher among American Indian/Alaskan Native adults.
 - 20% higher among Hispanic adults.

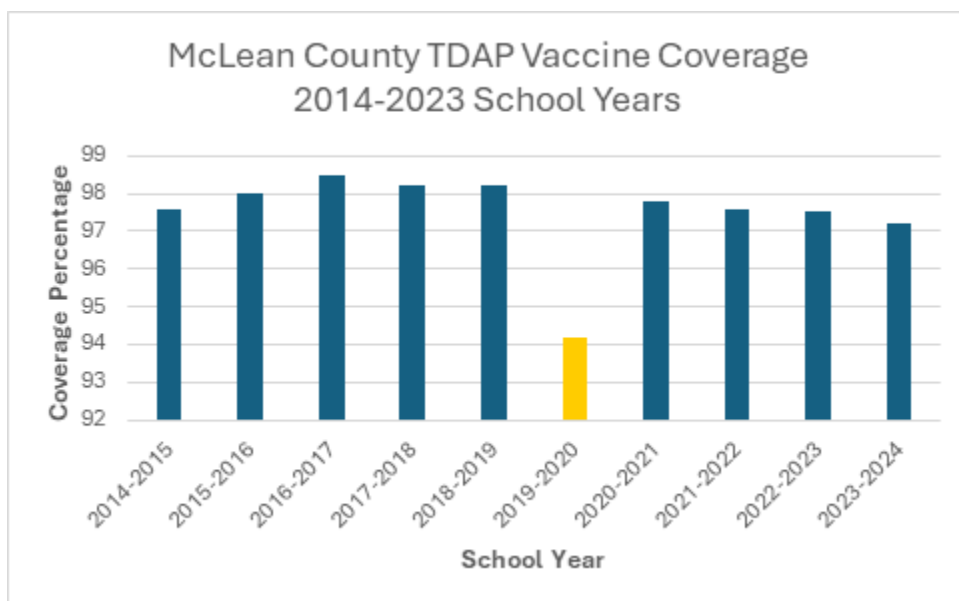
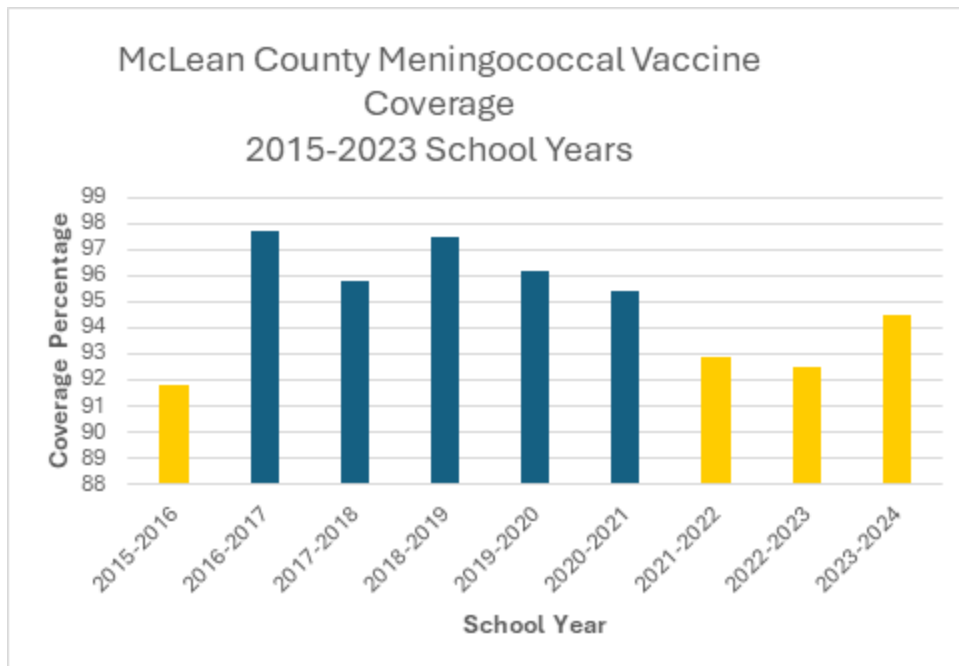
Other Vaccine Preventable Diseases

[Immunization Status for School-Age Children](#)

The immunization status of school-aged children in McLean County exceeds recommended Illinois Department of Public Health-specific levels necessary to prevent epidemics, according to immunization data collected from public and non-public schools for the 2023-2024 school year, the most current data published in 2025 (Illinois State Board of Education, Data Analysis and Accountability Division, Health Requirements/Student Health Data, School Year 2023-2024). Over 97 percent of students were fully protected or in compliance with vaccination requirements. The Healthy People 2030 goal for Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) vaccination (2-dose for children by kindergarten) is 95 percent. McLean County has exceeded the national goal of completion of two doses of MMR. See Exhibits 102, 103 and 104 below.

Exhibit: 102, 103 and 104: Compliance with Required Immunizations for Schools (Public and Non-Public) — McLean County, 2023-2024 School Year

Immunization Type	McLean County Compliance with Vaccination Requirement	Illinois Department of Public Health Minimum Vaccination Requirement Level Necessary to Prevent Epidemics
Polio	98.00%	80.00%
DTP (diphtheria; tetanus; pertussis)	97.80%	90.00%
Measles	98.00%	91.00%
Mumps	97.80%	86.00%
Rubella	98.00%	83.00%
Varicella (Chickenpox)	97.60%	86%
Pneumococcal	97.90%	85.00%
Meningococcal	94.50%	80.00%
Hib (haemophilus influenzae)	97.80%	85.00%



** Only Meningococcal and Tdap vaccines had decreased coverage county-wide in any year from the 2014 school year to the 2023 school year. Meningococcal vaccine coverage dropped into the critical immunity threshold range (80.0%-95.0%) during the 2015-16, 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24 school years while the Tdap vaccine coverage dropped into this range (90.0%-95.0%) during the 2019-20 school year. At no point during the analysis period did the entire county fall below any community immunity threshold for any vaccine preventable disease.

Sources: *Illinois Department of Public Health School Vaccination Coverage Dashboard*; <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/prevention-wellness/immunization/coverage-dashboards/school-vaccination-coverage-dashboard.html>
Illinois State Board of Education, Data Analysis and Accountability Division, Health Requirements/Student Health Data, School Year 2023-24; <https://www.isbe.net/Pages/Health-Requirements-Student-Health-Data.aspx>.

Measles—Mumps—Rubella (MMR)

Measles (Rubeola) is a highly contagious viral illness that is spread through the air via droplets when an infected individual coughs or sneezes. It can also be spread by direct contact if an individual touches a surface that has the virus on it and then touches their eyes, nose, or mouth. Symptoms of measles include a rash that starts on the face and neck, a mild to moderate to high fever, cough, runny nose and red, watery eyes (conjunctivitis). Measles can be dangerous, particularly for babies and young children. It is one of the most contagious diseases. If one person has measles, up to 90% of the people close to that person (if not immune) will become infected. Complications can be serious. One out of every 1,000 people with measles will develop brain swelling, which could lead to brain damage; and one to three out of 1,000 people with measles will die, even with the best of care given to them (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Measles-Rubeola, 2022).

As of April 3, 2025, measles outbreaks were occurring in 22 jurisdictions (Alaska, California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York City, New York State, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Washington), primarily related to unvaccinated international travelers (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2025). As of May 8, 2025, there have been no cases of measles reported in McLean County in decades. The last documented case in McLean County was 1989 (Illinois Department of Public Health, May 2022). See Exhibit 105.

Exhibit 105: Measles Case Counts - Illinois, 2010 - 2019*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of Cases	0	3	0	5	2	17	2	0	5	9*

*Current case count (preliminary) for 2019 in Illinois as of early May 2022.

Source: *Illinois Department of Public Health, Diseases and Conditions, Diseases A-Z, Measles, 2019*.
<http://www.dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/diseases-and-conditions/diseases-a-z-list/measles>.

Mumps is an acute infectious viral disease that can cause swelling and tenderness in the salivary glands, causing swelling in the jaw and cheek area. It is spread from person to person by coughing and sneezing as well as through direct contact with the discharges from the nose and throat of infected people. Mumps case counts in McLean County from 2013 - 2016 increased due to two mumps outbreaks in 2015 and 2016. Case counts were 0 in 2013 and 2014. During the 2015 outbreak, 71 cases were reported, and 88 percent of cases were in persons ages 15-24 years. During the 2016 outbreak, 41 cases were reported, and 95 percent of cases were in persons ages 15-24 years (McLean County Health Department, Bloomington, Illinois, 2018). See Exhibit 106 for case counts.

Exhibit 106: Mumps Case Counts – McLean County, 2006 – 2016

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Cases	24	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	71	41

NA -not available in the IQuery data set.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery, Mumps, May 2022.

Rubella, also called German measles, is a viral illness that is spread from person to person by breathing in respiratory secretions or droplets that are exhaled from an infected person. Rubella was last reported in McLean County in 1990 (McLean County Health Department, Bloomington Illinois, 2022).

[Pertussis \(Whooping Cough\)](#)

Pertussis is caused by a bacteria called *Bordetella pertussis*, which lives in the nose, mouth and throat of individuals. It is a highly contagious disease that can easily spread from person to person. Many pertussis cases are not diagnosed and therefore, not reported. Between 2012 and 2016, McLean County saw an increase in the number of pertussis cases (McLean County Health Department, Bloomington, Illinois, 2018). Updated data are not available as this data is no longer being tracked by the Illinois Department of Public Health's IQuery data system. See Exhibit 107 below for case numbers from 2012 - 2016.

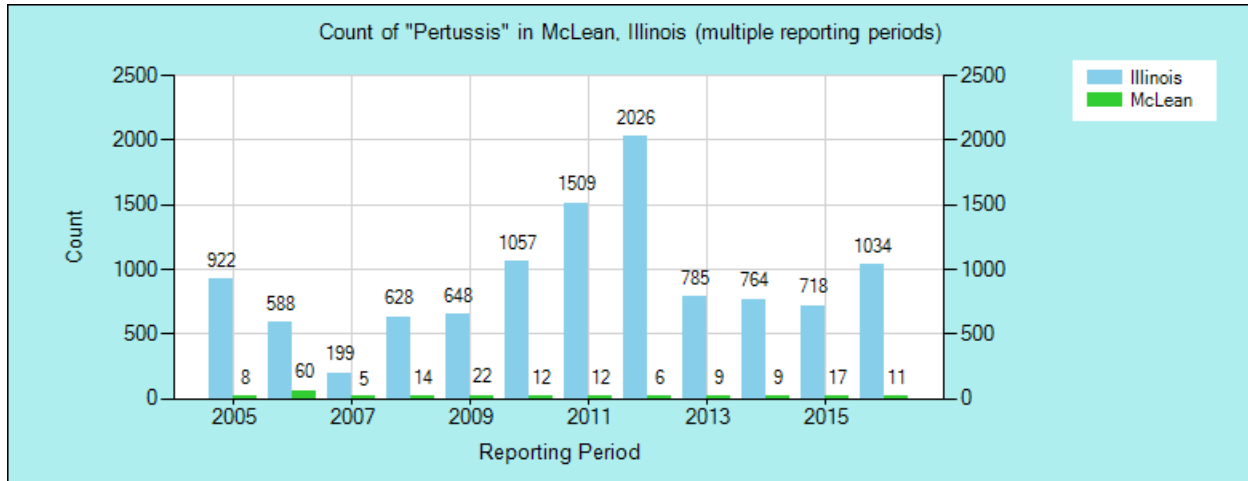
Exhibit 107: Pertussis Case Counts – McLean County, 2012 - 2021

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Cases	6	9	9	17	11	6	3	5	2	3

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery Pertussis, May 2022.

Healthy People 2030 focuses on preventing infectious diseases by increasing vaccination rates. In both 2015 and 2016, most cases identified in McLean County occurred in children between the ages of 10 to 19 years, 47 percent of cases in 2015 and 54 percent in 2016. For comparison, from 2010 – 2014, 19 percent of cases occurred in children under the age of one and 27 percent occurred in individuals 11 to 18 years of age. During this period, pertussis cases in McLean County and Illinois declined 33 percent and 38 percent, respectively (Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery, 2010 - 2014). In 2016, there were 11 cases of pertussis in McLean County. All cases occurred in individuals aged 19 and under. (Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery, 2016). For a 12-year trend, see Exhibit 106 below for the Illinois and McLean County case counts.

Exhibit 108: Case Counts of Pertussis by Year—McLean County and Illinois, 2005 – 2016



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery Data System, Pertussis, 2005 – 2016.

Varicella (Chickenpox)

Varicella, commonly called chickenpox, is a highly contagious disease caused by the virus, varicella zoster. When one person has chickenpox, up to 90 percent of the individuals close to that person, who are not immune to the disease, will also become infected. It is spread person to person by direct contact with secretions from respiratory tracts, direct contact with fluid from the chickenpox blisters, and by handling an infected person's bedding or clothing. Chickenpox can be a serious disease and even life-threatening, especially for infants, pregnant women, and people with weakened immune systems (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Chickenpox-Varicella, 2022). Once an individual has had chickenpox, then shingles can also occur. The risk for shingles increases as a person ages (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Shingles—Herpes Zoster, 2022).

Data on the number of varicella outbreaks that occur each year in the United States is lacking due to variations in reporting requirements. In the United States, a vaccine was licensed for use in March 1995. Since its introduction, the number of outbreaks has decreased, demonstrated through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Varicella Active Surveillance Project (VASP) that was active from 1995 - 2010. Due to implementation of the two-dose varicella vaccine, sites participating in VASP saw a 90 percent decrease in varicella cases from 1995 - 2008. Among infants, varicella disease decreased 90 percent (1995 - 2008) and among adults, 74 percent (1995 - 2005) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Varicella Active Surveillance Project). Prior to vaccine availability, about four million people got chickenpox every year in the U.S., with over 10,500 hospitalized and about 100 – 150 deaths. Healthy People 2030 focuses on preventing infectious diseases by increasing vaccination rates. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Chickenpox-Varicella, 2022).

In Illinois, varicella remains a reportable disease. Case reports dropped 90% from 2009 (40 cases reported) to 2021 (4 cases reported) in McLean County (Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery 2009 - 2016) (Illinois Department of Public Health, Office of Disease Control – INEDSS, 2017 – 2021). See Exhibit 109 below:

Exhibit 109: Varicella (Chickenpox) Case Counts – McLean County, 2009 – 2021

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Cases	40	25	18	25	23	6	15	10	13	15	3	5	4

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery, Chickenpox, 2009- 2016, May 2022.

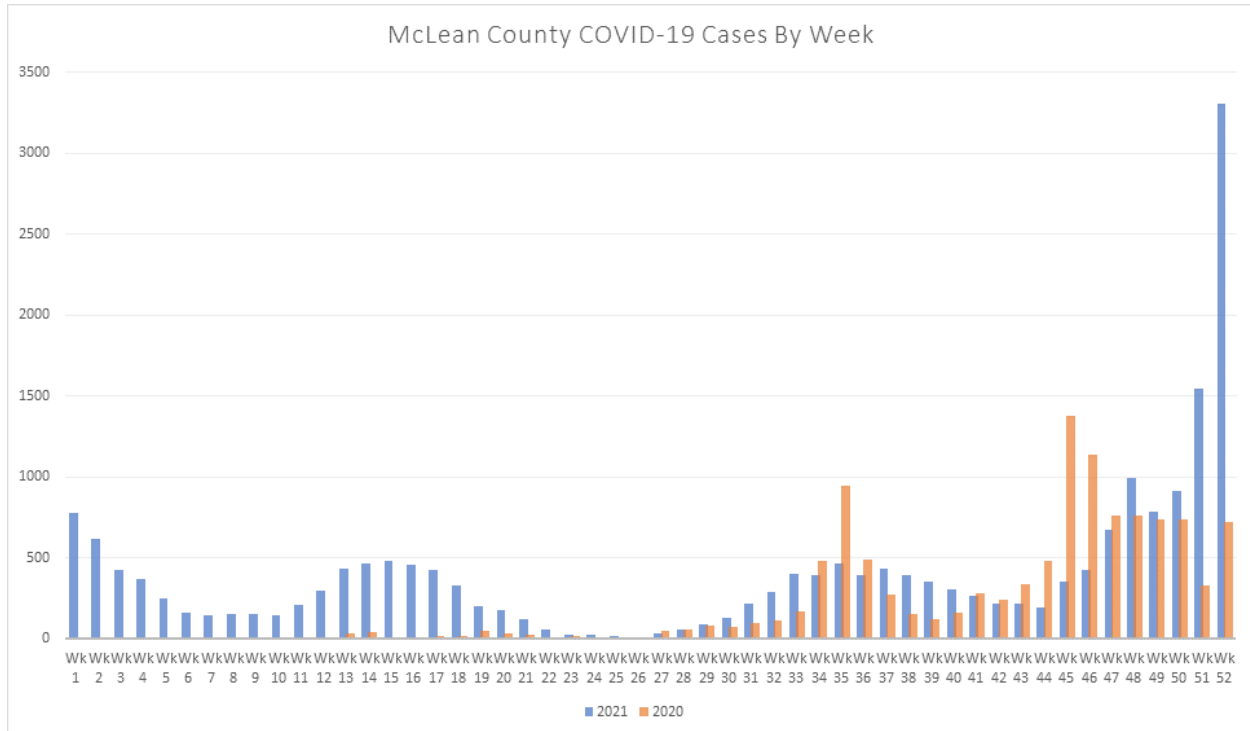
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Office of Disease Control – INEDSS, 2017 – 2021, May 2022.

[COVID-19 \(SARS-CoV-2\)](#)

COVID-19 is a disease caused by a virus called SARS-CoV-2. It can be spread by breathing in droplets and particles in the air that contain the virus when close to an infected person who is exhaling (e.g., talking, singing, coughing), or when the droplets or particles come into contact with a person's mouth, nose or eyes; or, when an individual touches their own mouth, nose or eyes with hands that have the virus on them. Symptoms range from none, to mild, to very severe. Post-COVID-19 conditions have also been identified and can be long-lasting. Even individuals who only experienced mild symptoms may experience post-COVID-19 conditions. In 2020, COVID-19 was declared a pandemic, and that status was continued in 2021 and 2022. Vaccines, testing and treatments became more readily available in 2021; however, by May of 2022, the nation approached a milestone of one million deaths from COVID-19, and over 82 million cases documented (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID-19, Frequently Asked Questions, May 2022; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID-19 Data Tracker, May 2022).

McLean County experienced its first reported case of COVID-19 on March 19, 2020. The McLean County Health Department and the Illinois Department of Public Health tracked the number of COVID-19 cases reported each week. By May 13, 2022, the total number of probable and confirmed cases of COVID-19 reported in McLean County since March of 2020 was 52,241. Exhibit 110 reflects the number of COVID-19 cases reported by week in McLean County in both 2020 and 2021.

Exhibit 110: Case Count of Reported COVID-19 by Week - McLean County, 2020 – 2021

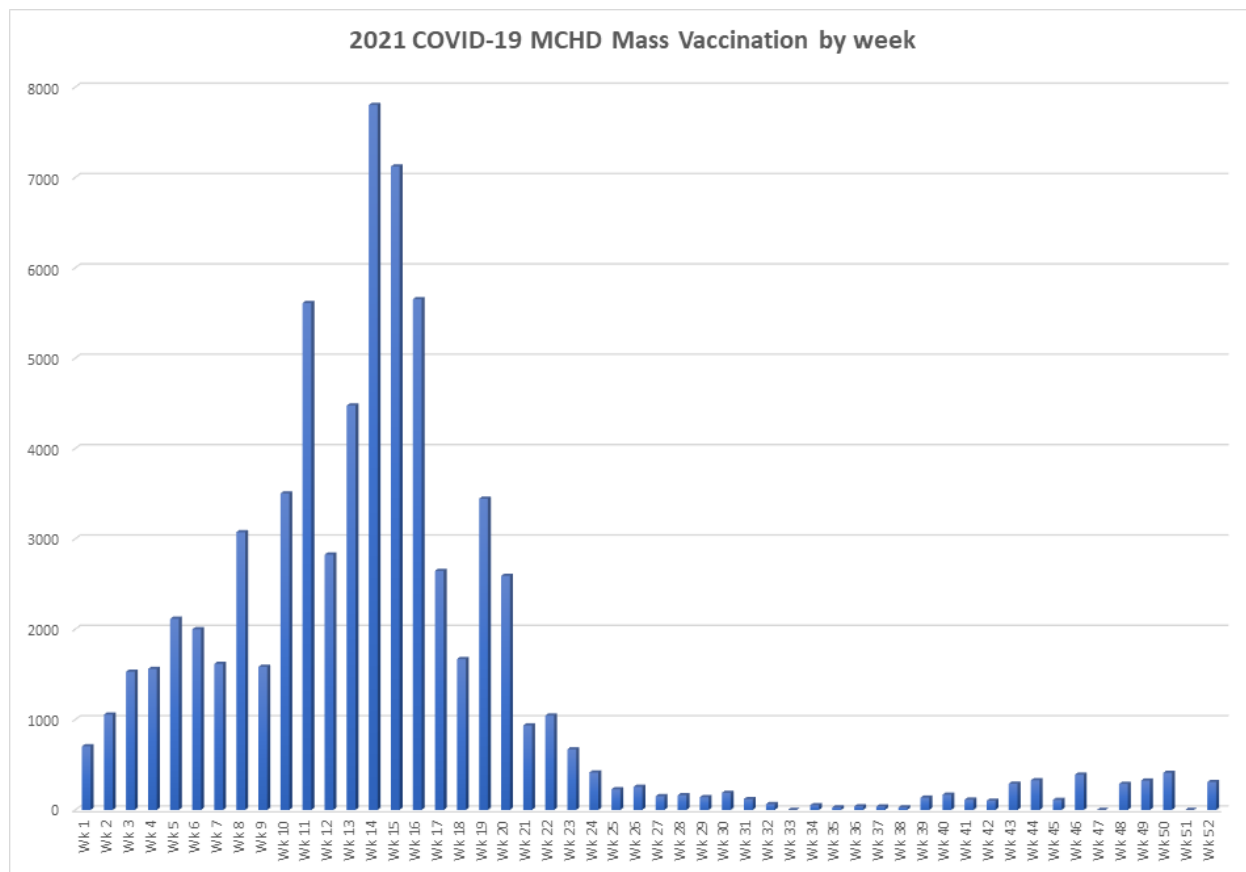


Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, IL-National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (INEDSS), McLean County Case Counts, 2020 – 2021.

As of March 3, 2023, McLean County had an incidence rate of 10.79 cases per 100,000 population for COVID-19. This rate is in the worst 50th - 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois but is lower than the state value of 11.37 cases per 100,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CSSE at Johns Hopkins University data repository, June 12, 2020 – March 3, 2023.) The value is increasing over time, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CSSE at Johns Hopkins University data repository, June 12, 2020 – March 3, 2023).

Two COVID-19 vaccines (Pfizer and Moderna) became available in late December 2020 under Federal Drug Administration (FDA) Emergency Use Authorizations. Vaccine campaigns for eligible individuals began in earnest in January 2021. By December 31, 2021, the McLean County Health Department, along with community partners, had sponsored 171 mass vaccination clinics: 113 at the Grossinger Motors Arena, 12 at Illinois State University, 14 through community events, and 32 coordinated through community groups, including those in rural communities. Many additional venues were available to receive vaccines throughout 2021 – 2022, including pharmacies, primary care offices, the McLean County Health Department Immunization Clinic, student health services, and the offices of pediatricians. See Exhibit 111 for the number of doses of vaccine administered per week in 2021 through McLean County Health Department mass vaccination clinics.

**Exhibit 111: Number Vaccine Doses Administered per Week at McLean County Health Department
Mass Vaccination Clinics - McLean County, 2021**



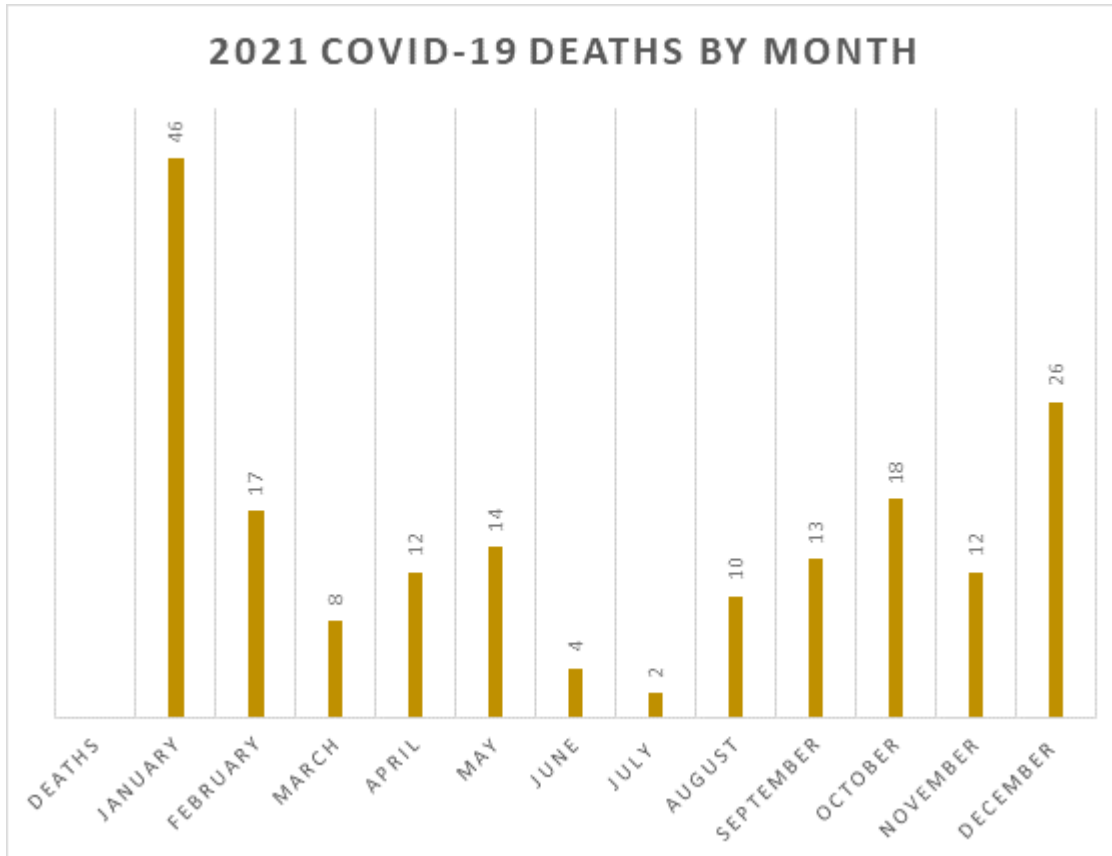
Source: McLean County Health Department, Weekly Vaccination Numbers, Juvare Electronic Record System, 2021.

Listed below, from data available as of April 7, 2025, is the percentage of McLean County residents who received an updated 2024-2025 COVID-19 vaccination dose in comparison to Illinois and U.S. totals (Illinois Department of Public Health, COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Data, April 2025; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID-19 Data Tracker, April 2025).

- United States: **50.1%** have received the updated 2024-2025 vaccine.
 - Illinois: **11.6%** have received the updated 2024-2025 vaccine
 - McLean County: **11.7%** have received the updated 2023-2024 vaccine.
 - Received updated 2024-2025 vaccine ages 6 mo. - 4 years: **5.9%.**
 - Received updated 2024-2025 vaccine ages 5 – 17 years: **5.4%.**
 - Received updated 2024-2025 vaccine ages 18 – 49 years: **6.1%.**
 - Received updated 2024-2025 vaccine ages 50 - 64 years: **16.4%.**
 - Received updated 2024-2025 vaccine ages 65 and above: **32.9%.**

The first COVID-19-related death in McLean County was announced on March 21, 2020 (McLean County Health Department, 2021 Annual Report). As of May 13, 2022, there had been 364 COVID-19-related deaths in McLean County since March of 2020. See Exhibit 112 for a graph of COVID-19 deaths by month in 2021.

Exhibit 112: COVID-19 Deaths by Month - McLean County, 2021



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, IL-National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (INEDSS), COVID-19 Deaths, 2021.

Disparities

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted all communities, although a disproportionate burden can be seen among some racial and ethnic groups at the local, state and national level. As of mid-May 2022, the Illinois Department of Public Health documented, for McLean County, on its website a cumulative (March 2020 – mid-May 2022) total of 52,655 cases of COVID-19 and 294 confirmed deaths. The McLean County Health Department tracks both confirmed deaths from COVID-19 (79.57 percent of the total number of COVID-19 deaths) as well as “probable” COVID-19 deaths (20.43 percent of the total), with a cumulative total (March 2020 – mid-May 2022) of 364 confirmed and probable deaths due to COVID-19. The Non-Hispanic Black population experienced a higher percentage of cases of COVID-19 compared to the percent this population represents in the county population; however, the percent of deaths among Non-Hispanic Black residents was not disproportionate (Illinois Department of Public Health, COVID-19 Statistics, May 2022). See Exhibit 113.

**Exhibit 113: COVID-19 Cases and Confirmed Deaths by Race and Ethnicity – McLean County,
May 2022**

	Percent Cases of COVID-19 n=52,655 Cases in McLean County	Percent of the McLean County Population Represented by this Race/Ethnicity (based on 2021 Census Data)	Confirmed Deaths due to COVID-19 (does not include probable cases)
Non-Hispanic White	60.4%	79.2%	61.83%
Non-Hispanic Black	9.51%	8.4%	8.34%
Hispanic	5.79%	5.2%	1.62%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2.11%	0.3%	0.00%
Asian	2.23%	5.1%	0.00%
Left Blank, Unknown or Other	19.8%	1.8%	7.8%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, COVID-19 Statistics, May 2022.

Source: McLean County Health Department, Communicable Disease Program, COVID-19 Confirmed Death Statistics, May 2022.

A further example of disparities can be seen in McLean County COVID-19 vaccination rates, where rates for Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaskan Native residents are behind that of Non-Hispanic White, Asian and the total population (Illinois Department of Public Health, COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Data, McLean County, May 2022). See Exhibit 114.

Exhibit 114: Vaccination Status for Fully Vaccinated Residents by Race and Ethnicity – McLean County, May 2022

	Percent Fully Vaccinated In McLean County	Percent of the McLean County Population (based on 2019 Census Data)
Total Population	63.24%	NA
Non-Hispanic White	62.50%	79.2%
Non-Hispanic Black	50.74%	8.4%
Hispanic	59.89%	5.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	57.50%	0.3%
Asian	73.53%	5.1%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Data, McLean County, May 2022.

Disparities

In McLean County:

- COVID-19 vaccination rates for all race and ethnic groups, except Asian residents, trail Non-Hispanic White resident vaccination rates. The percentage of COVID-19 cases for Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaskan Native residents is disproportionate to the percent of the McLean County population represented by their race or ethnicity.

Mental Health

Mental illnesses are one of the leading causes of disability in the United States. In any given year, approximately 13 million American adults have a seriously debilitating mental illness. Unstable mental health can lead to suicide. An individual's mental health is affected by a combination of factors, including biology (genes/brain chemistry), life experiences (trauma/abuse), and family history regarding mental health problems (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2025).

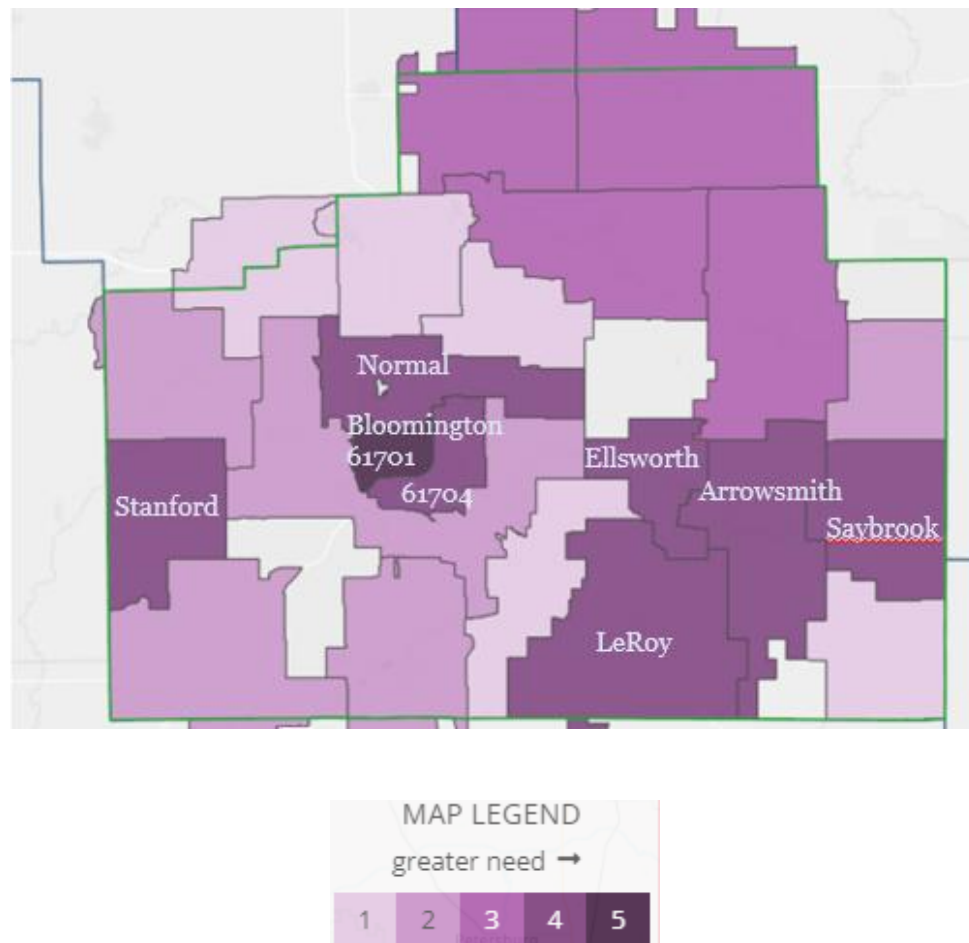
[Mental Health Index](#)

Mental health is known to be strongly correlated with financial stability, access to healthcare services, and social environment. The Mental Health Index considers validated indicators related to access to care, physical health status, transportation, employment, and household environment to identify areas at highest risk for experiencing poor mental health. All ZIP codes, census tracts, and counties in the United States are given an index value from 0 (low need) to 100 (high need). Communities with the highest values are estimated to have the highest socioeconomic and health needs correlated with self-reported poor mental health. Ranks and colors help to identify the relative level of need within a community or service area. The national index value for each location is compared to all other similar locations within the community area to assign a **relative rank (from 1 to 5)** locally. These ranks are used to color the map and chart for the Mental Health Index, with darker coloring associated with higher

relative need (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2024).

See Exhibit 115 below for McLean County's Mental Health Index.

Exhibit 115: Mental Health Index – McLean County, 2024



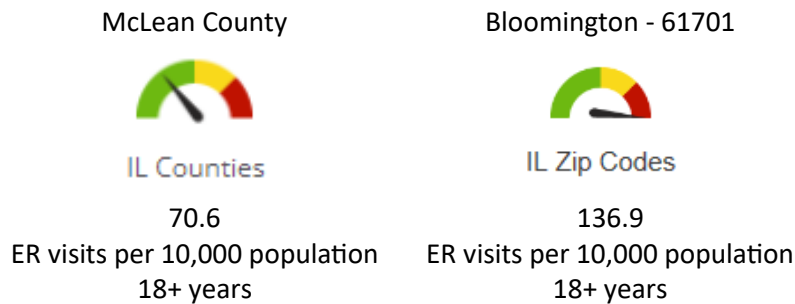
Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2024.

[Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Rates](#)

Mental Health (Adults)

The age-adjusted emergency room rate due to mental health is 70.6 emergency room visits per 10,000 population ages 18 years and older for McLean County. The rate is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023). The rate is lower than the Illinois value of 75.7 emergency room visits per 10,000 population and is trending favorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 – 2023). The rate for Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (136.9 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years), however, is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois. See Exhibit 116 below for an illustration of this data.

**Exhibit 116: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Rate Due to Mental Health - McLean County
versus Bloomington ZIP Code 61701, 2021 – 2023**



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 – 2023.

Disparities

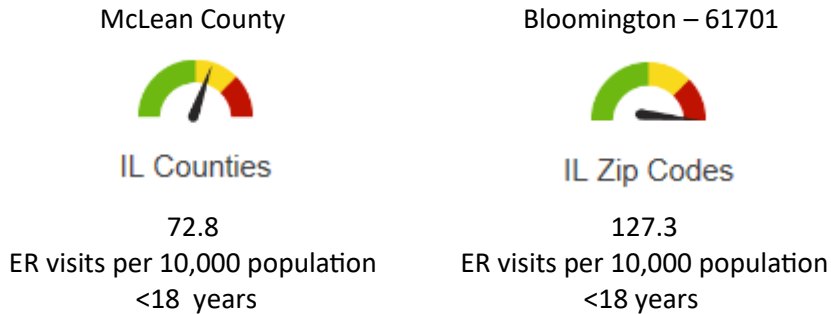
The highest emergency room rates occur in:

- Individuals 18 - 24 years (111.3 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Individuals 25 - 34 years (85 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Blacks or African Americans (153.6 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (136.9 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).

Pediatric Mental Health

The rate for age-adjusted emergency room visits due to pediatric mental health (<18 years) for McLean County is 72.8 emergency room visits per 10,000 population. This is in the worst 50th to 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 – 2023). The McLean County value is higher than the Illinois value of 52.7 emergency room visits per 10,000 population less than 18 years of age, but is trending favorably, in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 – 2023). The rate for Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (127.3 emergency room visits per 10,000 population <18 years) is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois. See Exhibit 117 below.

**Exhibit 117: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Rate for Pediatric Mental Health -
McLean County versus Bloomington ZIP Code 61701, 2021 – 2023**



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 – 2023.

Disparities

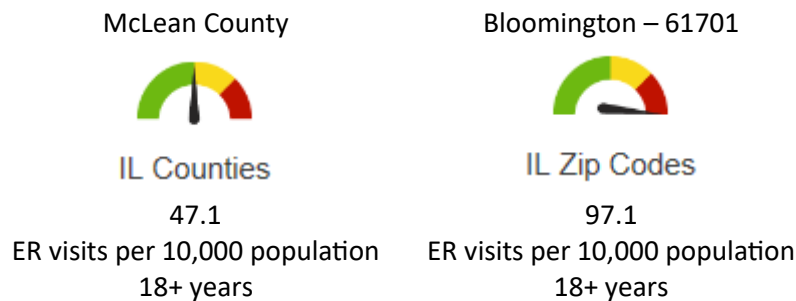
The highest emergency room rates occur in:

- Individuals 10 - 17 years (140.3 emergency room visits per 10,000 population < 18 years).
- Blacks or African Americans (110.4 emergency room visits per 10,000 population <18 years).
- Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (127.3 emergency room visits per 10,000 population <18 years).

Suicide and Intentional Self-inflicted Injury (Adults)

The rate for age-adjusted emergency room visits for adults due to suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury in McLean County is 47.1 emergency room visits per 10,000 population ages 18 years and older (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 – 2023). This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois but is higher than the Illinois value (39 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18 + years). The rate is trending unfavorably, albeit not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 – 2023). The rate for Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (97.1 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18 years and older) is the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois. See Exhibit 118 below.

Exhibit 118: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Rate Due to Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury for Population 18+ Years - McLean County versus Bloomington ZIP Code 61701, 2021 - 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023.

Disparities

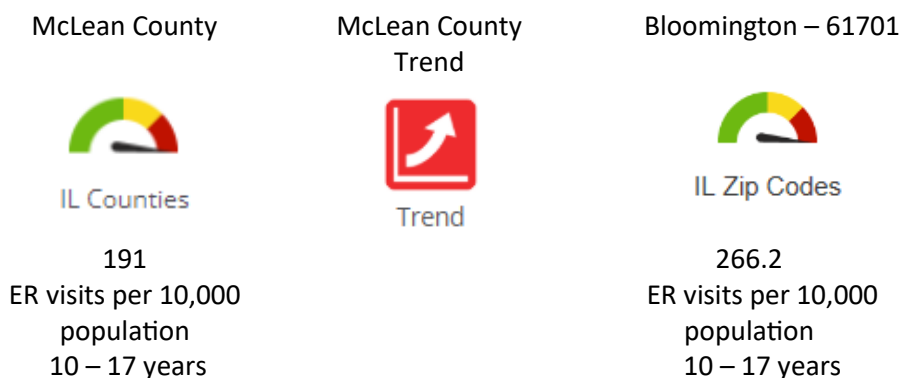
The highest emergency room visit rates due to suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury occur in:

- Individuals 18 - 24 years (71.8 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Individuals 25 - 34 years (74.3 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Blacks or African Americans (103.7 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (97.1 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).

Adolescent Suicide and Intentional Self-inflicted Injury

The rate for age-adjusted emergency room visits due to adolescent suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury in McLean County is 191.0 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 10 - 17 years of age. This is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is higher than the Illinois value of 98.9 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 10 – 17 years of age (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 – 2023). The rate is trending unfavorably, in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 – 2023). The rate for Bloomington ZIP code 61701 is 266.2 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 10 – 17 years of age. Like the county rate, this is also in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois. See Exhibit 119 below.

Exhibit 119: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Rate Due to Adolescent Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury for 10 – 17 Years of Age - McLean County versus Bloomington ZIP Code 61701, 2016 - 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 - 2023.

Disparities

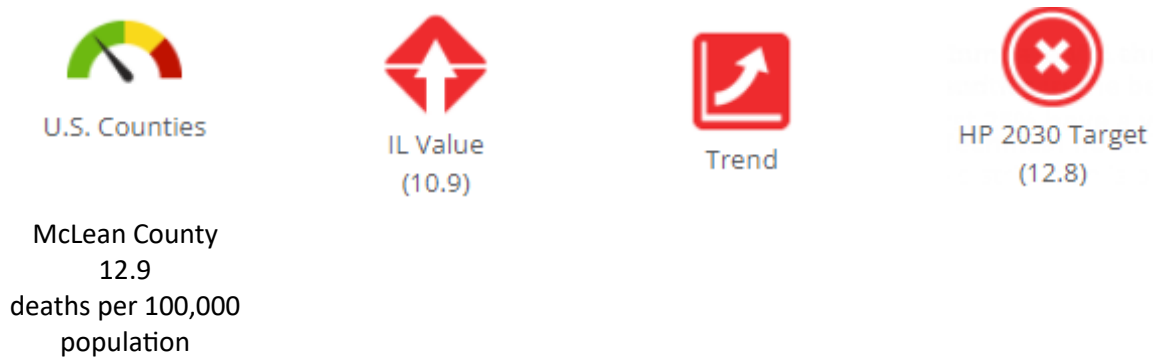
The highest emergency room visit rates for adolescent suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury occur in:

- Females (276.2 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 10 - 17 years).
- Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (266.2 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 10 - 17 years).

Suicide Deaths

The age-adjusted death rate due to suicide in McLean County is 12.9 deaths per 100,000 population. This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in the United States but it is higher than the Illinois value (10.9 deaths per 100,000 population) and does not meet the Healthy People 2030 target (12.8 deaths per 100,000 population) (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018 - 2020). The rate is trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007 - 2020). See Exhibit 120 below for an illustration of this data.

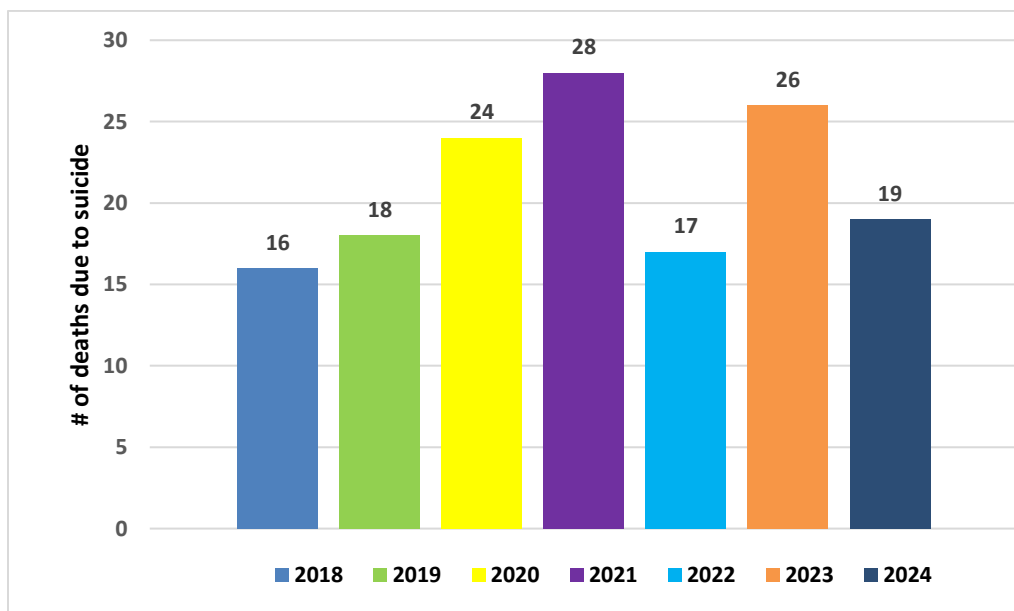
Exhibit 120: Age-Adjusted Death Rate Due to Suicide - McLean County, 2007 – 2020



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007 - 2020.

There were 19 deaths due to suicide in McLean County in 2024 (McLean County Coroner, 2024). Exhibit 121 below shows the number of deaths due to suicide from 2018 – 2024.

Exhibit 121: Number of Deaths Due to Suicide - McLean County, 2018 – 2024



Source: McLean County Coroner, 2018 - 2024.

[Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries Receiving Treatment for Depression](#)

The percentage of Medicare beneficiaries receiving treatment for depression in McLean County is 15.0 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2023). This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois and is the same as the Illinois value (15.0 percent).

[Self-Reported Mental Health](#)

Illinois Youth Survey

Teens Feeling Sad or Hopeless

The average percentage of eighth, tenth and twelfth graders in McLean County who reported they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities was 30 percent (Illinois Youth Survey, 2024). This is a five percent decrease from the 2022 value of 35 percent.

Teens Who Considered Attempting Suicide

The average percentage of tenth and twelfth graders in McLean County who reported they seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months was 12 percent (Illinois Youth Survey, 2024). This is lower than the 2022 value of 15 percent.

County Health Rankings

Poor Mental Health

The number of days McLean County residents reported that their mental health was not good in the past 30 days is 4.4 days (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2021). This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois but is higher than the Illinois value (4.2 days) and is trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.

CDC – Places

Poor Mental Health: 14+ Days

The percentage of adults who stated that their mental health was not good 14 or more days in the past month in McLean County is 17.7 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC – Places, 2022). This is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. The percentages for Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (18.3 percent) and Saybrook ZIP code 61770 (18.2 percent) are also in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) in comparison to other ZIP codes in Illinois. See Exhibit 122 below for an illustration of this data.

Exhibit 122: Poor Mental Health: 14+ Days, McLean County versus Bloomington ZIP Code 61701 and Saybrook ZIP Code 61770, 2022

McLean County



IL Counties

17.7%

Bloomington – 61701



IL Zip Codes

18.3%

Saybrook - 61770



IL Zip Codes

18.2%

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC - Places 2022.

Adults Ever Diagnosed with Depression

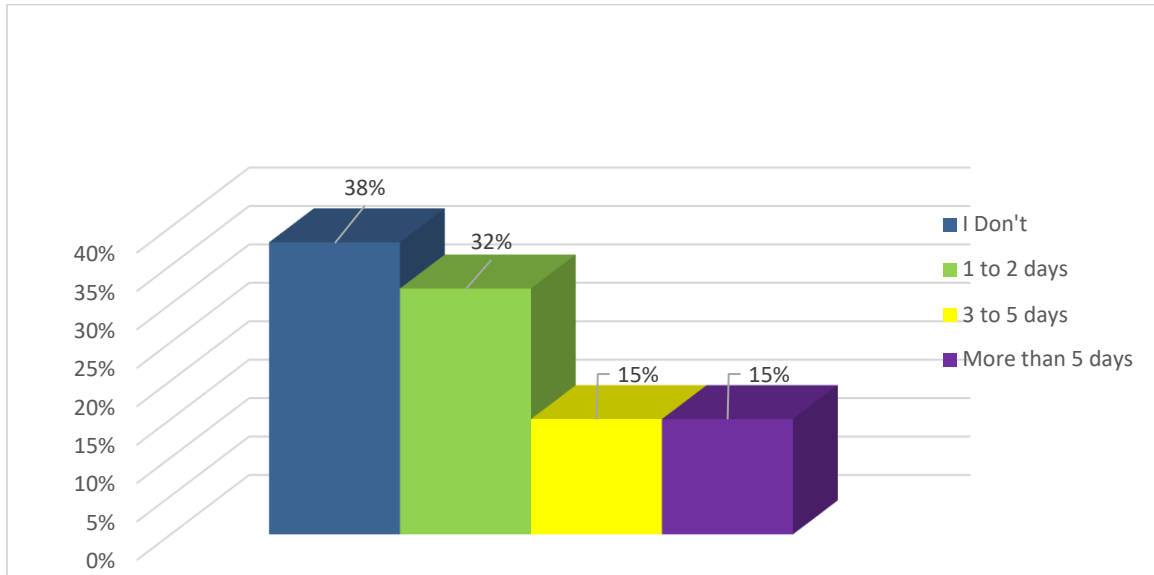
The percentage of adults who reported that they have been diagnosed with depression is 21.7 (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC – Places, 2022). This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. The percentage for Saybrook ZIP code 61770 is in the worst 25th percentile range compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois.

2024 McLean County Community Health Survey

Twenty percent of McLean County Survey respondents reported having depression or anxiety (McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024). Data is not available from the 2021 survey.

Thirty-eight percent of survey respondents reported that they did not feel depressed on any day during the past 30 days. Thirty-two percent reported feeling depressed one or two days, and 15 percent for both three to five days and more than five days. See Exhibit 123 below.

Exhibit 123: Responses to "In the last 30 days, how often have you felt depressed?" for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



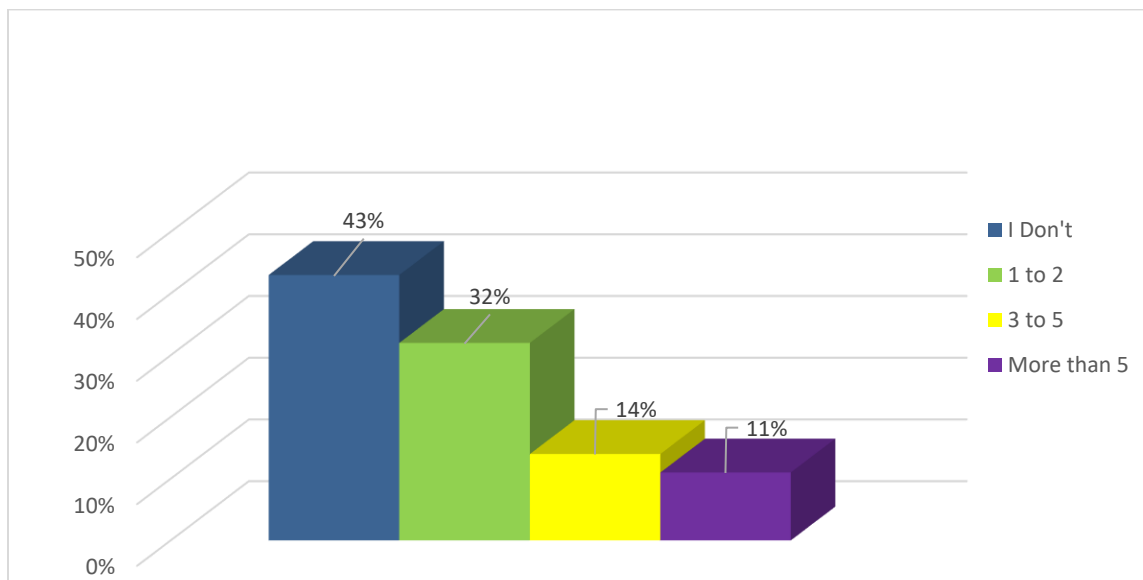
Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

Results of the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey show a nine percent decrease (47 percent in 2021) in the number of people who reported zero days of feeling depressed in the last 30 days and a four percent increase (11 percent in 2021) for reported feeling depressed more than five days in the last 30 days compared to the 2021 survey.

Forty-three percent of survey respondents reported that they did not feel stressed or anxious on any day during the past 30 days. Thirty-two percent reported feeling stressed or anxious one or two days, fourteen percent for three to five days and eleven percent for more than five days. See Exhibit 124 below.

Exhibit 124: Responses to "In the last 30 days, how often have you felt anxious or stressed?" for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

Results of the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey show a five percent increase in the number of people experiencing stress or anxiety three to five days in the past 30 days compared to the 2021 survey. The number of respondents who reported zero days of experiencing stress or anxiety decreased by 10 percent from 2021 to 2024.

In the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey, 19 percent of survey respondents reported their mental health as poor, 62 percent as average and 19 percent as good.

[Social Determinants of Health Correlations](#)

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual's self-perception of overall mental health. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

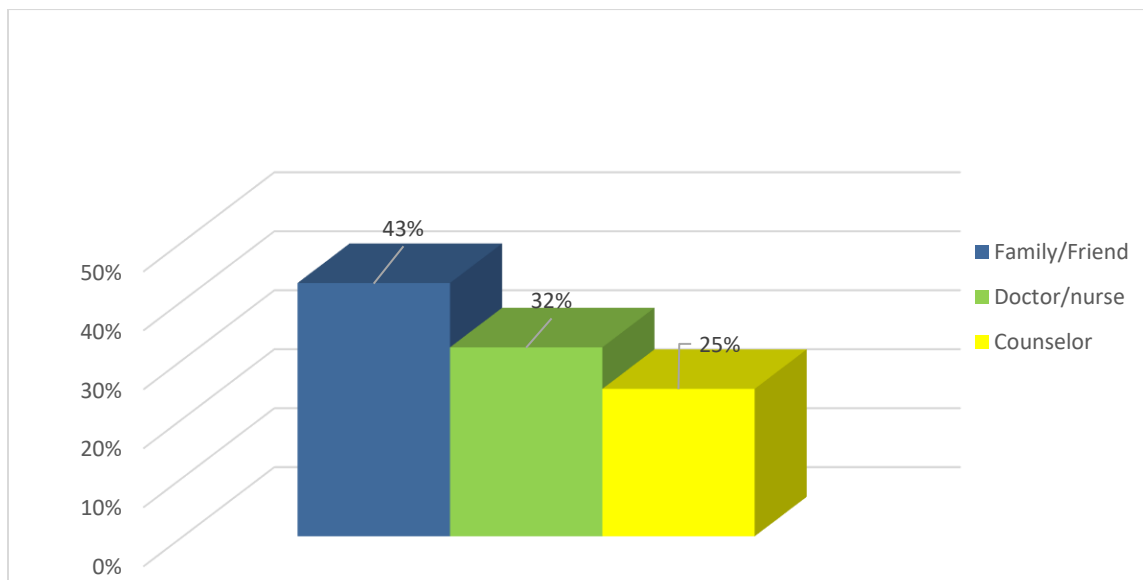
- **Overall mental health** tends to be rated higher by older people, those with higher education and income, and lower by those in an unstable housing environment.

Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

There was a five percent decrease from 2024 to 2021 for the percentage of survey respondents reporting that their mental health is good; 24 percent in 2021 to 19 percent in 2024. The percentage of survey respondents who reported poor mental health increased from 18 percent in 2021 to 19 percent 2024.

Sixty-two percent of survey respondents reported that they have talked to someone about their mental health. Of those individuals, the following graph (Exhibit 125) illustrates to whom they talked.

Exhibit 125: Responses to “If you talked to anyone about your mental health, who was it?” - McLean County survey respondents, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

Results of the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey show an eight percent increase in the number of people who have talked to someone about their health, compared to the 2021 survey.

Social Determinants of Health Correlations

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual’s behavioral health. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

- **Depression** tends to be rated higher by younger people, and those with lower education and income, and those with an unstable housing environment.
- **Anxiety** tends to be rated higher by younger people, and those with lower education and income, and those with an unstable housing environment.

Oral Health

Oral health has an impact on overall health. The negative impacts of poor oral health go well beyond having missing or hurting teeth. They also affect academics, employment and well-being.

Health Impact

Poor oral health can have long-term effects that are associated with serious illnesses like cardiovascular disease, certain cancers, pneumonia and dementia as well as birth complications (University of Illinois-

Chicago, College of Dentistry, 2019). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, from 2017 – 2020, nearly one in five adults (21%) aged 20-64 years had at least one untreated cavity (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Oral Health, Oral Health Facts, March 2025). One in seven adults aged 35-44 years old has periodontal disease. Periodontal disease and tooth decay are the most frequent causes of tooth loss. Missing teeth can lead to a poor diet, difficulty speaking, and a lower quality of life (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Oral Health, Gum Disease Facts, March 2025). Additionally, the average cost of a Medicaid enrollee's inpatient hospital treatment for dental problems is about \$1,000 for every visit (Health Policy Institute. Emergency Department Visits for Dental Conditions — A Snapshot. American Dental Association; 2020. Accessed April 2025).

Academic Impact

Nearly one in two (45%) Illinois parents say their children between the ages of three and 17 missed an average of three days of school in 2021 due to an unplanned oral health problem (Delta Dental of Illinois, the 2022 State of America's Oral and Wellness Report, 2022, viewed April 2025). When children miss school due to illness/health problem, parents may miss work as well to stay home with them. A study published in 2011 noted that children with poor oral health were more likely to: 1) have pain; 2) miss school; and 3) demonstrate poor academic performance (The Pew Research Center on the States, A Costly Dental Destination: Hospital Care Means States Pay Dearly, 2012). Another study published in 2018 noted that acute/unplanned dental care accounted for a loss of 34 million school-hours annually (Naavaal S, Kelekar U. School hours lost due to acute/unplanned dental care. Health Behav Policy Rev. 2018;5(2);66–73.) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Oral Health, Oral Health Facts, March 2025).

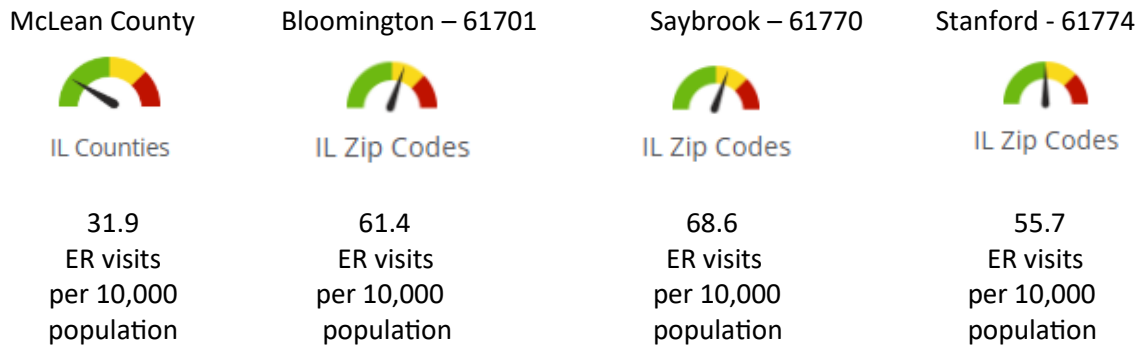
Employment and Well-being Impact

Oral health plays a vital role in overall well-being and can directly affect a person's ability to find and maintain employment. The American Dental Association (ADA) notes that poor oral health can contribute to or worsen systemic health conditions, potentially limiting workplace performance and influencing hiring decisions due to negative perceptions about a person's health and self-care (American Dental Association, 2020). The ADA also emphasizes that access to dental care is crucial; individuals who regularly receive oral health services are more likely to maintain good hygiene, which supports self-esteem and confidence—two essential traits for job-seeking and career advancement (American Dental Association, 2021). These disparities often start early. A 2020 study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) found that in low-income areas of Chicago, 56.4% of caregivers rated their own oral health as fair or poor, and 43.2% had not visited a dentist in over a year. These conditions can contribute to early childhood dental problems, missed school days, and eventually impact long-term educational and employment outcomes (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020).

Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Rate due to Dental Problems

The age-adjusted emergency room rate due to dental problems for McLean County is 31.9 emergency room visits per 10,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 – 2023). This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is lower than the Illinois value of 41.7 emergency room visits per 10,000 population. The rate for Bloomington ZIP code 61701, Saybrook ZIP code 61770 and Stanford ZIP code 61774, however, are in the worst 50 – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois. See Exhibit 126 below.

Exhibit 126: Age-adjusted Emergency Room Visits due to Dental Problems - McLean County versus Bloomington - 61701, Saybrook – 61770 and Stanford – 61774 ZIP Codes, 2021 – 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 – 2023.

Disparities

The highest emergency room rates in McLean County due to dental problems are seen in:

- Individuals ages 25 - 44 (74.8 emergency room visits per 10,000 population).
- Individuals ages 35 - 44 (53.8 emergency room visits per 10,000 population).
- Blacks or African Americans (126.4 emergency room visits per 10,000 population, which is 296 percent higher than the county rate).
- Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (61.4 emergency room visits per 10,000 population).
- Saybrook ZIP code 61770 (68.6 emergency room visits per 10,000 population).
- Stanford ZIP code 61774 (55.7 emergency room visits per 10,000 population).

[Adults 65+ with Tooth Loss](#)

The percentage of adults in McLean County who have had all their natural teeth extracted is 10.8 percent. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is lower than the United States value of 13.5 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC – Places, 2018). Bloomington ZIP code 61701, however is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois at 13.8 percent.

[Adults Who Visited a Dentist](#)

In 2018, 71.4 percent of McLean County residents visited a dentist or dental clinic within the past year (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC – Places, 2018). This percentage is higher than the United States rate (66.5 percent) and is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois.

[School-Aged Children and Oral Health Data](#)

Compliance with Oral Health Exams

The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) maintains annual oral health exam compliance rates. As of 2025, the most recent data published and accessible by county was for the 2013-2014 school year. Results for all schools in Illinois is available through the 2023 – 2024 school year. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests may be used to obtain county-specific data.

Percentage of Children with Untreated Dental Caries

Comparing 2020 - 2021 data, obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request, with the 2013-2014 data published on the Illinois State Board of Education website, there has been an improvement in the percentage of sixth-grade children with untreated dental caries, from 10.5 percent (2013-2014) down to 7.14 percent. Kindergarten children experienced an increase in untreated dental caries when comparing 2013-2014 to 2020-2021. None of the three grade levels met the Healthy People 2030 target of 10.2 percent (Illinois State Board of Education, 2013-2014 and 2020-2021). See Exhibit 127 below.

Exhibit 127: Percentage of Children with Untreated Dental Caries – McLean County versus Illinois, 2020-2021 Compared to 2013 - 2014

Grade	McLean County 2013 – 2014 School Year	Illinois 2013 - 2014	McLean County 2020 – 2021 School Year	Illinois 2020 - 2021	Healthy People 2030 Target For Children ages 3-19 years
Kindergarten	17.0%	17.4%	18.97%	22.65%	10.2%
2 nd Grade	16.5%	19.4%	17.83%	16.10%	10.2%
6 th Grade	10.5%	13.2%	7.14%	21.04%	10.2%

Source: Illinois State Board of Education, *Percentage of Children with Untreated Dental Caries—2020-2021 School Year*, received via a Freedom of Information Act request by the McLean County Health Department, May 2022.

Source: Illinois State Board of Education Report: *Dental Examination Compliance Status of Kindergarten, Second and Sixth Grade Children in Illinois for School Year 2013 – 2014*, previously reported in the 2019 McLean County, IL, Community Health Needs Assessment. <https://www.isbe.net/Pages/Health-Requirements-Student-Health-Data.aspx>

Disparities

The 2023–2024 Healthy Smiles Healthy Growth (HSHG) Survey, conducted by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), is currently underway and gathering data on the oral health and body mass index (BMI) of third grade students across Illinois. While results from this cycle are forthcoming, the most recent published data (from the 2018–2019 HSHG Survey) found several disparities in oral health, including (Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Oral Health, Healthy Smiles Healthy Growth Project, 2019):

- Non-Hispanic Black children have the lowest dental sealant rates (45.7 percent) followed by Non-Hispanic Asian children (49.0 percent).
- Non-Hispanic Asian children had the highest rate of untreated dental caries (28.8 percent) followed by Non-Hispanic Black children (26.7 percent).

- Eligibility for the Free and Reduced-Price Meal Program (FRMP) is a factor in disease burden. Children who were eligible for the program had more caries experience (48.9 percent compared to 32 percent), more untreated caries (26.7 percent compared to 15.6 percent) and lower prevalence of dental sealants (51.2 percent compared to 56.8 percent) than children who were not eligible for the program.

In response to these findings, IDPH launched several initiatives targeting oral health disparities. These include the School-Based Oral Health Program, which served 34,055 children and placed 75,283 sealants in the 2021–2022 school year, and the Public Health Dental Hygienist (PHDH) model, through which 194 hygienists provided services to 10,900 individuals in 2023. Additionally, the state’s Oral Health Plan IV (2021–2025) outlines strategies to improve access and address social determinants of oral health.

Respiratory Disease

Chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) refers to a diverse group of disorders characterized by airway obstruction, causing shortness of breath and impaired lung function and includes asthma, emphysema, bronchitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Chronic lower respiratory disease is a leading cause of death and generally occurs in older adults. While mortality rates of other leading causes of death have decreased, deaths due to chronic obstructive respiratory diseases have continued to rise. Smoking cigarettes, as well as exposure to secondhand smoke, and chemical irritants are important risk factors. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, over 30 billion dollars are spent annually on chronic obstructive respiratory diseases (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2025).

[Age-Adjusted Emergency Room and Hospitalization Rates](#)

A summary of the age-adjusted emergency room visits for numerous respiratory indicators are illustrated in Exhibit 128 below. Emergency room visits due to pediatric asthma is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois. Emergency room visits due to asthma (all ages), adult asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are all in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. (Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023).

**Exhibit 128: Summary of Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits
for Respiratory Indicators - McLean County, 2016 – 2023**

Indicator rate due to:	Emergency room visits/10,000 population	Indicator Color (McLean County compared to other counties in Illinois)	Trend Direction	Trend Icon
Adult Asthma 18+ years	17.2		Trending favorably in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend
Asthma All ages	19.0		Trending favorably in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend
Pediatric Asthma <18 years	24.3		Trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend
COPD 18+ years	20.1		Trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 - 2023.

A summary of the age-adjusted hospitalizations for numerous respiratory indicators are illustrated in Exhibit 129 below. All hospitalization respiratory indicators are in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 - 2023).

**Exhibit 129: Summary of Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations
for Respiratory Indicators - McLean County, 2016 – 2023**

Indicator rate due to:	Hospitalizations/10,000 population	Indicator Color (McLean County compared to other counties in Illinois)	Trend Direction	Trend Icon
Adult Asthma 18+ years	2.1	Not available	Trending favorably in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend
Asthma All ages	1.7	Not available	Trending favorably in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend
Pediatric Asthma <18 years	Data not available due to low number of hospitalizations	Not available	Not available	Not available
COPD 18+ years	10.2		Trending favorably in a statistically significant direction.	 Trend

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 - 2023.

Race/Ethnicity and Age Disparities for Respiratory Emergency Room Visits

In comparison to McLean County overall, there are statistically significant disparities by race/ethnicity, gender and age for respiratory indicators for emergency room visits. The greatest disparities for respiratory indicators for emergency room visits are seen in Blacks or African Americans with rates ranging from 132 - 535 percent higher than the overall rate for McLean County. Exhibit 130 below illustrates disparities by race/ethnicity, gender and age when compared to the overall McLean County rate for emergency room visits due to respiratory reasons (Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023).

**Exhibit 130: Respiratory Disparities by Race/Ethnicity and Age for
Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits - McLean County, 2021 - 2023**

Indicator rate due to:	Emergency room visits per 10,000 population in McLean County	Emergency room visits per 10,000 population Disparities by race/ethnicity	Emergency room visits per 10,000 population Disparities by age
Adult Asthma 18+ years	17.2	Black or African American – 109.1 535% higher (>6 times) than the county rate	18 – 24 years – 22.3 30% higher than the county value 25 - 34 years – 35.2 105% higher than the county rate Female – 21.1 23% higher than the county rate
Asthma All ages	19.0	Black or African American – 120.5 490% higher (> 5 ½ times) than the county rate	0 – 9 years – 30 58% higher than the county rate 25 - 34 years – 35.2 85% higher than the county rate
Pediatric Asthma < 18 years	24.3	Black or African American – 95.8 396% higher (>4 ½ times) than the county rate	No disparities by age or gender
COPD 18+ years	20.1	Black or African American – 46.7 132% higher (>2 times) than the county rate	45 - 64 years – 32.1 62% higher than the county rate 65 - 84 years – 58 189% higher than the county rate >85 years – 52 159% higher than the county rate

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023.

Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age Disparities for Respiratory Hospitalizations

In comparison to McLean County overall, there are statistically significant disparities by race/ethnicity and age for respiratory indicators for hospitalizations. The greatest disparities for respiratory indicators for hospitalizations are seen in Blacks or African Americans and individuals greater than 65 years of age with rates ranging from 32 – 303 percent higher than the rate for McLean County. Exhibit 131 below illustrates disparities by race/ethnicity, age and gender when compared to the McLean County rate for

hospitalizations due to respiratory reasons (Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023).

**Exhibit 131: Respiratory Disparities by Race/Ethnicity and Age for
Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations - McLean County, 2021 – 2023**

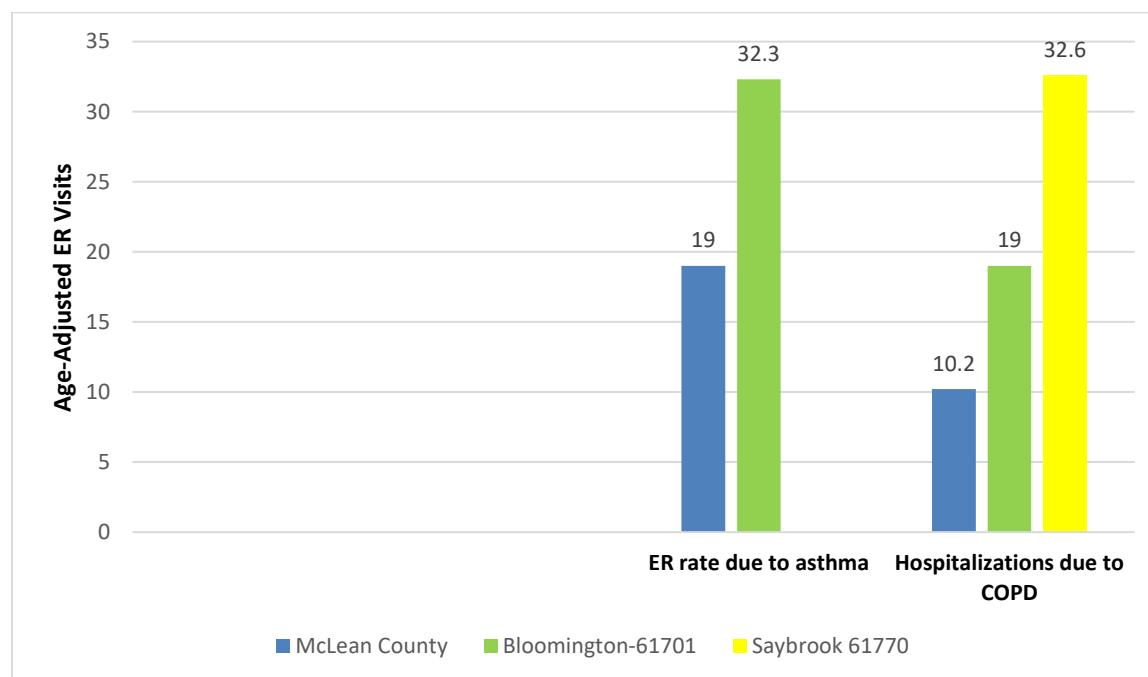
Indicator rate due to:	Hospitalizations per 10,000 population McLean County	Hospitalizations per 10,000 population Disparities by race/ethnicity	Hospitalizations per 10,000 population Disparities by age and/or gender
Adult Asthma 18+ years	2.1	Black or African American – 6.6 • 214% higher (>3 times) than the county rate	No age or gender disparities
Asthma All ages	1.7	Black or African American -5.4 • 218% higher (>3 times) than the county rate	No age or gender disparities
Pediatric Asthma < 18 years	1.1	Disparities not available	Disparities not available
COPD 18+ years	10.2	Black or African American – 18.5 • 81% higher than the county rate	45 – 64 years – 13.5 • 32% higher than the county rate 65 - 84 years – 34.6 • 239% higher (>3 times) than the county rate 85+ years – 41.1 • 303% higher (>4 times) than the county rate

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023.

ZIP Code Disparities for Respiratory Emergency Room Visits and Hospitalizations

In addition to the above disparities, there are also disparities by ZIP code for respiratory diseases compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois. Disparities by ZIP code are shown below (when data is available) for the Health Equity Needs ZIP codes with a ranking of three or greater in McLean County. Bloomington ZIP code 61701 is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois for age-adjusted ER rates due to asthma. Bloomington ZIP code 61701 and Saybrook ZIP code 61770 are in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) for hospitalizations due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois (Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021- 2023). See Exhibit 132 below.

**Exhibit 132: Respiratory Disparities by ZIP Code for
Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits - McLean County, 2021 – 2023**



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023.

Death Rate: Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases

The age-adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory diseases in McLean County is 49.4 deaths per 100,000 population. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois but is higher than the Illinois value (35.1 deaths per 100,000 population) (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018 – 2020). The rate is trending unfavorably over time in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007 – 2020).

Disparities

There is no disparity for gender. Additional disparity information is not available.

[Prevalence: Asthma](#)

Adults with Asthma

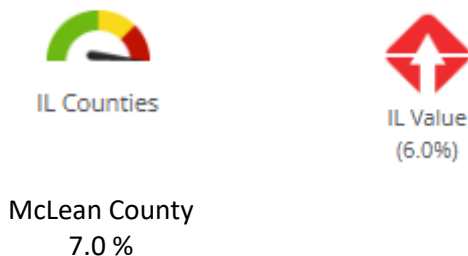
The percentage of adults in McLean County that have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have asthma is 10.1 percent. This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois but is higher than the United States value (9.9 percent). The percentages for Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (10.7%) and Saybrook ZIP code 61770 (10.7%) are in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC – Places, 2022).

According to the responses from the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey, nine percent of respondents indicated that they have asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024). This is one percent lower than the percentage from the 2021 survey.

Medicare Beneficiaries Receiving Treatment for Asthma

The percentage of Medicare beneficiaries receiving treatment for asthma in McLean County is 7.0 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2023). This is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is higher than the Illinois value (6.0 percent). See Exhibit 133 below.

Exhibit 133: Asthma in the Medicare Population - McLean County, 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2023.

[Prevalence: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease](#)

Adults with COPD

The percent of adults in McLean County that have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema or chronic bronchitis is 6.2 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC – Places, 2022). This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is lower than the United States value (6.8 percent). The percentages for Cooksville ZIP code 61730 and Saybrook ZIP code 61770 are in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois.

Medicare Beneficiaries Receiving Treatment for COPD

The percentage of Medicare beneficiaries receiving treatment for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in McLean County is 10.0 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2023). This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is lower than the Illinois value (12.0 percent).

Sentinel Events

Adults with Tuberculosis

Exhibit 134: Active Tuberculosis Cases in McLean County, 2014 - 2024

Case Open Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Count	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	2

Source: Illinois Disease Surveillance System (IDSS), Active Tuberculosis Disease Cases reported to McLean County Health Department, 2014-2024

Exhibit 135: Deaths by Tuberculosis for McLean County, 2014 - 2022

Deaths by TB Crude Rate	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
McLean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery; Data Home, Death, Deaths by Tuberculosis, Crude Rates, 2014- 2022.

Exhibit 136: Deaths by Tuberculosis (Case Counts) for McLean County, 2014 - 2022

Deaths by TB Case Counts	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
McLean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	20.0	15.0	17.0	14.0	21.0	18.0	13.0	17.0	22.0

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery; Data Home, Death, Deaths by Tuberculosis, Case Counts, 2014- 2022.

In McLean County, there were 2 reported cases of active tuberculosis in 2024. Tuberculosis case rates per 100,000 population have varied over recent years: in 2020, rates were 1.16 in McLean County, 1.69 in Illinois, and 2.2 nationwide. In 2021, these rates decreased to 0.58 in McLean County but increased to 2.00 for Illinois and 2.37 for the United States. Both the National Tuberculosis Program Objectives and Performance target and the Illinois Department of Public Health aim to maintain TB case rates at or below 1.3 cases per 100,000 population. In 2023, Illinois reported 353 TB cases, corresponding to an incidence rate of 2.75 per 100,000, up from 298 cases (2.4 per 100,000) in 2022. This increase highlights

a rising trend in tuberculosis incidence across the state (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2024).

[Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations due to Dehydration—Adults](#)

The age-adjusted hospitalization rate in McLean County due to dehydration is 7.4 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18 years and older (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023). This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois and lower than the Illinois value of 10.2 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18 years and older. Pediatric rates were unavailable.

[Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rate due to Hypertension—Adults](#)

The age-adjusted hospitalization rate due hypertension in McLean County is 4.2 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18 years and older. This is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile (yellow indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois, but lower than the Illinois value of 4.7 hospitalizations per 10,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023).

[Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations due to Pediatric Asthma](#)

The age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to pediatric asthma in McLean County is 1.1 hospitalizations per 10,000 population less than 18 years of age. This is lower than the Illinois value of 8.1 hospitalizations per 10,000 population less than 18 years of age (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 - 2018).

[In-Situ Cancer- 5-Year Averages](#)

In McLean County, the incidence of breast cancer in situ (cancer in its original place) has remained elevated since the early 1990s. The five-year average age-adjusted rate was 15.7 per 100,000 for 1991–1995 (baseline), peaked at 29.1 per 100,000 in 2009–2013, and stood at 27.4 per 100,000 for 2014–2018. The most recent data from 2017–2021 indicates a female rate of 23.4 per 100,000. (Illinois Department of Public Health, Cancer in Illinois Statistics, 1994 – 2018, 2017-2021) See Exhibit 137 below. Rates by race and ethnicity were not available.

Exhibit 137: Five-Year Cancer Incidence Counts and Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000 for Breast Cancer In Situ — McLean County, 1997-2021

Five-Year Period	# Breast Cancer In Situ Diagnosed	County Rate per 100,000	Illinois Rate per 100,000
2017-2021	112.00	23.40	32.10
2012-2016	117.00	27.50	33.50
2007-2011	112.00	26.90	33.60
2002-2006	85.00	22.80	29.90
1997-2001	86.00	26.30	27.90

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, *Cancer in Illinois Statistics, Cancer Incidence by County, Breast Cancer In Situ, 1997-2021*, <http://www.idph.state.il.us/cancer/statistics.htm>.

Cervical Cancer

Cervical cancer incidence rates in McLean County have generally continued a declining trend since the early 1990s. The five-year average age-adjusted rate decreased from 7.5 per 100,000 for 1997–2001 to 4.4 per 100,000 for 2007 - 2011, with an increase to 6.5 per 100,000 during 2012–2016. More recent data from 2017–2021 shows a continued modest increase to approximately 6.9 per 100,000 (Illinois Department of Public Health, Cancer Registry, November 2023). Statewide, Illinois experienced a downward trend, with rates decreasing from 10.8 per 100,000 in the late-1990s to approximately 6.9 per 100,000 for 2017–2021. However, detailed incidence rates by race and ethnicity at the county level remain unavailable or suppressed due to privacy concerns, consistent with prior reports (Illinois Department of Public Health, Cancer Registry, November 2023).

Exhibit 138: Five- Year Incidence Counts and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Cervical Cancer — McLean County, 1997 - 2021

Five-Year Period	# Cervical Cancer Diagnosed	County Rate per 100,000	Illinois Rate per 100,000
2017-2021	28.00	6.90	7.20
2012-2016	27.00	6.50	7.70
2007-2011	17.00	4.40	8.50
2002-2006	26.00	7.20	9.10
1997-2001	25.00	7.50	11.10

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, *Cancer in Illinois Statistics, Cancer Incidence by County, Cervical Cancer, 1997 - 2021*, <http://www.idph.state.il.us/cancer/statistics.htm>.

[Children Hospitalized for Rheumatic Fever](#)

Rheumatic fever may develop after a strep throat or scarlet fever infection if either is not treated appropriately. This immune system response can cause painful and tender joints, fever and symptoms of congestive heart failure. Rheumatic fever is not a reportable condition in Illinois; however, the bacterium that can produce an infection that may lead to rheumatic fever, Streptococcal (Group A, invasive), is reportable to health authorities within 24 hours as a Class I (b) biological agent. Not all Streptococcal (Group A, invasive) infections cause rheumatic fever. In Illinois, there are approximately 350 cases of Invasive Group A Streptococcus each year (Illinois Department of Public Health, 2022).

[Number of Cases of Measles, Mumps, Polio, and Tetanus \(ages 1-17\)](#)

Trends in school vaccination coverage show a decrease in the percentage of school children in McLean County who are protected against measles, mumps, polio and tetanus. However, the immunization status of school-age children in McLean County for the 2024 - 2025 school year still exceeds the recommended Illinois Department of Public Health specified level of 90 percent and meets Healthy People 2020 and Healthy People 2030 goals.

The Healthy People 2020 goal is 90 percent for polio and the Healthy People 2030 goal for Measles/Mumps/Rubella is 95 percent and 90 percent for Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis. McLean County meets compliance for the 2024 - 2025 school year with vaccination levels for polio at 97.0 percent, for Measles/Mumps/Rubella at 97.15 percent, 96.3 percent for TDAP and 97.0 percent for DTP/DTaP/TD vaccines (for Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis). (Illinois State Board of Education, Illinois School Vaccination Coverage Dashboard, School Year 2024-2025).

Measles

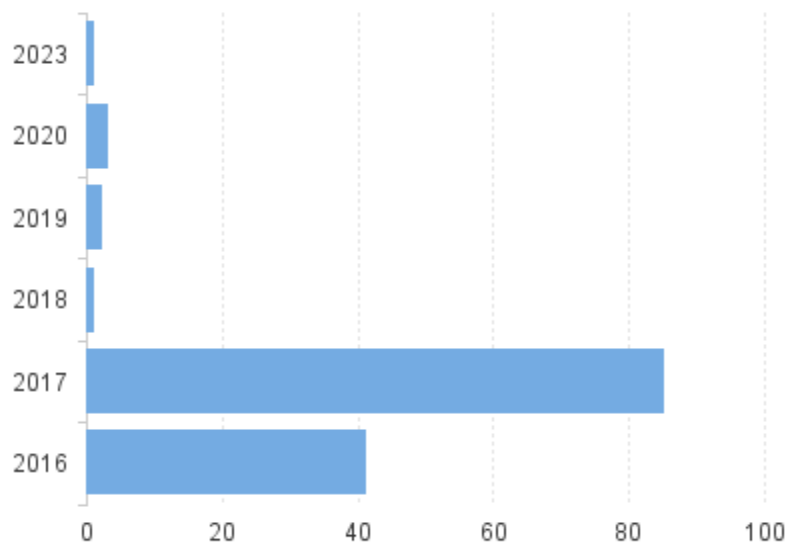
The last reported cases of measles in McLean County occurred in 2000 and 2001. There have been no cases of measles in the county in the 23 years since.

Source: *Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois' National Electronic Disease Surveillance system (I-NEDSS), Business Objects. Measles Case Count by Year, 2000-2024.*

Mumps

Exhibit 139: Mumps – Case Count, McLean County, 2016 -2023

Case Count by Year Counted

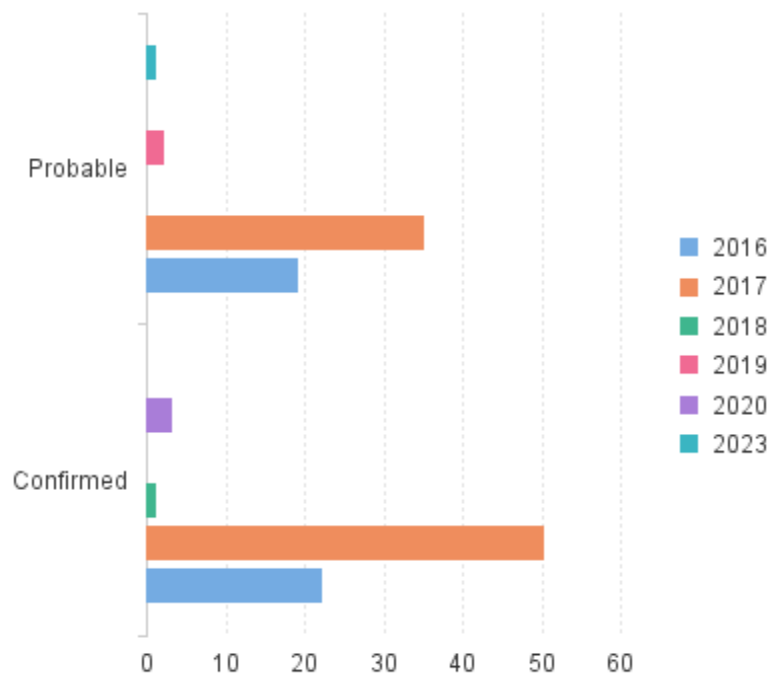


Source: *Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois' National Electronic Disease Surveillance system (I-NEDSS), Business Objects. Mumps Case Count by Year, 2016-2024.*

Exhibit 139 above is a simple case count by year. There were 85 documented mumps cases in 2017 (50 confirmed and 35 probable) in McLean County. In 2016 there were a total of 41 mumps cases reported (22 confirmed and 19 probable). These case count totals are most likely tied to mumps outbreaks in those years. All other years included on the graph have one-three cases (three cases in 2020, two cases in 2019, and one case in both 2018 and 2023). The years 2021, 2022, and 2024 were all included in analysis but did not have any reported cases of mumps and were, therefore, not included in the graph.

Exhibit 140: Mumps – Case Status, McLean County, 2016 - 2023

Case Count by Case Status and Year Counted



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, I-NEDSS, Business Objects. Mumps Case Count by Case Status and Year, 2016-2024.

Exhibit 140 is a breakdown of case status for each reported case of mumps to MCHD from 2016 to 2024. These are the same cases from the first graph, just broken down by their case status. 2017 had a total of 85 mumps cases with 50 cases meeting case definitions for a confirmed case and the remaining 35 with a case status of probable. 2016 saw a total of 41 cases of mumps with 22 of those having a case status of confirmed and the remaining 19 with a case status of probable. The probable cases were most likely missing some piece of confirmatory testing or did not meet epidemiologic linkage criteria that would have changed their case status to confirmed based on the CDC's case definition for Mumps.

Rubella

There were no reported cases of Rubella (suspect, probable, or confirmed) in McLean County in the last 25 years.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois' National Electronic Disease Surveillance system (I-NEDSS), Business Objects. Rubella Case Count by Year, 2000-2024.

Polio and Tetanus

There have been no cases of polio or tetanus in McLean County in the last 25 years.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois' National Electronic Disease Surveillance system (I-NEDSS), Business Objects. Polio and Tetanus Case Count by Year, 2000-2024.

Substance Use

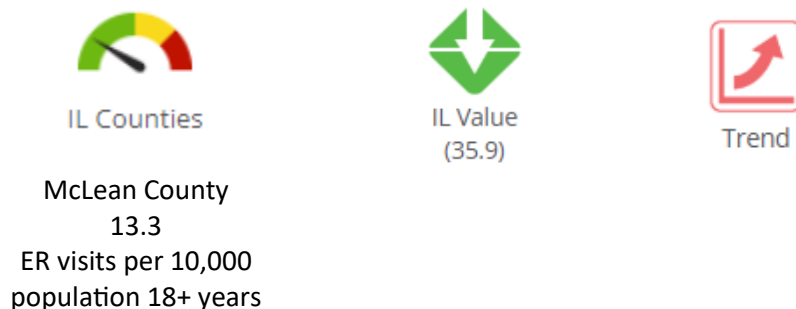
Substance use is a major public health issue that has a strong impact on individuals, families and communities. The use of illicit drugs, abuse of alcohol and addiction to pharmaceuticals is linked to health conditions such as heart disease, cancer and liver diseases. Substance use also contributes to a wide range of social, physical, mental and public health problems such as teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDs, sexually transmitted infections, domestic violence, child abuse, motor vehicle crashes, crime, homicide and suicide (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, 2025.)

Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Rates

Substance Use

Compared to other counties in Illinois, the age-adjusted emergency room rate due to substance use for McLean County is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) at 13.3 emergency room visits per 10,000 population ages 18 years and older and is also lower than the rate for Illinois (35.9 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years) (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 – 2023). The rate is trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 – 2023). See Exhibit 141 below.

**Exhibit 141: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Rate Due to Substance Use -
McLean County, 2016 – 2023**



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 - 2023.

Disparities

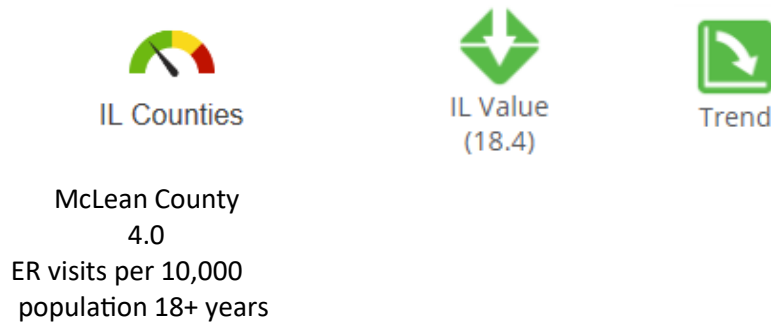
The highest emergency room rates due to substance use are seen in:

- Individuals ages 25 - 34 (22.8 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Individuals 35 – 44 (18.2 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Males (16.5 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Blacks or African Americans (32.1 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).

Opioid Use

Compared to other counties in Illinois, the age-adjusted emergency room rate due to opioid use is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) at 4.0 emergency room visits per 10,000 population ages 18 years and older, is lower than the Illinois value of 18.4 emergency room visits per 10,000 population ages 18 years and older and is trending favorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 - 2023). See Exhibit 142 below.

Exhibit 142: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Rate Due to Opioid Use - McLean County, 2016 - 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 - 2020.

Disparities

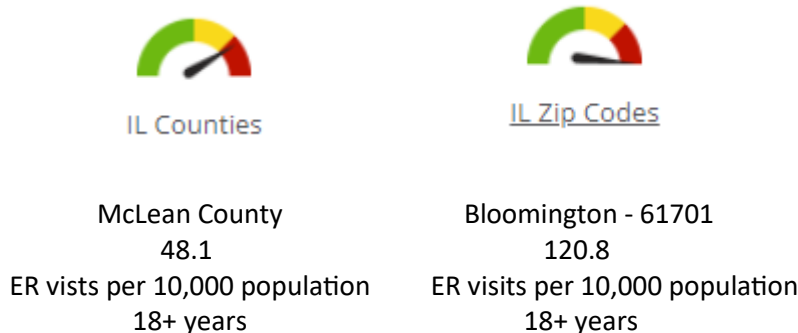
The highest emergency room rates due to opioid use are seen in Blacks or African Americans (10.1 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).

Alcohol Use

The age-adjusted emergency room rate due to alcohol use for McLean County falls in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois with a rate of 48.1 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18 years and older. The rate is lower, however, than the rate for Illinois (57.7 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years). Like the rate for McLean County, Bloomington ZIP code 61701 is in the in the worst 25th percentile range compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois (120.8 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years) (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021– 2023). The rate for McLean County is trending favorably,

but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 – 2023). See Exhibit 143 below.

Exhibit 143: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Rate Due to Alcohol Use - McLean County versus Bloomington ZIP Code 61701, 2021- 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023.

Disparities

The highest emergency room rates due to alcohol use are seen in:

- Individuals ages 35 – 44 (91.0 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Males (70.8 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Blacks or African Americans (143.1 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (120.8 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 18+ years).

The age-adjusted emergency room rate due to adolescent (individuals 10 – 17 years) alcohol use for McLean County is 6.2 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 10 – 17 years. The rate is lower than the rate for Illinois (7.2 emergency room visits per 10,000 population 10 – 17 years) (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021– 2023). The rate is trending favorably, in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016– 2023).

Disparities

No significant disparities for age, gender or race/ethnicity.

[Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations](#)

Opioid Use

The age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to opioid use for McLean County is 1.6 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18 years and older. This is lower than the Illinois value (4.4 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years) (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospitalization Association, 2021 -2023). Over time, the McLean County value is staying the same (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospitalization Association, 2016 -2023).

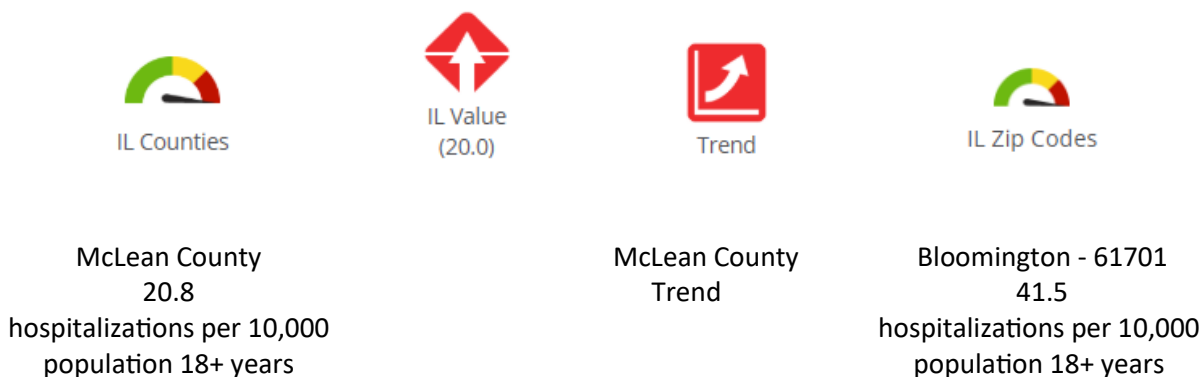
Disparities

No significant disparities for age or gender.

Alcohol Use

Compared to other counties in Illinois, the age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to alcohol use is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) at 20.8 hospitalizations per 10,000 population ages 18 years and older. The rate for Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (41.5 hospitalizations/10,000 population 18+ years) is also in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023). The McLean County rate is trending unfavorably, in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospitalization Association, 2016 -2023). See Exhibit 144 below.

Exhibit 144: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations Due to Alcohol Use - McLean County versus Bloomington ZIP Code 61701, 2016 - 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2016 - 2023.

Disparities

The highest hospitalization rates due to alcohol use are seen in:

- Individuals ages 35 – 44 (33.9 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Individuals ages 45 – 64 (27.2 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Males (31.3 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years).
- Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (41.5 hospitalizations per 10,000 population 18+ years).

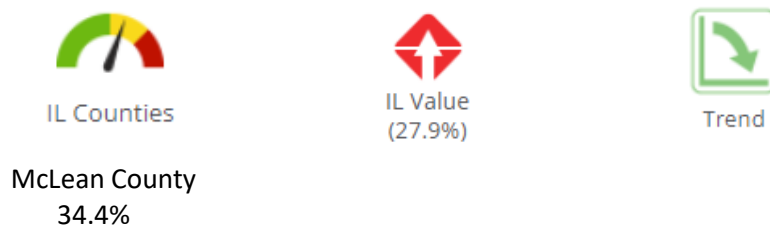
Compared to other counties in Illinois, the age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to adolescent alcohol use is 2.9 hospitalizations per 10,000 population aged 10 – 17 years. The rate is higher than the Illinois value of 2.4 hospitalizations per 10,000 population aged 10 – 17 years (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023). The McLean County rate is trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospitalization Association, 2016 -2023).

Deaths/Death Rate

Alcohol Impaired Driving Deaths

The percentage of motor vehicle crash deaths with alcohol involvement in McLean County is 34.4 percent. This rate is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and higher than the Illinois value of 27.9 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2017-2021). Over time, the value is decreasing, but not significantly (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2008-2021). See Exhibit 145 below.

Exhibit 145: Alcohol Impaired Driving Deaths - McLean County, 2008-2021

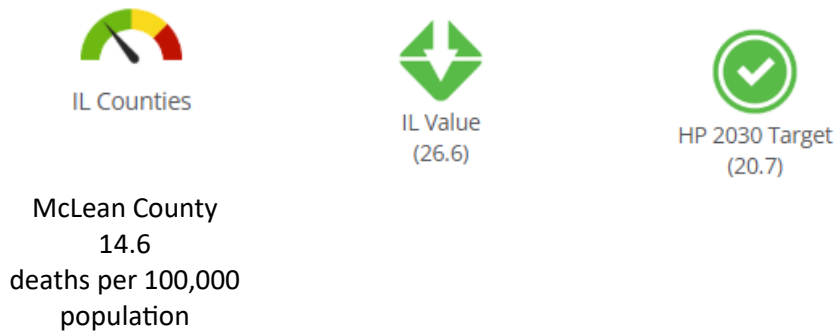


Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2008 - 2021.

Death Rate Due to Drug Poisoning

The death rate due to drug poisoning in McLean County is 14.6 deaths per 100,000 population. This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile in comparison to other counties in Illinois, is lower than the Illinois value of 26.6 deaths per 100,000 population and meets the Healthy People 2030 target of 20.7 deaths per 100,000 population (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2019 - 2021). See Exhibit 146 below.

Exhibit 146: Death Rate Due to Drug Poisoning - McLean County, 2019 – 2021



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2019 - 2021.

Disparities

The highest death rates are seen in Blacks/African Americans (49.2 deaths/100,000 population).

[Self-Reported: Substance Use](#)

County Health Rankings

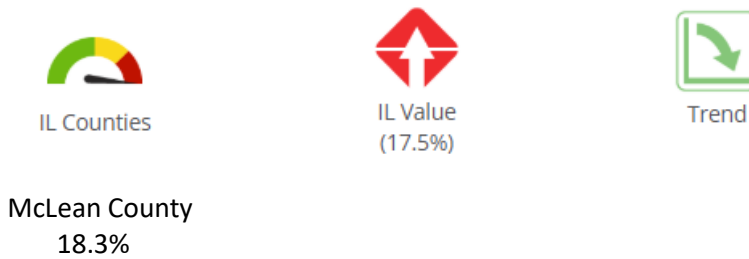
Adults Who Smoke

The percentage of adults who currently smoke cigarettes in McLean County is 13.7 percent. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois but is higher than the Illinois value of 12.9 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC-Places, 2022). The percentage of adults who currently smoke cigarettes in McLean County does not meet the Healthy People 2030 target of 6.1 percent.

Adults Who Drink Excessively

The percentage of McLean County adults who report heavy or binge drinking is 18.3 percent. This is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois and is higher than the Illinois value of 17.5 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2021). The McLean County value is trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2018 - 2021). See Exhibit 147 below for an illustration of this information.

Exhibit 147: Adults Who Drink Excessively – McLean County, 2018 – 2021



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, County Health Rankings, 2018 – 2021.

Adults who Binge Drink

The percentage of adults who reported binge drinking at least once during the 30 days prior to the survey in McLean County is 20.5 percent. Male binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks on one occasion, and female binge drinking is four or more drinks on one occasion. This is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is higher than the Illinois value of 16.6 percent. Two high health equity needs ZIP codes are in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois; McLean ZIP code 61754 with a value of 20.1 percent and Stanford ZIP code 61774 with a value of 21.2 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, CDC-Places 2022).

Illinois Youth Survey

Teens Who Smoke Cigarettes

In 2024, two percent of twelfth graders in McLean County reported smoking at least one cigarette in the 30 days prior to completing the Illinois Youth Survey (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Youth Survey, 2024). The trend for McLean County is favorable or decreasing in a statistically significant (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Youth Survey, 2010 - 2024).

Teens Who Use Marijuana

In 2024, 12 percent of twelfth graders in McLean County reported using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days prior to completing the Illinois Youth Survey. This is lower than the prior value for McLean County of 14 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Youth Survey, 2024). The value is trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Youth Survey, 2010 – 2024).

Teens Who Use Alcohol

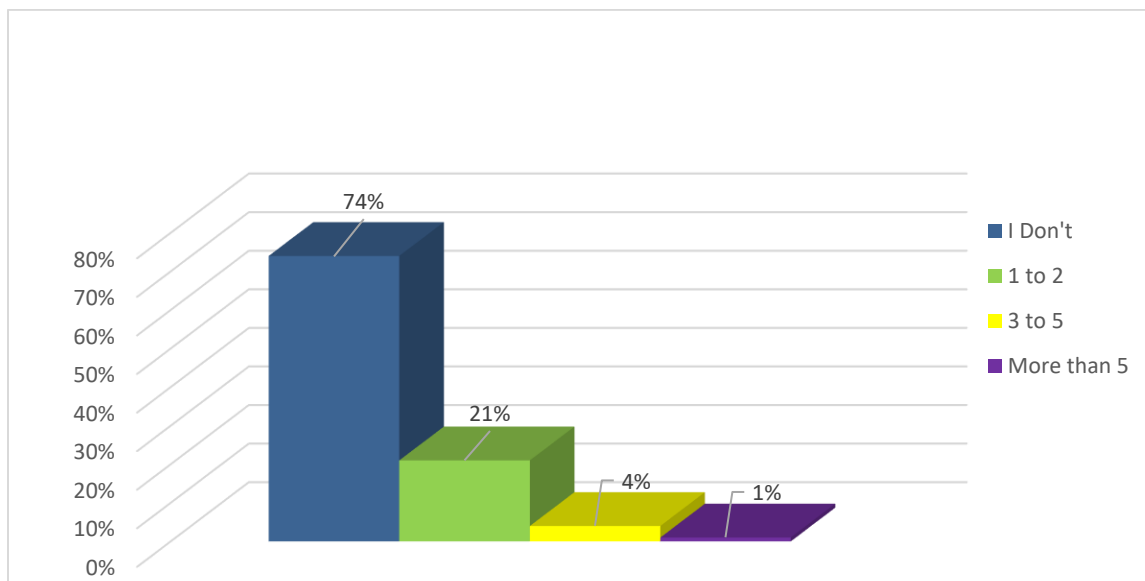
Twenty-four percent of McLean County twelfth grade students reported that they drank alcohol during the 30 days prior to the 2024 Illinois Youth Survey. This is equal to the value in 2022 (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Youth Survey, 2024). The value is trending favorably in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Youth Survey, 2010 – 2024).

2024 McLean County Community Health Survey

Frequency of Alcohol Use

According to the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey question, “On a typical day, how many alcoholic drinks do you have?”, 74 percent said, “I don’t”, 21 percent said, “1 -2”, four percent said, “3 to 5” and one percent said, “more than 5”. See Exhibit 148 below.

Exhibit 148: Responses to "On a typical day, how many alcoholic drinks do you have?" for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

Social Determinants of Health Correlations

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual’s frequency of alcohol consumption. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

- **Frequency of alcohol consumption** tends to be rated higher by men, younger people, LatinX people, those with lower income and those with an unstable housing environment.

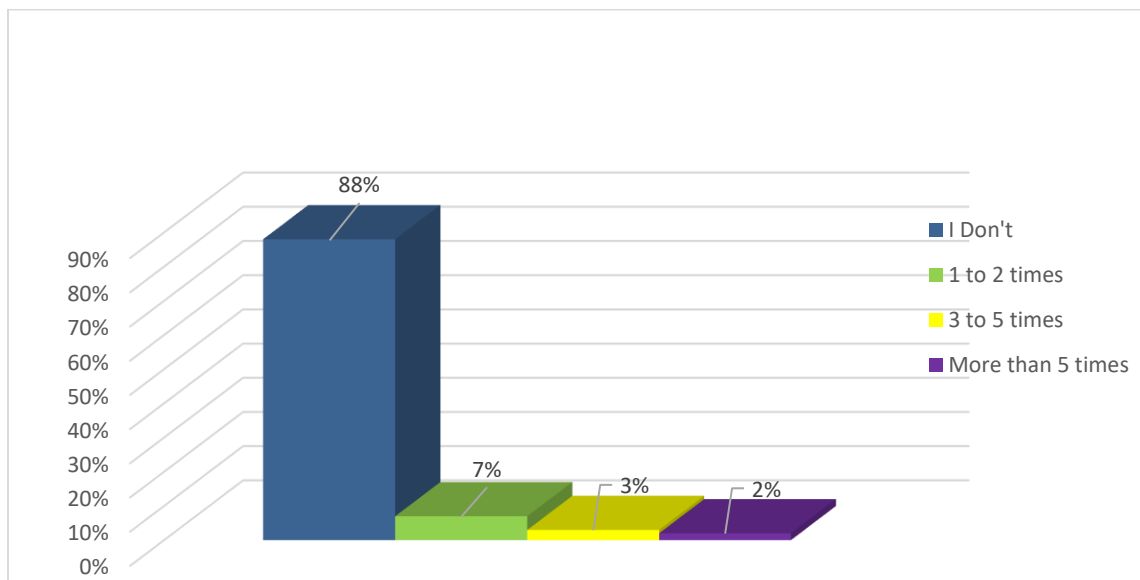
Comparison to 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

There was a five percent increase in the percentage of survey respondents that reported having one or more alcoholic drinks from 2021 to 2024.

Frequency of Marijuana Use

According to the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey question, “On a typical day, how often do you use marijuana?”, 88 percent said, “I don’t”, seven percent said, “1 -2”, three percent said, “3 to 5” and two percent said, “more than 5”. See Exhibit 149 below.

Exhibit 149: Responses to "On a typical day, how often do you smoke marijuana?" for McLean County Survey Respondents, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024

Social Determinants of Health Correlations

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual's frequency of marijuana use. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

- **Frequency of use of marijuana** tends to be rated higher by men, younger people, those with lower education and income, Black people, LatinX people and those with an unstable housing environment. Frequency of marijuana tends to be rated lower for White people.

Comparison to 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

Compared to the 2021 survey, there was a five percent decrease in the number of survey respondents reporting that they do not use marijuana on a typical day; 93 percent in 2021 and 88 percent in 2024.

Frequency of Improper Use of Prescription Medication

According to the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey question, "On a typical day, how often do you improperly use prescription medication?", 85 percent said, "I don't", five percent said, "1 -2", two percent said, "3 to 5" and zero percent said, "more than 5".

Social Determinants of Health Correlations

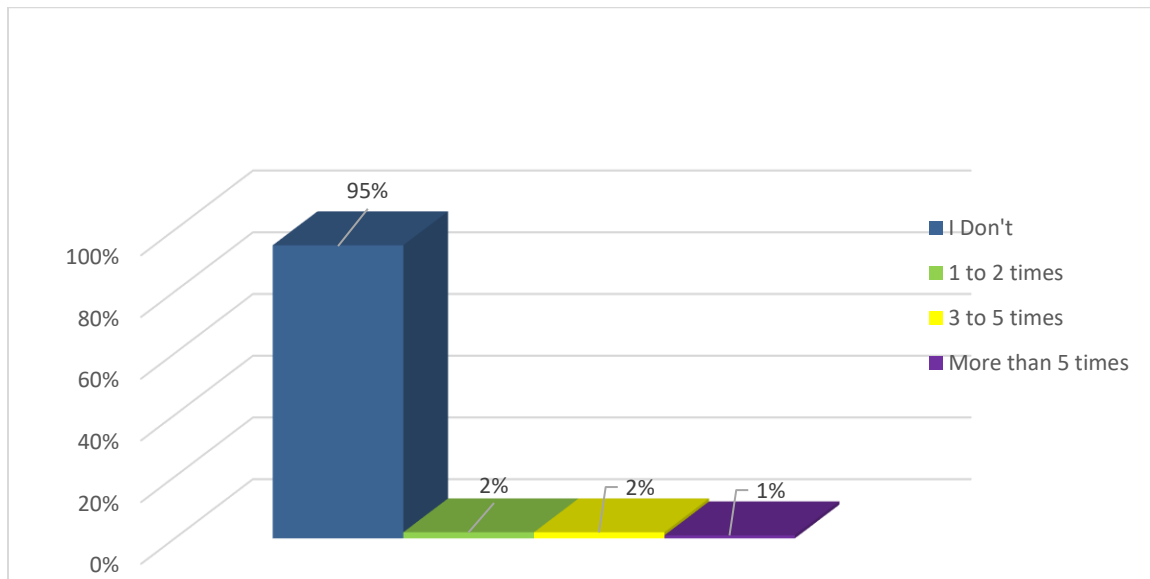
Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual's frequency of improper use of prescription medication. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

- **Frequency of misuse of prescription medication** tends to be rated higher by younger men, LatinX people, those with lower education and income, and those with an unstable housing environment. Misuse of prescription medications tends to be rated lower for White people.

Comparison to 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

Compared to the 2021 survey, there was an eight percent decrease in survey respondents who reported that they do not improperly use prescription medication on a typical day; 93 percent in 2021 versus 85 percent in 2024.

Exhibit 150: Frequency of Illegal Substance Use, McLean County, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

According to the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey question, “On a typical day, how often do you use illegal substances?”, 95 percent said, “I don’t”, two percent said, “1 -2”, two percent said “3 to 5” and one percent said “more than 5”.

Social Determinants of Health Correlations

- **Frequency of use of illegal drugs** tends to be rated higher by those with lower education and income, LatinX people and those with an unstable housing environment. Frequency of illegal drugs tends to be rated lower for White people.

Comparison to 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

Compared to the 2021 survey, there was a four percent decrease for survey respondents who reported that they do not use illegal substances on a typical day; 99 percent in 2021 versus 95 percent in 2024.

Frequency of Smoking

The 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey data show 84 percent of McLean County respondents do not smoke. Two percent of respondents state they smoke more than 12 cigarettes (per day).

Social Determinants of Health Correlations

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual's frequency of smoking. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

- **Frequency of smoking** tends to be rated higher by women, those with lower education and income, LatinX people, and those with an unstable housing environment. Frequency of smoking tends to be rated lower by White people.

Comparison to 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

In comparison to the 2021 survey, there was a two percent decrease in the number of survey respondents that reported that they do not smoke.

Frequency of Vaping

The 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey data show 87 percent of McLean County respondents do not vape.

Social Determinants of Health Correlations

Several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual's frequency of vaping. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

- **Frequency of vaping** tends to be rated higher by men, younger people, those with lower education and income and those with an unstable housing environment.

Comparison to 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey

In comparison to the 2021 survey, there was a nine percent increase in the number of survey respondents that reported that they vape.

Key Findings: Disease and Chronic Conditions

Alzheimer's Disease and Dementia

- The age-adjusted death rate due to Alzheimer's disease in McLean County is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois.

Cancer

- A higher percentage of Medicare beneficiaries are being treated for cancer in McLean County than other comparative Illinois counties.

- The age-adjusted death rate for breast, lung, and colorectal cancer is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois.
- The age-adjusted death rate for prostate cancer is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for prostate, colorectal, cervical, lung and bronchus and oral cavity and pharynx cancer is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for breast cancer is in the worst 50 – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois.

Cardiovascular Disease

- In comparison to other counties in Illinois, McLean County residents are doing better than Illinois for prevalence of high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease and stroke.
- The percent of Medicare beneficiaries receiving treatment for stroke is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range compared to other counties in Illinois.
- The prevalence of hypertension and hyperlipidemia for Ellsworth ZIP code 61737 and Cooksville ZIP code 61730 are both in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois.
- The percentage of McLean County adults who have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have heart disease or have had a stroke are both in the worst 25th percentile (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois for Ellsworth ZIP code 61737, Cooksville ZIP code 61730 and Saybrook ZIP code 61770.
- The age-adjusted emergency room rates and hospitalizations due to heart failure and hypertension are all higher than the county rate for Blacks or African Americans.
- The age-adjusted hospitalization due to hypertension for Blacks or African Americans is 455 percent higher than the county rate.
- Age-adjusted hospitalization rates for heart failure and hypertension are in the worst 50 – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois.
- The age-adjusted death rate due to coronary heart disease does not meet the Healthy People 2023 target.

Diabetes

- Age-adjusted emergency room visits due to short-term complications of diabetes is trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.
- Age-adjusted emergency room visits due to diabetes-related indicators are all in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois.
- Age-adjusted hospitalizations due to diabetes, short-term complications due to diabetes and Type 2 diabetes are in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois.
- Disparities are the greatest for Blacks or African Americans for diabetes-related emergency room and hospitalization indicators. The rates range from 146 - 628 percent higher than the county rate.
- The age-adjusted diabetes-related emergency room rate and hospitalizations indicators for Hispanics or Latinos ranged from 80 – 224 percent higher than the county rate.

- Bloomington ZIP code 61701 was in the worst 25th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois for age-adjusted emergency room visits due to Type 2 diabetes, diabetes and uncontrolled diabetes and hospitalizations due to diabetes, short-term complications due to diabetes. And Type 2 diabetes.
- The percentage of adults in McLean County ages 20 and over that have ever been diagnosed with diabetes is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction.

Infectious Disease

- McLean County's chlamydia incidence rate is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois. It is trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction.
- In Illinois in 2021, the Non-Hispanic Black population was disproportionately affected by chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis infections.
- McLean County's gonorrhea incidence rate is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois.
- McLean County's primary and secondary syphilis rate is in the best 0-50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois. It is trending unfavorably, but not in a statistically significant direction.
- Thirty-three percent of McLean County adults have received a pneumonia vaccination at some point in their lifetime. This is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois (2015 – 2019).
- Vaccination remains the most effective tool for preventing serious illness and death from influenza. However, coverage declined during the 2023–2024 season: only 55.4% of children aged 6 months through 17 years and 44.9% of adults aged 18 and older received the flu vaccine.
- Vital records data for McLean County indicated that deaths from influenza and pneumonia ranked in the top ten leading causes of death in 2022, with 24 deaths each.
- The immunization status of school-age children for non-COVID-19 vaccines in McLean County exceeds recommended Illinois Department of Public Health-specified levels necessary to prevent epidemics according to immunization data collected from public and non-public schools for the 2020 – 2021 school year.
- As of March 3, 2023, McLean County had an incidence rate of 10.79 cases per 100,000 population for COVID-19. This rate is in the worst 50-75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties but is lower than the state value of 11.37 cases per 100,000 population.
- The percentage of COVID-19 cases for Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native McLean County residents is disproportionate in comparison to the percent of the county population represented by their race or ethnicity.
- 11.7% of McLean County residents have received the updated 2023-2024 COVID-19 vaccine.

Mental Health

- Age-adjusted emergency room visits due to pediatric mental health is in the worst 50th - 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) for McLean County in comparison to other counties in Illinois.
- Age-adjusted emergency room visits due to mental health, pediatric mental health, suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury (18+ years) and adolescent suicide and intentional self-inflicted

injury (10 – 17 years) for McLean County are in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) for Bloomington ZIP code 61701 compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois.

- In comparison to the overall rate for McLean County, there are significant disparities for Blacks or African Americans for age-adjusted emergency room visits due to mental health (18+ years), pediatric mental health (<18 years) and suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury.
- The age-adjusted death rate due to suicide in McLean County is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois but is trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction and does not meet the Healthy People 2030 target.
- The percentage of adults who stated that their mental health was not good 14 or more days in the past month in McLean County is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. The rates for Bloomington ZIP code 61701 and Saybrook ZIP code 61770 are also in the worst 25th percentile range compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois.

Oral Health

- A higher percentage of McLean County residents visited the dentist or a dental clinic within the past year (2018) compared to the Illinois and United States rates.
- The age-adjusted emergency room rate due to dental problems for McLean County is 31.9 emergency room visits per 10,000 population. This is in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois, is lower than the Illinois value of 41.7 emergency room visits per 10,000 population. The rate for Bloomington ZIP code 61701, Saybrook ZIP code 61770 and Stanford ZIP code 61774, however, are in the worst 50 – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois.
- The percentage of adults in McLean County who have had all their natural teeth extracted is 10.8 percent. This is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. Bloomington ZIP code 61701, however is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois at 13.8 percent.
- The percentage of McLean County children in kindergarten, second grade and sixth grade with untreated dental caries in the 2020 – 2021 school year was higher than the Healthy People 2030 target.
- In Illinois:
 - Non-Hispanic Black children have the lowest dental sealant rates followed by Non-Hispanic Asian children
 - children eligible for the Free and Reduced-Price Meal Program (FRMP) had more caries experience, more untreated caries and a lower prevalence of dental sealants than children who were not eligible for the program (2018 – 2019).

Respiratory Disease

- Age-adjusted emergency room visits due to pediatric asthma is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois.
- Age-adjusted emergency room visits due to asthma (all ages), adult asthma (18+ years) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease for McLean County are in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois.
- All age-adjusted hospitalization respiratory indicators are in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) for McLean County compared to other counties in Illinois.

- The greatest disparities for respiratory indicators for emergency room visits are seen in Blacks or African Americans with rates ranging from 132 - 535 percent higher than the overall rate for McLean County.
- The percentage of adults that have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they currently have asthma for Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (10.7%) and Saybrook ZIP code 61770 (10.7%) are in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois.
- Bloomington ZIP code 61701 is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois for age-adjusted emergency room rates due to asthma. Bloomington ZIP code 61701 and Saybrook ZIP code 61770 are in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) for hospitalizations due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois.
- The percentage of Medicare beneficiaries receiving treatment for asthma in McLean County is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois.

Sentinel Events

- McLean County met and exceeded the national tuberculosis target and consistently had case rates below both Illinois and the United States.
- The age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to hypertension in McLean County is in the worst 50th - 75th percentile (yellow indicator) in comparison to other counties in Illinois, but lower than the Illinois value.
- McLean County meets the 2024–2025 school year vaccination goals, exceeding Healthy People targets with rates of 97.0% for polio, 97.15% for MMR, 96.3% for Tdap, and 97.0% for DTP/DTaP/TD (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis).
- In McLean County, breast cancer in situ rates have been climbing steadily since the early 1990s.
- Cervical cancer incidence rates have been decreasing since the early 1990's, from 7.9 per 100,000 (1994 – 1998) to 6.9 per 100,000 (2017 – 2021).

Substance Use

- The following indicators are in the best 0 - 50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois:
 - Adults who smoke.
 - Death rate due to drug poisoning.
 - Age-adjusted emergency room rate due to substance use.
 - Age-adjusted emergency room rate due to opioid use.
- The age-adjusted emergency room visit rate due to alcohol use for individuals ages 18 years and older is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois. The highest rates occur in:
 - Bloomington ZIP code 61701 (120.8 percent or more than double the county rate).
 - Blacks or African Americans (143.1 percent higher than or more than double the county rate).
- Compared to other counties in Illinois, the age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to alcohol use for McLean County is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator).
- The percentage of adults who reported binge drinking at least once during the 30 days prior to completing the survey is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois. Two high health equity needs ZIP codes are also in the worst 25th percentile

range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois: McLean ZIP code 61754 and Stanford ZIP code 61774.

h) Maternal and Child Health

Pre- and Post-Natal Care

Births to Medicaid-Eligible Women

The March of Dimes Foundation tracks and produces an annual report card that provides data on birth characteristics in the U.S. and by state. The 2024 report card contains data for 2023 and indicates 39.6 percent of births in Illinois were to women covered by Medicaid insurance. The percentage of births in 2019 to women with Medicaid insurance was lower at 38.2 percent. No data was available for 2021. See Exhibit 151.

Exhibit 151: Medicaid Coverage of Births, Illinois, 2019 – 2023

	2019	2020	2022	2023
Mothers with Medicaid insurance at the time of a live birth	38.2%	38.9%	38.8%	39.6%

Source: March of Dimes Foundation, Data for Illinois, Report Cards (2019 - 2023).

As of 2024, the number of McLean County infants and children enrolled in Medicaid increased from 13,934 (2020) to 14,317 (2024). However, this is a decrease from the high of 15,109 in 2023. In Illinois, the numbers are now trending upwards between 2019 and 2023 (The Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Center, Children Enrolled in Medical Assistance Programs by County, McLean, Fiscal Year 2019 – Fiscal Year 2023).

WIC Participants

As of 2022, the number of infants whose mothers indicated on their newborn's birth certificates that they were Illinois WIC program participants decreased from 672 (2014) to 374 (2022) in McLean County. This is equivalent to a decrease from nearly 34% of the county population in 2014 to almost 23% in 2022. Similarly, the percentage of infants in the state of Illinois who were reported to be enrolled in WIC decreased over the same years (59,194 infants or 37.3% in 2014; 29,678 infants or 23.1% in 2022). (Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery; IPLAN Data, Maternal and Child Health Indicators; WIC Participants, 2015-2022.) See Exhibit 152 & 153 below.

Exhibit 152 & 153: WIC Participants, McLean County, 2014 - 2022

WIC Participants (Percentages)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
McLean	33.1	31.0	28.5	30.0	28.8	26.2	27.5	27.3	22.9
Illinois	37.3	34.6	31.8	30.3	28.4	26.8	24.4	22.2	23.1

WIC Participants (Count)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
McLean	672	659	576	601	525	463	468	463	374
Illinois	59194	54705	49048	45339	41107	37571	32558	29315	29678

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQery; IPLAN Data, Maternal and Child Health Indicators; WIC Participants, 2015-2022.

Mothers Who Drank Alcohol Before, During or After Pregnancy

From 2014-2022, the Illinois Department of Public Health reports that over 98% of babies in McLean County were born to mothers who did not drink alcohol during pregnancy. Interestingly, 2020 saw the highest percentage of babies born to mothers who reported drinking alcohol during pregnancy (1.5%) which is equivalent to 25 babies. During the same period, the state of Illinois saw 95% or more babies born to mothers who reported not drinking alcohol during their pregnancies. For babies born to mothers who drank alcohol during pregnancy in Illinois, 2016 and 2022 had the highest percentages (0.7%) which was equal to 1,021 babies in 2016 and 871 babies in 2022. It is important to note that the state of Illinois also has a higher percentage of babies born where mother's alcoholic drinking status is unknown during pregnancy compared to McLean County (Illinois Department of Public Health, IQery; IPLAN Data, Maternal and Child Health Indicators; Alcohol, 2015 - 2021). See Exhibit 154 below for an illustration of this data.

Exhibit 154: Babies Born to Mothers who Drank Alcohol, McLean County, 2014 - 2022

Place	Mother's Alcohol Use (Percentages)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
McLean	Babies born to mothers who do not drink alcohol during pregnancy	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.7	99.5	98.8	98.2	99.6	99.7
	Babies born to mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.2
	Babies born where mother's alcoholic drinking status is unknown during pregnancy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Illinois	Babies born to mothers who do not drink alcohol during pregnancy	96.1	96.0	95.8	96.0	95.9	95.8	95.6	95.6	95.0
	Babies born to mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7
	Babies born where mother's alcoholic drinking status is unknown during pregnancy	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.4

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQery; IPLAN Data, Maternal and Child Health Indicators; Alcohol, 2015-2021.

The 2022 Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring (PRAMS) anonymous survey was sent to 1,925 Illinois mothers who had delivered a live infant; 948 responded for an unweighted response rate of 49.2 percent, falling short of the 50 percent rate that CDC PRAMS regards as the epidemiologically valid threshold. Of those completing the survey, 62.7 percent reported consuming alcoholic beverages during the three months before pregnancy. This is a decrease from the 2019 PRAMS survey that reported 64.3 percent drank alcoholic beverages on a weekly basis during the three months prior to pregnancy. The 2016 PRAMS survey reported 59.9 percent consumed alcoholic beverages during the three months before pregnancy. Additionally, PRAMS data indicates that Illinois has not met the Healthy People 2030 target to increase the percent of pregnant females ages 15 to 44 years who report abstaining from alcohol in the past 30 days to 92.2 percent (Illinois Department of Public Health, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System [PRAMS] 2016, 2019, 2022).

[Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy](#)

In 2022, data from the Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) showed that 8.0% of mothers reported smoking cigarettes during the last three months of pregnancy, while 2.9% reported using e-cigarettes during the same period. E-cigarette use was more common prior to pregnancy, with 7.2% of mothers reporting use in the three months before conception. Overall, 9.5% of recent mothers reported using e-cigarettes or other electronic nicotine products at some point in the past two years. These findings suggest that while traditional cigarette use remains more prevalent during pregnancy, a notable portion of women also use e-cigarettes—often before pregnancy—with many appearing to reduce or stop during pregnancy.

[Mothers Who Use Other Substances During Pregnancy](#)

Infants who are born and thought to have been exposed to illegal substances, through observation by physicians or by toxicology test results, are reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). These cases are investigated by DCFS to verify the infant's prenatal exposure. This information is not available at the county level. The most recent state-level data available in 2025 is from 2022, identifying 768 substance exposed infants (0.59 percent) out of the 128,493 live births in Illinois. This rate has remained the same at 0.59 percent in the three-year period from 2020 to 2022 and represents an increase from 0.29 percent since 2013 (Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, Abuse and Neglect Statistics, Substance Exposed Infants, March 2025).

Maternal Age

Data from 2013 to 2022 indicates that the percentage of mothers ages 35 and over has continued to rise for both McLean County and Illinois. The percent of live births to McLean County women in this age category has moved from a low of 13.1 percent (2015) with 279 live births to a high of 18.8 percent (2022) with 307 live births. The McLean County percentage has remained lower each year than the Illinois rates, which increased each year 2013 - 2022 (ranging from 17 percent to 22.3 percent) (Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, 2013 – 2022).

Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality is measured in two ways: 1) *Pregnancy-Associated Deaths*: the death of a woman while pregnant or within one year of pregnancy from any cause; and 2) *Pregnancy-Related Deaths*: the death of a woman while pregnant or within one year of pregnancy from a cause related to the pregnancy.

From 2015 – 2020 in Illinois, a cumulative total of 531 women died while pregnant or within one year of pregnancy. In October 2023, the Illinois Department of Public Health published the Maternal Mortality Report 2018 – 2020, which included the findings from two Maternal Mortality Review Committees (MMRC) that reviewed 263 maternal deaths that occurred between 2018 – 2020 in Illinois. The report noted that an average of 88 women die each year while pregnant or within one year of pregnancy, with the highest number occurring in 2020 (110 deaths). Forty-three percent of women who died while pregnant or within one year of pregnancy died from a cause related to pregnancy.

- The leading cause of pregnancy-related death was substance use disorder, which comprised 32 percent of pregnancy-related deaths.
- The other most common causes of pregnancy-related death were cardiac and coronary conditions, pre-existing chronic medical conditions, sepsis, mental health conditions, and embolism.
- More than half of pregnancy-related deaths occurred more than 60 days postpartum.
- The MMRCs determined 91 percent of pregnancy-related deaths were potentially preventable due to clinical, system, social, community or patient factors.

(Illinois Department of Public Health, Maternal Morbidity and Mortality, 2018 – 2020). Separate county-level statistics were not provided in the October 2023 report.

During 2018 – 2020 in Illinois, there were 263 pregnancy-associated deaths. Preliminary data also suggests that 116 pregnancy-associated deaths occurred in 2021. Understanding the broad reaching effects of the pandemic on maternal health will help systems better prepare for future public health emergencies.

Common underlying causes for pregnancy-associated deaths in that time period included substance use disorder (32 percent), cardiac and coronary conditions (14 percent), pre-existing chronic medical condition including autoimmune disease, sickle cell disease, diabetes, connective tissue disease, seizure disorder, lupus, liver disease and end-stage renal disease (12 percent), sepsis (9 percent), suicide (8 percent), thrombotic embolism (7 percent), hemorrhage (5 percent), cardiomyopathy (4 percent), COVID 19 (3 percent), homicide (2 percent), amniotic fluid embolism (2 percent), hypertensive disorder of pregnancy (1 percent), and stroke (1 percent) (Illinois Department of Public Health, Maternal Morbidity and Mortality, 2018 – 2020).

Disparities

Regarding maternal mortality in Illinois:

- Women on Medicaid during pregnancy were over three times as likely to die from a pregnancy-related cause as women with private insurance.
- Black women were nearly twice as likely as white women to die from a pregnancy-related cause.

Other Maternal Indicators

The Public Health Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) anonymous survey is a surveillance instrument used by the Illinois Department of Public Health as part of a national initiative by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to reduce morbidity and mortality. The 2022 Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring (PRAMS) anonymous survey was sent to 1,925 Illinois mothers who had delivered a live infant; 948 responded for an unweighted response rate of 49.2 percent, falling short of the 50 percent rate that CDC PRAMS regards as the epidemiologically valid threshold.

A comparison of the 2019 and 2022 Illinois Department of Public Health PRAMS results revealed gains in pre-conception health. This includes a reduction in smoking during the last three months of pregnancy, and an improvement in the percent of women who placed infants on their backs most of the time. There were also increases in the rate of individuals being diagnosed with depression either during their pregnancy or after the pregnancy. The survey results are unable to project if this increase is due to improved depression screening on the part of healthcare providers or if it is due to increases in the occurrence of depression (Illinois Department of Public Health, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System [PRAMS] 2016, 2019, 2022). See Exhibit 155 below.

**Exhibit 155: Comparison of Select indicators from IDPH PRAMS Surveys
of Recent Mothers Who Delivered a Live Born Infant – Illinois, 2019 – 2022**

PRAMS Indicator	2016 PRAMS	2019 PRAMS	2022 PRAMS
Pre-Conception			
Visited dentist or had teeth cleaned during past 12 months	58.5%	59.6%	60.7%
Took multi-vitamins, prenatal vitamins, or folic acid every day during the month before pregnancy	37.6%	37.1%	38.5%
Smoked during the 3 months before becoming pregnant	16.7%	15.4%	8%
Consumed alcoholic drinks during the 3 months before becoming pregnant	59.9%	64.3%	62.7%
Healthcare visit for depression and/or anxiety in 12 months before pregnancy	6.9%	11.1%	19%
During Pregnancy			
Visited dentist or had teeth cleaned	44.3%	48.1%	42.6%
Diagnosed with depression	8.6%	13.8%	13.9%
Were physically abused	2%	1.9%	2.9%
Smoked during last 3 months of pregnancy	7.6%	6.7%	2.7%
Postpartum (After Pregnancy)			
Breastfed at least once after birth	88.6%	90.8%	89.3%
Diagnosed with depression	9.8%	11.6%	12.7%
Put infant to sleep on their back most of the time	79.9%	82.6%	84.3%

Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) 2016, 2019, 2022; http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/prams_rpt_09.pdf; http://www.dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/Publications_OPPS_Dcoument_A_2016%20Illinois%20PRAMS%20Facts.pdf.

Breastfeeding

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends infants be exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life, with continued breastfeeding while introducing new foods for at least one year. Nationally, 83.2 percent of all infants born in 2019 started to breastfeed, with 55.8 percent still breastfeeding at six months of age and 35.9 percent breastfeeding at 12 months (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Breastfeeding Report Card: United States 2022). The state-level statistics for Illinois show a similar pattern of decline in breastfeeding throughout the first year of life, however, Illinois statistics show a slightly higher rate of breastfeeding compared to the national rates. A lower percentage of breastfed infants in Illinois (18.4 percent) were given formula before two days of age compared to the United States rate (19.2 percent). (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Breastfeeding Report Card: U.S. 2022). See Exhibit 156 below.

Exhibit 156: Breastfeeding Rates in Infants Born in 2019—Illinois and United States, 2019

Jurisdiction	Percent Ever Breastfed	Percent Breastfeeding At 6 Months	Percent Breastfeeding At 12 Months	Percent Exclusively Breastfeeding Through 3 Months	Percent Exclusively Breastfeeding Through 6 Months	Percent Breastfed Infants Receiving Formula Before 2 Days of Age
United States	83.2	55.8	35.9	45.3	24.9	19.2
Illinois	84.9	58.7	35.4	47.8	28.3	18.4

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *Breastfeeding Report Card: U.S. 2022*.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care (MPINC) conducted a 2024 Illinois survey that measures care practices and policies that impact newborn feeding, infant feeding education, staff skills and discharge support. All hospitals in the United States are invited to participate in the survey. In Illinois, 69 of 87 eligible hospitals in Illinois participated. Results from Carle BroMenn Medical Center showed (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care, 2024):

- Twenty-eight percent of healthy, term, breastfed newborns are fed infant formula.
- The hospital’s total score was 90 (out of a possible 100, which is higher than the U.S. average of 82, the Midwest Region (82), and those of similar-sized hospitals (85).

For the fiscal year 2024, the McLean County Health Department WIC Program had exclusive breastfeeding rates ranging from 14.6 percent to 15.3 percent. Partial breastfeeding rates ranged from 19.9 percent to 24.1 percent (July 2023 – June 2024). Total percent breastfeeding in fiscal year 2024 ranged from 35.2 percent to 39.2 percent. This is slightly below the state average of 39.4 percent (McLean County Health Department, WIC Program, 2025).

The McLean County Milk Bank, housed at the McLean County Health Department, has received 51,747 ounces of donated breast milk since its grand opening on February 14, 2017. The donated milk is shipped to the Mother’s Milk Bank of the Western Great Lakes where it is processed and distributed. In Illinois, through legislative efforts in 2019, donor milk can be obtained through insurance when the client has a medical need (specific medical conditions) (McLean County Health Department, WIC Program, 2025).

[Live Births](#)

In 2019, there were 1,630 live births in McLean County. In the eleven-year period of 2012 - 2022, the number of live births in McLean County ranged from a low of 1,630 (2022) to a high of 2,169 (2012). There has been a decrease of 25 percent in the number of live births in McLean County when comparing 2012 to 2022. Illinois experienced a 19 percent decrease in live births from 2012 to 2022. Exhibit 157 shows the number of live births in McLean County from 2012 to 2022 (Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, 2012 - 2022).

Exhibit 157: Live Births – McLean County Compared to Illinois and U.S., 2009 - 2022

Year	McLean	Illinois	Nation
2022	1,630	128,493	3,667,758
2021	1,695	132,221	3,664,292
2020	1,700	133,304	3,613,647
2019	1,769	140,145	3,747,540
2018	1,820	144,828	3,791,712
2017	2,006	149,390	3,855,500
2016	2,020	154,467	3,945,875
2015	2,128	158,101	3,978,497
2014	2,028	158,522	3,998,175
2013	2,140	156,918	3,940,764
2012	2,169	159,152	3,960,796

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Records Report, Births: Final Data, 2022, Vol. 73, No. 2, <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr73/nvsr73-02.pdf>, April 4, 2024.

The general fertility rate in the United States in 2023 was 54.5 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44. This represents a decline from 56.0 in 2022, 56.3 in 2021, and 56.0 in 2020. The rate has also decreased from 62.9 in 2014 to 58.3 in 2019. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Records Report, Births: Final Data 2021, 2022).

In 2022, the most recent year with available data, 70.5 percent (1,150) of live births in McLean County were non-Hispanic White, a decrease of 2.3 percent from 2019; 11.9 percent (195) non-Hispanic Black, which was a decrease of 0.7 percent from 2019; 9.8 percent (160) non-Hispanic other, an increase of 1.7 percent from 2019; and 7.6 percent (125) were Hispanic, which was an increase of one percent from 2019 (Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics—Births, 2019, 2022). Exhibit 158 presents the percent of McLean County live births by race and ethnicity from 2013 - 2022.

Exhibit 158: Percent Live Births by Race and Ethnicity – McLean County and Illinois, 2013 – 2022

Year	McLean County				State of Illinois			
	NH White	NH Black	NH Other	Hispanic	NH White	NH Black	NH Other	Hispanic
2022	70.5%	11.9%	9.8%	7.6%	53.9%	15.0%	7.9%	23.1%
2021	69.9%	14.4%	7.6%	7.9%	55.3%	16.3%	6.7%	21.5%
2020	71.9%	14.0%	7.5%	6.4%	54.1%	17.3%	6.8%	21.5%
2019	72.8%	12.6%	8.1%	6.6%	54.5%	17.2%	6.9%	21.4%
2018	71.4%	13.7%	8.4%	6.6%	54.7%	17.5%	6.9%	21.0%
2017	70.3%	12.7%	10.5%	6.4%	54.4%	17.7%	6.8%	21.0%
2016	71.1%	11.8%	11.5%	5.5%	54.9%	17.1%	6.9%	21.1%
2015	71.4%	12.1%	10.9%	5.7%	54.9%	17.2%	6.5%	21.4%
Year	McLean County			McLean Percent Live Births by Ethnicity Hispanic*	State of Illinois			State of Illinois Percent Live Births by Ethnicity Hispanic*
	White	Black	Other		White	Black	Other	
2014	75.8%	12.7%	11.5%	6.0%*	74.4%	17.5%	8.1%	21.3%
2013	75.2%	11.2%	13.6%	5.8%*	74.4%	17.4%	8.2%	21.3%

Note for Exhibit 158: NH: Non-Hispanic; * All Hispanic live births were also counted in the “White” column for years 2013 through 2014. For 2013 - 2014, the percent for Hispanic is the percent of all live births who were of Hispanic origin. Beginning in 2015, the state started categorizing “race and ethnicity,” rather than listing them separately. For 2015 - 2022, four categories were used: Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, Non-Hispanic Other and Hispanic. All four of these categories now add up to the total of all live births. The percent of Hispanic origin live births compares across all years, 2013 through 2022, as it is, in both cases, the percent of all live births.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, Births, 2013 - 2022.

<http://www.dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/vital-statistics/birth-statistics>;

<http://www.dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/vital-statistics/birth-statistics/more-statistics>.

Particularly since 2017, when Hispanic births moved into the six percent range, births by race and ethnicity do not consistently align with the proportion of that race or ethnicity in the population. According to the 2020 U.S. Census estimates, the McLean County population consists of:

- Non-Hispanic White: 79.2 percent (births in 2019: 72.8 percent Non-Hispanic White)
- Non-Hispanic Black: 8.4 percent (births in 2019: 12.6 percent Non-Hispanic Black)
- Hispanic: 5.2 percent (births in 2019: 6.6 percent Hispanic)
- Asian: 5.1%
- Non-Hispanic Other: 1.8%
- American Indian/Alaskan Native: 0.3%

[Births by Cesarean Section](#)

In the nine-year period (2013 - 2021), the rate of cesarean sections performed during labor and delivery in McLean County has been consistently higher than both the Illinois and national rates, however, the number of cesarean sections performed in McLean County has steadily fallen. In 2022, 31.6 percent (515) of live births resulted from cesarean sections, higher than the Illinois rate (30.95) but lower than the national rate (32.1 percent). The annual rate ranged from a low of 31.6 percent (515) in 2022, to a high of 38.8 percent (830) in 2013. The Healthy People 2030 goal aims to reduce cesarean births to no more than 23.9 percent of live births. In 2022, McLean County's rate remained higher than both the national average (32.1 percent) and the Healthy People 2030 target.

[Births to Adolescent Mothers](#)

In McLean County, the number and percent of births to adolescent mothers (individuals under age 20) has continued to steadily decrease over the past sixteen years, falling from 7.4 percent of live births in McLean County in 2007 to 3.3 percent in 2022 (Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics). Using data from 2017 – 2023, the County Health Rankings reported in 2025 that McLean County's teen birth rate (the number of births per 1,000 females ages 15 – 19) was 8, which is lower than the Illinois rate of 13 in 2013 and 10 in 2019, and the national rate of 16 in 2019. Although teen pregnancy and birth rates have gone down, disparities by race and ethnicity remain. In McLean County, the rate for Black or African American teens is 23 and Hispanic or Latino teens is 15, compared to White teens at five. The Healthy People 2030 target is 31.4 pregnancies per 1,000 females (University of Wisconsin, Center for Population Health, County Health Rankings, 2022). See Exhibit 159 for additional trend data.

Exhibit 159: Live Births to Adolescent Females – McLean County, 2007 - 2022

Year	Live Births	Under 15	Age 15 - 17	Age 18- 19	Total Teen	Rate for # live births per 1,000 adolescent females	% McLean	% Illinois
2022	1,630	16		38	54	--	3.3%	3.5%
2021	1,695	14		30	44	--	2.6%	3.4%
2020	1,700	14		49	63	--	307%	4.1%
2019	1,769	11		52	63	--	3.6%	4.2%
2018	1,820	18		50	68	--	3.7%	4.5%
2017	2,006	14		52	66	--	3.3%	4.8%
2016	2,020	3	27	60	90	4	4.5%	5.1%
2015	2,128	2	26	67	95	--	4.5%	5.6%
2014	2,028	0	24	68	92	6.1	4.5%	6.1%
2013	2,140	2	18	77	97	6.5	4.5%	6.8%
2012	2,169	2	41	97	140	9.3	6.5%	7.7%
2011	2,091	1	40	89	130	8.7	6.2%	8.2%
2010	2,121	1	39	89	129	--	6.1%	9.1%
2009	2,132	2	43	91	136	--	6.4%	9.6%
2008	2,156	2	41	97	140	--	6.5%	10.0%
2007	2,272	2	55	111	168	--	7.4%	10.1%

Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, Birth Statistics, Illinois Teen Births by County, 2007 – 2022; <http://www.dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/vital-statistics/birth-statistics/more-statistics>.

Birth Outcomes

Infant Mortality

An infant death is defined as the death of a live-born baby before their first birthday, and infant mortality rates are a critical indicator of a community's overall health and well-being (Illinois Department of Public Health [IDPH], 2024). In Illinois, the leading causes of infant death in 2021 included prematurity and fetal malnutrition, birth defects, Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID), and complications related to pregnancy and delivery, collectively accounting for nearly 70% of all infant deaths in the state (IDPH, 2024). Although the COVID-19 pandemic did not significantly change the overall infant mortality trend, it contributed to 10 infant deaths in Illinois between 2020 and 2022, with the majority occurring in 2022 (IDPH, 2024). In response to these ongoing concerns, the Illinois Department of Public Health launched *Healthy Illinois 2028*, a five-year initiative aimed at improving maternal and infant health outcomes. This plan emphasizes enhancing prenatal and postnatal care, reducing racial and ethnic disparities, implementing community-based interventions, and investing in maternal and child health programs. (Illinois Department of Public Health. (2024, September 26). *IDPH report on maternal and infant health disparities* <https://dph.illinois.gov/resource-center/news/2024/september/release-20240926.html>)

The most recent available infant mortality rate for McLean County is 6.4 deaths per 1,000 live births. This is in the worst 50th – 75th percentile range (yellow indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois, is higher than the Illinois value of 6.1 deaths per 1,000 live births and the prior value of 6.0. The number of deaths is trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction and the rate does not meet

the Healthy People 2030 target of 5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births. Disparities in infant mortality rates are evident across racial and ethnic groups in Illinois. According to data from Illinois death certificates between 2012 and 2021, the infant mortality rate for non-Hispanic White infants was 4.0 deaths per 1,000 live births—below the Healthy People 2030 target of 5.0. In stark contrast, the rate for non-Hispanic Black infants was 11.8 per 1,000 live births, nearly three times higher than that of non-Hispanic White infants. (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Death Certificates, 2012-2021). See Exhibit 160 below.

Exhibit 160: Infant Mortality Rate – McLean County, 2006 – 2018



Note: This data has not been updated on the source site (IDPH) since the previous CHNA.

The Illinois Department of Public Health reports McLean County infant mortality rates have ranged from a low of 5.7 deaths per 1,000 live births (2010) to a high of 10.5 (2011), with the number of deaths ranging from 8 – 22. State infant mortality rates show far less variation, ranging from a low of 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births (2013, 2015) to 6.8 (2010). In 2019, the Illinois infant mortality rate dropped to 5.5 per 1,000, the first time the rate had dropped below 6.0 in the ten-year period 2010 – 2019 (Illinois Department of Public Health, Infant Mortality Statistics, 2010 – 2019). See Exhibit 161 below.

Exhibit 161: Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) – McLean County, 2010 - 2019

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
IMR-- Illinois	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.6	5.5
IMR-- McLean	5.7	10.5	7.8	6.5	6.9	8.9	*	8.0	6	*
# Deaths -McLean	12	22	17	14	14	19	8	16	11	9

**Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision*

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, More Detailed Infant Mortality Statistics, 2010 – 2019, <http://www.dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/vital-statistics/infant-mortality-statistics/more-statistics>.

Source: March of Dimes Foundation, 2021 March of Dimes 2021 Report Card, Illinois, Infant Mortality, 2009 – 2019, 2021).

In 2022, out of 50 states, Illinois ranked 20 in infant mortality, a decrease from the 2018 rank of 36. Risk factors and risk markers for infant mortality in Illinois include: infants born to women less than 20 years

old; infants born to Black women; infant mortality rate decreased as the mother's education level increased; infant mortality was highest among women covered by Medicaid compared to women who had private insurance or other payment plans; and infant mortality was higher among infants born to women with pre-existing chronic conditions (Illinois Department of Public Health, Office of Women's Health and Family Services, Illinois Infant Mortality Data Report, December 2020; March of Dimes Peristats, February 2024).

Disparities

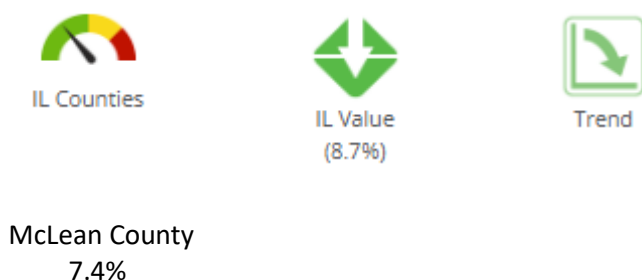
In Illinois in 2018 – 2019:

- The infant mortality rate varied by race and ethnicity:
 - Non-Hispanic White: 4.4.
 - Non-Hispanic Black: 11.4. The infant mortality rate for infants born to Non-Hispanic Black women decreased as the mother's education level increased.
 - Hispanic: 5.3.
 - Other: 3.0.
 - The infant mortality rate was highest among women covered by Medicaid.

Low Birth Weight (<2,500 grams; less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces)

In McLean County, 7.4 percent of infants are considered to have low birth weight, which is in the best 0-50th percentile range (green indicator) compared to other counties in Illinois and is lower than the Illinois value of 8.7 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2022). The rate is trending favorably, but not in a statistically significant direction (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2007 - 2022). See Exhibit 162 below.

Exhibit 162: Babies with Low Birth Weight - McLean County, 2007 - 2022



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2007 - 2022.

Very Low Birth Weight (<1,500 grams; less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces)

See Exhibit ___ below for the number of and percentage of infants born with very low birth weight at Carle BroMenn Medical Center and at OSF St. Joseph Medical Center from 2021 – 2024.

Exhibit 163: Number and Percentage of Very Low Birth Weight Infants (<1500 grams or 3 pounds, 5 ounces) Born in McLean County Hospitals, 2021 – 2024

	Carle BroMenn Medical Center				OSF St. Joseph Medical Center			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
# VLBW Infants	11	1	1	7	2	0	2	0
# Live Births	1,276	1,277	1,297	1,311	804	728	772	842
% VLBW Infants	0.8%	.078%	0.077%	0.5%	0.248%	0%	.259%	0%

Source: Carle BroMenn Medical Center and OSF St. Joseph Medical Center, 2021 – 2024.

Pre-term births are those infants that are born at less than 37 weeks gestation. In McLean County, 8.2 percent of the births are pre-term, which is in the best 0 – 50th percentile range (green indicator) when compared to other counties in Illinois, is lower than the Illinois value (10.6 percent) and meets the Healthy People 2030 target of 9.4 percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2022). The value is trending favorably in a statistically significant direction percent (Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2007 - 2022).

[Congenital Anomalies](#)

Birth defects can occur at any stage of pregnancy, but most occur during the first trimester when the infant's organs are developing. In Illinois, a report published in December 2023 notes that birth defects are the leading cause of infant mortality in the United States. In 2020, birth defects were responsible for 21% of infant deaths in the US; in Illinois, birth defects were responsible for 19% of infant deaths, ranking as the second leading cause of these deaths (Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System (APORS), Birth Defects and Other Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes in Illinois 2016 – 2020). In the United States, birth defects affect one in every 33 infants (approximately three percent of all infants) born each year, and account for 20% of all infant deaths (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Data and Statistics on Birth Defects, 2025).

Exhibit 164: Deaths by Congenital Malformations, Deformations, and Chromosomal Abnormalities for McLean County (COUNT), 2014 – 2022

Deaths by Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (COUNT)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
McLean	8.0	3.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	8.0	3.0	6.0
Illinois	379.0	393.0	396.0	383.0	394.0	332.0	366.0	350.0	328.0

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, IQuery; Data Home, Death; Deaths by Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities, 2014-2022.

For McLean County, the Illinois Department of Public Health reports that for the period of 2014 to 2022 there were anywhere from three (2015 and 2021) to eight (2014 and 2020) deaths attributed to congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities. This is equivalent to a rate of

1.75 deaths per 100,000 persons in 2015 and 2021 due to congenital anomalies and 4.65 deaths per 100,000 persons in 2014 and 2020. The rate of deaths attributed to congenital anomalies in Illinois in that time period was fairly stable around 3.0 per 100,000 persons but the state saw a decrease to 2.6 deaths per 100,000 by congenital anomalies in 2022.

Child Well-Being

[Child Well-Being Ranking](#)

The Annie E. Casey Foundation publishes the Kids Count Data Book and ranks the 50 U.S. states on child well-being using five categories: Overall Rank, Economic Well-Being, Education, Health, and Family and Community. In the 2023 report, the following rankings for child well-being were provided for Illinois in comparison to the other 49 states (Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Book: 2023 State Trends in Child Well-Being, June 2023):

- Overall Rank: 19, up from 24 in 2020.
- Economic Well-Being: 23, slipping from 21 in 2020.
- Education: 8, up from 12 in 2020.
- Health: 23, down from 20 in 2020.
- Family and Community: 26, improving from 27 in 2020.

Rankings at a county level are not provided.

Key findings: Maternal and Child Health

- A comparison of the 2019 and 2022 Illinois Department of Public Health Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) anonymous survey results revealed gains in pre-conception health, a reduction in smoking and alcohol consumption during the three months before pregnancy and the last three months of pregnancy, and an improvement in the percent of postpartum women who breastfed at least once and who placed infants on their backs most of the time.
- The rate of cesarean sections performed during labor and delivery in McLean County has been consistently higher than both the Illinois and national rates from 2013 – 2021; in 2022, the rate for McLean County fell below both the Illinois and US rate.
- The percentage of mothers in Illinois who report smoking during pregnancy did not meet the Healthy People 2030 target.
- A Non-Hispanic Black woman is three times more likely to die from a pregnancy-related condition than a Non-Hispanic White woman.
- A Non-Hispanic White woman is more likely to die from pregnancy-related mental health conditions.

VI. Prioritization of Health-Related Issues

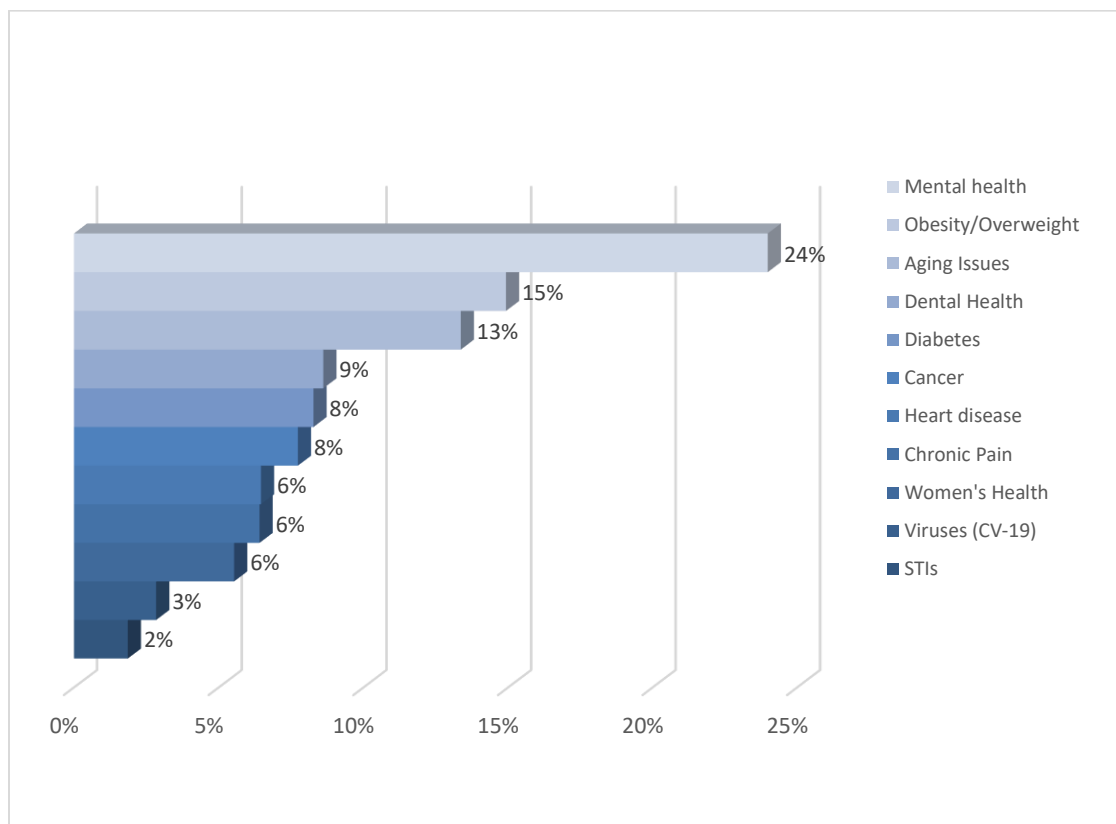
a) Community Health Survey: Perceptions of Health Issues, Unhealthy Behaviors and Issues Impacting Quality of Life

To aid in identifying the high priority health issues in McLean County, the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey asked respondents to report on their perceptions of the three most important health issues, unhealthy behaviors and factors that contribute to well-being in the community.

Perceptions of Health Issues

2024 McLean County Community Health Survey respondents perceived their community as having the following top three major health issues: mental health, being overweight and/or obese and aging issues. Twenty-four percent of survey respondents felt mental health is the biggest health issue, 15 percent that obesity/overweight is a top health issue and 13 percent responded that aging issues are the third top issue. See Exhibit 165 below.

Exhibit 165: Perception of Health Issues - McLean County, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

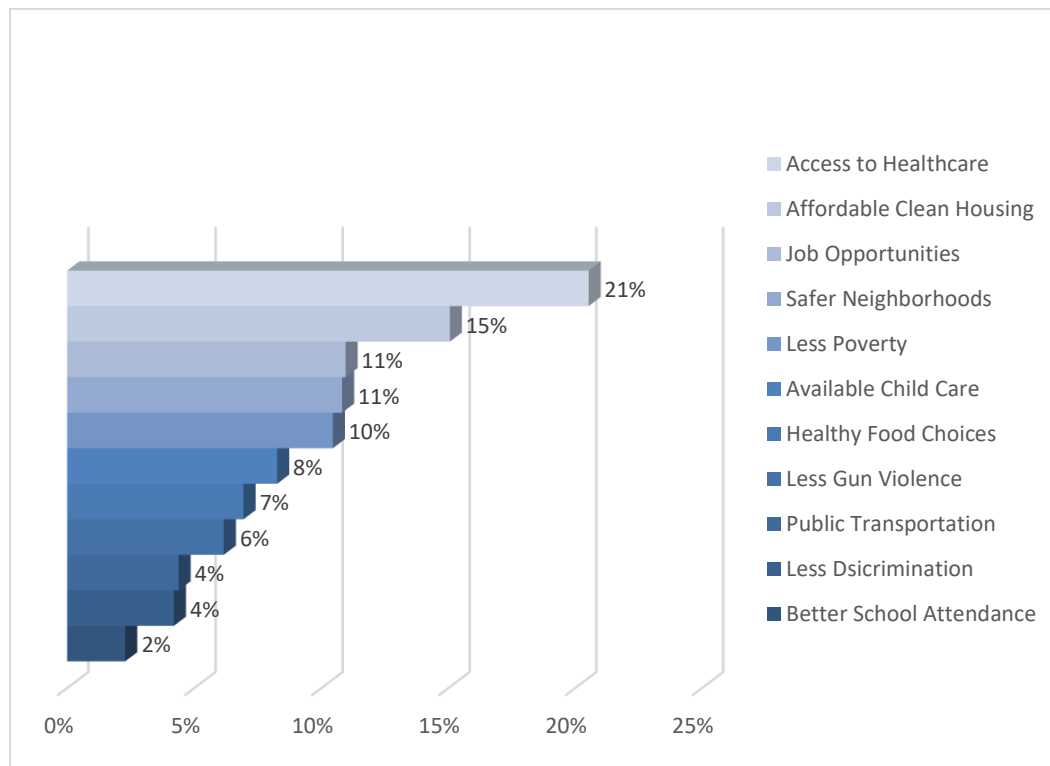
[Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey](#)

Aging issues was reported by survey respondents as the third most important health issue in 2024 instead of COVID-19/viruses as was reported in the 2021 survey.

Perception of Issues Impacting Quality of Life

Survey respondents were asked to select the three most important issues impacting well-being in the community (See Exhibit 166). The three top issues impacting well-being were access to healthcare (21 percent), affordable clean housing (15 percent) and job opportunities (11 percent).

Exhibit 166: Issues Impacting Well-being- McLean County, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

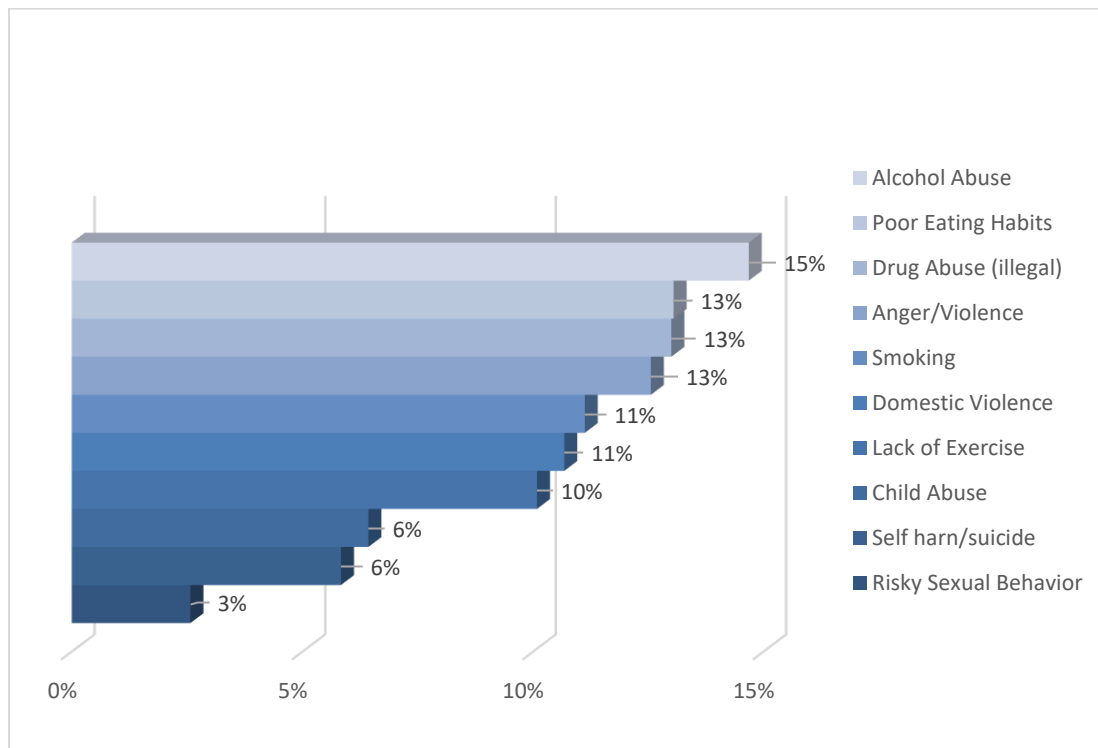
[Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey](#)

Compared to the 2021 survey, affordable clean housing and job opportunities replaced healthy food choices and “less hatred” as the second and third issues impacting well-being.

Perceptions of Unhealthy Behaviors

2024 McLean County Community Health Survey respondents identified alcohol abuse (15%), poor eating habits (13%), illegal drug use (13%) and anger/violence (13%) as the top unhealthy behaviors they perceive to affect their community’s health. See Exhibit 167 below.

Exhibit 167: Unhealthy Behaviors that Impact Health Perception - McLean County, 2024



Source: McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024.

[Comparison to the 2021 McLean County Community Health Survey](#)

The top three unhealthy behavior perceived to affect the health of the community were the same for the 2021 and 2024 surveys.

b) Summary of Health Disparities

According to KFF, a health policy organization, “...health care disparities refer to differences in health and health care between groups that stem from broader social and economic inequities. Health disparities include differences in health outcomes, such as life expectancy, mortality, health status, and prevalence of health conditions” ([Disparities in Health and Health Care: 5 Key Questions and Answers | KFF](#) August 14, 2024). This section highlights the key health disparities that emerged for McLean County.

Geographic Disparities

Individuals living in specific geographic areas of McLean County experience worse health outcomes than individuals living in other geographic areas. McLean County has several communities that have a greater risk of experiencing health inequities or have a higher relative need compared to other communities in the county. The ZIP codes identified through Conduent Healthy Communities Institute’s Health Equity Index as having the highest Health Equity Needs ranking (5) in McLean County are Ellsworth ZIP Code 61737 and Arrowsmith ZIP code 61722. Saybrook ZIP code 61770 and Stanford ZIP code 61744 have a ranking of 4 and Bloomington ZIP code 61701, Cooksville ZIP code 61730 and McLean ZIP code 61754

have a ranking of 3. Exhibit 168 below lists the ZIP codes in McLean County that have the highest Health Equity Needs rankings (3, 4 or 5).

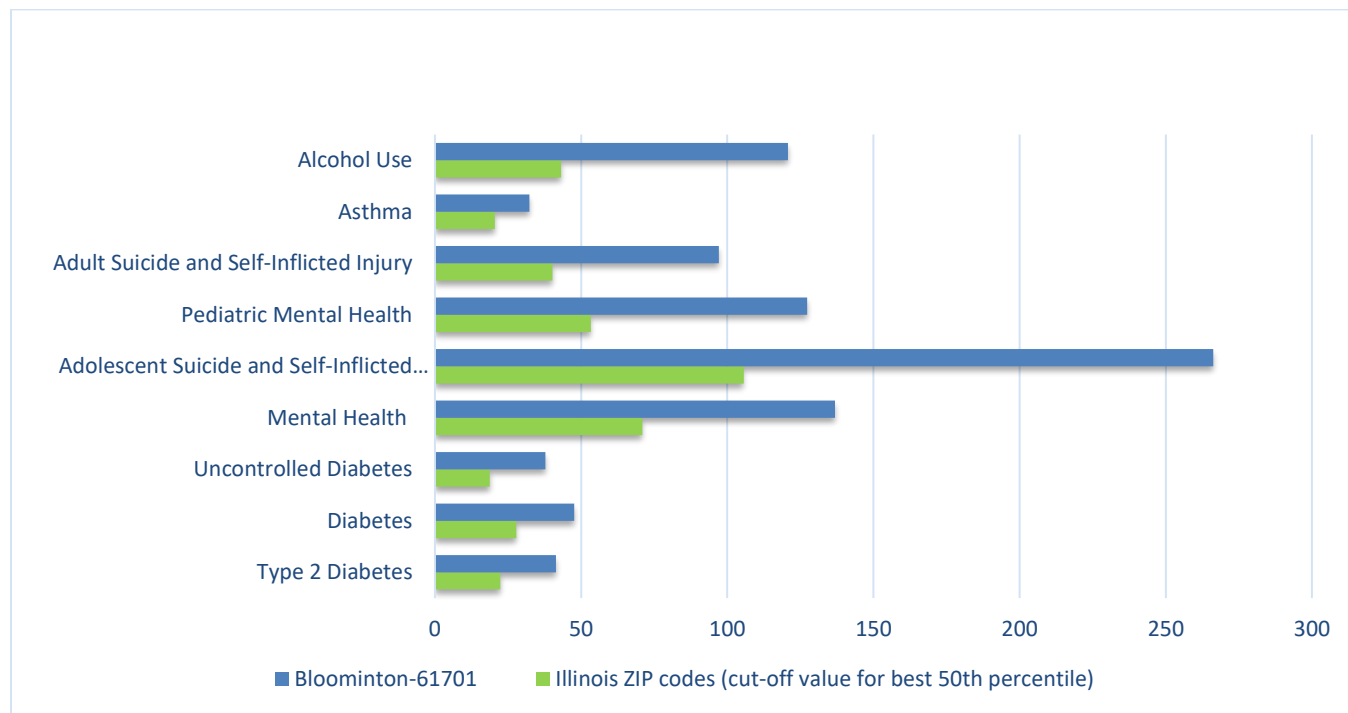
Exhibit 168: High Health Equity Needs ZIP Codes - McLean County, 2024

City/Town	ZIP Code	Health Equity Ranking	Health Equity Index	Population
Ellsworth	61737	5	87.4	447
Arrowsmith	61722	5	78.8	515
Saybrook	61770	4	70.2	990
Stanford	61774	4	70.2	848
Cooksville	61730	3	56.1	348
Bloomington	61701	3	48.5	33,855
McLean	61754	3	46.2	1,115

Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Claritas, 2024.

The greatest geographic disparities compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois are evident for Bloomington ZIP code 61701. Exhibit 169 below shows that Bloomington ZIP code 61701 is in the worst 25th percentile range (red indicator) compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois for emergency room visits due to alcohol use, asthma (all ages) pediatric and adult mental health, diabetes, Type 2 diabetes, uncontrolled diabetes and both adolescent and adult suicide and self-inflicted injury in comparison to other ZIP codes in Illinois. See Exhibit 169 below.

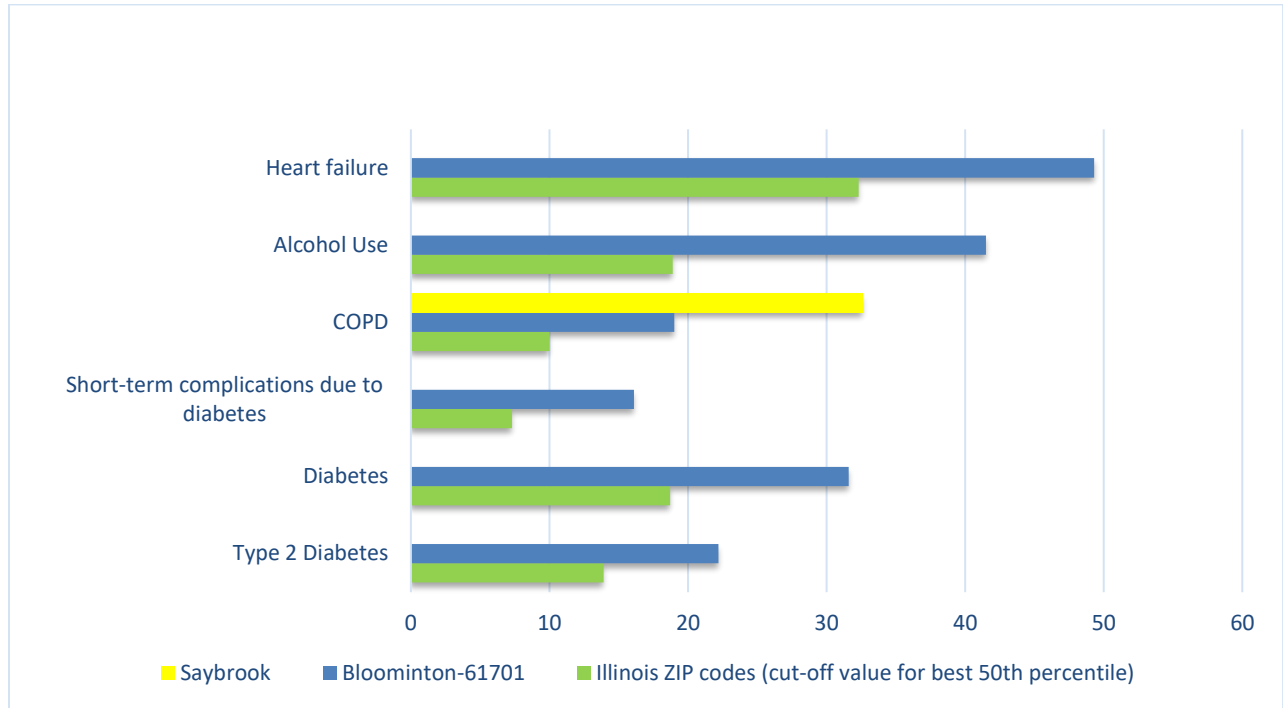
Exhibit 169: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visit Rates per 10,000 Population (various age categories) for Bloomington ZIP Code 61701 versus Illinois ZIP Codes, 2021 - 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021- 2023.

In addition to the geographic disparities illustrated above for emergency room visits for Bloomington ZIP code 61701, there are also several disparities based on hospitalizations for Bloomington ZIP code 61701 and Saybrook ZIP code 61770. Hospitalizations for alcohol use, diabetes, short-term complications due to diabetes, Type 2 diabetes, diabetes and COPD are higher for Bloomington ZIP code 61701 in comparison to other ZIP codes in Illinois. Hospitalizations due to COPD are higher for Saybrook ZIP code 61770 in comparison to other ZIP codes in Illinois. See Exhibit 170 below for an illustration of this data.

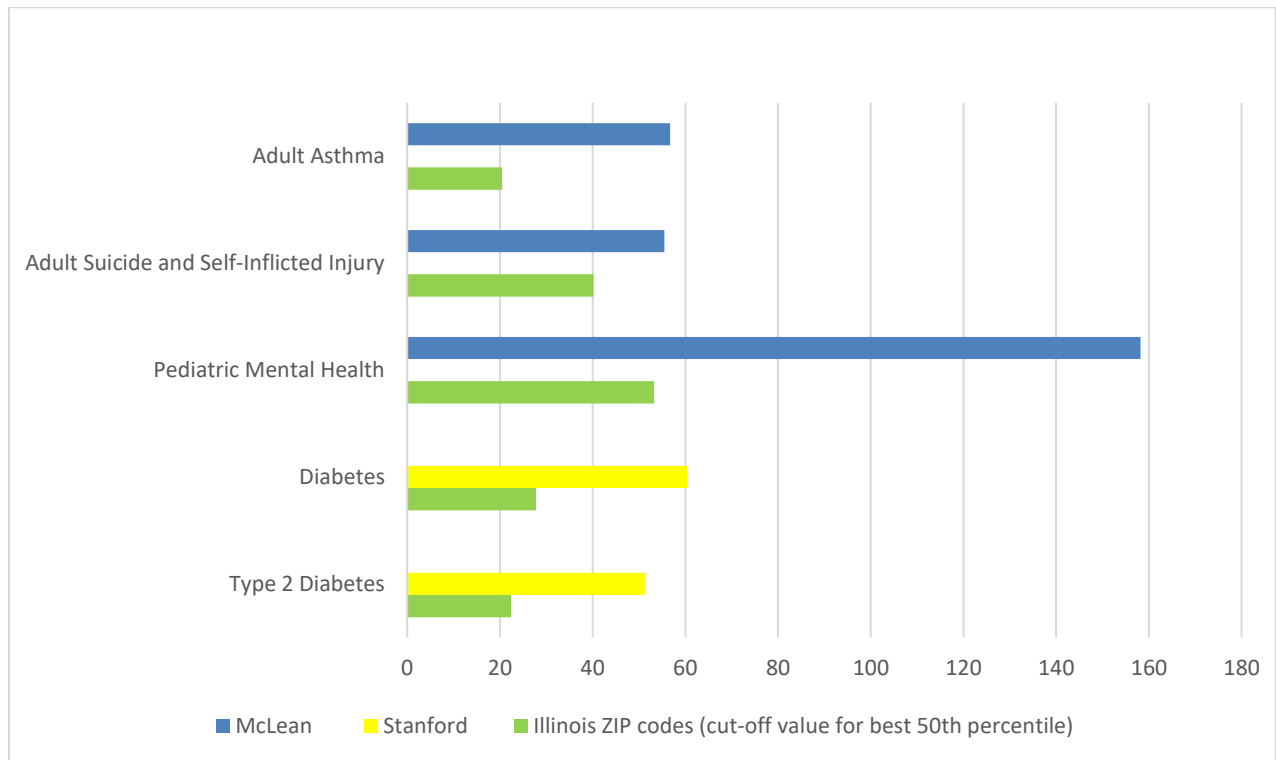
Exhibit 170: Age-Adjusted Hospitalizations per 10,000 Population (various age categories) for Bloomington ZIP Code 61701 and Saybrook ZIP Code 61770 versus Illinois ZIP Codes, 2021 – 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 – 2023.

Like Bloomington ZIP code 61701, two rural Health Equity Needs ZIP codes with a ranking of 3, 4, or 5 (McLean ZIP code 61754 and Stanford ZIP code 61770) have several disparities for emergency room visits compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois. McLean ZIP code 61754 has higher emergency room visits for adult asthma, adult suicide and self-inflicted injury and pediatric mental health in comparison to other ZIP codes in Illinois. Stanford ZIP code 61774 has higher emergency room visits for diabetes and Type 2 diabetes compared to other ZIP codes in Illinois. See exhibit 171 below for an illustration of these disparities.

**Exhibit 171: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visit Rates per 10,000 Population (various age categories)
for Rural Health Equity Needs ZIP Codes with a Ranking of 3, 4 or 5 versus Illinois ZIP Codes,
2021 - 2023**

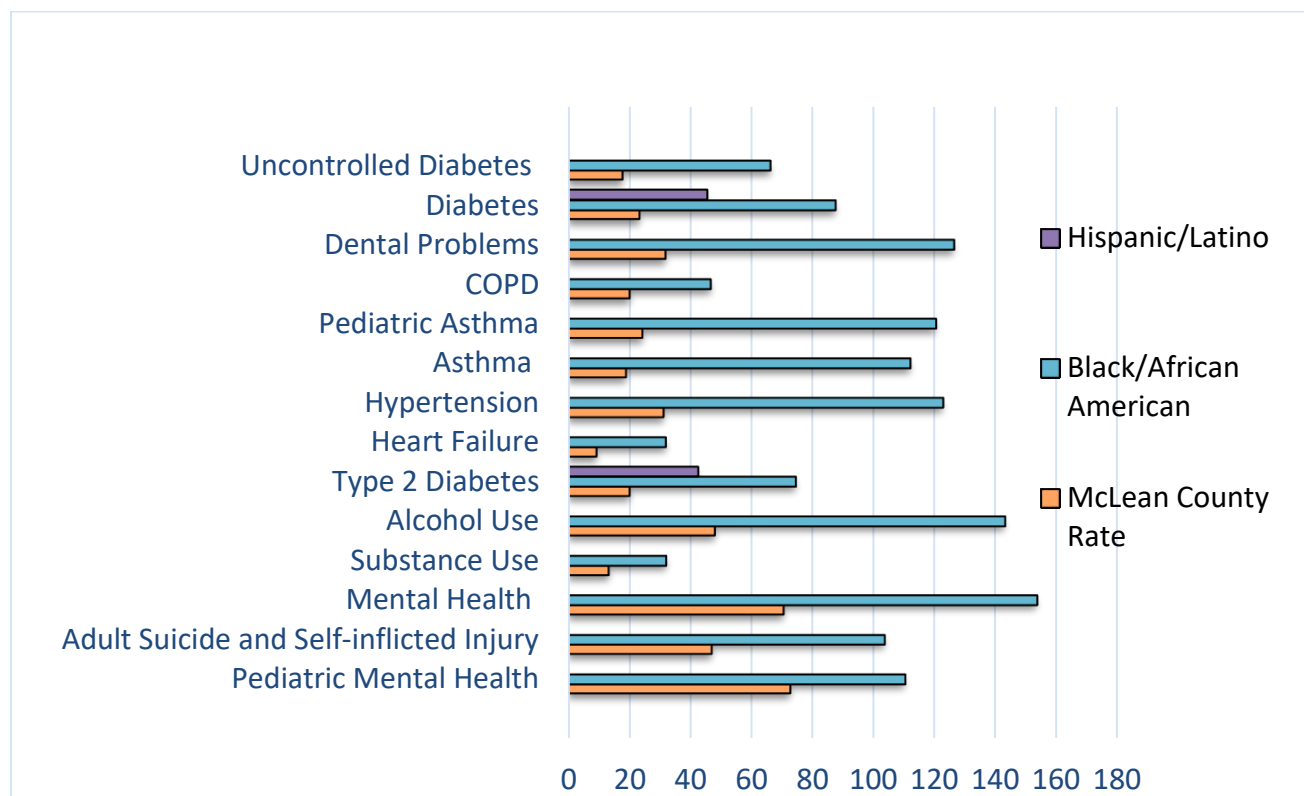


Source: Conduent Healthy Communities, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 – 2023.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities

When looking at all chronic conditions listed in Exhibit 172 below, Blacks or African Americans have higher rates of disparities than any other race in McLean County, based on emergency room visits. Similarly, Hispanics or Latinos have greater disparities for diabetes and Type 2 diabetes when compared to the rate for McLean County.

Exhibit 172: Age-Adjusted Emergency Room Visits per 10,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity - McLean County, 2021 - 2023



Source: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, Illinois Hospital Association, 2021 - 2023.

Many factors contribute to health disparities such as income level, education level and stable housing environment. According to the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey, commercial/employer insurance is used more often by men, White people and those with higher education and income. Having private insurance tends to be rated lower by Black people, and those with an unstable (e.g. homeless) housing environment. Additionally, several characteristics show a significant relationship with an individual's ability to access care when needed. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

- **Access to medical care** tends to be higher for women, older people, White people and those with higher education and income. Access to medical care tends to be lower for LatinX people, those who identify as LGBTQ and those with an unstable housing environment.
- **Access to prescription medications** tends to be higher for older people, White people and those with higher education and income. Access to prescription medication tends to be lower for LatinX people, those who identify as LGBTQ and those with an unstable housing environment.
- **Access to dental care** tends to be higher for older people, White people and those with higher education and income. Access to dental care tends to be lower for Black people, LatinX people, those who identify as LGBTQ and those with an unstable housing environment.
- **Access to counseling** tends to be higher for older people, White people and those with higher education and income. Access to counseling tends to be lower for LatinX people, those who identify as LGBTQ and those with an unstable housing environment.

The top three reasons for an inability to access medical care according to survey respondents were “too long of a wait”, “could not afford”, and “no insurance”.

c) Priority Setting Process

To maximize the effectiveness of the Community Health Improvement Plan that will result from the 2025 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment, it was necessary for the health issues presented above to be prioritized and narrowed to a select few to address. By determining the most important health issues, it is hoped that more significant advances can be made in a shorter amount of time.

In the fall of 2024 and early 2025, the Executive Steering Committee met every other week to analyze the primary and secondary data presented in this report. The Executive Steering Committee identified the significant health needs to present to the McLean County Community Health Council for prioritization by considering the criteria below:

- Size of the issue.
- Rates worse than Illinois counties or state rate.
- Disparities by race/ethnicity/age/gender.
- Disparities by ZIP code.
- The percentage of indicators trending unfavorably in a statistically significant direction.
- Result does not meet Healthy People (HP) HP 2030 target.
- Does working on the issue impact other issues for collective impact?

Six Significant Health Needs Identified for Prioritization

The six significant health needs that were presented to the McLean County Community Health Council for prioritization at three meetings held on January 30, February 13 and February 27, 2025, were:

- Access to Care.
- Behavioral Health (mental health and substance use).
- Chronic Disease.
- Healthy Eating and Active Living (exercise, nutrition, obesity and food access/insecurity).
- Infectious Disease.
- Oral Health.

McLean County Community Health Council Prioritization Meetings

The Executive Steering Committee facilitated three meetings of the McLean County Community Health Council to prioritize the health needs derived from the data analysis.

[January 30, 2025](#)

The purpose of the first meeting was to explain the collaborative nature of the joint 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment with Carle BroMenn Medical Center, the McLean County Health Department, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center and Chestnut Health Systems and the end goal of producing a joint

community health improvement plan for McLean County. During this meeting, council members rotated through the six health priorities in small groups to have the opportunity to provide feedback on each issue. Following the rotations, there was group discussion. Appendix 6 contains a summary of the feedback obtained.

February 13, 2025

During the second meeting, the Executive Steering Committee presented data on the significant health needs identified for prioritization. Age, gender, race/ethnicity and ZIP code disparities were shared when available. Questions from council members were addressed throughout the data presentation. At the conclusion of the meeting, data summaries for the top six health needs were emailed to the council members, in addition to the presentation given by the Executive Steering Committee during the meeting.

February 27, 2025

During the final prioritization meeting, a prioritization method was used by the McLean County Community Health Council to select the three significant health needs for the 2025 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment and around which the 2026 - 2028 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan will be developed.

The Hanlon Method, developed by J.J. Hanlon, was the prioritization method utilized by the McLean County Community Health Council to select three significant health needs for McLean County to address through a joint Community Health Improvement Plan. The Hanlon Method is a well-respected quantitative technique promoted by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO). Prioritization ratings are based on the size of the health problem, seriousness of the health problem and effectiveness of available interventions. As shown in Exhibit 173 prioritization ratings are given on a scale of zero to 10.

Exhibit 173: Hanlon Method Criteria, 2009

Rating	Size of the Health Problem (% of population w/ health problem)	Seriousness of the Health Problem	Effectiveness of Available Interventions
9 or 10	>25%	Very serious	80% - 100% effective
7 or 8	10% - 24.9%	Relatively serious	60% - 80% effective
5 or 6	1% - 9.9%	Serious	40% - 60% effective
3 or 4	0.1 % - 0.9%	Moderately serious	20% - 40% effective
1 or 2	0.01% - 0.09%	Relatively not serious	5% - 20% effective
0	<.01%	Not serious	<5% effective

Source: National Association of City and County Health Officials, First Things First: Prioritizing Health Problems, 2009.

The following guidelines helped determine the ratings for each criterion:

- Size of the health problem or percent of the population with the health problem.

- The average size rating of numerous indicators for each health issue was calculated to arrive at an overall size rating.
- The midpoint of the range for percent of population with a health problem was used to determine a single size rating per indicator. For example, 0.05 percent of the population ages 18 years and older visit the emergency room due to opioid use. This percentage falls in the range of 0.01 percent to 0.09 percent for a size rating of one or two. The midpoint for this range is .05 percent. Since 0.05 percent is equal to or greater than the midpoint of 0.05 percent, it is given a size rating of two.
- Seriousness of the health problem; the following questions were taken into consideration when rating seriousness:
 - Does it require immediate attention?
 - Is there public demand to address the issue?
 - What is the economic impact?
 - What is the impact on quality of life?
 - Is there a high hospitalization and death rate?
 - Are there severe disparities associated with this issue?
 - Is the issue more prevalent in certain populations or ZIP codes?
 - Is the morbidity burden greater in certain populations?
 - Are certain populations more likely to die of this condition?
- Effectiveness of available interventions; the following questions were taken into consideration when rating effectiveness of available interventions:
 - Are prevention programs effective in preventing the issue?
 - Do treatment programs effectively address the health issue?
 - Are there best practices/evidence-based programs (EBP's) or interventions that are available to address the health issue?

McLean County Community Health Council members were provided with an explanation of the Hanlon Method from the National Association of County and City Health Officials (Appendix 7) to assist with rating the seriousness and effectiveness of each health problem. The size ratings were pre-populated by the Executive Steering Committee in the Hanlon Method Table and provided to the council (Appendix 8) to decrease subjectivity. See Appendix 9 for specifics about each size rating estimation for the top six health priorities.

Prior to voting on the significant health needs for the 2025 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment and the 2026 - 2028 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan, the 'PEARL' test was applied to the seven significant health needs. The 'PEARL' test is used to screen out health problems based on the following feasibility factors:

- **Propriety:** Is the program for the health problem suitable?
- **Economics:** Does it make economic sense to address the problem? Are there economic consequences if a problem is not addressed?
- **Acceptability:** Will a community accept the programs to address the problem? Is it wanted?
- **Resources:** Is funding available or potentially available for a program?
- **Legality:** Do current laws allow program activities to be implemented?

If the answer to any of the questions above is no for any of the significant health needs, then it is eliminated as a choice for prioritization. The council did not answer no to any questions for any of the six

significant health needs, therefore all six issues were included in the vote by the council according to the Hanlon Method criteria. Prior to voting, there was a group discussion with council members. The group discussion allowed council members the opportunity to ask questions, share ideas and/or discuss thought processes related to voting. Council members were given fifteen minutes to vote. After voting, the next step in the process was to calculate the priority scores for each of the health issues. Exhibit 174 below illustrates the results of the Hanlon Method scoring with behavioral health, access to care and healthy eating/active living receiving the top scores.

Exhibit 174: Hanlon Method Prioritization Results, 2025

Health Concern	A	B	C	D	E
	Size	Seriousness	Effectiveness of Interventions	Priority Score (A+2B)*C	Rank
Access to Care	6.7	8.1	7.0	161.4	1
Healthy Eating/Active Living	7.1	7.7	7.1	158.3	2
Behavioral Health	4.2	8.0	7.1	143.1	3
Oral Health	4.5	5.8	6.8	108.8	4
Chronic Disease	2.7	6.6	6.5	104.2	5
Infectious Disease	1.6	5.5	7.0	88.2	6

Source: McLean County Community Health Council Meeting February 27, 2025.

d) Health Needs Selected

As illustrated in Exhibit 174 above, access to care, healthy eating/active living and behavioral health received the top three priority scores according to the Hanlon method calculations with scores of 161.4, 158.3 and 143.1, respectively. There was a clear divide in the scores between the top three issues and the bottom three: chronic disease, infectious disease and oral health. Following a group discussion, the

McLean County Community Health Council agreed to select the health issues with the highest priority scores as the top three health needs. They are listed below.

Access to Care

Access to care was selected as a significant health need to be addressed by the McLean County Community Health Council not only because of its high priority score (161.4), but also because it is an issue that affects many health outcomes. Improving access in certain areas and for certain populations can have a widespread impact on a variety of health outcomes. The council felt that by prioritizing access to care, it could positively impact health issues not selected such as chronic disease. Data presented to the council also indicated that there are significant geographic and racial/ethnic disparities in McLean County that may be related to access to care. Additionally, access to healthcare was rated by the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey respondents as the number one issue affecting quality of life. Access to care was also selected as a health priority for the 2016, 2019 and 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessments.

Healthy Eating/Active Living

Healthy eating/active living was selected as a significant health need to be addressed by the McLean County Community Health Council because it ranked as number two according to its priority score of 158.3. Additionally, the council felt that by focusing on healthy eating/active living, many other health outcomes for issues such as heart disease, cancer and diabetes could also be positively impacted. This issue was also selected because obesity was the second top perceived health issue, according to the 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey respondents, and poor eating habits was the second most important perceived issue impacting health. Food insecurity and food access are also areas needing improvement in McLean County. Healthy Eating/Active Living was selected as a health priority for the 2019 and 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment. Obesity was selected as a health priority for the 2016 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment.

Behavioral Health (Mental Health and Substance Abuse)

Behavioral health was selected as a significant health need to be addressed by the McLean County Community Health Council for several reasons. Behavioral health received the third highest priority score (143.1), indicating the need for further improvements in this area in McLean County. There are numerous geographic and racial/ethnic disparities for behavioral health related indicators. In addition, mental health was rated as the top health issue by 2024 McLean County Community Health Survey respondents. There has been a great deal of public support and momentum behind behavioral health in McLean County for the last several years. McLean County is well situated to continue to collaborate on mental health care due to the ongoing efforts of numerous organizations and the support of the McLean County Government. Behavioral health was also previously selected as a key health priority for the 2016, 2019 and 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessments.

e) Health Needs Not Selected

Chronic Disease

Chronic disease will not be addressed because it ranked fifth with a priority score of 104.2 and the McLean County Community Health Council did not feel that there was a compelling reason to eliminate

one of the top three ranked health issues. Council members also felt that chronic disease improvements could be made with a focus on access to care and healthy eating/active living.

Infectious Disease

Infectious disease will not be addressed because it was ranked sixth according to its priority score of 88.2 and the McLean County Community Health Council did not feel that there was a compelling reason to eliminate one of the health issues that ranked in the top three. The council did discuss that improving access to care may also improve health outcomes for infectious disease.

Oral Health

Although oral health is deemed as an extremely important issue in McLean County, the McLean County Community Health Council agreed to address the three needs that received the highest priority scores. Oral health was ranked fourth with a score of 108.8. The council did discuss that oral health is an access issue and can be addressed under access to care. The opening of dental clinics at the Community Health Care Clinic in 2019 and The Chestnut Family Health Center in 2024 is improving oral health care access.

VII. Overview of Improvement Plan Goals and Community Resources

In April and May 2025, three priority action team meetings were held to establish a high-level goal for each significant health need/priority. Priority action teams consisted of current and new key community stakeholders with an interest or expertise in the prioritized health issue. Cross-sector representation was sought for each priority action team.

The health needs identified in the 2022 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment are the same as the newly identified health needs for the 2025 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment. A facilitator from the McLean County Executive Steering Committee led a discussion for each priority action team to reach consensus for the high-level goal for the 2025 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment priorities and the 2026 – 2028 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan. The goals agreed upon by each priority action team are listed below.

a) 2023 - 2025 Health Priority Goals

Access to Care

The Access to Care Priority Action Team meeting was held on May 6, 2025. The following goal was established during the meeting:

Champion integrated systemic community approaches that enhance access to health and wellness services for all by 2029.

Behavioral Health

The Behavioral Health Priority Action Team meeting was held on April 17, 2025. The following goal was established during the meeting:

Champion integrated systemic community approaches to behavioral health and well-being accessible to all by 2029.

Healthy Eating/Active Living

The Healthy Eating/Active Living Priority Action Team meeting was held on April 17, 2025. The following goal was established during the meeting:

Champion integrated systemic community approaches to healthy eating, active living, and well-being accessible to all by 2029.

b) Community Resources for the 2026 - 2028 Community Health Improvement Plan Health Priority Goals

In the fall of 2025, the priority action teams will meet to determine the resources, interventions and outcome metrics for each priority. The 2026 - 2028 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan will again be a joint plan for the entire county and consist of interventions and resources to be provided by the hospitals, health department, family health center and numerous social services and other community organizations. Community resources specific to the three health priorities are listed in Appendices 10 and 11.

VIII. Vehicle for Community Feedback

We welcome your feedback regarding the Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) Report. If you would like to comment on this report, please send an email to one of the two links below. We will respond to your questions/comments within thirty days. Your comments will also be considered during our next CHNA assessment cycle. You can also provide feedback by clicking on the link to the McLean County Health Department's website below and completing the CHNA feedback form.

Email contacts:

CarleHealthPublicRelations@carle.com

CHNAFeedback@osfhealthcare.org

A paper copy of this report may be requested by contacting the public relations departments within Carle BroMenn Medical Center, Chestnut Health Systems' Chestnut Family Health Center, OSF St. Joseph Medical Center or the McLean County Health Department. In addition, an electronic copy of this CHNA Report is available on each organization's website.

Carle BroMenn Medical Center: <https://carle.org/about-us/community-report-card>

Chestnut Health Systems: <https://www.chestnut.org/chestnut-family-health-center/data-reports/>

McLean County Health Department: <https://health.mcleancountyil.gov/112/Community-Health-Needs-Assessment-Health>

OSF St. Joseph Medical Center [Community Health](#) | [OSF HealthCare](#)

IX. Appendices

- Appendix 1:** Summary of 2023 – 2025 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan Accomplishments
- Appendix 2:** Conduent Healthy Communities Institute ICON and Gauge Meanings
- Appendix 3:** Data Sources—2025 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment
- Appendix 4:** 2024 McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment Survey
- Appendix 5:** McLean County Health Equity Needs Index and National Rankings
- Appendix 6:** McLean County Community Health Council Feedback
- Appendix 7:** The Hanlon Method from the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO)
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- Appendix 10:** Matrix of McLean County Community Resource Examples for the 2025 Identified Health Concerns
- Appendix 11:** Narrative of McLean County Resources for the 2025 Identified Health Concerns

Appendix 1: Summary of 2023 and 2024 McLean County Community Health Improvement Plan Key Accomplishments

	Carle BroMenn Medical Center	Chestnut Health Systems	McLean County Health Department	OSF St. Joseph Medical Center
ACCESS TO CARE				
Coordinating Appropriate Access to Comprehensive Health Care (CAATCH)	X			X
Support for Community Health Care Clinic	X			X
Increase # of dentists and hygienists		X	X	
Medicaid Innovation Collaboration	X	X	X	X
Dental Health – Fluoride for Pediatrics	X	X		X
Mobile Health	X	X	X	
Medicaid Innovation Collaborative		X		X
Community Health Workers		X		
Virtual Services	X	X		X
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH				
Mental Health First Aid Classes	X	X	X	X
Embedded School and Community Based Services Program		X	X	
Social media campaign	X	X	X	X
Community Behavioral Health Forum	X	X	X	X
Frequent Users System Engagement (FUSE)	X			X
Trauma Informed Care	X	X	X	X
Intellectual and Developmental Disability Collaborative			X	

	Carle BroMenn Medical Center	Chestnut Health Systems	McLean County Health Department	OSF St. Joseph Medical Center
Integrated or Co-located Behavioral Health		X		X
Telepsychiatry	X	X		X
Psychiatrist-led educational trainings	X			
Family Treatment Court	X			
COPE				X
Recovery Oriented Systems of Care Council	X	X	X	
HEALTHY EATING/ACTIVE LIVING				
The Partnership In Health Program	X		X	
Peace Meal Senior Nutrition Program				X
Vegetable Gardens				X
Community Events/Education Programs/Screenings	X	X	X	X
Workplace Wellness Events	X	X	X	X
Food Farmacy		X		
Diabetes Prevention Education	X	X	X	X
SmartMeals Program				X
Food Drives/Collections	X			X
Food Insecurity Questions and Referrals	X	X		X
Girls on the Run Sponsorship				X

Appendix 2: Conduent Healthy Communities Institute Icon and Gauge Meanings

Compare to Distribution (Dial Gauge)

The compare to distribution gauge measures how your community is doing compared to other communities in your state, the U.S. or region. The needle in the **green** means that the selected location is in the best 50% of similar locations, **yellow** represents the 50th to 25th percentile and **red** represents the worst quartile.



Compare to Target (Circle Gauge)

The Circle represents a comparison to a **target value**.

A green circle with a check means that the selected value has met or is better than the target value. A red circle with an "x" means that the selected value has not met the target value.



Compare to the Prior Value (Triangle Gauge)

The **triangle** represents a comparison to the **immediate prior value**. If the triangle is pointing up, the value is higher than the previous value, if the triangle points down the value is decreasing and if there is an equal sign there is no change in the value. If the triangle is green it means the change is good, if the triangle is red it means the change is bad.



Trend over Time (Square Gauge)

The **square** represents a comparison to a **trend over time**. The trend looks at how the indicator is doing over multiple time periods. We analyze up to 10 previous measurement periods (and at least 4) to determine if the value is going up significantly, not significantly, staying the same, decreasing significantly or decreasing not significantly. A solid color gauge means that the change is significant and an outlined gauge means there is a change but it is not significant. A red gauge represents a poor trend and a green gauge represents a positive trend. The blue gauge with an arrow means that going up or down is neither positive or negative and an equal sign means there is no change.

To learn more about how we calculate this rate, please visit the [Mann-Kendall Test for Trend Overview](#).



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2024 MCLEAN COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

INSTRUCTIONS

We want to know how you view our community, and other factors that may impact your health. We are inviting you to participate in a research study about community health needs. Your opinions are important! This survey will take about 12 minutes to complete. All of your individual responses are anonymous and confidential. We will use the survey results to better understand and address health needs in our community.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

1. What would you say are the three (3) biggest **HEALTH ISSUES** in our community?

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Aging issues, such as Alzheimer's disease, hearing loss, memory loss, arthritis, falls | ☐ heart disease/heart attack |
| ☐ Cancer | ☐ Mental health issues, such as depression, anxiety |
| ☐ Chronic pain | ☐ Obesity/overweight |
| ☐ Dental health (including tooth pain) | ☐ Sexually transmitted infections |
| ☐ Diabetes | ☐ Viruses, such as COVID-19 or flu |
| ☐ menopause | ☐ Women's health, such as pregnancy, |

2. What would you say are the three (3) most **UNHEALTHY BEHAVIORS** in our community?

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Angry behavior/violence | ☐ Lack of exercise |
| ☐ Alcohol abuse | ☐ Poor eating habits |
| ☐ Child abuse | ☐ Risky sexual behavior |
| ☐ Domestic violence | ☐ Self harm/suicide |
| ☐ Drug use | ☐ Smoking/vaping (tobacco use) |

3. What would you say are the three (3) most important factors that would improve your **WELL-BEING**?

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Access to health services | ☐ Less gun violence |
| ☐ Affordable healthy housing | ☐ Job opportunities |
| ☐ Availability of child care | ☐ Less poverty |
| ☐ Better school attendance | ☐ Less race/ethnic discrimination |
| ☐ Good public transportation | ☐ Safer neighborhoods/schools |

ACCESS TO CARE

The following questions ask about your own health and health choices. Remember, this survey will not be linked to you in any way.

Medical Care

1. When you get sick, where do you go most often? (Please choose only one answer).

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Clinic/Doctor's office | ☐ Emergency Department |
| ☐ Urgent Care Center | ☐ I don't seek medical care |

If you don't seek medical care, why not?

- | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| ☐ Fear of Discrimination | ☐ Lack of trust | ☐ Cost | ☐ I have experienced bias | ☐ Do not need |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|

2. In the last YEAR, was there a time when you needed medical care but were not able to get it?

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Yes (please answer #3) | ☐ No (please go to #4: Prescription Medicine) |
|---|--|

3. If you were not able to get medical care, why not? (Please choose all that apply).

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Didn't have health insurance. | ☐ Too long to wait for appointment. |
| ☐ Cannot afford | ☐ Didn't have a way to get to the doctor |
| ☐ Fear of discrimination | ☐ Lack of trust |

Prescription Medicine

4. In the last YEAR, was there a time when you needed prescription medicine but were not able to get it?

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Yes (please answer #5) | ☐ No (please go to #6: Dental Care) |
|---|--|

5. If you were not able to get prescription medicine, why not? (Please choose all that apply).

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Didn't have health insurance | ☐ Pharmacy refused to take my insurance or Medicaid |
| ☐ Cannot afford | ☐ Didn't have a way to get to the pharmacy |
| ☐ Fear of discrimination | ☐ Lack of trust |

Dental Care

6. In the last YEAR, was there a time when you needed dental care but were not able to get it?

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Yes (please answer #7) | ☐ No (please go to #8: Mental-Health Counseling) |
|---|---|

7. If you were not able to get dental care, why not? (Please choose all that apply).

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Didn't have dental insurance | ☐ The dentist refused my insurance/Medicaid |
| ☐ Cannot afford | ☐ Didn't have a way to get to the dentist |
| ☐ Fear of discrimination | ☐ Lack of trust |
| ☐ Not sure where to find available dentist | |

Mental-Health Counseling

8. In the last YEAR, was there a time when you needed mental-health counseling but could not get it?

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Yes (please answer #9) | ☐ No (please go to next section – HEALTHY BEHAVIORS) |
|---|---|

9. If you were not able to get mental-health counseling, why not? (Please choose all that apply).

- ☐ Didn't have insurance insurance/Medicaid
- ☐ Cannot afford
- ☐ Didn't have a way to get to a counselor
- ☐ Fear of discrimination
- ☐ Long wait time.

- ☐ The counselor refused to take
- ☐ Embarrassment
- ☐ Cannot find counselor
- ☐ Lack of trust

HEALTHY BEHAVIORS

The following questions ask about your own health and health choices. Remember, this survey will not be linked to you in any way.

Exercise

1. In a typical WEEK how many times do you participate in exercise, (such as jogging, walking, weight-lifting, fitness classes) that lasts for at least 30 minutes?

- ☐ None (please answer #2) ☐ 1 – 2 times ☐ 3 - 5 times ☐ More than 5 times

2. If you answered "none" to the question about exercise, why didn't you exercise in the past week? (Please choose all that apply).

- ☐ Don't have any time to exercise
- ☐ Can't afford the fees to exercise
- ☐ Don't have access to an exercise facility
- ☐ Safety issues
- ☐ Don't like to exercise
- ☐ Don't have child care while I exercise
- ☐ Too tired

Healthy Eating

3. On a typical DAY, how many servings/separate portions of fruits and/or vegetables did you have? An example would be a banana (but not banana flavored pudding).

- ☐ None (please answer #4) ☐ 1 - 2 servings ☐ 3 - 4 servings ☐ 5 servings or more

4. If you answered "none" to the questions about fruits and vegetables, why didn't you eat fruits/vegetables? (Please choose all that apply).

- ☐ Don't have transportation to get fruits/vegetables
- ☐ It is not important to me
- ☐ Don't know how to prepare fruits/vegetables
- ☐ Don't know where to buy fruits/vegetables
- ☐ Don't like fruits/vegetables
- ☐ Can't afford fruits/vegetables
- ☐ Don't have a refrigerator/stove

5. Please check the box next to any health conditions that you have. (Please choose all that apply).

If you don't have any health conditions, please check the first box and go to question #6: Smoking.

- ☐ I do not have any health conditions
- ☐ Allergy
- ☐ Asthma/COPD
- ☐ Cancer
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Heart problems
- ☐ Overweight
- ☐ Memory problems
- ☐ Depression/anxiety
- ☐ Stroke

Smoking

6. On a typical DAY, how many cigarettes do you smoke?

- ☐ None ☐ 1 - 4 ☐ 5 - 8 ☐ 9 - 12 ☐ More than 12

Vaping

7. On a typical DAY, how many times do you use electronic vaping?

- ☐ None ☐ 1 - 4 ☐ 5 - 8 ☐ 9 - 12 ☐ More than 12

GENERAL HEALTH

8. Where do you get most of your health information and how would you like to get health information in the future? (For example, do you get health information from your doctor, from the Internet, etc.).

9. Do you have a personal physician/doctor? ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. How many days a week do you or your family members go hungry?

- ☐ None ☐ 1-2 days ☐ 3-5 days ☐ More than 5 days

11. In the last 30 DAYS, how many days have you felt depressed, down, hopeless?

- ☐ None ☐ 1-2 days ☐ 3 - 5 days ☐ More than 5 days

12. In the last 30 DAYS, how often has your stress and/or anxiety stopped you from your normal daily activities?

- ☐ None ☐ 1-2 days ☐ 3 - 5 days ☐ More than 5 days

13. In the last YEAR have you talked with anyone about your mental health?

- ☐ No ☐ Doctor/nurse ☐ Counselor ☐ Family/friend

14. How often do you use prescription pain medications not prescribed to you or use differently than how the doctor instructed on a typical DAY?

- ☐ None ☐ 1-2 times ☐ 3-5 times ☐ More than 5 times

15. How many alcoholic drinks do you have on a typical DAY?

- ☐ None ☐ 1-2 drinks ☐ 3-5 drinks ☐ More than 5 drinks

16. How often do you use marijuana on a typical DAY?

- ☐ None ☐ 1-2 times ☐ 3-5 times ☐ More than 5 times

17. How often do you use substances such as inhalants, ecstasy, cocaine, meth or heroin on a typical DAY?

- ☐ None ☐ 1-2 times ☐ 3-5 times ☐ More than 5 times

18. Do you feel safe in your home?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

19. Do you feel safe in your neighborhood? ☐ Yes ☐ No

20. In the past 5 years, have you had a:

Breast cancer screening/mammogram applicable	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not applicable
Prostate exam applicable	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not applicable
Colon cancer screening applicable	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not applicable
Cervical cancer screening/pap smear applicable	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Not applicable

Overall Health Ratings

21. My overall physical health is: ☐ Below average ☐ Average ☐ Above average

22. My overall mental health is: ☐ Below average ☐ Average ☐ Above average

INTERNET

1. Do you have Internet at home? For example, can you watch YouTube at home?

☐ Yes (please go to next section – BACKGROUND INFORMATION) ☐ No (please answer #2)

2. If don't have Internet, why not? ☐ Cost ☐ No available Internet provider ☐ I don't know how
☐ Data limits ☐ Poor Internet service ☐ No phone or computer

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. What county do you live in?

☐ McLean ☐ Other

2. What is your Zip Code? _____

3. What type of health insurance do you have? (Please choose all that apply).

☐ Medicare ☐ Medicaid/State insurance ☐ Commercial/Employer
☐ Don't have (Please answer #4)

4. If you answered "don't have" to the question about health insurance, why **don't** you have insurance? (Please choose all that apply).

☐ Can't afford health insurance ☐ Don't need health insurance
☐ Don't know how to get health insurance

5. What is your gender? ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Non-binary ☐ Transgender ☐ Prefer not to answer

6. What is your sexual orientation? ☐ Heterosexual ☐ Lesbian ☐ Gay ☐ Bisexual
☐ Queer ☐ Prefer not to answer

7. What is your age? ☐ Under 20 ☐ 21-35 ☐ 36-50 ☐ 51-65 ☐ Over 65

8. What is your racial or ethnic identification? (Please choose only one answer).

☐ White/Caucasian ☐ Black/African American ☐ Hispanic/LatinX
☐ Pacific Islander ☐ Native American ☐ Asian/South Asian
☐ Multiracial

9. What is your highest level of education? (Please choose only one answer).

☐ Grade/Junior high school ☐ Some high school ☐ High school degree (or GED)
☐ Some college (no degree) ☐ Associate's degree ☐ Certificate/technical degree
☐ Bachelor's degree ☐ Graduate degree

10. What was your household/total income last year, before taxes? (Please choose only one answer).

☐ Less than \$20,000 ☐ \$20,001 to \$40,000 ☐ \$40,001 to \$60,000
☐ \$60,001 to \$80,000 ☐ \$80,001 to \$100,000 ☐ More than \$100,000

11. What is your housing status?

☐ Do not have ☐ Have housing, but worried about losing it ☐ Have housing, **NOT** worried about losing it

12. How many people live with you? _____

13. Prior to the age of 18, which of the following did you experience (check all that apply):

☐ Emotional abuse ☐ Physical abuse ☐ Sexual abuse
☐ Substance use in household ☐ Mental illness in household ☐ Parental separation or divorce
☐ Emotional neglect ☐ Physical neglect ☐ Incarcerated household member
☐ Mother treated violently

Is there anything else you'd like to share about your own health goals or health issues in our community?

Thank you very much for sharing your views with us!

Appendix 5: McLean County Health Equity Index and Rankings

ZIP Code	Index	Rank	Population	County	City or Town
61737	87.4	5	447	McLean	Ellsworth
61722	78.8	5	515	McLean	Arrowsmith
61770	70.2	4	990	McLean	Saybrook
61774	70.2	4	848	McLean	Stanford
61730	56.1	3	348	McLean	Cooksville
61701	48.5	3	33,855	McLean	Bloomington
61754	46.2	3	1,115	McLean	McLean
61752	39.2	2	4,183	McLean	LeRoy
61772	32.2	2	381	McLean	Shirley
61726	31.1	2	2,544	McLean	Chenoa
61724	29.9	2	471	McLean	Bellflower
61732	28.5	2	2,017	McLean	Danvers
61744	26.5	2	1,935	McLean	Gridley
61728	25.1	2	1,354	McLean	Colfax
61745	17.7	1	4,317	McLean	Heyworth
61748	12.8	1	2,780	McLean	Hudson
61753	12.5	1	2,800	McLean	Lexington
61725	12.1	1	1,667	McLean	Carlock
61761	11.9	1	53,112	McLean	Normal
61736	6.4	1	1,912	McLean	Downs
61705	5.4	1	14,800	McLean	Bloomington
61704	5.3	1	37,931	McLean	Bloomington
61776	4.2	1	1,319	McLean	Towanda

Appendix 6: McLean County Community Health Council Feedback

January 31, 2025 Prioritization Meeting #1

Chronic Diseases

- Heart disease STILL #1 killer
- Housing conditions (respiratory)
- Finding a specialty clinician
- Medication cost
- Education availability
- Personal accountability
- Access to care outreach to underserved groups
- Meeting patients at their level
- Support groups
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Stroke
- Education for medical providers
- Fears/trust in minority communities
- Presumptions
- False assumptions
- Time/appointment accessibility
- Early education
- Chronic care management availability/in-home care
- Autism
- Eligibility and re-eligibility
- Alzheimer's related diseases
- Medication navigation
- Insurance coverage
- Serves for Medicaid recipients
- Alcoholism
- Socialization and loneliness can worsen chronic conditions

Behavioral Health

- Increased trainings – church leaders, new students/career
- Permanent supportive housing
- Child psychiatry
- Youth vaping (younger and younger)
- Urgent/mobile behavioral health care
- Wait times
- Staff turnover/not enough in the field
- Integration of behavioral health in first responders
- Impact of social media on youth. Early access to cellphones and health impacts
- Increase understanding of trauma
- County release funds for BHCC
- Increase in providers that take Medicaid
- Increase in providers moving to private practice

- Increase in self-harm, age decrease, disparity increase
- Suicidal ideation
- Stigma around mental health
- Timely assessment diagnosis of dementia, delirious and depression of older adults in health care facilities
- Awareness (lack of) impact on community
- Need more children's mental health counseling – under age 10
- Access to in-patient care and partial
- Rural access
- Rural mental health access in buildings that house other services – privacy for farmers plus others
- In home interventions
- Bullying (all forms)
- Remaining parent stigma preventing youth receiving care
- Perceptions
- Lack of representative for minority groups/people who look like black/brown populations
- Access to affordable? early intervention for children and families (developmental and occupational therapy – sensory needs and neurodiverse children)
- Social isolation and loneliness
- Stopping meds during pregnancy without doctor knowledge/input and resulting issues
- Doctor understanding and response to post-partum depression
- Equal treatment for Medicaid recipients
- Costs for receiving care
- Limited access to drug/alcohol treatment after hours

Oral Health

- Wait times
- Providers taking Medicaid
- Sedation for special needs youth
- Insurance coverage is not adequate
- Lack of follow-up post ED visit
- Cosmetic care for youth in extreme situations
- Education, awareness – limited
- Lack of services for the uninsured for dental emergencies / endodontists
- Limited extraction clinics
- Limited restorative services
- Local care for Medicaid à intense care redirected to Chicago/St Louis
- Denture assistance for cost – ties into eating healthy
- Outreach to underserved groups

Access to Care

- Wait times to see specialists/available providers
- Eligibility for medical benefits/private insurance
- Language and technology barriers
- Level of care, right care, right time
- Better access to geriatric specialists
- Medication access/production
- Transportation access – older adolescents, rural

- Current political climate, gaps to what to be accessible
- Housing
- Outreach to underserved populations
- OB providers
- Accepting Medicaid and equal treatment
- Providers serving rural areas, telephone/video health care
- Funding sources
- Agencies working together/talking/sharing
- Continuity of care after hospital encounters
- Access to recreation/sports/fitness facilities and spaces/programs
- Time log to get an appointment when you don't have a PCP
- Healthcare access in nursing homes
- Representation for people who look like black/brown population
- Trust levels
- Perceptions/interpretations
- No 24/7 pharmacies/access to meds after hours
- Lack of specialties: diseases, GI, rheumatology, ENT, neurology and other

Healthy Eating/Active living

- Healthy food for all
- Lighting (streets), sidewalk availability/conditions
- Food access to college students
- Food affordability
- Food deserts/transportation to food
- Improve/extend trails to connect areas in Bloomington-Normal and McLean County
- Access to active programming
- Motivation to be active/technology reduction
- Green space/open space
- Food banks – quality/expired food
- Healthy education/fitness education
- Only bad food available in food deserts
- Social isolation and loneliness
- Understanding the importance of healthy lifestyle
- Access to sports/fitness type facilities conditions (year-round)
- Walk/bike ability in the community
- Knowing how to cook/prepare healthy meals

Infectious Diseases

- Increased infectious disease = increased violence and partner
- Stigma and awareness
- Vaccines – childhood rates decrease – access knowledge/education
- Lack of herd immunity
- Increase in hesitancy
- Health policy changes/decisions
- Decrease in federal/funding or no funding
- Outbreaks
- Research losing funding
- Lack of awareness

- Increase in STIs
- Healthcare personnel/staffing crisis
- Closure of Planned Parenthood
- Individuals' reality
- Transportation to affordable/free testing/treatment
- Access to after-hours treatment
- STI support
- Engaging partner in treatment
- Resistance to antibiotics due to repeated dx diagnosis
- Inability to stay healthy in a congregate housing environment
- Lack of infectious disease specialists

Appendix 7: The Hanlon Method

The Hanlon Method^{vi}

Developed by J.J. Hanlon, the *Hanlon Method for Prioritizing Health Problems* is a well respected technique which objectively takes into consideration explicitly defined criteria and feasibility factors. **Though a complex method, the Hanlon Method is advantageous when the desired outcome is an objective list of health priorities based on baseline data and numerical values.**

Step-by-Step Instructions:

1. **Rate against specified criteria** – Once a list of health problems has been identified, on a scale from zero through ten, rate each health problem on the following criteria: *size of health problem, magnitude of health problem, and effectiveness of potential interventions*. It is important to remember that this step requires the collection of baseline data from the community such as from a community health assessment. **Table 4.1** illustrates an example numerical rating system for rating health problems against the criteria.

Table 4.1

The Hanlon Method: Sample Criteria Rating			
Rating	Size of Health Problem (% of population w/health problem)	Seriousness of Health Problem	Effectiveness of Interventions
9 or 10	>25% (STDs)	Very serious (e.g. HIV/AIDS)	80% - 100% effective (e.g. vaccination program)
7 or 8	10% - 24.9%	Relatively Serious	60% - 80% effective
5 or 6	1% - 9.9%	Serious	40% - 60% effective
3 or 4	.1% - .9%	Moderately Serious	20% - 40% effective
1 or 2	.01% - .09%	Relatively Not Serious	5% - 20% effective
0	< .01% (Meningococcal Meningitis)	Not Serious (teen acne)	<5% effective (access to care)
Guiding considerations when ranking health problems against the 3 criteria	Size of health problem should be based on baseline data collected from the individual community.	- Does it require immediate attention? - Is there public demand? - What is the economic impact? - What is the impact on quality of life? - Is there a high hospitalization rate?	- Determine upper and low measures for effectiveness and rate health problems relative to those limits. - For more information on assessing effectiveness of interventions, visit http://www.communityguide.org to view CDC's Guide to Community Preventive Services.

**Note: The scales in Table 1 are arbitrary models of how numerical scales are established and are not based on real epidemiological data; LHDs should establish scales that are appropriate for the community being served.*

2. **Apply the 'PEARL' test** - Once health problems have been rated by criteria, use the 'PEARL' Test, to screen out health problems based on the following feasibility factors:

- **Propriety** – Is a program for the health problem suitable?
- **Economics** – Does it make economic sense to address the problem? Are there economic consequences if a problem is not carried out?
- **Acceptability** – Will a community accept the program? Is it wanted?
- **Resources** – Is funding available or potentially available for a program?
- **Legality** – Do current laws allow program activities to be implemented?

Eliminate any health problems which receive an answer of "No" to any of the above factors or proceed with corrective action to ensure that potential health priorities meet all five of the feasibility factors.

3. **Calculate priority scores** – Based on the three criteria rankings assigned to each health problem in Step 1 of the Hanlon Method, calculate the priority scores using the following formula:

$$D = [A + (2 \times B)] \times C$$

Where:

D = Priority Score

A = Size of health problem ranking

B = Seriousness of health problem ranking

C = Effectiveness of intervention ranking

**Note: Seriousness of health problem is multiplied by two because according to the Hanlon technique, it is weighted as being twice as important as size of health problem.*

4. **Rank the health problems** – Based on the priority scores calculated in Step 3 of the Hanlon Method, assign ranks to the health problems with the highest priority score receiving a rank of '1,' the next high priority score receiving a rank of '2,' and so on.

Appendix 8: Hanlon Table Pre-populated with Size of the Significant Health Need

Health Concern	A	B	C	D	E
	Size	Seriousness	Effectiveness of Interventions	Priority Score (A+2B)*C	Rank
Access to Care	6.7	8.1	7.0	161.4	1
Healthy Eating/Active Living	7.1	7.7	7.1	158.3	2
Behavioral Health	4.2	8.0	7.1	143.1	3
Oral Health	4.5	5.8	6.8	108.8	4
Chronic Disease	2.7	6.6	6.5	104.2	5
Infectious Disease	1.6	5.5	7.0	88.2	6

Appendix 9: Size Estimates for the Hanlon Method for the Top Six Significant Health Needs

McLean County Grid: Size of problem	McLean County Incidence Rate OR Prevalence (%)	Estimated # of People Affected based on Incidence Rates or Percent	% of Total Population in McLean County with Health Problem/Issue (size)	Hanlon Size Rating
ACCESS TO CARE				
Adults without Health Insurance	2%	2,702	2	5
Adults without Health Insurance (McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024)	6.8%	7,396	4.3	5
No Personal Physician (McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024)	19%	25,672	15	7
Adults who have not had a routine check-up	20.7%	27,969	16.4	7
No Access to Medical Care (McLean County Community Health Survey 2024)	25%	33,778	20	8
No Access to Prescription Medicine (McLean County Community Health Survey 2024)	26%	35,130	21	8
No Access to Dental Care (McLean County Community Health Survey 2024)	24%	32,427	19	8
No Access to Counseling (McLean County Community Health Survey 2024)	27%	36,481	21	8
No access to Internet (McLean County Community Health Survey 2024)	27%	36,481	21	8
Households without a vehicle	3%	4,053	2	5
			Average size rating: Access to Care	6.7

McLean County Grid: Size of problem	McLean County Incidence Rate OR Prevalence (%)	Estimated # of People Affected based on Incidence Rates or Percent	% of Total Population in McLean County with Health Problem/Issue (size)	Hanlon Size Rating
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH				
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH: ALCOHOL and SUBSTANCE USE				
Age Adjusted ER Rate due to:				
Alcohol Use	48.1/10,000 pop. 18+	650	0.40	3
Adolescent Alcohol Use	6.2/10,000 pop. 10-17	10	0.01	1
Substance Use	13.3/10,000 pop. 18+	180	0.11	3
Opioid Use	4.0/10,000 pop. 18+	54	0.03	1
Age-adjusted Drug and Opioid-Involved Overdose Death Rate	17.5 deaths/100,000 pop.	30	0.02	1
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning	14.6 deaths/100,000 pop.	25	0.01	1
Adults who Drink Excessively	18.3%	24,725	14.50	7
Adults who Smoke	12.9%	17,429	10.00	7
Percentage of McLean County residents that report drinking alcohol 3 or more times/day (McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024)	5.0%	6,755	4.00	5
Percentage of McLean County residents that report using marijuana 1 or more times/day (McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024)	12.0%	16,213	9.50	6
Percentage of McLean County residents that report improperly using prescription medication 1 or more times/day (Community Health Survey, 2024)	15%	20,267	11.90	7

McLean County Grid: Size of problem	McLean County Incidence Rate OR Prevalence (%)	Estimated # of People Affected based on Incidence Rates or Percent	% of Total Population in McLean County with Health Problem/Issue (size)	Hanlon Size Rating
			Average size rating: Substance Use	3.3
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH: MENTAL HEALTH				
Age-adjusted ER Rates due to:				
Adult Mental Health	70.6/10,000 pop. 18+	953	.56.	4
Pediatric Mental Health	72.8/10,000 pop. <18	261	0.15	3
Adolescent Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury	191/10,000 pop. 10-17	315	0.18	3
Adult Suicide and Intentional Self-Inflicted Injury	47.1/10,000 pop. 18+	636	0.37	3
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide	13 deaths/100,000 pop.	22	0.01	1
Adults ever Diagnosed with Depression	21%	28,373	16.64	7
Poor Mental Health 14+ days (adults)	15.5%	20,943	12.20	7
Percentage of McLean County residents that reported feeling depressed at least 5 or more days/month in the past 30 days (McLean County Community Health Survey 2024)	15%	20,267	11.90	7
Percentage of McLean County residents that rated their mental health as poor (McLean County Community Health Survey, 2024)	19%	25,671	15.00	7
Percentage of McLean County residents that reported feeling anxious or stressed 3 or more days/month in the past 30 days (McLean County Community Health Survey 2024)	25%	33,778	19.80	8

McLean County Grid: Size of problem	McLean County Incidence Rate OR Prevalence (%)	Estimated # of People Affected based on Incidence Rates or Percent	% of Total Population in McLean County with Health Problem/Issue (size)	Hanlon Size Rating
			Average Size Rating: Behavioral Health	4.2
CHRONIC DISEASE				
CHRONIC DISEASE: ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE and DEMENTIA				
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease	55.9 deaths/100,000 pop.	95	0.54	4
			Average size rating: Alzheimer's Disease	4
CHRONIC DISEASE: CANCER				
Incidence Rates				
Prostate	99.7/100,000 males	83	0.05	2
Breast	123.4/100,000 females	109	0.06	2
Cervical	5.9/100,000 females	5	0.00	0
Colorectal	37.1/100,000 pop.	63	0.04	1
Lung and Bronchus	55.1/100,000 pop.	94	0.06	2
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	12.7/100,000 pop.	22	0.01	1
McLean County Grid: Size of problem	McLean County Incidence Rate OR Prevalence (%)	Estimated # of People Affected based on Incidence Rates or Percent	% of Total Population in McLean	Hanlon Size Rating

			County with Health Problem/Issue (size)	
Prostate	19.3 deaths/100,000 males	16	0.01	1
Breast	22.5 deaths/100,000 females	20	0.01	1
Colorectal	12 deaths/100,000 pop.	20	0.01	1
Lung	38.1 deaths/100,000 pop.	65	0.04	1
Cancer prevalence	7.20%	9,728	5.70	6
			Average size rating: Cancer	1.6
CHRONIC DISEASE: DIABETES				
Age-adjusted ER Rates due to:				
Type 2 Diabetes	20.1/10,000 pop. 18+	343	0.20	3
Diabetes (includes Type 1 and 2)	23.4/10,000 pop. 18+	399	0.23	3
Long-term Complications of Diabetes	3.4/10,000 pop. 18+	58	0.03	1
Uncontrolled Diabetes	17.8/10,000 pop. 18+	303	0.18	3
McLean County Grid: Size of problem	McLean County Incidence Rate OR Prevalence (%)	Estimated # of People Affected based on Incidence Rates or Percent	% of Total Population in McLean	Hanlon Size Rating

			County with Health Problem/Issue (size)	
Age-adjusted Hospitalization Rates due to:				
Type 2 Diabetes	12.7 /10,000 pop. 18+	216	0.13	3
Diabetes (Includes Type 1 and 2)	17.1/10,000 pop. 18+	291	0.17	3
Short-term Complications of Diabetes	6.7/10,000 pop. 18+	114	0.07	2
Long-term Complications of Diabetes	8.2/10,000 pop. 18+	140	0.08	2
Uncontrolled Diabetes	2.3/10,000 pop. 18+	39	0.02	1
Diabetes Prevalence	10% of pop. 18+	13,511	0.08	6
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes	17.1 deaths100,000 pop.	291	0.17	3
			Average size rating: Diabetes	2.6
CHRONIC DISEASE: HEART DISEASE				
Age-adjusted ER Rate due to:				
McLean County Grid: Size of problem	McLean County Incidence Rate OR Prevalence (%)	Estimated # of People Affected based on Incidence Rates or Percent	% of Total Population in McLean County with Health	Hanlon Size Rating

			Problem/Issue (size)	
Heart Failure	9.3/10,000 pop. 18+	126	0.07	2
Age-adjusted Hospitalization Rate due to:				
Heart Failure	33.3/10,000 pop. 18+	450	0.26	3
Hypertension	4.2/10,000 pop. 18+	57	0.03	1
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Stroke	27.9 deaths/100,000 pop.	47	0.03	1
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack	72 deaths/100,000 population aged 35 years and older	63	0.04	1
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease	78 deaths/100,000 pop.	133	0.08	2
High Blood Pressure Prevalence	28.9%	39,047	22.90	8
Adults who Experienced Coronary Heart Disease	5.0%	6,755	4.00	5
			Average size rating: Heart Disease	2.6
CHRONIC DISEASES: RESPIRATORY DISEASE				
Age-adjusted ER Rates due to:				
Pediatric Asthma	24.3/10,000 pop. <18	87	0.05	2
McLean County Grid: Size of problem	McLean County Incidence Rate OR Prevalence (%)	Estimated # of People Affected based on Incidence Rates or Percent	% of Total Population in McLean County with Health	Hanlon Size Rating

			Problem/Issue (size)	
Adult Asthma	17.2/10,000 pop. 18+	232	0.14	3
COPD	20.1/10,000 pop. 18+	272	0.16	3
Age-adjusted Hospitalization Rates due to:				
COPD	10.2/10,000 pop. 18+	138	0.08	2
Adult Asthma	2.1/10,000 pop 18+	28	0.02	1
Asthma	1.7/10,000 pop.	29	0.02	1
Age-adjusted death rate due to chronic lower respiratory diseases	49.4 deaths/100,000 pop.	84	0.05	2
Adults with current asthma	10.00%	13,511	7.90	6
Adults with COPD	5.70%	7,701	4.50	5
			Average size rating: Respiratory Disease	2.8
			Average size rating: Chronic Disease	2.7
HEALTHY EATING/ACTIVE LIVING (HEAL)				
HEAL: ACCESS TO FOOD AND EXERCISE OPPORTUNITES				
Low income and limited food access	9.00%	2,178	1.30	5
Limited access to exercise opportunities	20.00%	34,088	20.00	8

			Average size rating: Access to Food and Exercise Opportunities	6.5
HEAL: EXERCISE, NUTRITION, AND WEIGHT				
Adult Fruit and Vegetable Consumption <3 servings/day (Community Health Survey 2024)	62%	83,770	49.00	10
Adults who are Sedentary - no exercise (Community Health Survey 2024)	16%	21,618	12.60	7
Adults who are Obese	36.0%	48,641	29.00	9
Adults 20+ who are Sedentary	20.5%	NA	NA	NA
			Average size rating: Exercise, Nutrition and Weight	8.7
HEAL: FOOD INSECURITY				
Food Insecurity Rate	10.90%	18,578	9.50	7
Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance	40.00%	NA	NA	NA
Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program	33.70%	NA	NA	NA
Child Food Insecurity rate	11.60%	4,152	2.40	5
McLean County Grid: Size of problem	McLean County Incidence Rate OR Prevalence (%)	Estimated # of People Affected based on Incidence Rates or Percent	% of Total Population in McLean County with Health Problem/Issue (size)	Hanlon Size Rating

			Average size rating: Food Insecurity	6
			Average size rating : HEAL	7.1
INFECTIOUS DISEASES				
Age-adjusted ER Rate due to:				
Community Acquired Pneumonia	10/10,000 pop. 18+	170	0.01	3
Immunization Preventable Pneumonia and Influenza	9.8/10,000 pop. 18+	200	0.10	3
Hepatitis	.3/10,000 pop. 18+	5	0.00	0
Age-adjusted Hospitalizations due to:				
Community Acquired Pneumonia	11.4/10,000 pop. 18+	153	0.09	2
Immunization Preventable Pneumonia and Influenza	1.2/10,000 pop. 18+	20.4	0.01	1
Hepatitis	1.0/10,000 pop. 18+	17	0.01	1
Gonorrhea Incidence Rate	129.1 cases/100,000 pop.	219	0.13	3
Chlamydia Incidence Rate	608.3 cases/100,000 pop.	1,034	0.60	4
HIV Diagnosed Cases	8 cases	8	0.00	0
COVID-19 Daily Average Incidence Rate	10.79 cases/100,000 population	18	0.01	1
McLean County Grid: Size of problem	McLean County Incidence Rate OR Prevalence (%)	Estimated # of People Affected based on Incidence Rates or Percent	% of Total Population in McLean County with Health	Hanlon Size Rating

			Problem/Issue (size)	
			Average size rating: Infectious Disease	1.6
ORAL HEALTH				
Adults 65+ with Tooth Loss	9.50%	2,445	1.40	5
Age-adjusted ER rate due to Dental Problems	31.9/10,000 pop.	544	0.98	4
			Average size rating: Oral Health	4.5

Appendix 10: Matrix of McLean County Community Resource Examples for the 2022 Identified Health Concerns

	Organization name	Access to Care	Healthy Eating/Active Living	Behavioral Health
Bloomington-Normal Recreational Facilities	Bloomington-Normal YMCA		x	
	Carle Health & Fitness Center		x	
	Local municipality parks and recreation departments		x	
Government	Local school districts – District 87, Unit 5, Heartland Community College, Illinois State University, Illinois Wesleyan University		x	x
	McLean County Board and Behavioral Health Coordinating Council	x		x
Community Agencies	McLean County Health Department	x	x	x
	American Cancer Society		x	
	American Heart Association		x	
	Bloomington Housing Authority	x	x	
	Bloomington Normal Faith in Action	x		
	Boys & Girls Club of Bloomington-Normal		x	x
	Center for Human Services	x		x
	Center for Youth and Family Solutions			x
	Collaborative Solutions Institute			x
	Connect Transit	x		
	Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance			x
	East Central Illinois Area Agency on Aging	x	x	x
	EasterSeals of Central Illinois	x		
	Heartland Head Start		x	
	Homes for Hope		x	

	Organization name	Access to Care	Healthy Eating/Active Living	Behavioral Health
Community Coalitions	Illinois State University Student Health Services	x	x	x
	Illinois Wesleyan University Student Health Services	x	x	X
	Integrity Counseling	x		X
	John M. Scott Health Care Commission	x	x	X
	Lifelong Access	x		X
	Lutheran Child and Family Services of Illinois			X
	McLean County Center for Human Services	x		X
	Mid Central Community Action	X	x	X
	Midwest Food Bank		x	
	National Alliance on Mental Illness			x
	OSF Peace Meal Senior Nutrition Program	X	x	
	PATH 211	X		
	Project Oz			x
	The Baby Fold			x
	University of Illinois Extension		x	
	United Way of McLean County		x	
	West Bloomington Revitalization Project		x	
	Western Avenue Community Center		x	
	YWCA		x	
	Access to Care Priority Action Team	X		
	All Our Kids (AOK) Childhood Network			x
	Behavioral Health Priority Action Team			x
	Bike Blono	X	x	
	Black Nurses Association of Central Illinois	X		
	Bloomington Normal NAACP	X	X	x
	Food Access/Food Pantry Committee		X	

	Organization name	Access to Care	Healthy Eating/Active Living	Behavioral Health
Hospitals/ Clinics	Healthy Eating/Active Living Priority Action Team		X	
	Mental Health Advisory Council			x
	League of Women Voters			x
	The Links Inc	x	X	x
	Carle BroMenn Medical Center	x	X	x
	Chestnut Family Health Center	x	X	x
	Chestnut Health System	x		x
	Community Health Care Clinic	x	X	
	McLean County Health Department	x	x	x
	OSF St. Joseph Medical Center	x	x	x
	OSF Community Resource Center	x	x	
Local Employers	Brightpoint	x		
	Fleet Feet Bloomington		x	
	Forefront Illinois	x		
	Heritage of Care	x		
Churches	Illinois Farm Bureau		x	x
	Center for Hope		x	
	Eastview Christian Church		x	
	First Christian Church		x	
	Mount Pisgah Church		x	
	St. Vincent DePaul		x	
	Trinity Lutheran Church		x	

Appendix 11: Narrative of McLean County Community Resources for the 2022 Identified Health Concerns

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Bloomington-Normal YMCA

Healthy Eating/Active Living

The Bloomington Normal YMCA offers high quality after-school programs, adult and youth sports, aquatics, childcare camps, enrichment programs, and healthcare and wellness opportunities for individuals of all ages.

Carle Health & Fitness Center

Healthy Eating/Active Living

The Carle Health & Fitness Center focuses on health promotion through wellness and safety. Services and programs such as dietitians, health coaches, and the zen zone are available for a deep dive of health literacy and understanding.

Four Seasons Health Club

Healthy Eating/Active Living

The Four Seasons Health Club is a family oriented not-for-profit health club that serves the community by offering physical, social, and mental health assistance to the community. Through childcare, fitness, aquatics, therapies, dietitians, and more, the health of the community is trusted with over 60 years of experience.

GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC ENTITIES

Local Municipality Parks & Recreation Departments

Healthy Eating/Active Living

The Parks & Recreation Departments supports active living through enriching quality of life and community.

Local School Districts and Regional Office of Education

Behavioral Health, Health Eating/Active Living

The Local School Districts ensure access of care for students through nursing offices and educators. The Regional Office of Education advocates information for educators and the public.

McLean County Government

Access to Care, Behavioral Health

Under the direction of the McLean County Board, a Mental Health Action Plan was created in 2015, followed by the formation of the Behavioral Health Coordinating Council. The Mental Health Action Plan was updated in 2022. The county, using data to drive change, has multiple projects under development to improve access to behavioral health services.

McLean County Health Department

Access to Care, Behavioral Health, Healthy Eating/Active Living

The McLean County Health Department provides multiple clinics on-site and off-site, provides direct services and appropriate healthcare to all ages in the community and collaborates with other services to develop plans to maintain healthy living for the community.

COMMUNITY AGENCIES

American Cancer Society

Access to Care

The American Cancer Society offers resources on cancer and provides guidance to patients and caregivers at every step, including a 24-hour helpline.

American Heart Association

Access to Care

The American Heart Association offers resources related to heart disease and stroke as well as CPR training guidelines.

Bloomington Housing Authority

Access to Care, Healthy Eating/Active Living

The Bloomington Housing Authority provides safe affordable housing to many households in public housing and under the Housing Choice Voucher Program in the community that empowers those to be self-sufficient.

Bloomington Normal Faith in Action

Access to Care

Faith in Action is a 501(c) 3 organization that provides resources and support spiritually, physically, and emotionally to individuals impacted by injustice. The global movement organizes for social change for access to clean water, jobs, and healthcare.

Boys & Girls Club of Bloomington Normal

Behavioral Health, Healthy Eating/Active Living

The Boys & Girls Club is a safe place for kids by trained staff for safe youth empowerment and fun engaging in programs. For club members, ages 5-18, for those who need it most, help can be offered for emotional, social, and physical needs to get back on track.

Carle Cancer Institute Normal

Access to Care, Healthy Eating/Active Living

Carle Cancer Institute Normal offers the care of multiple physician specialties, the latest drug therapies, radiation treatment, research protocols, and support services with a personalized approach for patients with cancer.

Center for Youth and Family Solutions

Behavioral Health

The Center for Youth and Family Solutions sponsors Screening, Assessment and Support Services (SASS). SASS provides intensive mental health services for children and youth experiencing a mental health crisis. The center also offers outpatient therapy as part of its comprehensive behavioral health counseling program.

Brightpoint

Access to Care

Brightpoint, previously known as Children's Home & Aid, is a leading child and family service agency in Illinois. Services provided through parental support, child welfare, mental health and wellness, and early childhood care and education, provide the community with recovery of their health, hope and faith in the people around them.

Collaborative Solutions Institute

Behavioral Health

The Collaborative Solutions Institute offers mental health evaluation and treatment through working together towards healing and exploring positive change.

Connect Transit

Access to Care

Connect Transit's mission is to provide independence through transportation to live, learn, work, and play. Through transportation opportunities to McLean County, access is enriched, economic value and environmentally safe and affordable travel, the community is strengthened and expressed through fundamentals of being.

Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance

Behavioral Health

The Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance sponsors support groups for families and friends leading peer based, wellness-oriented support, and resources for individuals living with depression or bipolar disorder. Resources offered such as in person and online support groups, educational materials, and wellness tools for individuals and family and friends.

East Central Illinois Area Agency on Aging

Healthy Eating/Active Living

East Central Illinois Area Agency on Aging is dedicated to enhancing the quality of life for older Americans and their families by providing information about and access to a variety of services in their communities by being leads of advocates for the older adult populations and disabilities in the 16 counties of East Central Illinois.

Easterseals Central Illinois

Access to Care

Easterseals Central Illinois provides exceptional services to ensure children with developmental delays, disabilities, or other special needs can enhance quality of life through educational materials, therapies, and resources provided. Committed to empowering children with disabilities and their families to achieve their full potential.

Heartland Community College

Behavioral Health

Heartland Community College offers counseling services to students to promote student success and serve as a community resource.

Heartland Head Start

Healthy Eating/Active Living

Heartland Head Start is a unique program providing comprehensive educational, health and social services for low-income preschool age children and their families, including prevention and intervention services for kids six weeks to five years of age as well as pregnant mothers.

Illinois State University Student Health Services

Access to Care, Behavioral Health, Healthy Eating/Active Living

Illinois State University Student Health Services provides counseling and outpatient psychiatric services and dietitian consultations.

Illinois Wesleyan University - Arnold Health Services

Access to Care, Behavioral Health, Healthy Eating/Active Living

Illinois Wesleyan University - Arnold Health Services offers students dietitian consultations and behavioral health counseling.

John M. Scott Health Care Commission

Access to Care, Behavioral Health, Healthy Eating/Active Living

John M. Scott Health Care Commission provides financial assistance through grant opportunities for the health priorities identified in the McLean County Community Health Needs Assessment and improvement plan.

Lifelong Access

Access to Care, Behavioral Health

Lifelong Access, previously known as MarcFirst, connects families and people with developmental disabilities to their community through a lifetime of meaningful support.

McLean County Center for Human Services

Behavioral Health

McLean County Center for Human Services is a not-for-profit service organization that focuses on therapeutic and social work for the betterment of the community. The mission is to provide high-quality behavioral health services in order to bring hope to struggling individuals to empower them to build happy healthy lives.

Mid Central Community Action

Behavioral Health, Healthy Eating/Active Living

Mid Central Community Action (MCCA) is a non-profit organization that envisions empowered individuals and families. Through support, advocacy, and education, the community can work to build a strong, safe and stable neighborhood to preserve the environment.

Midwest Food Bank

Healthy Eating/Active Living

Midwest Food Bank shares the love of Christ by alleviating hunger and malnutrition locally and throughout the world. The vision is to serve those in need with excellence, providing physical and spiritual nourishment and providing disaster relief especially in times of need.

National Alliance on Mental Illness

Behavioral Health

The National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) is a self-help, non-profit mental health organization dedicated to building better lives and improving the quality of life for the person with neuro-biological brain disorders.

PATH 211

Access to Care, Behavioral Health

PATH 211 provides suicide prevention services and support for individuals. It helps connect people with a wide range of resources, including assistance for food, shelter, rent and utilities. Offers access to physical and mental health resources, employment support, volunteer opportunities and support services for children, older adults and individuals with disabilities.

Peace Meal Senior Nutrition Program

Healthy Eating/Active Living

Peace Meal Senior Nutrition Program provides congregate and home delivered meals to seniors in a seven-county region, aiming to improve their overall quality of life by promoting better nutrition and well-being.

Project Oz

Behavioral Health

Project Oz is a nonprofit human service agency, focused on preventing drug abuse, empowering youth and young adults, and supporting homeless and runaway youth. The organization helps teens stay in school and offers substance use prevention and education programs, including alcohol and drug prevention classes through its Youth Action Board. Project Oz also provides STEPS training for sellers and servers of alcohol to ensure legal compliance.

The Baby Fold

Behavioral Health

The Baby Fold is a multi-faceted agency focused on supporting children and youth with emotional and behavioral disabilities. It offers foster care, adoption services, special education, family and community services, and a residential treatment center for children ages three to thirteen with severe mental health challenges, providing 24-hour care and therapeutic support.

United Way of McLean County

Healthy Eating/Active Living

United Way of McLean County improves lives by uniting local partners— donors, volunteers, businesses, nonprofits, and government- to create sustainable, innovative solutions that address our county's most pressing human needs.

University of Illinois Extension

Healthy Eating/Active Living

U of I Extension offers nutritional education and resources while developing programs to extend knowledge and build partnerships. As part of the state land-grant institution, its mission is to support individuals, communities, and the environment through educational outreach.

West Bloomington Revitalization Project

Healthy Eating/Active Living

Driven by the voice of residents, the WBRP leads impactful, collaborative efforts of neighbors and local stakeholders that honor our historical and cultural roots, build on the pride and strengths of our

neighborhoods and empower residents to be leaders and achieve a vision for a better community. West Bloomington will be home to new jobs, homes, and vibrant public gathering spaces in a safe and welcoming community.

Western Avenue Community Center

Behavioral Health, Healthy Eating/Active Living

Western Avenue Community Centers provides a range of services through its Hispanic Outreach program, including Individual, child, family and couples general counseling. They offer support in areas like codependency, grief, anger management, conflict resolution, parenting, and domestic violence, along with crisis intervention. The center also offers youth, senior, community outreach, and food programs

YWCA

Behavioral Health

For more than 100 years, YWCA McLean County has been dedicated to serving women, children and families in the community. Its mission is to eliminate racism, empower women, stand for social justice, help families, and strengthen communities. The YWCA offers a variety of programs, including sexual violence services, youth development, labyrinth reintegration, and Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), and education on diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI).

COMMUNITY COALITIONS

All Our Kids (AOK) Childhood Network

Access to Care

All Our Kids Early Childhood Networks (AOK Networks) work to promote healthy pregnancies and support the growth and development of children from birth to age five. The initiative ensures a well-coordinated, accessible, and equitable system of services for children and their parents/caregivers engaging parents as partners to make the system work for them.

Behavioral Health Coordinating Council

Behavioral Health

In 2014, the McLean County Board created two advisory groups to address mental health issues in the community: the Best Practices group, which focused on effective mental health strategies, and the Needs Assessment group, which identified the area's most pressing mental health needs. After presenting their reports and recommendations, the two groups were consolidated into the Behavioral Council, which works on developing action plans and recommendations to improve mental health services in the community.

Bike Blono

Healthy Eating/Active Living

Bike Blono's is an advocacy organization focused on promoting bicycle as a mode of everyday transportation. The organization contributes to the community through advocacy, awareness, and education by working with local governments to add bike infrastructure on city streets, educate the public about bike safety and rules of the road, and organize events to encourage more people to ride bikes.

Black Nurses Association of Central Illinois

Access to Care

The mission is to be leaders in healthcare with a focus on advocating for diverse health needs of the community at large. Enriching nurses and mentoring students by investing in their ability to impact change in the healthcare arena.

Bloomington Normal NAACP

Access to Care

The mission of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is to achieve equity, political rights, and social inclusion by advancing policies and practices that expand human and civil rights, eliminate discrimination, and accelerate the well-being, education, and economic security of Black people and all persons of color.

League of Women Voters

Behavioral Health

The League of Women Voters is a nonpartisan, grassroots organization working to protect and expand voting rights and ensure everyone is represented in our democracy. They empower voters and defend democracy through advocacy, education, and litigation, at the local, state, and national levels.

Mental Health Advisory Council

Behavioral Health

The mission of IMHPAC is to advocate for a robust mental health delivery system on behalf of the people in the State of Illinois by bringing together stakeholders to advise the State on the development and implementation of mental health plans, programs, and policies.

The Links Inc

Access to Care

The Links, Incorporated is an international, nonprofit corporation, established in 1946. It is one of the nation's oldest and largest volunteer service organizations of extraordinary women who are committed to enriching, sustaining and ensuring the culture and economic survival of African Americans and other persons of African ancestry.

HOSPITALS/CLINICS

Carle BroMenn Medical Center

Access to Care, Behavioral Health, Healthy Eating/Active Living

Carle BroMenn Medical Center, a 200-bed hospital in Normal, Illinois, provides highly accessible, high-quality care to improve health in several central Illinois counties serving a total population of more than 227,000. Among its nearly 2,000 team members are more than 150 doctors and advanced practice providers. Carle BroMenn holds Magnet® designation for nursing excellence and is designated as a Primary Stroke Center. Carle BroMenn Medical Center also offers the community's only inpatient mental health unit. The hospital is a part of Carle Health, an integrated system of healthcare services based in Urbana, Illinois, which includes eight, award-winning hospitals, multispecialty physician group practices, Carle Illinois College of Medicine, Methodist College and the Stephens Family Clinical Research Institute. Driven by a deep philanthropic spirit, Carle Health is dedicated to solving real-world health issues now and into the future.

Chestnut Health Systems and Chestnut Family Health Center

Access to Care, Behavioral Health, Healthy Eating/Active Living

Chestnut Health Systems provides outpatient and residential mental health services; adult and adolescent addiction treatment; and crisis stabilization, including medically monitored detoxification.

Community Health Care Clinic

Access to Care, Behavioral Health, Healthy Eating/Active Living

The Community Health Care Clinic provides quality healthcare to low-income and uninsured residents of McLean County through the operation of free medical and dental clinics.

McLean County Health Department

Access to Care, Behavioral Health, Healthy Eating/Active Living

The Health Department's multiple clinics, on-site and off-site, provide direct services and appropriate healthcare to all ages in the community. On-site clinics include dental, immunization, WIC, and communicable diseases. Prevention information and health-related data is provided at a variety of venues.

OSF St. Joseph Medical Center

Access to Care, Behavioral Health, Healthy Eating/Active Living

OSF St. Joseph Medical Center is a 152-licensed bed, nonprofit, acute care, and Level II Trauma Center facility. Specific centers of interest include the OSF St. Joseph Medical Center Weight Management Center, the OSF Center for Healthy Lifestyles, and community wellness screenings.

LOCAL EMPLOYERS

Center for Healthy Lifestyles

Access to Care, Healthy Eating/Active Living

The Center for Healthy Lifestyles assists members of the community in achieving healthier behaviors and making informed health care decisions. This is achieved through comprehensive prevention, education, counseling, and diagnostic services.

Forefront Illinois

Access to Care

Forefront is Illinois' statewide association representing both grant makers and nonprofits, as well as their advisors and allies. Forefront's mission is to build a vibrant social impact sector for all the people of Illinois. We provide education, advocacy, thought leadership, and facilitate collective action around issues that are important to our members and to the sector.

Illinois Farm Bureau

Healthy Eating/Active Living

Since 1916, the Illinois Farm Bureau has provided education and information to help farmers, while supporting legislation and lobbying efforts about agricultural issues. Beyond advocacy, IFB provides members benefits and fosters grassroots serve through community initiations and volunteer efforts

Worksite Wellness Programs

Behavioral Health, Healthy Eating/Active Living

Local employers offer wellness challenges, education, exercise programs, and screenings to engage and improve the health of their employees.