

2022

Community Health Needs Assessment

Collaboration for Sustaining Health Equity

OSF Saint Anthony Medical Center

Winnebago County



2022 CHNA Summary

The Winnebago County Community Health-Needs Assessment is a collaborative undertaking by OSF Saint Anthony Medical Center to highlight the health needs and well-being of residents in Winnebago County.

Through this needs assessment, collaborative community partners have identified numerous health issues impacting individuals and families in the Winnebago County region. Several themes are prevalent in this health-needs assessment - the demographic composition of the Winnebago County region, the predictors for and prevalence of diseases, leading causes of mortality, accessibility to health services and healthy behaviors. Results from this study can be used for strategic decision-making purposes as they directly relate to the health needs of the community. The study was designed to assess issues and trends impacting the communities served by the collaborative, as well as perceptions of targeted stakeholder groups.

In order to perform these analyses, information was collected from numerous secondary sources, including publicly available sources as well as private sources of data. Additionally, survey data from 453 respondents in the community were assessed with a special focus on the at-risk or economically disadvantaged population. Areas of investigation included

perceptions of the community health issues, unhealthy behaviors, issues with quality of life, healthy behaviors, and access to medical care, dental care, prescription medications and mental-health counseling. Additionally, social determinants of health were analyzed to provide insights into why certain segments of the population behaved differently.

Ultimately, the identification and prioritization of the most important health-related issues in the Winnebago County region were identified. The collaborative team considered health needs based on:

1. magnitude of the issue (i.e., what percentage of the population was impacted by the issue);
2. severity of the issue in terms of its relationship with morbidities and mortalities;
3. potential impact through collaboration.

Using a modified version of the Hanlon Method, the collaborative team prioritized two significant health needs:

- **Access to Care** - including primary source of healthcare, access to medical care, prescription medications, dental care and mental-health counseling.
- **Behavioral Health** - including mental health and substance abuse



Access To Care

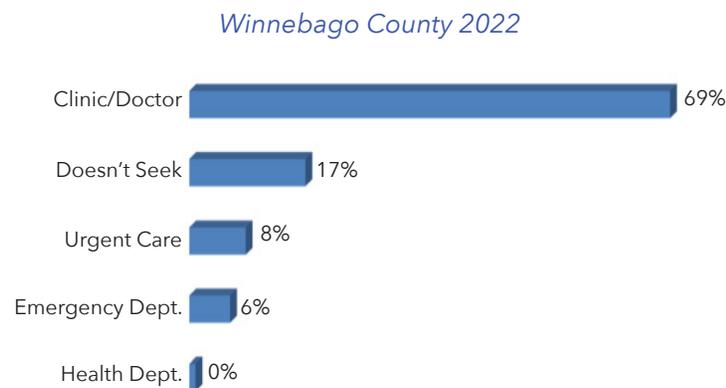
Primary Source of Healthcare

Access to Medical Care, Prescription Medications, Dental Care and Mental-Health Counseling

PRIMARY SOURCE OF HEALTHCARE

The CHNA survey asked respondents to identify their primary source of healthcare. While 69% of respondents identified clinic/doctor's office as the primary source of care and 17% of respondents identified urgent care as the primary source of care, 8% of respondents indicated they do not seek healthcare when needed and 6% indicated the emergency department as the primary source of healthcare. Those choosing not to seek healthcare increased by 3% compared to results from the 2019 survey. Note that not seeking healthcare when needed is more likely to be selected by younger people, Black people, those with less income, those with less education and those living in an unstable (e.g., homeless) housing environment. Selection of an emergency department as the primary source of healthcare tends to be likely for Black people, those with less income, those with less education and those living in an unstable (e.g., homeless) housing environment.

Choice of Medical Care

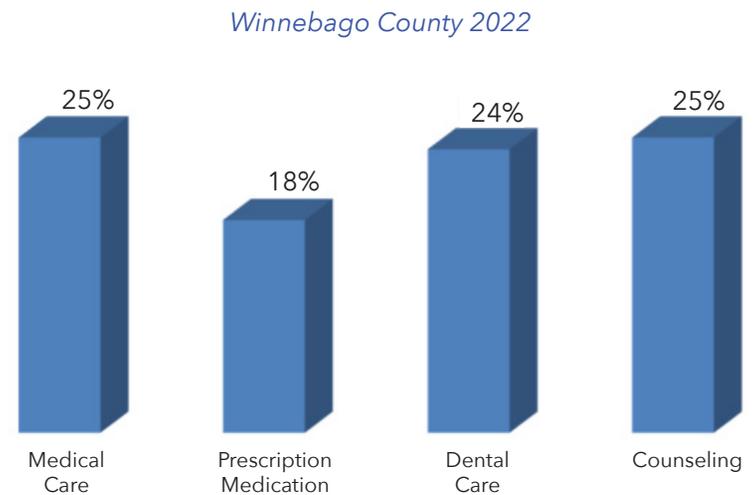


Source: CHNA Survey

ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE, PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS, DENTAL CARE AND MENTALHEALTH COUNSELING

Additionally, survey results show that 25% of the population did not have access to medical care when needed; 18% of the population did not have access to prescription medications when needed; 24% of the population did not have access to dental care when needed; and 25% of the population did not have access to counseling when needed. This represents a significant decrease in access to care when compared to the 2019 CHNA, particularly in access to medical care (decrease of 9%) and access to mental-health counseling (decrease of 13%). The leading causes of not getting access to care when needed were no insurance, inability to afford a co-pay, the wait was too long, inability to find a provider and trust.

Did Not Have Access To Care



Source: CHNA Survey

Behavioral Health

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Winnebago County
Community Health
Needs Assessment
2022

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MENTAL HEALTH

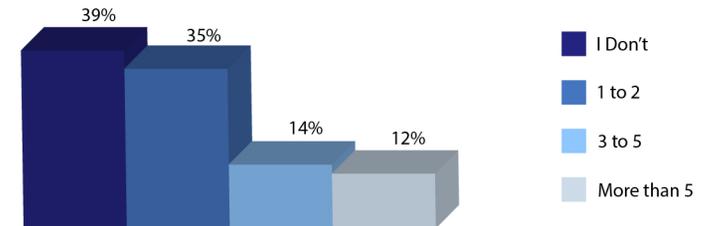
The CHNA survey asked respondents to indicate prevalence of mental-health issues, namely depression and stress/anxiety. Of respondents, 61% indicated they felt depressed in the last 30 days and 51% indicated they felt anxious or stressed. This shows a 14% increase in depression and an 11% increase in anxiety and stress compared to 2019.

Depression tends to be rated higher for young people, women, those with lower education and those lower income. Stress and anxiety tend to be rated higher for young people, women, those with lower education and those lower income.

Respondents were also asked if they spoke with anyone about their mental health in the past year. Of respondents 41% indicated that they spoke to someone, the most common response was to a counselor (35%). In regard to self-assessment of overall mental health, 18% of respondents stated they have poor overall mental health. In the 2022 CHNA survey, respondents indicated that mental health was the most important health issue.

Felt Depressed Last 30 Days

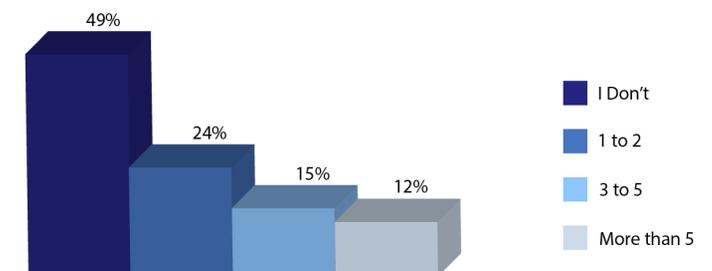
Winnebago County 2022



Source: CHNA Survey

Felt Anxious or Stressed Last 30 Days

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Source: CHNA Survey

Behavioral Health

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

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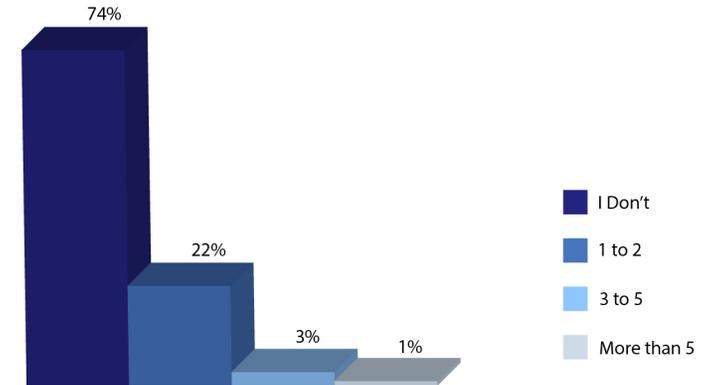
SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Of survey respondents, 26% indicated they consume at least one alcoholic drink each day. Alcohol consumption has no statistically significant correlations with social determinants of health. Of survey respondents, 9% indicated they improperly use prescription medications each day to feel better, 7% indicated they use marijuana each day and 1% indicated they use illegal substances each day.

Note that misuse of prescription medication (often-times opioid use) tends to be rated higher by Black people, those with lower education, those with lower income and people in an unstable (e.g., homeless) housing environment. Marijuana use tends to be rated higher by younger people and those with less income. Illegal substance use has no statistically significant correlations. Substance abuse values and behaviors of students is a leading indicator of adult substance abuse in later years. Data from the 2018 Illinois Youth Survey measures illegal substance use (alcohol, cigarettes inhalants, marijuana and illicit drugs) among adolescents. Winnebago County is at or above State averages in all categories among 8th graders. Among 12th graders, Winnebago County is at or above State averages for alcohol consumption and illicit drugs. Survey results show that drug abuse (illegal) was rated as the unhealthiest behavior in the community.

Daily Alcohol Consumption

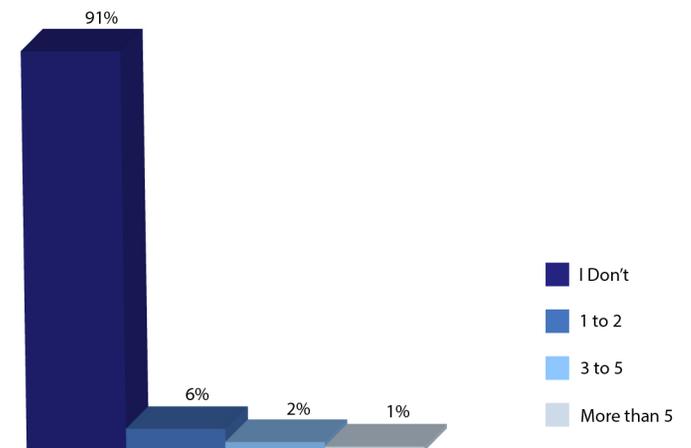
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Source: CHNA Survey

Daily Improper Use of Prescription Medication

Winnebago County 2022



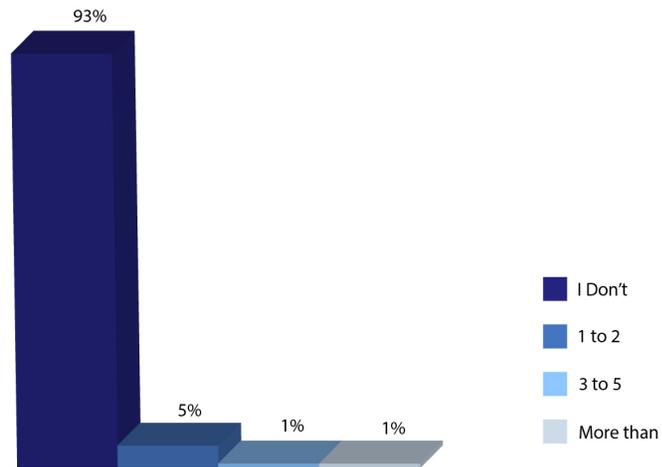
Source: CHNA Survey

Behavioral Health

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Daily Marijuana Use

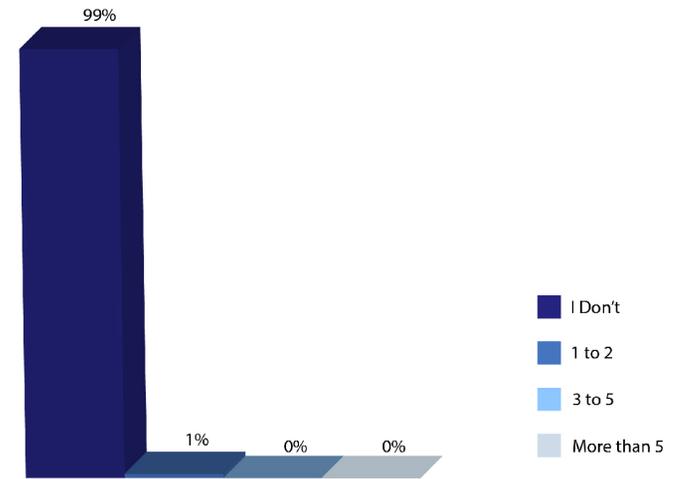
Winnebago County 2022



Source: CHNA Survey

Daily Use of Illegal Substances

Winnebago County 2022



Source: CHNA Survey

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Community Health
Needs Assessment
2022

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Collaborative Team

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