



Vermilion County Community Health Plan 2021-2023

Vermilion County
Health Department



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.



United Way
of Danville Area, Inc.

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Statement of Purpose

In accordance with requirements set by the Illinois Department of Public Health rules, Title 77: Part 600.400: Public Health Practice Standards, the Vermilion County Health Department submits the 2017-2022 Vermilion County Community Health Plan. This document was designed under the guidance structure provided by the Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs (IPLAN). The plan is the result of a comprehensive, community-based public health needs assessment, including reviews of relevant data, collective perceptions of the community participants, and dialogue about the overall health of Vermilion County. This document is presented as a guidance structure to improve the overall health and well-being of Vermilion County residents over the next three years, by setting attainable goals with measurable outcomes. Note that this assessment was prepared during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, data collection was completed before the outbreak. Therefore, changes such as identification of survey respondents' perceptions of health concerns and unemployment rates may be different due to COVID-19.

Executive Summary

There are many factors that can influence the health and well-being of a community. The healthier a community is, the better its future will be. Vermilion County has had a long history of challenges facing it as a community. Vermilion County has been ranked in the bottom quartile of the County Health Rankings (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation) since the rankings were first presented in 2010. Many of these problems are deep-rooted and have become the community cultural norm, such as a high teen pregnancy rate.

At the national level, Healthy People 2020 provides a comprehensive set of 10-year national goals and objectives for improving the health of all Americans. Healthy People 2020 contains 42 topic areas for communities to focus their attention on including high priority Leading Health Indicators.

The Vermilion County Health Department, as a certified local health department for Vermilion County, Illinois, is charged with assessing the health and well-being of our community. This is accomplished by retrieving and presenting relevant data, seeking community input, generating dialogue, and identifying existing and needed resources that lead to the development of strategies with measurable outcomes addressing the identified priorities.

An Executive Committee was formed several years ago to meet the state assessment requirements of the county health departments, hospitals, and mental health boards. This joint assessment is completed every three (3) years to accommodate the requirements of both the Hospitals and Mental Health boards. The Executive Committee consists of members from OSF Healthcare, Carle, United Way of Danville Area, The Vermilion County 708 Mental Health Board, and the Vermilion County Health Department. Because Carle and OSF have locations in Champaign, the Champaign Urbana Public Health District and United Way of Champaign County are included in the Executive Committee.

The 2021-2023 Vermilion County Community Health Plan was accomplished with direct contribution from the Vermilion County Health Department, the Executive Committee, the Regional Community

Health Plan Coordinator, and a variety of agencies and organizations (see list of Executive Committee Members and Community Advisory Committee Members) from across Vermilion County. In addition, we received direct input from over 1100 county residents via a community survey. Development of this plan was truly a collaborative effort working with our community partners, our local schools of nursing, our local and state government representatives, and input from our county residents.

The Executive Committee used the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership (MAPP) model. This community-based model necessitates community engagement at all levels to conduct the Vermilion County Community Health Assessment. Developed by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), MAPP is a community-wide strategic planning process for improving community health. Research shows that aligned efforts working towards a shared goal are more effective in addressing complex, social issues than isolated efforts working independently towards the same issue. MAPP is not an agency-focused assessment framework; rather, it is an interactive process that can improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and performance of our local public health system. Using the MAPP process, we have assessed the current health status of the community, identified needs, and created a comprehensive plan to improve our community’s health by acquiring input from residents and community stakeholders.

The MAPP process is composed of four assessments. Community leaders met multiple times to participate in the assessment and review the results of the survey and community health data. Priorities and goals are being developed for the 2021-2023 Community Health Improvement Plan.

Vision: Striving to provide effective, quality health services that will enable Vermilion County to reach its full health potential through collaborations, assessments, and leadership.

The Four MAPP Assessments:

The Community Health Status Assessment evaluated the basic demographics and health-related statistics of residents in Vermilion County. Aggregated data accessed from a variety of datasets including the County Health Rankings was used.

- Vermilion County had an estimated 75,758 residents in 2019, a decrease of 9.72% from 2000. The population is 82% White, 14% Black/African American, 0.9% Asian, and 5% Hispanic.
- Poverty rates for Residents of Vermilion County residents are at 19.3% and 30% of children are living at or below the poverty level.
- Nearly 30% of the population are insured through Medicaid.
- 41% of adult residents reported being obese, an increase from the previous year of 35%.
- An increase in childhood obesity rose from 20.7 to 21.47.
- The leading causes of death in Vermilion County are diseases of the heart, cancer, stroke, chronic lower respiratory disease, and accidents.



To perform the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment, 1,153 community residents representing the entirety of the county, were surveyed to get an in-depth picture of the communities strengths and weaknesses. Identical surveys were also collected from 83 Agency/Organization Stakeholders.

- Residents identified Police, Fire, Rescue; Parks and Recreation; Educational Opportunity; Affordable housing; and Access to Healthcare as community strengths.
- Respondents identified Income / Poverty; Substance Abuse; Firearm-Related Injuries; Mental Health Disorders; and Access to Employment as top threats to the community.
- Respondents were satisfied with medical and dental services available along with the food pantries in Vermilion County.
- Behavioral health, Violence, and Income/Poverty were identified as top health priorities.

Health Priorities

Based on the four MAPP assessments, community leaders convened to identify priorities. Participants voted to select the top three health priorities to address in our 2021-2023 implementation cycle. Based on the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) model, SMART objectives were used to identify goals and objectives within each priority area that were feasible, actionable, and could be implemented in the upcoming years. Workgroups then formed and met to formulate goals and action plans to address each of the priorities.

Behavioral Health: increase capacity and access to care, support Mental Health First Aid trainings, promote education and training on mental and behavioral health to reduce stigma, provide targeted prevention programs.

Violence: promote community-police relations, reduce community violence through partnership, and establish violence interruption program.

Income/Poverty: promote post graduate paths to high school students, increase awareness of assistance programs, decrease food insecurity

The Vermilion County Health Department staff members, the Executive Committee, and its community partners on the Community Advisory Committee, join the Vermilion County Board of Health in submitting for approval this 3-year plan to improve the health of the residents of Vermilion County.

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The Vermilion County Health Department extends its sincere appreciation to the community representatives who willingly gave of their time, talents and their perspectives to ensure the IPLAN was successfully completed.

Introduction and Framework

The Vermilion County Community Health Plan provides a current depiction of the health and needs of Vermilion County's residents while fulfilling the Illinois state law requiring local health departments to conduct the Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs (IPLAN). The detailed assessment and plan provides the foundation for evidence-based health planning and decision-making.

The essential elements of the IPLAN include: An organizational capacity assessment; a community health needs assessment; and a community health plan, focusing on a minimum of three priority health problems.

The Vermilion County Community Health Plan was created using the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP). MAPP helps communities form effective partnerships that can better identify their unique circumstances and needs, and develop wise use of their resources. MAPP is a community-driven process; it requires a high-level of participation from community organizations and residents. This model uses a variety of methods to identify health trends in the community, recognize gaps in care, evaluate assets, and develop and implement a plan that successfully addresses community health needs.

Background

Vermilion County is located at the eastern part of the state of Illinois with a population of 75,758 according to the US Census Bureau. The Vermilion County Health Department, as a certified local health department for Vermilion County, Illinois, is charged to assess the health and well-being of our community by retrieving and presenting relevant data, seeking community input, generating dialogue, and identifying existing and needed resources that lead to the development of strategies with measurable outcomes to address the identified priorities. There are many factors that can influence the health and well-being of a community. The healthier a community is, the better its future will be. Vermilion County has had a long history of challenges facing it as a community. Vermilion County has been ranked in the bottom quartile of the County Health Rankings (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation) since the rankings were presented in 2010.

The 2018 Community Health Plan and its priorities were: Teen pregnancy, Substance Abuse, Mental Health, and Obesity; improvements were achieved in all areas. Note that OSF Sacred Heart Medical Center focused on partnering in the areas of Substance Abuse, Mental Health, and Obesity. In the area of teen pregnancy, the workgroup was able to reduce the Teen Pregnancy rate by at least 5% - hitting historical lows. Reduced over 3% of teens who used drugs/alcohol prior to sexual intercourse, 3% teen parents whose sole reason for sex was to become a parent, increased the percentage of teens who never had sex, and lastly, increased the percentage of teens participating in extracurricular activities or after school work/programs. The workgroup that focused on reducing obesity was able to begin tracking aggregate childhood BMI data in Vermilion County through Carle Foundation Hospital, increased by at least 1% the percentage of teens who report being at a healthy weight and teens eating two servings of

fruits and vegetables per day, and lastly decreased by at least 1% the number of adults who report consuming one or more sugary drinks per day. The substance abuse workgroup was able to decrease by 3% the number of teens who report illicit drug use in the past year – down from 9% to 4.4%, teens who have had at least one drink of alcohol in their lifetime, teens who report that they rode with a driver who had been drinking, teens who in the past year reported using marijuana, teens who report using prescription drugs not prescribed, teens who report drinking 5 or more drinks in a single occasion once or twice a week, and lastly was able to improve by at least 3%, the number of teens who in the past 30 days refrained from smoking marijuana. The mental health workgroup was able to train more than 2,000 people in Mental Health First Aid Training, partnered with community organizations to bring Kevin Hines to the area to speak at county schools and provide a community presentation with over 4,000 people reached, and create the “It’s Okay Not to Be Okay” radio PSA campaign, this program won best in the state among small market radio stations. The successes experienced in Vermilion County are in large part due to the community efforts, which will be presented in the upcoming Health Plan. Note the specific activities implemented by OSF Sacred Heart Medical Center in order to address their prioritized needs can be found in Appendix E and Appendix F.

MAPP ASSESSMENTS

I. Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA)

The CHSA explores how healthy our residents are, and what the health status is of our community. This shows the community's health status and ensures that our priorities include specific health status issues (e.g., high lung cancer rates or low immunization rates). The operational definition of health utilized in this assessment is taken directly from the World Health Organization: Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The indicators analyzed represent this philosophy.

Methodology

The Institute of Medicine identifies a need for two kinds of indicators and indicator sets for use in a community health improvement plan. The first is a community health profile with indicators proposed by the Institute of Medicine to provide an overview of a community's characteristics and its health status and resources. The second is the development of indicator sets for performance monitoring.

Interpretation of this data through comparison over time or with data from other communities can help identify health issues that need to be focused on within Champaign County. We used aggregated data accessed from Countyhealthrankings.org, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, US Census Bureau, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Police Crime Reports, Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services, and local city and county agencies.

Community Health Assessment Data Collection

The Community Health Assessment identifies specific community needs by analyzing county and health specific data of Vermilion County, Illinois. Content areas are focused on the following indicators:

-
1. Demographics and Socioeconomic Characteristics
 2. Social Determinants
 3. Access to Health Services
 4. Quality of Life
 5. Behavioral Risk Factors
 6. Environmental Health
 7. Mental Health
 8. Maternal and Child Health
 9. Chronic Conditions
 10. Death, Injury, and Violence
 11. Infectious Diseases
-

Section One: Demographics

Category Definition

Demographic characteristics include measures of total population as well as percent of total population by age group, gender, race and ethnicity, where less populations and subpopulations are located, and the rate of change in population density over time, due to births, deaths and migration patterns.

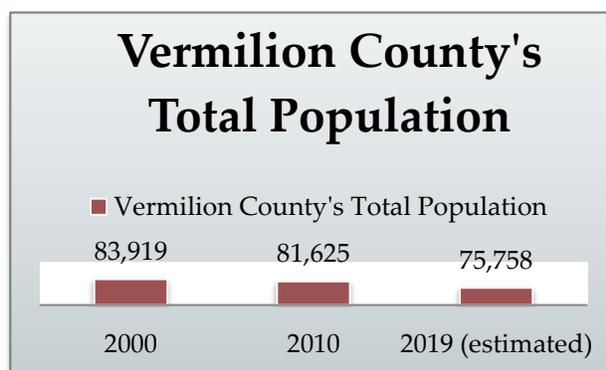
Key Findings

- Vermilion County’s population continues to drop. There was a 9.72% decrease in total population from 2000-2019 (2019 population based on estimate).

POPULATION ESTIMATES

Total Population

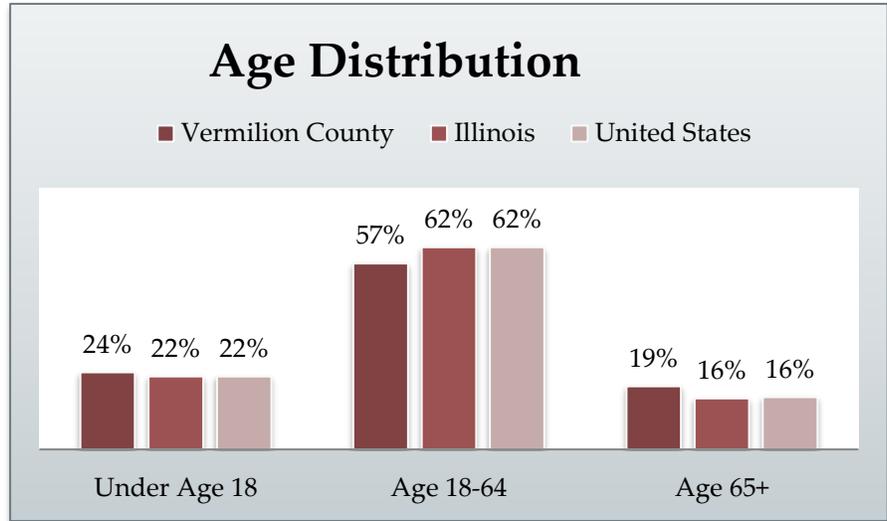
Since 2000, the population in Vermilion County has steadily decreased as seen in the graph (1.1).



Source: US Census
Graph 1.1

Age Distribution of Population

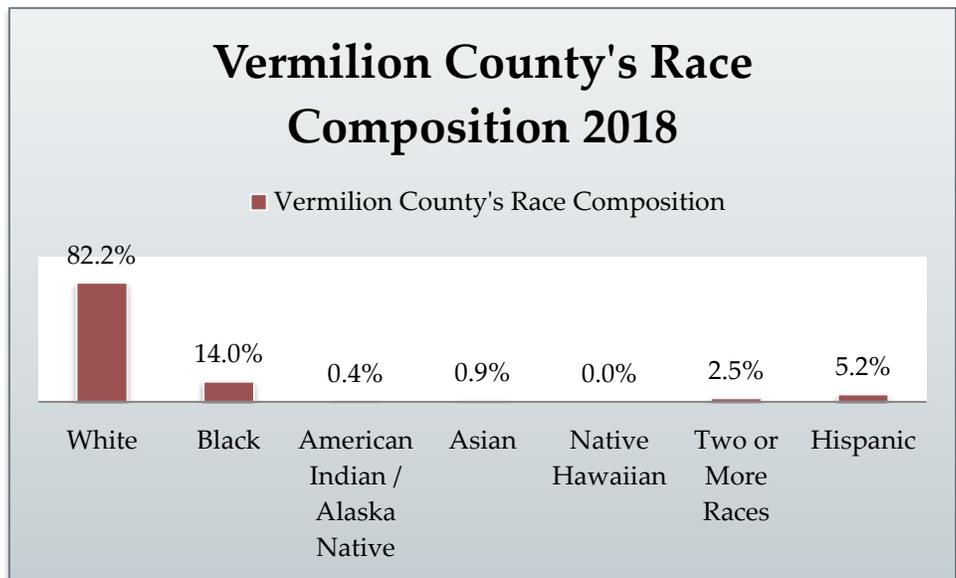
As of 2018, the estimated distribution of population in age, over a 1-year period, in Vermilion County varies a slightly with Illinois and National Trends. Our population of 65 and older and 18 and younger is higher. As of 2018, the median age for Vermilion County was 40.3 (ACS 5-Year Estimate 2018).



Source: US Census
Graph 1.2

Racial and Ethnic Composition of Population

The racial and ethnic composition of Vermilion County is shown in the graph (1.3). The majority of Vermilion County’s population is White (82.2%), followed by Black/African American (14%). The Hispanic population in Vermilion County is 5.2%, an increase since 2010, which was 4.2%. (QuickFacts.census.gov)



Source: US Census
Graph 1.3

Population with Any Disability

Disability

15.4% +/- 0.8%

Disabled population in Vermilion County, Illinois

12.6% +/- 0.1%

Disabled population in the United States

Table: DP02

Table Survey/Program: 2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population with a disability. This indicator is relevant because individuals with a disability comprise a vulnerable population that requires targeted services and outreach by providers. Vermilion County has a much higher percentage than the state of Illinois and is above the United States percentage as well. Those 75 and older represent 46.7% of the individuals with any disability in Vermilion County. This is the highest age group.

Types of Disabilities in Vermilion County, Illinois

Hearing difficulty - 3.7%



Vision difficulty - 2.5%



Cognitive difficulty - 6.4%



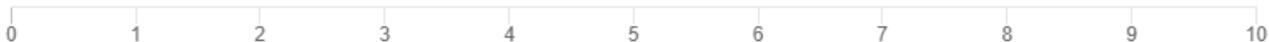
Ambulatory difficulty - 9.5%



Self-care difficulty - 3.5%



Independent living difficulty - 7.7%



Veteran Population

This indicator reports the percentage of the population age 18 and older that served (even for a short time), but is not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or that served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. Vermilion County has a much higher percentage than the state of Illinois and is above the United States percentage as well. However, there was an overall decrease in the percentage of Veterans. The VA Illiana Health Care System is located in Danville, which provides our Veterans with local healthcare access. The most recent data showed a decrease in the number of veteran’s at all jurisdictional levels.

Veterans

8.9% +/- 0.6%

Veterans in Vermilion County, Illinois

7.5% +/- 0.1%

Veterans in the United States

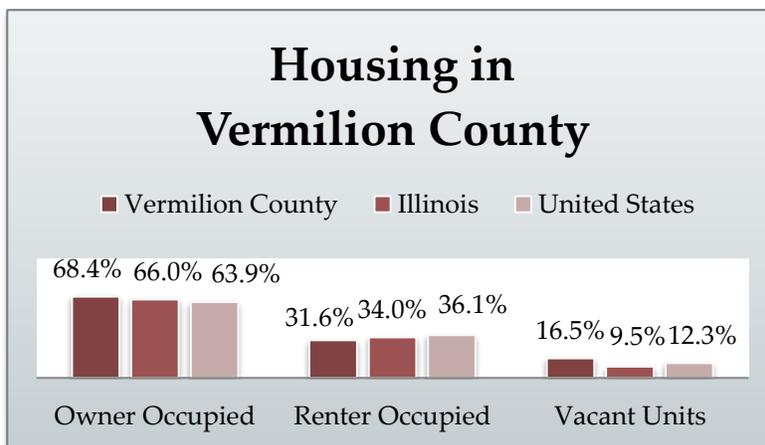
Table: S2101
 Table Survey/Program: 2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure 1

HOUSING

Homeownership has many benefits for both individuals and communities. Homeowners are more likely to improve their homes and be more involved in their community. Vermilion County has a higher percentage of those who own their own homes.

The number of vacant units increased from 10.1% in 2010 to 16.5% in 2018 in Vermilion County.



Source: US Census
 Graph 1.4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

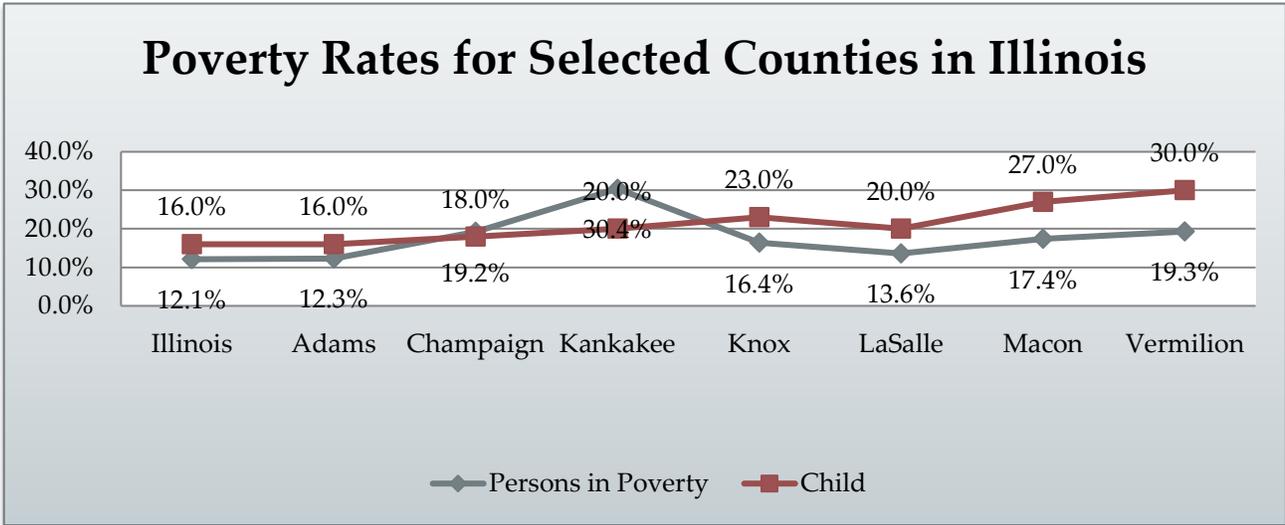
The unemployment rate in Vermilion County has mostly remained above the unemployment rate for the State of Illinois since 2010. However, unemployment in Vermilion County has steadily gone down, but still is higher than most of the neighboring counties. The latest unemployment rate was in March 2020 at 3.8, while the State of Illinois' rate was 4.4. Due to COVID-19, unemployment rates after this skyrocketed across the nation.



Figure 2

POVERTY

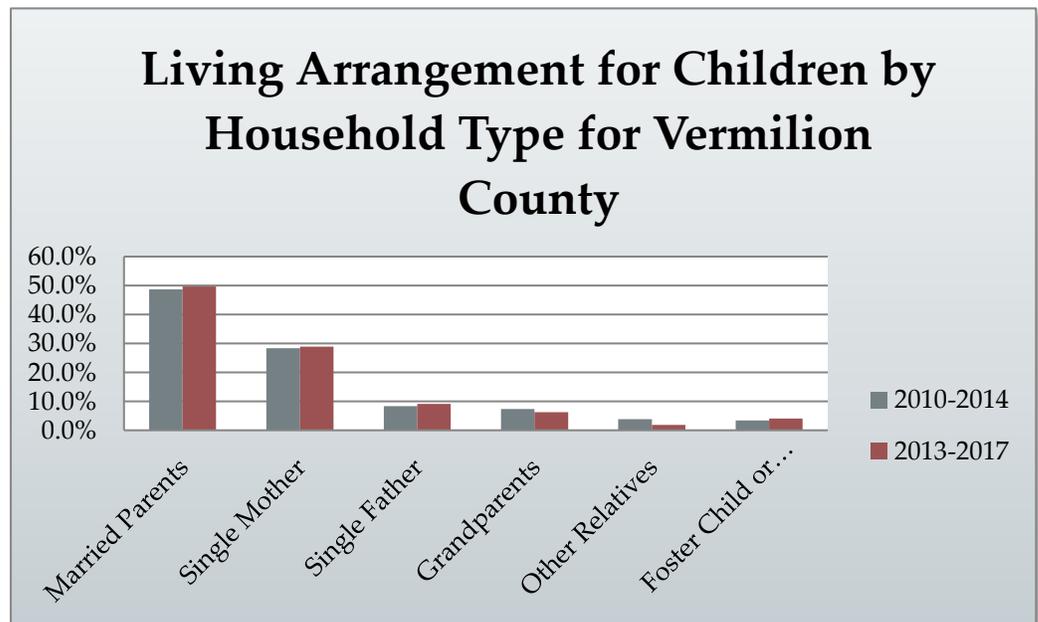
The government’s definition of poverty level is based on total income received. The graph below reports the poverty percentages for both total population and children in Vermilion County, the State of Illinois, and neighboring counties. The numbers for poverty vary from source to source but the remaining fact is poverty is a serious issue within Vermilion County.



Source: County Health Rankings; US Census
Graph 1.5

Living Arrangements for Children

We have seen an increase in children being raised in single-parent households in Vermilion County. Studies show that children in single-parent families were more likely to be poor.



Source: American Community Survey
Graph 1.6

Section Two: Social Determinants

Category Definition

Social determinants of health are conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age. These affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks (Healthy People 2020).

Key Findings

- Vermilion County continues to see an upward trend in the percentage of people 25 and older with a high school degree or higher. The Vermilion County percentage of 88.1% slightly lags behind the state percentage of 88.9%, but is above the nation’s percentage of 87.7% (ACS 2014-2018).
- The percentage of Vermilion County residents 25 and older, with a bachelor’s degree or higher, rose from 13.7% in 2010 to 16.1% in 2018 (ACS 1-year estimate)

EDUCATION

While Vermilion County has seen some improvement in the education attainment, we are far below the State of Illinois and National averages. Our county has also seen a significant drop of our 18-24 population who are enrolled in college or graduate school. When looking at the difference between gender, we see a large discrepancy where males (27.7%) between 18-24 are more likely to be enrolled in college or graduate studies than females (11.8%). Education provides economic benefits to a community in many ways. The more educated a person is, the better he or she is equipped for higher-level jobs, improved health, more stable families, improved environments, and lower crime rate. You can see in the chart below, more adults over 25 are completing high school, whereas less are attending a college.

Table 2.1: Education Attainment for adults 25 years and over in Vermilion County.

	2010	2014	2018 *
Less than High School	15.1%	13.7%	9.5%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	40.3%	40.4%	43.7%
Some College and Associate’s Degree	30.8%	32.1%	30.7%
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	13.7%	13.8%	16.1%

Source: US Census American Community Survey 1 year Estimate 2018*

Table 2.2 Vermilion County Population 18 to 24 years enrolled in college or graduate school

	2012	2013	2018*
Population 18 to 24 years	7,272	6,912	6,417
Enrolled in College or Graduate School	27.0%	28.4%	19.9%

*Source: US Census Data American Community Survey 1 Year Estimate 2018**

FREE AND REDUCED LUNCHES

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential childcare institutions. The Free and Reduced Lunch numbers are relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations, which are more likely to have multiple health access needs, health status needs, and social support needs. The following graphs show the trend that Vermilion County has been following since 2008.

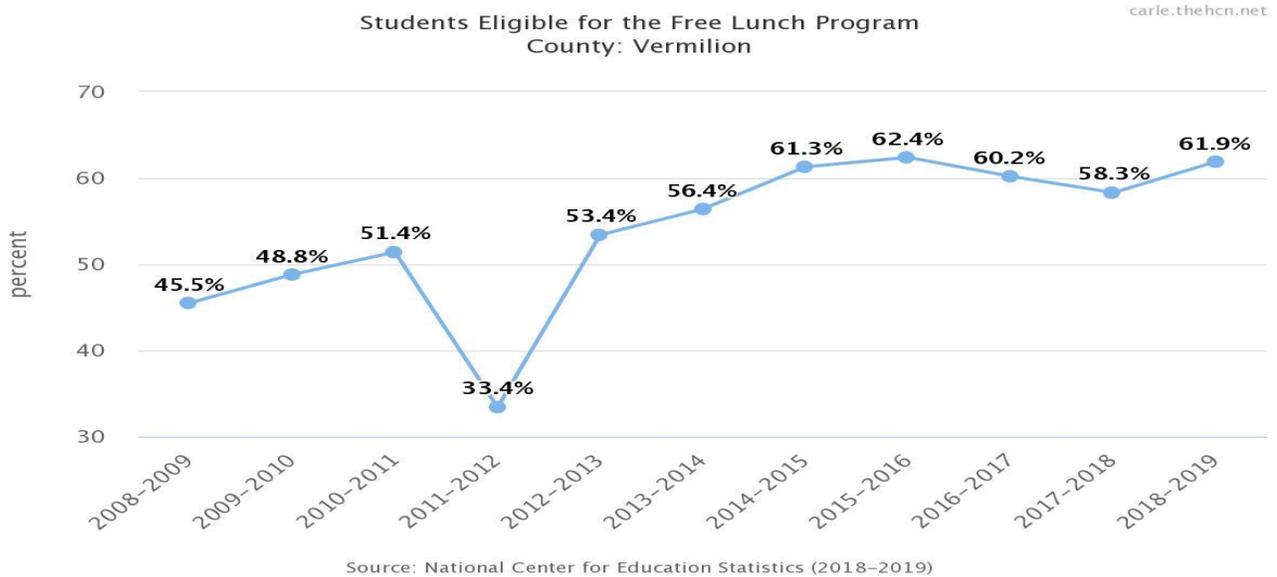


Figure 3

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SNAP BENEFITS

In the report area, about 16.35% of Vermilion County households receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This is also known as “Food Stamps”. Vermilion County’s percentage is greater than the national average of 12.65%. This is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations, which are more likely to have multiple health access needs, health status needs, and social support needs.

Table 2.4: SNAP Benefits for Vermilion County Households

Report Area	Total Households	Household Receiving Snap Benefits	Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits
Vermilion County, IL	31,180	5,232	16.78%
Illinois			13.07%
United States			12.22%

*Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-18. Source geography: Tract*

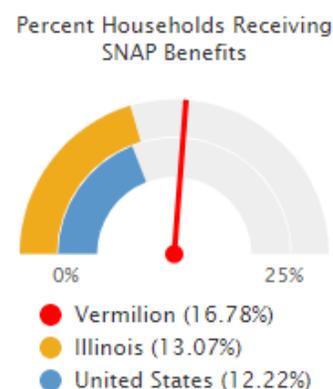


Figure 4

Table 2.5 Characteristics of SNAP householders

Characteristics of SNAP Householders in Vermilion County	
Households By Race (SNAP benefit recipients)	Percentage
White	12.59%
Black	42.98%
Asian	3.59%
American Indian / Alaska Native	12.70%
Other Race	3.92%
Multiple Race	28.26%
Hispanic	18.54%
Median Income of Households Receiving SNAP	\$15,034.00

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2014-2018

POPULATION RECEIVING MEDICAID OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

This indicator reports the percentage of the population with insurance enrolled in Medicaid (or other means-tested public health insurance). This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations that are more likely to have multiple health access needs, health status needs, and social support needs.

The percentage of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid in Vermilion County is much higher than that of the State of Illinois and the Nation.

Table: 2.6: Medicaid in Vermilion County

Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Population with any health Insurance	Population Receiving Medicaid	Population of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid
Vermilion County	75,825	71,169	21,085	29.63%
Illinois				21.20%
United States				22.18%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
 Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-18. Source geography: Tract

Percent of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid

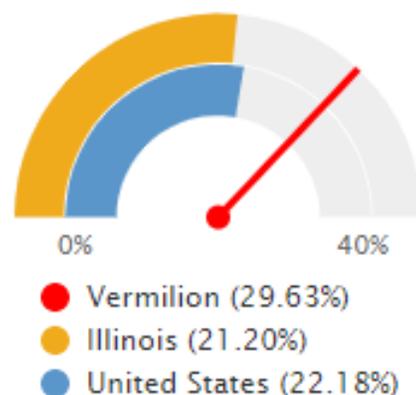
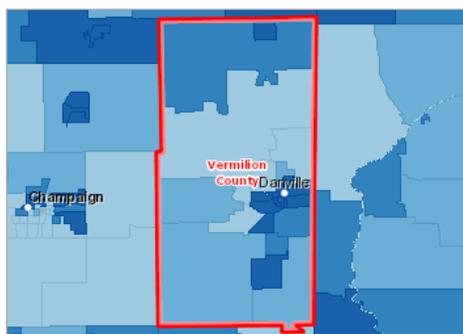


Figure 5



Insured, Medicaid / Means-Tested Coverage, Percent by Tract, ACS 2014-18

- Over 25,0%
- 20.1 - 25.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- Under 15.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Vermilion County, IL

Figure 6

The following indicator of Public Assistance Income reports the percentage of household receiving public assistance income. Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps. Vermilion County has a lower percentage of households collecting public assistance income than both the state and the nation.

Table 2.7: Income – Public Assistance Income

Report Area	Total Households	Households with Public Assistance Income	Percent Households with Public Assistance Income
Vermilion County	31,180	653	2.09%
Illinois			2.37%
United States			2.45%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-18. Source geography: Tract

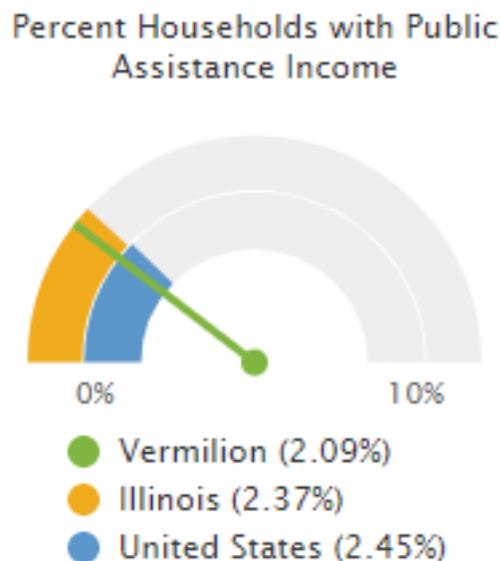


Figure 7

TRANSPORTATION

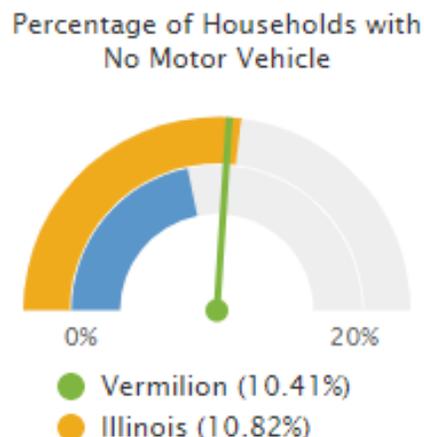
“The Road out of Poverty is Paved with Better Transportation” (Sean Eckhardt). Transportation is important for many reasons, including travel, economic activity, and mobility. Transportation includes buses, cars, trains, and other vehicles.

Households with No Motor Vehicle

This indicator reports the number and percentage of households with no motor vehicle based on the latest 5-year American Community Survey estimates.

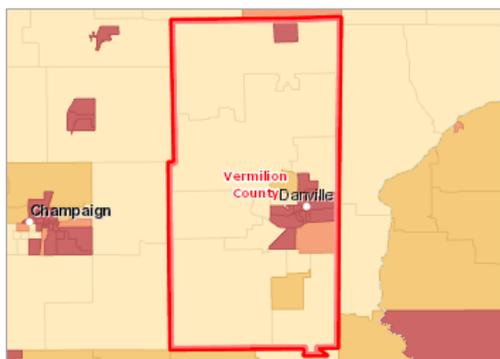
Table: 2.8: Household with no Motor Vehicle

Report Area	Total Occupied Households	Households with No Motor Vehicle	Percentage of Households with no Motor Vehicle
Vermilion County			10.41%
Illinois			10.82%



Vermilion County	31,180	3,247	10.41%
Illinois			10.82%
United States			8.71%

*Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-18. Source geography: Tract*



Households with No Vehicle, Percent by Tract, ACS 2014-18

- Over 8.0%
- 6.1 - 8.0%
- 4.1 - 6.0%
- Under 4.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Vermilion County, IL

Figure 9

Use of Public Transportation

This indicator reports the percentage of population using public transportation as their primary means to **Commute to Work**. The residents of Vermilion County have access to CRIS Rural Mass Transit and Danville Mass Transit (DMT). CRIS Rural Mass Transit provides general public and senior transportation to the residents of Vermilion County. There are some agencies or townships / villages who offer limited transportation help. Danville Mass Transit provides public transportation services in Danville and nearby communities. Danville Mass Transit provided service 589,544 times in Fiscal Year 2017-2018. However, the use of public transit for *commuting to work* is lower than that of the State of Illinois and the United States.

Table 2.8: *Commuting to Work in Vermilion County via Public Transit*

Report Area	Total Population Employed Age 16+	Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work	Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work.
Vermilion County	31,216	238	0.76%
Illinois			9.4%
United States			5.05%

*Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). 2014-18. Source geography: Tract*

Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work

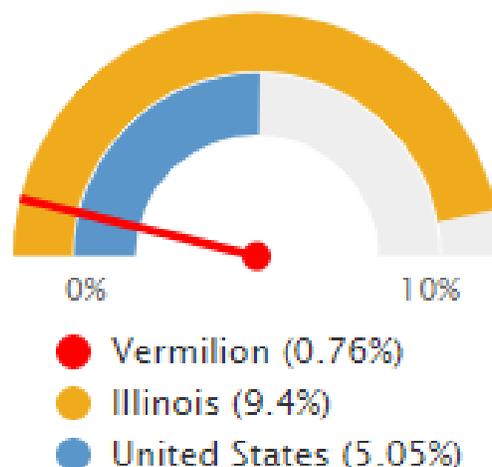


Figure 10

Section Three: Access to Health Services

Category Definition

Access to health services affects a person’s health and well-being. Regular and reliable access to health services can:

- Prevent disease and disability
- Detect and treat illnesses or other health conditions
- Increase quality of life
- Reduce the likelihood of premature (early) death
- Increase life expectancy

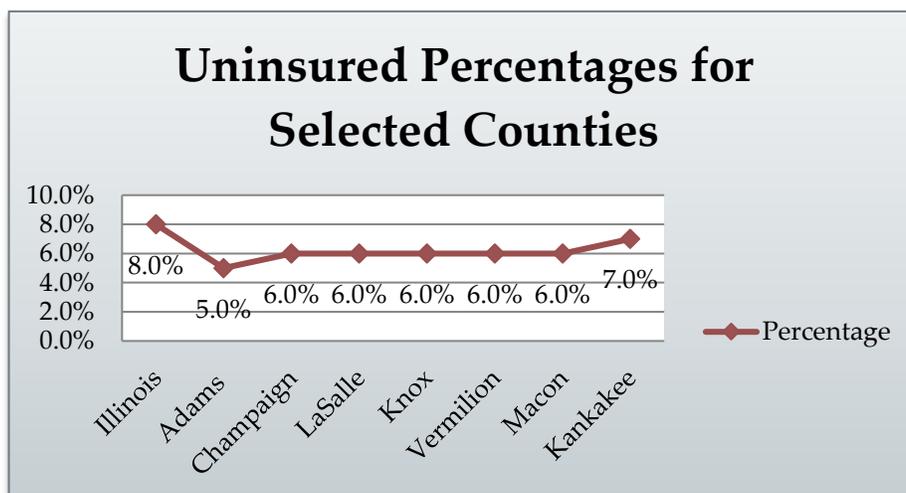
(Healthy People 2020)

Key Findings

- Vermilion County ranked 91 out of 102 for Clinical Care.
- Vermilion County’s uninsured rate remains below the State of Illinois’ rate.
- Vermilion County still has a very high ratio of population to dentists and primary physicians.
- Although preventable hospital stays have gone down over the years, Vermilion County remains higher than the State of Illinois and top US Performers.

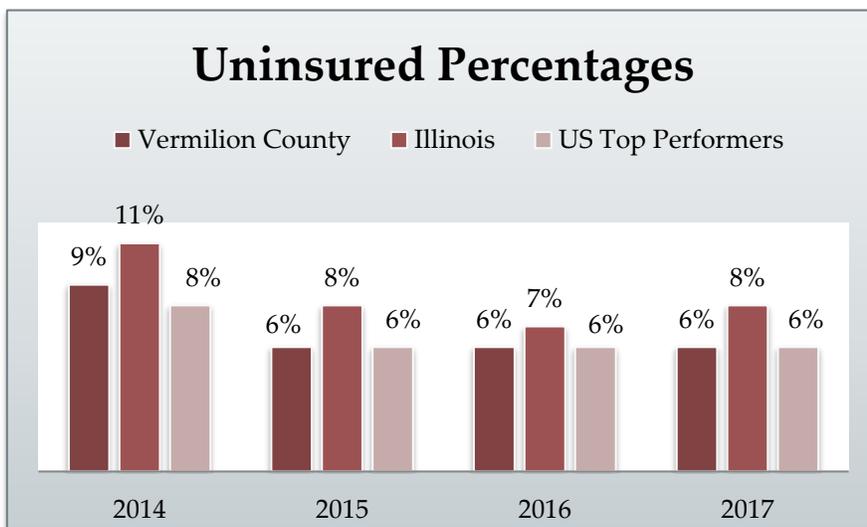
HEALTH INSURANCE / UNINSURED

The graph (3.1) depicts the percentages of Vermilion County and neighboring counties from the 2020 County Health Rankings (2017 data). In 2010, the Affordable Care Act was signed into law and became enacted in 2013. During this time, the percentage of Vermilion County’s population under 65 without insurance was 14%.



Source: County Health Rankings
Graph 3.1

Vermilion County’s uninsured rate has been consistently below Illinois’ rate. In 2020 (2017 data), the rate in Vermilion County was 6% and below Illinois’ percentage of 8% and in line with US top performers at 6%.



Source: County Health Rankings
Graph 3.2

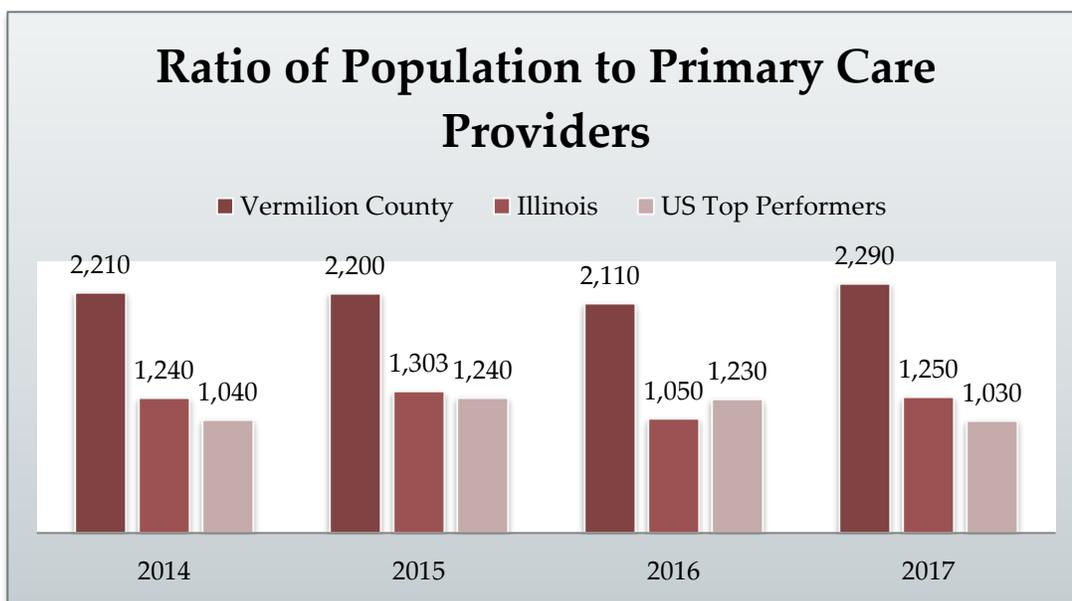
CLINICAL CARE RATING AND ACCESS TO PROVIDERS

Clinical Care

According to the 2020 RWJF County Rankings, Vermilion County rated 91 out of 102 counties for Clinical Care. In 2016, the rating was 63. Only three of the seven areas in Clinical Care for the County Health Rankings improved in Vermilion County between 2019 and 2020. Areas that improved in Clinical Care were the ratios of Mental Health Providers and Dentists to the population and the percentage of Medicare Enrollees getting their Flu Vaccinations.

Primary Care Providers

Access to care in Vermilion County is reflected in the following data from the RWJF County Health Rankings. The graph (3.3) depicts the ratio of the population to the number of healthcare providers in Vermilion County, Illinois, and US Top Performers over the last 4 years. We continue to be far above the state of Illinois and US Top Performers. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of healthcare providers contributes to access needs and health status issues.



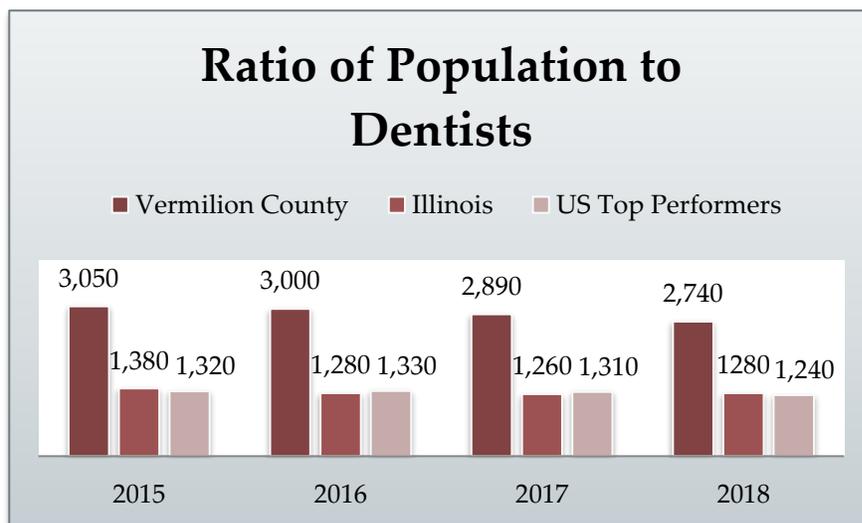
Source: County Health Rankings
Graph 3.3

DENTAL CARE

Dentists

The ratio of population to dentists in Vermilion County is more than double that of Illinois and Top US Performers. Access to dental care in our community continues to be a challenge. Very few dentists take a medical card and many families do not have any dental insurance so they are not seeking care.

The Federally Qualified Health Center, Aunt Martha's and one other local dentist do take the medical card. If clients do not have a medical card, their treatment policy requires an up-front payment before treatment.



Source: County Health Rankings
Graph 3.4

PREVENTABLE HOSPITAL STAYS

This indicator reports the number of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicaid enrollees. Ambulatory care sensitive conditions include pneumonia, dehydration, asthma, diabetes, and other conditions, which could have been prevented if adequate primary care resources were available and accessed by those patients. The method of data collection changed for this indicator, which is why there are only two years to show.



Source: County Health Rankings
Graph 3.5

Section Four: Quality of Life

Category Definition

Quality of Life is a multi-dimensional concept that includes domains related to physical, mental, emotional, and social functioning (*Healthy People 2020*).

Key Findings

- Vermilion County saw 11 of the 35 ranked areas improve from 2019 to 2020 for the County Health Rankings.
- 75% of Vermilion County Residents have sufficient access to recreation and health facilities.

COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS

The Robert Wood Foundation Program (RWFP) has been collecting county-level data for the entire United States since 2010. In 2019, Vermilion County ranked 102 out of 102 counties in County Health Rankings for Illinois. In 2020, Vermilion County was able to make a slight improvement to 101 out of 102 counties. While the overall rating for Vermilion County continues to be a challenge, Vermilion County did see some very positive results in their 2020 County Health Data. Eleven of the 35 areas that affect the ranking improved from the prior year. Five of the data points were either new or had changed the way they were collected, but these data points were not included in overall ranking. (*See Appendix A for a copy of the 2020 County Health Rankings*)

PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS

Overall perceived health can greatly affect one's day-to-day functions. Self-reported health status is a general measure of health-related quality of life in a population. Recipients of the study were asked the following questions: "In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor? The value reported is the percentage of adult respondents who rate their health as "fair" or "poor". The other question asked: "Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?" The value reported is the average number of days a county's adult respondents report that their physical health was not good. Vermilion County showed a slight improvement in both areas from the year prior.

Table 4.1: Perceived Health Status

	Vermilion County	Illinois	US Top Performers
Poor or Fair Health	18%	17%	12%
Poor Physical Health Days	4.1	3.8	3.1
<i>Source: 2020 County Health Rankings (2017 data)</i>			
<i>Note: Data for these areas were changed and should not be compared to prior years.</i>			

RECREATION AND HEALTH FACILITIES

Access to exercise opportunities measures the percentage of individuals in a county who live reasonably close to a location for physical activity. Locations for physical activity are defined as parks or recreational facilities. Parks include local, state, and national parks. Recreational Centers include a wide variety of facilities including gyms, community centers, YMCAs, dance studios and pools. Vermilion County has 3 county parks and 1 state park. Each community in Vermilion County is home to diverse community parks as well. According to the County Health Rankings, 75% of Vermilion County Residents have adequate access to opportunities for physical activity, which increased from 66% in 2017. Vermilion County saw no change from last year’s report. Illinois’ percentage is 91% and US Top Performers’ percentage is 91%. Having adequate access to opportunities for physical activity is defined as individuals who:

- Reside in a census block within a half mile of a park or
- In urban census blocks: reside within one mile of a recreational facility or
- In rural census blocks: reside within three miles of a recreational facility

SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS

Severe Housing Problems is the percentage of households with at least 1 or more of the following housing problems:

- Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities
- Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities
- Household is severely overcrowded
- Household is severely cost burdened

Severe overcrowding is defined as more than 1.5 persons per room. Severe cost burden is defined as monthly housing costs (including utilities) that exceed 50% of monthly income. Eleven percent of households in Vermilion County are considered severe, which is an improvement from last year’s rankings of 12%. This is compared to the State of Illinois, which has a percentage of 15% (*County Health*

Rankings, 2020). The City of Danville has been slowly demolishing vacant or unlivable homes. In 2018, Danville Housing Authority was given permission to demolish 6 buildings. In 2018, the City of Danville demolished 47 structures, in 2019, there was 59 and as of May 2020, 38 structures were demolished in 2020.

ASSISTED HOUSING

Since passage of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, the federal government has provided housing assistance to low-income renters. Most of these housing subsidies were provided under programs administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) or predecessor agencies. All programs covered in this report provide subsidies that reduce rents for low-income tenants who meet program eligibility requirements. Generally, households pay rent equal to 30 percent of their incomes, after deductions, while the federal government pays the remainder of rent or rental costs. To qualify for a subsidy, an applicant’s income must initially fall below a certain income limit. These income limits are HUD-determined, location specific, and vary by household size. Applicants for housing assistance are usually placed on a waiting list until a subsidized unit becomes available.

Assistance provided under HUD programs falls into three categories: public housing, tenant-based, and privately owned, project-based. (Source: Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R))

On January 1, 2020, the Housing Authority of the City of Danville (HACD) merged operations with the Vermilion County Housing Authority (VCHA). The following are the numbers of units and vouchers in Vermilion County.

Table 4.2:

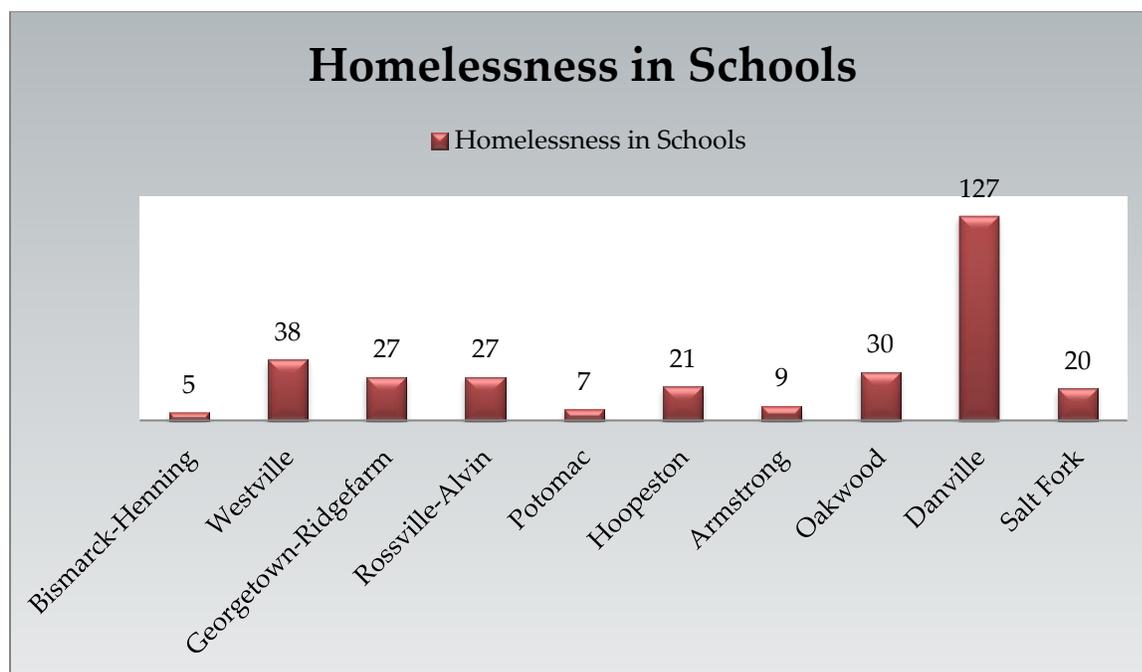
HACD Low Income Public Housing	VCHA Low Income Public Housing	HACD Housing Choice Voucher Unites
471	212	435

Source: Housing Authority of the City of Danville

HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness in Schools

According to the Regional Office of Education, Vermilion County is part of Area 4, which includes Champaign, Ford, Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Moultrie, Shelby, DeWitt, Livingston, McLean, Logan, Iroquois, Kankakee, Macon, and Piatt County (6 Regions). The chart below shows the numbers for the end of the Fiscal Year 2020 (August – November 2019) for students identified as McKinney-Vento (homeless). The definition for homelessness in students is that they lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence. These children could be staying with friends, family members, shelter, hotel/motel, car, or tent. *Source: Regional Office of Education*



Graph 4.1

Domestic Violence and Transitional Shelters

Crosspoint

Crosspoint at the Y serves women and their children who are experiencing domestic violence and / or homelessness and may access shelter services on an emergency basis. According to Crosspoint at the Y, their numbers can vary with being full at times and having openings. All families that stay are given case managers to help with their needs. During the fiscal year 2019 (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019), they saw the following:

- Transitional Shelter (TS): 86 Adults, 45 children (they can live up to a year in the TS)
- Domestic Violence Shelter: 337 Adults, 117 children
- Permanent Housing Program: 19 Adults, 23 children (19 apartment units)

Danville Rescue Mission / Dayspring Women's and Children

The Danville Rescue Mission has a shelter for homeless men and can take up to 35. The Rescue Mission also has a new location called Dayspring shelter for women and children. Its capacity is limited.

Section Five: Behavioral Risk Factors

Category Definition

A risk factor is any attribute, characteristic or exposure of an individual that increases the likelihood of developing a disease or injury (World Health Organization).

Key Findings

- Adult obesity rates in Vermilion County are at 41% and the rate adults are reporting that they are inactive is at 32%.
- The percentage of people smoking in Vermilion County is 18% and the state of Illinois is 15%.
- The percentage of people reporting excessive drinking (19%) in Vermilion County is lower than the state of Illinois (21%).
- Total Drug and Heroin Overdose deaths decreased from their peak in 2017.

PHYSICAL INACTIVITY IN ADULTS AND CHILDREN AND NUTRITION

Physical Inactivity is the percentage of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity within the last 30 days. Examples of physical activities include running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise. **32% of Vermilion County reported they were physically inactive. This is higher than the State of Illinois' percentage of 22%.** Decreased physical activity has been related to several disease conditions such as type 2 diabetes, cancer, stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and premature mortality, independent of obesity. *Source: 2020 County Health Rankings (2016 Data)*

Youth

Youth data available from the I Sign the body Electric's 2018 Youth Survey showed the following:

- Teens surveyed were physically active for a total of 60 minutes every day for a week – 30.3% (increase of 18.8% from 2016).
- On an average school day, 26.3% of teens surveyed were watching 3 or more hours of TV and 59.6% played video or computer games or used a computer for non-school related activities in that same time frame.

ADULT AND CHILD OBESITY

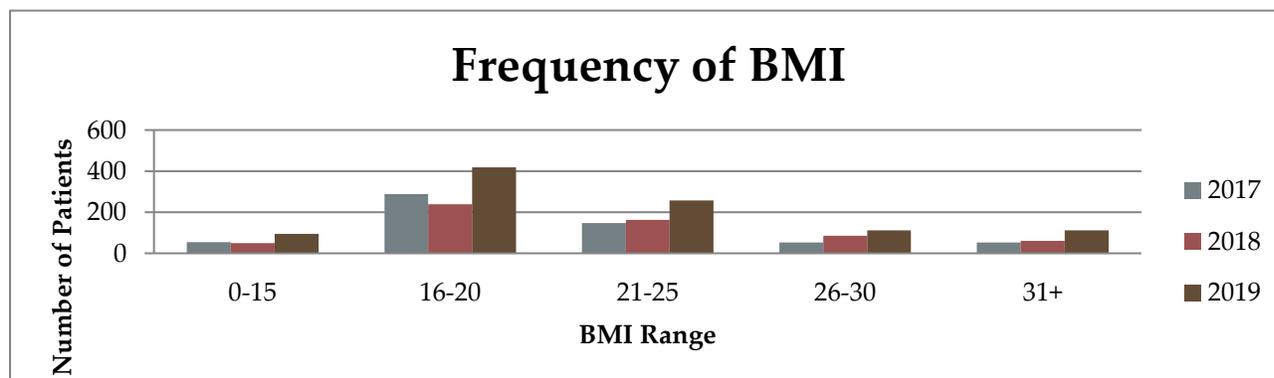
Adult Obesity is the percentage of the adult population (age 20 and older) that reports a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30kg/m².

Obesity is often the result of an overall energy imbalance due to poor diet and limited physical activity. Obesity increases the risk for health conditions such as coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer and poor health status. Vermilion County’s obesity rate has exploded in the last couple of years to over 41%.

Children and Obesity

Childhood Obesity has always been difficult to obtain locally. With a partnership with Carle Hospital, we are able to see a small segment of the child population’s obesity data. The data shows BMIs for children actively being seen by Carle for Vermilion County Residents of the ages of 5, 12, and 15. The following Graphs show data for 2017-2018 Data. The large increase in 2019 was due to the addition of another clinic. The average BMI was:

- 2017 – 20.7
- 2018 – 21.6
- 2019 – 21.47



Source: Carle BMI Data 2017-2018
Graph 5.1

SMOKING

The adult smoking rate is the percentage of the adult population (18 and older) that currently smokes every day or most days and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

Vermilion County's percentage of adults smoking is 18%, which has remained unchanged since 2016. This is higher than the State of Illinois' percentage of 15% and above Top US Performers' percentage of 14%. Source: 2020 County Health Rankings (2017 data)

The 2018, I Sing the Body Electric Vermilion County Survey Report collected data on a variety of health and social indicators. 1,848 students or 55% in grades 9-12 provided responses. (See ISBE Data in Appendix D)

Teen tobacco use has decreased by 76.6% since 2002 and is now at 7.3% of youth who are current smokers. In 2002, that percentage was 31.2%.

With the increase in e-cigarette usage in the nation, approximately 19.3% of teens currently use an e-cigarette. This is an increase of 54% from 2016 when only 12.5% of teens reported using e-cigarettes.

EXCESSIVE DRINKING

Adults

The excessive drinking rate is the percentage of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average. According to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, one "standard" drink contains roughly 14 grams of pure alcohol, which is found in:

- 12 ounces of regular beer, which is usually about 5% alcohol
- 5 ounces of wine, which is typically about 12% alcohol
- 1.5 ounces of distilled spirits, which is about 40% alcohol

Excessive drinking can lead to a number of adverse health outcomes such as alcohol poisoning, hypertension, sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, suicide, violence and motor vehicle crashes.

Vermilion County's percentage of adult excessive drinking was at 19%. This is lower than the State of Illinois' percentage of 21%, but above Top US Performers' percentage of 13%. Source: 2020 County Health Rankings (2017 data)

Youth

The following data is from the I Sing the Body Electric survey data report for 2018 on alcohol abuse. (See ISBE data in Appendix D)

- Overall numbers of Vermilion County youth who have had at least one drink of alcohol in their lifetimes have fallen to the lowest levels since the surveys were collected in 2002 with a 30.6% decline. The percentage of students is at 54%.
- 13.3% of youth report binge drinking in the past two weeks, which is a decrease of 64.2% from 2002.
- 8.3% of youth report that they drank and drove over the past 12 months. This is a 26.5% decrease from 2016.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE STATISTICS

The United States is experiencing an epidemic of drug overdose deaths. According to the County Health Rankings, since 2000, the rate of drug overdose deaths has increased by 137 percent nationwide, with a 200 percent increase in deaths involving opioid pain relievers and heroin. Vermilion County has also seen a significant increase in drug-related overdose deaths and heroin specific overdose deaths.

The following data is from the I Sing the Body Electric Survey Data for 2018 on Substance Abuse for Vermilion County. (See ISBE data in Appendix D)

- 26.8% of youth report using marijuana at least once in the past year, which is a decrease of 4.3% from 2016.
- 10.6% of youth report that they have used performance-enhancing drugs without a doctor's prescription, which is a slight increase from 9.9% in 2016.
- Approximately 1% of youth report cocaine use within the past year, which was the lowest amount, reported in the ISBE survey history. .
- In the past year, 8.3% of youth took prescription drugs that were not prescribed for them, a 49% decrease from 2012.
- Meth use among youth had a slight increase to 5.9% from 5.7% in 2016.
- 5.1% of youth have used synthetic drugs like K2, Spice, Bath Salts, etc, which is a 51.9% decrease from 2016.
- 0% of youth surveyed reported heroin use within the past year. The highest reported use of heroin was in 2010, when 4.2% reported heroin use.

Table 5.1: Drug, Opioids, and Heroin Overdose Deaths in Vermilion County

	Any Drug	Any Opioid	Heroin	Opioid Analgesics
2013	9	7	2	1
2014	16	10	8	3
2015	15	9	7	4
2016	23	15	10	10
2017	25	19	12	14
2018	16	13	5	11
% change from 2017-2018	-36%	-31.6	-58.3	-21.4

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Death Statistics

Vermilion County saw a decrease in all drug overdose deaths from 2017 to 2018. While we do not have an exact reason for the decrease, there have been multiple possibilities:

- Substance Abuse Campaign
- Increase in Narcan Education and Use
- Increase use in Methamphetamines

Section Six: Environmental Health

Category Definition

Maintaining a healthy environment is central to increasing quality of life and years of healthy life. Environmental factors are diverse and far-reaching. They include:

- Exposure to hazardous substances in the air, water, soil, and food
- Natural and technological disasters
- Physical hazards
- Nutritional deficiencies
- The built environment

(Healthy People 2020)

Key Findings

- The rate per 10,000 population for fast food restaurants in Vermilion County is only 6.74, compared to state and national rates of 8.14 and 8.13.

EMERGING DISEASES AND WEST NILE VIRUS

An emerging disease is one that has appeared in a population for the first time, or that may have existed previously but is rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range (World Health Organization). West Nile Virus emerged in the United States in the fall of 1999 in the New York Metropolitan areas. Since then it has quickly spread across the country. West Nile Virus is spread by the bite of an infected mosquito. In 2001, West Nile Virus was first identified in Illinois. Vermilion County has had its share of positive results in birds, mosquitoes, and horses. However, since the identification of West Nile Virus in Vermilion County, only 3 human cases have occurred, all in 2013.

FOODBORNE ILLNESSES / OUTBREAKS

Foodborne Illness is a common public health problem. According to the CDC, “Each year, 1 in 6 Americans gets sick by consuming contaminated foods or beverages. Many different disease-causing microbes, or pathogens, can contaminate foods, so there are many different foodborne infections.”

The Communicable Disease Control Program at the Vermilion County Health Department monitors and investigates all foodborne illness cases and outbreaks. The table (6.1) depicts the number of foodborne illness cases and outbreaks in Vermilion County from 2012 – 2016.

Table 6.1: Number of Foodborne Illness Cases and Outbreaks in Vermilion County

2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Cases	Outbreaks								
28	2	20	2	11	2	51	2	23	1

Source: Vermilion County Annual Reports 2012-2016

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Air Pollution / Particulate Matter and Drinking Water Violations

According to the US Environmental Protection Agency, “Particulate Matter (PM), also known as particle pollution, is a complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets that get into the air. Once inhaled, these particles can affect the heart and lungs and cause serious health effects.”

Vermilion County’s Air Pollution – Particulate Matter is 11.6. This is the average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county. Top US Performers are 6.1, while the average of the state of Illinois is 11.1 (*County Health Rankings*).

Drinking water violations is an indicator of the presence or absence of health-based drinking water violations in counties served by community water systems. Previous measures had the number of times there was a water violation. In 2016, this was changed to a YES or NO indication. There are a number of limitations with this measure as there is no actual number associated with the violations. According to the 2020 County Health Rankings (2018 data), Vermilion County measured a NO in this category, indicating there were no violations.

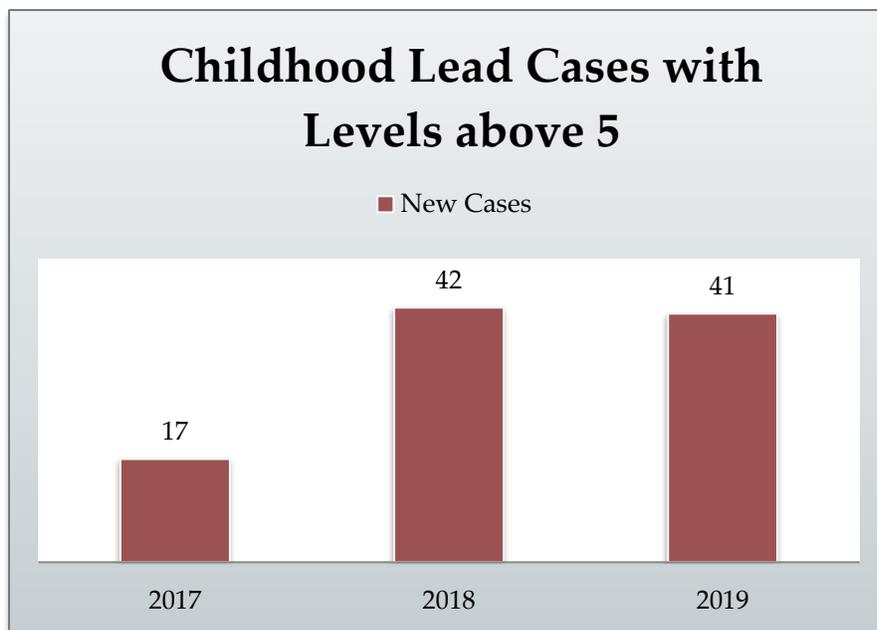
CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

The number of children with severe levels of blood lead has decreased with time in the State of Illinois, but still maintains one of the highest rates of elevated blood lead levels in the nation (Illinois Department of Public Health). Lead exposure can affect nearly every system in the body. Exposure can lead to an increase in risk for:

- Damage to the brain and nervous system
- Slowed growth and development
- Learning and behavior problems (e.g., reduced IQ, ADHD, juvenile delinquency, and criminal behavior)
- Hearing and speech problems

The graph (6.1) depicts how many new childhood lead cases with blood lead levels above 5 were identified in Vermilion County since 2017.

The number of cases decreased as reporting changed from 9 to 5 open cases.



Source: Vermilion County Health Department
Graph 6.1

FOOD ACCESS

Grocery Stores

This indicator reports the number of grocery stores per 10,000 population. Grocery stores are defined as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included are delicatessen-type establishments. Convenience stores and large general merchandise stores that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores are excluded. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors. Vermilion County decreased their Grocery Store Rate from 2.45 to 1.72 from 2016 to 2017.

Table 6.2: Grocery Stores, Rate

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 10,000 Population
Vermilion County	81,625 (2010 Census)	14 (decreased from 20)	1.72
Illinois			2.10
United States			2.10

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
 Data Source: US Census Bureau, [County Business Patterns](#).
 Additional data analysis by [CARES](#), 2017. Source geography: ZCTA

Grocery Stores, Rate per 10,000 Population

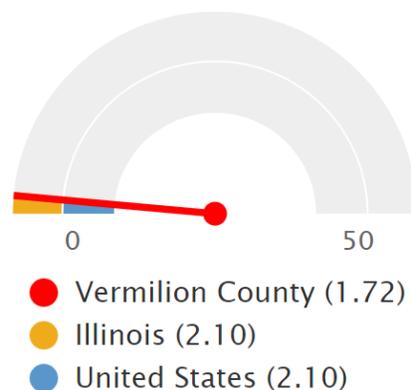


Figure 11

FOOD INSECURITY AND LOW-FOOD ACCESS

Food security means access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. Hence, food insecurity is the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year. *Source: 2017 County Health Rankings, USDA, Map the Meal Gap 2015*

Table 6.3: Food Insecurity

Report Area	Total Population	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate
Vermilion County	79,388	11,670	14.7%
Illinois			10.9%
United States			12.63%

*Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: Feeding America, 2017. Source geography: County*

Percentage of Total Population with Food Insecurity

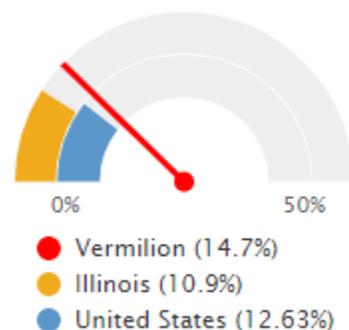


Figure 12

Low Food Access is the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. Living close to a grocery store is defined differently in rural and non-rural areas; in rural areas, it means living less than 10 miles from a grocery store; in non-rural areas, less than 1 mile. Low income is defined as having an annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold for the family size.

Table 6.4: Low Food Access

Report Area	Low Income Population	Low Income Population with Low Food Access	Percentage of Low Income Population with Low Food Access
Vermilion County	34,610	4,361	12.6%
Illinois			14.68%
United States			18.94%

*Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas, 2015*

Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access

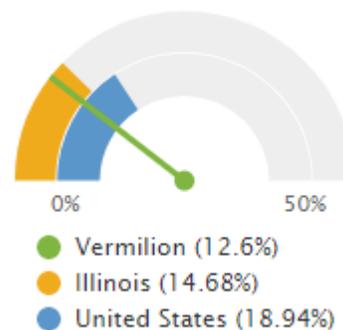


Figure 13

Section Seven: Mental Health

Category Definition

Mental health is essential to a person's well-being, healthy family and interpersonal relationships, and the ability to live a full and productive life. Mental health is a state of successful performance of mental function, resulting in productive activities, fulfilling relationships with other people and the ability to adapt to change and to cope with challenges (*Healthy People 2020*).

Key Findings

- The ratio of the county population in Vermilion County to the number of mental health providers was 340:1.
- The residents of Vermilion County report having more poor mental health days than the state of Illinois and Top US Performers.
- Suicide remains a significant cause of death in Vermilion County.
- The percentage of Medicare fee for service recipients reporting depression is higher than the state of Illinois, but lower than the United States.

ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH CARE

Providers

According to the 2019 County Health Rankings, **the ratio of the county population in Vermilion County to the number of mental health providers was 340:1 (2019 National Provider Identification file data).**

This number is better than the State of Illinois' ratio of 440:1, but more than the Top US Performers' ratio of 290:1. The data is based on the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists and advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care. Vermilion County still has a deficit of mental health providers because many are only available through the school systems and the VA, both of which are not available to the public.

Poor Mental Health Days

The County Health Rankings includes a measure for "poor mental health days". This measure is based on survey responses to the question: "thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" The value reported is the average number of days a county's adult respondents reported that their mental health was not good.

Table 7.1 depicts the measures from the 2020 County Health Rankings (2017 data) of Vermilion County, Illinois, and Top US Performers.

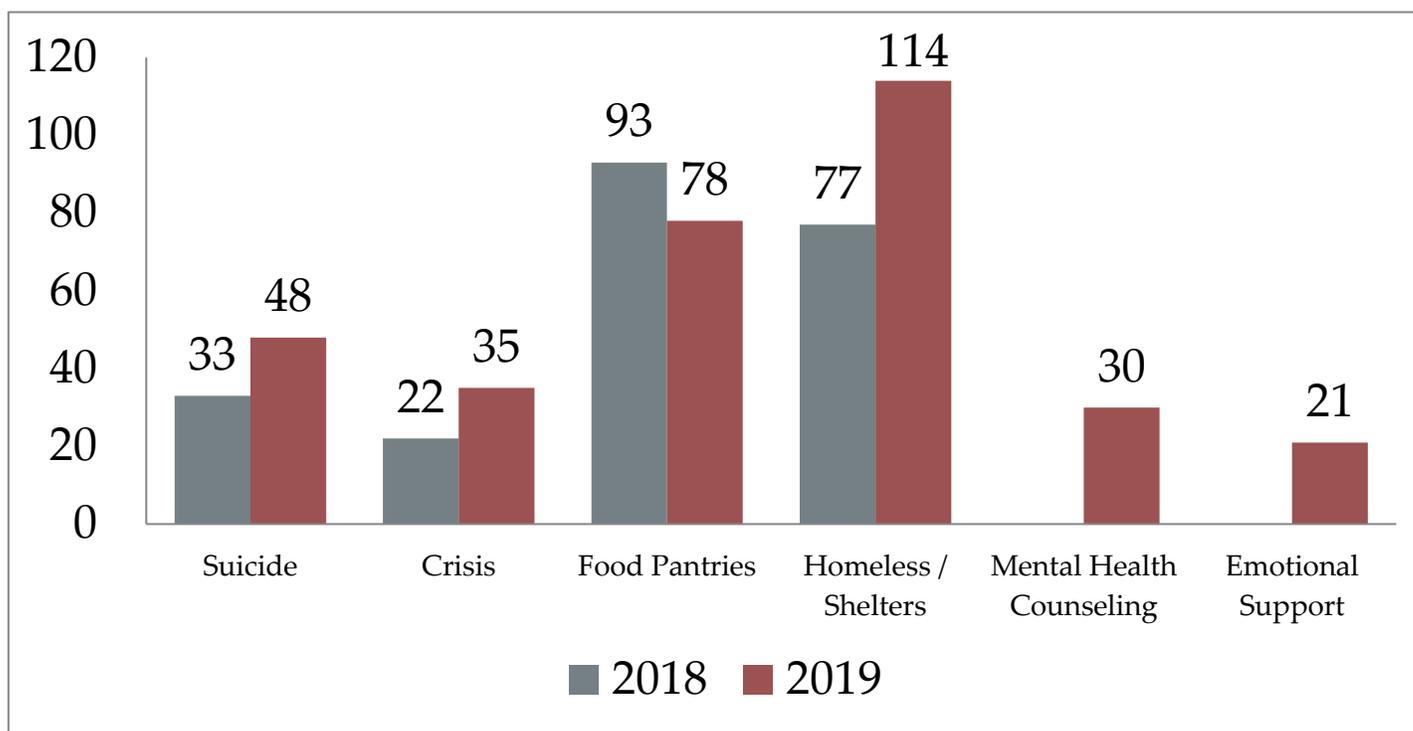
Table 7.1: Poor Mental Health Days

	Vermilion County	Illinois	Top US Performers
Poor Mental Health Days	4.3	3.8	3.4
<i>Source: 2020 County Health Rankings (2017 BRFSS Data)</i>			

2-1-1 CALLS

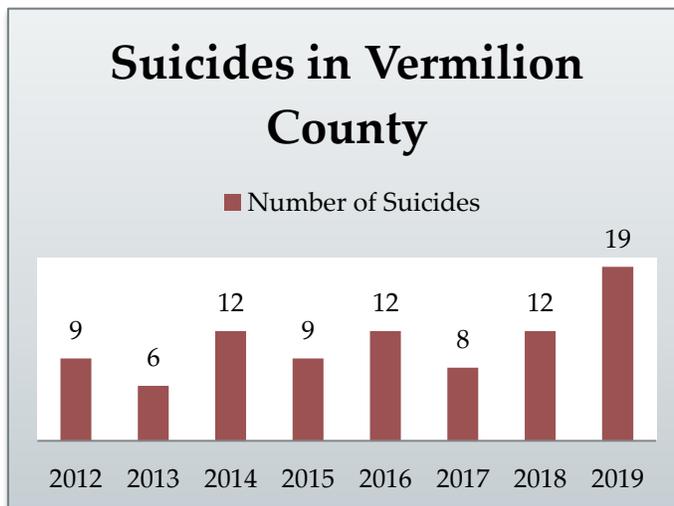
2-1-1 is provided in Vermilion County through partnership with the United Way of Danville Area. 2-1-1 is a free and confidential service that helps people find the local resources they need 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The graph shows some of the needs associated with mental health that 2-1-1- received in 2018-2019.

- In 2019, Vermilion County saw an increase in all calls over all from 877 to 947
- In 2019, there was a significant increase in suicide, crisis calls, homeless / shelters / vouchers for hotels
- In 2019, there was a decrease in calls for food pantries
- In 2019, 2-1-1 entered a new line of calls for mental health counseling and emotional support



SUICIDE

Over 40,000 people die by suicide each year in the United States. In 2018, it was the 11th leading cause of death in Illinois (IDPH Death Statistics). Individuals who suffer from mental illnesses and have depression are at a greater risk for suicide. Vermilion County has also seen its share of suicide. According to the United Way of Danville Area 2-1-1 Report, 20 of the 666 calls from Vermilion County between April 2015 to March 2016 were for suicide. Seventy-five of the calls were for Mental illness. The graph (7.1) shows the number of suicides in Vermilion County from 2012-2019.



Source: Vermilion County Coroner's Report
Graph 7.1

According to the 2020 County Health Rankings, which looked at the five year aggregate, the rate for firearm fatalities was 17. This rate includes suicides. Illinois' rate was 11. Firearm fatalities are the number of deaths due to firearms per 100,000.

The following are youth statistics from the I Sing the Body Electric 2018 Youth Survey on youth depression and suicide.

- 39.5% of youth report that they felt sad or hopeless almost every day for at least two weeks that they stopped doing some usual activities.
- 22% of youth have cut or harmed themselves on purpose in the last 12 months.
- In the past 12 months, 22.3% have seriously considered attempting suicide, a 9.9% increase since 2016.
- 17.4% reported attempting suicide at least once during the past year – nearly double the national average of 8.6%
- About 8% of teens who attempted suicide in the past year confided in a friend; 8.5% told a parent; and 7.8% told no one.

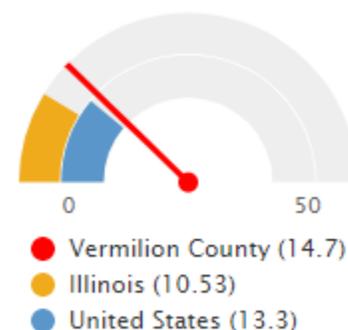
The following information compares the data to State and National Statistics. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are re-summarized for report areas from county level data.

Source: United Way of Danville
Graph 7.1

Table 7.2: Suicide, Age-Adjusted Death Rate

Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2012-2016	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Vermilion County	79,072	11	14.2	14.7
Illinois	12,845,254	1,394	10.85	10.53
United States	321,050,281	44,061	13.7	13.3

Suicide, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
 Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [National Vital Statistics System](#). Accessed via [CDC WONDER](#). 2013-17. Source geography: County

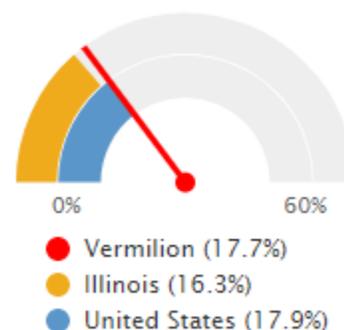
DEPRESSION (MEDICARE POPULATION)

This indicator reports the percentage of Medicare fee-for-service population with depression.

Table 7.3: Depression in Medicare Beneficiaries

Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Depression	Percent with Depression
Vermilion County	10,092	1,789	17.7%
Illinois	1,446,658	236,456	16.3%
United States	33,725,823	6,047,681	17.9%

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries with Depression



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
 Data Source: [Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services](#). 2017.
 Source geography: County

Section Eight: Maternal and Child Health

Category Definition

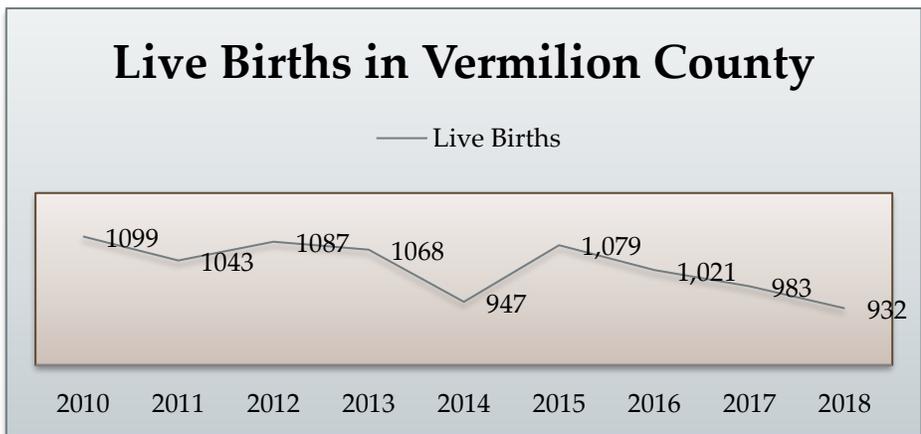
The well-being of mothers, infants, and children determines the health of the next generation and can help predict future public health challenges for families, communities, and the medical care system. Moreover, healthy birth outcomes and early identification and treatment of health conditions among infants can prevent death or disability and enable children to reach their full potential (*Healthy People 2020*). This category focuses on birth data and outcomes as well as mortality data for infants and children.

Key Findings

- The number of live births in Vermilion County has gone down significantly over the last 5 years.
- Vermilion County’s teen pregnancy rate reached its lowest of 9.5% in 2016 since 1970.
- Vermilion County’s child mortality rate is much higher than the state of Illinois.

PREGNANCY

According to *Healthy People 2020*, “Pregnancy can provide an opportunity to identify existing health risks in women and to prevent future health problems for women and their children.”



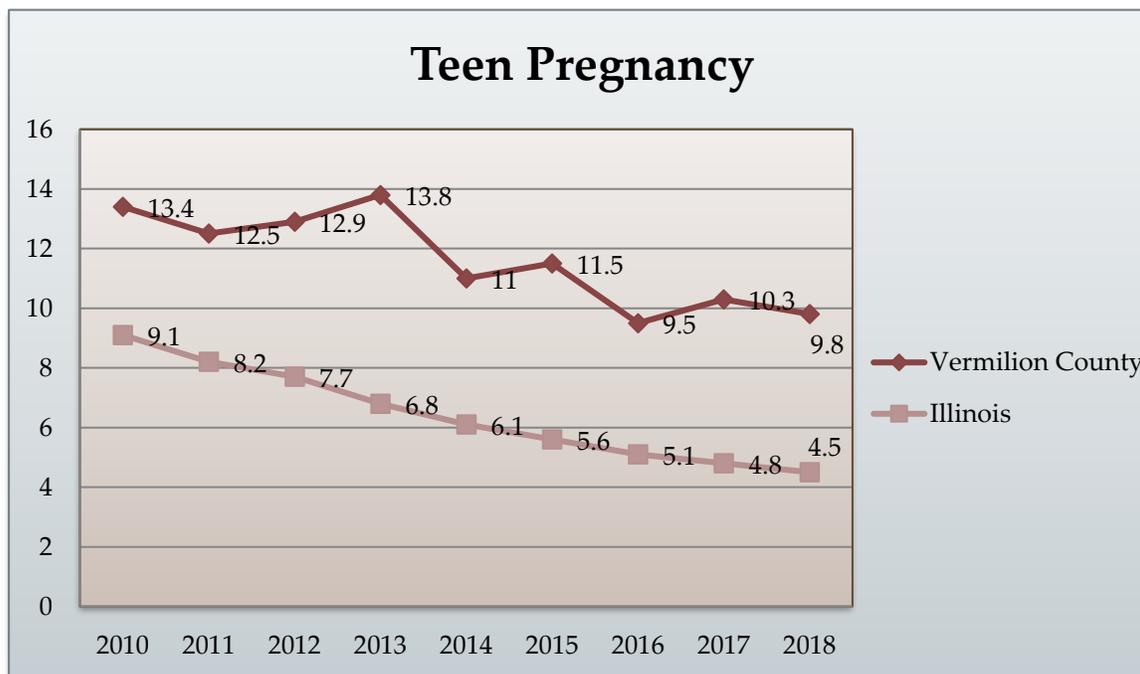
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health- Vital Statistics
Graph 8.1

The number of women having babies in Vermilion County has been steadily going down as are the numbers nationally. The graph (8.1) shows the number of live births from 2010-2017. The most births since 1970 was 1,785 in 1970. The fewest births were in 2018 with 932.

TEEN PREGNANCY

The Vermilion County Health Department, along with some partner organization, focused on impacting teen pregnancy. Teen pregnancy rates have been steadily decreasing nationwide over the last few years and were at a historic low. The rate of 18.8 per 1,000 women in the 15-19 age group in 2017 (Center for Disease Control). This was a 7% drop from 2016. Although reasons are not clear, teens may have better access to birth control or more teens may be delaying or reducing sexual activity (CDC, Teen Pregnancy).

While Vermilion County has also seen a decrease in teen pregnancy, it remains one of the highest teen pregnancy percentages in the State of Illinois. The highest teen pregnancy rate Vermilion County has seen since 1970 was 24.0 in 1975, while the lowest teen pregnancy rate Vermilion County has seen was 9.5 in 2016. The graph (8.2) shows the percentages of teen pregnancies in Vermilion County and the State of Illinois between 2010 and 2018. According to the 2020 County Health Rankings, Vermilion County’s teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 (female population ages 15-19) was 48. This rate outcome met our 2017-2022 IPLAN objective goal of reducing the teen pregnancy rate by 5%. It should also be noted that there were only 18 teen mothers under the age of 18 in 2018. This is a huge decrease since 2015 (44 teens under the age of 18). In 2005, IDPH began to break the ages down further.



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics

*Rates are based on percentages of teen pregnancies and live births

Graph 8.2

Teen pregnancy can have a significant impact on the mother, the child, and the community as a whole. Teen moms are less likely to graduate and daughters of teen mothers are more likely to be teen moms themselves.

The following information is from the 2018 I Sing the Body Electric Survey Data regarding sexual behaviors among Vermilion County youth.

- 44.2% of Vermilion County teens surveyed have had sexual intercourse at least once in their lives. This number is a 12% decrease since 2014.
- 4.5% of these teens report having sex before reaching 13 years old.
- 6.6% of students have been pregnant one or more times or have fathered a child one or more times. This is a 10% increase since 2016.
- 5% of sexually active teens surveyed report they have unprotected sex. This is 31.5% decrease from 2016.

Vermilion County developed a Teen Pregnancy Workgroup in 2015 to help reduce the number of teen pregnancies. The group meets on a regular basis consisting of multiple agencies from the county. In August and September of 2016, the group developed a Teen Pregnancy Survey for mothers who had their children as teens. In 2018, this survey was modified; one for teen fathers was developed and dispersed. 52 surveys were collected from teen moms and 7 surveys were collected from teen dads. While some questions were modified, the following chart shows some of the comparisons.

When looking at these results (Table 8.1) and some of the changes from only two years ago, we saw a huge decrease in the numbers of teen parents whose “goal” was to have a baby while they were a teen.

Table 8.1: Teen Pregnancy Survey Results

Survey Question	2016	2018	
		Teen Mom	Teen Dad
Primary Source of Information about Sex (Top 3)		Teen Mom	Teen Dad
Parent	71%	44%	57%
Class Subject	25%	48%	43%
Friend	25%	38%	42%
Was the information given valid?	96.5% - Yes	67% - Yes	86% - Yes
What was the reason for your sexual activity? (Top 6)			
Wanted to Have Sex (new question)		42%	42%
Goal of Becoming Pregnant/ Having a child	32%	4%	29%
Desire to be Loved	36%	31%	29%
Acceptance / Expectation	47%	25%	29%
Peer Pressure	11%	15%	0%
Pressure from a Partner (new choice)	NA	29%	0%
Why did you Become Pregnant?			
Poor / Unsuccessful Birth Control	50%	32%	14%
No Access to Birth Control	13%	24%	43%
Didn't want to use a condom (only teen dad survey 2018)			29%
I wanted to have sex (new 2018 questions)		32%	29%
Wanted to have a baby	27%	16%	14%
<i>Source: Vermilion County Teen Pregnancy Prevention Workgroup 2018 Survey</i>			

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, INFANT MORTALITY, AND CHILD MORTALITY

Vermilion County’s infant mortality rate continues to be inconsistent in either being very high or very low. Many of the factors that can affect this indicator are poverty, teen pregnancy, education levels, or the increase in the number of low-birth weight infants. Vermilion County has and continues to struggle with many of these risk factors. Child mortality rates are much higher in Vermilion County than in Illinois as seen in the table and are looked over a 3 year period (8.4).

Table 8.2: Low Birth Weight

Year	Vermilion Low Birthweight Number	Vermilion Low Birthweight (%)	Illinois Low Birthweight (%)
2007-2013	703	9%	8%
2008-2014	699	9%	8%
2010-2016	NA	10%	8%
2011-2017	NA	10%	8%
2012-2018	NA	11%	8%
<i>Percentage of live births with low birthweight (<2500 grams).</i>			
<i>Source: County Health Rankings</i>			

Table 8.3: Infant Mortality

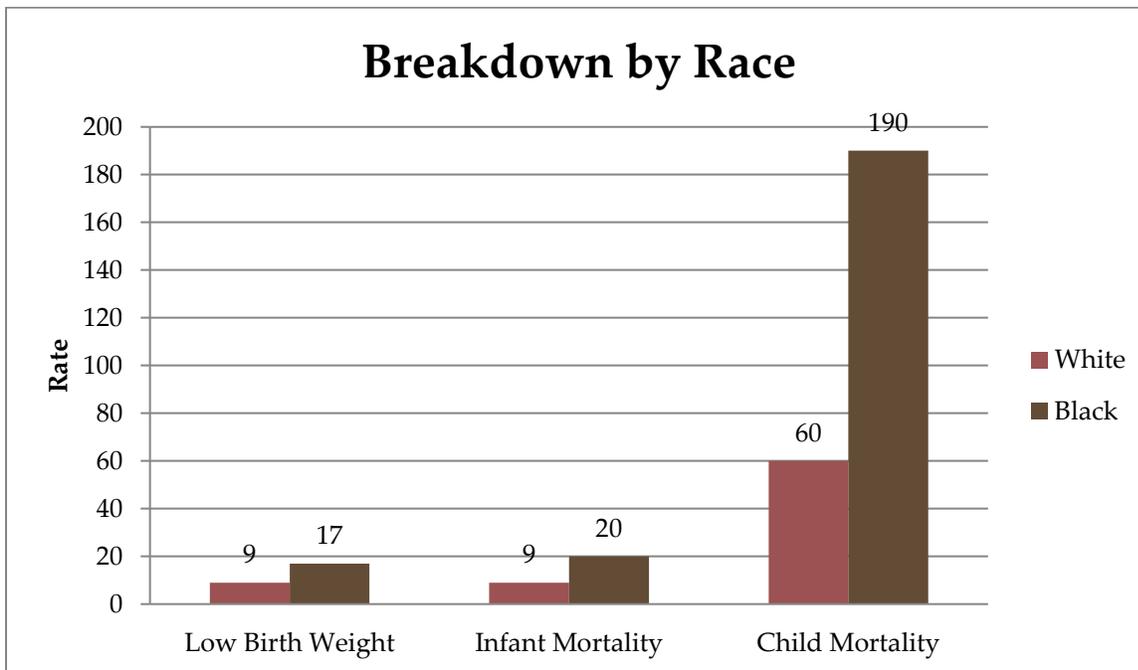
Year	Vermilion Infant Mortality Number	Vermilion Infant Mortality Rate	Illinois Infant Mortality Rate
2013	9	***	6.0
2014	8	***	6.6
2015	3	***	6.0
2016	16	15.7	6.4
2017	11	11.2	6.1
2018	12	12.9	6.5
<i>Rates are per 1,000 live births</i>			
<i>*** Rate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.</i>			
<i>Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Birth Statistics</i>			

Table 8.4: Child Mortality (Children under the age of 18)

Year	Actual Number of Deaths	Vermilion County Child Mortality Rate	Illinois Child Mortality
2009-2012	71	89.4	55.0
2010-2013	65	80	50
2012-2015	62	80	50
2013-2016	61	80	50
2014-2017	60	80	50
2015-2018	64	90	50

Number of deaths among children under age 18 per 100,000
 Source: County Health Rankings

When we break Low Birth Weight, Infant Mortality, and Child Mortality statistics down by Race, we can see a huge disparity.



Source: County Health Rankings
 Graph8.3

Section Nine: Chronic Conditions

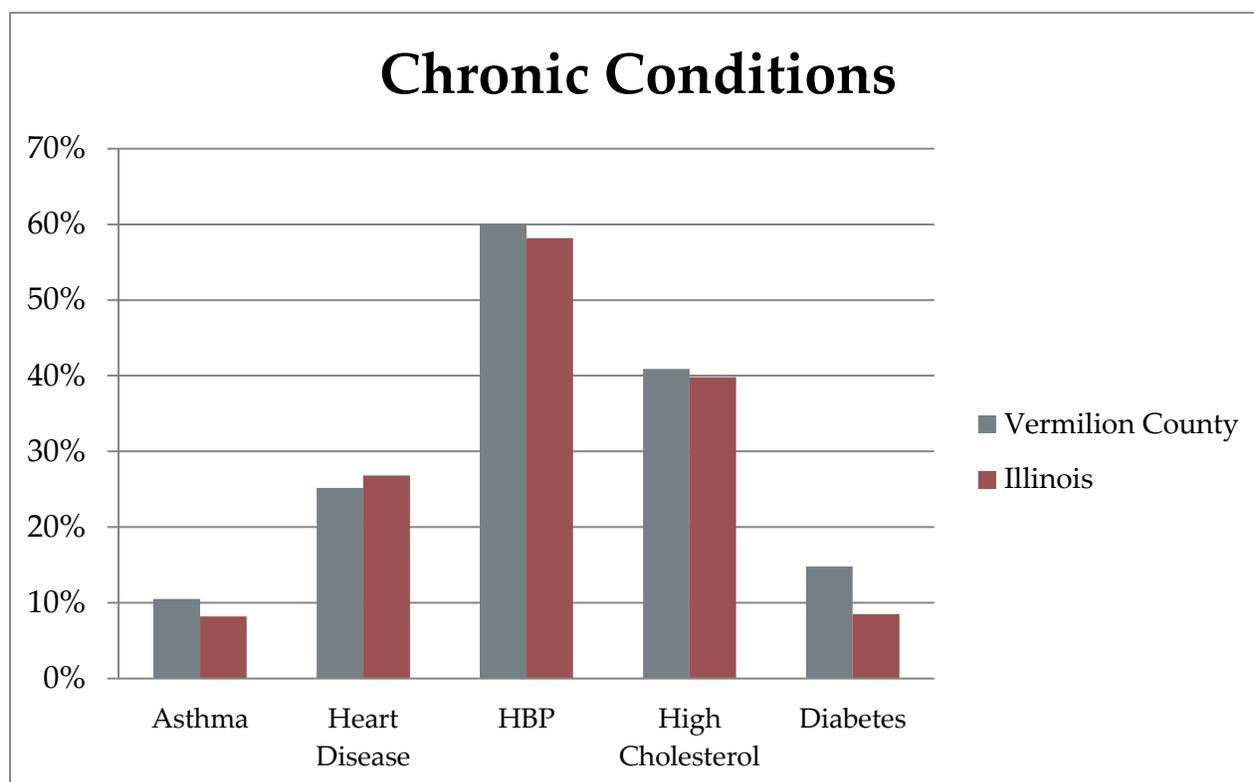
Category Definition

Chronic diseases, such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, are by far the leading cause of mortality in the world, representing 60% of all death (*World Health Organization*).

Key Findings

- A higher percentage of adults in Vermilion County suffer from asthma, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and diabetes than those that live in Illinois or the United States.
- Cancer rates in Vermilion County are for the majority higher than that of the state of Illinois' rates.

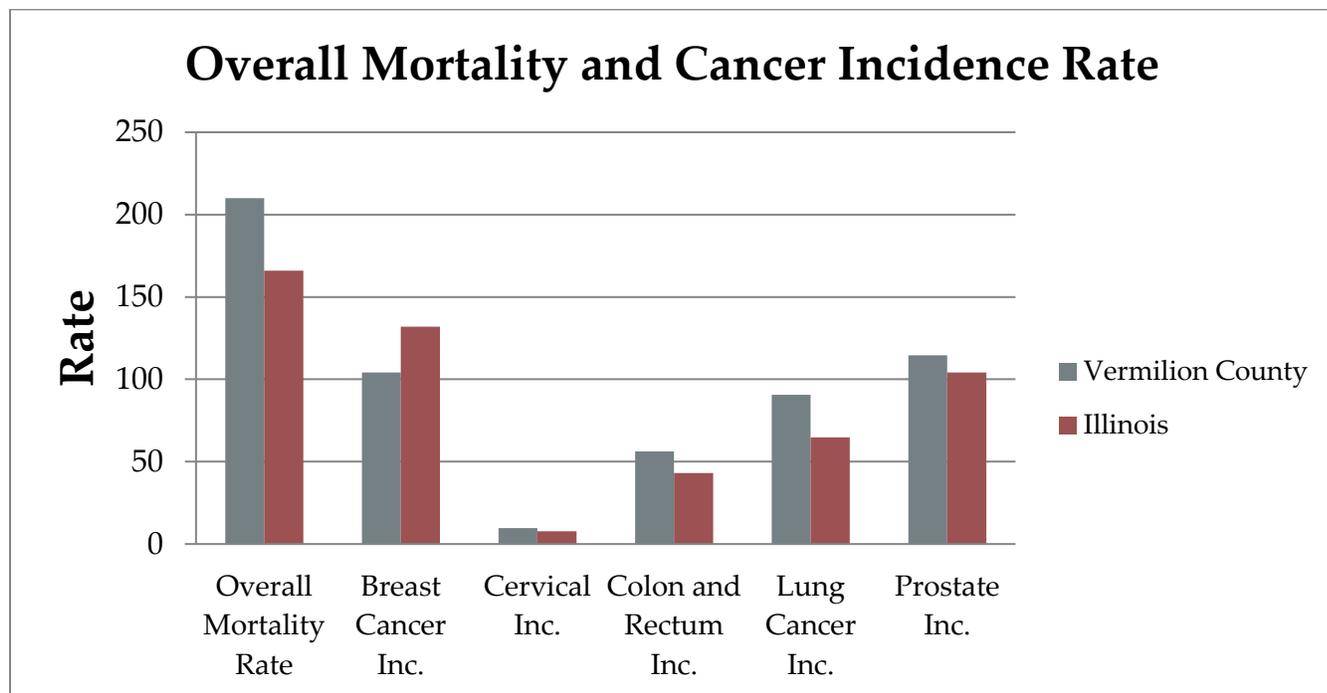
CHRONIC CONDITIONS



Source: Asthma – 2016 – IBRFSS
 Diabetes – 2016 – National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
 Heart Disease, HBP, HC – 2017, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
 Graph 9.1

CANCER

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Vermilion County and the United States. Vermilion County’s rate of deaths due to cancer continues to increase, while both the rates in the nation and Illinois drop. Many complex and interrelated factors can contribute to the risk of developing cancer. Some factors are hereditary, some are affected by risk factors such as tobacco use, obesity, UV light exposure, and some have no identified factors.



Source: Overall Rate: National Vital Statistics System 2013-2017
 Incidence Rates – State Cancer Profiles – 2012-2016
 Graph 9.2

Section Ten: Death, Injury, and Violence

Category Definition

Motor vehicle crashes, homicide, domestic and school violence, child abuse and neglect, suicide, and unintentional drug overdoses are important public health concerns in the United States. Unintentional injuries and violence-related injuries can be caused by a number of events, such as motor vehicle crashes and physical assault, and can occur virtually anywhere (*Healthy People 2020*).

Key Findings

- The leading cause of death in Vermilion County is from heart disease. The 2nd leading cause of death is malignant neoplasms (cancer).
- The number of crimes in Vermilion County has not seen a significant change over the years. The top three crimes in Vermilion County were theft, burglary, and aggravated assault /battery.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Diseases of the heart remain the leading cause of death in Vermilion County. Diseases of the heart contributed to about 25% of all deaths from 2015-2018 in Vermilion County.

Vermilion County did see a decrease in Malignant Neoplasms deaths, which is the 2nd leading cause of death. In 2004, the number was 232 and in 2015, there was a decrease to 218 deaths.

Table 10.1 Causes of Death in Vermilion County

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Deaths	1,019	956	1,008	972
Diseases of the Heart	289	240	230	233
Malignant Neoplasms	218	221	215	196
Cerebrovascular Diseases (Stroke)	50	39	54	37
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	84	89	95	72
Accidents	47	45	62	52
Alzheimer's Disease	28	22	14	39

Diabetes Mellitus	19	21	36	33
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	35	30	31	17
Influenza and Pneumonia	7	9	21	24
Septicemia	14	11	14	17
<i>Note: The sum of county data may not equal the total for some causes due to unknown geography.</i>				
<i>Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Death Statistics</i>				

Table 10.2 Death Demographics for Vermilion County

	2018						
Total Deaths	972						
Sex	Male			Female			
	481			491			
Race	White	Black			Other		
	860	100			4		
Hispanic Origin	8						
Age Group (Years)	<1	1-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+
	12	5	10	40	177	440	288
<i>Source: Illinois Department of Public Health – Death Statistics</i>							

PREMATURE DEATH

This indicator reports Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) before age 75 per 100,000 population for all causes of death, age-adjusted to the 2000 standard. YPLL measure premature death and is calculated by subtracting the age of death from the 75 year benchmark. This indicator is relevant because a measure of premature death can provide a unique and comprehensive look at overall health status. Vermilion County continues to see a steady increase in years lost, while both the nation and the state have seen a decrease.

Table 10.3: Premature Death

Report Area	Total Premature Death, 2015-2017	Total Years of Potential Life Lost, 2015-2017 Average	Years of Potential Life Lost, Rate per 100,000
Vermilion County	1,370	22,800	10,670
Illinois			6,698
United States			6,698

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. 2016-18.

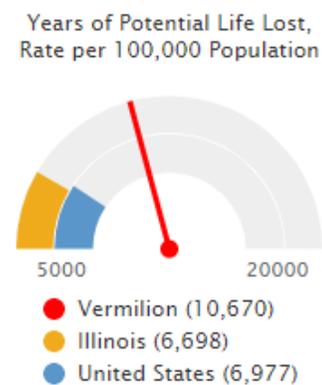
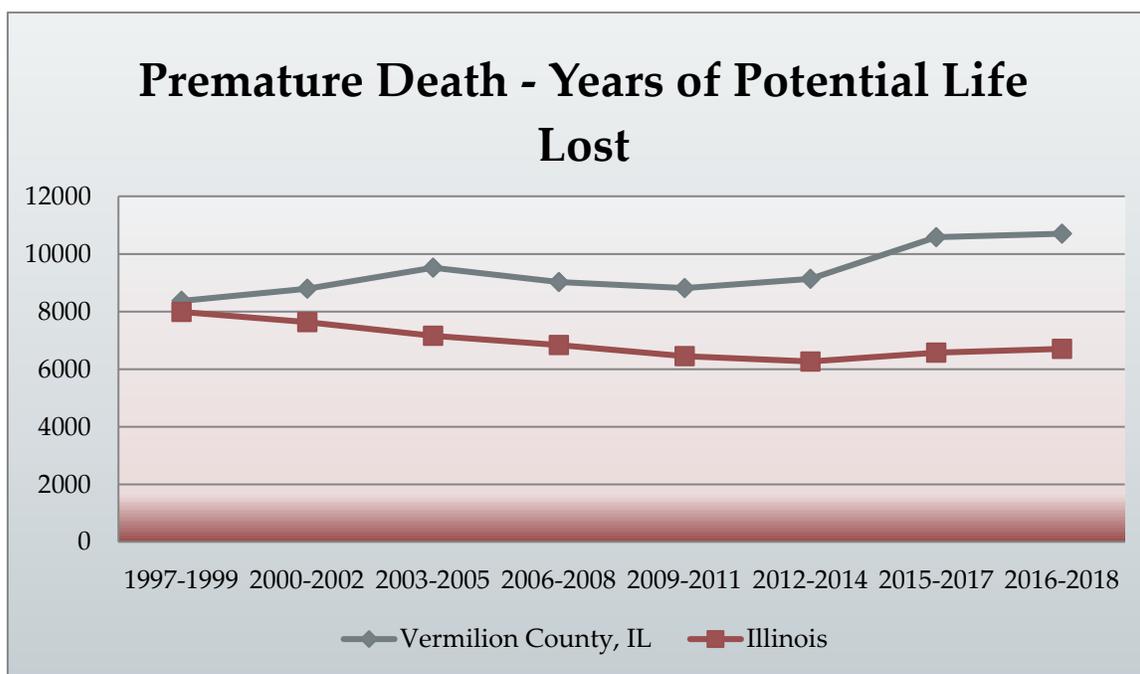


Figure 14



Source: 2020 County Health Rankings
 Graph 10.1

CRIME STATISTICS

While crime rates have steadily declined over the past 25 years nationally, Vermilion County remains extremely high in its crime rate compared to the state of Illinois and other counties. There are many biological and social factors that can attribute to crime in a community: poverty, substance abuse, fear, lack of education, mental illness, and other factors.

Index Crime Offenses

Table 10.4 Total Crime Index Offenses

Vermilion County	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	% change from 2013 – 2018
Total Crime Index Offense	3,037	3,357	3,360	3,506	3,254	3,652	-16.84
Criminal Homicide / Murder	16	10	7	0	1	4	300%
Criminal Sexual Assault / Rape*	93	87	63	96	73	77	20.8%
Robbery	117	96	98	96	85	89	31.46%
Aggravated Assault / Battery	491	503	459	422	311	354	38.7%
Burglary	636	728	913	981	912	1,181	-46.15%
Theft	1,550	1,817	1,711	1,794	1,767	1,837	-15.62%
Motor Vehicle Theft	117	106	96	102	91	87	34.5%
Arson	17	10	13	15	14	23	-26.1%
*Categorized as Rape not Criminal Sexual Assault Source: Illinois State Police Crime Reports, 2013-18							

Of the surrounding counties and the State of Illinois, the crime rate in Vermilion County surpasses them all as depicted in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Crime Rate Comparison

County or State	2017 Rate	2018 Rate
Vermilion County	4,327.0	3,941.5
State of Illinois	2403.1	2,255.5
Kankakee	2,461.2	2,189.8
Champaign	2,994.2	2,586.0
Macon	3,173.3	2,831.4
Adams	2,492.6	2,648.4
Iroquois	1,379.3	1,367.1
<i>Rate per 100,000</i>		
<i>Source: Illinois Police Crime Report 2017-2018</i>		

Drug Crime Arrest Comparison (2012-2015)

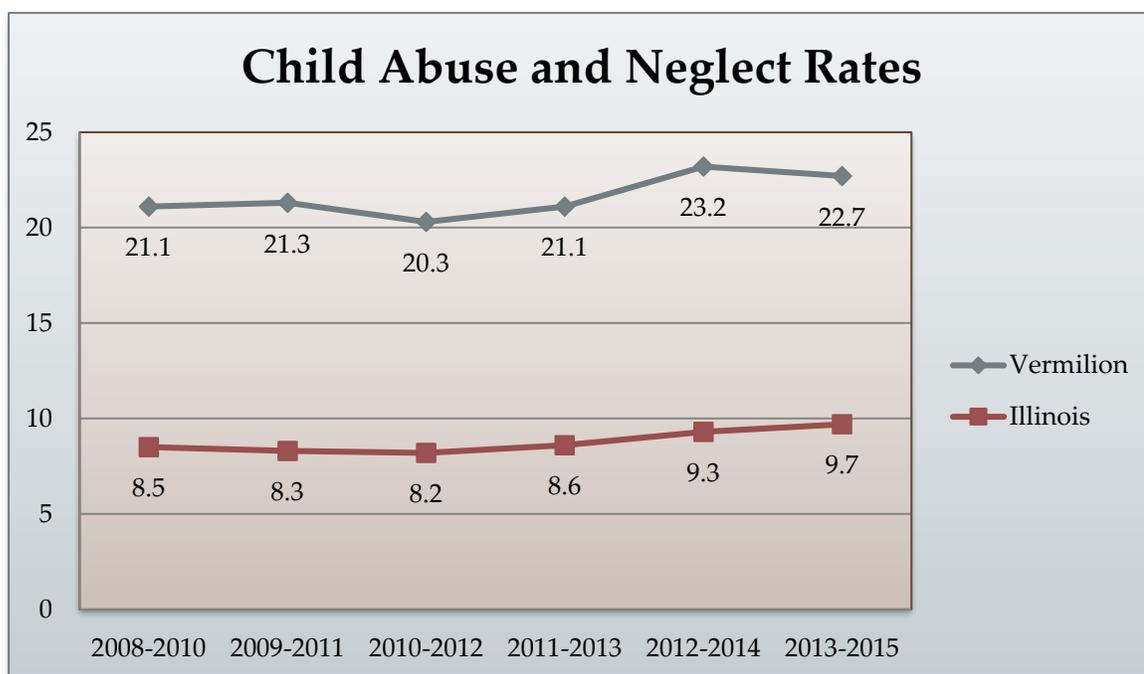
Table 10.6 Total Drug Arrests and Breakdown

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	% Change from 2013-2018
Rate per 100,000	564.6	541.4	620.0	545.6	488.0	453.1	24.6%
Total Drug Arrests	435	420	488	435	392	364	19.5%
Cannabis Control Act	80	69	96	120	141	126	-36.5%
Controlled Substances	137	165	191	177	131	143	-4.2%
Hypodermic syringes / needle Act	5	2	0	0	1	0	***
Drug Paraphernalia	93	59	101	75	76	75	24%
Methamphetamine Act	120	125	100	63	43	20	500%
<i>Source: Illinois Police Crime Report, 2013-2018</i>							
<i>*** A percentage cannot be determined when the original number is 0</i>							

CHILD ABUSE

The Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), (42 U.S.C.A. §5106g), as amended and reauthorized by the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010, defines child abuse and neglect as, at minimum: “Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation; or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm.” There are many different types of child abuse including, physical, sexual, neglect, abandonment, substance abuse, and emotional abuse. Child abuse and neglect can lead to various effects including anxiety, depression, anger, dissociation, drug use, death, injury, among others.

Substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect are those in which an investigation by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services produced sufficient evidence to confirm that child abuse and neglect did occur. Rates of child abuse and neglect are the number of substantiated cases relative to the child population. Vermilion County’s rates are more than double the rate of Illinois.



Source: Kids Count, Data Center, Voices for Illinois Children, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
Graph 10.2

Section Eleven: Infectious Diseases

Category Definition

Infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites or fungi; the diseases can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another (*World Health Organization*).

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR VERMILION COUNTY 2012-2015

Table 11.2 Communicable Diseases in Vermilion County

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Cryptosporidiosis	3	1	0	1	1
Hepatitis A	5	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis B	7	8	8	4	5
Hepatitis C	37	80	57	54	64
Histoplasmosis	2	0	3	4	9
Influenza with Hospitalization	7	5	2	1	22
Legionellosis	2	3	0	1	1
Lyme	0	3	0	3	2
Measles	0	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	0	1	0	1
Pertussis (VCHD Data)	1	9	5	0	0
Salmonellosis	5	15	13	6	6
Shiga Toxin-Producing E. Coli	1	0	1	1	2
Shigellosis	0	0	1	34	2
Chicken Pox	0	3	0	3	0
West Nile Virus	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Vermilion County Communicable Disease Department

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Similar to teen pregnancy, Vermilion County has seen high rates of Sexually Transmitted Diseases for a very long time. Between 2011 and 2015, Vermilion County has seen a decrease in some areas of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis. Initially this looks very promising, but there are very few places that Vermilion County residents can be tested. We feel that the numbers may not truly be dropping, but instead people are just not being tested and these numbers are still very high compared to our surrounding counties and the State of Illinois. Initial reports of early 2017 show Vermilion County cases with a decrease in numbers compared to early 2016.

Table 11.3 Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases and Rates

	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		% Cases Changed between 2014-2018
	Cases	Rate									
Chlamydia Vermilion	510	624.8	516	632.2	539	660.3	480	588.1	450	551.3	13.33%
Chlamydia Illinois		602.7		588.6		562.7		542.5		519.0	
Gonorrhea Vermilion	254	311.2	135	165.4	193	236.4	129	158	173	211.9	46.8%
Gonorrhea Illinois		198.1		186.0		165.2		133.5		124.5	
Syphilis Vermilion	2	2.5	1	1.2	1	1.2	2	2.5	6	7.4	-66.7%
Syphilis Illinois		11.0		9.5		9.8		15.4		13.1	

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health – STD Statistics

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious and potentially life-threatening disease transmitted through the air. While it can affect any part of the body, TB usually affects the lungs. The Vermilion County Health Department provides TB testing and administered 504 Mantoux Active TB cases in Vermilion County.

Table 11.4 Tuberculosis Active Cases in Vermilion County

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0	1	0	0	0	1	1

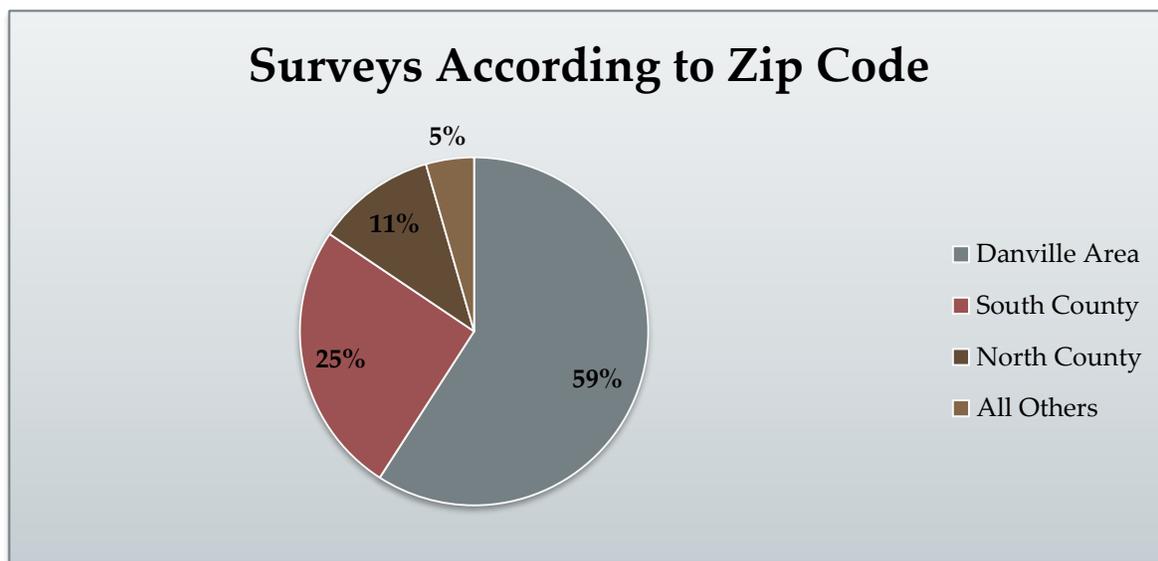
Source: VCHD Annual Report and Illinois Department of Public Health TB Rates

Community Health Needs Assessment Survey Data

The Community Health Survey was redesigned by the Vermilion County Health Department and approved by the Executive Committee in August 2019. The Survey was developed to receive input from the Community of Vermilion County about their health and wellness concerns. A copy of the Community Health Survey is available in *Appendix C*.

1,153 surveys (about 1.5% of the Vermilion County Population) were collected either online through Survey Monkey or through a hard copy of the survey. All results were entered into Survey Monkey for data retrieval purposes and analytics. Surveys were collected from September 2019 through November 2019. The Vermilion County Health Department also utilized University of Illinois Chicago nursing students to distribute and collect surveys to the residents of Vermilion County.

Surveys were collected from all over the county. 99 individuals did not answer the zip code question on the survey. The following chart is a breakdown of the remaining 1,054 surveys collected.



Danville Area includes rural Danville and Tilton, which made up 59.12% of the collected surveys.

South County Surveys (25.33%) included:

- Allerton
- Catlin
- Fairmount
- Fithian
- Georgetown
- Indianola
- Muncie
- Oakwood
- Ridgefarm
- Sidell
- Westville

North County Surveys (11.10%) included:

- Alvin
- Armstrong
- Bismarck
- Collison
- East Lynn
- Henning
- Hoopeston
- Potomac
- Rankin
- Rossville

About 4.46% of the surveys were collected from outside Vermilion County, which included community members who worked in Vermilion County, but lived outside the county. Some of zip codes might have also been entered in error as they resembled Vermilion County zip codes, but were off by a number.

Paper Surveys were collected from:

- WIC
- 2017-2020 Priority Workgroups
- Food Pantries
- Danville Housing Authority
- Community Action Agency
- Step Up Vermilion County
- Rosecrance
- Grocery Stores
- Goodwill
- Flu Clinics
- Electronic Recycling Event
- Local fitness centers

Online surveys were collected through:

- Facebook Link
- VCHD Website Link
- OSF Healthcare – Email to all staff with link
- Carle – Email to staff and link on their website
- District #118 – email to Staff and Student Families / Facebook
- Workgroups – email links
- Bismarck-Henning School District – Email to staff and student families
- Georgetown Ridgefarm School District – link on website
- Westville School District
- DACC – email to staff and students
- VCHD – all staff
- PHEP partners
- All School Superintendents

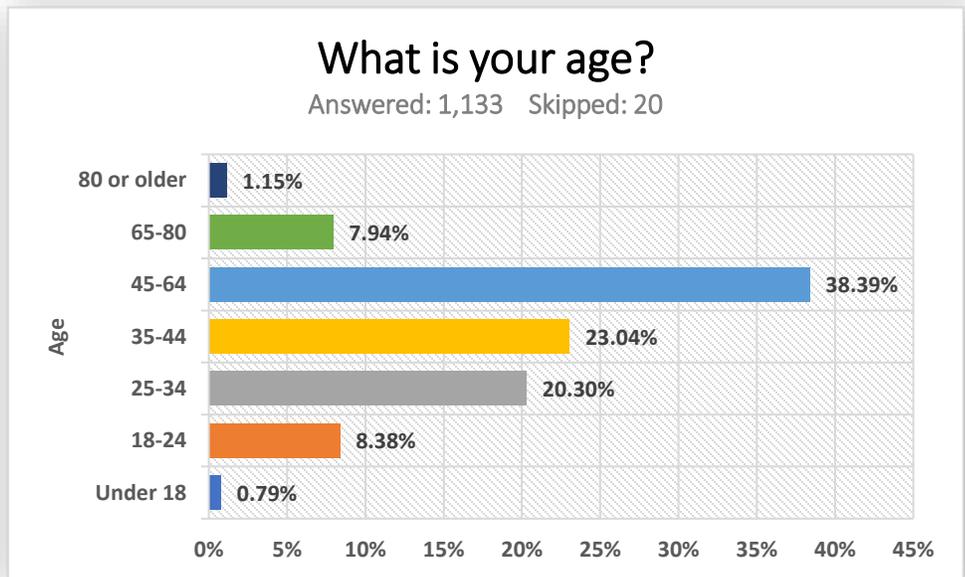
Surveys were also collected from 83 Community Agency / Organization Stakeholders with the same questions, except the demographic questions were changed.

COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA RESULTS

Demographic and Background Information

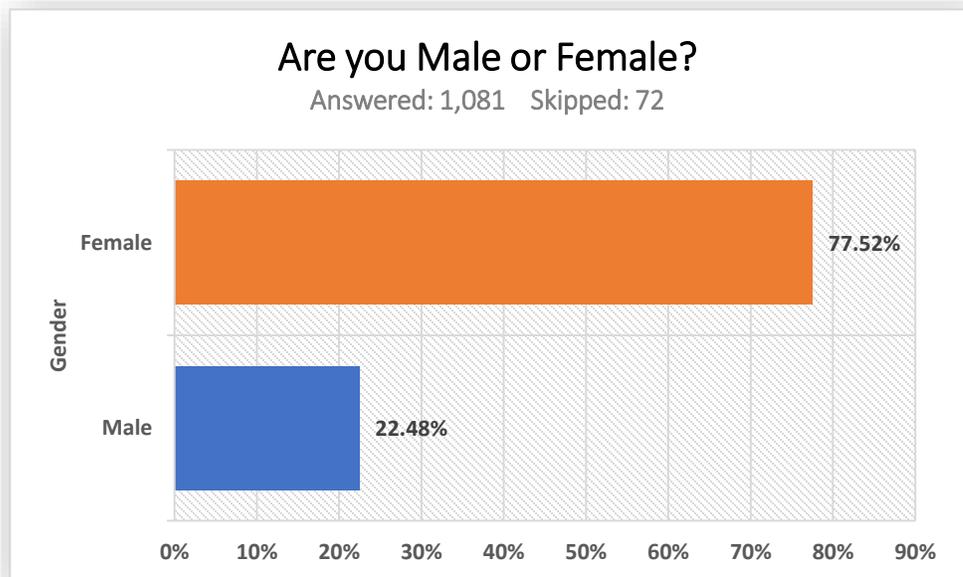
Age Range

The survey was primarily focused on adults. However, a small portion of the survey was completed by participants under the age of 18. Participants aged 25-64 contribute to roughly 82% of the data collected.



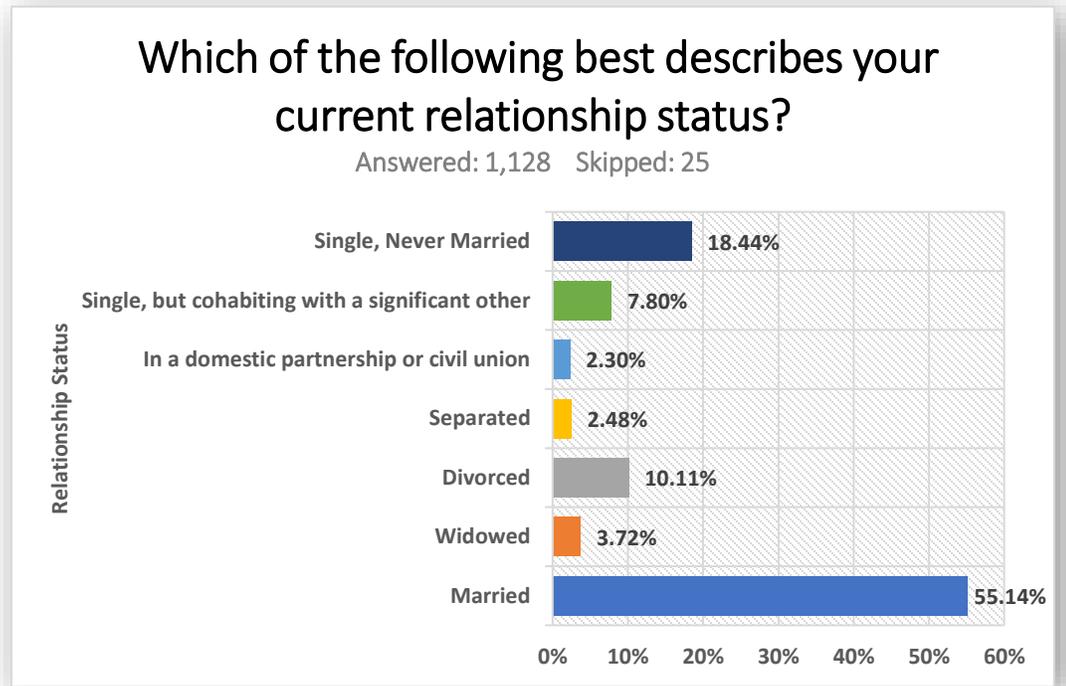
Gender

Most of the surveys collected were completed by women. This is typical in community-based surveys. However, a sufficient number of men completed the survey in order to assess whether there were differences in responses based on gender.



Relationship Status

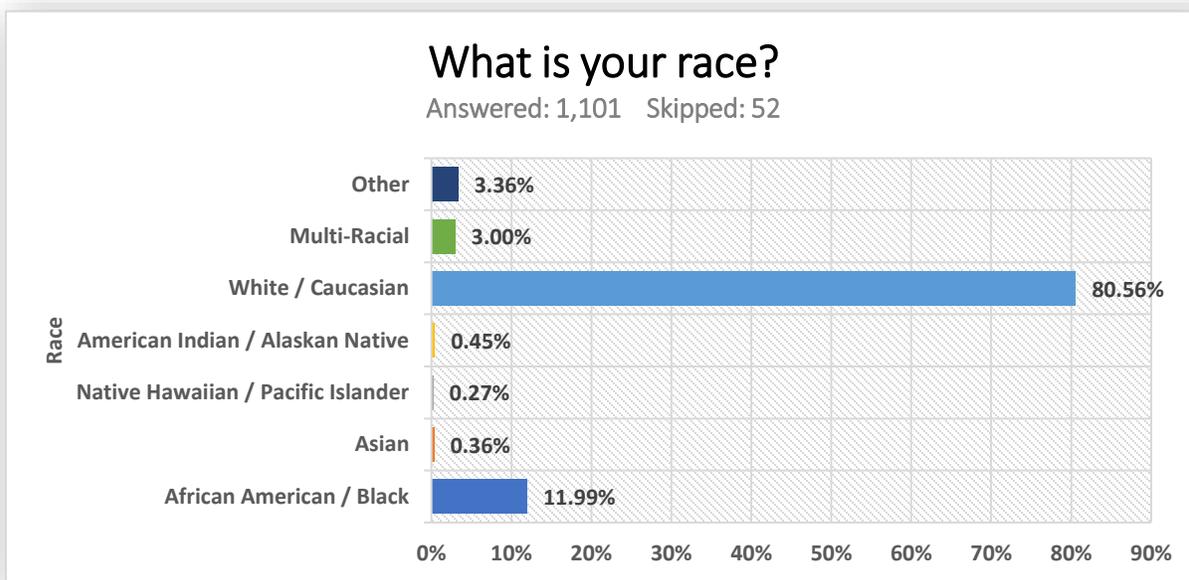
Almost 50% of the surveyed participants were married. Slightly under 25% of the them were single and never married, while the final 25% of them listed their relationship status as single but cohabiting with a significant other, divorced, separated, widowed, or in a domestic partnership or civil union.



Ethnicity / Race

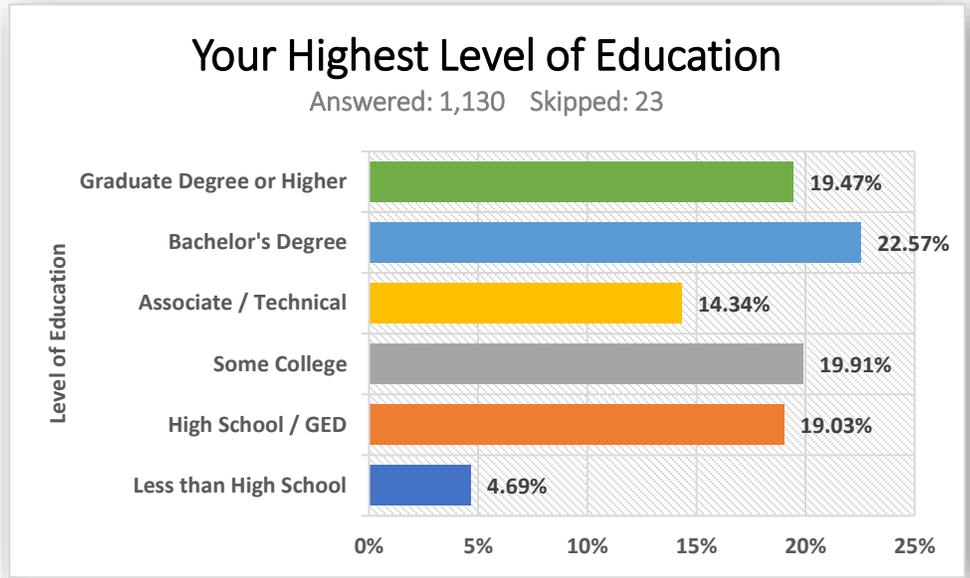
Respondents’ ethnicity and race for the Community Health Survey were similar to the demography of Vermilion County’s population based on U.S. Census data.

The largest ethnic group of participants who took the survey were White/ Caucasian, contributing to 80% of the data collected, while African American/ Black participants contributed to slightly less than 12% of the sample. The remaining data were collected from participants who were multi-racial, American Indian/ Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander, or who had a race not listed in the survey.



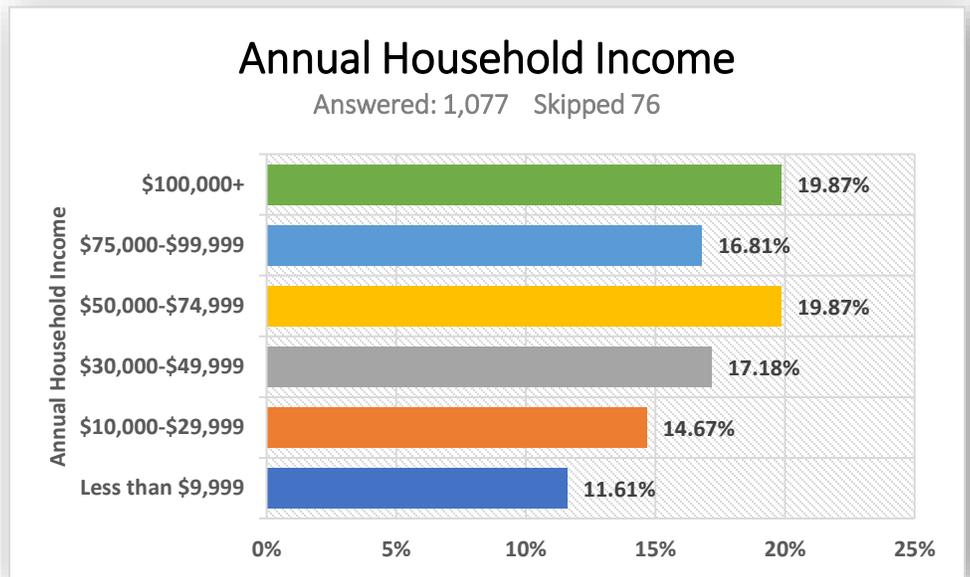
Education

Of the surveys collected, around 66% were filled out by participants with at least some form of college education. However, Vermilion County continues to have a significant number of residents with only a high school diploma or less with almost 25% of respondents not having any form of a college education.



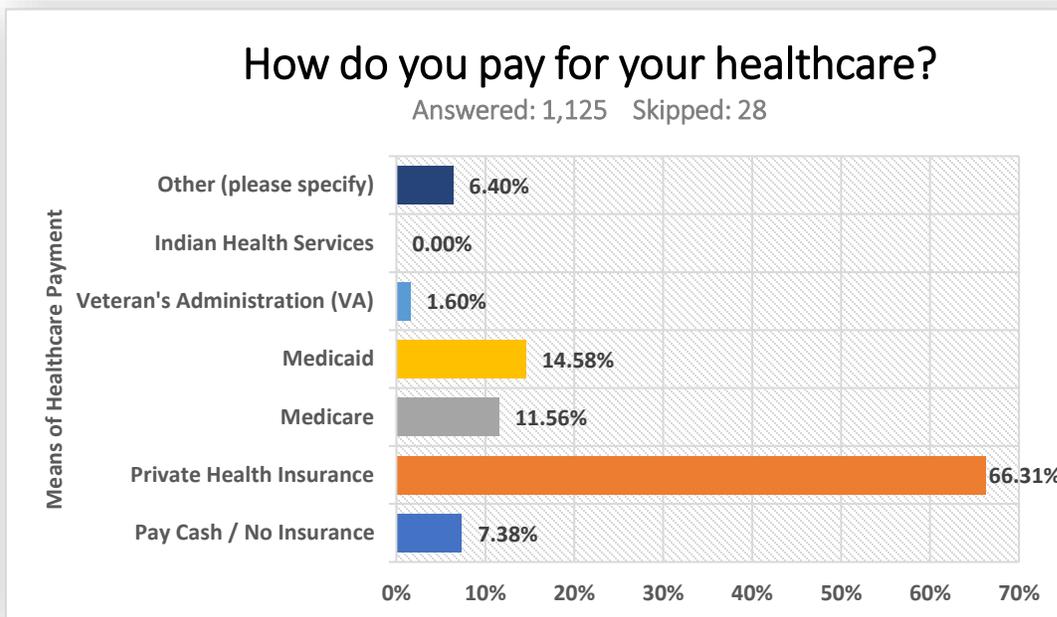
Household Income

The survey data shows that slightly over 43% of participants have an annual household income of less than \$50,000. Meanwhile, almost 20% of the participants have an annual household income of over \$100,000.



Health Insurance

The percentage of participants who identified themselves as not having health insurance or having to pay cash was 7.38%. This number has doubled compared to the last survey recorded in 2017. However, there is an increase of 17% of participants with private health insurance.



Social/Demographic Determinants Related to Type of Insurance

Multiple characteristics show significant relationships with type of insurance. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

Private insurance tends to be higher for older people, married people, White people and those with higher income and higher education. Use of private insurance tends to be lower for Black people and Latino people.

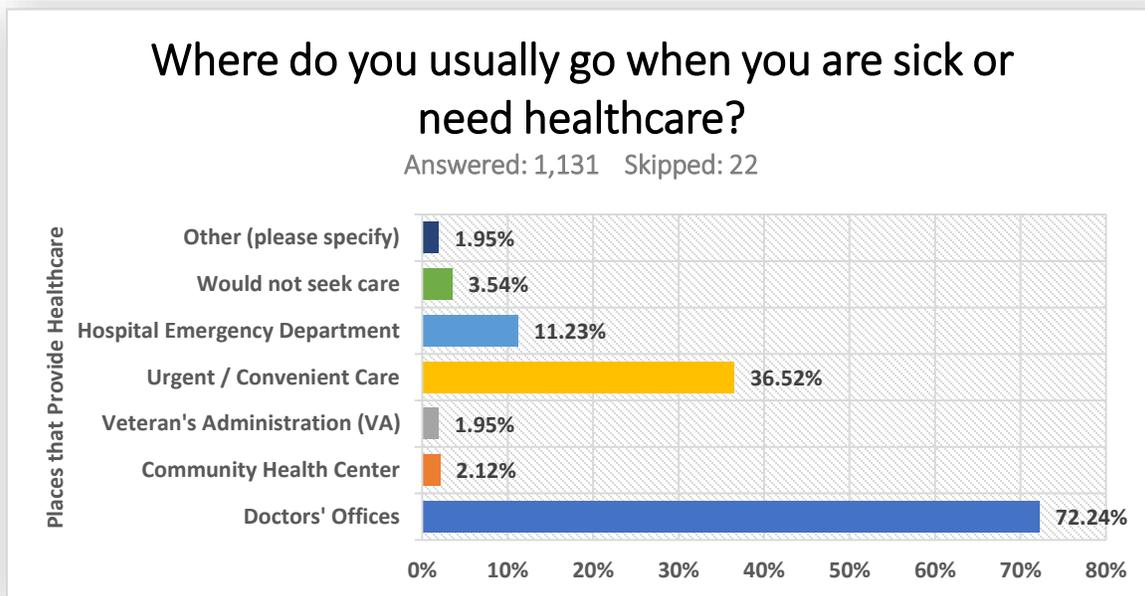
Medicaid tends to be higher for younger people, Black people, those with lower education and income and single people. Medicaid tends to be lower for White people.

Medicare tends to be higher for older people, those with lower education and income and single people.

Cash tends to be higher for Latino people, and those with lower education and income.

Healthcare

Almost 75% of participants in the survey go to a doctor’s office when seeking medical help. Note that the percentages do not add up to 100%. This is due to the possibility of participants selecting more than one option for the question.



Social/Demographic Determinants Related to Healthcare Type

Multiple characteristics show significant relationships with type of healthcare. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

Doctor’s office tends to be higher for women, White people and those with higher income and education, and married people. Use of doctor’s office tends to be lower for Latino people.

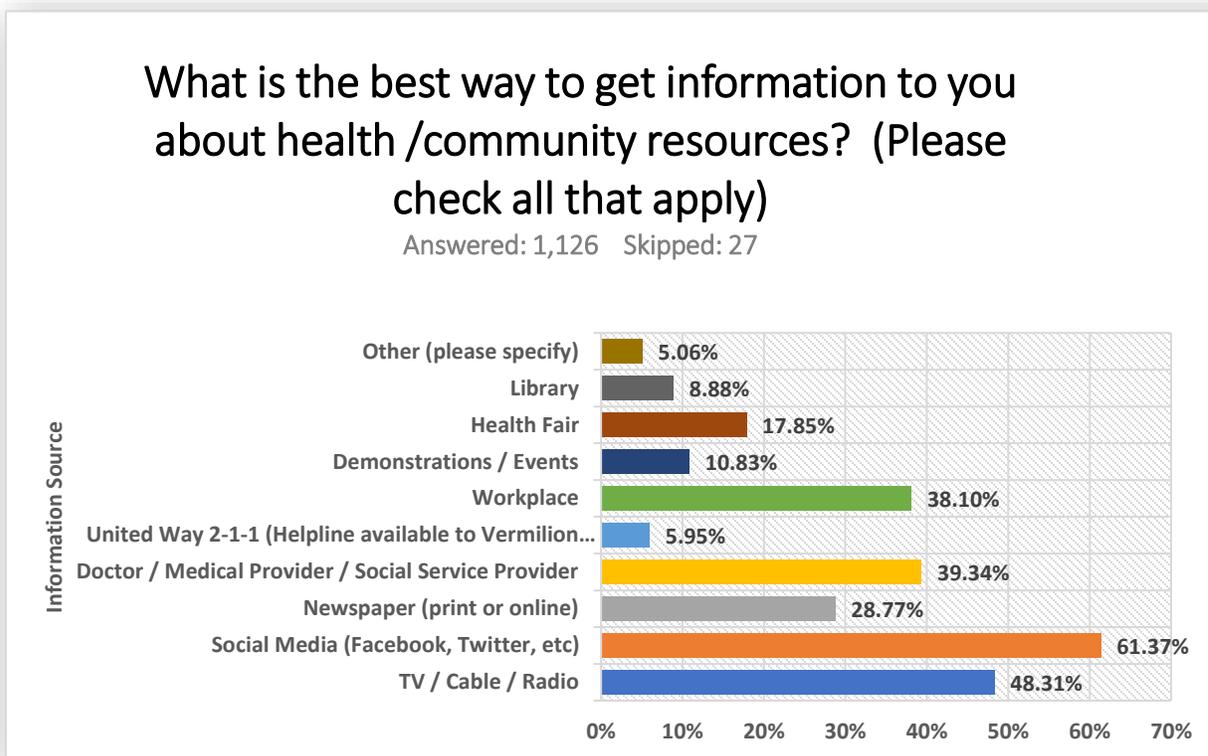
Urgent care tends to be higher for White people and those with higher income and education, and married people.

Emergency department tends to be higher for younger people, Black people, Latino people, those with lower education and income and single people. Emergency departments tend to be used less by White people.

Does not seek care tends to be higher for younger people, Latino people, those with lower education and income and single people.

Health and Community Information

This question asked about where participants like to get their community and health information. The top three information sources selected were social media, TV/ Cable/ Radio, and their Doctors / Medical Provider.



Other Demographic Questions

Participants were then asked if they had children under the age of 18 living in their home. The data shows that 54.18% of participants do not have children under the age of 18 living in their home. Another question asked was if the participants were employed in Vermilion County. Of the participants that answered these questions, 67.55% work full time in the county, but almost 10% of participants were unemployed.

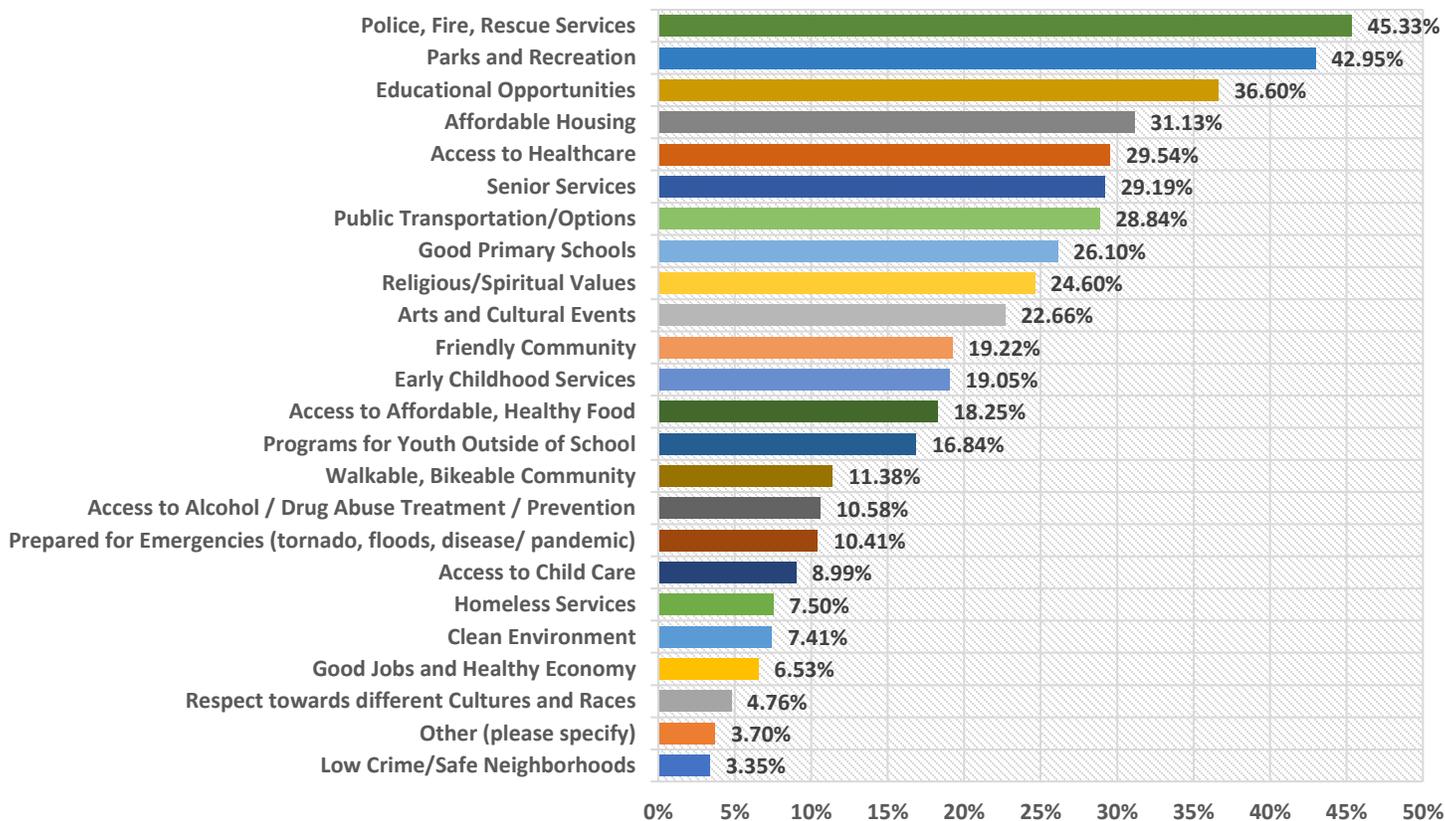
Community Assessment Survey Questions

Top 5 Greatest Strengths of Vermilion County

The top 5 strengths chosen of Vermilion County were: (1) police, fire, rescue services; (2) parks and recreation; (3) educational opportunities; (4) affordable housing; and (5) access to healthcare. Less than 5% of people chose low crime/ safe neighborhoods or respect towards different cultures and races.

What are the 5 greatest STRENGTHS of Vermillion County? Please check exactly 5.

Answered: 1,134 Skipped: 19

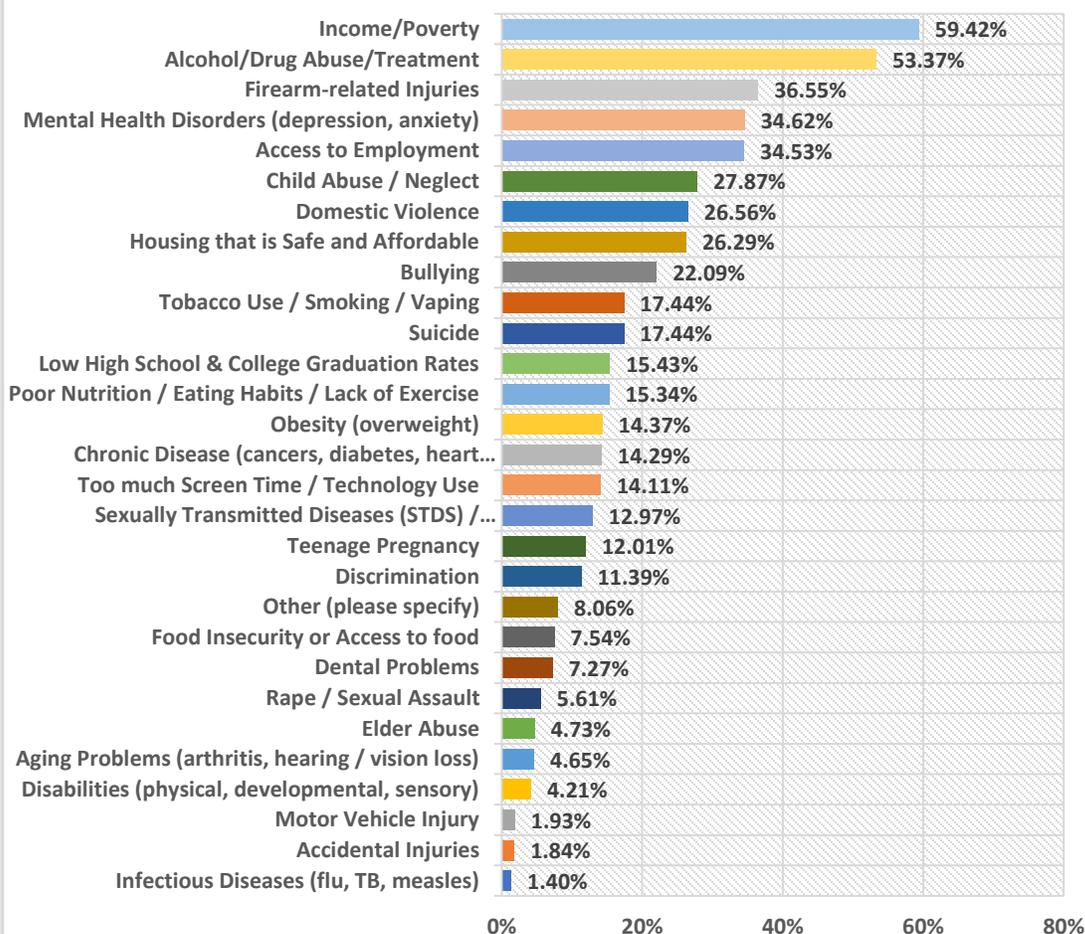


Top 5 Health Concerns of Vermilion County

The top 5 health concerns of Vermilion County chosen were: (1) income/ poverty; (2) alcohol/ drug abuse/ treatment; (3) firearm-related injuries; (4) mental health disorders; and (5) access to employment. Elder abuse, aging problems, disabilities, motor vehicle injuries, accidental injuries and infectious diseases were chosen less than 5% of the time, meaning there is relatively are little concern for these areas in Vermillion County. Note that the survey was completed before the COVID-19 pandemic.

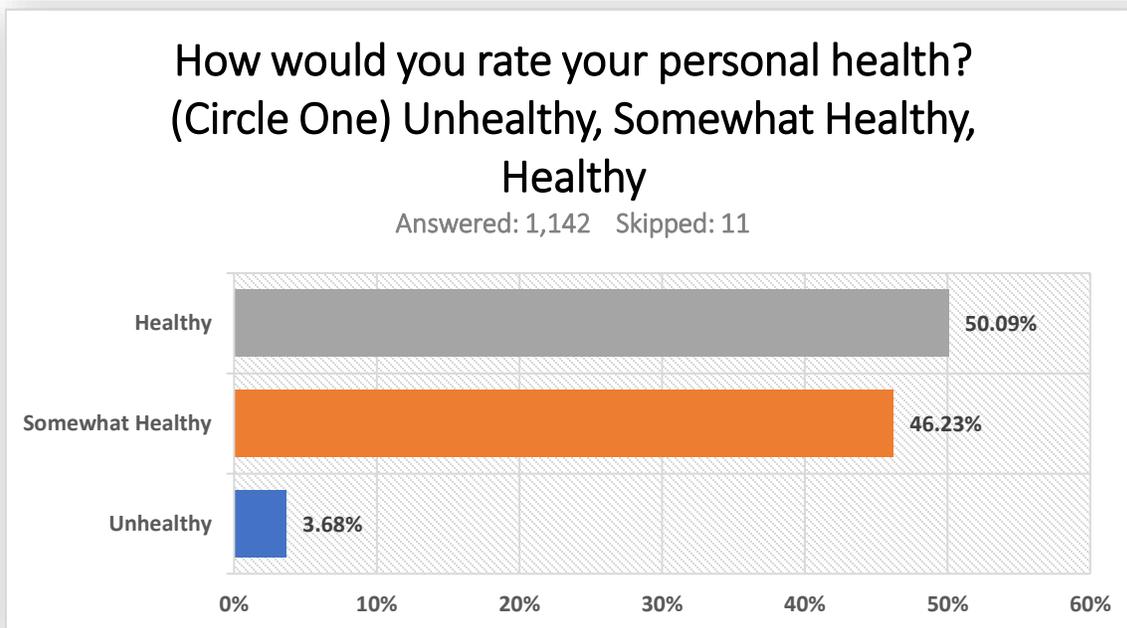
What do you think are the 5 most important CONCERNS in Vermilion County? Please check exactly 5.

Answered: 1,141 Skipped: 12



Personal Health

Participants were asked to rate their own personal health. Only 3.68% of the participants listed their personal health as unhealthy. Slightly over 50% feel they are healthy.



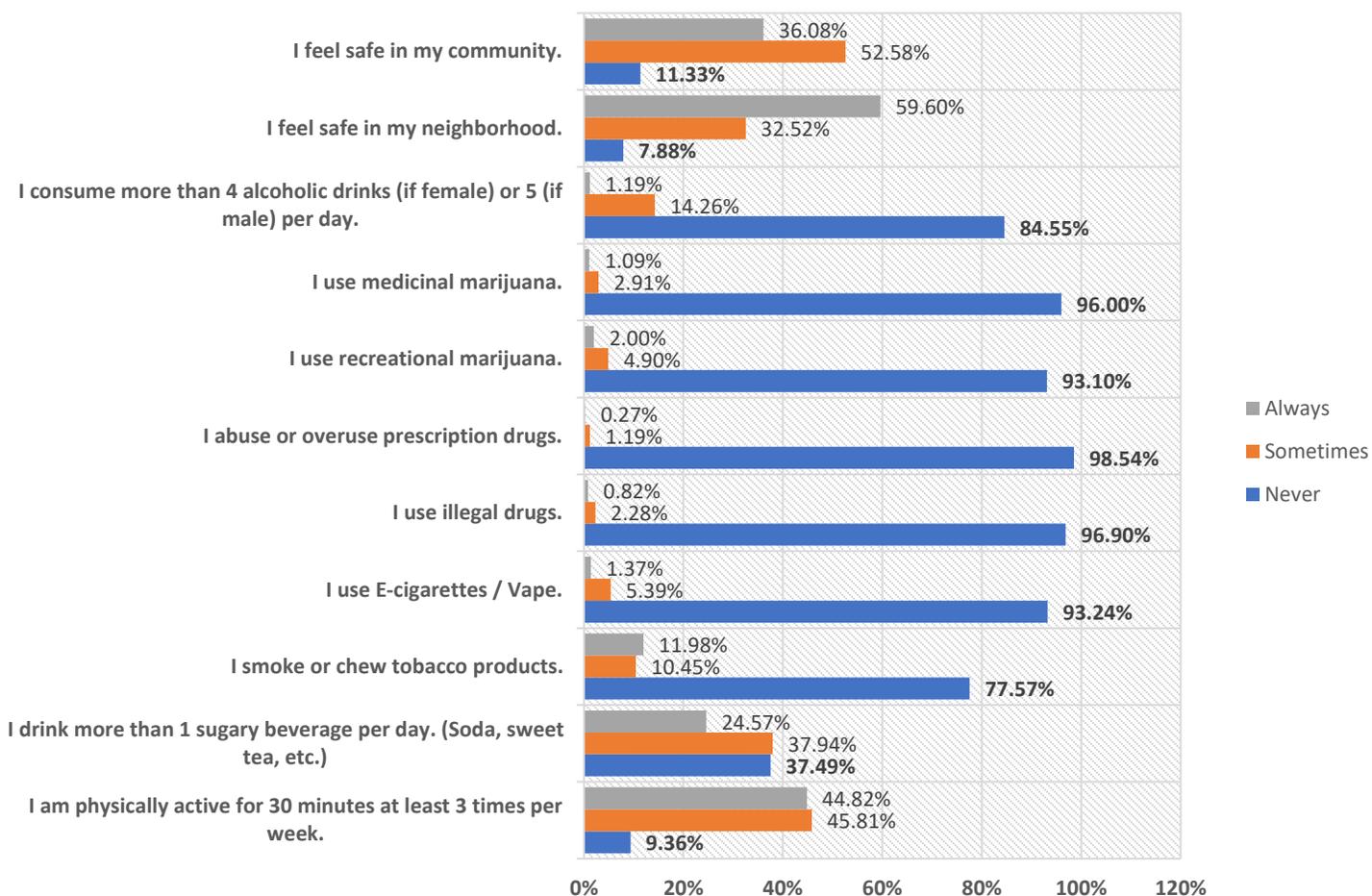
Social/Demographic Determinants Related to Self-Perceptions

Multiple characteristics show significant relationships with self-perceptions of health. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

Self-perception of health tends to be rated higher for those with higher income and education and tends to be rated lower by Latino people. Participants were then asked additional questions regarding their personal health. The survey shows that 10% of people never feel safe in their community. It also shows that less than 10% of people use marijuana, illegal drugs, or abuse prescription drugs. Of the respondents, 9.36% of people say they never participate in 30 minutes of activity at least three times a week.

Please answer the following health statements that apply to you.

Answered: 1,133 Skipped: 20



Social/Demographic Determinants Related to Personal Health

Multiple characteristics show significant relationships with personal health. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

Feel safe in the community tends to be rated higher by those with lower income.

Feel safe in my neighborhood has no significant correlations.

Alcohol consumption tends to be higher for men, and Latino people.

Medicinal marijuana usage tends to be higher for those with lower income and education, and single people.

Recreational marijuana usage tends to be higher for younger people, men, those with lower income and education, and single people.

Abuse of prescription drugs tends to be higher for those with lower income.

Illegal drug usage tends to be higher for younger people, men, Latino people, those with lower income and education, and single people.

E-cigarettes/vape usage tends to be higher younger people, those with lower income and education, and single people.

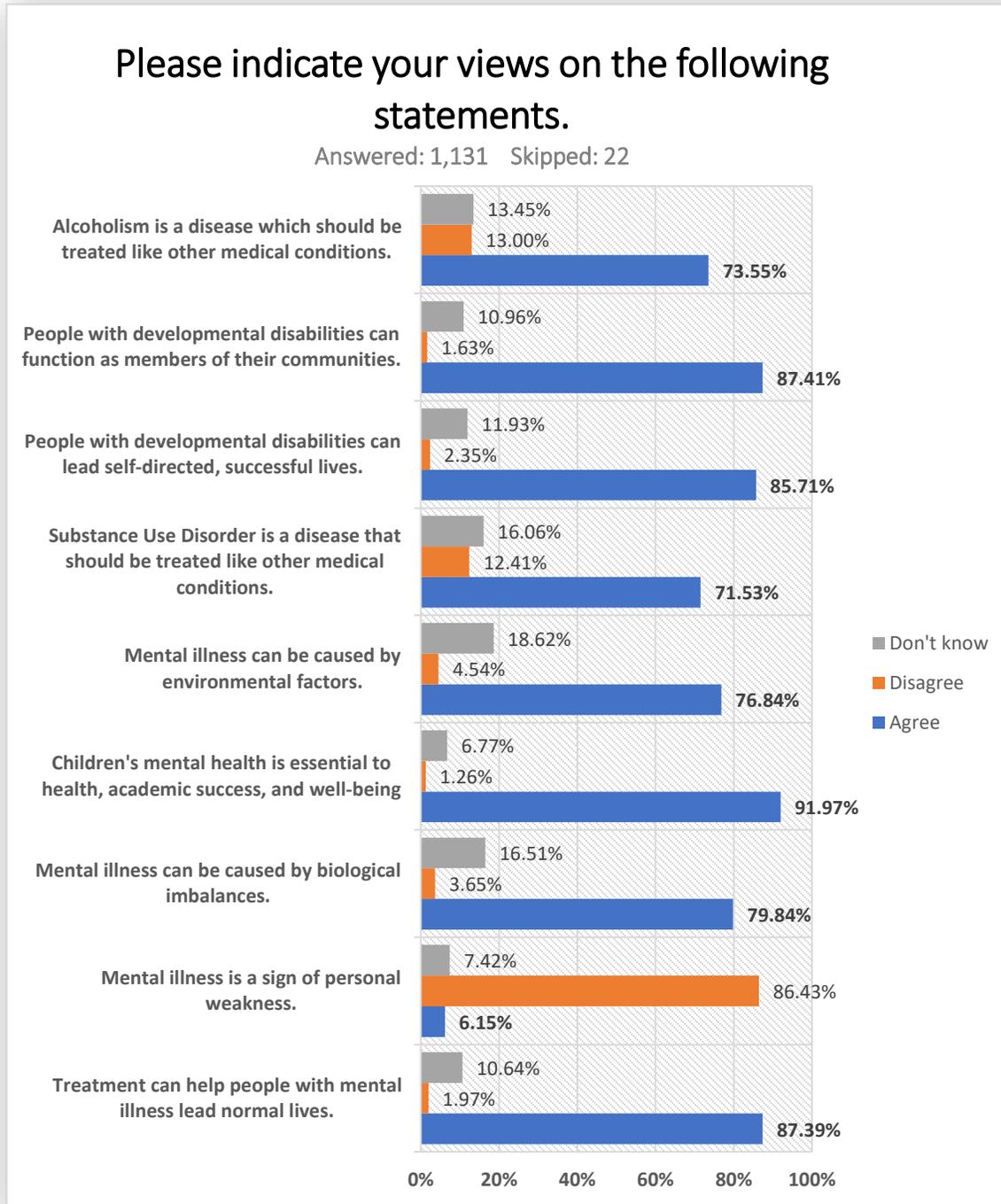
Tobacco usage tends to be higher for Black people, Latino people, those with lower income and education and single people. Tobacco usage tends to be lower for White people.

Sugary beverage consumption tends to be higher for younger people, Black people, Latino people, those with lower income and education, and single people. Sugary beverage consumption tends to be lower for White people.

Exercise tends to be rated higher by men and younger people.

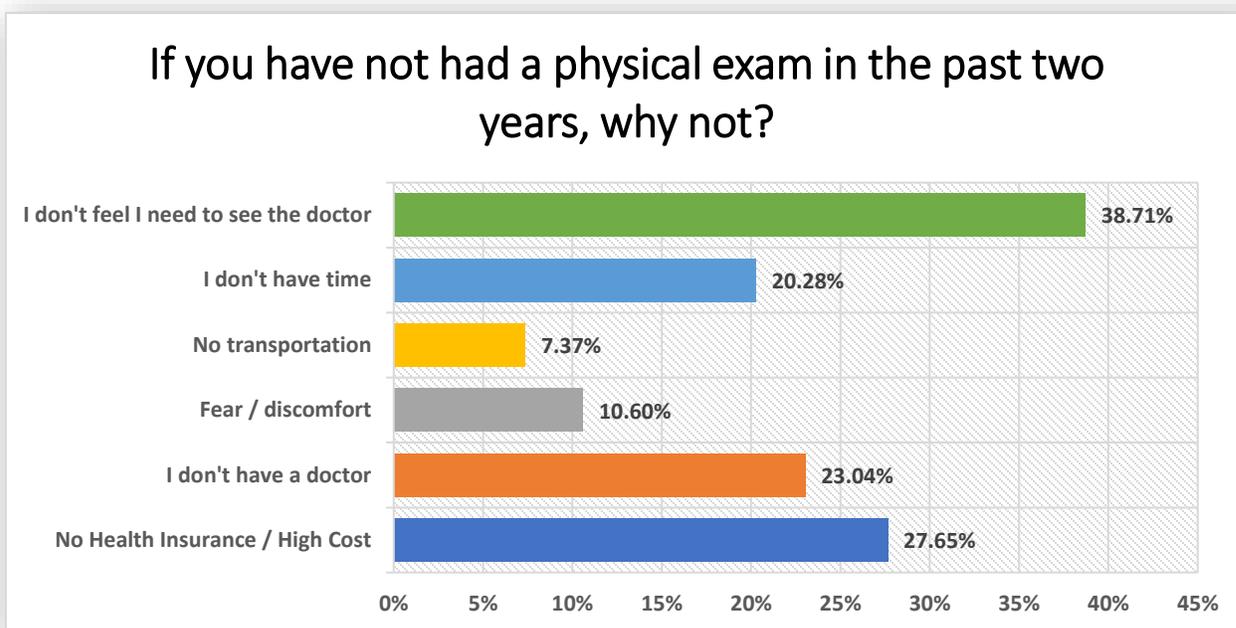
Community Health Rating

Participants were asked to indicate their views on statements regarding their community. Of respondents, 91.97% agreed that children’s mental health was important, while 73.55% of the participants agreed that alcoholism is a disease that should be treated like other medical conditions.



Physical Health Statements

The participants were asked whether they have had a routine physical exam within the previous two years. Out of the 1,133 responses to the question, 86.05% said they have had an exam. Looking further into those who have not received an exam, the data shows that participants are most likely to believe they do not need to see the doctor. The second most likely reasoning is the high cost of receiving a physical exam.



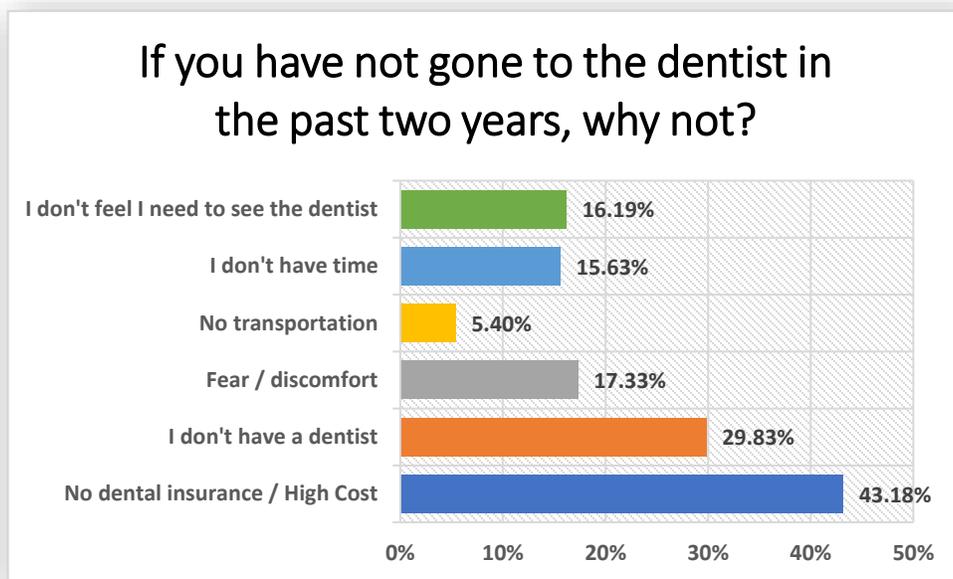
Social/Demographic Determinants Related to Physical Exam

Multiple characteristics show significant relationships with frequency of physical exams. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

Frequency of physical exams tends to be rated higher by older people, White people, and those with higher income and education. Frequency of physical exams tends to be rated lower by Latino people.

Dental Health Statements

Next, the participants were asked about their dental hygiene. The data from the survey shows that 72.14% of respondents have visited the dentist within the previous two years. Unlike the data from physical exams, the most common reason for not receiving dental attention was the cost, as 43.18% of responses felt the cost was too high or did not have dental insurance.



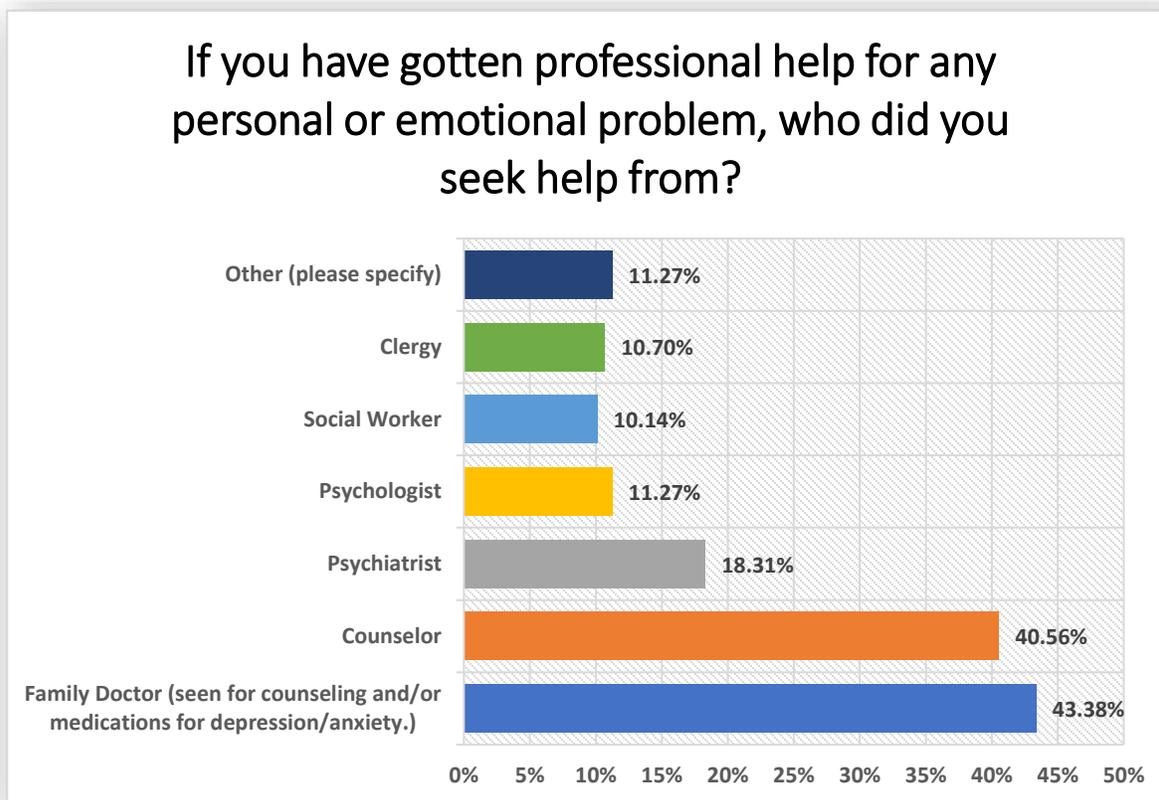
Social/Demographic Determinants Related to Dental Exam

Multiple characteristics show significant relationships with frequency of dental exams. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

Frequency of dental exams tends to be rated higher by White people, those with higher income and education, and married people. Frequency of dental exams tends to be rated lower by Latino people.

Mental Health Statements

Data were collected on whether participants have received professional help for any personal or emotional problems. When asking if the participants have received some form of professional help, 28.12% of the participants said they have. Looking at the data from these participants, family doctors and counselors were the most common forms of help used.



Social/Demographic Determinants Related to Mental Health Counseling

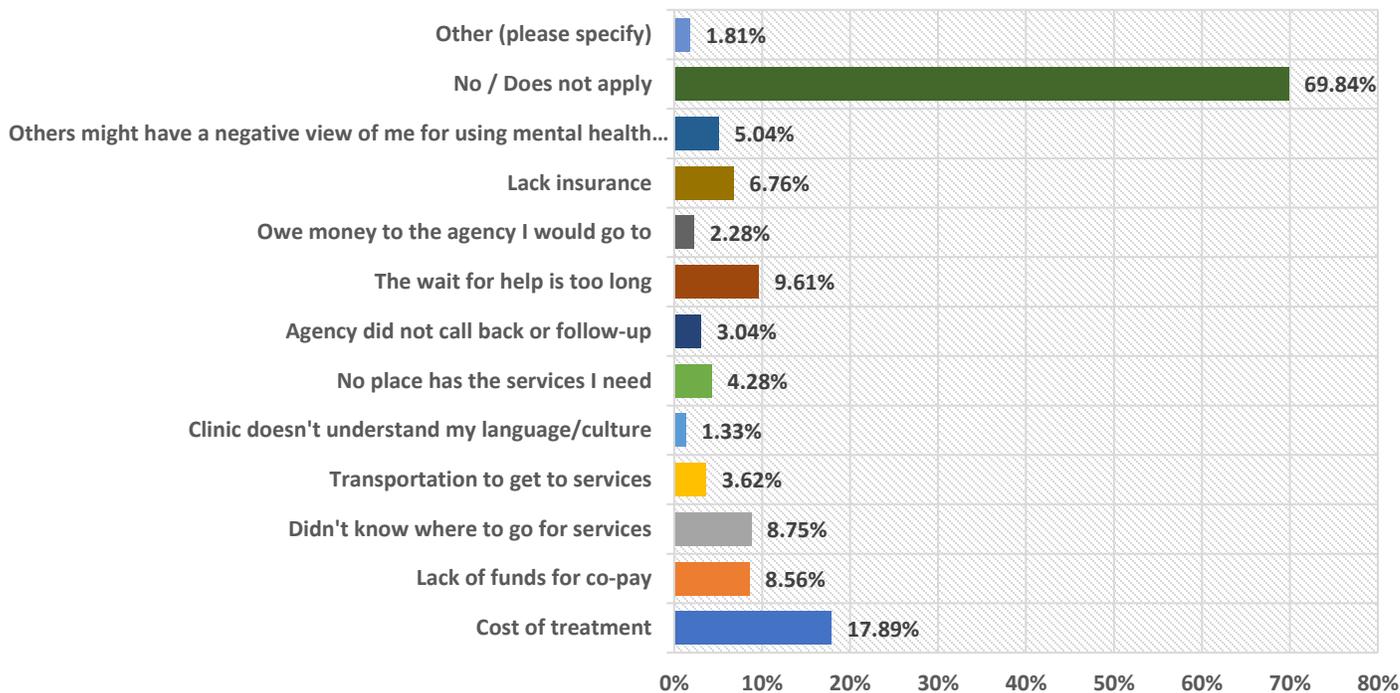
No characteristics show significant relationships with frequency of mental health counseling.

Frequency of mental health counseling has no significant correlations.

Participants were then asked what factors caused members of their household to withhold from receiving medical help. The cost of treatment was selected most often, while the wait for help is too long, did not know where to go for services, and lack of funds for co-pay followed behind.

Have any of the following kept you or the members of your household from receiving needed mental health, substance use or developmental disability related services?

Answered: 1,051 Skipped: 102

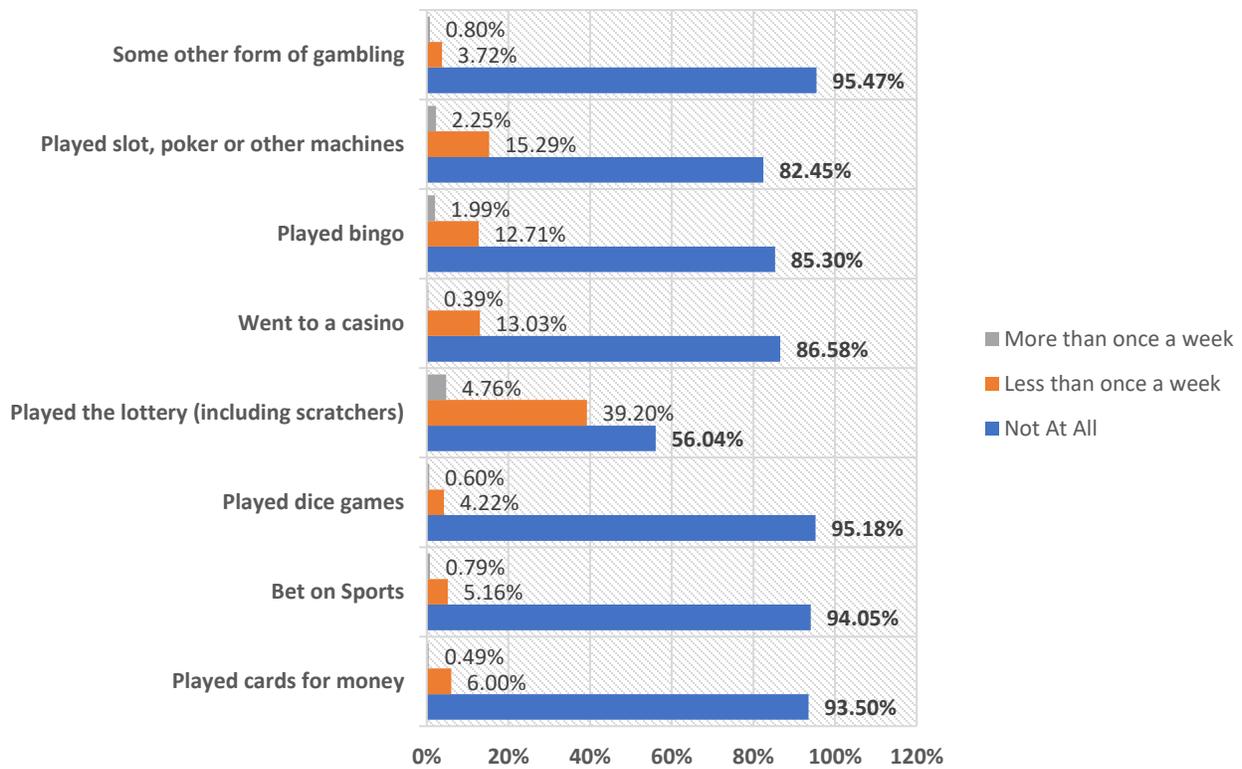


Gambling Habits

Respondents were asked to respond to their participation in different kinds of gambling available in Vermillion County. They could respond with “Not at All”, “Less than Once a Week”, or “More than Once a Week”. The data shows that the most common form of gambling is playing the lottery, with 43.96% of people saying they participate in playing the lottery at least once per week. The only other forms of gambling in which at least 10% of participants said they performed in the last week were playing slot, poker, or other machines, playing bingo, and going to a casino.

Please indicate which of the following types of gambling you have done in the last year. Please choose one answer for each line.

Answered: 1,094 Skipped: 59



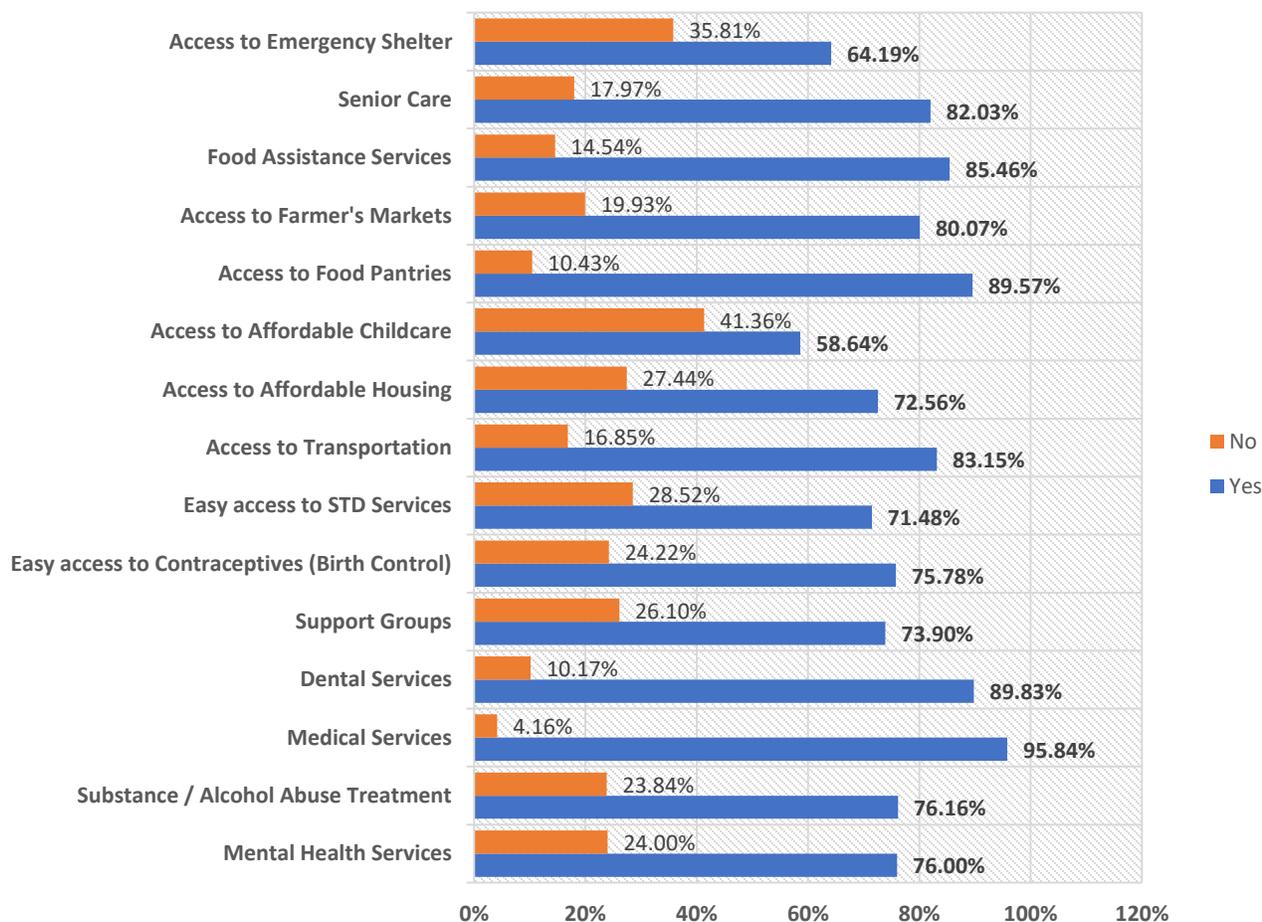
Service Availability

The participants were asked about the services in Vermilion County to show if the community felt that the services in Vermilion County were available and accessible. Based on the data, 95.84% of participants feel that medical services are available and accessible, while dental services, food pantries, and food assistance all were thought to be available and accessible by at least 85% of the participants.

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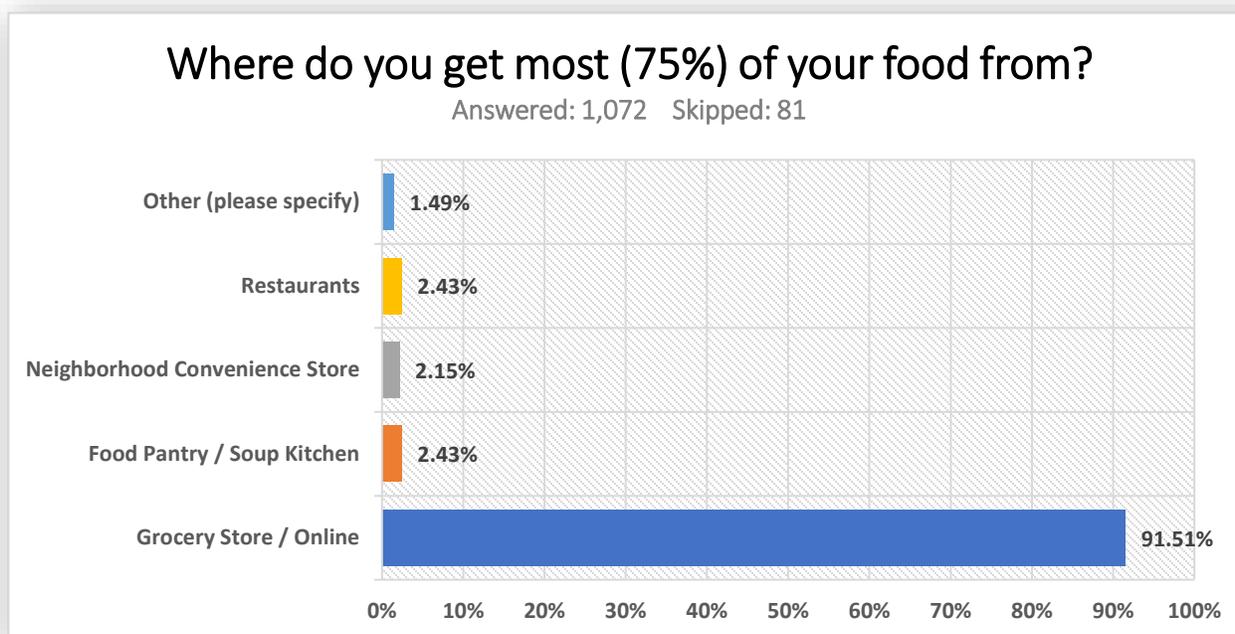
Do you think that the following services are available and accessible in Vermilion County, even if they do not apply to you?

Answered: 1,126 Skipped: 27



Food Availability

Participants were asked if they ever worried that their food would run out before they had enough money to buy more in the last 12 months. The survey shows that 21.17% worried about this issue. A similar question was given to understand more about the food availability of the county. Participants were asked if they ever were hungry and did not eat because there was not enough money for food. This question shows 12.91% of participants answered yes. The following graph shows that over 90% of participants are shopping for at least 75% of their groceries from the grocery store. All other food supply options were selected by less than 2.5% of the participants.



Social/Demographic Determinants Related to Food Access

Multiple characteristics show significant relationships with food access. The following relationships were found using correlational analyses:

Concern about running out of food tends to be rated higher by young people, Black people, Latino people, those with lower income and education, and single people. Concern about running out of food tends to be rated lower by White people.

Going hungry tends to be rated higher by young people, Black people, those with lower income and education, and single people. Concern about running out of food tends to be rated lower by White people.

Food from grocery stores tends to be rated higher by older people, White people, those with higher income and education and married people. Food from grocery stores tends to be rated lower by Black people and Latino people.

Food from a food pantry tends to be rated higher by Black people, Latino people, those with lower income and education, and single people. Food from a food pantry tends to be rated lower by White people.

Food from a convenience store tends to be rated higher by Latino people, and those with lower income and education. Food from a convenience store tends to be rated lower by White people.

Food from a restaurant had no significant correlations.

Community Health Plan

Statement of Purpose

The purpose of the Community Health Plan was to bring together information from the initial Community Health Assessment and data collection and use these findings to determine the priorities for the next IPLAN cycle. The IPLAN team, along with the Community Stakeholders determined which issues were critical to the community to address. The process to which we achieved our priorities is explained below.

The Community Health Plan Process

In December 2019, the IPLAN team extended an invitation to a list of community stakeholders to participate in the Community Advisory Committee meetings. In addition, a Community Stakeholder survey was sent to all partners to also identify health concerns/ issues and their perception of the community problems.

The first Community Advisory Committee meeting was held on January 14th, 2019 at the Danville Area Community College with 44 participants from a variety of agencies and organizations from across the county. Melissa Rome and Chaundra Bishop facilitated the meeting and began by explaining the IPLAN process and highlighting the current priorities and accomplishments of the workgroups.

Mrs. Rome presented the Vermilion County raw data analysis and statistics. Ms. Bishop provided the information collected from the Community Survey data from the surveys. Ms. Bishop also provided stakeholder information that had been collected via the Stakeholder Community survey. The overall top health concerns from the community survey was discussed: (1) Income/Poverty, (2) Alcohol/Drug Abuse/Treatment, (3) Fire-Arm Related Injuries, (4) Mental Health Problems, and (5) Access to Employment. The stakeholders top health concerns were: (1) Alcohol / Drug Abuse Prevention, (2) Mental Health Problems, (3) Teenage Pregnancy, (4) Obesity, and (5) Low High School Graduation Rate.

The 2021-2023 priorities were decided as such: 1) Violence, 2) Behavioral Health, and 3) Income/Poverty. This was based on survey data between both the community and community stakeholders.

The second Community Advisory Committee meeting was held on February 25th, 2019 at Danville Area Community College. Mrs. Rome and Ms. Bishop facilitated the meeting. Mrs. Rome began the discussion by identifying the proposed timeline for the IPLAN process. Thirty-eight participants from a wide variety of agencies and community sectors were engaged in the day's discussion. Mrs. Rome identified that the purpose of the second meeting was to go over current resources and gaps for each of the priorities. The group would also be providing input to help develop and execute goals and objectives for each of the 3 chosen priorities.

Mrs. Rome discussed current / existing programs in Vermilion County. A Community Resource Summary sheet, which outlined the details of current resources throughout the County, was distributed to the group. Ms. Rome stated this was the information VCHD currently was aware of or that the Resource Directory, 2-1-1, had on their website. The group split into the three priority groups create goals and discuss strategies on how to make an impact on each priority. The current workgroups in each priority area would continue and modify their goals and objectives with the onset of the IPLAN. A current group already meets for Mental Health issues and would be used as the Behavioral Health workgroup as opposed to creating a new one to prevent redundancy.

Priority Area:**Behavioral Health**

BACKGROUND: Behavioral health is often used as an umbrella term, and refers to mental, behavioral or addictive disorders. It includes not only promotion of well-being, but also includes prevention and intervention in substance abuse or other addictions. When asked to identify health concerns other than chronic disease survey respondents identified mental health as a priority. When combined with drug/substance abuse, the behavioral health priority area was deemed essential to creating a healthier community. By educating community partners on early identification of behavioral health conditions, increasing awareness of behavioral services and decreasing the stigma associated with seeking services, behavioral health improvement will be brought to the forefront of health priority in Vermilion County.

GOAL: Improve behavioral health for all residents by expanding access to prevention, intervention and treatment services.

Objective 1: Increase awareness and reduce stigma by 2023.

- Promotion of currently available programs and existing health services through public service announcements and other education campaigns will facilitate an increase in awareness of services offered in the county and eventually lead to an increased utilization of these services as well as a better understanding of which programs and services are in greatest demand.
- Continue work with Linda Bolton and WDAN “Newsmakers” to create and disseminate PSAs that promote the idea that seeking help is “normal”.
- Enhance and improve social media presence via Facebook page.
- Investigate hosting more behavioral health fairs, with possible panel discussions
- Use OSF Marketing in developing more media exposure.
- Continue work on Awareness weeks and months.

Objective 2: Increase (knowledge of) behavioral services.

- Support and promote national awareness days/weeks/months.
- Use social media in expanding awareness, promoting mental health care, & engaging the community in important conversations.
- Continue to maintain the Vermilion County Resource Guide.

Objective 3: Support Mental Health First Aid Trainings (MHFA).

- Target various industries to encourage employees to enroll.
- Promote MHFA trainings throughout community via social media and participating agencies.

Priority Area:

Violence

BACKGROUND: National data shows that gun violence has been a chronic issue over the past decade and that some cities have seen recent surges in shootings. There is evidence of the harmful effects of violence on child development, the long-term health of affected populations, and the economic development of entire communities. Over the last several years, the number of violent crimes, especially gun-related, have increased in Vermilion County. Danville had the most shootings in 2019 than in the past five years and was shown to have the third highest violent crime rate in Illinois. Respondents of the community health survey of 2020 identified Violence as a priority in Vermilion County. As broad of a topic it is, during the community stakeholder meeting, the group decided to focus on gun violence, domestic violence, and violence against children and the elderly.

GOAL: Decrease gun violence, domestic violence, and child/elder abuse and neglect in community.

Objective 1: Establish a community coalition against violence.

- Promote creation of the coalition among the community, establishing partnerships with stakeholders and community residents.
- Create a structure for the coalition.
- Explore funding opportunities to sustain coalition activities.

Objective 2: Create website or page that provides community resources against violence.

- Work with community and government organizations to explore the best host for an online informational page.

Objective 3: Establish a baseline by collecting data on truancy rates, domestic calls, and hospital visits.

- Collaborate with local law enforcement to collect recent data.

Priority Area:

Income/Poverty

BACKGROUND: According to recent Census data, nearly 20 percent of Vermilion County residents live in poverty. Research has shown people living in poverty can face greater barriers accessing medical care, less likely to have health insurance, have less access to healthy foods, which contribute to higher rates of obesity and chronic disease. Poor health can limit one's ability to work, reduce economic opportunities, inhibit educational attainment, and lead to medical debt and bankruptcy. Residents identified income/poverty as a high area of concern as did community stakeholders who described their focus on educational advancement and increased awareness of community resources that offer assistance.

Goal: Reduce the number of families living in poverty by 2% by 2023.

Objective 1: Increase high school graduation rate.

- Create an awareness campaign for high school students on all postgraduate paths.
- Increase job-shadowing programs for all education levels.
- Encourage volunteerism for job related programs
- Partner with VVEDS & College Express to provide additional marketing avenues.
- Partner with community programs with similar goals.

Objective 2: Decrease number of families who have food insecurity in Vermilion County by 10%

- Increase awareness of assistance programs and how to apply to them.

Objective 3: Increase awareness of community resources that offer assistance

- Partner with local and state agencies to increase education of programs/resources.
- Partner with local real estate agents to provide education on home ownership vs rentals.

Behavioral Health	
Goal: Improve behavioral health for the residents of Vermilion County by expanding access to prevention, intervention, and treatment services.	
Objective 1: Increase awareness and reduce stigma	5% increase by 2023
Objective 2: Increase (knowledge of) behavioral services	5% increase by 2023
Objective 3: Support Mental Health First Aid Trainings	Increase number of people trained by 1500 by 2023
Violence	
Goal: Decrease gun violence, domestic violence, and child/elder abuse and neglect in community.	
Objective 1: Establish a community coalition against violence	Establish by Fall 2021
Objective 2: Create website or page that provides community resources against violence	
Objective 3: Establish a baseline by collecting data on truancy rates, domestic calls, and hospital visits.	Create baseline by 2021
Income/Poverty	
Goal: Reduce the number of families living in poverty by 2% by 2023.	
Objective 1: Increase high school graduation rate	Increase by 2% by 2023
Objective 2: Decrease number of families who have food insecurity in Vermilion County by 40%	Decrease by 40% by 2023
Objective 3: Increase awareness of community resources that offer assistance	Increase by 5% by 2023

References

Some references are listed in full with the corresponding link in the body of the report.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey - <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html>

Center for Disease Control - <http://www.cdc.gov>

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid

Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons

<https://www.communitycommons.org/chna/>

County Health Rankings <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

Crosspoint Human Services

Danville Rescue Mission

Feeding America - <https://www.feedingamerica.org/>

Healthy People 2020

Housing Authority of the City of Danville

Illinois Department of Children and Families

Illinois Department of Public Health – <http://dph.illinois.gov>

Illinois Poverty Report – www.ILPovertyReport.org

Illinois State Police - <http://www.isp.state.il.us/crime/ucrhome.cfm>

Iquery - <https://iquery.illinois.gov/iquery/>

National Center for Education Statistics

National Institute on Drug Abuse - <https://www.drugabuse.gov/>

National Vital Statistics System

State Cancer Profiles

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration- SAMHSA- <https://www.samhsa.gov/>

United States Census – Factfinder, Quick Facts, American Community Survey - <https://census.gov/>

USDA Economic Research Service / Food Access Research Atlas

Vermilion County Health Department Annual Reports – www.vchd.org

Vermilion County Executive Mental Health 708 Board Annual Report

Voices for Illinois Children

World Health Organization

Appendices Section

Appendix A – RWJF 2020 Rankings (2 pages)

7/16/2020

Vermilion County, Illinois | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps



**Vermilion (VE)
2020 Rankings**

County Demographics

	County	State
Population	76,806	12,741,080
% below 18 years of age	23.6%	22.4%
% 65 and older	19.3%	15.6%
% Non-Hispanic Black	13.5%	14.1%
% American Indian & Alaska Native	0.4%	0.6%
% Asian	0.9%	5.9%
% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%
% Hispanic	5.2%	17.4%
% Non-Hispanic White	77.9%	61.0%
% not proficient in English	1%	4%
% Females	50.2%	50.9%
% Rural	31.3%	11.5%

	Vermilion County	Error Margin	Top U.S. Performers ^	Illinois	Rank (of 102)
Health Outcomes					101
Length of Life					99
Premature death	10,700	9,800-11,600	5,500	6,700	
Quality of Life					100
Poor or fair health **	18%	17-19%	12%	17%	
Poor physical health days **	4.1	3.9-4.3	3.1	3.8	
Poor mental health days **	4.3	4.1-4.5	3.4	3.8	
Low birthweight	11%	10-11%	6%	8%	
Additional Health Outcomes (not included in overall ranking)					
Life expectancy	74.9	74.2-75.6	81.1	79.3	
Premature age-adjusted mortality	490	460-520	270	330	
Child mortality	90	70-110	40	50	
Infant mortality	11	9-14	4	6	
Frequent physical distress	12%	11-12%	9%	11%	
Frequent mental distress	13%	13-13%	11%	11%	
Diabetes prevalence	17%	9-27%	7%	10%	
HIV prevalence	191		41	332	
Health Factors					101
Health Behaviors					102
Adult smoking **	18%	17-18%	14%	15%	
Adult obesity	41%	32-50%	26%	30%	
Food environment index	7.4		8.6	8.6	
Physical inactivity	32%	24-40%	20%	22%	
Access to exercise opportunities	75%		91%	91%	
Excessive drinking **	19%	18-20%	13%	21%	
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	38%	31-45%	11%	32%	
Sexually transmitted infections	662.3		161.4	589.9	
Teen births	48	44-51	13	21	
Additional Health Behaviors (not included in overall ranking)					
Food insecurity	15%		9%	11%	
Limited access to healthy foods	6%		2%	4%	
Drug overdose deaths	27	21-35	10	21	
Motor vehicle crash deaths	13	11-17	9	9	
Insufficient sleep	32%	31-33%	27%	32%	
Clinical Care					91
Uninsured	6%	6-7%	6%	8%	
Primary care physicians	2,290:1		1,030:1	1,250:1	
Dentists	2,740:1		1,240:1	1,280:1	
Mental health providers	340:1		290:1	440:1	
Preventable hospital stays	6,848		2,761	5,092	

<https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/illinois/2020/county/snapshots/183/print>

1/2

7/16/2020 Vermilion County, Illinois County Health Rankings & Roadmaps				
Mammography screening	38%		50%	43%
Flu vaccinations	34%		53%	46%
Additional Clinical Care (not included in overall ranking)				
Uninsured adults	8%	7-9%	7%	10%
Uninsured children	3%	2-3%	3%	3%
Other primary care providers	792:1		665:1	1,214:1
Social & Economic Factors 101				
High school graduation	83%		96%	85%
Some college	51%	47-54%	73%	69%
Unemployment	6.2%		2.6%	4.3%
Children in poverty	30%	23-36%	11%	16%
Income inequality	4.4	4.1-4.8	3.7	5.0
Children in single-parent households	44%	39-48%	20%	32%
Social associations	14.8		18.4	9.9
Violent crime	705		63	403
Injury deaths	93	83-102	58	62
Additional Social & Economic Factors (not included in overall ranking)				
Disconnected youth	11%	7-14%	4%	6%
Reading scores	2.7		3.4	3.1
Math scores	2.5		3.4	2.9
Median household income	\$44,600	\$41,300-47,900	\$69,000	\$65,100
Children eligible for free or reduced price lunch	59%		32%	49%
Residential segregation - Black/White	63		23	71
Residential segregation - non-white/white	56		14	53
Homicides	9	7-12	2	7
Suicides	16	12-21	11	11
Firearm fatalities	17	13-22	8	11
Juvenile arrests	16			8
Physical Environment 50				
Air pollution - particulate matter **	11.6		6.1	11.5
Drinking water violations	No			
Severe housing problems	12%	11-13%	9%	17%
Driving alone to work	84%	84-85%	72%	73%
Long commute - driving alone	24%	22-26%	16%	41%
Additional Physical Environment (not included in overall ranking)				
Traffic volume	160			508
Homeownership	69%	68-71%	81%	66%
Severe housing cost burden	11%	10-13%	7%	15%

^ 10th/90th percentile, i.e., only 10% are better.
 ** Data should not be compared with prior years
 Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data

Appendix B – Teen Pregnancy Rate 1970-2018 (two pages)

Vermilion County
Birth Statistics

Year	Live Births	Mothers Under 20	Teen Births V.C.	Teen Births Illinois	V. C. Infant Mortality Number	V. C. Infant Mortality Rate
1970	1,785	366	20.5	16.9	34	19.0
1971	1,686	328	19.5	17.4	35	20.8
1972	1,520	345	22.7	18.7	27	17.8
1973	1,619	377	23.3	19.0	28	17.3
1974	1,538	345	22.4	18.5	24	15.6
1975	1,543	371	24.0	18.4	31	20.1
1976	1,609	373	23.7	17.5	23	14.3
1977	1,599	350	21.9	16.9	24	15.0
1978	1,485	299	20.1	16.4	29	19.5
1979	1,556	317	20.4	16.2	24	15.4
1980	1,623	308	19.0	15.7	20	12.3
1981	1,421	270	19.0	14.9	23	16.2
1982	1,422	266	18.7	13.9	22	15.5
1983	1,410	250	17.3	13.6	14	9.9
1984	1,306	222	17.0	13.0	12	9.2
1985	1,259	215	17.1	12.5	16	12.7
1986	1,279	207	16.2	12.5	17	13.3
1987	1,184	190	16.0	12.4	10	8.4
1988	1,176	189	16.1	12.5	18	15.3
1989	1,199	205	17.1	13.1	15	12.5
1990	1,252	239	19.1	13.1	12	9.6
1991	1,237	228	18.4	13.0	11	8.9
1992	1,200	229	19.1	12.9	8	6.7
1993	1,286	221	17.2	12.8	10	7.8
1994	1,248	245	19.6	13.0	15	12.0
1995	1,145	238	20.8	12.9	20	17.5
1996	1,138	226	19.9	12.7	10	8.8**
1997	1,137	227	20.0	12.5	5	+++
1998	1,181	215	18.2	12.4	6	+++
1999	1,170	220	18.8	12.0	16	13.7
2000	1,207	213	17.6	11.4	11	9.1
2001	1,119	180	16.1	10.9	17	15.2
2002	1,098	170	15.5	10.3	6	+++
2003	1,078	186	17.3	9.7	8	+++
2004	1,079	177	16.4	9.9	6	+++

Vermilion County
Birth Statistics

2005 – Present
Additional data has been added (Under 18 and 18-19)

Year	Live Births	Teen Births	Under 18	18-19	Total Teen Births V.C Percent	Illinois Teen Births Percent	V. C. Infant Mortality Number	V. C. Infant Mortality Rate
2005	1,112	180	60	120	16.2	9.7	11	9.9
2006	1,176	166	58	108	14.1	10.0	7	+++
2007	1,117	151	46	105	13.5	10.1	8	+++
2008	1,094	164	57	107	15.0	10.0	9	+++
2009	1,100	172	55	117	15.6	9.6	11	10.9
2010	1,099	147	38	109	13.4	9.1	6	+++
2011	1,043	130	37	93	12.5	8.2	8	+++
2012	1,087	140	43	97	12.9	7.7	14	12.9
2013	1,068	147	40	107	13.8	6.8	9	+++
2014	947	104	33	71	11.0	6.1	8	+++
2015	1079	124	44	80	11.5	5.6	8	+++
2016	1021	97	23	74	9.5	5.1	16	15.7
2017	983	101	25	76	10.3	4.8	11	11.2
2018	932	91	18	73	9.8	4.5	Not Available	Not Available

Information gathered from the Illinois Department of Public Health: [Http://www.dph.illinois.gov](http://www.dph.illinois.gov)

Rates are per 1,000 live births (Mortality Rate)

+++ Rate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

-0- Rate zero corresponding to "-" in frequency count

**1996 AWARD FOR REDUCING INFANT MORTALITY

Appendix C – Vermilion County Community Health Survey (four pages)

Vermilion County Community Health Survey

You can also fill out the survey online: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/6JCM2D9>

Please take a few minutes to complete the survey below. The purpose is to get your opinion about community health strengths and concerns in Vermilion County. Your input is important and all individual information will be kept confidential.

How Are We Doing in Vermilion County?

1. What are the 5 greatest STRENGTHS of Vermilion County? Please check exactly 5.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Alcohol / Drug Abuse Treatment / Prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Affordable, Healthy Food | <input type="checkbox"/> Low Crime/Safe Neighborhoods |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Child Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Healthcare | <input type="checkbox"/> Police, Fire, Rescue Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepared for Emergencies (tornado, floods, disease/pandemic) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts and Cultural Events | <input type="checkbox"/> Programs for Youth Outside of School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clean Environment | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Transportation/Options |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Childhood Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious/Spiritual Values |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational Opportunities | <input type="checkbox"/> Respect towards different Cultures and Races |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friendly Community | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good Jobs and Healthy Economy | <input type="checkbox"/> Walkable, Bikeable Community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good Primary Schools | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

2. What do you think are the 5 most important CONCERNS in Vermilion County? Please check exactly 5.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Employment | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing that is Safe and Affordable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accidental Injuries | <input type="checkbox"/> Income/Poverty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aging Problems (arthritis, hearing / vision loss) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious Diseases (flu, TB, measles) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol/Drug Abuse/Treatment | <input type="checkbox"/> Low High School & College Graduation Rates |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bullying | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Disorders (depression, anxiety) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child Abuse / Neglect | <input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicle Injury |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Disease (cancers, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure) | <input type="checkbox"/> Obesity (overweight) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental Problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor Nutrition / Eating Habits / Lack of Exercise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disabilities (physical, developmental, sensory) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rape / Sexual Assault |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDS) / HIV/AIDS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Suicide |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elder Abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Teenage Pregnancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Firearm-related Injuries | <input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco Use / Smoking / Vaping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food Insecurity or Access to food | <input type="checkbox"/> Too much Screen Time / Technology Use |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

3. How would you rate your personal health? (Circle One) Unhealthy Somewhat Healthy Healthy

4. Have you had a routine physical exam in the past two years? Yes No
If no, why not? [check all that apply]

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No health insurance/High cost | <input type="checkbox"/> No transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't have a doctor | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't have time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fear/discomfort | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't feel I need to see the doctor |

Vermilion County Community Health Survey

You can also fill out the survey online: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/6JCM2D9>

- 5. Have you visited the dentist in the past two years?** **Yes** **No**
- If no, why not? [check all that apply]**
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No dental insurance/High cost
<input type="checkbox"/> I don't have a dentist
<input type="checkbox"/> Fear/discomfort | <input type="checkbox"/> No transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> I don't have time
<input type="checkbox"/> I don't feel I need to see the dentist |
|---|---|
-
- 6. Have you gotten professional help for any personal or emotional problem?** **Yes** **No**
- If yes, who did you seek help from?**
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family Doctor (seen for counseling and/or medications for depression/anxiety.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Counselor
<input type="checkbox"/> Psychiatrist | <input type="checkbox"/> Psychologist
<input type="checkbox"/> Social Worker
<input type="checkbox"/> Clergy
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify): _____ |
|--|--|
-
- 7. Have any of the following kept you or the members of your household from receiving needed mental health, substance use or developmental disability related services?**
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cost of treatment
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of funds for co-pay
<input type="checkbox"/> Didn't know where to go for services
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation to get to services
<input type="checkbox"/> Clinic doesn't understand my language/culture
<input type="checkbox"/> No place has the services I need
<input type="checkbox"/> Agency did not call back or follow-up | <input type="checkbox"/> The wait for help is too long
<input type="checkbox"/> Owe money to the agency I would go to
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack insurance
<input type="checkbox"/> Others might have a negative view of me for using mental health services
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please Specify): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> No / Does not apply |
|---|--|

- 8. Please indicate which of the following types of gambling you have done in the last year. Please circle one answer.**
- | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| • Played cards for money | Not at all | Less than once a week | More than once a week |
| • Bet on Sports | Not at all | Less than once a week | More than once a week |
| • Played dice games | Not at all | Less than once a week | More than once a week |
| • Went to a casino | Not at all | Less than once a week | More than once a week |
| • Played the lottery (including scratchers) | Not at all | Less than once a week | More than once a week |
| • Played bingo | Not at all | Less than once a week | More than once a week |
| • Played slot, poker or other machines | Not at all | Less than once a week | More than once a week |
| • Some other form of gambling | Not at all | Less than once a week | More than once a week |

- 9. Please answer the following health statements that apply to you. Please circle one answer.**
- | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|-------|
| • I am physically active for 30 minutes at least 3 times per week. | Sometimes | Always | Never |
| • I drink more than 1 sugary beverage per day. (Soda, sweet tea, etc.) | Sometimes | Always | Never |
| • I smoke or chew tobacco products. | Sometimes | Always | Never |
| • I use E-cigarettes /Vape. | Sometimes | Always | Never |
| • I use illegal drugs . | Sometimes | Always | Never |
| • I abuse or overuse prescription drugs. | Sometimes | Always | Never |
| • I use recreational marijuana. | Sometimes | Always | Never |
| • I use medicinal marijuana . | Sometimes | Always | Never |
| • I consume more than 4 alcoholic drinks (if female) or 5 (if male) per day. | Sometimes | Always | Never |
| • I feel safe in my neighborhood. | Sometimes | Always | Never |
| • I feel safe in my community. | Sometimes | Always | Never |

Vermilion County Community Health Survey

You can also fill out the survey online: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/6JCM2D9>

10. Please indicate your views on the following statements. Please circle one answer.

- | | | | |
|--|-------|----------|------------|
| • Treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives. | Agree | Disagree | Don't know |
| • Mental illness is a sign of personal weakness. | Agree | Disagree | Don't know |
| • Mental illness can be caused by biological imbalances. | Agree | Disagree | Don't know |
| • Children's mental health is essential to health, academic success, and well-being. | Agree | Disagree | Don't know |
| • Mental Illness can be caused by environmental factors. | Agree | Disagree | Don't know |
| • Substance Use Disorder is a disease that should be treated like other medical conditions | Agree | Disagree | Don't know |
| • People with developmental disabilities can lead self-directed, successful lives. | Agree | Disagree | Don't know |
| • People with developmental disabilities can function as members of their communities. | Agree | Disagree | Don't know |
| • Alcoholism is a disease which should be treated like other medical conditions. | Agree | Disagree | Don't know |

11. Do you think that the following services are available and accessible in Vermilion County, even if they do not apply to you?

Please circle your answer.

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| • Mental Health Services | Yes | No |
| • Substance /Alcohol Abuse Treatment | Yes | No |
| • Medical Services | Yes | No |
| • Dental Services | Yes | No |
| • Support Groups | Yes | No |
| • Easy access to Contraceptives (Birth Control) | Yes | No |
| • Easy access to STD Services | Yes | No |
| • Access to Transportation | Yes | No |
| • Access to Affordable Housing | Yes | No |
| • Access to Affordable Childcare | Yes | No |
| • Access to Food Pantries | Yes | No |
| • Access to Farmer's Markets | Yes | No |
| • Food Assistance Services | Yes | No |
| • Senior Care | Yes | No |
| • Access to Emergency Shelter | Yes | No |

12. In the last 12 months, did you ever worry your food would run out before you got money to buy more?

Yes No

13. In the last 12 months, were you ever hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?

Yes No

14. Where do you get most (75%) of your food from?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grocery store/Online | <input type="checkbox"/> Neighborhood convenience store |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food Pantry/Soup Kitchen | <input type="checkbox"/> Restaurants |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |

15. What have we not asked you about that you feel is important?

Vermilion County Community Health Survey

You can also fill out the survey online: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/6JCM2D9>

Please answer the following questions about yourself so that we can better understand how members of our diverse community feel about the issues listed above. All information will be kept strictly confidential.

Home Zip Code: _____

Are you Male or Female: Male Female

What is your Age:

- Under 18
- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-64
- 65-80
- 80 or older

Which of the following best describes your current relationship status?

- Married
- Widowed
- Divorced
- Separated
- In a domestic partnership or civil union
- Single, but cohabiting with a significant other
- Single, Never Married

Do you have children under the age of 18 living in your home?

Yes No

What is your employment status?

- Full Time
- Part Time
- Student
- Retired
- Unemployed

Annual Household Income:

- Less than \$9,999
- \$10,000-\$29,999
- \$30,000-\$49,999
- \$50,000-\$74,999
- \$75,000-\$99,999
- \$100,000+

Your Highest Level of Education:

- Less than High School
- High School / GED
- Some College
- Associate / Technical
- Bachelor's Degree
- Graduate Degree or Higher

Are you of Hispanic or Latino Origin?

Yes No

What is your Race?

- African American / Black
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander
- American Indian / Alaskan Native
- White / Caucasian
- Multi-Racial
- Other

Where do you usually go when you are sick or need healthcare?

- Doctors' Offices
- Community Health Center
- Veteran's Administration (VA)
- Urgent / Convenient Care
- Hospital Emergency Department
- Would not seek care
- Other _____

How do you pay for your healthcare?

- Pay Cash / No Insurance
- Private Health Insurance
- Medicare
- Medicaid
- Veteran's Administration (VA)
- Indian Health Services
- Other _____

What is the best way to get information to you about health / community resources? (Please check all that apply)

- TV / Cable / Radio
- Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)
- Newspaper (print or online)
- Doctor / Medical Provider / Social Service Provider
- United Way 2-1-1 (Helpline available to Vermilion County Residents)
- Workplace
- Demonstrations/Events
- Health Fair
- Library
- Other: _____

Thank you for taking the time to complete our survey. Your input is greatly appreciated!

Appendix D – I Sing the Body Electric 2018 Survey Results (2 pages)

I Sing the Body Electric
2018 Vermilion County Survey Report Summary
3,379 (student high school population)
1,848 students (55% in grades 9 – 12 provided responses)

2018
TOP HEALTH CONCERNS

1. (21.3%) Alcohol use, drinking & driving
2. (17.8%) Depression/Suicide
3. (17.0%) Drug use; tobacco use
4. (15.8) Teen pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases
5. (13.3%) Body image, weight, eating disorders, obesity
6. (6.8%) Bullying, fighting, carrying weapons
7. (4.3%) Seat belt use
8. (4.0%) Nutrition, physical fitness, exercise

ALCOHOL

- (54%) of youth surveyed have had at least one drink of alcohol in their lifetime – a continuing downward trend and (30.6%) decrease since the first survey in 2002.
- (49.3%) used alcohol in the past year – a (36.6%) decrease since 2002.
- (30%) used alcohol in past 30 days – a (40.5%) decrease since 2002.
- (13.3%) report binge drinking (having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row) in the past two weeks – also a continuing downward trend and (64.2%) decrease since the first survey in 2002.
- (8.3%) drank and drove over the past 12 months – a (26.5%) decrease from 2016.
- In the past 30 days (17.4%) of our youth rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol – a (12.6%) decrease from 2016 and (48.4%) decrease since 2002.
- (62.5%) think it is wrong or very wrong to drink alcohol on a regular basis.

DRUGS

- (26.8%) reported using marijuana at least once in the past year – a (4.3%) decrease from 2016.
- (18%) reported current marijuana use – a (14.3%) decrease from 2016 and a (24.4%) decrease from the highest recordings in 2004 and 2006.
- (13.3%) of students reported driving a car when using marijuana.
- (10.6%) have used performance enhancing drugs without a doctor's prescription – a slight increase from (9.9%) reported in 2016.
- Approximately (1%) of youth reported cocaine use within the past year – the lowest amount reported in ISBE survey history.
- (1.5%) says he/she had used ecstasy in the past 12 months – also the lowest reported use in ISBE survey history.
- (4.0%) of youth reported current use of inhalants. Inhalant use has been on a continuing downward trend since 2002.
- In the past year (8.3%) youth took prescription drugs that were not prescribed for them; a (49%) decrease from highest reported survey percentage of (16.3%) in 2012.
- (5.9%) of youth reported using meth at least once in their lifetime – a slight increase from (5.7%) in 2016.
- Approximately (5.1%) has used synthetic drugs like K2, Spice, Bath Salts, etc. – a steady decrease from previous years and (51.9%) decrease from 2016.
- Approximately (0%) of youth surveyed reported heroin use within the past year. The highest reported use of heroin among our VC high school students

and in our survey history was (4.2%) back in 2010.

TOBACCO USE

- In 2018, (11.5%) of the youth surveyed said they had smoked at least one cigarette in the past twelve months.
- Current cigarette use by our teens has decreased (76.6%) since 2002 – going from (31.2%) in 2002 to (7.3%) in 2018.
- (5.5%) of teens reported use of smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days – a (54%) decline since 2010.
- Approximately (19.3%) of teens currently use e-cigarettes a (54%) increase from 2016 (12.5%).

BODY IMAGE

- (13.3%) of surveyed teens listed body image as his/her most important health concern.
- Students' self-reported weights on the survey indicate that (66%) of them are at a healthy weight, (17.5%) would be considered overweight, and (14.8%) are obese based on the Centers for Disease Control's guidelines.
- In 2018, (8.8%) of VC youth surveyed took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice in the past 30 days – a (15.4%) decrease from the highest reported in 2016 of (10.4%).
- (10%) of teens have vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight in the past 30 days – a (5.7%) decrease from the highest reported in 2016 of (10.6%).

FITNESS/NUTRITION

- (89.1%) ate fruit at least one time in the past week and (34.6%) at fruit 1 or more times a day in the past week.
- (87.3%) ate vegetables at least one time in the past week and (32.8%) ate vegetables 1 or more times a day in the past week.
- A new question asked in the 2018 survey was about food insecurity. (10.9%) of our youth reported that in the last 30 days they have gone hungry because there was not enough food in their home.
- (30.3%) were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes every day for a week – a (18.8%) increase in activity from 2016.
- On an average school day (26.3%) spent three or more hours watching TV, and (59.6%) played video or computer games or used a computer for non-school related activities in that same time frame.

DEPRESSION/SUICIDE

- (39.5%) of surveyed teens reported that they felt sad or hopeless (depressed) almost every day for at least two weeks that they stopped doing some usual activities – this percentage has continued to climb every survey year - a (42%) increase since 2002.
- (22%) have cut or harmed themselves on purpose in the past twelve months.
- (22.3%) have seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months – a (9.9%) increase from 2016 and just below the highest reported in 2014 of (22.5%).
- (17.4%) reported attempting suicide at least once during the past year

- nearly double the national average of (8.6%). The highest suicide attempts were reported in the 2014 survey at (17.7%).
- (8%) teens who attempted suicide in the past year confided in a friend; (8.5%) told a parent; and (7.8%) told no one.

DATING VIOLENCE/SEXUAL ASSAULT

- (9%) of teens reported being hit, slapped, or physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend – lowest reported percentage since 2002.
- (20%) of VC teens feels their boyfriend or girlfriend puts them down or tries to control them – a (12.4%) increase from the 2016 survey.
- In their lifetimes, (14.5%) of high school students' reported being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when not wanting to – this is the highest percentage reported in ISBE survey history.

SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

- (44.2%) of our teens have had sexual intercourse at least once in their lives. Overall numbers have decreased (12%) since 2014.
- (4.5%) reported having sex before reaching 13 years old.
- (6.6%) have been pregnant one or more times or has fathered a child one or more times – a (10%) increase from 2016 but still lower than previous surveys.
- (5%) of sexually active VC teens had “unprotected” sex - a (31.5%) decrease from 2016.
- (7.0%) reports drinking alcohol or using drugs before sexual intercourse – This percentage is the lowest in survey history and a (57.8%) decrease from the highest reported in 2004 at (16.6%).
- (9.5%) of teens surveyed reported having a or more sexual partners in a

lifetime – A continuing downtrend from (18.3%) in 2010.

CARRYING WEAPONS, FIGHTING, & THREATS

- (18.5%) reported carrying a weapon such as a handgun, knife, or club in the past year. A (9.8%) decrease from 2016.
- In 2018, (11.7%) did not go to school because of feeling unsafe either at school or on the way to or from school. This is a (160%) increase from 2002.
- (22.3%) say they were in at least one physical fight in the past year; down from 2016 (23.8%).

BULLYING/ CYBER BULLYING

- (26.0%) reported being cyber-bullied via the internet or through text messages in the past 12 months- a (19.3%) increase from 2016.

The following 2018 results saw little to no change from the 2016 results:

- (38.5%) reported that they had been bullied on school property in the past 12 months.
- (28.5%) were called hurtful names in the past 12 months at school.
- (18.8%) had been threatened with physical harm at school in the past 12 months.
- (8.5%) says he/she had been hit, punched, kicked, or pushed at school within 12 months.
- (18.3%) had been bullied, harassed or made fun of because of his/her religion, sexual orientation, or race/ethnicity at least once.
- (26.5%) reported being bullied, harassed, or made fun of because of their appearances or disabilities.

CHARACTERISTICS of STUDENTS TAKING SURVEY

- At school, (71.1%) of VC youth reported being eligible to receive either free or reduced priced lunches.
- (6.1%) of surveyed teens reported being homeless, living with relatives due to the loss of housing, or living in temporary housing with no permanent address – a (38.6%) increase from 2016.
- (46.5%) say they live with both parents most of the time; (19.8%) live with a mother only most of the time; (5.8%) live with their father only most of the time; (17.5%) live with a parent and step parent most of the time; (3.5%) live with their grandparents most of the time.
- (77.5%) of VC teens miss less than ten days of school during an entire school year.
- (28.5%) of our youth participated in 1 activity and (51.3%) participated in 2 or more school activities such as school sports, service clubs like scouting or 4H, activity clubs like the Boys & Girls Club or YMCA, church youth groups, volunteer projects, etc. We saw a (6.3%) increase in participation for students participating in 1 activity and (4.7%) increase in participation for 2 or more activities from 2016 to 2018.
- (74.6%) indicated they “probably or definitely will” complete a post high school program such as vocational training, military service, community college, or four-year college – A slight decrease from 2016 (76.8%)

SCHOOL CLIMATE & CARING ADULTS

- (39.8%) of high school students believe it is very much true that there is a teacher or some other

adult at school who really cares about them.

- (50%) of students believe it is very much true that there is a teacher or some other adult at school who always wants them to do my best.
- (43.5%) of students say there is a teacher or some other adult at school that believes they will be a success.

PARENTS

- (69.5%) say: “When I am not home, one of my parents/guardians most of the time or always knows where I am and who I am with.” A (8.1%) improvement from 2016.
- (51.8%) of surveyed teens said their parents/guardians always know if they do not come home on time.” This a (6.1%) improvement from 2016.
- (75%) of our youth said their parents/guardians have talked with them in the past year about not drinking/driving or riding with a drunk driver – a (8.7%) improvement from 2016.
- (50.5%) of VC youth said their parents have talked to them about not using marijuana – a (11%) improvement from 2016.
- (83%) said their family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use – a (7.1%) improvement from 2016.
- (12%) say they “never” eat dinner with their parents – a (31.4%) improvement from the 2016 survey.
- (26.8%) said he/she had been to or hosted a party where alcohol was served with a parent’s consent.

To request additional copies of the 2018 ISBE Survey Report, please contact:
Stacy Sprague
Program Manager
217-442-6594
stacy.r.sprague@osfhealthcare.org

Appendix E – OSF Sacred Heart Medical Center Activities 2018 (7 pages)

Presence United Samaritan Medical Center became known as OSF Sacred Heart Medical Center as of February 1, 2018. Under the Presence Health System, the executive committee identified four significant health needs. OSF Sacred Heart Medical Center prioritized three of those needs in their Community Health Needs Implementation Strategy. Appendix E reflects a summary of activities related to these needs that occurred from February 1, 2018 through September 30, 2018. Appendix F reflects a summary of activities related to fiscal year 2019. Fiscal year 2020 is currently being collected.

- I. Substance Abuse / Alcohol Prevention
- II. Mental Health
- III. Obesity

I. Substance / Drug Abuse Prevention

Substance / Drug Abuse: Alcohol and drugs impair decision-making, often leading to adverse consequences and outcomes. Vermilion County has seen a significant increase in drug-related overdose deaths and heroin specific overdose deaths. Vermilion County has seen an increase of 122% in total deaths due to any type of drug between 2013 and 2016. There were 108 drug related deaths in Vermilion County in 2017. Heroin deaths have seen an increase of 300% between 2013 and 2016. In 2015, there were 435 drug related arrests made in Vermilion County (Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority). Data from the Vermilion County Community Health Survey showed that alcohol and drug abuse was the number one health concern by a large margin, with 61.58% of survey participants reporting it in their top five health concerns.

Vermilion County's collaborative priority is to plan and implement strategies that prevent and reduce substance abuse and its associated consequences among youth and adults through community and countywide combined efforts.

Long-term Community Health Improvement Plan Goals:

- By 2022, increase by 3% the proportion of 10th and 12th graders never using any substances.
- By 2022, decrease by 3% the number of drug overdose deaths in Vermilion County.

Goals:

- Increase substance abuse awareness and services.
- Promote community awareness about substance abuse prevention and treatment.
- Increased access to and awareness of substance abuse health services in Vermilion County.
- Increase awareness and engagement to decrease instances of risky behavior and substance abuse in Vermilion County.
- Develop and implement strategies to facilitate services/access and to improve community agency alignment in addressing alcohol and illicit substance abuse by youths within the community.

MEASUREMENT	PROGRESS for 2018 (2/1/18 – 9/30/18)
<p>(1) Community Resource Center: Provides referral and support services to clients & helps connect them to an array of social services available in the community.</p> <p>(2) I Sing the Body Electric: Educates Vermilion County youth through promotion of health and disease prevention initiatives in an effort to reduce risky behaviors, nurture resiliency, and build leadership.</p> <p>(3) Central Illinois Community Health Network Database</p> <p>(4) Silver Cloud</p> <p>(5) Drug Take Back Program</p> <p>(6) Annual Community Education Event: Tim Ryan Speaker “From Dope to Hope”.</p>	<p>(1) Community Resource Center:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigator patient/participant contacts: 2,117 • Unique clients: 907 <p>(2) I Sing the Body Electric:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey Participants: 3,379 surveyed, 1,848 valid responses • Schools & Youth Agencies: 3 • Project Creators & Project Numbers: 64/60 • Schools, Businesses, Community Events: 13 • Tour Attendees: 2,786 • Total persons served: 6,229 <p>(3) Community Health Network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participating organizations: 60 <p>(4) Silver Cloud Activated Users: 21</p> <p>(5) 235 pounds of pharmaceutical waste was recovered from 6/27/18 – 9/30/18.</p> <p>(6) 9/14/18 Event – From Dope to Hope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High School Students Completed Survey: 1,378 • Total Persons Served: 4,300 • Event Sponsors & Partners: OSF HealthCare, Carle Hoopston Regional Medical Center, Salt Fork School District, Westville School District, Georgetown-Ridgefarm School District, Danville Public School District, Bismarck-Henning Rossville-Alvin High School, McDonald’s of Vermilion County, Rosecrance, Oakwood High School, 2nd Church of Christ, Vermilion County Mental Health Board
<p>RELATED PROGRESS REPORT ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p>	
<p>Partnerships include: Danville YMCA, The Hope Center, Faith & Finances class sponsorship, New Directions Treatment Center Sponsorship, Arts in the Park Sponsorship, Vermilion County High School Scholarship sponsorships, Regional Executive Committee – Meet 1x per month, Step Up Initiative.</p>	

II. Mental Health

Mental Health: According to County Health Rankings, the ratio of mental health providers per 100,000 has improved drastically over the past several years, moving from 131:1 in 2014 to 420:1 in 2018. Additionally, the average number of days Vermilion County adult respondents reported that their mental health was not good was 3.9 days. This is above both state and national averages and has gone up since the last time participants were surveyed. The suicide rate (per 100,000 population) in Vermilion County is 13.2. Children in Vermilion County are also at a greater risk for mental health problems. According to the Vermilion County Mental Health Board Annual Report, 21% (approximately 3,996) of youth were considered emotionally disturbed in 2015. According to 2018 County Health Rankings, 20% of youth are disconnected, which is higher than the state average of 13%.

Vermilion County’s collaborative priority is to invest in creating positive mental health through a trained youth mental health first aid community, identifying resources and reducing the stigma through a grassroots media campaign.

Long-term Community Health Improvement Plan Goals:

- By 2022, reduce by 10% the number of suicides among Vermilion County residents.
- By 2022, instruct up to 2,000 Vermilion County individuals in Mental Health First Aid Training.

Goals:

- Increase behavioral health training, awareness, and services.
- Increase the number of medical professionals that are conducting a stress or mental health screening.
- Increased access to and awareness of mental health services in Vermilion County.
- Increase awareness and engagement to decrease instances of risky behavior and substance abuse in Vermilion County.
-

MEASUREMENT	PROGRESS for 2018 (2/1/18 – 9/30/18)
<p>(1) Community Resource Center: Provides referral and support services to clients & helps connect them to an array of social services available in the community.</p> <p>(2) I Sing the Body Electric: Educates Vermilion County youth through promotion of health and disease prevention initiatives in an effort to reduce risk behaviors, nurture resiliency, and build leadership.</p>	<p>(1) Community Resource Center:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigator patient/participant contacts: 2,117 • Unique clients: 907 <p>(2) I Sing the Body Electric:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey Participants: 3,379 surveyed, 1,848 valid responses • Schools & Youth Agencies: 3 • Project Creators & Project Numbers: 64/60 • Schools, Businesses, Community Events: 13 • Tour Attendees: 2,786 • Total persons served: 6,229

<p>(3) Faith In Action: Assist Vermilion County seniors 55+ years old with maintaining their independent lifestyle to reduce the need of nursing home placement and provide support from the community, which would allow them to remain safely in their home. Serves to address the physical, social, mental, and spiritual dimensions of healthy living.</p> <p>(4) Central Illinois Community Health Network Database</p> <p>(5) Silver Cloud</p> <p>(6) Behavioral Health Marketing</p> <p>(7) Annual Community Education Event: Tim Ryan Speaker “From Dope to Hope”.</p>	<p>(3) Faith in Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Transportation to medical appointments, shopping, & other important errands: 498 • Home Visits, Phone Visits, Cards & Notes: 778 • Chores/Errands: 72 • Garden Share, Christmas Bag Deliveries, Projects: 571 • Office Volunteer services, Volunteer Coordinators, & Advisory Committee: 968.75 Hours • Intake Assessments for New Care Receivers: 130 • Financial Assistance: 26 • New Volunteers: 10 <p>(4) Community Health Network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participating organizations: 60 <p>(5) Silver Cloud Activated Users: 21</p> <p>(6) <i>Silver Cloud</i> marketing campaign (July-September 2018)</p> <p>(7) 9/14/18 Event – From Dope to Hope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High School Students Completed Survey: 1,378 • Total Persons Served: 4,300 <p>Event Sponsors & Partners: OSF HealthCare, Carle Hoopston Regional Medical Center, Salt Fork School District, Westville School District, Georgetown-Ridgefarm School District, Danville Public School District, Bismarck-Henning Rossville-Alvin High School, McDonald’s of Vermilion County, Rosecrance, Oakwood High School, 2nd Church of Christ, Vermilion County Mental Health Board</p>
<p>RELATED PROGRESS REPORT ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p>	
<p>Partnerships include: Danville YMCA, The Hope Center, Love INC, Faith & Finances class sponsorship, New Directions Treatment Center Sponsorship, Arts in the Park Sponsorship, Vermilion County High School Scholarship sponsorships, Regional Executive Committee – Meet 1x per month, Step Up Initiative, New Horizons Breast Cancer Support Group</p>	

III. Obesity

Active Living. A healthy lifestyle, comprised of regular physical activity and balanced diet, has been shown to increase physical, mental, and emotional well-being. Note that 52% of respondents in Vermilion County indicated that they sometimes exercise at least 3 times a week.

Healthy Eating. The number of grocery stores per 100,000 population is 18.38, compared to the state and national rates of 21.8 and 21.1. When asked about fast food consumption, 58% of respondents in Vermilion County indicated that they eat fast food more than once a week. For the school year 2015-2016, Vermilion County had a very high percentage of 64.48% of children who qualified for free and reduced lunches (Vermilion County Regional Office of Education).

Obesity. According to County Health Rankings 2018, adult obesity rates in Vermilion County are at 34% and the rate of adults reporting that they are inactive is at 28%. 52% of respondents in Vermilion County indicated that they sometimes exercise at least 3 times a week.

Vermilion County’s collaborative priority is to improve access to healthy food options, support local produce and garden shares, promote physical activity opportunities, and advocate for community programs.

Long-term Community Health Improvement Plan Goals:

- By 2022, increase by 1% the proportion of adolescents who report being at a healthy weight.
- Develop a system for tracking aggregate childhood BMI for Vermilion County.
- By 2022, reduce by 1% the proportion of adults who report fitting the criteria for obesity.

Goals:

- Bring together community organizations providing education, increasing awareness, and engaging in health nutrition including exercise decisions in order to benefit community members in their everyday life and overall health.
- Increase knowledge, awareness and engagement in healthy behaviors in order to improve Vermilion County residents’ overall health.

MEASUREMENT	PROGRESS for 2018 (2/1/18 – 9/30/18)
(1) Community Resource Center: Provides referral and support services to clients & helps connect them to an array of social services available in the community.	(1) Community Resource Center: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigator patient/participant contacts: 2,117 • Unique clients: 907
(2) OSF4Life: Participation/HRA/Challenge	(2) OSF4Life: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Participants: 15 • Completed HRAs: 8 • Challenge Participants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water is Life: 1 • Get Fit: 6
(3) Central Illinois Community Health Network Database	(3) Community Health Network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participating organizations: 60
(4) Faith In Action: Assist Vermilion County seniors 55+ years old with	(4) Faith in Action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Transportation to medical appointments, shopping, & other important errands: 498

<p>maintaining their independent lifestyle to reduce the need of nursing home placement and provide support from the community, which would allow them to remain safely in their home. Serves to address the physical, social, mental, and spiritual dimensions of healthy living.</p> <p>(5) YMCA Bridge Program: Continued journey to wellness for cardiac or pulmonary patients no longer needing continuous cardiac monitoring in a safe supervised environment (in partnership with Danville YMCA).</p> <p>(6) Healthy Lives 4 Kids: OSF Children’s Hospital of Illinois sponsored event teaching children to eat well, believe in themselves, move it, & get a good night’s sleep.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Visits, Phone Visits, Cards & Notes: 778 • Chores/Errands: 72 • Garden Share, Christmas Bag Deliveries, Projects: 571 • Office Volunteer Services, Volunteer Coordinators, & Advisory Committee: 968.75 Hours • Intake Assessments for New Care Receivers: 130 • Financial Assistance: 26 • New Volunteers: 10 <p>(5) YMCA Bridge Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid Staff Hours: 655 • Duplicated Persons Served: 5,489 <p>(6) Healthy Lives for Kids:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons Served: 190 • Community Organizations In Attendance: Aunt Martha’s, Boys & Girls Club, Danville Police Department, Danville Public Library, Fair Hope Ministry, Kruger Martial Arts, Liberty Elementary School, Olive Branch, Vermilion County Child Passenger Safety Team, Vermilion County Sheriff’s Department
<p>RELATED PROGRESS REPORT ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p>	
<p>Partnerships include: The Hope Center, Garden Share Program, Danville YMCA (Young Men Aware Program, Bridge Program), Faith & Finances class sponsorship, New Directions Treatment Center Sponsorship, Arts in the Park Sponsorship, Vermilion County High School Scholarship sponsorships, Regional Executive Committee – Meet 1x per month, Step Up Initiative, Quarterly blood drive.</p>	

Appendix F – OSF Sacred Heart Medical Center Activities 2019**I. Substance / Drug Abuse Prevention**

Substance / Drug Abuse: Alcohol and drugs impair decision-making, often leading to adverse consequences and outcomes. Vermilion County has seen a significant increase in drug-related overdose deaths and heroin specific overdose deaths. Vermilion County has seen an increase of 122% in total deaths due to any type of drug between 2013 and 2016. There were 108 drug related deaths in Vermilion County in 2017. Heroin deaths have seen an increase of 300% between 2013 and 2016. In 2015, there were 435 drug related arrests made in Vermilion County (Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority). Data from the Vermilion County Community Health Survey showed that alcohol and drug abuse was the number one health concern by a large margin, with 61.58% of survey participants reporting it in their top five health concerns.

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- Increased access to and awareness of substance abuse health services in Vermilion County.
- Increase awareness and engagement to decrease instances of risky behavior and substance abuse in Vermilion County.
- Develop and implement strategies to facilitate services/access and to improve community agency alignment in addressing alcohol and illicit substance abuse by youths within the community.

MEASUREMENT	PROGRESS for 2019
<p>(1) Community Resource Center: Provides referral and support services to clients & helps connect them to an array of social services available in the community.</p> <p>(2) I Sing the Body Electric: Educates Vermilion County youth through promotion of health and disease prevention initiatives in an effort to reduce risky behaviors, nurture resiliency, and build leadership.</p> <p>(3) Central Illinois Community Health Network Database (CICHN)</p> <p>(4) Silver Cloud</p> <p>(5) Drug Take Back Program</p>	<p>(1) Community Resource Center: Navigator patient/participant contacts: 2,938 Unique clients: 938</p> <p>(2) I Sing the Body Electric: Schools & Youth Agencies: 9 Project Creators & Project Numbers: 80/84 Schools, Businesses, Community Events: 7 Tour Attendees: 890</p> <p>(3) Community Health Network: Number of participating organizations: 92 Individuals Attending Further Training Events: 22 Number of Logins: 2,857 Number of Bulletins/Comments Posted: 108</p> <p>(4) Silver Cloud Users to Complete the Online Program (Champaign & Vermilion Counties combined): 144</p> <p>(5) 666 pounds of pharmaceutical waste was recovered after bin was emptied 43 times.</p>
RELATED PROGRESS REPORT ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
<p>Partnerships includes: Danville YMCA, The Hope Center, Faith & Finances class sponsorship, New Directions Treatment Center Sponsorship, Arts in the Park Sponsorship, Vermilion County High School Scholarship sponsorships, Regional Executive Committee – Meet 1x per month, Step Up Initiative. StepOne Service launched at facility. StepOne is a three-to-five day inpatient service for adults who need medical management of their withdrawal symptoms from alcohol or opioids.</p>	

II. Mental Health

Mental Health: According to County Health Rankings, the ratio of mental health providers per 100,000 has improved drastically over the past several years, moving from 612:1 in 2014 to 390:1 in 2019. Additionally, the average number of days Vermilion County adult respondents reported that their mental health was not good was 4.0 days. This is above both state and national averages and has gone up since the last time participants were surveyed. The suicide rate (per 100,000 population) in Vermilion County is 13.2. Children in Vermilion County are also at a greater risk for mental health problems. According to the Vermilion County Mental Health Board Annual Report, 21% (approximately 3,996) of youth were considered to be emotionally disturbed in 2015. According to 2019 County Health Rankings, 12% of youth are disconnected, which is higher than the state average of 7%.

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- By 2022, instruct up to 2,000 Vermilion County individuals in Mental Health First Aid Training.

Goals:

- Increase behavioral health training, awareness, and services.
- Increase the number of medical professionals that are conducting a stress or mental health screening.
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MEASUREMENT	PROGRESS for 2019
<p>(1) Community Resource Center: Provides referral and support services to clients & helps connect them to an array of social services available in the community.</p> <p>(2) I Sing the Body Electric: Educates Vermilion County youth through promotion of health and disease prevention initiatives in an effort to reduce risk behaviors, nurture resiliency, and build leadership.</p> <p>(3) Faith In Action: Assist Vermilion County seniors 55+ years old with maintaining their independent lifestyle to reduce the need of nursing home placement and provide support from the community, which would allow them to remain safely in their home. Serves to address the physical, social, mental, and spiritual dimensions of healthy living.</p> <p>(4) Central Illinois Community Health Network Database</p>	<p>(1) Community Resource Center:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigator patient/participant contacts: 2,938 • Unique clients: 938 <p>(2) I Sing the Body Electric:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools & Youth Agencies: 9 • Project Creators & Project Numbers: 80/84 • Schools, Businesses, Community Events: 7 • Tour Attendees: 890 <p>(3) Faith in Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Transportation to medical appointments, shopping, & other important errands: 332 • Home Visits, Phone Visits, Cards & Notes: 621 • Chores/Errands: 40 • Garden Share, Christmas Bag Deliveries, Projects: 531 • Office Volunteer services, Volunteer Coordinators, & Advisory Committee: 692.25 Hours • Intake Assessments for New Care Receivers: 123 • Financial Assistance: 9 • New Volunteers: 9 <p>(4) Community Health Network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participating organizations: 92 • Individuals Attending Further Training Events: 22 • Number of Logins: 2,857 • Number of Bulletins/Comments Posted: 108

(5) Silver Cloud	(5) Silver Cloud Users to Complete the Online Program (Champaign & Vermilion Counties combined): 144
RELATED PROGRESS REPORT ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
Partnerships include: Danville Family YMCA, The Hope Center, Love INC. Sponsorships with Faith & Finances classes, New Directions Treatment Center, Arts in the Park, and Gateway Family Services. Vermilion County High School Scholarships, Regional Executive Committee – Meet 1x per month, Step Up Initiative, New Horizons Breast Cancer Support Group	

III. Obesity

Active Living. A healthy lifestyle, comprised of regular physical activity and balanced diet, has been shown to increase physical, mental, and emotional well-being. Note that 52% of respondents in Vermilion County indicated that they sometimes exercise at least 3 times a week.

Healthy Eating. The number of grocery stores per 100,000 population is 18.38, compared to the state and national rates of 21.8 and 21.1. When asked about fast food consumption, 58% of respondents in Vermilion County indicated that they eat fast food more than once a week. For the school year 2015-2016, Vermilion County had a very high percentage of 64.48% of children who qualified for free and reduced lunches (Vermilion County Regional Office of Education).

Obesity. According to County Health Rankings 2019, adult obesity rates in Vermilion County are at 35% and the rate of adults reporting that they are inactive is at 28%. 52% of respondents in Vermilion County indicated that they sometimes exercise at least 3 times a week.

Vermilion County’s collaborative priority is to improve access to healthy food options, support local produce and garden shares, promote physical activity opportunities, and advocate for community programs.

Long-term Community Health Improvement Plan Goals:

- By 2022, increase by 1% the proportion of adolescents who report being at a healthy weight.
- Develop a system for tracking aggregate childhood BMI for Vermilion County.
- By 2022, reduce by 1% the proportion of adults who report fitting the criteria for obesity.

Goals:

- Bring together community organizations providing education, increasing awareness, and engaging in health nutrition including exercise decisions in order to benefit community members in their everyday life and overall health.
- Increase knowledge, awareness and engagement in healthy behaviors in order to improve Vermilion County residents' overall health.

MEASUREMENT	PROGRESS for 2019
<p>(1) Community Resource Center: Provides referral and support services to clients & helps connect them to an array of social services available in the community.</p> <p>(2) Central Illinois Community Health Network Database (CICHN)</p> <p>(3) Faith In Action: Assist Vermilion County seniors 55+ years old with maintaining their independent lifestyle to reduce the need of nursing home placement and provide support from the community, which would allow them to remain safely in their home. Serves to address the physical, social, mental, and spiritual dimensions of healthy living.</p> <p>(4) YMCA Bridge Program: Continued journey to wellness for cardiac or pulmonary patients no longer needing continuous cardiac monitoring in a safe supervised environment (in partnership with Danville YMCA).</p> <p>(5) SmartMeals: Sharing Christ's Love through Food (Food insecurity program)</p>	<p>(1) Community Resource Center: Navigator patient/participant contacts: 2,938 Unique clients: 938</p> <p>(2) Community Health Network: Number of participating organizations: 92 Individuals Attending Further Training Events: 22 Number of Logins: 2,857 Number of Bulletins/Comments Posted: 108</p> <p>(3) Faith in Action: Number of Transportation to medical appointments, shopping, & other important errands: 332 Home Visits, Phone Visits, Cards & Notes: 621 Chores/Errands: 40 Garden Share, Christmas Bag Deliveries, Projects: 531 Office Volunteer services, Volunteer Coordinators, & Advisory Committee: 692.25 Hours Intake Assessments for New Care Receivers: 123 Financial Assistance: 9 New Volunteers: 9</p> <p>(4) YMCA Bridge Program: Paid Staff Hours: 880 Duplicated Persons Served: 6,250</p> <p>(5) SmartMeals Surveys Received: 374 Percentage of meals that were provided to a recipient with a preexisting medical condition: Heart Disease: 35.6% High Blood Pressure: 35.3% High Cholesterol: 12.6% Stroke: 2.9% Diabetes: 20.9% Pulmonary Disease: 5.9%</p>

<p>(6) Blood Drive</p> <p>(7) Cancer Center: Education & Outreach Initiatives</p>	<p>(6) Blood Drive: 102 Units Collected</p> <p>(7) Cancer Center: Education & Outreach Initiatives Number of Events: 1 Number of Persons Served: 70</p>
<p>RELATED PROGRESS REPORT ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p>	
<p>Partnerships include: The Hope Center, Garden Share Program, Danville YMCA (Bridge Program). Sponsorship of Faith & Finances class, New Directions Treatment Center, Arts in the Park, Vermilion County High School Scholarships, Big Brothers Big Sisters, and Fellowship of Christian Athletes Power Summer Camp. Regional Executive Committee – Meet 1x per month, Step Up Initiative, Quarterly blood drive.</p>	