

# Scan of injury, violence, and suicide related-priority areas - including topics related to shared risk factors - chosen by local hospitals

## Compilation of Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) (August 2020)

### PURPOSE AND DISCLAIMER

*This document aligns with the state plan and Illinois Partnership for Safety (IPS) goals of identifying Illinois health priorities, gaps in care, and their possible root causes of injury and violence. This scan of Community Health Needs Assessments serves a dual purpose.*

*First, the scan captures an at-a-glance summary of what local hospital needs assessments identified as their injury, violence, and suicide prevention priority areas, including topics related to shared risk factors. A companion document will be released focused on community assessments from local health departments. By identifying these community needs for prevention, this resource can be used as a tool for organizations to gain a better understanding of both community needs and potential priorities for service provision, prevention efforts, and technical assistance. In addition, this scan can help connect communities with similar priorities and promote local community engagement in statewide efforts.*

*The second purpose is to identify gaps in service and possible root causes of each priority area, including selected injury, violence, suicide, or related risk factors as a priority area.*

*This document focuses on the review of [local hospital community health needs assessments](#). The scan was a result of the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) and Strengthening Chicago’s Youth at Ann and Robert H. Lurie Children’s Hospital of Chicago staff and interns organizing and compiling publicly available data into a single format for easier review across topics and counties. The information presented herein may not be a full representation of current needs in each community. The needs assessments reflect self-reporting that has limitations and further metrics are needed to support initial responses. The content of the scan is intended to be used for informational purposes only. Readers are encouraged to verify the accuracy of all information presented as IDPH will not be liable for any error, misinformation, or the resultant consequences.*

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## LIST OF INJURY, VIOLENCE, AND SUICIDE RELATED-PRIORITY AREAS - INCLUDING TOPICS RELATED TO SHARED RISK FACTORS - CHOSEN BY LOCAL HOSPITALS.

*The list also includes an outline of the gaps in care and possible root causes in the communities associated with each priority area. (See county-level information starting on page 15.)*

### 1. Priority: Alcohol abuse

*(County: Logan)*

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- Gaps in care
  - Health provider shortage areas (4)
  - Lack of providers
  - No federally qualified health centers
- Possible root causes
  - Adults who drink excessively
  - Alcohol-impaired driving deaths
  - Children in poverty
  - Low median income
  - Mental health and substance use related deaths
  - Percent single-parent homes – Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
  - Unemployment rate

### 2. Priority: Behavioral Health

*(Counties: Cook, DuPage, Lake, Logan, McHenry, McLean)*

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- Gaps in service
  - Cost of care/health insurance
  - Coordination and linkage to services
  - Data collection and sharing strategies
  - Financial/health insurance barriers
  - Health provider shortage areas
  - Health professional shortage area (entire county)
  - Lack/shortage of providers (2)
  - Lack of inpatient facilities
  - Limited resources (2)
  - Need for community services and resources
  - No inpatient psychiatric services within 30-mile radius
  - No practicing psychiatrist in county
  - On-site psychiatrist
  - Policy, education, empowerment
  - Population living in health professional shortage areas
  - Ratio of providers to population
  - Shortage of providers (especially in schools)
  - Uninsured population (3)
  - Youth and adult prevention programs
- Possible root causes
  - Reduce stigma related to seeking treatment
  - Percentage single-parent homes – ACEs
  - Children in/living in poverty (2)
  - Adults drinking excessively (5)
  - Teens using alcohol (2)
  - Significant increase in deaths due to heroin and fentanyl
  - Adolescents contemplating suicide (2)
  - Drug-induced deaths
  - Low median income/low median household income (3)
  - Population/percentage population living below 100% federal poverty level (FPL) (2)
  - Adults who smoke
  - Substance use in adolescents
  - Depression in Medicare population (2)
  - Unemployment rate (2)
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Population with low food access
  - Alleged victims of child abuse and neglect
  - Single-parent households in poverty
  - Food insecurity
  - Alcohol-impaired driving deaths
  - Discrimination
  - Mental health hospitalizations
  - Suicide death rate
  - Individuals living in poverty

- Drug-induced mortality rate
- Depression in adolescents
- Fear surrounding potential deportation and family separation
- Adults who binge drink
- Teens driving and using alcohol or drugs
- Teens using marijuana
- Opioid death rate increase

3. Priority: Child Maltreatment  
(County: Cook)

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- No identified gaps in care
- Possible root causes
  - Growing opioid crisis

4. Priority: Community Safety  
(County: Cook)

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- No identified gap in care
- Possible root causes
  - Unemployment rate (2)
  - Violent crime rate (2)
  - Population with low food access
  - Low median income
  - Individuals living in poverty

5. Priority: Homelessness  
(Counties: Cook, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Will)

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- Gaps in care
  - Build and sustain a shelter (6)
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income (10)
  - Children in/ living in poverty (7)
  - Population living below 100% FPL (7)
  - Unemployment rate (5)
  - Disabled population (6)
  - Percent single-parent homes – ACEs (2)
  - Youth (16-19) not in school and not working (6)

6. Priority: Injury  
(Counties: Cook, Madison)

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- Gaps in care
  - Poor access to health services
- Possible root causes
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Unemployment rate
  - Education inequity
  - Mass incarceration
  - Differential policing strategies
  - Generational trauma
  - Segregation and racism
  - Unintentional injuries as cause of death among children
  - Violence disproportionately affecting low-income communities of color

## 7. Priority: Injury and Violence

(Counties: DuPage, Madison, Will)

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- Gaps in care
  - Uninsured population
- Possible root causes
  - Fallen asleep while driving (worsening trend)
  - Fire-arm related deaths (worsening trend)
  - Victim domestic violence (worsening trend)
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Fire-arm related deaths
  - Homicide rate (2)
  - Violent crime rate (2)
  - Domestic violence
  - Gang violence
  - Trauma
  - Population in poverty
  - Fire-arm related deaths
  - Rate of drinking and driving
  - Illicit drug use

## 8. Priority: Isolation

(Counties: Champaign, Cook, Madison, Vermilion)

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- No Identified gap in care
- Possible root causes
  - Children living in poverty (4)
  - Population living below 100% FPL (3)
  - Unemployment rate (2)
  - Disabled population (6)
  - Percentage single-parent homes – ACES (2)
  - Youth (16-19) not in school and not working (3)

## 9. Priority: Mental Health

(Counties: Bureau, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, Cumberland, Douglas, DuPage, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Ford, Franklin, Fulton, Hardin, Iroquois, Jasper, Jersey, Kankakee, La Salle, Lawrence, Lee, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Mercer, Montgomery, Perry, Piatt, Pike, Putnam, Richland, Saline, Sangamon, Shelby, St. Clair, Stephenson, Vermilion, Wabash, Wayne, Will)

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- Gaps in care
  - Lack of providers/ health professional shortage/shortage of providers (45)
  - Lack of available treatment types
  - Mental health of Blacks or African Americans (2)
  - Mental health of American Indians or Alaska natives (2)
  - Demand for mental health care
  - Mental health of ages 18-35
  - Pediatric mental health
  - Lack of access to care, no insurance/coverage
- Possible root causes
  - Adolescent suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury
  - High percentage of people living below poverty level
  - Percentage of families with children living below poverty level
  - Percentage single-parent homes- ACEs (4)
  - Stigma related to seeking help or accessing mental/behavioral care (4)
  - Families with children living below poverty line level (3)
  - Significantly increasing age-adjusted death rate due to suicide (2)

- Lack of youth mental health care (2)
- Emergency department (ED) rates for African Americans due to mental health (2)
- Adult and pediatric ED rates due to mental health (2)
- Increase in ED and hospitalization rates due to mental health
- Need for community services and resources
- Uninsured population (8)
- Fragmentation within the system of providers (2)
- Provider availability
- Rate of hospitalization due to mental health
- Rate of hospitalization due to suicide/self-inflicted injury
- Lack of resources
- Youths with mental health conditions not receiving care
- Quality concerns
- Inadequate reimbursement
- Access to all services (especially for youth) (5)
- Better information about available services and resources (5)
- Local access to a psychiatrist/access to psychiatrists (11)
- Access to outpatient services, including counseling (5)
- Access to inpatient care (especially for Medicaid recipients) (5)
- Transportation (5)
- After hour and weekend access to care (5)
- Access to case managers (5)
- Issues with services within and outside of hospital
- Access to local outpatient services: screening, assessment, counseling for all ages
- Access to local and improved access to distant inpatient mental health care
- Access to care (5)
- Availability/lack of treatment beds (2)
- Improved access to local services
- Significantly increasing rate of depression in the Medicare population
- Significantly increasing rate of depression
- Unemployment/unemployment rate (47)
- Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs (10)
- Self-report of poor emotional and mental health
- Increase in deaths due to suicides
- Development of treatment centers met with resistance by residents
- Stigma towards people suffering
- High level of stress
- Stigma related to/ towards people seeking care (2)
- Adults and children in poverty
- Veteran population (4)
- Suicide as a significant cause of death
- Low graduation rate (3)
- Children living in poverty (7)
- Depression in Medicare population (8)
- Population/percentage population with low food access (13)
- Low median (household) income (48)
- Adults and children in poverty
- Percentage of families living below the poverty level
- Population living below 100% FPL (34)
- Exposure to violence
- Poor housing conditions
- Segregation and racism
- Percentage people living below the poverty level
- Children/percentage children living in poverty (24)
- Percentage depression in Medicare population
- Death rate for suicide (15)
- Significant percent of population with high level of stress
- Percentage adults without primary care providers
- Disabled population (21)
- Youth (16-19) not in school and not working (9)
- Adolescents experiencing depression
- Adolescents engaging in self-harm
- Violent crime rate
- Medicare population with depression (2)
- Mortality rate from suicide and self-inflicted injury (2)
- Adolescent mental health
- Address culture of poverty in local communities
- Anxiety disorders in seniors and youth
- Mental health and substance use related deaths

- Local access to medication/assisted treatment for substance abuse (2)
- No federally qualified health centers
- Access to local counselling for youth
- Access to referrals to local outpatient services (2)
- Access to post-care services for persons returning from inpatient care (2)
- Community education to support awareness and reduce stigma of seeking care (2)
- Local access to medication/assisted treatment
- Resources to address suicide
- Local access to providers at all levels
- Local support services
- Local access to detoxification, rehabilitation, and recovery for substance abuse disorders
- Inpatient services for behavioral health
- Information about access to services
- Access to referrals
- Prevention education
- Access to services (12)
- Community education (6)
- Percent insured under 18
- Unified, county-wide process for intake and post-intake handling of criminal and non-criminal mental health needs
- Larger collaborative to expand services
- Improved access to services for youth and families
- Need for substance use/misuse/abuse prevention and recovery services - particularly smoking
- Lack of affordable services (3)
- Services for persons facing co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders
- Licensed clinical social worker
- Address suicide ideation
- Geriatric outpatient psych services
- Provide community with more and better information about mental health services
- Cost preventing physician visit
- Education on mental health (2)
- Self-harm and interpersonal violence related deaths
- Percentage of people who are caregiver to friend/family members
- Percentage population/population with chronic depression symptoms (2)
- Percentage population with "extremely/very" stressful typical day
- Persons/population living below 200% FPL (2)
- Low access to healthy food (2)
- Children under 18 in poverty
- Reported frequent mental distress
- Adults who drink excessively
- Poor mental health among low-income individuals
- Rate of people taking medication or receiving mental health treatment (2)
- Parents rating children with "poor" mental health
- Age-adjusted suicide rate (4)
- Persons in poverty (2)
- Structural racism preventing quality care (2)
- Food insecurity (2)
- Adults who binge drink
- Prevalence of violence
- Individuals/families living in poverty
- Self-report of depression and anxiety (4)
- Increase in self-report of "poor" overall mental health (5)
- Elderly population (2)
- Reporting "embarrassment" as reason to not seek counseling (3)
- Increase in rate of poverty
- Population/percent population living in poverty (9)
- Homicide rate
- Youth substance use
- Suicide deaths (4)
- Population/percentage of individuals with diagnosed depression (3)
- Self-report of "poor" mental health (worsening trend) (2)
- Population without high school diploma or GED
- Increase in illicit drug use (2)
- Increase in opioid-related deaths (2)
- Self-report of mentally unhealthy days
- Families in poverty (3)
- Fire-arm related deaths
- Homicide rate
- Violent crime rate

- Out of pocket deductibles
- Need for mental health to be considered and prioritized by medical professionals when addressing an individual's health
- Cost preventing physician visit (5)
- Lack of providers (especially Medicaid) (6)
- Access to care for uninsured population
- Lack of access to care (reported more by Hispanic individuals)
- Difficult to access treatment
- Inadequate outpatient services for adults
- Limited inpatient services for children and adolescents
- Lack of mental health education
- Lack of understanding how to access existing services
- Timely linkage to appropriate care
- Resources, referrals, coordination, and connection to community-based services
- Could not afford copay (2)
- No insurance/doctor refused insurance
- No insurance/could not afford copay
- Urgent care as primary source of care (2)
- Access to behavioral health counselling (4)
- Disparities in uninsured population among race and ethnicity (Black and Hispanic/Latino most uninsured)
- Increased coordination and access to services
- Ratio of providers to population
- Lack of providers and services
- Services in schools (5)
- Services for farmers (5)
- Services for those with Medicaid, Medicare, underinsured, or uninsured (5)
- Access to inpatient care (5)
- Access to care due to appointments/hours
- Lack of knowledge on services available (2)
- Lack of services
- Cost of services
- Health professional shortage area (entire county) (4)
- Lack of consistent options
- Elderly population (3)
- Drug overdose death rate (2)
- Poor availability of services

- High volumes ED use for routine and crisis care (3)
- Screening and referrals (3)
- Suicide prevention programs (2)
- Lack of licensed professional
- Education on local mental health needs (4)
- Cost of care
- ED use due to difficulty accessing care
- Local services rated as "fair"/"poor"

## 10. Priority: Parenting

*(Counties: Grundy, Kendall, La Salle, Will)*

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- Gaps in care
  - Family education (6)
- Possible root cause
  - Teen births (3)
  - Percentage single-parent homes – ACEs (2)
  - Student reading proficiency (4th grade) (5)
  - Youth (16-19) not in school and not working (3)

## 11. Priority: Poverty

*(Counties: Cook, Will)*

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- No identified gap in care
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income (2)
  - Families in poverty
  - Unemployment rate (4)
  - Population in/living in poverty (2)
  - Children in/living in poverty (2)
  - Violent crime rate
  - Individuals diagnosed with depression

## 12. Priority: Socio-structural determinants of health

*(County: Cook)*

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- No identified gap in care
- Possible root cause
  - Population living below 200% FPL
  - Percent population with no high school diploma or equivalent

## 13. Priority: Substance Abuse

*(Counties: Boone, Bureau, Calhoun, Christian, Coles, Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Fayette, Greene, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, La Salle, Lee, Livingston, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Marshall, McHenry, Montgomery, Morgan, Ogle, Peoria, Putnam, Scott, Shelby, Tazewell, Warren, Williamson, Winnebago, Woodford)*

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- Gaps in care
  - Hospitalization of adults due to alcohol abuse
- Possible root causes
  - Alcohol-impaired/involved driving deaths (12)
  - Adults who drink excessively (17)

- Hospitalization due to alcohol/substance use
- Hospitalization rates due to substance use (highest in 18-24) (2)
- Hospitalization due to opioid use
- ED rates for adult alcohol use (2)
- Uninsured population (8)
- Fragmentation within the system of providers (2)
- Shortage/lack of providers (4)
- Rate of hospitalization due to substance abuse
- Access to prevention, treatment, and recovery resources (5)
- Access to case managers (5)
- Transportation (5)
- After hour and weekend access to care (5)
- Address substance abuse through expanded prevention education at young ages
- Detoxification services
- No federally qualified health centers (2)
- Health professional shortage area(s) (3)
- Health professional shortage area (entire county) (7)
- Detoxification, rehabilitation, and recovery services (6)
- Prevention efforts directed to methamphetamines and prescription drugs (6)
- ED visits related to substance abuse
- Lack of affordable services (3)
- Services for persons facing co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders
- Address abuse of prescription drugs resulting from pain management and genetic disposition
- Expand prevention and awareness efforts around marijuana, cocaine,
- Percentage single-parent homes/households – ACEs (11)
- Teens using alcohol (10)
- Teens using marijuana (8)
- Increase in deaths due to heroin and fentanyl (2)
- Teen vaping (2)
- Families with children living below the poverty line
- Increasing use of substances and alcohol (2)
- Adolescent alcohol use (4)
- Drug overdose deaths significantly increasing (3)
- Teens using e-cigarettes (3)
- Population/percentage population living below 100% FPL (30)
- Unemployment rate/unemployment (40)
- Exposure to violence
- Segregation and racism
- Drug overdose deaths, most heroin related
- Heavy alcohol consumption in adults
- Development for treatment centers met with resistance by residents
- Stigma towards people suffering
- Prevalent overprescribing of opioids
- Risky behavior in youth
- Easy access to drugs and alcohol
- Adults and children in poverty
- Veteran population (4)
- Adults and teens who smoke
- Significant increase in drug and heroin overdose deaths
- Low graduation rate (3)
- Children in/living in poverty (27)
- Population with low food access (2)
- Percentage children living in poverty
- Low median income/low median household income (49)
- Tobacco use
- Youth (16-19) not in school and not working (8)
- Opioid dependency/abuse
- Adults who smoke/adults who smoke daily (7)
- Violent crime rate (3)
- Depression in Medicare population
- Adolescent substance use/adolescent using substances (3)
- Significant rise in naloxone use
- Increase in deaths due to drug overdose
- Non-fatal opioid overdose
- Adults who binge drink (2)
- Adolescent who smoke (2)
- Rise of opioids
- Heroin-related overdose deaths (2)
- Alcohol and drug abuse among youth (2)

- alcohol, methamphetamines, opioids, and nicotine
- Cost preventing physician visit (6)
- Population living in health professional shortage areas
- Coordination and linkage to services
- Data collection and sharing strategies
- Ratio of providers to population
- Policy, education, empowerment
- Education for youth (2)
- No crisis detox services
- Shortage of treatment centers
- Services not equally available - income based
- Collaboration between hospitals and treatment centers
- Limited access to services
- Lack of providers (especially Medicaid) (2)
- Access to care for uninsured population
- Education
- Cost of care/health insurance (2)
- Difficult to access treatment
- Need more treatment/recovery homes
- Lack of understanding on how to access existing services
- Could not afford copay (2)
- No insurance/doctor refused insurance
- No insurance/could not afford copay
- Urgent care as primary source of care (2)
- Access to behavioral health counseling (4)
- Access to local services (4)
- Medication-assisted treatment for persons with opioid use disorders (4)
- Disparities in uninsured population among race and
  - Alcohol and drug abuse among adults (2)
  - Drug overdose deaths/death rate (6)
  - Mental health and substance use related deaths
  - Percent population with chronic depression symptoms
  - Percent population with "extremely/very" stressful typical day
  - Drinking and driving in last month
  - Population living below 200% FPL
  - Youth using substances/youth substance abuse (6)
  - Drinking and driving deaths
  - Deaths from drug poisoning (2)
  - Physician education - limit inappropriate prescriptions
  - Children under 18 in poverty
  - Individuals/families living in poverty (5)
  - ED visits and hospitalizations due to nicotine dependence
  - ED visits due to drug poisoning (2)
  - Teens using nicotine (2)
  - Hospitalizations due to nicotine dependence
  - Teens using drugs/alcohol and driving
  - Opioids and heroin addiction
  - Poor mental health among low-income individuals
  - Rate of people taking medication or receiving mental health treatment (2)
  - Rate of illicit drug use (3)
  - Rate of drinking and driving (5)
  - Ease of access to opioids
  - Parents rating children with "poor" mental health
  - Deaths from cirrhosis/liver disease
  - Ease of getting alcohol and drugs
  - Single-parent households in poverty
  - Food insecurity
  - Self-report of depression/anxiety (3)
  - Increase in self-report of "poor" overall mental health (3)
  - Reporting "embarrassment" as reason to not seek counseling (2)
  - Increase in rate of poverty
  - Rate of suicide (3)
  - Homicide rate (2)
  - Illegal substance use in adolescents
  - At risk for binge drinking (3)
  - Percentage of individuals who binge drink
  - Adults at risk for binge drinking
  - Opioid overdose death rate ages 15-64
  - Population without high school diploma or GED
  - Increase in illicit drug use (2)
  - Increase in opioid-related deaths (2)
  - Percent population in poverty
  - Rate age-adjusted overdose deaths (3)

- ethnicity (Black and Hispanic/Latino most uninsured)
- Increase education, coordination, and access to services
- Access to services (3)
- Local access to detoxification (5)
- Prevention education and programming for youth (5)
- Access to care due to appointments/hours
- Mental health/wellness services
- Addiction services
- Access to services for residents outside the city
- Care for low income/uninsured
- Lack of knowledge of services available (2)
- Screenings and referrals (3)
- Lack of services (2)
- High costs of care (2)
- Difficulty of Medicaid acceptance (2)
- Providers not accepting Medicaid
- Lack of treatment options
- Lack of tobacco prevention and cessation programs
- Access to mental health care (4)
- Promote prevention (4)
- Provide education to community and schools (4)
- ED use due to difficulty accessing care
- Local services rated as "fair"/"poor"
- Population in/living in poverty (8)
- Teens using substances (4)
- Depression in Medicare population (2)
- Non-fatal opioid overdose rate (4)
- Fatal opioid overdose rate
- Increase in drug-related hospitalizations (2)
- Rate of child abuse and neglect
- Fire-arm related deaths
- Individuals diagnosed with depression
- Population with diagnosed depression
- Poor availability of services
- Drug-related deaths
- Unintentional drug-induced death rate

14. Priority: Trauma awareness and prevention  
(County: Edwards)

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- Gaps in care
  - Disparities in uninsured population among race and ethnicity (Black and Hispanic/Latino most uninsured)
  - Increase crime prevention and trainings to address bullying
  - Address crime related to substance abuse and mental health
- Possible root causes
  - Homicide rate
  - Youth experiencing bullying

## 15. Priority: Violence

(County: Wabash)

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- Gaps in care
  - Increasing community engagement
  - Promoting police-community relations
- Possible root causes
  - Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs
  - Reduced investment in communities
  - Rate of violent crime
  - Children in poverty
  - Working with abuse victims

## 16. Priority: Violence and Community safety

(County: White)

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- Gaps in care
  - Resources, referrals, coordination, and connection to community-based services
- Possible root causes
  - Persons below 200% FPL
  - Children under 18 in poverty
  - Low median income
  - Unemployment
  - Crude death rate from homicide
  - Persons in poverty
  - Unemployment rate
  - Food Insecurity
  - Adults who binge drink

## CHNA grouping by county

### 1. Adams County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Illini Community Hospital</a> – 2018 (Pittsfield)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improved access to services for youth and families</li> <li>○ Need for substances use/misuse/abuse prevention and recovery services - particularly smoking</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Address culture of poverty in local communities</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Stigma associated with seeking or receiving mental health care</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Homelessness</b>

### 2. Alexander County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">SIH Memorial Hospital of Carbondale</a> – 2018 (Carbondale)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High volumes ED use for routine and crisis care</li> <li>○ Screening and referrals</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Rate age-adjusted suicide-deaths</li> <li>○ Depression in Medicare population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Screening and referrals</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Rate age-adjusted overdose deaths</li> <li>○ Adolescents using substances</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 3. Bond County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Anderson Hospital</a> – 2019 (Maryville)	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Risky behavior in youth</li> <li>○ Easy access to drugs and alcohol</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<a href="#">Hillsboro Area Hospital, Anderson Hospital</a>	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service</li> </ul>	

– 2019 (Hillsboro)

- Local availability of psychiatrists
- Inpatient services for behavioral health
- Information about access to services
- Access to referrals
- Prevention education
- Lack of resources
- Possible root causes
  - Children living in poverty
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Unemployment rate
  - Population with low food access
  - High levels of stress

#### 4. Boone County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">SwedishAmerican Hospital</a> – 2019 (Rockford)	<b>Poverty</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Possible root causes<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Unemployment rate</li></ul></li></ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Gaps in service<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ High costs of care</li><li>○ Providers not accepting Medicaid</li></ul></li><li>● Possible root causes<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Increase in drug-related hospitalizations</li><li>○ Unemployment rate</li></ul></li></ul>

#### 5. Brown County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Passavant Area Hospital</a> - 2018 (Jacksonville)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Gaps in service<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Lack of providers and services</li></ul></li></ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Gaps in service<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Access to services</li></ul></li></ul>

#### 6. Bureau County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Illinois Valley Community Hospital</a> – 2019 (Peru), <a href="#">Perry Memorial Hospital</a> – 2019 (Princeton), <a href="#">St. Margaret Health</a> – 2019 (Spring Valley)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Gaps in service<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Lack of affordable services</li><li>○ Services for farmers</li></ul></li></ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Gaps in service<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Lack of affordable services</li><li>○ Local access to detoxification</li><li>○ Prevention education and programming for youth</li></ul></li></ul>

- Services for those with Medicaid, Medicare, underinsured, or uninsured
- Access to inpatient care
- Lack of providers
- Possible root causes
  - Children living in poverty
  - Low median household income
  - Unemployment rate
  - Youth (16-19) not in school and not working
  - Low food access
  - Disabled population
  - Suicide death rate
- Possible root causes
  - Children living in poverty
  - Low median household income
  - Alcohol and drug abuse among youth
  - Alcohol and drug abuse among adults
  - Unemployment rate
  - Youth (16-19) not in school and not working
  - At risk for binge drinking
  - Death by drug poisoning
  - Non-fatal opioid overdose rate

## 7. Calhoun County

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Hospital – CHNA year (city)	Priority area(s)	Possible root causes
<a href="#">Thomas H. Boyd Memorial Hospital</a> – 2019 (Carrollton)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to care</li> <li>○ Education on local mental health needs</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to mental health care</li> <li>○ Promote prevention</li> <li>○ Provide education to community and schools</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 8. Carroll County

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Hospital – CHNA year (city)	Priority area(s)	Possible root causes
<a href="#">FHN Memorial Hospital</a> – 2019 (Freeport)	<b>Behavioral Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Financial/health insurance barriers</li> <li>○ Health provider shortage areas</li> <li>○ Lack of inpatient facilities</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Adults who smoke</li> <li>○ Adults who drink excessively</li> <li>○ Substance use in adolescents</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

- Depression in Medicare population

## 9. Cass County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Passavant Area Hospital</a> – 2018 (Jacksonville)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of providers and services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 10. Champaign County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Carle Foundation Hospital</a> – 2019 (Urbana)	<b>Behavioral Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Youth and adult prevention programs</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reduce stigma related to seeking treatment</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Violence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increasing community engagement</li> <li>○ Promoting police-community relations</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rate of violent crime</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> <li>○ Working with abuse victims</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 11. Christian County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Taylorville Memorial Hospital</a> – 2018/2019 (Taylorville), <a href="#">Pana Community Hospital</a> – 2018/2019 (Pana)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of licensed professionals</li> <li>○ Lack of treatment beds</li> <li>○ Access to behavioral health counseling</li> <li>○ Access to psychiatrists</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of treatment options</li> <li>○ Lack of tobacco prevention and cessation programs</li> <li>○ Access to behavioral health counseling</li> <li>○ Access to local services</li> <li>○ Medication-assisted treatment for persons with opioid use disorders</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Stigma related to seeking help or accessing mental/behavioral care

- Alcohol-impaired driving deaths

[Pana Community Hospital](#) - 2019 (Pana)

**Homelessness**

- Possible root causes
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Children in poverty
  - Youth (16-19) not in school and not working
  - Low median income
  - Unemployment rate

12. Clark County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
Horizon Health, <a href="#">Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center</a> – 2019 (Mattoon)	<p><b>Mental Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to services</li> <li>○ Community education</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> <li>○ Health professional shortage area (entire county)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> <li>○ Suicide death rate</li> <li>○ Percent single-parent homes - ACEs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Substance Abuse</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Detoxification, rehabilitation, and recovery services</li> <li>○ Prevention efforts directed to methamphetamines and prescription drugs</li> <li>○ Health professional shortage area (entire county)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Horizon Health – 2019	<p><b>Homelessness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Build and sustain a shelter</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Parenting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Family education</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Teen births</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Disabled population
- Percent single-parent homes - ACEs

Horizon Health – 2019

**Isolation**

- Possible root causes
  - Children living in poverty
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Unemployment rate
  - Disabled population
  - Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs

### 13. Clay County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Carle Richland Memorial Hospital</a> – 2018 (Olney)	<p><b>Mental Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to all services (especially for youth)</li> <li>○ Better information about available services and resources</li> <li>○ Local access to a psychiatrist</li> <li>○ Access to outpatient services, including counseling</li> <li>○ Access to inpatient care (especially for Medicaid recipients)</li> <li>○ Transportation</li> <li>○ After hour and weekend access to care</li> <li>○ Access to case managers</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low graduation rate</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Substance Abuse</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to prevention, treatment, and recovery resources</li> <li>○ Access to case managers</li> <li>○ Transportation</li> <li>○ After hour and weekend access to care</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low graduation rate</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Alcohol-impaired driving deaths</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 14. Clinton County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">HSHS St. Joseph's Hospital</a> – 2018 (Breese)	<p><b>Mental Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Substance Abuse</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Veteran population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Possible root causes
  - Veteran population
  - Disabled population
  - Medicare population with depression
  - Mortality rate from suicide and self-inflicted injury
  - Adults who drink excessively
  - Adults who binge drink
  - Adults who smoke daily
  - Adolescents who smoke
  - Rise of opioids

## 15. Coles County

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### **Hospital – CHNA year (city)**

Horizon Health, [Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center](#) – 2018/2019 (Mattoon)

### **Priority area(s)**

#### **Mental Health**

- Gaps in service
  - Address mental health issues
  - Access to services
  - Community education
  - Lack of mental health providers/services
  - Lack of providers
  - Lack of services
  - Health professional shortage area (entire county)
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Children living in poverty
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Low food access
  - Disabled population

### **Possible root causes**

#### **Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - Address substance abuse
  - Detoxification, rehabilitation, and recovery services
  - Prevention efforts directed to methamphetamines and prescription drugs
  - Health professional shortage area (entire county)
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Children living in poverty
  - Population living below 100% FPL

Horizon Health – 2019

#### **Homelessness**

- Gaps in service
  - Address the needs of homeless youth
  - Build and sustain a shelter
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Children living in poverty
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Disabled population

#### **Parenting**

- Gaps in service
  - Address parenting issues
  - Family education
- Possible root cause
  - Student reading proficiency (4th grade)

Horizon Health – 2019

#### **Isolation**

- Gaps in service

- Address the isolation and lack of socialization
- Possible root causes
  - Children living in poverty
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Disabled population

## 16. Cook County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
Alliance for Health Equity Chicago and Suburban Cook County (37 hospitals) – 2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Uninsured population</li> <li>○ Fragmentation within the system of providers</li> <li>○ Shortage of providers</li> <li>○ Cost preventing physician visit</li> <li>○ Timely linkage to appropriate care</li> <li>○ Lack of providers (especially Medicaid)</li> <li>○ Need for mental health to be considered and prioritized by medical professionals when addressing an individual's health</li> <li>○ Health professional shortage areas (5)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Exposure to violence</li> <li>○ Poor housing conditions</li> <li>○ Segregation and racism</li> <li>○ Mental health of ages 18-35</li> <li>○ Mental health of Blacks or African Americans</li> <li>○ Mental health of American Indians or Alaska Natives</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs</li> <li>○ Reduced investment in communities</li> <li>○ Population with low food access</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Uninsured population</li> <li>○ Fragmentation within the system of providers</li> <li>○ Shortage of providers</li> <li>○ Cost preventing physician visit</li> <li>○ Lack of providers (especially Medicaid)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Exposure to violence</li> <li>○ Segregation and racism</li> <li>○ Hospitalization due to alcohol/substance use</li> <li>○ Hospitalization due to opioid use</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs</li> <li>○ Reduced investment in communities</li> <li>○ Adolescent alcohol use</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Alliance for Health Equity Chicago and Suburban Cook County (37 hospitals) – 2019	<b>Injury/ Violence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor access to health services</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes</li> </ul>	

- Population living below 100% FPL
- Unemployment rate
- Education inequity
- Mass incarceration
- Differential policing strategies
- Generational trauma
- Segregation and racism
- Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs
- Reduced investment in communities
- Violence disproportionately affecting low-income communities of color
- Fire-arm related deaths
- Homicide rate
  - Violent crime rate

## 17. Crawford County

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<b><u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u></b>	<b><u>Priority area(s)</u></b>	<b><u>Possible root causes</u></b>
Horizon Health – 2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in services               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to services</li> <li>○ Community education</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Homelessness</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Build and sustain a shelter</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Horizon Health – 2019	<b>Parenting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Family education</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Student reading proficiency (4th grade)</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Teen births</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Detoxification, rehabilitation, and recovery services</li> <li>○ Prevention efforts directed to methamphetamines and prescription drugs</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Youth (16-19) not in school and not working

Horizon Health – 2019

**Isolation**

- Possible root causes
  - Unemployment rate
  - Youth (16-19) not in school and not working
  - Disabled population

18. Cumberland County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
Horizon Health, <a href="#">Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center</a> – 2019 (Mattoon)	<p><b>Mental Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in services               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to services</li> <li>○ Community education</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> <li>○ Health professional shortage area (entire county)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> <li>○ Self-report of mentally unhealthy days</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Substance Abuse</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Detoxification, rehabilitation, and recovery services</li> <li>○ Prevention efforts directed to methamphetamines and prescription drugs</li> <li>○ Health professional shortage area (entire county)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Alcohol-involved driving deaths</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Horizon Health – 2019	<p><b>Homelessness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Build and sustain a shelter</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Parenting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Family education</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root cause               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Student reading proficiency (4th grade)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Horizon Health – 2019	<p><b>Isolation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## 19. DeKalb County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Northwestern Medicine Kishwaukee Hospital</a> – 2018 (DeKalb)	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible root causes                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Percentage population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Single-parent households in poverty</li> <li>○ Food insecurity</li> <li>○ Teens using alcohol</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Behavioral Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Shortage of providers</li> <li>○ No inpatient psychiatric services within 30-mile radius</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Percentage population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Single-parent households in poverty</li> <li>○ Food insecurity</li> <li>○ Depression in adolescents</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 20. Douglas County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
Horizon Health, <a href="#">Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center</a> – 2019 (Mattoon)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to services</li> <li>○ Community education</li> <li>○ Uninsured population</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> <li>○ Health professional shortage area (entire county)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> <li>○ Percent single-parent homes - ACEs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Detoxification, rehabilitation, and recovery services</li> <li>○ Prevention efforts directed to methamphetamines and prescription drugs</li> <li>○ Uninsured population</li> <li>○ Health professional shortage area (entire county)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Horizon Health – 2019	<b>Homelessness</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Build and sustain a shelter</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root cause                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> <li>○ Percent single-parent homes - ACEs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Parenting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Family education</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Student reading proficiency (4th grade)</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Isolation**

- Possible root causes
  - Youth (16-19) not in school and not working
  - Disabled population
  - Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs

**21. DuPage County**

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Advocate Good Samaritan Hospital</a> – 2018/2019 (Downers Grove), <a href="#">AMITA Health Adventist Medical Center GlenOaks</a> – 2018/2019 (Glendale Heights), <a href="#">Edward-Elmhurst Health</a> , Northwestern Medicine Central DuPage Hospital – 2018/2019 (Winfield)	<p><b>Mental Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Shortage of providers</li> <li>○ Rate of hospitalization due to mental health</li> <li>○ Rate of hospitalization due to suicide/self-inflicted injury</li> <li>○ Lack of access to care (reported more by Hispanic individuals)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Stigma related to seeking help or accessing mental/behavioral care</li> <li>○ Development for treatment centers met with resistance by residents</li> <li>○ Stigma towards people suffering</li> <li>○ Poor mental health among low-income individuals</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Substance Abuse</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Shortage of providers</li> <li>○ Rate of hospitalization due to substance abuse</li> <li>○ Cost of care/health insurance</li> <li>○ Education</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adults who drink excessively</li> <li>○ Teens using marijuana</li> <li>○ Increase in deaths due to heroin and fentanyl</li> <li>○ Development for treatment centers met with resistance by residents</li> <li>○ Stigma towards people suffering</li> <li>○ Prevalent overprescribing of opioids</li> <li>○ Teens using alcohol</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**22. Edgar County**

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
Horizon Health – 2019	<p><b>Mental Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to services</li> <li>○ Community education</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Low food access</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Homelessness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Build and sustain a shelter</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Disabled population
- Suicide death rate

Horizon Health – 2019

**Parenting**

- Gaps in service
  - Family education
- Possible root causes
  - Student reading proficiency (4th grade)
  - Youth (16-19) not in school and not working
  - Teen births

**Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - Detoxification, rehabilitation, and recovery services
  - Prevention efforts directed to methamphetamines and prescription drugs
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Children living in poverty
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Youth (16-19) not in school and not working

Horizon Health – 2019

**Isolation**

- Possible root causes
  - Children living in poverty
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Youth (16-19) not in school and not working
  - Disabled population

23. Edwards County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Carle Richland Memorial Hospital</a> – 2018/2019 (Olney), <a href="#">Wabash Community Hospital</a> – 2018/2019 (Mount Carmel)	<p><b>Mental Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to all services (especially for youth)</li> <li>○ Better information about available services and resources</li> <li>○ Local access to a psychiatrist</li> <li>○ Access to outpatient services, including counseling</li> <li>○ Access to inpatient care (especially for Medicaid recipients)</li> <li>○ Transportation</li> <li>○ After hour and weekend access to care</li> <li>○ Access to case managers</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Elderly population</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Substance Abuse</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to prevention, treatment, and recovery resources</li> <li>○ Access to case managers</li> <li>○ Transportation</li> <li>○ After hour and weekend access to care</li> <li>○ Health professional shortage area (entire county)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Drug overdose death rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Suicide death rate
- Drug overdose death rate

## 24. Effingham County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">HSHS ST. Anthony's Memorial Hospital</a> – 2018 (Effingham)	<b>Behavioral Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No practicing psychiatrist in county</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root cause               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adults drinking excessively</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## 25. Fayette County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Pana Community Hospital</a> – 2019 (Pana)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to behavioral health counseling</li> <li>○ Access to psychiatrists</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> <li>○ Uninsured population</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Low food access</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Homelessness</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<a href="#">Pana Community Hospital</a> – 2019 (Pana)	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to behavioral health counseling</li> <li>○ Access to local services</li> <li>○ Medication-assisted treatment for persons with opioid use disorders</li> <li>○ Uninsured population</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

- Youth (16-19) not in school and not working
- Low median income
- Unemployment rate

## 26. Ford County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Iroquois Memorial Hospital</a> – (Watseka),  <a href="#">Gibson Area Hospital and Health Services</a> – 2018/2019 (Gibson City)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to local counseling for youth</li> <li>○ Access to referrals to local outpatient services</li> <li>○ Access to post-care services for persons returning from inpatient care</li> <li>○ Community education to support awareness and reduce stigma of seeking care</li> <li>○ Local access to medication assisted treatment</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<a href="#">Iroquois Memorial Hospital</a> – 2019 (Watseka)	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root causes             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## 27. Franklin County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Marshall Browning Hospital</a> – 2019 (Du Quoin)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> <li>○ Education on mental health</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Low access to healthy foods</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Education for youth</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Deaths from drug poisoning</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Disabled population
- Deaths from suicide

## 28. Fulton County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Graham Hospital</a> – 2019 (Canton)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Resources to address suicide</li> <li>○ Local access to providers at all levels</li> <li>○ Local support services</li> <li>○ Local access to detoxification, rehabilitation, and recovery for substance abuse disorders</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Percentage children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Population with low food access</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## 29. Greene County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Thomas H. Boyd Memorial Hospital</a> – 2019 (Carrollton)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to care</li> <li>○ Education on local mental health needs</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disabled population</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living in poverty</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to mental health care</li> <li>○ Promote prevention</li> <li>○ Provide education to community and schools</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living in poverty</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Adults who smoke</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 30. Grundy County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Morris Hospital &amp; Healthcare Centers</a> -2019 (Morris)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service</li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service</li> </ul>

- Cost preventing physician visit
- lack of providers (especially Medicaid)
- Possible root causes
  - Unemployment rate

- Cost preventing physician visit
- Possible root causes
  - Unemployment rate
  - ED visits and hospitalizations due to nicotine dependence
  - Alcohol involved driving deaths
  - ED visits due to drug poisoning
  - Teens using alcohol
  - Teens using nicotine

### 31. Hamilton County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Ferrell Hospital</a> – (Eldorado), Hamilton Memorial Hospital – 2018	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Shortage of providers</li> <li>○ Availability of treatment beds</li> <li>○ Improved access to local services</li> <li>○ Local access to medication-assisted treatment for substance abuse</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Percentage children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Percentage of depression in Medicare population</li> <li>○ Death rate for suicide</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

### 32. Hancock County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Memorial Hospital</a> – 2018 (Carbondale)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of providers and services</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Elderly population</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Individuals with alcohol consumption problems</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

### 33. Hardin County

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Hospital – CHNA year (city)	Priority area(s)	Possible root causes
<a href="#">Hardin County General Hospital</a> – 2017 (Rosiclare)	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low median income</li> <li>Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>Unemployment rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health professional shortage area</li> </ul> </li> <li>Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children living in poverty</li> <li>Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>Unemployment rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 34. Henderson County

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Hospital – CHNA year (city)	Priority area(s)	Possible root causes
<a href="#">OSF St. Mary Medical Center</a> – 2019 (Bloomington)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elderly population</li> <li>Low median income</li> <li>Unemployment rate</li> <li>Population living in poverty</li> <li>Children in poverty</li> <li>Reporting "embarrassment" as reason to not seek counseling</li> <li>Increase in self-report of "poor" overall mental health</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low median income</li> <li>Unemployment rate</li> <li>Population living in poverty</li> <li>Children in poverty</li> <li>Reporting "embarrassment" as reason to not seek counseling</li> <li>Youth substance abuse</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 35. Henry County

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Hospital – CHNA year (city)	Priority area(s)	Possible root causes
<a href="#">OSF Saint Luke Medical Center</a> – (Kewanee), <a href="#">Perry Memorial Hospital</a> – (Princeton) 2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No insurance/could not afford copay</li> <li>Urgent care as primary source of care</li> <li>Services in schools</li> <li>Services for farmers</li> <li>Services for those with Medicaid, Medicare, underinsured, or uninsured</li> <li>Access to inpatient care</li> <li>Lack of providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>Possible root causes</li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No insurance/could not afford copay</li> <li>Urgent care as primary source of care</li> <li>Local access to detoxification</li> <li>Prevention education and programming for youth</li> </ul> </li> <li>Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low median income</li> <li>Increase in self-report of "poor" overall mental health</li> <li>Youth substance abuse</li> <li>Children living in poverty</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Elderly population
- Low median income
- Children in poverty
- Children living in poverty
- Unemployment rate
- Low food access
- Disabled population
- Suicide death rate
- Unemployment rate

### 36. Iroquois County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Iroquois Memorial Hospital</a> – 2019 (Watseka)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Drug overdose deaths</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 37. Jackson County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">SIH Memorial Hospital of Carbondale</a> – (Carbondale), <a href="#">SIH St. Joseph Memorial Hospital</a> – (Murphysboro) 2018	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High volumes ED use for routine and crisis care</li> <li>○ Screening and referrals</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Rate age-adjusted suicide-deaths</li> <li>○ Depression in Medicare population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Screening and referrals</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Rate age-adjusted overdose deaths</li> <li>○ Adolescents using substances</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 38. Jasper County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">HSHS ST. Anthony's Memorial Hospital</a> – (Effingham), <a href="#">Carle Richland Memorial Hospital</a> – 2018 (Olney)	<b>Behavioral Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Health professional shortage area (entire county)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Alleged victims of child abuse and neglect</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

- Adults who drink excessively
- Alcohol-impaired driving deaths
- Depression in Medicare population

### 39. Jefferson County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">SSM Good Samaritan Hospital</a> - 2018 (Mt. Vernon)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to services</li> <li>○ Suicide prevention programs</li> <li>○ Shortage of</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living in poverty</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> <li>○ Depression in Medicare population</li> <li>○ Deaths from suicide</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of services</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living in poverty</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> <li>○ Depression in Medicare population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 40. Jersey County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Jersey Community Hospital</a> - 2019 (Jerseyville)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to services for youth</li> <li>○ Access to referrals to local outpatient services</li> <li>○ Access to post-care services for persons returning from inpatient care</li> <li>○ Community education to support awareness and reduce stigma of seeking care</li> <li>○ Local access to medication-assisted treatment for substance use disorders</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

### 41. Jo Daviess County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>

[FHN Memorial Hospital](#) – 2019  
(Freeport)

**Behavioral Health**

- Gaps in service
  - Financial/health insurance barriers
  - Health provider shortage areas
  - Lack of inpatient facilities
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Adults who smoke
  - Adults who drink excessively
  - Substance use in adolescents
  - Depression in Medicare population

42. Kane County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<p><a href="#">Presence Mercy Medical Center</a> – (Aurora), <a href="#">Northwestern Medicine Delnor Hospital</a>- (Geneva), <a href="#">Rush Copley Medical Center</a> – (Aurora) 2018/2019</p>	<p><b>Mental Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Difficult to access treatment</li> <li>○ Uninsured population</li> <li>○ Access to care due to appointments/hours</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Parents rating children with "poor" mental health</li> <li>○ Rate of people taking medication or receiving mental health treatment</li> <li>○ Percentage of individuals with diagnosed depression</li> <li>○ Self-report of "poor" mental health (worsening trend)</li> <li>○ Population without high school diploma or GED</li> <li>○ Increase in opioid-related deaths</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Substance Abuse</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Difficult to access treatment</li> <li>○ Uninsured population</li> <li>○ Access to care due to appointments/hours</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Parents rating children with "poor" mental health</li> <li>○ Rate of people taking medication or receiving mental health treatment</li> <li>○ Deaths from cirrhosis/liver disease</li> <li>○ Adults who drink excessively</li> <li>○ Rate of drinking and driving</li> <li>○ Rate of illicit drug use</li> <li>○ Percentage of individuals who binge drink</li> <li>○ Population without high school diploma or GED</li> <li>○ Increase in opioid-related deaths</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">Presence Mercy Medical Center</a> – 2018 (Aurora)</p>	<p><b>Injury/Violence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Fallen asleep while driving (worsening trend)</li> <li>○ Fire-arm related deaths (worsening trend)</li> <li>○ Victim domestic violence (worsening trend)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

### 43. Kankakee County

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Hospital – CHNA year (city)	Priority area(s)	Possible root causes
<a href="#">Iroquois Memorial Hospital</a> – (Watseka), Partnership for a Healthy Community – 2018/2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disparities in uninsured population among race and ethnicity (Black and Hispanic/Latino most uninsured)</li> <li>Increase education, coordination, and access to services</li> </ul> </li> <li>Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant increase in drug overdose deaths</li> <li>Suicide rate</li> <li>Homicide rate</li> <li>Population living below 100% FPL</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disparities in uninsured population among race and ethnicity (Black and Hispanic/Latino most uninsured)</li> <li>Increased coordination and access to services</li> <li>Ratio of providers to population</li> </ul> </li> <li>Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Homicide rate</li> <li>Youth substance use</li> <li>Population living below 100% FPL</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 44. Kendall County

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Hospital – CHNA year (city)	Priority area(s)	Possible root causes
<a href="#">Rush Copley Medical Center</a> – (Aurora), <a href="#">Morris Hospital &amp; Healthcare Centers</a> – (Morris) 2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to services</li> <li>Lack of knowledge of services available</li> <li>Cost preventing physician visit</li> <li>Lack of providers (especially Medicaid)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in illicit drug use</li> <li>Increase in opioid-related deaths</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to services</li> <li>Lack of knowledge of services available</li> <li>Cost preventing physician visit</li> </ul> </li> <li>Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in illicit drug use</li> <li>Increase in opioid-related deaths</li> <li>Alcohol-involved driving deaths</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 45. Knox County

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Hospital – CHNA year (city)	Priority area(s)	Possible root causes
<a href="#">OSF St. Mary Medical Center</a> - 2019 (Galesburg)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elderly population</li> <li>Low median income</li> <li>Unemployment rate</li> <li>Population living in poverty</li> <li>Children in poverty</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low median income</li> <li>Unemployment rate</li> <li>Population living in poverty</li> <li>Children in poverty</li> <li>Reporting "embarrassment" as reason to not seek counseling</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Reporting "embarrassment" as reason to not seek counseling
- Increase in self-report of "poor" overall mental health
- Youth substance abuse

## 46. La Salle County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Morris Hospital &amp; Healthcare Centers</a> – (Morris),  <a href="#">Illinois Valley Community Hospital</a> – (Peru),  <a href="#">OSF Saint Paul</a> – (Mendota)/ <a href="#">OSF Saint Elizabeth Medical Centers</a> – (Ottawa),  <a href="#">St. Margaret's Health</a> – (Spring Valley) 2018/2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cost preventing physician visit</li> <li>○ Lack of providers (especially Medicaid)</li> <li>○ Could not afford copay</li> <li>○ Urgent care as primary source of care</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Reported frequent mental distress</li> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Low median household income</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs</li> <li>○ Self-report of depression/anxiety</li> <li>○ Rate of suicide</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cost preventing physician visit</li> <li>○ Urgent care as primary source of care</li> <li>○ Could not afford copay</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Adults who smoke</li> <li>○ Hospitalizations due to nicotine dependence</li> <li>○ Alcohol-involved driving deaths</li> <li>○ ED visits due to drug poisoning</li> <li>○ Teens using alcohol</li> <li>○ Teens using nicotine</li> <li>○ Teens using drugs/alcohol and driving</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs</li> <li>○ Self-report of depression/anxiety</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 47. Lake County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Advocate Lutheran General Hospital</a> – (Park Ridge), <a href="#">NorthShore University Health System, Northwestern Medicine Lake Forest Hospital</a> – (Lake Forest) 2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Uninsured population</li> <li>○ Lack of providers (especially Medicaid)</li> <li>○ Lack of youth mental health care</li> <li>○ Mental health of ages 18-35</li> <li>○ Mental health of Blacks or African Americans</li> <li>○ Mental health of American Indians or Alaska Natives</li> <li>○ Shortage of providers (especially in schools)</li> <li>○ Cost of care/health insurance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Uninsured population</li> <li>○ Lack of providers (especially Medicaid)</li> <li>○ Hospitalization rates due to substance use (highest in 18-24)</li> <li>○ Shortage of providers (especially in schools)</li> <li>○ Cost of care/health insurance</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Possible root causes
  - Unemployment rate
  - Increasing use of substances and alcohol
  - Adolescent alcohol use
  - Teens using marijuana
  - Adults who drink excessively
  - Teen vaping
  - Alcohol-impaired driving deaths
  - Increase in deaths due to heroin and fentanyl
  - Percentage single-parent households - ACEs

## 48. Lawrence County

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Hospital – CHNA year (city)	Priority area(s)	Possible root causes
<a href="#">Lawrence County Memorial Hospital</a> – 2019 (Lawrenceville)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Licensed clinical social worker</li> <li>○ Geriatric outpatient psych services</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> <li>○ Percent single-parent homes - ACEs</li> <li>○ Mental health and substance use related deaths</li> <li>○ Self-harm and interpersonal violence related deaths</li> <li>○ Depression in Medicare population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> <li>○ Health provider shortage areas (4)</li> <li>○ No federally qualified health centers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Adults who drink excessively</li> <li>○ Alcohol-impaired driving deaths</li> <li>○ Adults who smoke</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> <li>○ Percent single-parent homes - ACEs</li> <li>○ Mental health and substance use related deaths</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<a href="#">Lawrence County Memorial Hospital</a> – 2019 (Lawrenceville)	<b>Alcohol Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> <li>○ Health provider shortage areas (4)</li> <li>○ No federally qualified health centers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Adults who drink excessively</li> <li>○ Alcohol-impaired driving deaths</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

- Percent single-parent homes - ACEs
- Mental health and substance use related deaths

## 49. Lee County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Perry Memorial Hospital</a> – (Princeton), <a href="#">Katherine Shaw Bethea Hospital</a> – 2019 (Dixon)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Services in schools</li> <li>○ Services for farmers</li> <li>○ Services for those with Medicaid, Medicare, underinsured, or uninsured</li> <li>○ Access to inpatient care</li> <li>○ Need for community services and resources</li> <li>○ On-site psychiatrist</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> <li>○ Suicide death rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Local access to detoxification</li> <li>○ Prevention education and programming for youth</li> <li>○ Need for community services and resources</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 50. Livingston County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">OSF Saint James - John W. Albrecht Medical Center</a> – 2019 (Pontiac)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent households - ACEs</li> <li>○ Increase in rate of poverty</li> <li>○ Reporting "embarrassment" as reason to not seek counseling</li> <li>○ Self-report of depression/anxiety</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent households - ACEs</li> <li>○ Increase in rate of poverty</li> <li>○ Reporting "embarrassment" as reason to not seek counseling</li> <li>○ Self-report of depression/anxiety</li> <li>○ Youth substance abuse</li> <li>○ Rate of suicide</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 51. Logan County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
Abraham Lincoln Memorial Hospital – 2018	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service</li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b>

- Lack of providers

## 52. McHenry County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Advocate Sherman Hospital</a> – (Elgin), Northwestern Medicine Huntley, McHenry, and Woodstock Hospitals – 2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Shortage of providers</li> <li>○ Inadequate outpatient services for adults</li> <li>○ Limited inpatient services for children and adolescents</li> <li>○ Lack of mental health education</li> <li>○ Lack of understanding how to access existing services</li> <li>○ ED rates for African Americans due to mental health</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Age-adjusted suicide rate</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Families in poverty</li> <li>○ Adults who binge drink</li> <li>○ Adults who drink excessively</li> <li>○ Significantly increasing rate of depression</li> <li>○ Significantly increasing age-adjusted death rate due to suicide</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<a href="#">Advocate Sherman Hospital</a> – (Elgin), <a href="#">Mercy Health - Harvard</a> – (Harvard), <a href="#">Northwestern Medicine Huntley</a> , McHenry and Woodstock Hospitals, <a href="#">Advocate Good Shepherd Hospital</a> – (Barrington) 2017/2019	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Need more treatment/recovery homes</li> <li>○ Lack of understanding how to access existing services</li> <li>○ ED rates for adult alcohol use</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ease of getting alcohol and drugs</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Families in poverty</li> <li>○ Teens using e-cigarettes</li> <li>○ Teens using alcohol</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

- Alcohol-impaired driving deaths
- Adults who drink excessively
- Teens using marijuana
- Drug overdose deaths significantly increasing

[Mercy Health – Harvard](#) -2017  
(Harvard)

**Poverty**

- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Unemployment rate
  - Families in poverty

53. McLean County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
Advocate BroMenn Medical Center – 2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pediatric mental health</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adolescent suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury</li> <li>○ High percentage of people living below poverty level</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Alcohol-impaired driving deaths</li> <li>○ Adults who drink excessively</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

54. Macon County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">HSHS St. Mary's Hospital</a> – (Decatur), <a href="#">Decatur Memorial Hospital</a> – (Decatur) 2018	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of access to providers/services</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<a href="#">HSHS St. Mary's Hospital</a> – 2018 (Decatur)	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

55. Macoupin County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
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[Thomas H. Boyd Memorial Hospital](#) – (Carrollton),  
Community Hospital of  
Staunton – 2018/2019

**Mental Health**

- Gaps in service
  - Access to care
  - Education on local mental health needs
  - Issues with services within and outside of hospital
  - Access to local outpatient services: screening, assessment, counseling for all ages
  - Access to local and improved access to distant inpatient mental health care
- Possible root causes
  - Disabled population
  - Children living in poverty
  - Unemployment rate
  - Death rate for suicide

[Thomas H. Boyd Memorial Hospital](#) – 2019 (Carrollton)

**Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - Access to mental health care
  - Promote prevention
  - Provide education to community and schools
- Possible root causes
  - Children living in poverty
  - Unemployment rate
  - Adults who smoke

56. Madison County

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**Hospital – CHNA year (city)**

**Priority area(s)**

**Possible root causes**

[Anderson Hospital](#) –  
(Maryville),  
[HSHS St. Joseph's Hospital Highland](#) – (Highland),  
[OSF Saint Anthony's Health Center](#) – (Alton) 2018/2019

**Mental Health**

**Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - Lack of providers
  - Lack of resources
- Possible root causes
  - Veteran population
  - Disabled population
  - Mortality rate from suicide and self-inflicted injury
  - Medicare population with depression
  - Adolescent mental health

- Possible root causes
  - Veteran population
  - Adults who smoke daily
  - Heroin-related overdose deaths
  - Risky behavior in youth
  - Easy access to drugs and alcohol
  - Reporting "embarrassment" as reason to not seek counseling
  - Low median income

- High levels of stress
- Elderly population
- Low median income
- Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs
- Reporting "embarrassment" as reason to not seek counseling
- Increase in self-report of "poor" overall mental health
- Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs

## 57. Marion County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">SSM St. Mary's Hospital</a> – 2018 (Centralia)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to services</li> <li>○ Suicide prevention programs</li> <li>○ Shortage of providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living in poverty</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> <li>○ Depression in Medicare population</li> <li>○ Deaths from suicide</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of services</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living in poverty</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> <li>○ Depression in Medicare population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 58. Marshall County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Perry Memorial Hospital</a> – (Princeton), <a href="#">St. Margaret's Health</a> – (Spring Valley) 2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Services in schools</li> <li>○ Services for farmers</li> <li>○ Services for those with Medicaid, Medicare, underinsured, or uninsured</li> <li>○ Access to inpatient care</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Local access to detoxification</li> <li>○ Prevention education and programming for youth</li> <li>○ Teens using substances</li> <li>○ Adults who drink excessively</li> <li>○ Non-fatal opioid overdose rate</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ At risk for binge drinking</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Disabled population

## 59. Mason County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">HSHS St. John's Hospital</a> – 2018 (Springfield)	<b>Child Maltreatment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root cause           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Growing opioid crisis</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root causes           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Increase in deaths due to drug overdose</li> <li>○ Non-fatal opioid overdose</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 60. Massac County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">SIH Memorial Hospital of Carbondale</a> – 2018 (Carbondale)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High volumes ED use for routine and crisis care</li> <li>○ Screening and referrals</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root cause           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Rate age-adjusted suicide-deaths</li> <li>○ Depression in Medicare population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Screening and referrals</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root cause           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Rate age-adjusted overdose deaths</li> <li>○ Adolescents using substances</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 61. Menard County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Memorial Medical Center</a> – 2018 (Springfield)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Out-of-pocket deductibles</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Stigma related to seeking help or accessing mental/behavioral care</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No crisis detox services</li> <li>○ Shortage of treatment centers</li> <li>○ Services not equally available - income based</li> <li>○ Collaboration between hospitals and treatment centers</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Physician education - limit inappropriate prescriptions</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent households - ACEs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 62. Mercer County

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Hospital – CHNA year (city)	Priority area(s)	Possible root causes
<a href="#">Genesis Medical Center - Aledo</a> – 2018 (Aledo)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No federally qualified health centers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Rate of suicide</li> <li>○ Population with low food access</li> <li>○ Percentage adults without primary care provider</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No federally qualified health centers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Tobacco use</li> <li>○ Population with low food access</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 63. Montgomery County

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Hospital – CHNA year (city)	Priority area(s)	Possible root causes
<a href="#">Pana Community Hospital</a> – (Pana),  <a href="#">HSHS St. Francis Hospital</a> – (Litchfield), <a href="#">Hillsboro Area Hospital</a> – (Hillsboro) - 2018/2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to behavioral health counseling</li> <li>○ Access to psychiatrists</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> <li>○ Unified, county-wide process for intake and post-intake handling of criminal and noncriminal mental health needs</li> <li>○ Inpatient services for behavioral health</li> <li>○ Access to referrals</li> <li>○ Prevention education</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Children in poverty</li> <li>○ Youth (16-19) not in school and not working</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Low food access</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> <li>○ Rate of death by suicide</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<a href="#">Pana Community Hospital</a> – 2019 (Pana)	<b>Homelessness</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible root causes</li> </ul>	

- Population living below 100% FPL
- Children in poverty
- Youth (16-19) not in school and not working
- Low median income
- Unemployment rate

[Pana Community Hospital](#) – (Pana), [HSHS St. Francis Hospital](#) – (Litchfield) 2018/2019

**Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - Access to behavioral health counseling
  - Access to local services
  - Medication-assisted treatment for persons with opioid use disorders
- Possible root causes
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Children in poverty
  - Youth (16-19) not in school and not working
  - Low median income
  - Unemployment rate

64. Morgan County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Passavant Area Hospital</a> – 2018 (Jacksonville)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of providers and services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

65. Moultrie County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">HSHS Good Shepherd Hospital</a> – 2019 (Shelbyville)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Adolescents experiencing depression</li> <li>○ Adolescents engaging in self-harm</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Opioid dependency/abuse</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

66. Ogle County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
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[Rochelle Community Hospital](#) – 2019 (Rochelle)

**Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - Mental health/wellness services
  - Addiction services
  - Access to services for residents outside the city
  - Care for low income/uninsured
- Possible root causes
  - Adults at risk for binge drinking
  - Drug overdose death rate
  - Opioid overdose death rate ages 15-64

67. Peoria County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
Partnership for a Healthy Community – 2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Suicide deaths</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adolescent alcohol use</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

68. Perry County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Marshall Browning Hospital</a> – 2019 (Du Quoin)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> <li>○ Education on mental health</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Low access to healthy foods</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Education for youth</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Deaths from drug poisoning</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

69. Piatt County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Kirby Medical Center</a> – 2019 (Monticello)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service</li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service</li> </ul>

- Services for persons facing co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders
  - Address suicide ideation
  - Provide community with more and better information about mental health services
  - Possible root causes
    - Anxiety disorders in seniors and youth
    - Population living below 100% FPL
    - Unemployment rate
- Services for persons facing co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders
  - Address abuse of prescription drugs resulting from pain management and genetic disposition
  - Expand prevention and awareness efforts around marijuana, cocaine, alcohol, methamphetamines, opioids, and nicotine
  - Possible root causes
    - Population living below 100% FPL
    - Unemployment rate

## 70. Pike County

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**Hospital – CHNA year (city)**  
[Illini Community Hospital](#) –  
 2018 (Pittsfield)

### **Priority area(s)**

#### **Mental Health**

- Gaps in services
  - Improved access to services for youth and families
  - Need for substances use/misuse/abuse prevention and recovery services - particularly smoking
- Possible root causes
  - Address culture of poverty in local communities
  - Unemployment rate
  - Stigma associated with seeking or receiving mental health care

### **Possible root causes**

#### **Homelessness**

## 71. Pope County

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**Hospital – CHNA year (city)**  
[SIH Memorial Hospital of Carbondale](#) – 2018  
 (Carbondale)

### **Priority area(s)**

#### **Mental Health**

- Gaps in service
  - High volumes ED use for routine and crisis care
  - Screening and referrals
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Rate age-adjusted suicide-deaths
  - Depression in Medicare population

### **Possible root causes**

#### **Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - Screening and referrals
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Rate age-adjusted overdose deaths
  - Adolescents using substances

## 72. Pulaski County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">SIH Memorial Hospital of Carbondale</a> – 2018 (Carbondale)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High volumes ED use for routine and crisis care</li> <li>○ Screening and referrals</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Rate age-adjusted suicide-deaths</li> <li>○ Depression in Medicare population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Screening and referrals</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Rate age-adjusted overdose deaths</li> <li>○ Adolescents using substances</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 73. Putnam County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Illinois Valley Community Hospital</a> – (Peru), <a href="#">Perry Memorial Hospital</a> – (Princeton), <a href="#">St. Margaret Health</a> – (Spring Valley) 2018/2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of affordable services</li> <li>○ Services in schools</li> <li>○ Services for farmers</li> <li>○ Services for those with Medicaid, Medicare, underinsured, or uninsured</li> <li>○ Access to inpatient care</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Disabled population</li> <li>○ Teens using substances</li> <li>○ Adults who drink excessively</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of affordable services</li> <li>○ Local access to detoxification</li> <li>○ Prevention education and programming for youth</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ At risk for binge drinking</li> <li>○ Alcohol and drug abuse among youth</li> <li>○ Alcohol and drug abuse among adults</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Non-fatal opioid overdose rate</li> <li>○ Fatal opioid overdose rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 74. Randolph County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
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[SIH St. Joseph Memorial Hospital](#) – (Murphysboro) – 2018

**Mental Health**

- Gaps in service
  - High volumes ED use for routine and crisis care
  - Screening and referrals
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Rate age-adjusted suicide-deaths
  - Depression in Medicare population

**Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - Screening and referrals
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Rate age-adjusted overdose deaths
  - Adolescents using substances

75. Richland County

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**Hospital – CHNA year (city)**

**Priority area(s)**

**Possible root causes**

[Carle Richland Memorial Hospital](#) – (Olney) 2018

**Mental Health**

**Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - Access to all services (especially for youth)
  - Better information about available services and resources
  - Local access to a psychiatrist
  - Access to outpatient services, including counseling
  - Access to inpatient care (especially for Medicaid recipients)
  - Transportation
  - After hour and weekend access to care
  - Access to case managers
- Possible root causes
  - Children living in poverty
  - Population living below 100% FPL

- Gaps in service
  - Access to prevention, treatment, and recovery resources
  - Access to case managers
  - Transportation
  - After hour and weekend access to care
- Possible root causes
  - Children living in poverty
  - Population living below 100% FPL

76. Rock Island County

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**Hospital – CHNA year (city)**

**Priority area(s)**

**Possible root causes**

[UnityPoint Health](#) – Trinity – 2018 (Rock Island)

**Mental Health**

**Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - Cost of care
  - ED use due to difficulty accessing care
  - Local services rated as "fair"/"poor"
- Possible root causes

- Gaps in service
  - Cost of care
  - ED use due to difficulty accessing care
  - Local services rated as "fair"/"poor"
- Possible root causes

- Population in poverty
- Children living in poverty
- Unemployment rate
- Individuals diagnosed with depression
- Suicide death rate
- Poor availability of services

- Population in poverty
- Children living in poverty
- Unemployment rate
- Individuals diagnosed with depression
- Suicide death rate
- Poor availability of services
- Unintentional drug-induced death rate
- Adults who drink excessively

[UnityPoint Health](#) – Trinity –  
2018 (Moline)

**Poverty**

- Possible root causes
  - Population in poverty
  - Children living in poverty
  - Unemployment rate
  - Individuals diagnosed with depression

77.Saline County

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Hospital – CHNA year (city)	Priority area(s)	Possible root causes
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[Ferrell Hospital](#) – 2018  
(Eldorado)

**Mental Health**

- Gaps in service
  - Shortage of providers
  - Availability of treatment beds
  - Improved access to local services
  - Local access to medication-assisted treatment for substance abuse
- Possible root causes
  - Percentage children living in poverty
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Percentage of depression in Medicare population
  - Death rate for suicide

[Harrisburg Medical Center](#) –  
2019 (Harrisburg)

**Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - Health professional shortage area
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income

- Population living below 100% FPL
- Unemployment rate

## 78.Sangamon County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Memorial Medical Center</a> – 2018 (Springfield)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Out-of-pocket deductibles</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Stigma related to seeking help or accessing mental/behavioral care</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<a href="#">Memorial Medical Center,</a> <a href="#">HSHS St. John's Hospital</a> – 2018 (Springfield)	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No crisis detox services</li> <li>○ Shortage of treatment centers</li> <li>○ Services not equally available - income based</li> <li>○ Collaboration between hospitals and treatment centers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Physician education - limit inappropriate prescriptions</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent households - ACEs</li> <li>○ Increase in deaths due to drug overdose</li> <li>○ Non-fatal opioid overdose</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<a href="#">HSHS St. John's Hospital</a> – 2018 (Springfield)	<b>Child Maltreatment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible root cause <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Growing opioid crisis</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## 79.Scott County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">Thomas H. Boyd Memorial Hospital</a> – 2019 (Carrollton)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to care</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to mental health care</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Education on local mental health needs
- Possible root causes
  - Disabled population
  - Children living in poverty
  - Population living in poverty
  - Unemployment rate

- Promote prevention
- Provide education to community and schools
- Possible root causes
  - Children living in poverty
  - Population living in poverty
  - Unemployment rate

## 80. Shelby County

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### **Hospital – CHNA year (city)**

[Pana Community Hospital](#) – (Pana),  
[HSHS Good Shepherd Hospital](#) – (Shelbyville) 2019

### **Priority area(s)**

#### **Mental Health**

- Gaps in service
  - Access to behavioral health counseling
  - Access to psychiatrists
  - Lack of providers
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Low food access
  - Adolescents experiencing depression
  - Adolescents engaging in self-harm

### **Possible root causes**

#### **Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - Access to behavioral health counseling
  - Access to local services
  - Medication-assisted treatment for persons with opioid use disorders
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Opioid dependency/abuse

[Pana Community Hospital](#) – 2019 (Pana)

#### **Homelessness**

- Possible root causes
  - Low median income

## 81. St. Clair County

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### **Hospital – CHNA year (city)**

[HSHS St. Elizabeth Hospital](#) – 2018 (Belleville)

### **Priority area(s)**

#### **Mental Health**

- Gaps in service
  - Percent uninsured under 18
  - Lack of providers
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Veteran population
  - Disabled population
  - Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs

### **Possible root causes**

#### **Substance Abuse**

- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Veteran population
  - Adults who smoke
  - Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs
  - Violent crime rate
  - Depression in Medicare population
  - Adolescent substance use

- Violent crime rate
- Depression in Medicare population
- Suicide rate

## 82. Stark County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">OSF St. Luke Medical Center</a> – 2019 (Kewanee)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No insurance/could not afford copay</li> <li>○ Urgent care as primary source of care</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Elderly population</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Increase in self-report of "poor" overall mental health</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No insurance/could not afford copay</li> <li>○ Urgent care as primary source of care</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Increase in self-report of "poor" overall mental health</li> <li>○ Youth substance abuse</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 83. Stephenson County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
<a href="#">FHN Memorial Hospital</a> – 2019 (Freeport)	<b>Behavioral Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Financial/health insurance barriers</li> <li>○ Health provider shortage areas</li> <li>○ Lack of inpatient facilities</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Adults who smoke</li> <li>○ Adults who drink excessively</li> <li>○ Substance use in adolescents</li> <li>○ Depression in Medicare population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## 84. Tazewell County

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<u>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</u>	<u>Priority area(s)</u>	<u>Possible root causes</u>
Partnership for a Healthy Community – 2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Suicide deaths</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adolescent alcohol use</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 85. Union County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">SIH Memorial Hospital of Carbondale</a> – 2018 (Carbondale)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High volumes ED use for routine and crisis care</li> <li>○ Screening and referrals</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Rate age-adjusted suicide-deaths</li> <li>○ Depression in Medicare population</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Screening and referrals</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Rate age-adjusted overdose deaths</li> <li>○ Adolescents using substances</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 86. Vermilion County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Carle Hoopeston Regional Health Center</a> – 2019 (Hoopeston)	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Shortage of providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Adults and children in poverty</li> <li>○ Veteran population</li> <li>○ Adults and teens who smoke</li> <li>○ Significant increase in drug and heroin overdose deaths</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Shortage of providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Adults and children in poverty</li> <li>○ Veteran population</li> <li>○ Suicide as a significant cause of death</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 87. Wabash County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Carle Richland Memorial Hospital</a> – (Olney),  <a href="#">Wabash Community Hospital</a> – (Mount Carmel) 2018/2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to all services (especially for youth)</li> <li>○ Better information about available services and resources</li> <li>○ Local access to a psychiatrist</li> <li>○ Access to outpatient services, including counseling</li> <li>○ Access to inpatient care (especially for Medicaid recipients)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in service                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to prevention, treatment, and recovery resources</li> <li>○ Access to case managers</li> <li>○ Transportation</li> <li>○ After hour and weekend access to care</li> <li>○ Health professional shortage area (entire county)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Possible root causes</li> </ul>

- Transportation
- After hour and weekend access to care
- Access to case managers
- Possible root causes
  - Low graduation rate
  - Elderly population
  - Unemployment rate
- Low graduation rate
- Unemployment rate

## 88. Warren County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">OSF St. Mary Medical Center</a> – 2019 (Galesburg)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Elderly population</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living in poverty</li> <li>○ Reporting "embarrassment" as reason to not seek counseling</li> <li>○ Increase in self-report of "poor" overall mental health</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Population living in poverty</li> <li>○ Reporting "embarrassment" as reason to not seek counseling</li> <li>○ Youth substance use</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 89. Wayne County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Fairfield Memorial Hospital</a> – (Fairfield), <a href="#">Carle Richland Memorial Hospital</a> – (Olney) 2018/2019	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Address substance abuse through expanded prevention education at young ages</li> <li>○ Detoxification services</li> <li>○ Access to all services (especially for youth)</li> <li>○ Better information about available services and resources</li> <li>○ Local access to a psychiatrist</li> <li>○ Access to outpatient services, including counseling</li> <li>○ Access to inpatient care (especially for Medicaid recipients)</li> <li>○ Transportation</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Percentage children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to care</li> <li>○ Lack of providers</li> <li>○ Access to prevention, treatment, and recovery resources</li> <li>○ Access to case managers</li> <li>○ Transportation</li> <li>○ After hour and weekend access to care</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Percentage children living in poverty</li> <li>○ Population living below 100% FPL</li> <li>○ Percentage population with low food access</li> <li>○ Low graduation rate</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Unemployment rate
- Low graduation rate

## 90. White County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">Wabash Community Hospital</a> – 2019 (Mount Carmel)	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Health professional shortage area (entire county)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Elderly population</li> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Suicide death rate</li> <li>○ Drug overdose death rate</li> <li>○ Population living in poverty</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Health professional shortage area (entire county)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low median income</li> <li>○ Drug overdose death rate</li> <li>○ Population living in poverty</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 91. Will County

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<b>Hospital – CHNA year (city)</b>	<b>Priority area(s)</b>	<b>Possible root causes</b>
<a href="#">AMITA Health Adventist Medical Center Bolingbrook</a> – (Bolingbrook), <a href="#">Advocate South Suburban Hospital</a> – (Hazel Crest), <a href="#">Edward-Elmhurst Health</a> , <a href="#">Morris Hospital &amp; Healthcare Centers</a> – (Morris), MAPP Collaborative – 2019	<b>Mental Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Limited resources</li> <li>○ Provider availability</li> <li>○ Adult and pediatric ED rates due to mental health</li> <li>○ Cost preventing physician visit</li> <li>○ Lack of providers (especially Medicaid)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Families with children living below the poverty level</li> <li>○ Self-report of poor emotional and mental health</li> <li>○ Increase in deaths due to suicide</li> <li>○ Unemployment rate</li> <li>○ Percentage single-parent homes - ACEs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<a href="#">AMITA Health Adventist Medical Center</a> - (Bolingbrook), <a href="#">Edward-Elmhurst Health</a> ,	<b>Substance Abuse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaps in service             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Limited resources</li> <li>○ Cost preventing physician visit</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Possible root causes</li> </ul>	

[Morris Hospital & Healthcare Centers](#) – (Morris),

MAPP Collaborative – 2019

- Teens using marijuana
- Teens using e-cigarettes
- Drug overdose deaths, most heroin-related
- Heavy alcohol consumption in adults
- Teens using alcohol
- Alcohol-involved driving deaths

## 92. Williamson County

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**Hospital – CHNA year (city)**

**Priority area(s)**

**Possible root causes**

SIH Herrin Hospital – 2018

**Mental Health**

**Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - High volumes ED use for routine and crisis care
  - Screening and referrals
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Rate age-adjusted suicide-deaths
  - Depression in Medicare population

- Gaps in service
  - Screening and referrals
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Population living below 100% FPL
  - Rate age-adjusted overdose deaths
  - Adolescents using substances

## 93. Winnebago County

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**Hospital – CHNA year (city)**

**Priority area(s)**

**Possible root causes**

[OSF Saint Anthony Medical Center](#) – 2019 (Rockford)

**Mental Health**

- Gaps in service
  - Could not afford copay
  - No insurance/doctor refused insurance
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Unemployment rate
  - Individuals /families living in poverty
  - Percent single-parent homes - ACEs
  - Self-report of depression/anxiety
    - Increase in self-report of "poor" overall mental health
  - Rate of suicide

[OSF Saint Anthony Medical Center](#) – (Rockford),

[Swedish American Hospital](#) – (Rockford) 2019

**Substance Abuse**

- Gaps in service
  - Could not afford copay
  - No insurance/doctor refused insurance
  - Health professional shortage areas
  - Difficulty of Medicaid acceptance
- Possible root causes
  - Low median income
  - Unemployment rate
  - Individuals /families living in poverty
  - Percent single-parent homes - ACEs
  - Self-report of depression/anxiety
  - Increase in self-report of "poor" overall mental health
  - Youth substance abuse
  - Increase in drug-related hospitalizations
  - Drug overdose death rate
  - Rate of child abuse and neglect

[SwedishAmerican Hospital](#) – 2019 (Rockford)

**Poverty**

- Possible root causes
  - Unemployment rate
  - Low median income
  - Population living in poverty
  - Children in poverty
  - Violent crime rate

94. Woodford County

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**Hospital – CHNA year (city)**

Partnership for a Healthy Community – 2019

**Priority area(s)**

**Substance Abuse**

- Possible root causes
  - Illegal substance use in adolescents

**Possible root causes**

**Mental Health**