

# Rush Copley Medical Center

## 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment



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# Executive Summary

The Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) for the Rush Copley Medical Center aims to identify and address the health needs of the community. Data collection was conducted collaboratively through Kane Health Counts, which is made up of the Kane County Health Department, Ascension Mercy Medical Center, Ascension Saint Joseph, Northwestern Medicine Delnor, Advocate Health Sherman, and INC Board.

Rush Copley Medical Center has a long-standing commitment to improving the health and well-being of the communities it serves. Our mission is to provide high-quality, compassionate care to all patients while actively engaging in community health initiatives. Through partnerships with local organizations, we strive to address the social determinants of health and promote health equity across the service area.

The Rush Copley Service Area encompasses a diverse population with varying health needs. Key demographics of the area include a mix of urban and suburban residents, with significant representation from different age groups, ethnicities, and socioeconomic backgrounds. The CHNA process involved extensive data collection and analysis to identify the most pressing health issues faced by the community.

Primary data sources for this assessment included community surveys, focus groups, and existing health data from local and state health departments. The assessment identified several key health needs, including:

- Access to healthcare services
- Mental health and substance abuse
- Chronic disease management
- Health education and prevention

These findings will guide the development of targeted programs and initiatives to address the identified health needs. By leveraging our resources and collaborating with community partners, Rush Copley Medical Center is dedicated to improving health outcomes and enhancing the quality of life for all residents in the Rush Copley Service Area.

We believe that a comprehensive approach, involving community engagement and evidence-based practices, is essential for creating sustainable health improvements. This CHNA serves as a roadmap for our future efforts and a call to action for all stakeholders to work together in fostering a healthier community.

# CHNA Process

## Introduction

This report utilizes various types of primary data, including surveys, focus groups, interviews, and Metopio, a platform offering curated data from public and proprietary sources. The report also identifies several health themes that emerged from the data, which will be discussed in detail.

## Survey

Surveys are essential in collecting data from specific populations to analyze trends, attitudes, or opinions using questionnaires or interviews. They can help identify community needs and implement programs to address various health concerns. Survey questions included health behaviors, mental health, and questions about the Rush Copley Service Area community. The Kane County Community Health Survey was conducted online, with paper versions available from October 2023 until February 2024. A total of 2,691 residents completed the survey, which was distributed through community partners, mailers, social media and email. The survey was available in English and Spanish, with additional languages available upon request. Survey data was weighted to reflect the demographic makeup of Kane County.

## Focus Groups

Focus groups involve small groups of people discussing a topic under the guidance of a moderator, providing insights into their perceptions, opinions, and attitudes. The focus groups for this report covered topics such as transportation, food access, insurance assistance, and mental health services. Two focus groups were conducted and the top themes that emerged were Built Environment, Socio-economic Factors, and Maternal and Child Health.

## Metopio

Metopio is a robust platform that offers curated data from public and proprietary sources for information on health behaviors, health risks, health outcomes, healthcare utilization, and community-level drivers of health. It was used in the report to provide additional context and support the findings from the primary data.

## Additional Community Input

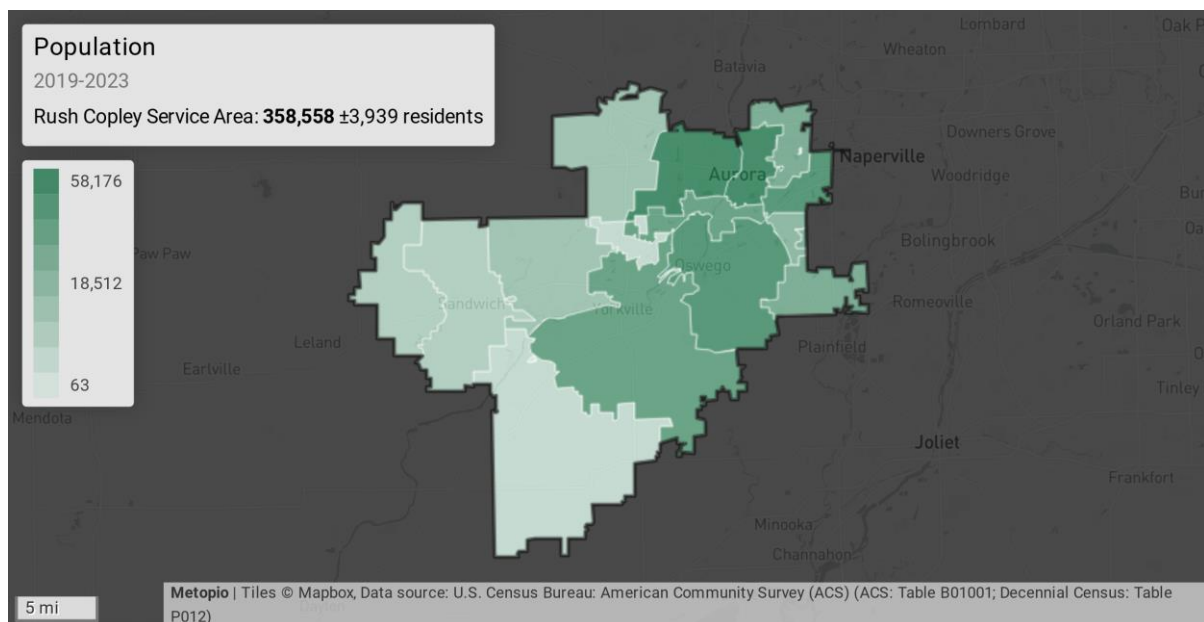
The hospital also considered written input received on their most recently conducted CHNA and subsequent implementation strategies if provided. The assessment is available for public comment or feedback on the report findings by going to the Rush Copley Medical Center [website](#) or emailing [Mariana\\_Martinez@rush.edu](mailto:Mariana_Martinez@rush.edu).



# Demographics

The community served includes the following zip codes, as shown in the map below:

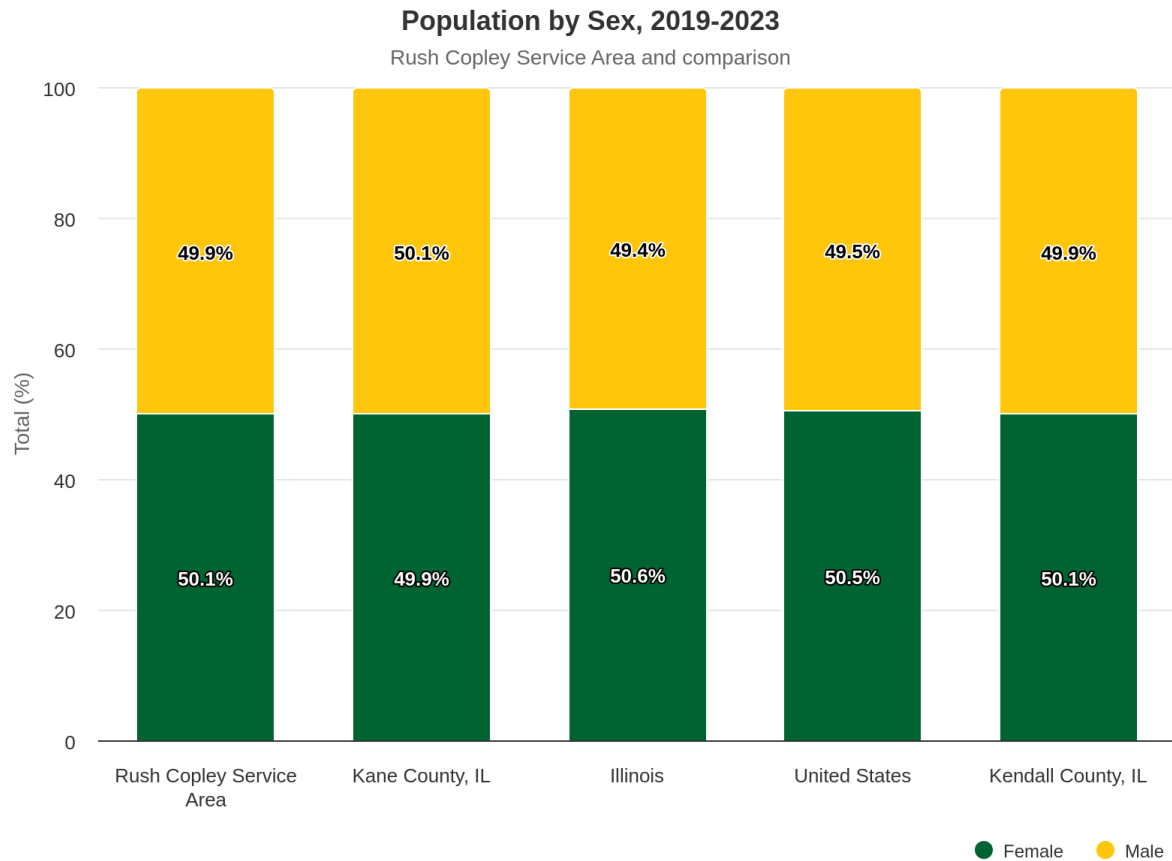
- 60502 (Aurora, IL)
- 60503 (Aurora, IL)
- 60504 (Aurora, IL)
- 60505 (Aurora, IL)
- 60506 (Aurora, IL)
- 60512 (Yorkville, IL)
- 60519 (Aurora, IL)
- 60536 (Millbrook, IL)
- 60538 (Montgomery, IL)
- 60541 (Lisbon, IL)
- 60543 (Oswego, IL)
- 60545 (Plano, IL)
- 60548 (Sandwich, IL)
- 60552 (Somonauk, IL)
- 60554 (Sugar Grove, IL)
- 60560 (Yorkville, IL)
- 60585 (Plainfield, IL)



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/a43rsa5i>

## Gender Distribution

The gender distribution in the Rush Copley Service Area is almost evenly split between males and females, with a slight majority of females. This balance reflects a diverse community where healthcare needs must be addressed from a gender-inclusive perspective.

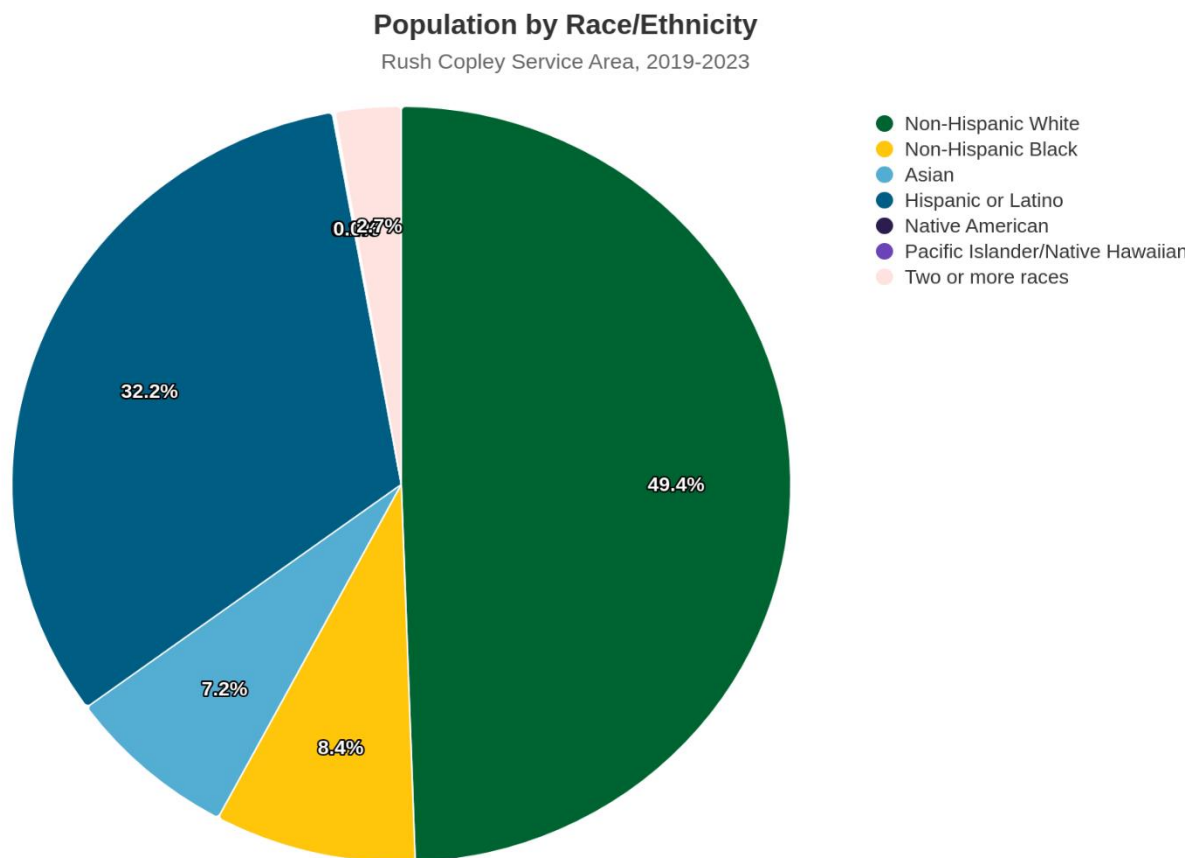


Created on Metopio | [metop.io/i/v8g33a1s](https://metop.io/i/v8g33a1s) | Data source: U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (ACS: Table B01001;

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/v8g33a1s>

## Race/Ethnicity

In comparison to Kane County, Illinois, and the United States, the Rush Copley Service Area has a higher proportion of Hispanic or Latino residents. This demographic trend highlights the importance of providing healthcare services that are accessible and culturally sensitive to the needs of this community. Additionally, the presence of diverse racial and ethnic groups necessitates healthcare policies and programs that promote health equity and address social determinants of health.

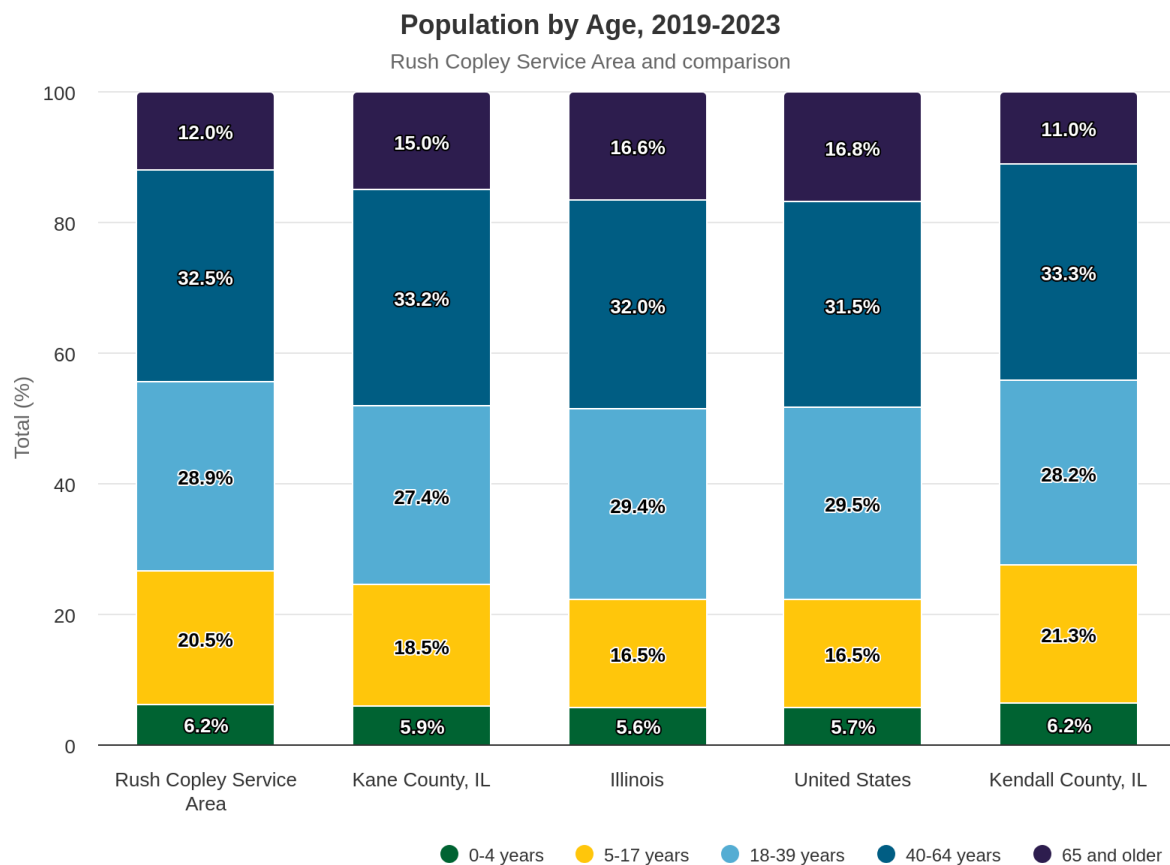


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<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/xy5x9xt8>

## Age Distribution

In the Rush Copley Service Area, the age distribution is relatively balanced, with a significant proportion of residents in the 18-64 year age group, indicating a robust working-age population. This demographic trend suggests a community with a strong labor force and potential for economic stability. However, there is also a notable percentage of younger and older residents, highlighting the need for comprehensive healthcare services that cater to both ends of the age spectrum.

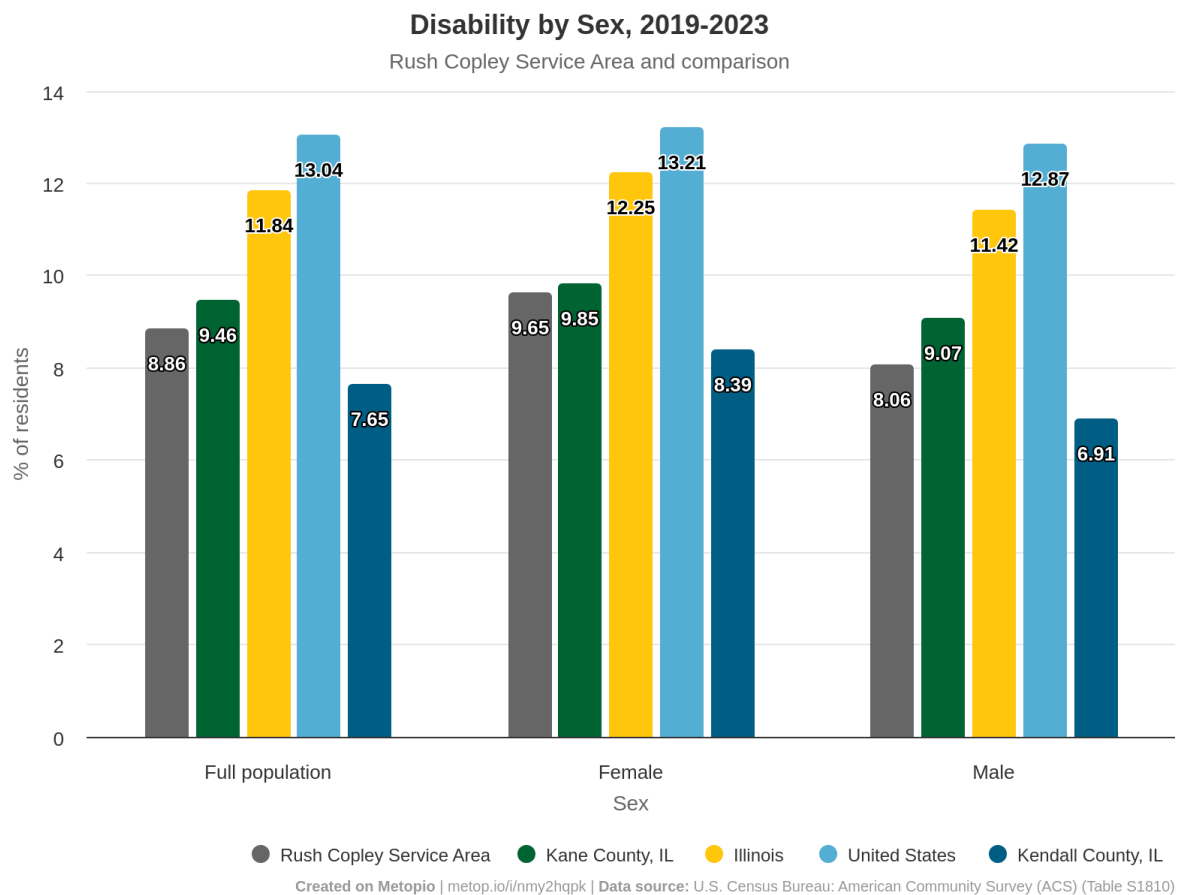


Created on Metopio | [metop.io/i/oadgpbvw](https://metop.io/i/oadgpbvw) | Data source: U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (ACS: Table B01001;

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/oadgpbvw>

## Disabled Residents

When compared to Kane County, Illinois, and the United States, the Rush Copley Service Area has a lower prevalence of disabilities. This demographic trend suggests that the community may have different healthcare needs related to disability services and support. It is important to ensure that healthcare facilities and services are accessible and equipped to meet the needs of disabled residents, promoting inclusivity and equal access to care.



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# Health Themes

For this health assessment report, primary and secondary data were gathered and analyzed for the following top health themes and issues. A closer look at the data for each of these themes will be provided in the report.

- Overall Health
- Built Environment
- Food Access
- Housing
- Behavioral Health
- Health Behaviors
- Socio-economic Factors
- Access to Care
- Maternal and Child Health
- Chronic Disease

## Overall Health

Encompasses an overarching evaluation of the population's physical and mental well-being, such as life expectancy, self-reported health, and overall quality of life indicators.

### What we heard from the community

Overall health encompasses various aspects of well-being, including physical, mental, and emotional health, along with access to necessary healthcare services. Key components of overall health include timely medical care, disease prevention, and health education, particularly for vulnerable populations such as children, seniors, and individuals with mental health challenges. Addressing disparities in access to care and ensuring that all community members receive the support they need is crucial for improving overall health outcomes. This includes not only direct medical services but also resources for housing, transportation, and long-term care, particularly for aging individuals. By focusing on proactive healthcare measures, early screenings, and equitable access to services, communities can work towards better overall health for all residents.

Community feedback highlights several key health needs, including quicker access to medical services, improved behavioral health support, and more proactive healthcare measures. There is a particular concern about the long waits for mental health specialists and the need for better follow-up care for uninsured patients. Seniors also require additional resources, such as housing assistance, education on Medicare, and adult day care services. For children and teens, mental health support is a major priority, especially for those with autism and behavioral challenges. The community also emphasizes the importance of prenatal care, dietary education, and disease prevention initiatives. Addressing these diverse needs requires a coordinated effort to improve access to care, reduce wait times, and provide targeted resources for different population groups.

## Life expectancy

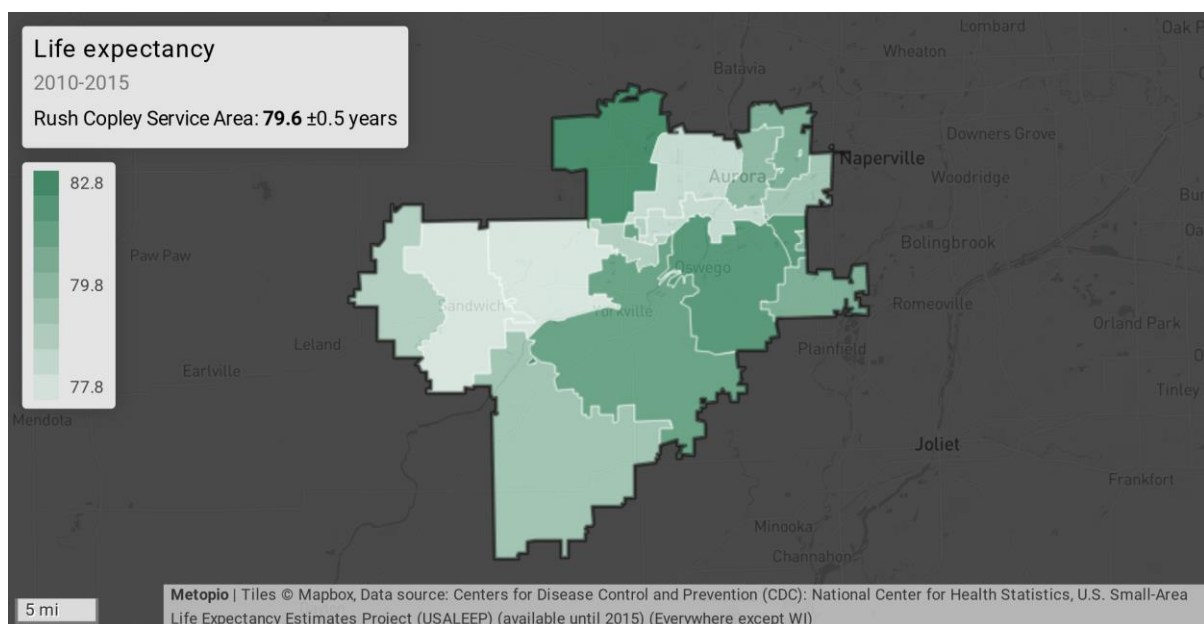
Life expectancy at birth, or at the start of the specified age bracket. This is equal to the average age at death of all people born in this place, or all people who have lived to the start of the specified age bracket.

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Small-Area Life Expectancy Estimates Project (USALEEP) (available until 2015) (Everywhere except WI)*

## Map of Life expectancy in Rush Copley Service Area

Life expectancy at birth in the Rush Copley Service Area and surrounding zip codes in Illinois, including Aurora, Yorkville, and Plainfield, averaged between 77.8 and 82.8 years from 2010 to 2015. The highest life expectancy was observed in Millbrook (82.8 years), while the lowest was in Sandwich (77.8 years). These figures reflect the general health and demographic trends in these communities during that period.



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## Self-reported fair or poor health

Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older with self-reported fair or poor health status.

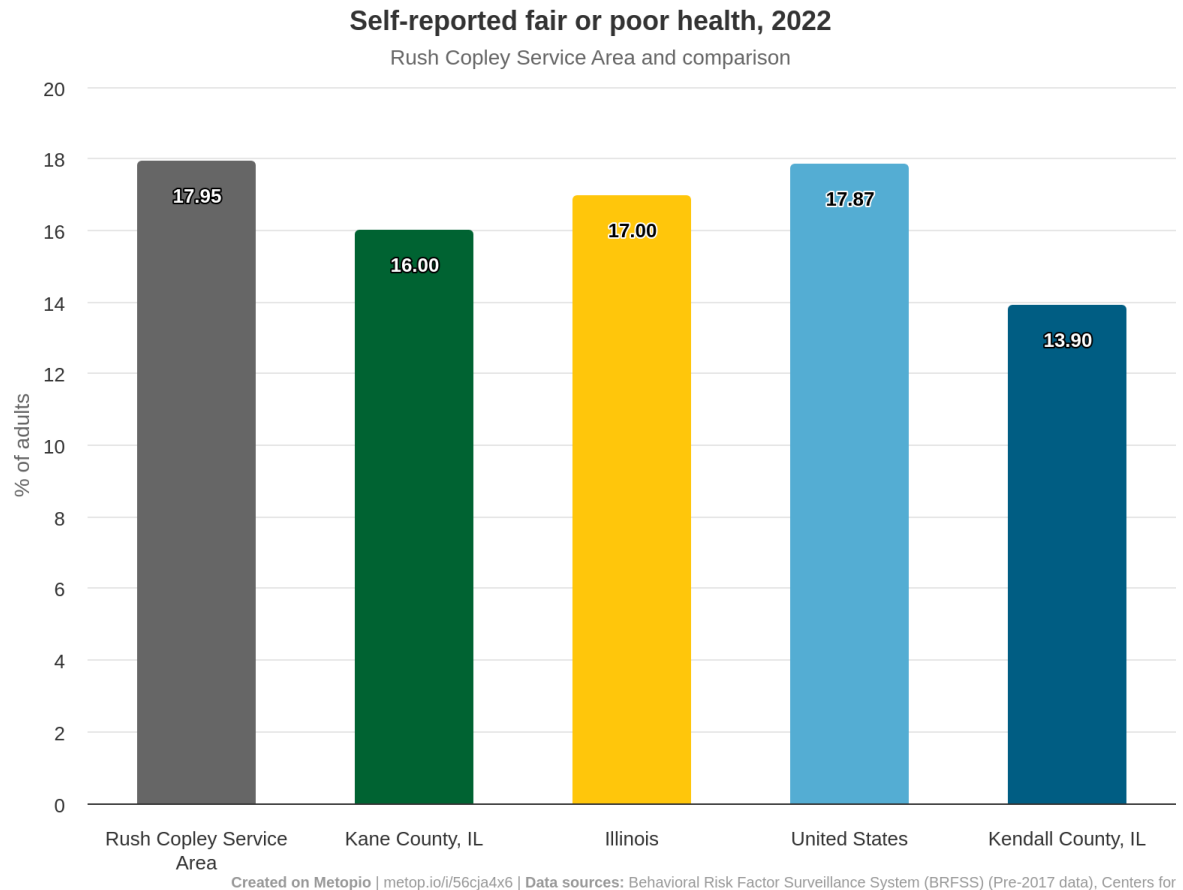
### Data Sources:

*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (Pre-2017 data), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (2019 data), The University of Wisconsin Population Institute (2020 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps)*



## Chart of Self-reported fair or poor health in Rush Copley Service Area

Self-reported fair or poor health is a measure of individuals' perceptions of their overall health status. The data indicates that the Rush Copley Service Area has the highest rate of self-reported fair or poor health at 17.95%, while Kendall County, IL, has the lowest at 13.9%. This suggests that health perceptions vary significantly within and across different regions.



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## Built Environment

The built environment refers to the human-made surroundings in which people live, work, and play. It encompasses buildings, streets, parks, transportation systems, and other infrastructure, as well as levels of environmental pollution and hazards. Aspects of the built environment significantly influence public health outcomes, including physical activity levels, access to resources, and exposure to environmental hazards.

What we heard from the community

The built environment plays a crucial role in shaping community health outcomes, influencing factors such as access to healthcare, transportation, housing, and public resources. Inadequate infrastructure, such as limited shelters and warming centers, can exacerbate the challenges faced by vulnerable populations, including the unhoused and those with mental health needs. Additionally, the availability of community resources, such as food banks and transportation services, is essential for ensuring that all residents have access to the support they need. Addressing these concerns requires collaboration between healthcare providers, local governments, and community organizations to create a more equitable and accessible environment.

Community members have expressed a range of concerns related to the built environment, including the need for additional shelters, warming centers, and resources for individuals with autism. There are also calls for greater visibility and engagement from healthcare providers at community events, as well as improved communication about available services. The lack of resources for youth with behavioral challenges and the difficulty in accessing care for uninsured individuals are significant issues that need to be addressed. Additionally, there is a need for better support for caregivers and improved relationships with organizations like the VA to ensure that veterans receive timely care.

## Drive alone to work

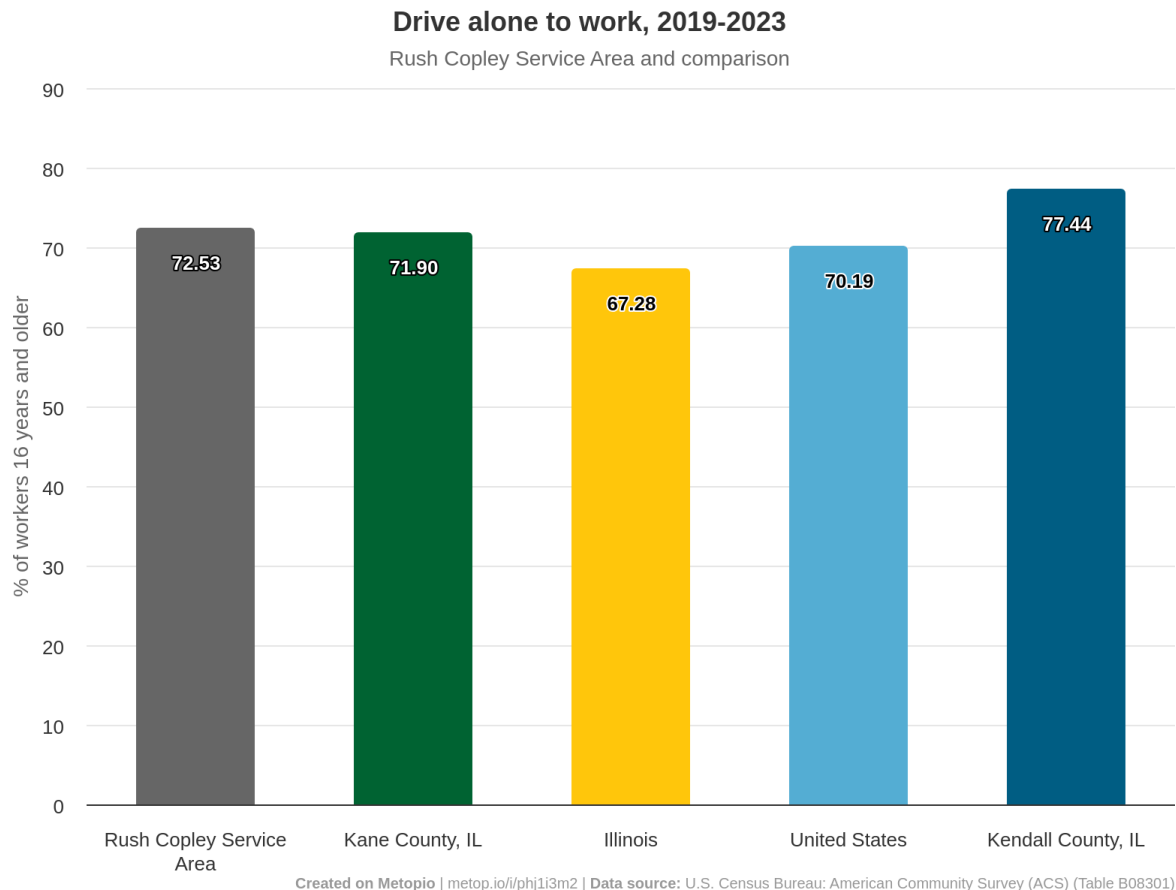
Percent of workers 16 and older who commute to work using a car, truck, or van (not including carpool)

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B08301)*

## Chart of Drive alone to work in Rush Copley Service Area

The majority of people in the Rush Copley Service Area and Kendall County, IL, drive alone to work, with rates of 72.53% and 77.44%, respectively. This is higher than the overall rate in Illinois, which is 67.28%, and aligns closely with the national average of 70.19%. This indicates a strong preference for driving alone in these areas.



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## Lead paint Environmental Justice Index

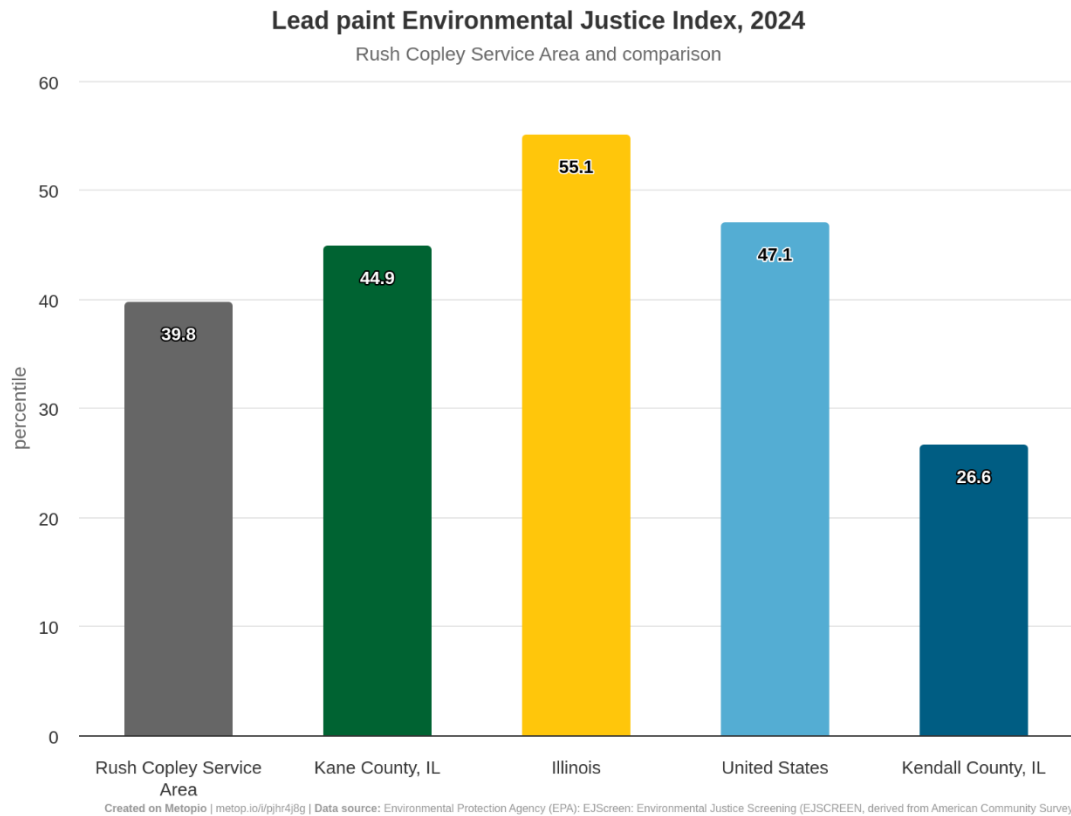
Weighted index of vulnerability to lead paint exposure. Measures exposure to housing built before 1960 and at risk of containing lead, weighted by population vulnerability and reported as a percentile nationally, where 0 = lowest exposure, and 100 = highest exposure. Weighting by the vulnerability of residents can provide a better estimate of the disproportionate impact of environmental hazards.

### Data Sources:

*Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): EJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening (EJSCREEN, derived from American Community Survey estimates)*

## Chart of Lead paint Environmental Justice Index in Rush Copley Service Area

The Lead Paint Environmental Justice Index indicates varying levels of concern across different regions. The Rush Copley Service Area in Illinois shows a moderate index of 39.8, while Kendall County, also in Illinois, has a notably lower index of 26.61. Nationally, the United States has an average index of 47.06, suggesting significant disparities in lead paint exposure risk across different areas.



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## Green space proximity

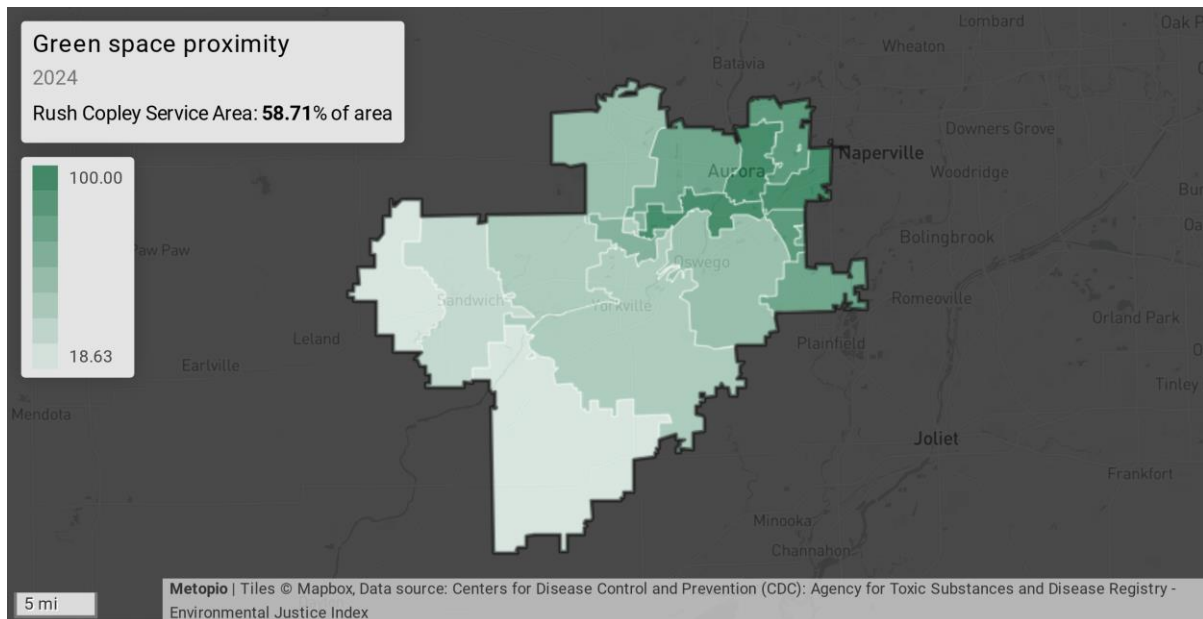
Proportion of a geography's area within 1 mile of green space

Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry - Environmental Justice Index*

## Map of Green space proximity in Rush Copley Service Area

The data highlights the proximity of green spaces across various zip codes in the Aurora, IL area as of 2024. Notably, zip codes 60504 and 60519 in Aurora have 100% of their areas within 1 mile of green space, indicating excellent green space accessibility. In contrast, zip codes like 60552 in Somonauk have significantly lower green space proximity, with only 18.63% of the area within 1 mile of green space.



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## Walkability Index

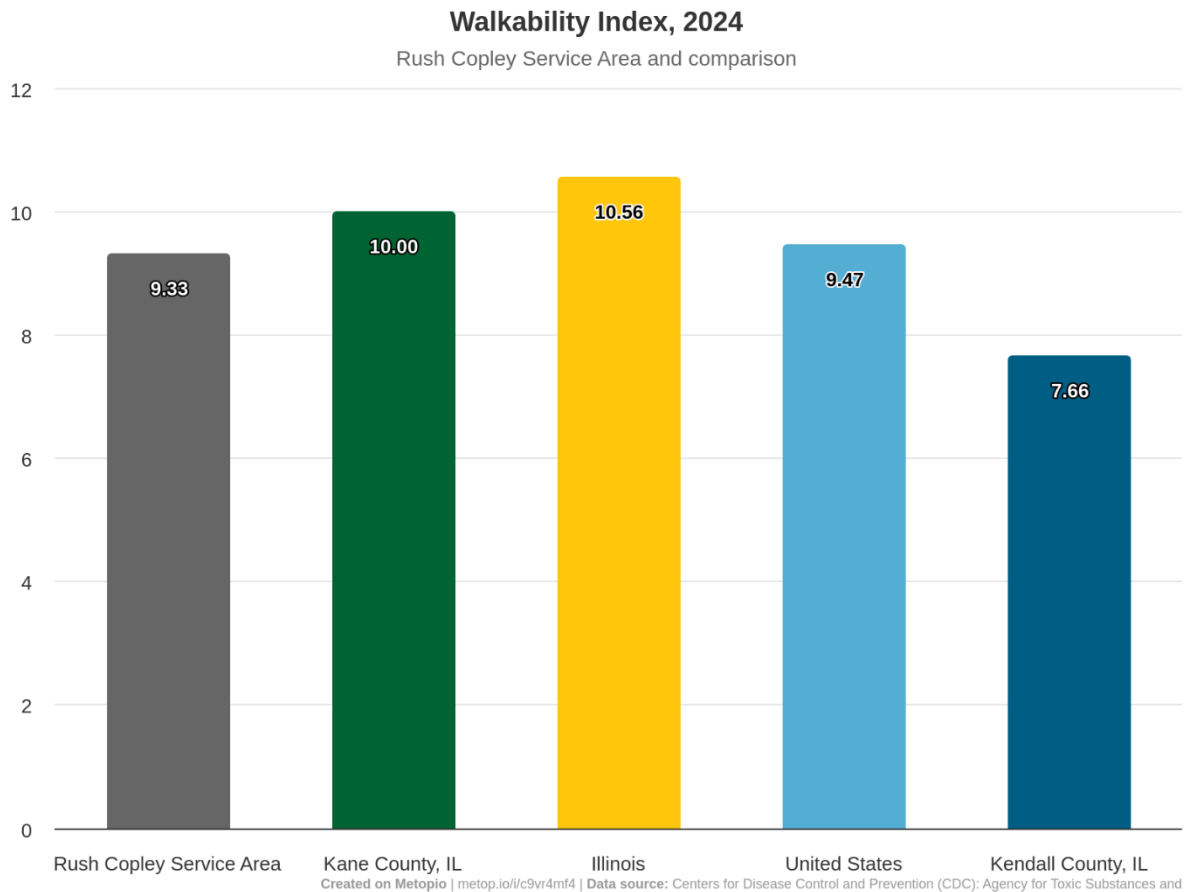
A ranking of an area's walkability, based on intersection density, proximity to transit, diversity of businesses, and density of housing. Values range from 1 to 20 with 20 being most walkable

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry - Environmental Justice Index*

## Chart of Walkability Index in Rush Copley Service Area

The Walkability Index indicates the ease of walking in various areas, with higher scores reflecting better walkability. The Rush Copley Service Area and Kane County, both in Illinois, have high walkability scores of 9.33 and 10.0, respectively. Illinois and the United States also have strong walkability scores, at 10.56 and 9.47, respectively.



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## Lifetime inhalation cancer risk

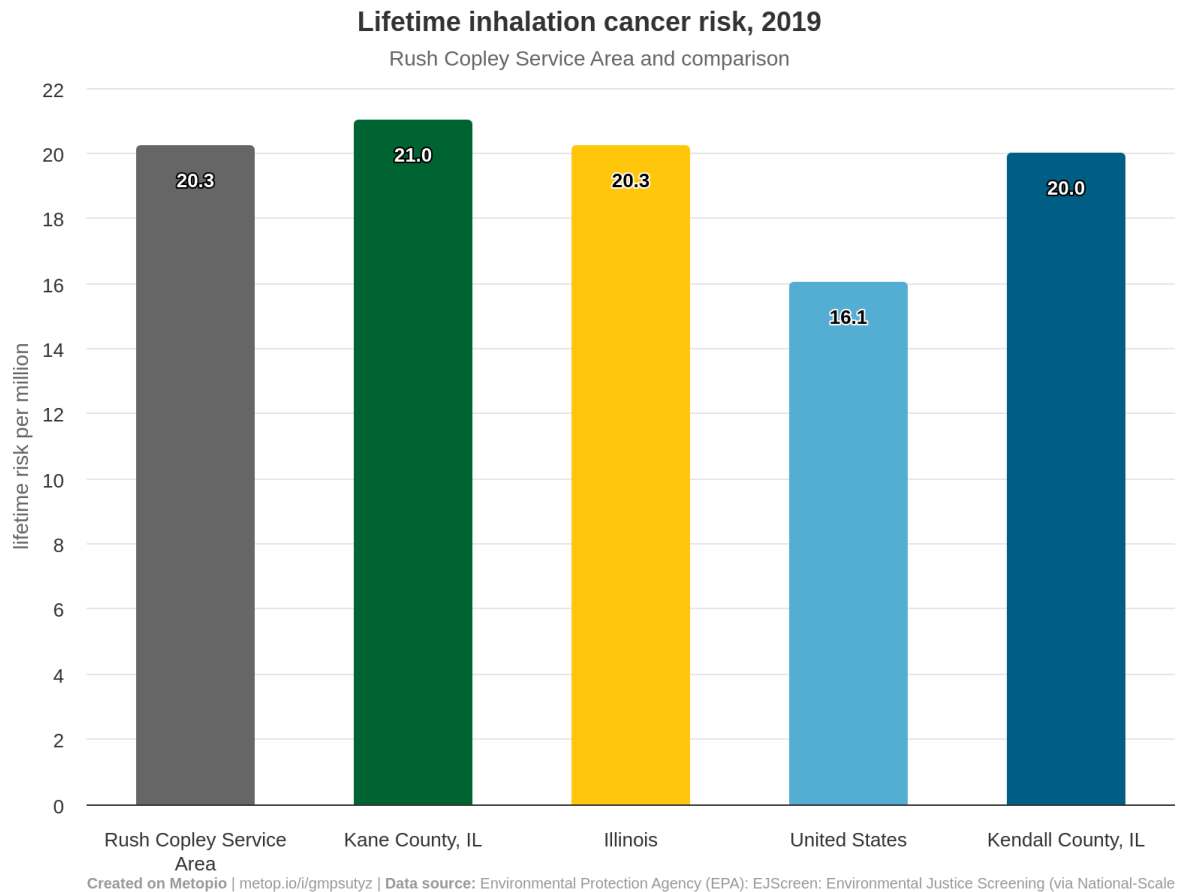
Estimated lifetime risk of developing cancer as a result of inhaling carcinogenic compounds in the environment, per million people.

### Data Sources:

*Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): EJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening (via National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA, before 2017) and Air Toxics Screening Assessment (after 2017))*

## Chart of Lifetime inhalation cancer risk in Rush Copley Service Area

The lifetime inhalation cancer risk in the Rush Copley Service Area is 20.26, slightly lower than Kane County, IL, which has a risk of 21.03. Illinois's overall risk is 20.25, while the United States has a lower risk of 16.07. Kendall County, IL, has the lowest risk among the listed areas at 20.0.



<https://metopio.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/gmpsutz>

### Particulate matter (PM 2.5) concentration

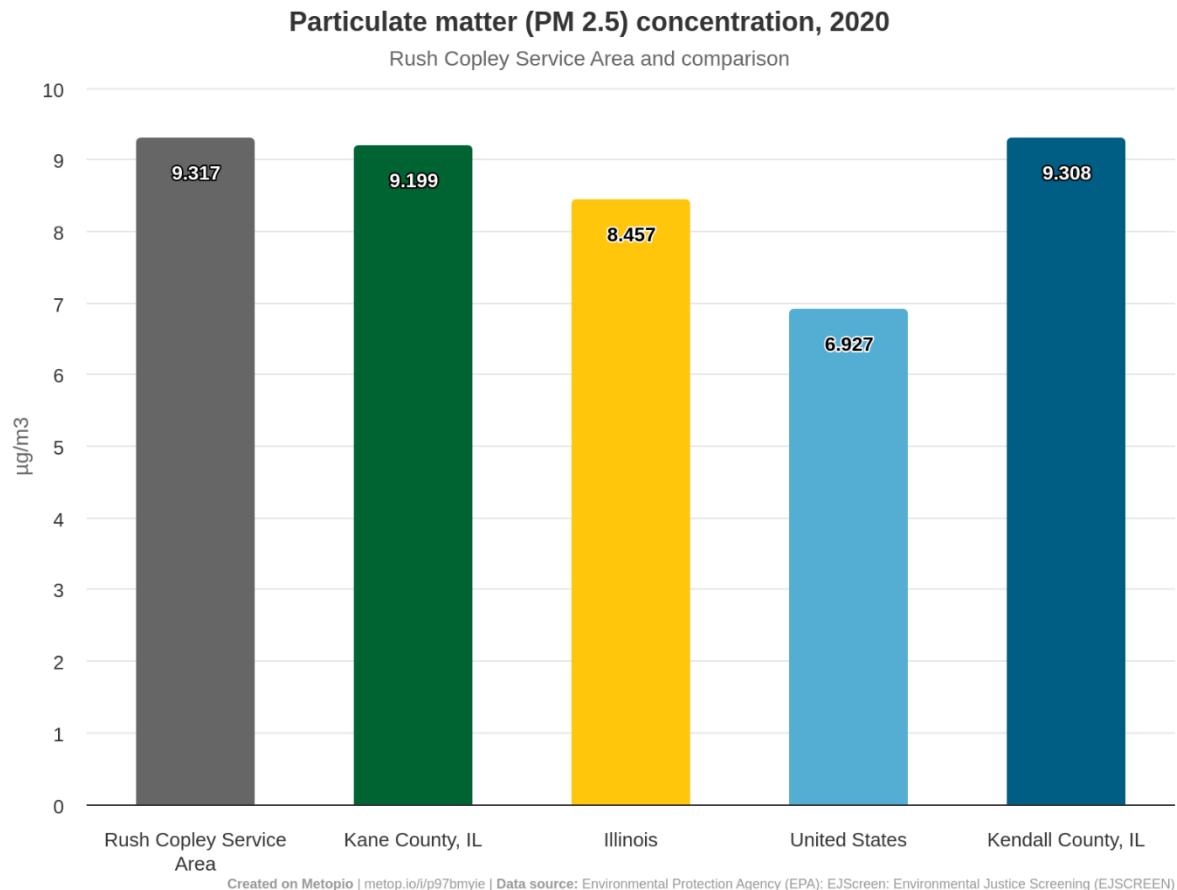
Annual average concentration in micrograms per cubic meter. PM 2.5, or particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter, is one of the most dangerous pollutants because the particles can penetrate deep into the alveoli of the lungs.

Data Sources:

*Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): EJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening (EJSCREEN)*

### Chart of Particulate matter (PM 2.5) concentration in Rush Copley Service Area

Particulate matter (PM 2.5) concentration levels are provided for various regions, including Rush Copley Service Area, Kane County, Kendall County, Illinois, and the United States. The highest concentration is found in Rush Copley Service Area and Kendall County, both exceeding 9.2 micrograms per cubic meter. Illinois and the United States have lower concentrations, with the national average at 6.93 micrograms per cubic meter.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/p97bmyie>

## Social Engagement Index

The Social Engagement Index is a composite score measuring elements of civic engagement and social isolation, especially those that are affected by the built environment. It incorporates information about neighborhood resiliency (five-year change in rent prices, how often residents move, and housing vacancy) and barriers to social engagement (opportunity youth, proportion of seniors living alone, residents with cognitive and ambulatory disabilities, limited English proficiency, and residents reporting poor mental health). Higher values indicate more social engagement.

Data Sources:  
*Metopio*

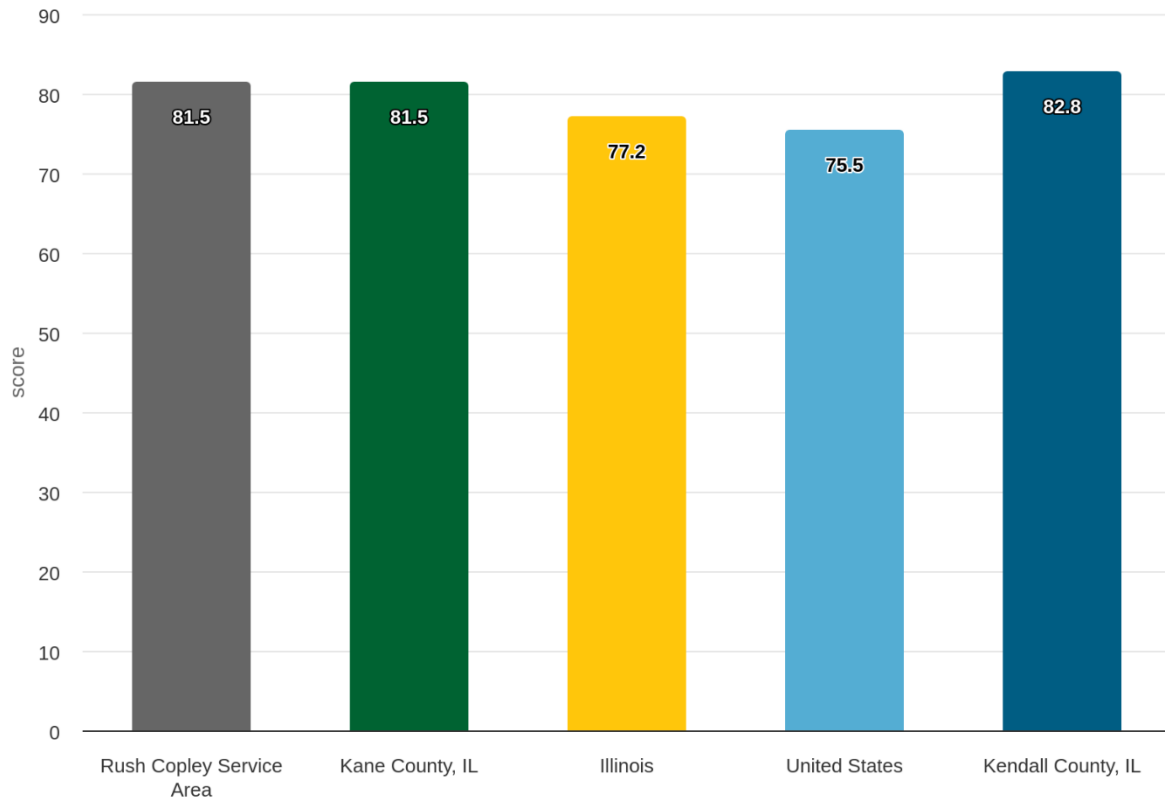
## Chart of Social Engagement Index in Rush Copley Service Area

The Social Engagement Index for Rush Copley Service Area and Kendall County, IL, is higher than the national average, with scores of 81.51 and 82.76 respectively. Kane County, IL, closely follows with a score of 81.49. Illinois and the United States have lower scores, at 77.18 and 75.5 respectively.



## Social Engagement Index, 2019-2023

Rush Copley Service Area and comparison



Created on Metopio | metop.io/4mmk9fwb | Data source: Metopio

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/4mmk9fwb>

# Food Access

Access to fresh, healthy, or affordable food. This can be related to grocery store proximity, school lunches, and availability of fruits, vegetables, and other healthy foods.

## What we heard from the community

The availability of food plays a crucial role in maintaining the health and well-being of individuals and communities. In areas where food insecurity is prevalent, access to nutritious meals can significantly impact overall health outcomes. Community resources such as food banks, community fridges, and local initiatives are essential in addressing these challenges. Additionally, programs that provide fresh produce, cooking facilities, and financial assistance for food purchases can help alleviate food scarcity. Ensuring equitable access to food is vital for preventing diet-related health issues and improving the quality of life for those in need.

Residents have expressed concerns about food access, particularly regarding the rising cost of food and the loss of benefits like SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program). While some community resources, such as fridges and greenhouses, exist, they may not be sufficient to meet the needs of all individuals facing food insecurity. The high costs of groceries and the loss of government assistance programs leave many families struggling to afford healthy meals. These challenges are exacerbated by economic disparities and limited access to affordable food options in certain neighborhoods. Strengthening local food systems and expanding financial support for those in need are critical steps in addressing these issues.

## Food insecurity

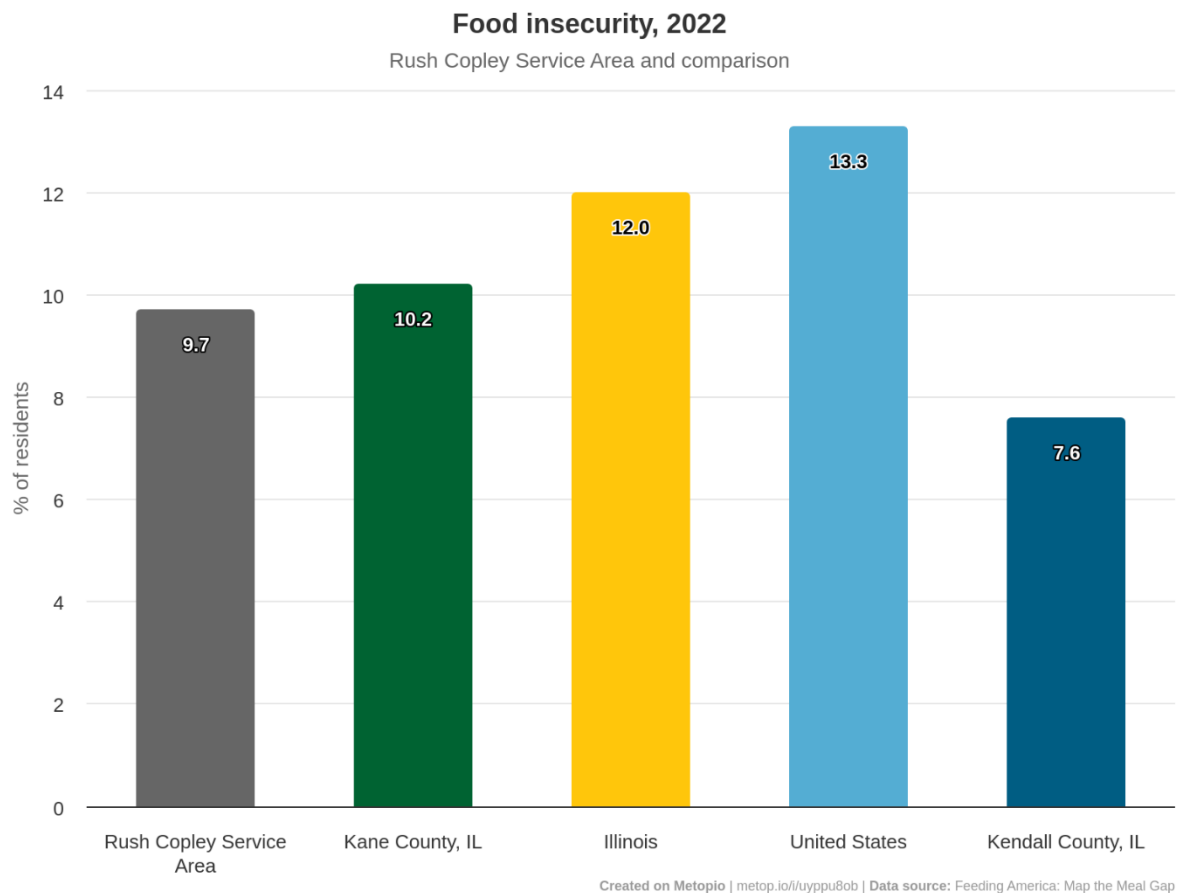
Percentage of the population experiencing food insecurity at some point. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food, as represented in USDA food-security reports. 2020 data is a projection based on 11.5% national unemployment and 16.5% national poverty rate.

Data Sources:

*Feeding America: Map the Meal Gap*

## Chart of Food insecurity in Rush Copley Service Area

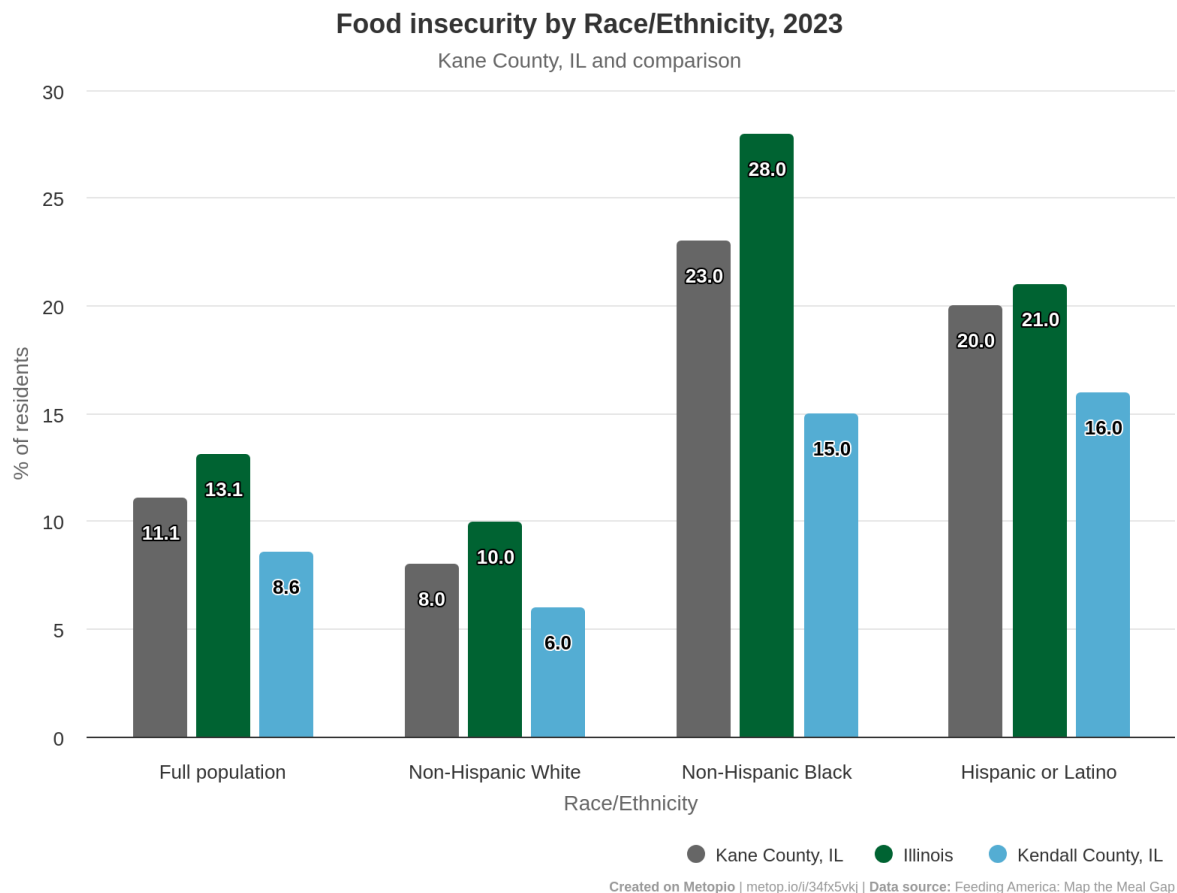
Food insecurity varies across different areas, with the United States having the highest rate at 13.3%, while Kendall County, IL, has the lowest at 7.6%. Illinois has a rate of 12.0%, and the Rush Copley Service Area and Kane County, IL, have rates of 9.72% and 10.2%, respectively. These disparities highlight the varying levels of food insecurity within different regions.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/uyppu8ob>

## Chart of Food insecurity by Race/Ethnicity in Rush Copley Service Area

Food insecurity rates vary significantly across racial and ethnic groups in Kane County, IL, Illinois, and Kendall County, IL. Hispanic or Latino individuals face the highest rates at 20.0% in Kane County and 21.0% in Illinois, while Non-Hispanic White individuals have the lowest rates. Kendall County reports the lowest overall food insecurity rate at 8.6%.



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## Free school lunch eligibility

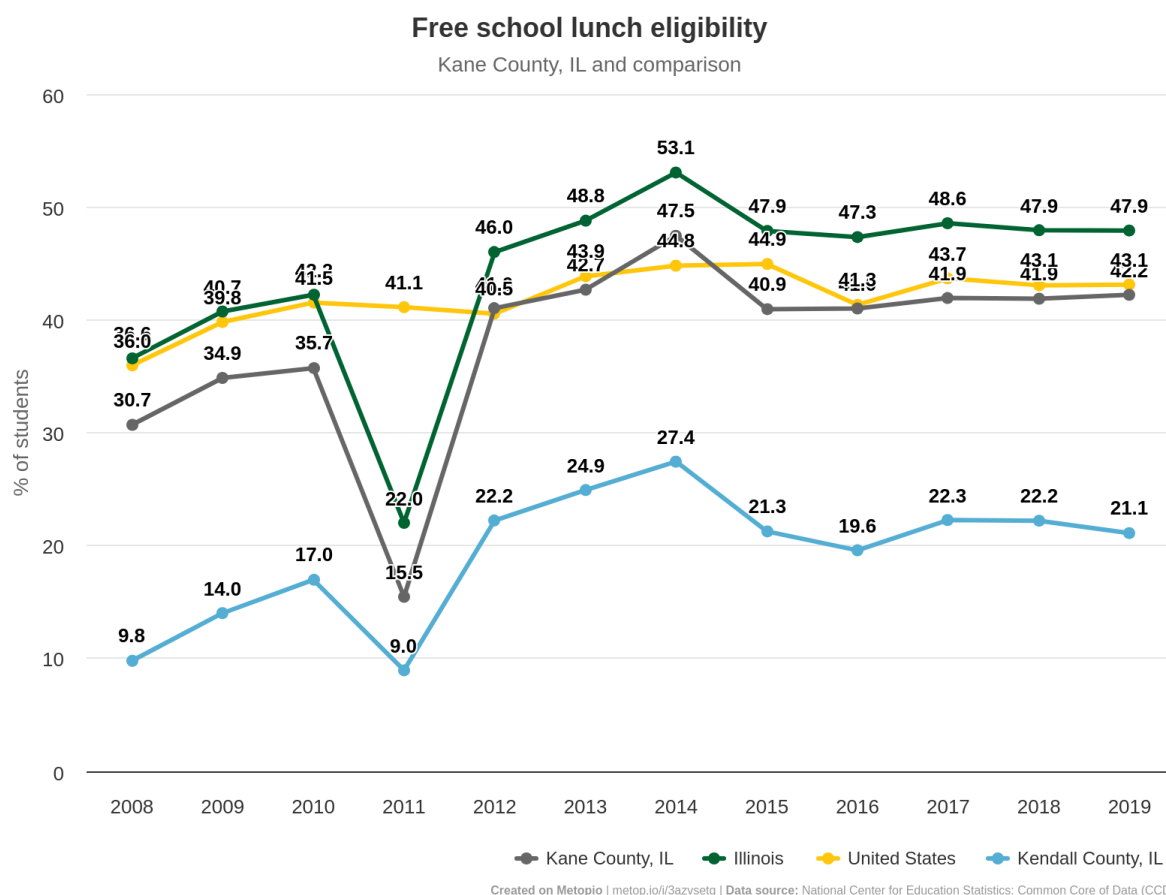
Percentage of students in public schools who are eligible for free lunch. The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions, providing nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. Data is based on the date of the start of the school year

### Data Sources:

*National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data (CCD)*

## Chart of Free school lunch eligibility in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that Free school lunch eligibility in Kane County, IL, has fluctuated over the years, with a significant decrease in 2011 and a peak in 2014. In comparison, Illinois and the United States have shown a general upward trend, with the United States having a higher overall eligibility rate. Kendall County, IL, has also seen an increase in eligibility, starting at a lower rate in 2008 but rising steadily over the years.



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## Respondents worried about having enough food

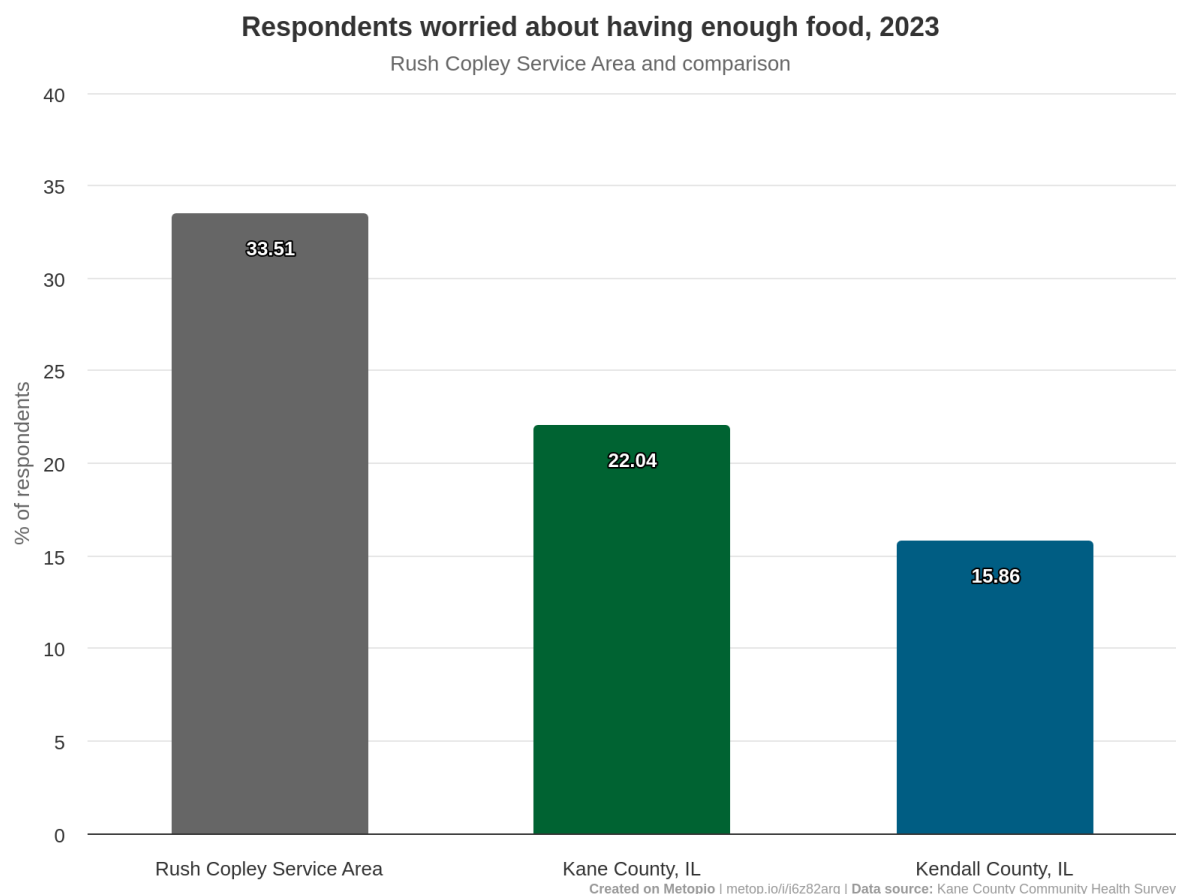
Percentage of survey respondents who marked "sometimes true" or "often true" in response to the statement: "In the past 12 months, we worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more."

Data Sources:

*Kane County Community Health Survey*

### Chart of Respondents worried about having enough food in Rush Copley Service Area

Respondents in the Rush Copley Service Area express significant concern about having enough food, with 33.51% reporting such worries. This is notably higher than in Kane County, IL, where 22.04% of respondents share this concern, and Kendall County, IL, with 15.86%.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/j6z82arg | Data source: Kane County Community Health Survey

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/j6z82arg>

## Respondents with low fruit and vegetable access

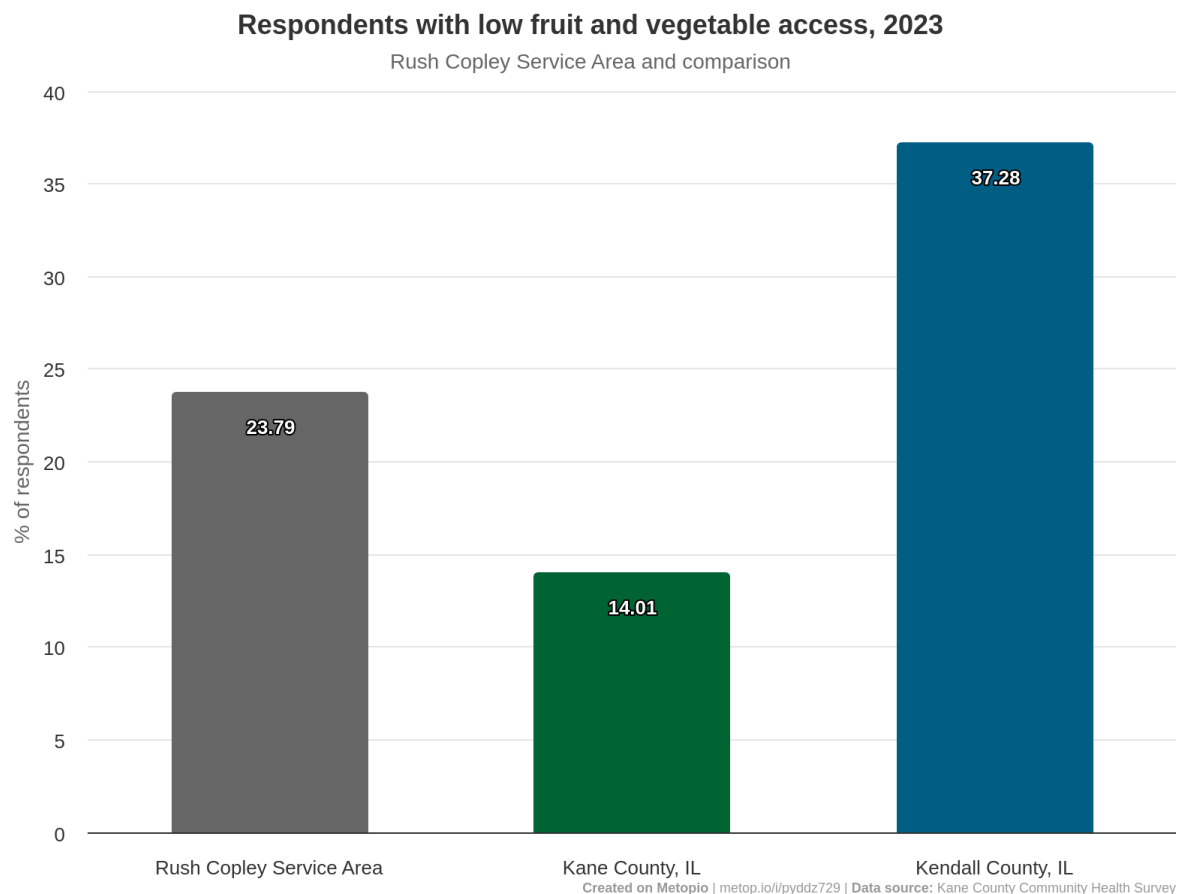
Percentage of survey respondents who marked "somewhat difficult" or "very difficult" in response to the question: "How easy or difficult is it for you to get fresh fruits and vegetables?"

Data Sources:

*Kane County Community Health Survey*

### Chart of Respondents with low fruit and vegetable access in Rush Copley Service Area

The data highlights the percentage of respondents with low fruit and vegetable access in the Rush Copley Service Area, Kane County, and Kendall County in Illinois. Kendall County has the highest percentage at 37.28%, indicating a significant issue in this area. This suggests a need for targeted interventions to improve access to fruits and vegetables in these regions.



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## Food stamps (SNAP)

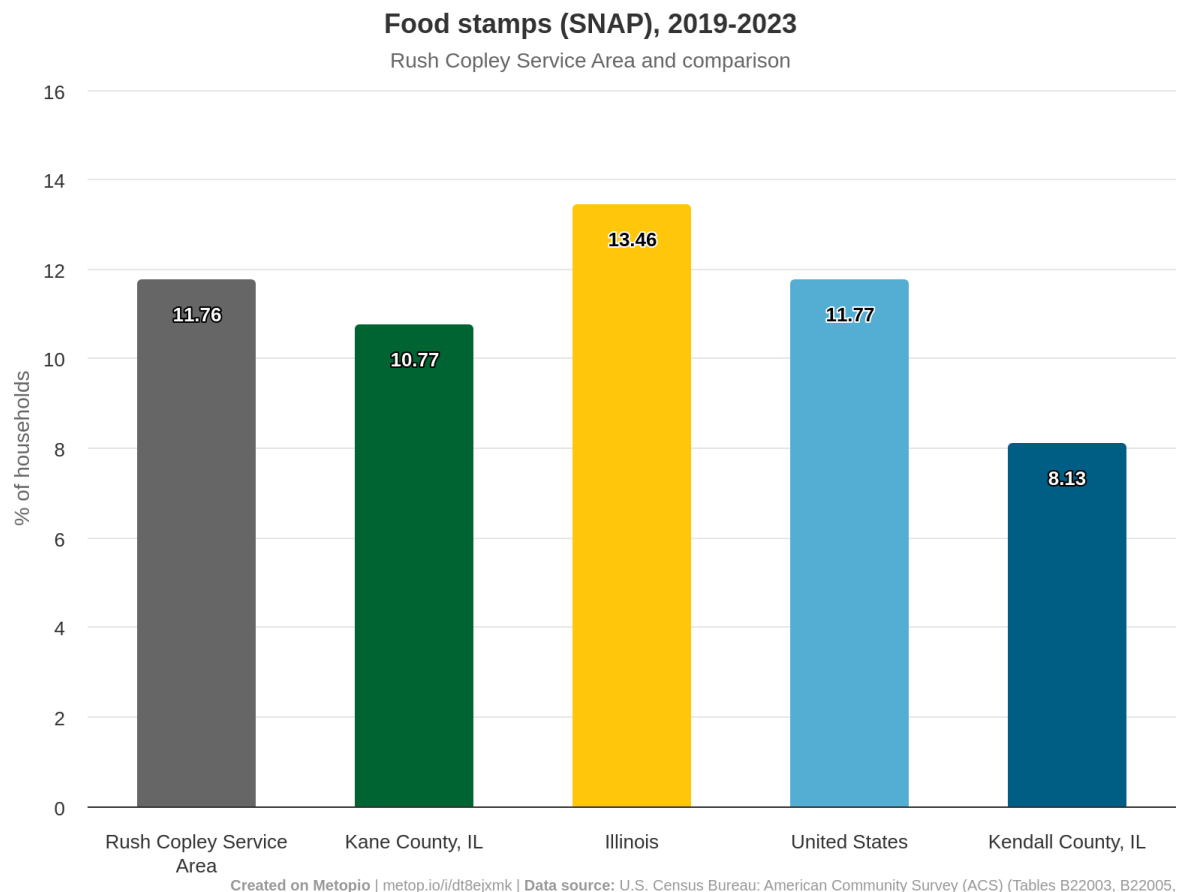
Percent of households receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, formerly known as food stamps, over the past 12 months.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Tables B22003, B22005, and S2201)*

### Chart of Food stamps (SNAP) in Rush Copley Service Area

The data shows the percentage of households receiving food stamps (SNAP) in various areas. The Rush Copley Service Area has the highest rate at 11.76%, while Kendall County, IL has the lowest at 8.13%. Overall, Illinois has a higher rate of SNAP usage than the national average.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/dt8ejxmk>



## Households in poverty not receiving food stamps (SNAP)

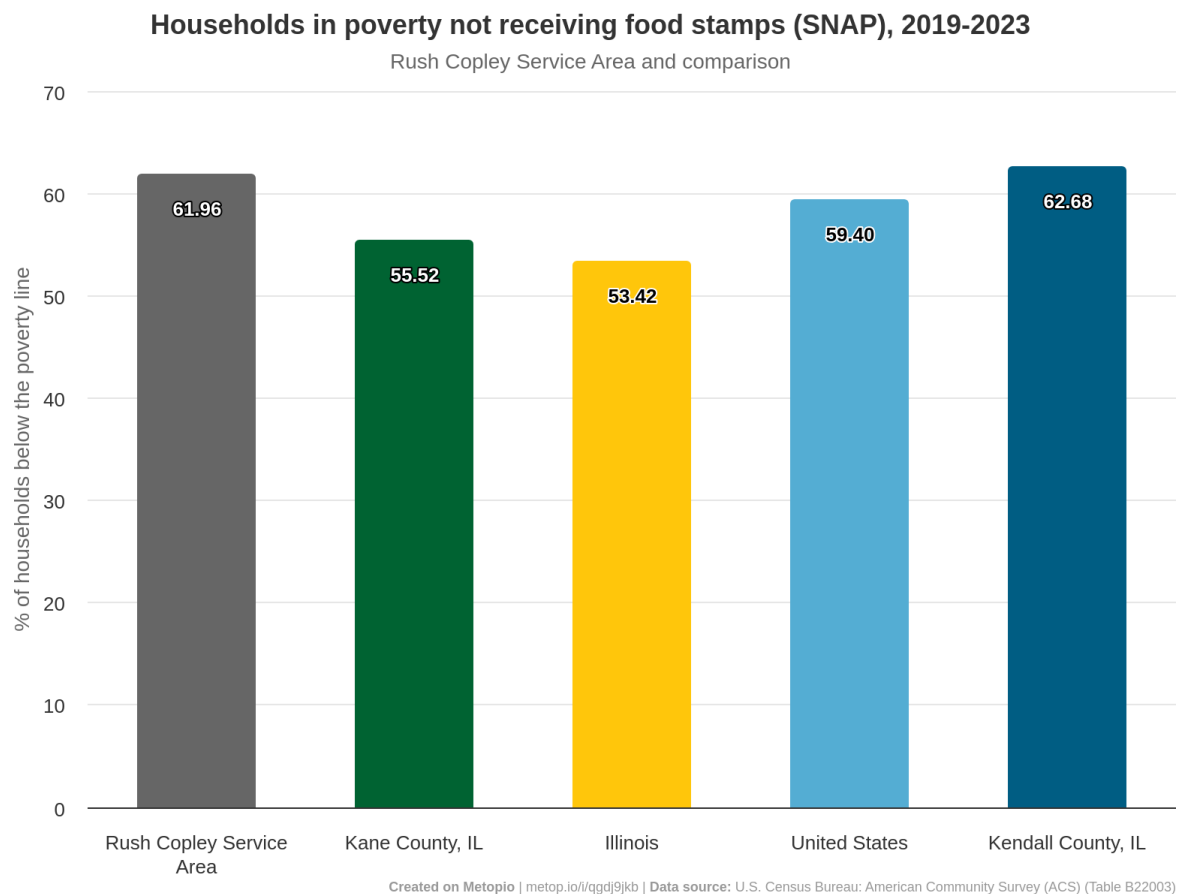
Percent of households with income in the past 12 months below the poverty level who did not receive food stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B22003)*

### Chart of Households in poverty not receiving food stamps (SNAP) in Rush Copley Service Area

Households in poverty not receiving food stamps (SNAP) are represented in the data. The highest percentage is in the Rush Copley Service Area at 61.96%, while Kendall County, IL, has the highest rate at 62.68%. The overall rate in the United States is 59.4%.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/qgdj9jkb>

## SNAP retailers

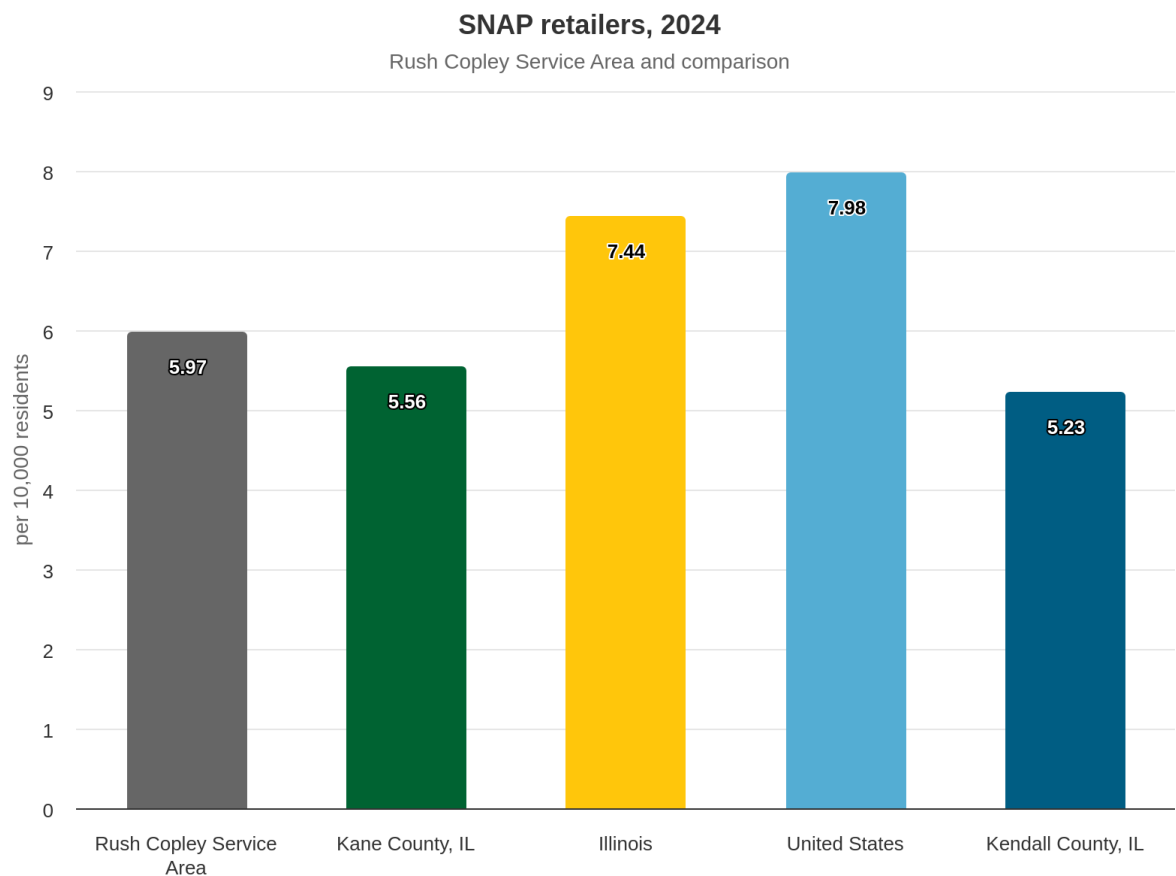
Rate of all currently authorized retailers in the USDA SNAP program.

Data Sources:

*US Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Economic Research Service: Food and Nutrition Service*

### Chart of SNAP retailers in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that the number of SNAP retailers varies across different regions, with the United States having the highest average at 7.98. Illinois has a slightly lower average of 7.44, while Kane County and the Rush Copley Service Area have averages of 5.56 and 5.97 respectively. Kendall County has the lowest average at 5.23.



Created on Metopio | [metop.io/f/jpiepju2](https://metop.io/f/jpiepju2) | Data source: US Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Economic Research Service: Food

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/jpiepju2>

# Housing

Housing quality and affordability play a crucial role in shaping health outcomes as they directly influence various aspects of well-being. High housing cost burdens, eviction rates, vacant (unused) housing, or crowded housing translate directly into poorer socioeconomic and health outcomes, including housing instability and homelessness.

## What we heard from the community

Access to stable housing is a critical determinant of health, yet many communities struggle with housing instability and homelessness. Unsheltered populations face numerous challenges, including limited access to warming centers and shelters, especially during harsh weather conditions. The lack of affordable housing options exacerbates the problem, leaving many individuals without a safe place to live. The health implications of housing insecurity are significant, leading to increased stress, mental health issues, and physical health problems. Addressing these challenges requires a coordinated effort from healthcare providers, policymakers, and community organizations to ensure that vulnerable populations have access to safe and stable housing.

Community feedback highlights the urgent need for more shelters and warming centers to accommodate unsheltered individuals, particularly during extreme weather events. Many residents are concerned about the lack of resources available to those experiencing homelessness, which leads to increased health risks and emergency room visits. The limited capacity of existing shelters forces many individuals to sleep outside, exposing them to dangerous conditions. There is also concern about the long-term impacts of housing instability on mental health, as individuals struggle with the stress and uncertainty of their living situations. Community members emphasize the need for more comprehensive solutions, including affordable housing initiatives and increased support services for those at risk of homelessness.

The message is clear: without adequate housing, individuals are at a higher risk of health problems, both physical and mental. One quote illustrates the severity of the situation: "There are people sleeping in the streets, and when it gets cold, they have nowhere to go. We need more places for them to stay." This highlights the lack of emergency shelters during critical weather conditions. Another resident notes, "I see the same people every day, and they're clearly struggling. It's heartbreaking to know there's not enough help for them." This reflects the ongoing visibility of homelessness and the emotional toll it takes on both individuals and the community. Finally, a community leader states, "We need to invest in long-term solutions, not just temporary fixes. Housing is healthcare, and without it, people will continue to suffer." This underscores the need for sustainable housing programs that address the root causes of homelessness, rather than just providing short-term relief. Community members agree that more comprehensive and long-term solutions are essential to improving the health and well-being of unsheltered populations.

## Severe housing cost burden

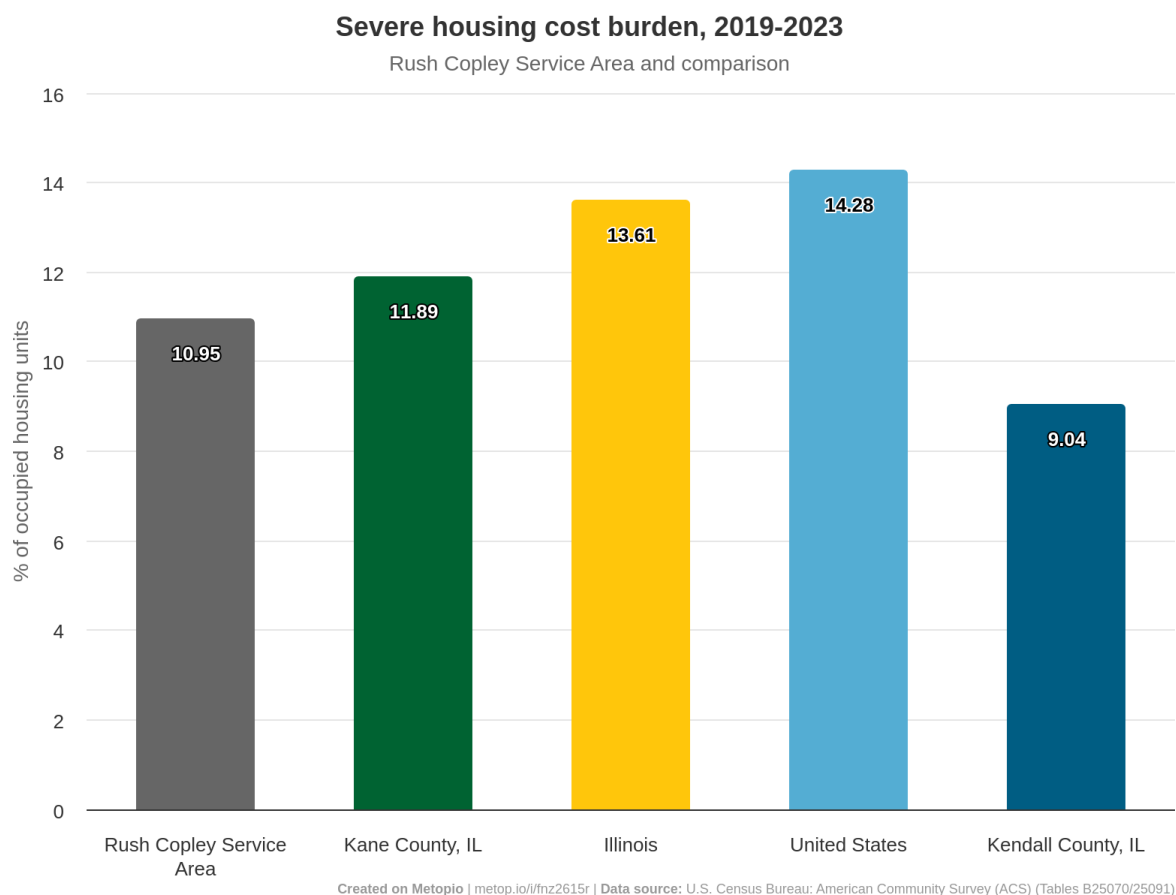
Households spending more than 50% of income on housing are considered severely housing cost-burdened. Includes both renters (rent) and owners (mortgage and other owner costs). For renters, costs include any utilities or fees that the renter must pay, but do not include insurance or building fees.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Tables B25070/25091)*

### Chart of Severe housing cost burden in Rush Copley Service Area

The severe housing cost burden in the Rush Copley Service Area is 10.95%, which is lower than the state and national averages. Kendall County, IL, has the lowest rate at 9.04%, while the United States has the highest at 14.28%. This indicates a significant variation in housing cost burdens across different regions.



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## Housing cost burden

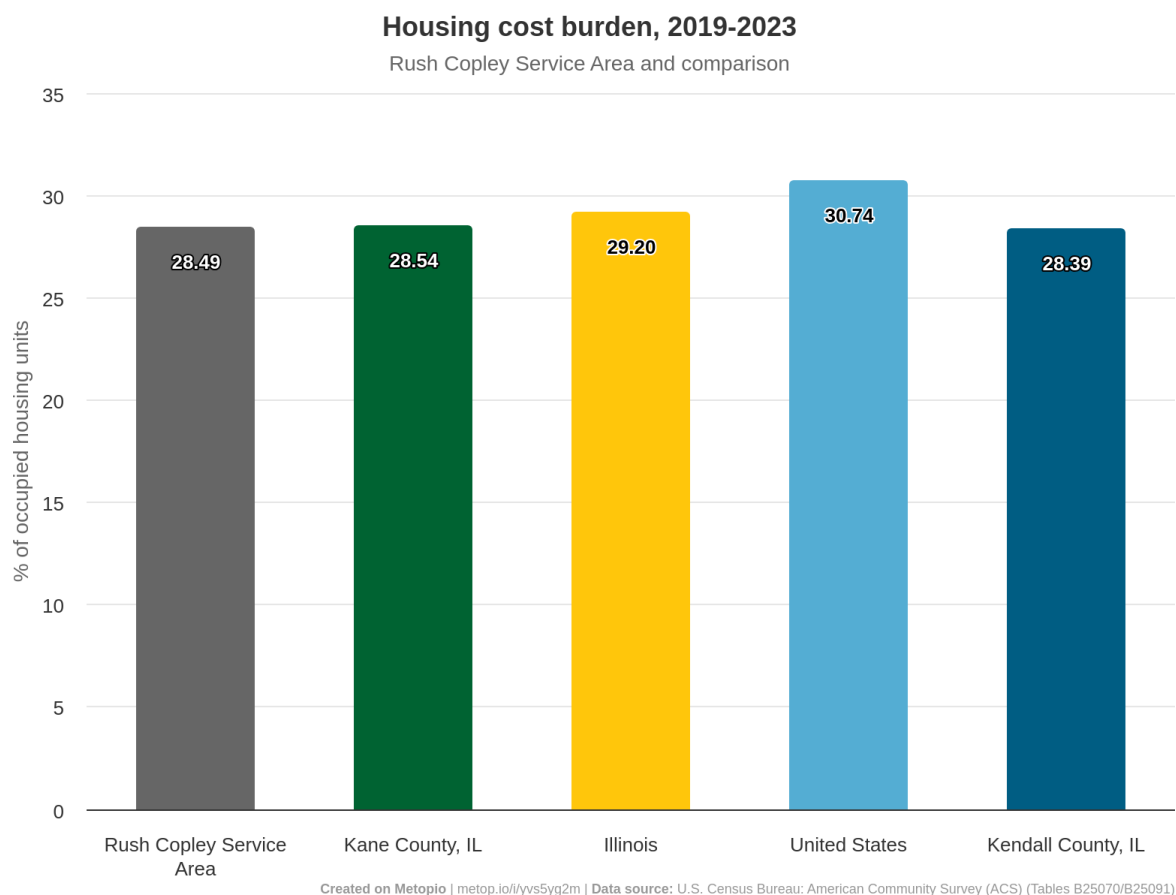
Households spending more than 30% of income on housing are considered housing cost-burdened. Includes both renters (rent) and owners (mortgage and other owner costs). For renters, costs include any utilities or fees that the renter must pay, but do not include insurance or building fees.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Tables B25070/B25091)*

### Chart of Housing cost burden in Rush Copley Service Area

Housing cost burden in the Rush Copley Service Area is 28.49%, slightly lower than Kane County, IL, which stands at 28.54%. Illinois and the United States have higher burdens, at 29.2% and 30.74% respectively. Kendall County, IL, has the lowest burden among the listed areas at 28.39%.



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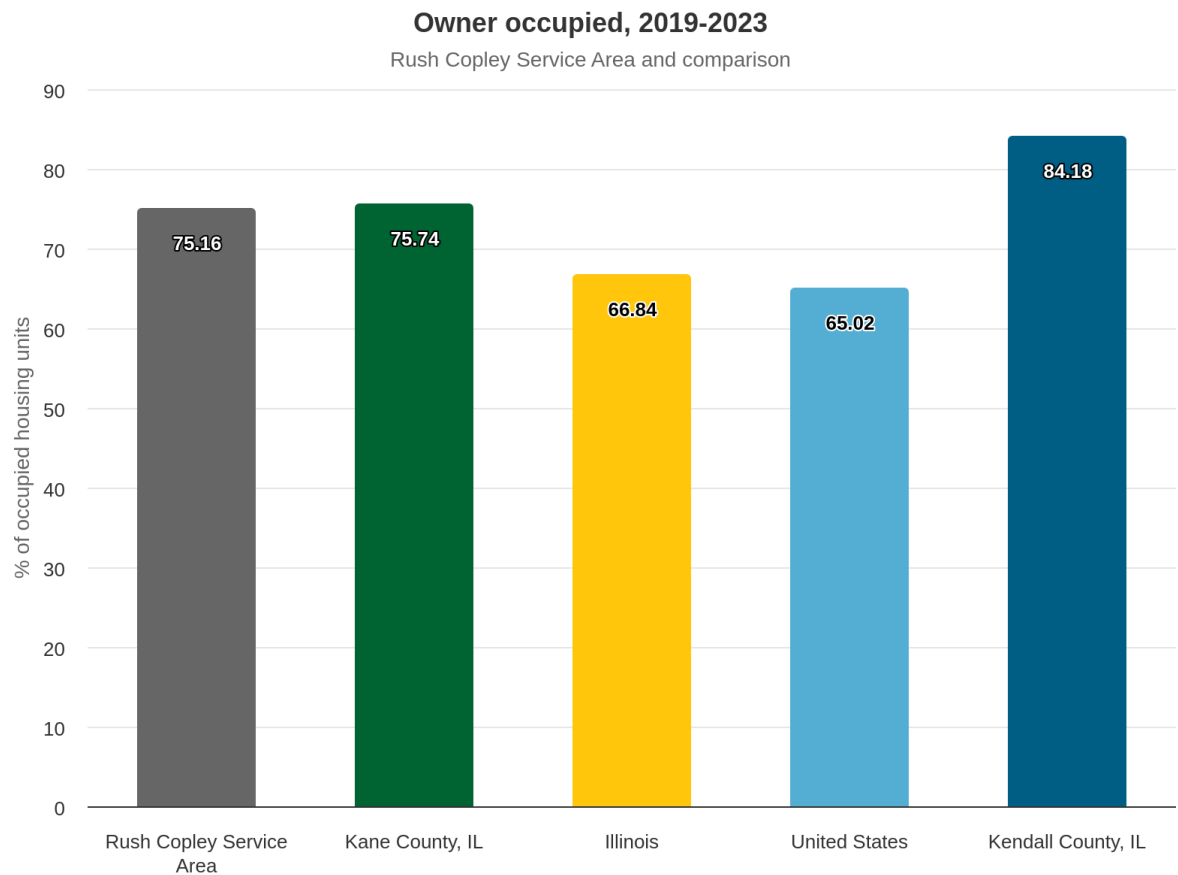
## Owner occupied

### Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B25003)*

### Chart of Owner occupied in Rush Copley Service Area

The owner-occupied rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 75.16%, slightly lower than Kendall County's 75.74%. Kendall County, IL, has the highest rate at 84.18%, while the United States average is 65.02%.



Created on Metopio | [metop.io/i/8tehu7zt](https://metop.io/i/8tehu7zt) | Data source: U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B25003)

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/8tehu7zt>

## Median monthly housing costs

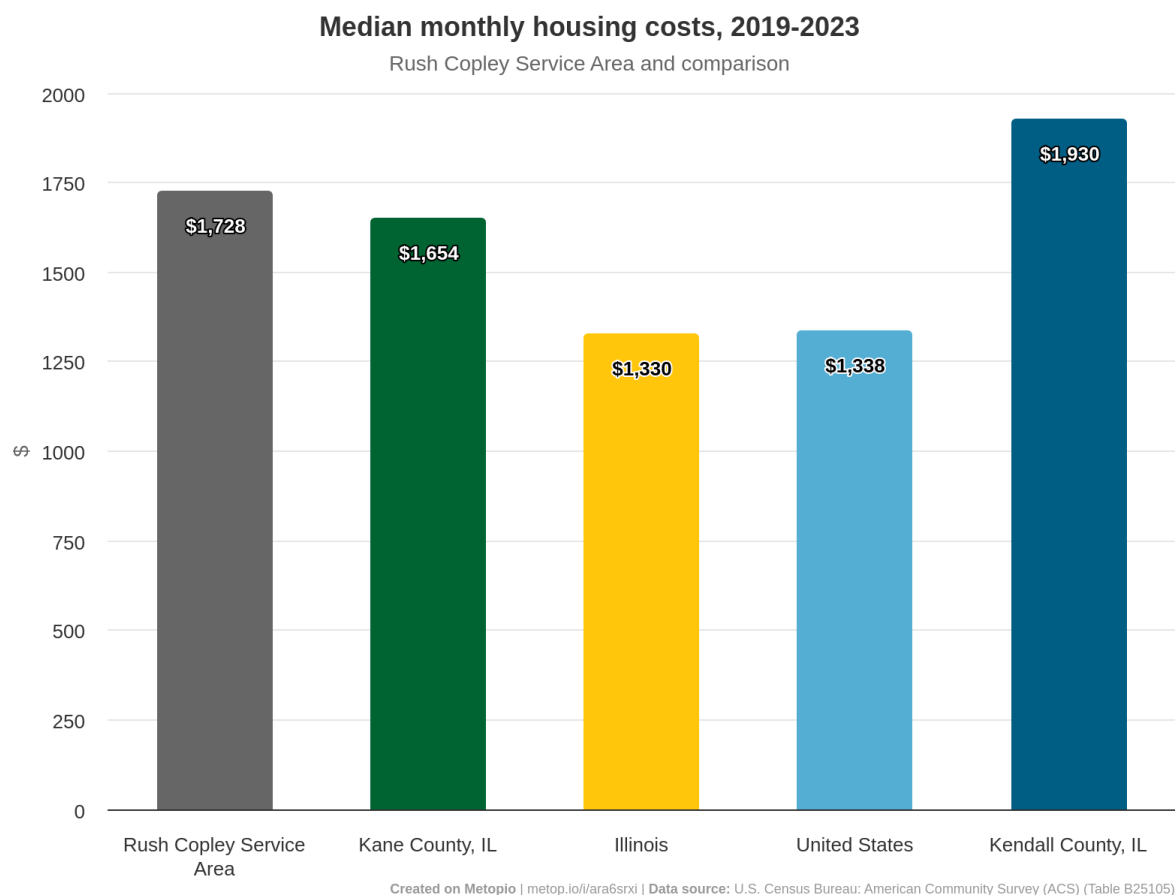
This represents the median total monthly housing costs for occupied housing units. This includes rent or mortgage as well as all utilities, maintenance, and taxes.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B25105)*

### Chart of Median monthly housing costs in Rush Copley Service Area

The median monthly housing costs in the Rush Copley Service Area are notably higher than the national average, standing at \$1727.74 compared to \$1338.00 in the United States. Within Illinois, Kendall County reports the highest costs at \$1930.00, while Kane County and Illinois have slightly lower median costs at \$1654.00 and \$1330.00, respectively. These figures highlight the significant regional variations in housing expenses.



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## Rental Assistance Priority Index

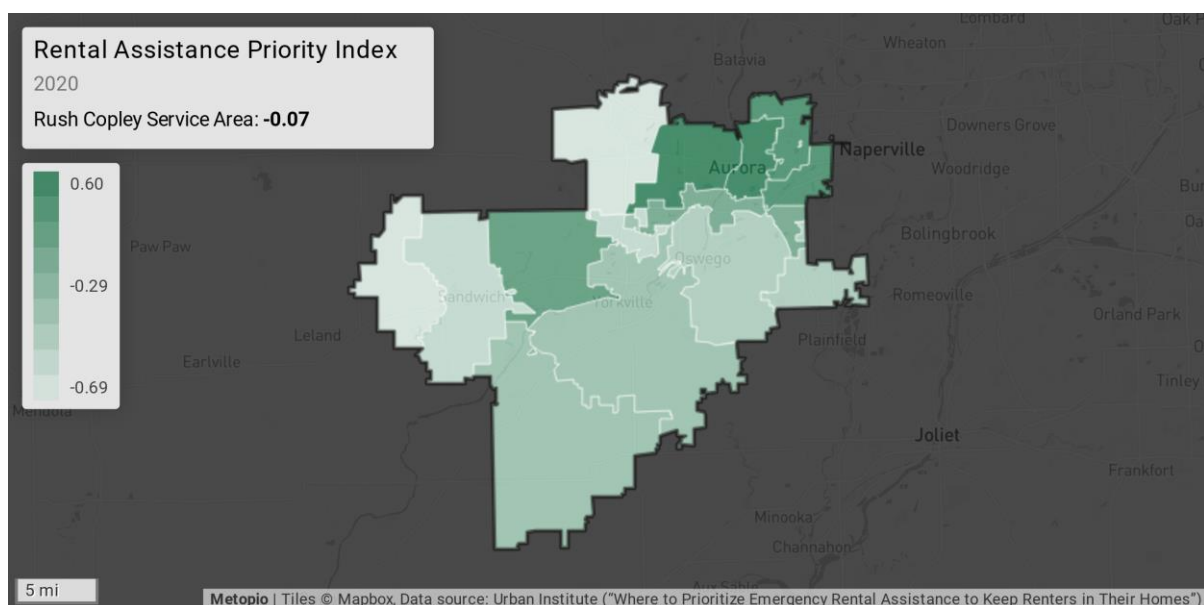
The index estimates the level of need in a census tract by measuring the prevalence of low-income renters who are at risk of experiencing housing instability and homelessness. To do this, it examines neighborhood conditions and demographics. The index is intended to reflect the housing instability risk that has resulted from historical and COVID-19 risk factors and is designed to prioritize the distribution of resources among populations in need during the pandemic in a way that promotes equity. Higher values represent a greater need for rental assistance. Cross-state comparisons are not valid because this index is normalized at the state level.

### Data Sources:

Urban Institute (*"Where to Prioritize Emergency Rental Assistance to Keep Renters in Their Homes"*)

## Map of Rental Assistance Priority Index in Rush Copley Service Area

The Rental Assistance Priority Index (RPX) for 2020 highlights areas with varying levels of need for rental assistance, reflecting the risk of housing instability and homelessness among low-income renters. In the Aurora, IL area, neighborhoods such as the 60505 zip code show a high need for assistance with an RPX of 0.598, while others like 60552 and 60554 have significantly lower needs, with RPX values of -0.594 and -0.688 respectively. This index aims to guide the equitable distribution of rental assistance resources, particularly in the wake of COVID-19.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/upspe762>



# Behavioral Health

Includes the prevalence of mental health disorders and access to mental health services, addressing issues like depression and anxiety, and other disorders, as well as substance abuse such as addiction to drugs and alcohol.

## What we heard from the community

Behavioral health is a crucial component of overall well-being, encompassing mental health, substance use disorders, and emotional resilience. The community faces several challenges in accessing timely and appropriate behavioral health services, particularly for youth and individuals struggling with addiction. Long wait times for psychiatric care and limited mental health support exacerbate existing disparities, leaving many without the help they need. Engaging local stakeholders and city boards in discussions about behavioral health needs can facilitate better resource allocation and intervention strategies. Addressing these concerns requires a collaborative effort to improve access, reduce stigma, and ensure that behavioral health services are integrated into broader healthcare systems.

Community members have expressed frustration over the lack of accessible mental health services, particularly for young people. One individual stated, 'For teens it is mental health,' highlighting the urgent need for targeted support for youth. Another concern is the lengthy wait times for psychiatric care, with one person noting, 'Long waits (months at times) for psychiatry or mental health specialist.' These delays can have serious consequences for individuals in crisis, emphasizing the need for more providers and streamlined access to care. Additionally, there is a demand for greater community engagement in addressing these issues, as one person suggested, 'More engagement with local city boards at some of these events.' By fostering collaboration between healthcare providers, policymakers, and community organizations, more effective solutions can be developed to meet the behavioral health needs of the population.

## Binge drinking

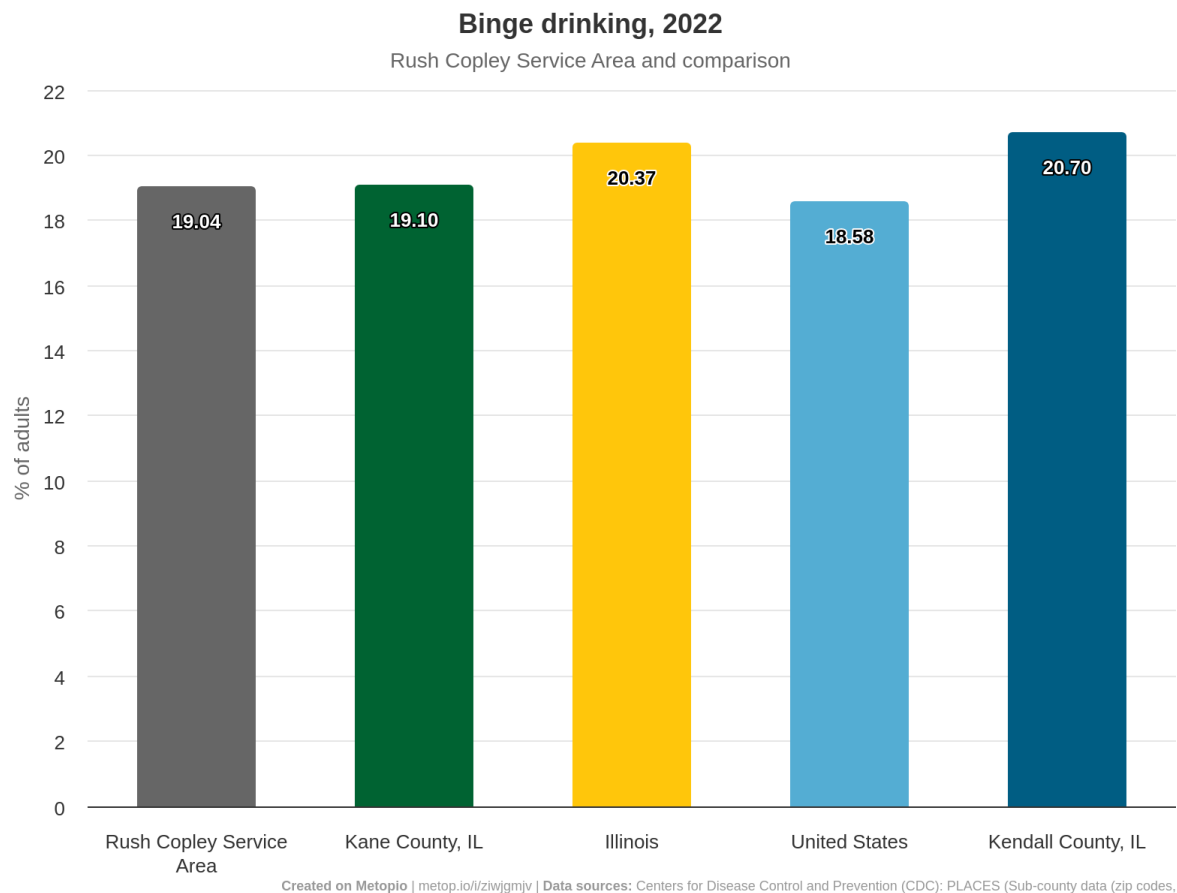
Percent of adults aged 18 and older who report having five or more drinks (men) or four or more drinks (women) on an occasion in the past 30 days. Alcohol use is likely seriously underreported, so these estimates are an extreme lower bound on actual binge drinking prevalence.

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data)*

## Chart of Binge drinking in Rush Copley Service Area

Binge drinking rates vary across different regions in the United States. The Rush Copley Service Area and Kane County, IL, have rates of 19.04% and 19.1%, respectively, which are higher than the national average of 18.58%. Kendall County, IL, has the highest rate at 20.7%, while Illinois as a whole reports a rate of 20.37%.



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## Depression

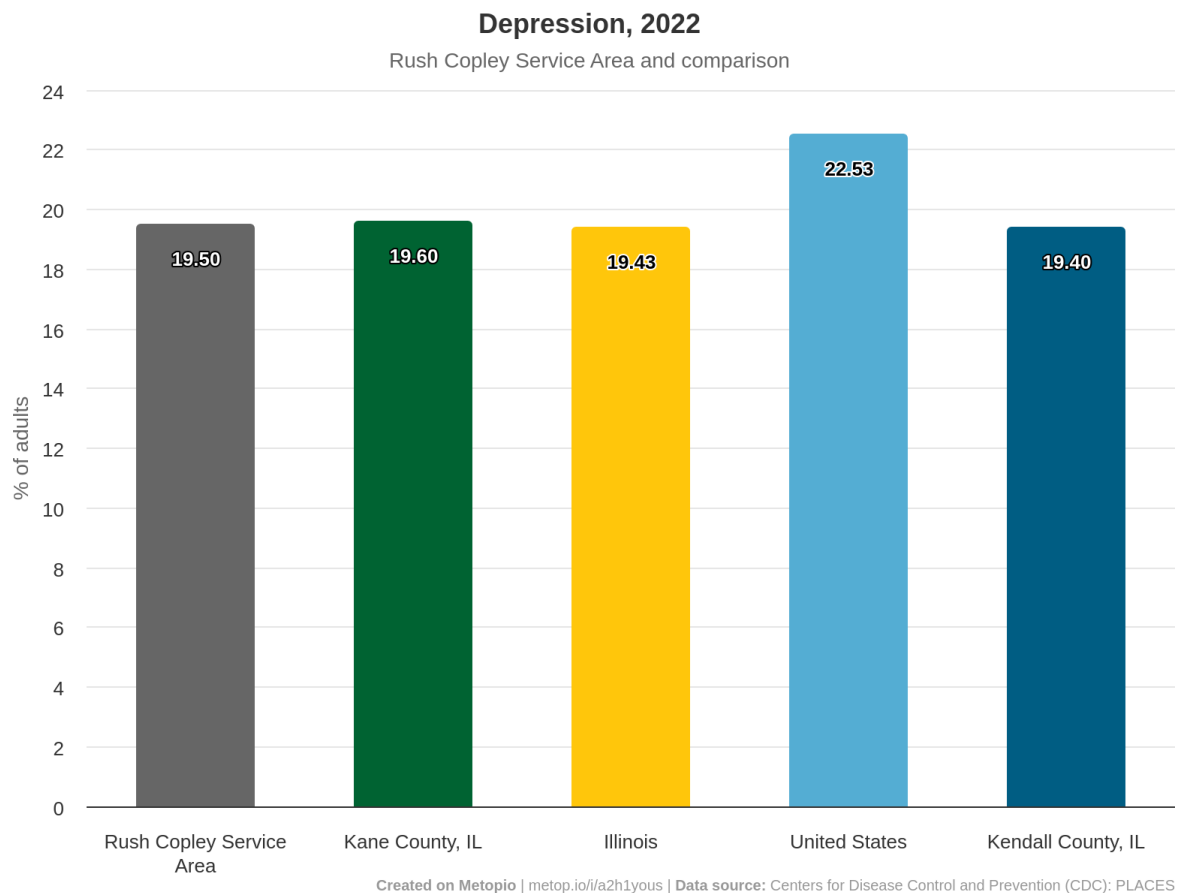
Prevalence of depression among adults 18 years and older

Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES*

## Chart of Depression in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that the depression rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 19.5%, slightly lower than the rate in Kane County, IL, which is 19.6%. Illinois has a depression rate of 19.43%, while the United States has a higher rate of 22.53%. Kendall County, IL, has a depression rate of 19.4%.



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## Respondents who feel alone

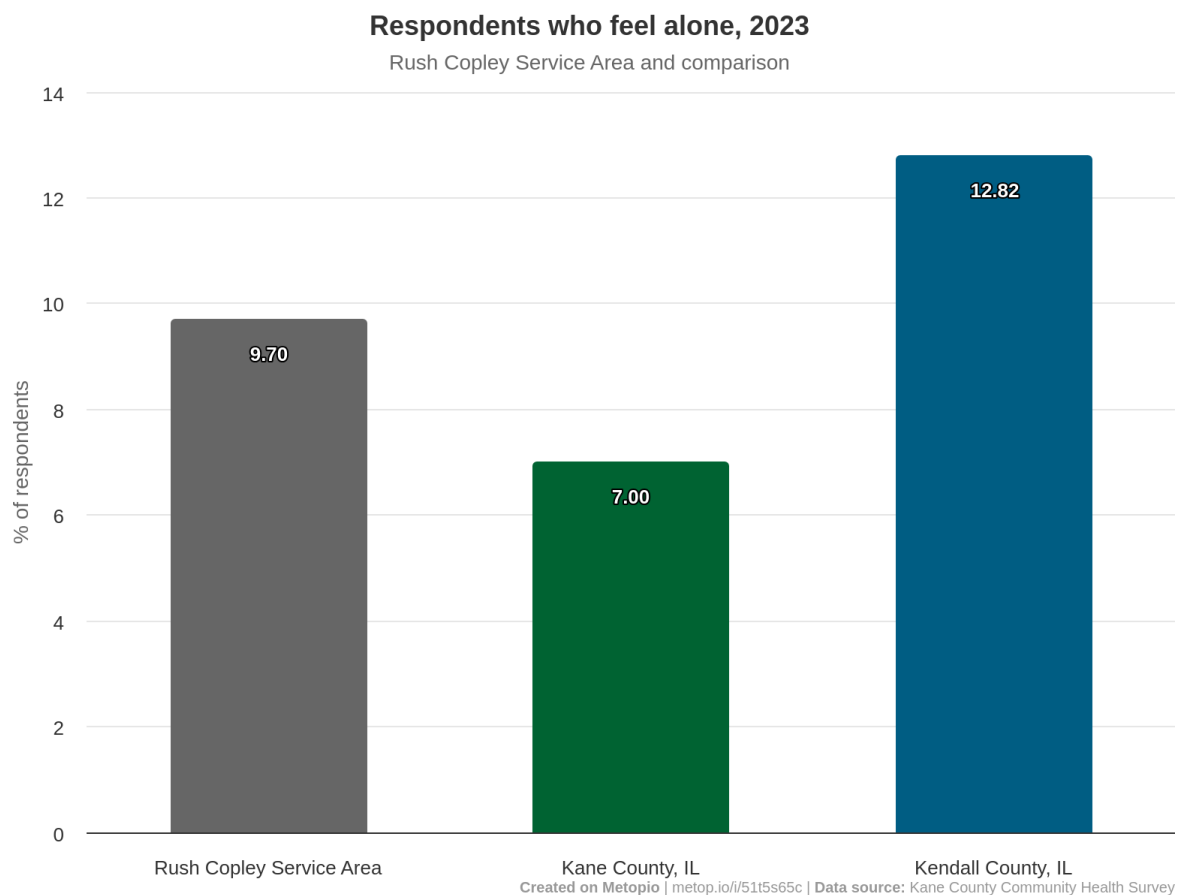
Percentage of survey respondents that marked "often" in response to the question: "How often do you feel alone?"

Data Sources:

*Kane County Community Health Survey*

## Chart of Respondents who feel alone in Rush Copley Service Area

Respondents who feel alone vary across different areas, with the highest percentage found in Kendall County, IL at 12.82%. The Rush Copley Service Area also shows a significant percentage at 9.7%, while Kane County, IL has the lowest at 7.0%. These differences highlight the varying levels of loneliness among respondents in these regions.



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## Mental health hospitalization rate

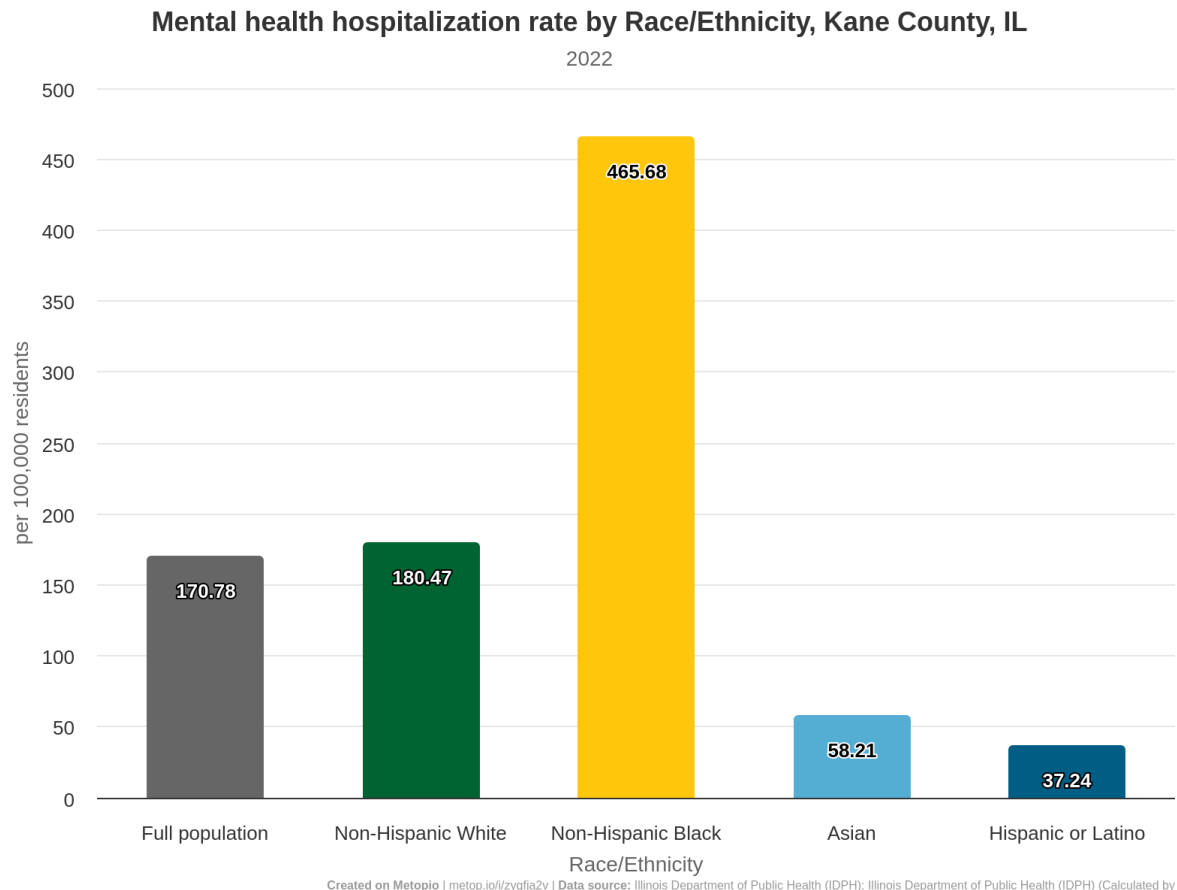
Annual hospital admissions for mental health per 100,000 residents. Mental health includes illnesses such as depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, attention deficit, and eating disorders. Does not include alcohol or substance abuse disorders. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

### Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

## Chart of Mental health hospitalization rate in Rush Copley Service Area

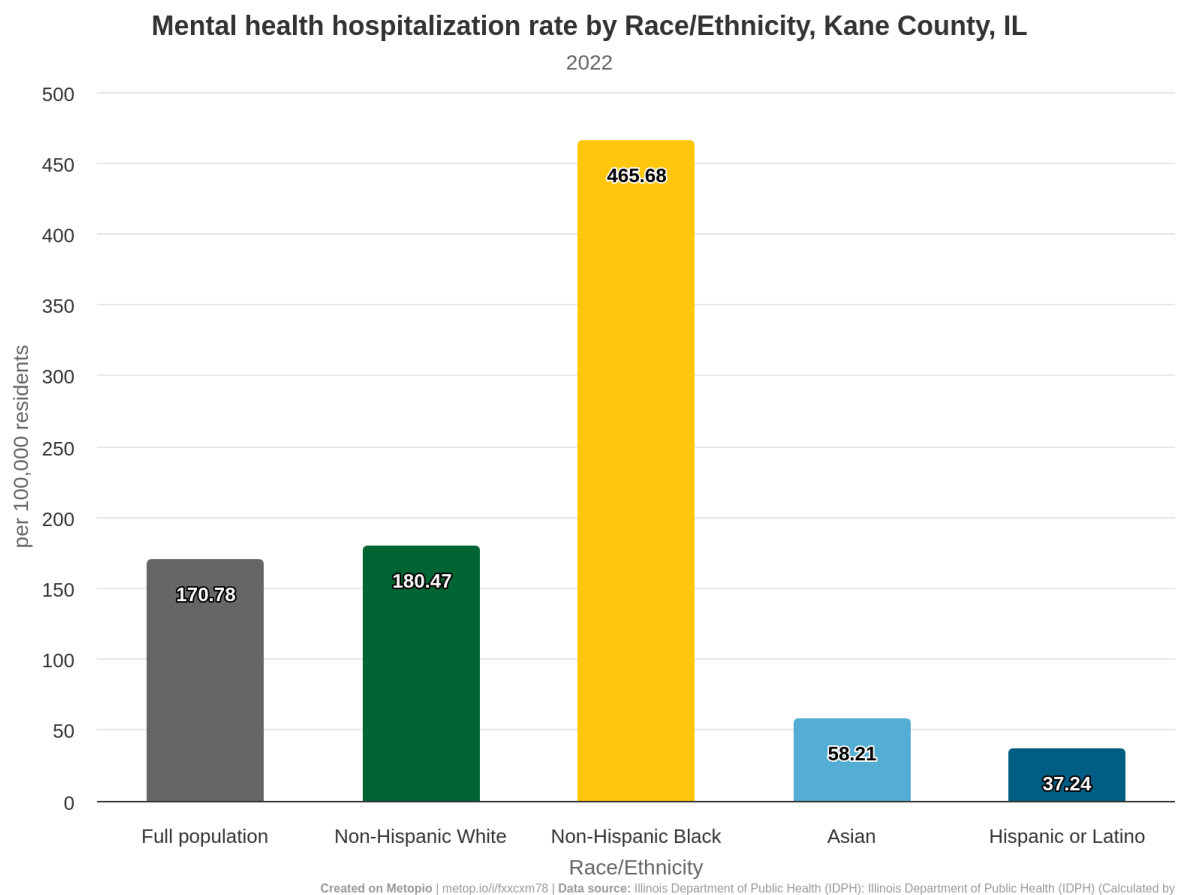
The mental health hospitalization rate for the full population is 170.78 per 100,000 people. Notably, the rate for Non-Hispanic Black individuals is significantly higher at 465.68, while Asian individuals have the lowest rate at 58.21. Hispanic or Latino individuals also have a relatively low rate of 37.24.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/zyqfja2v>

## Chart of Mental health hospitalization rate by Race/Ethnicity in Rush Copley Service Area

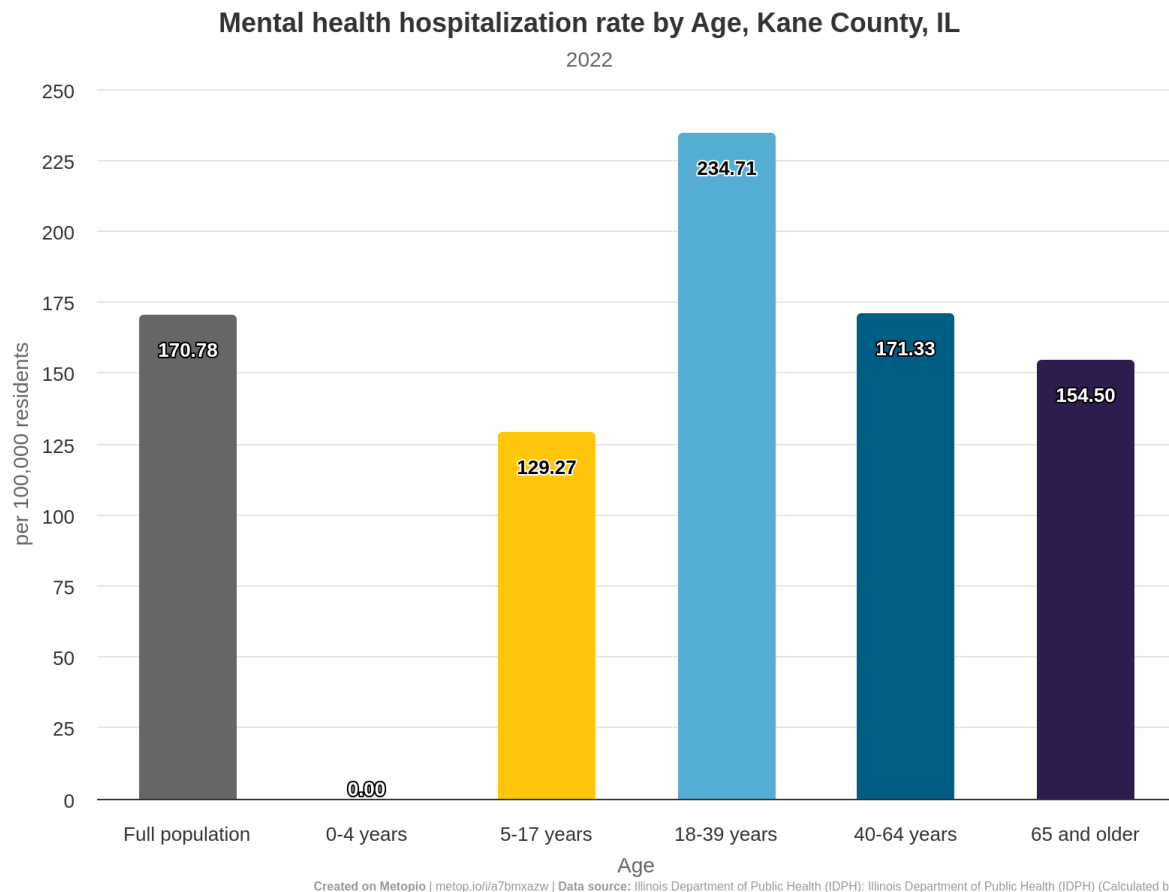
The mental health hospitalization rate varies significantly across different racial and ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic Black individuals have the highest rate at 465.68, while Asian individuals have the lowest at 58.21. The overall rate for the full population is 170.78.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/fxxcxm78>

## Chart of Mental health hospitalization rate by Age in Rush Copley Service Area

The mental health hospitalization rate across the full population is 170.78 per 100,000 people. The highest rate is observed among individuals aged 18-39 years at 234.71, while children aged 0-4 years have a rate of 0.0. This indicates a significant variation in hospitalization rates across different age groups.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/a7bmxazw>

## Substance use hospitalization rate

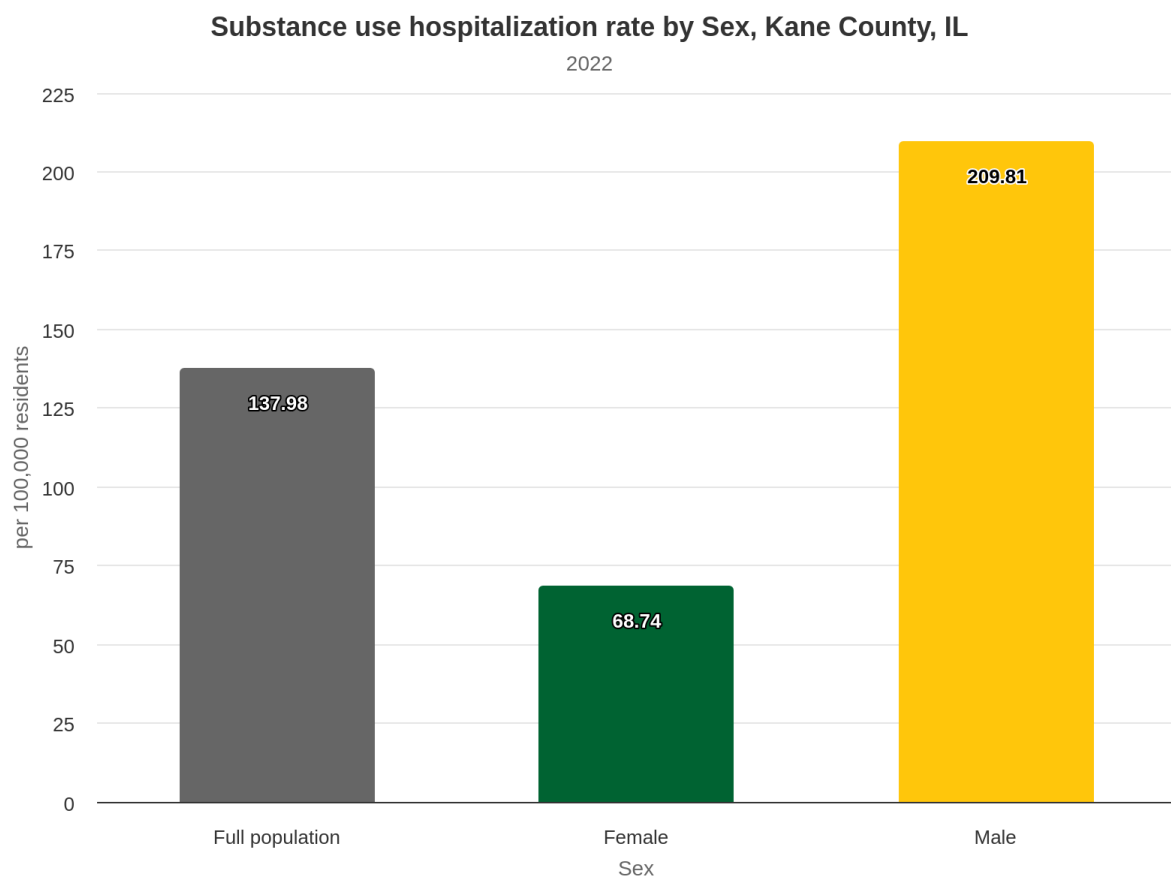
Annual hospital admissions for substance use per 100,000 residents. Substance use includes the use of controlled substances such as alcohol, heroin, methadone, cocaine, hallucinogens, and other substances. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

### Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

## Chart of Substance use hospitalization rate by Sex in Rush Copley Service Area

The substance use hospitalization rate for the full population is 137.98 per 100,000 people. The rate is significantly higher for males at 209.81, compared to females at 68.74. This indicates a substantial gender disparity in hospitalization rates due to substance use.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/ijn1kq2e | Data source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/ijn1kq2e>



## Suicide and self-injury hospitalization rate

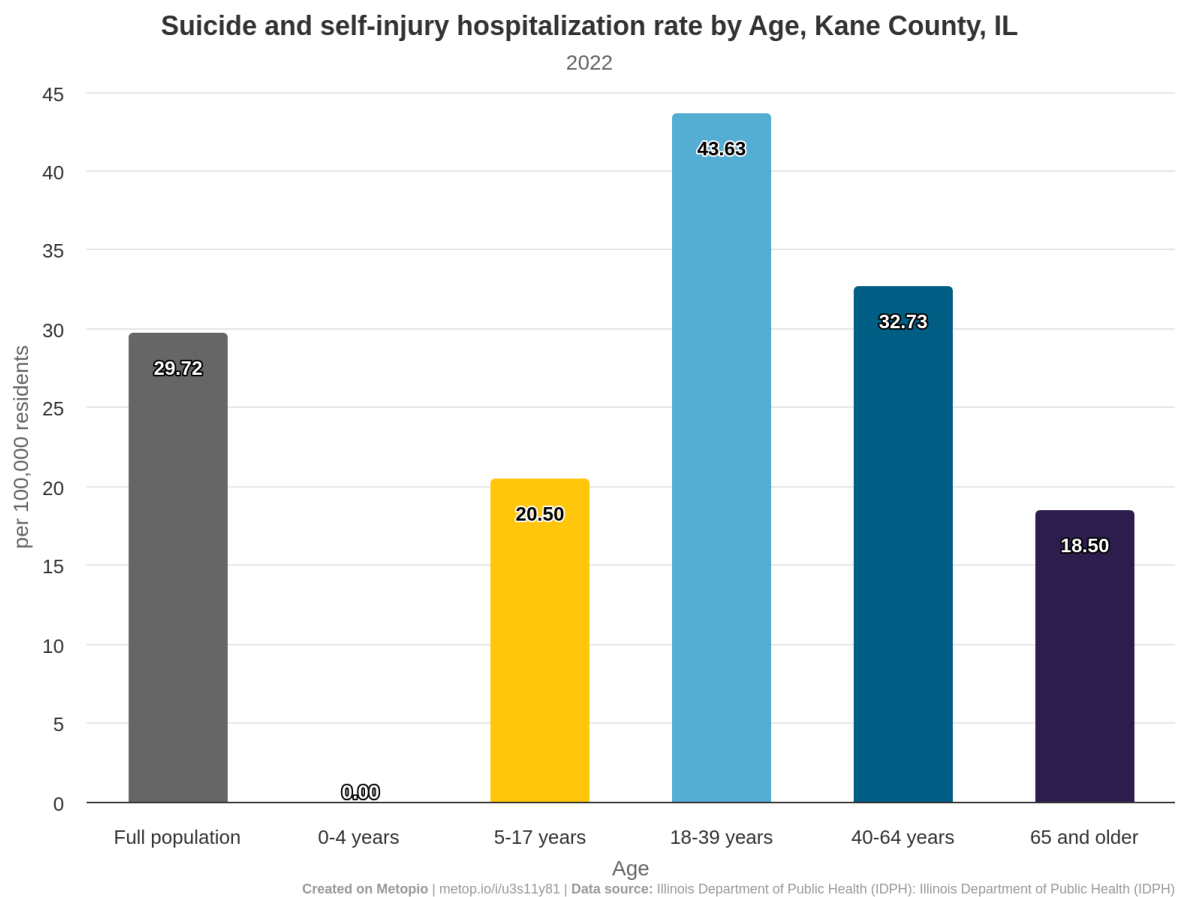
Annual hospital admissions for suicide and self-injury per 100,000 residents. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

### Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

## Chart of Suicide and self-injury hospitalization rate by Age in Rush Copley Service Area

The suicide and self-injury hospitalization rate across the full population is 29.72 per 100,000 people. The highest rate is among individuals aged 18-39 years at 43.63, while the lowest rate is among children aged 0-4 years at 0.0. The rate decreases significantly among those aged 65 and older to 18.5.



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## Behavioral health hospitalization rate

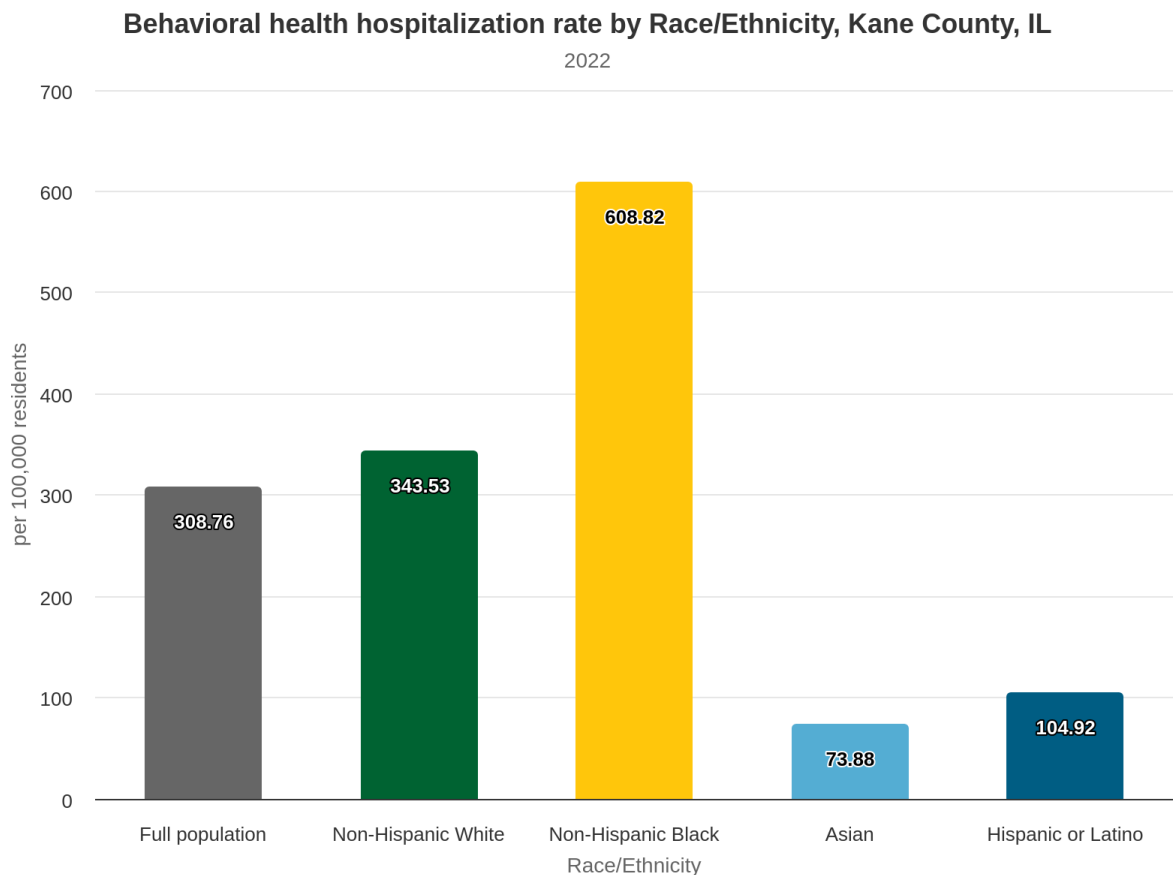
Annual hospital admissions for behavioral health per 100,000 residents. Includes mental health and substance abuse. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

### Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

## Chart of Behavioral health hospitalization rate in Rush Copley Service Area

The behavioral health hospitalization rate for the full population is 308.76 per 100,000 people. Non-Hispanic Black individuals have the highest rate at 608.82, while Asian individuals have the lowest rate at 73.88. Hispanic or Latino individuals have a rate of 104.92, and Non-Hispanic White individuals have a rate of 343.53.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/kipzme40 | Data source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/kipzme40>

## Alcohol use hospitalization rate

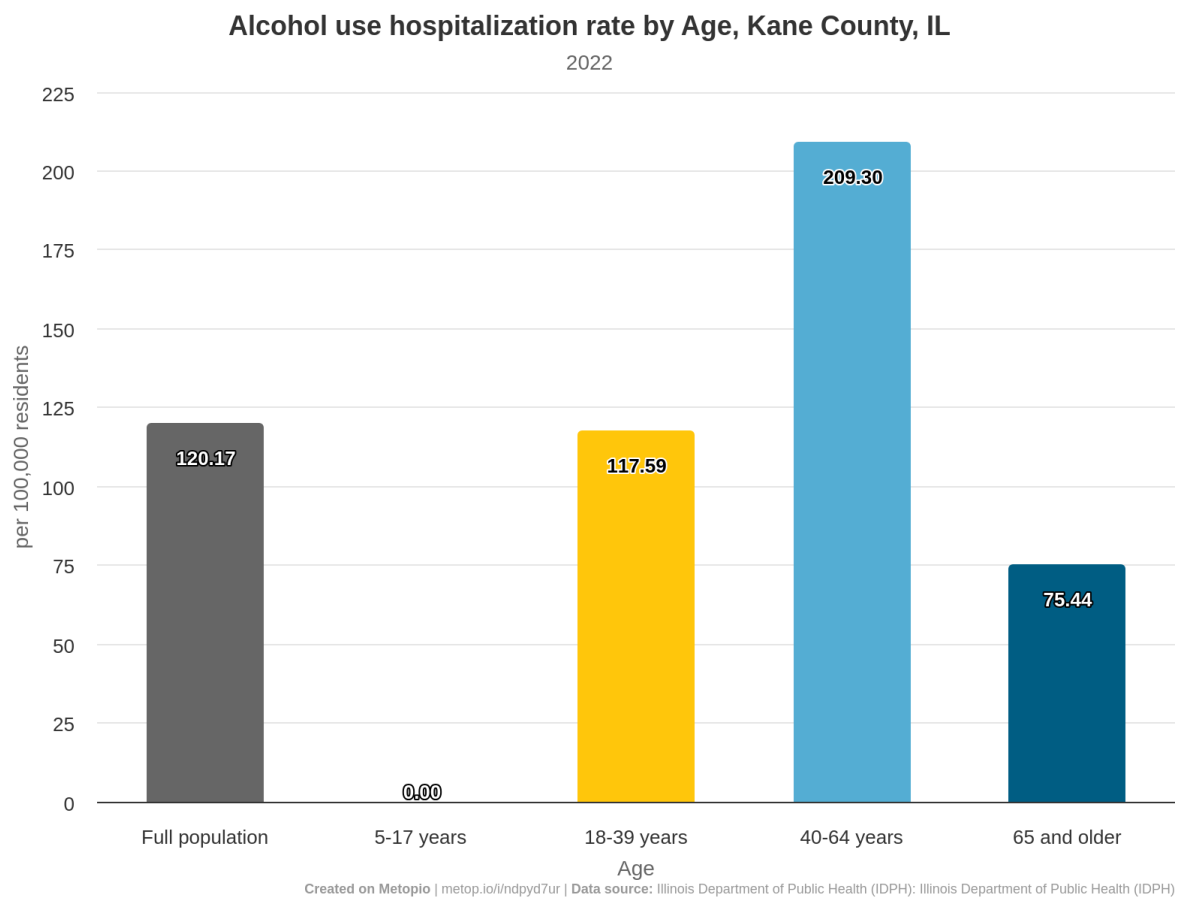
Annual hospital admissions for alcohol use per 100,000 residents. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

### Chart of Alcohol use hospitalization rate by Age in Rush Copley Service Area

The alcohol use hospitalization rate for the full population is 120.17 per 100,000 people. The highest rate is among individuals aged 40-64 years at 209.3, while the rate is zero for those aged 5-17 years. The rate for those aged 65 and older is significantly lower at 75.44.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/ndpyd7ur>

## Respondents who needed but did not receive mental health treatment

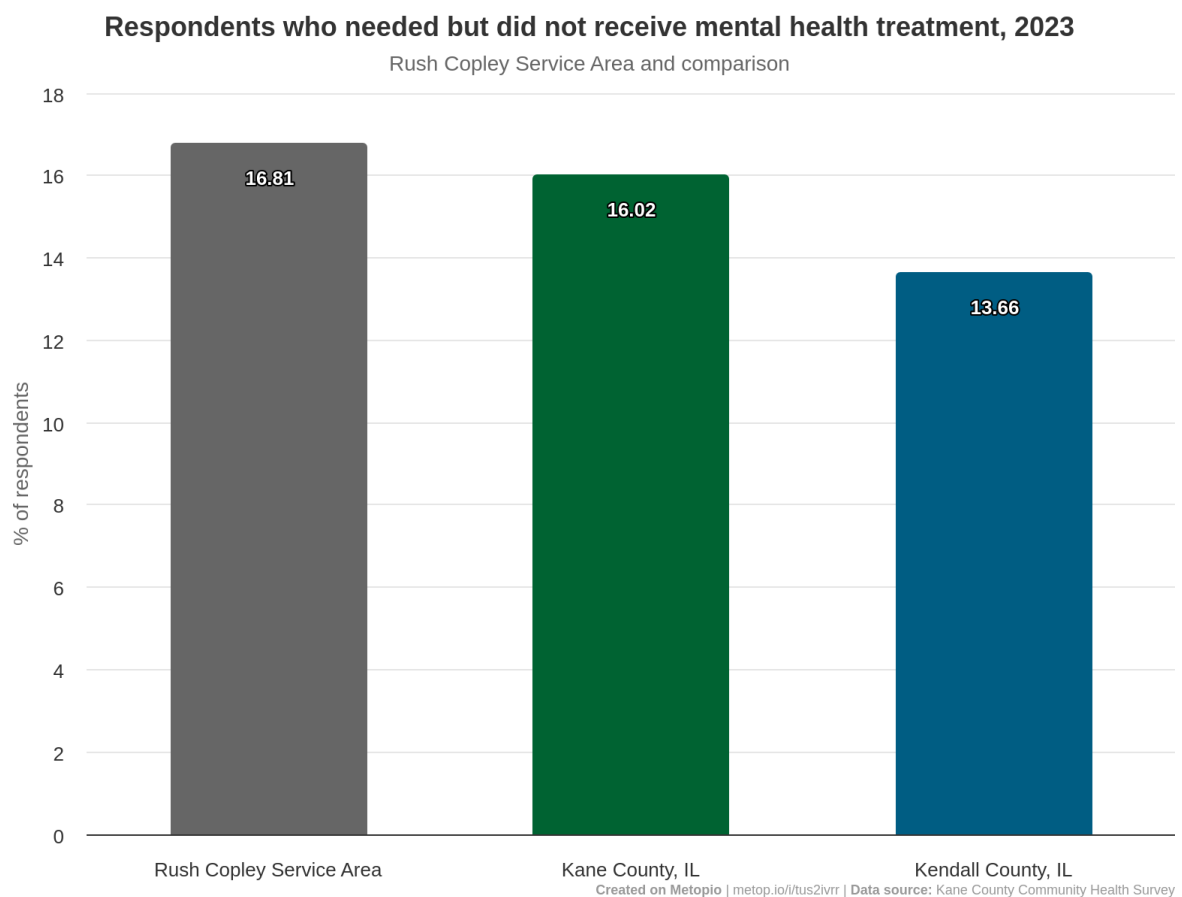
Percentage of survey respondents who marked "yes" in response to the question:  
"During the past 12 months, was there any time when you needed mental health treatment or counseling for yourself but did not get it?"

Data Sources:

*Kane County Community Health Survey*

### Chart of Respondents who needed but did not receive mental health treatment in Rush Copley Service Area

Respondents who needed but did not receive mental health treatment were highest in the Rush Copley Service Area at 16.81%. Kane County, IL, had the lowest percentage at 13.66%. This indicates a significant gap in mental health treatment access across these areas.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/tus2ivrr>

## Respondents exposed to a traumatic event

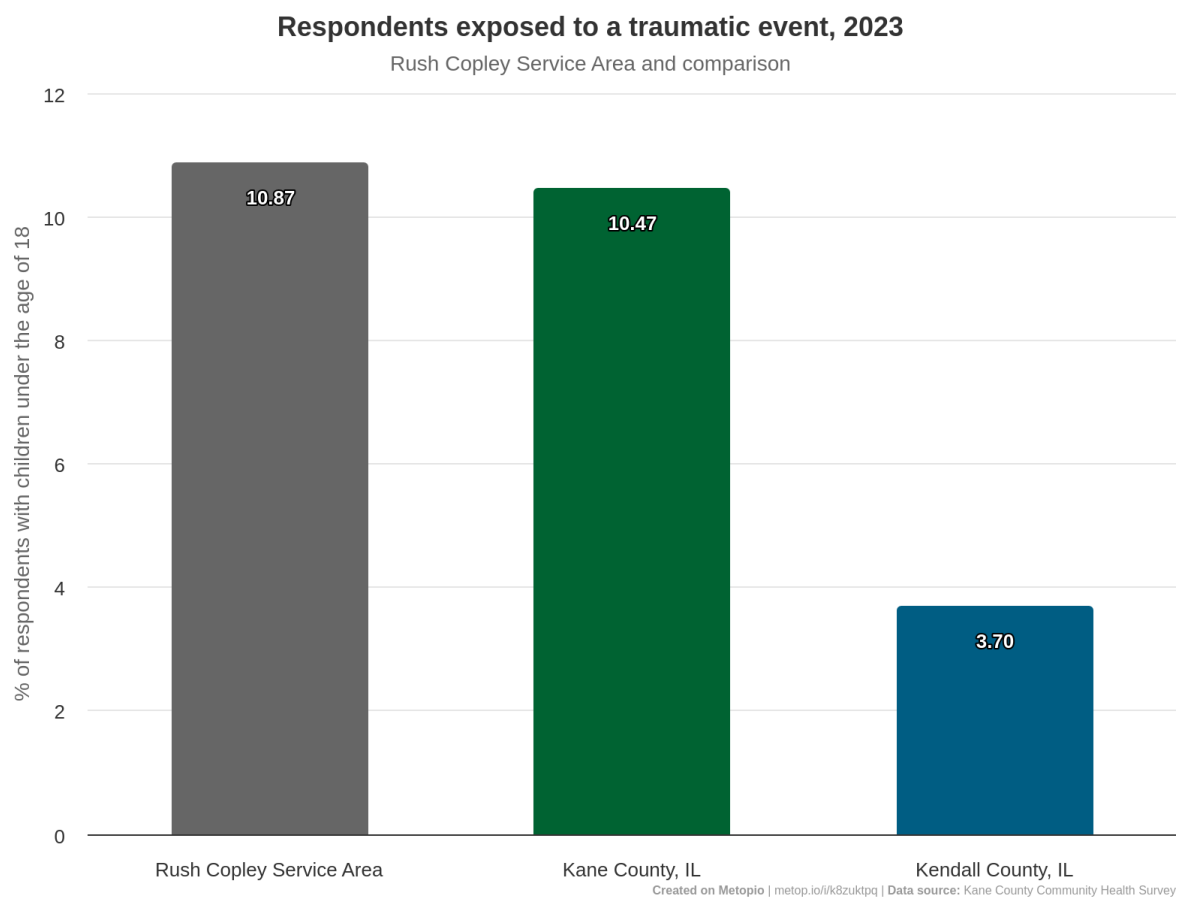
Percentage of survey respondents with children under the age of 18 who marked "yes" in response to the question: "During the past year have you or your child been exposed to a traumatic event or lived through a traumatic experience? (i.e. domestic violence, abuse, neglect or a member of the household being in prison)"

Data Sources:

*Kane County Community Health Survey*

### Chart of Respondents exposed to a traumatic event in Rush Copley Service Area

Respondents exposed to a traumatic event in the Rush Copley Service Area and Kane County, IL, have similar rates of exposure, at 10.87% and 10.47%, respectively. Kendall County, IL, however, reports a significantly lower rate of exposure at 3.7%.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/k8zuktq | Data source: Kane County Community Health Survey

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/k8zuktq>

## Mental health providers per capita

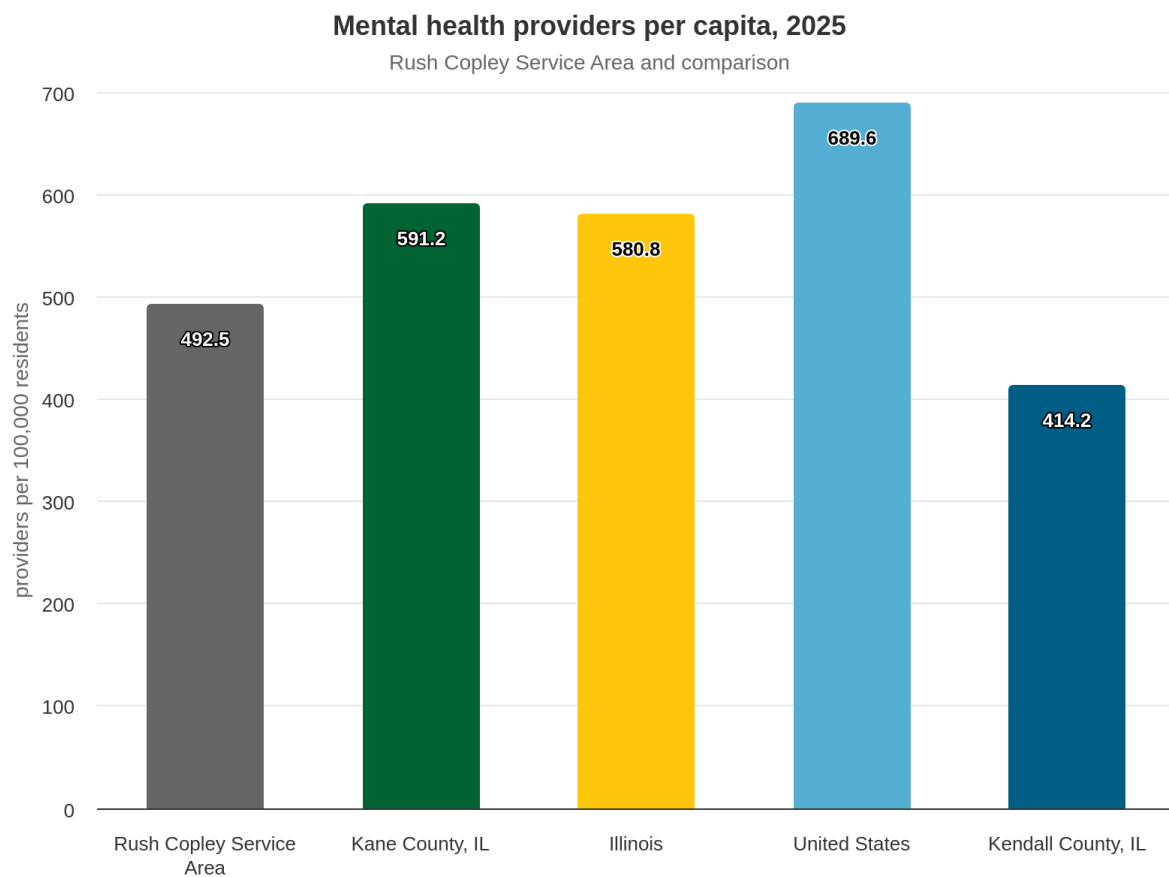
Number of mental health providers per 100,000 residents, such as psychiatrists, psychologists, and specialists in addiction medicine, counseling, therapy, and behavioral health. Includes advanced practice nurses and nurse practitioners.

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS): National Provider Identifier Files (NPI)*

## Chart of Mental health providers per capita in Rush Copley Service Area

Mental health providers per capita vary significantly across different regions. The Rush Copley Service Area and Kendall County, IL, have lower rates of mental health providers per capita compared to the state of Illinois and the United States. This indicates a potential disparity in access to mental health care in these areas.



Created on Metopio | [metopio.io/t7dp8x8j](https://metopio.io/t7dp8x8j) | Data source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS): National Provider Identifier Files (NPI)

<https://metopio.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/t7dp8x8j>

## Drug overdose mortality

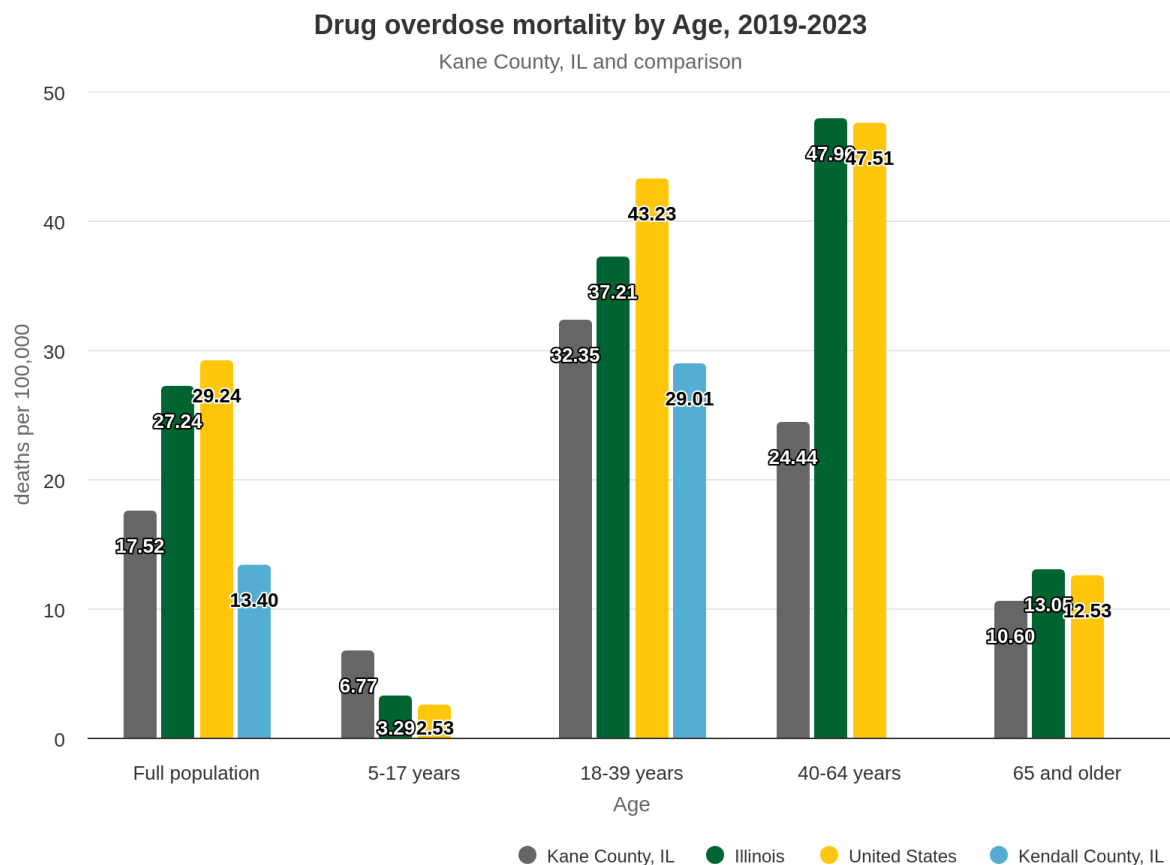
Deaths per 100,000 residents due to drug poisoning (such as overdose), whether accidental or intentional. The increase during the 2010s is largely due to the opioid overdose epidemic, but other drugs are also included here. Age-adjusted.

### Data Sources:

*Chicago Department of Public Health (Epidemiology Department: Chicago community area level) (Only in IL), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M) (CDC Wonder)*

## Chart of Drug overdose mortality by Age in Rush Copley Service Area

Drug overdose mortality rates vary significantly across different age groups in Kane County, IL, Illinois, the United States, and Kendall County, IL. The highest rates are observed in the 40-64 years age group in Illinois and the United States, while Kendall County, IL, has the highest rate in the 18-39 years age group. Notably, Kane County, IL, has the lowest rate among the full population.



Created on Metopio | [metop.io/d6d3ojqs](https://metop.io/d6d3ojqs) | Data sources: Chicago Department of Public Health (Epidemiology Department: Chicago community area level) (Only

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/d6d3ojqs>

## Self-reported poor mental health

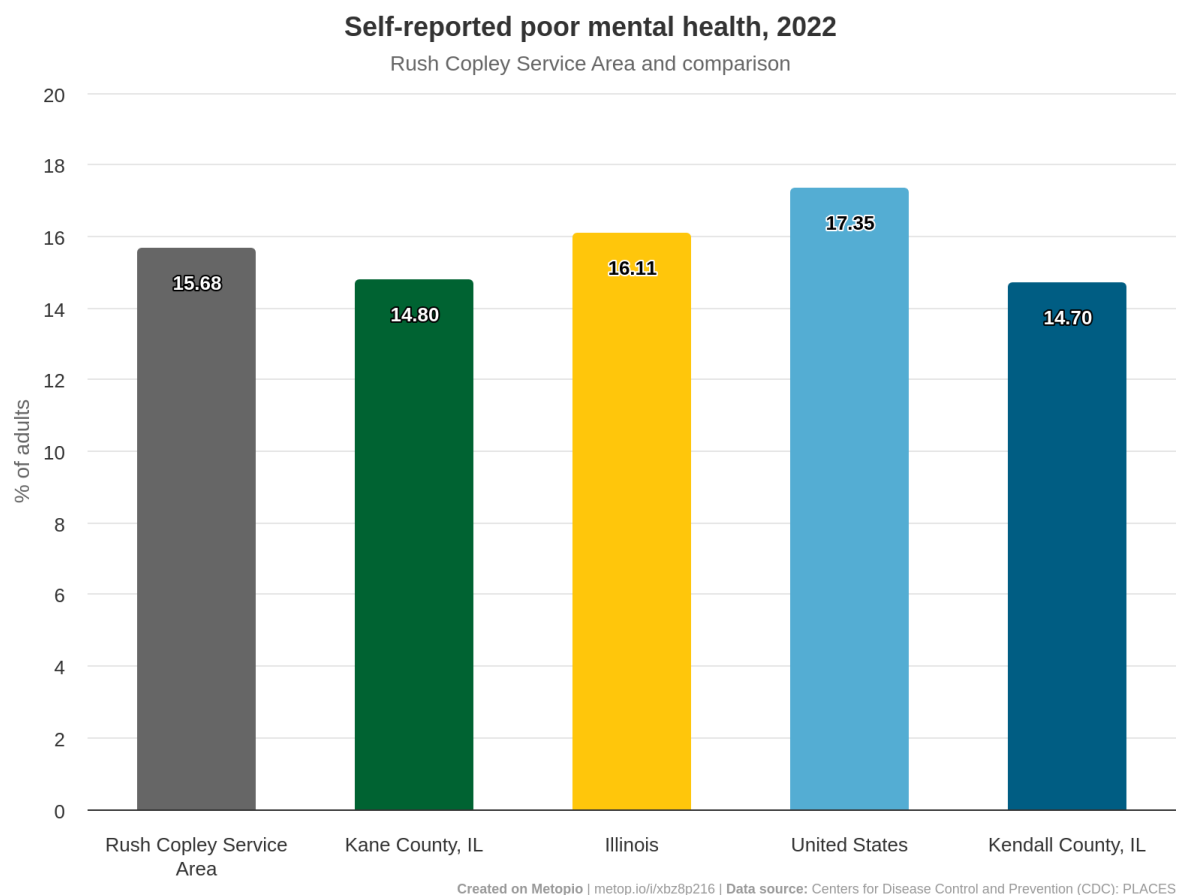
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report 14 or more days during the past 30 days during which their mental health was not good.

Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES*

### Chart of Self-reported poor mental health in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that self-reported poor mental health is prevalent in the Rush Copley Service Area, Kane County, Kendall County, Illinois, and the United States. The highest rate is observed in the United States at 17.35%, while the lowest is in Kendall County at 14.7%.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/xbz8p216>



## Suicide mortality

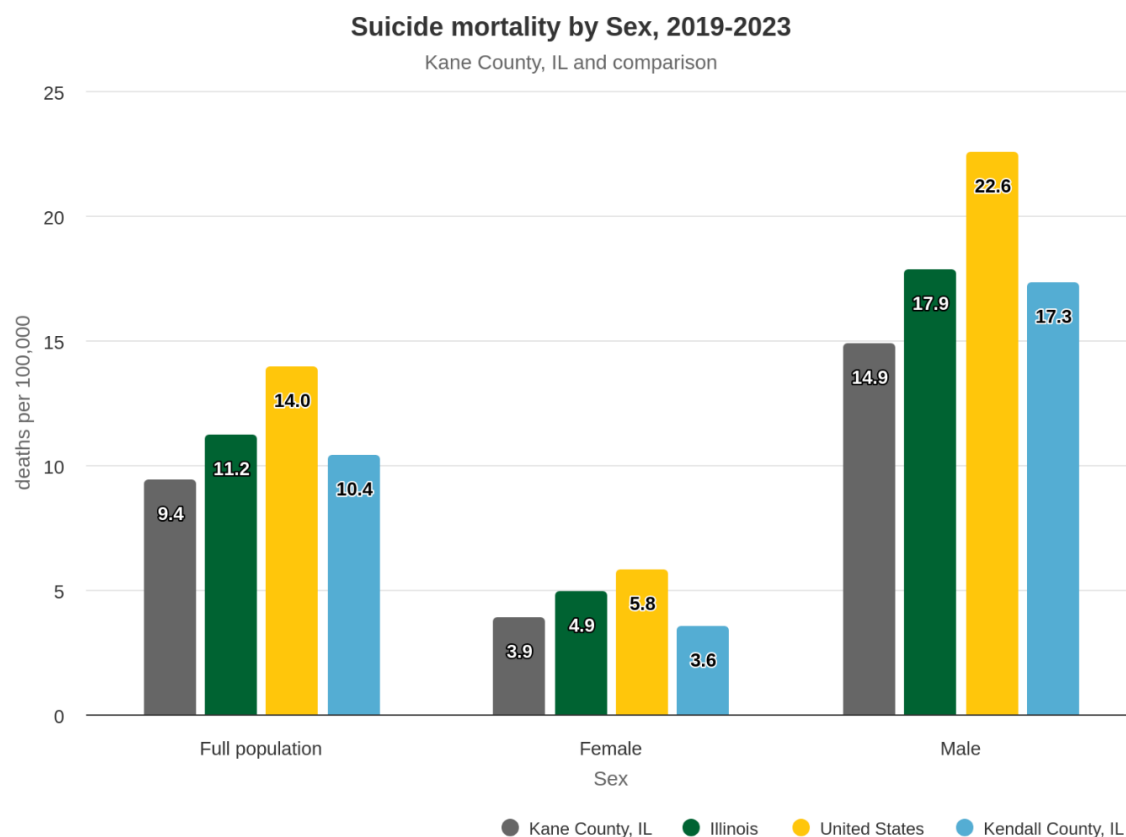
Deaths per 100,000 residents due to suicide (ICD-10 codes \*U03, X60-X84, Y87.0). In the United States, decisions about whether deaths are listed as suicides on death certificates are usually made by a coroner or medical examiner. The definition of suicide is "death arising from an act inflicted upon oneself with the intent to kill oneself."

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M) (Via <http://healthindicators.gov>), Chicago Department of Public Health (Epidemiology Department: Chicago community area level) (Only in IL)*

### Chart of Suicide mortality by Sex in Rush Copley Service Area

Suicide mortality rates are higher among males than females across all regions. In Kane County, IL, the overall suicide mortality rate is 9.39, with males at 14.87 and females at 3.91. Illinois and the United States have higher overall rates at 11.22 and 13.98, respectively.



Created on Metopio | [metopio.io/vw6j5icee](https://metopio.io/vw6j5icee) | Data sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M) (Via <http://healthindicators.gov>).

<https://metopio.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/w8j5icee>

## Psychiatry physicians per capita

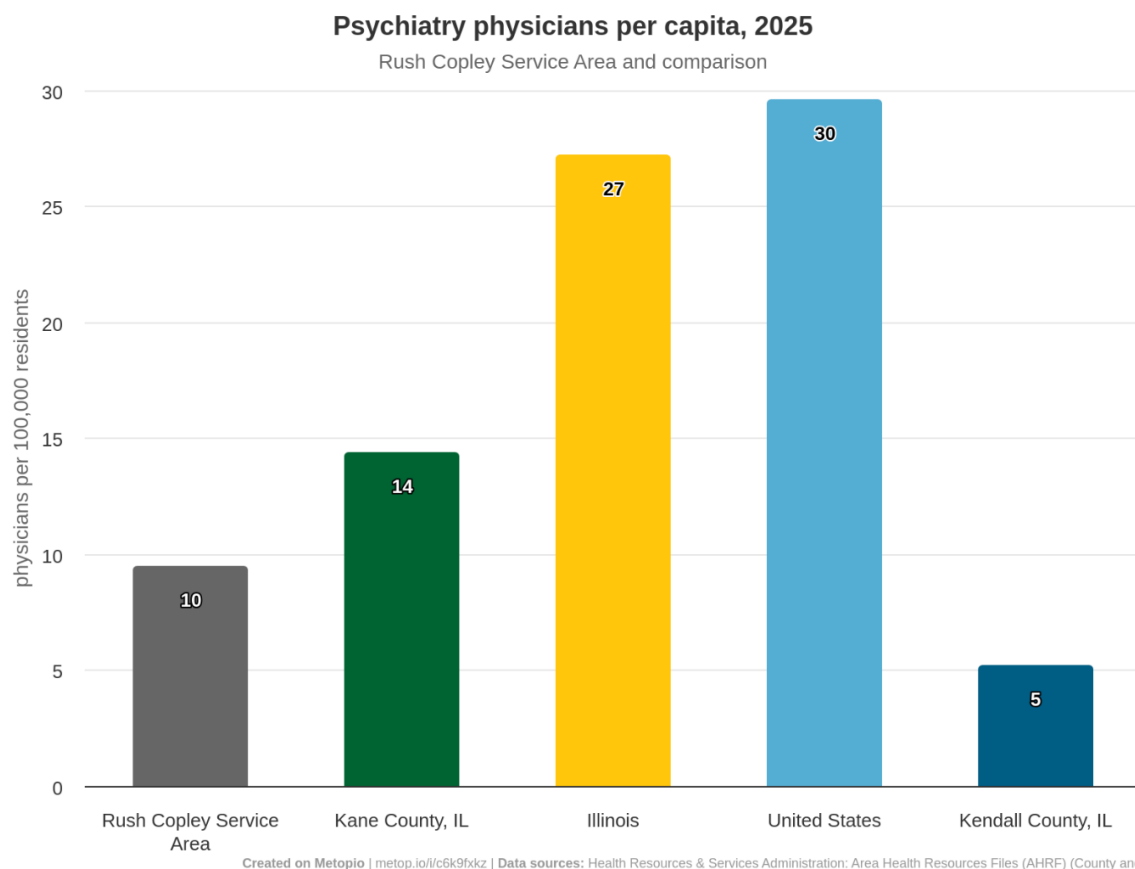
A Psychiatrist specializes in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of mental disorders, emotional disorders, psychotic disorders, mood disorders, anxiety disorders, substance-related disorders, sexual and gender identity disorders and adjustment disorders.

### Data Sources:

*Health Resources & Services Administration: Area Health Resources Files (AHRF) (County and State level data), Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS): National Provider Identifier Files (NPI)*

## Chart of Psychiatry physicians per capita in Rush Copley Service Area

The data shows the number of Psychiatry physicians per capita in various areas, with the United States having the highest rate at 29.6 per capita. Illinois has a rate of 27.22, while Kane County and Kendall County have rates of 14.39 and 5.24, respectively. The Rush Copley Service Area has the lowest rate at 9.51.



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# Health Behaviors

Actions and habits that individuals engage in that either promote or compromise their physical, mental, and social well-being. These behaviors encompass a wide range of activities, including diet, exercise, substance use, and preventive screenings and vaccines.

## What we heard from the community

Health behaviors play a critical role in determining the overall well-being of a community. Preventative care, dietary education, mental health support, and chronic disease management are essential components of a comprehensive health strategy. Engaging individuals in their health journey, especially those who may not have seen a healthcare provider in years, is crucial for early intervention and disease prevention. Additionally, addressing the mental health needs of youth and providing support for caregivers are important aspects of promoting long-term health. By fostering healthy behaviors and ensuring access to necessary resources, communities can significantly improve their health outcomes.

Community feedback highlights several key areas of concern. There is a strong emphasis on the need for disease prevention and earlier screening, particularly for chronic conditions. Dietary education, especially in relation to diabetes management, is a recurring theme. Mental health support, particularly for teenagers, is seen as a priority. Additionally, there is a call for increased engagement with local city boards to address health concerns at the community level. Ensuring that individuals have the tools to navigate the healthcare system, such as learning key phrases for making appointments, is also seen as essential for improving access to care.

## Cholesterol screening

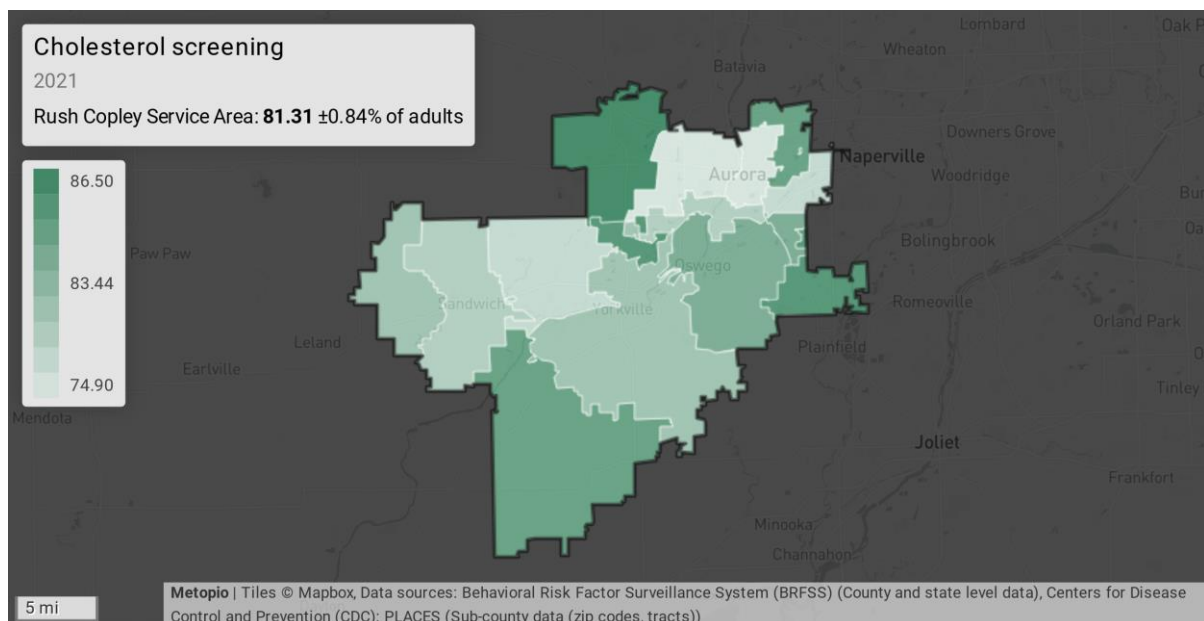
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report having their cholesterol checked within the previous 5 years.

Data Sources:

*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts))*

### Map of Cholesterol screening in Rush Copley Service Area

Cholesterol screening rates for adults in the Rush Copley Service Area and surrounding zip codes in Illinois are generally high. The highest rates are found in zip codes 60519 and 60554, with 86.5% and 86.4% of adults reporting screenings, respectively. Overall, these areas demonstrate strong cholesterol screening practices among their adult populations.



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## Colorectal cancer screening

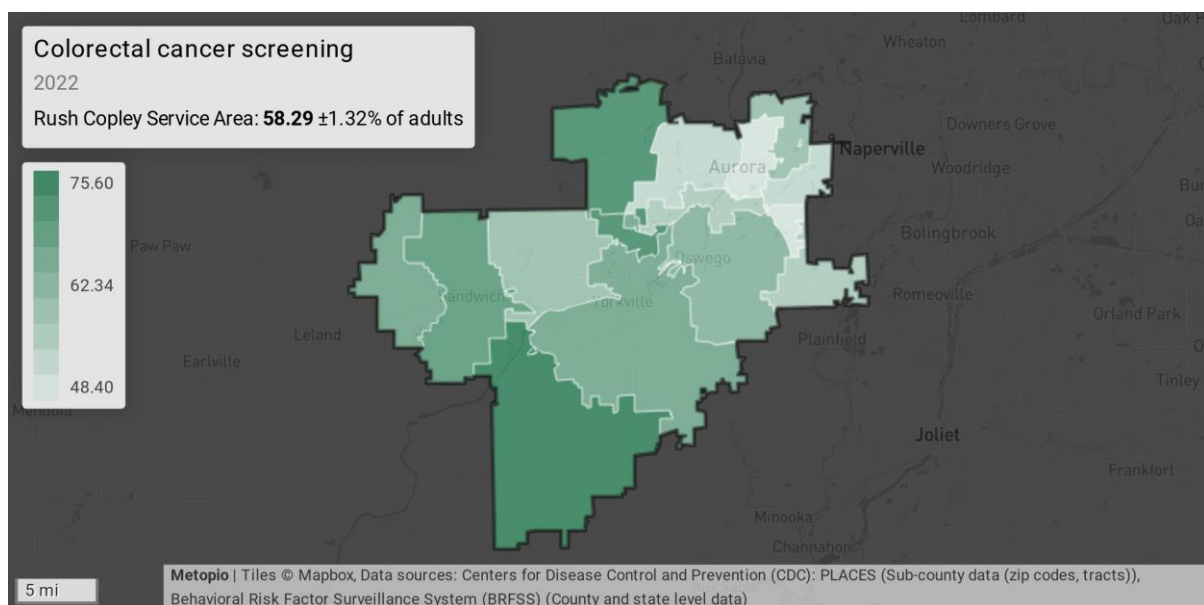
Percent of resident adults aged 50-75 years who report having had 1) a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) within the past year, 2) a sigmoidoscopy within the past 5 years and a FOBT within the past 3 years, or 3) a colonoscopy within the past 10 years.

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data)*

## Map of Colorectal cancer screening in Rush Copley Service Area

Colorectal cancer screening rates among adults in the Rush Copley Service Area and surrounding zip codes in Illinois vary, with the highest rate in Millbrook (75.6%) and the lowest in Aurora's 60505 (48.4%). The overall screening rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 58.29%. These rates reflect the percentage of adults aged 50-75 who have undergone recommended screening tests within the specified timeframes.



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## COVID-19 Vaccination Completion Rate

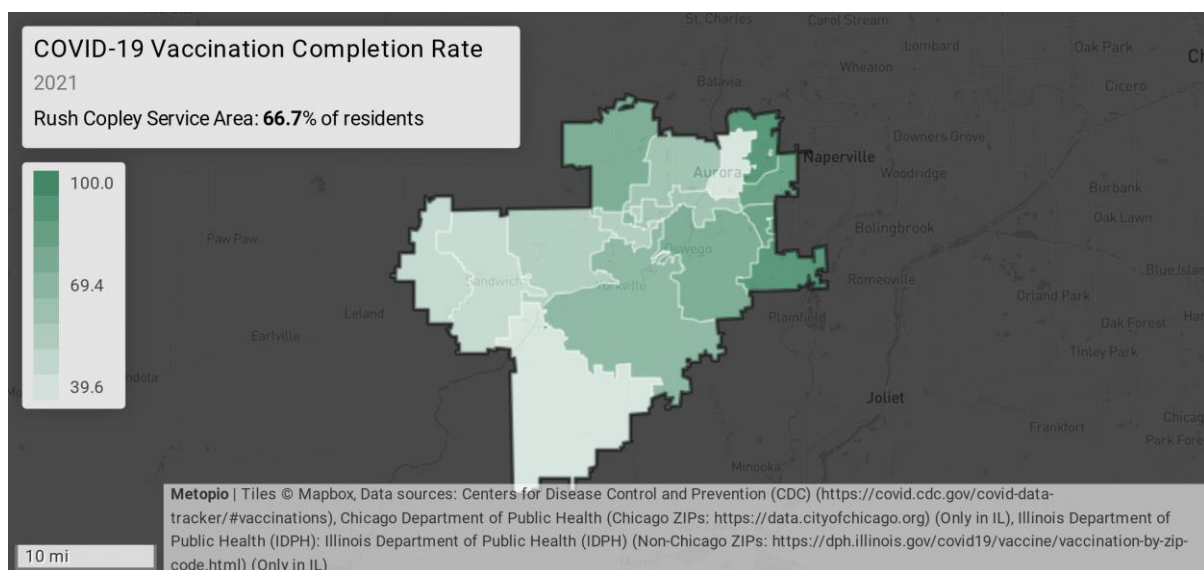
Percentage of the population that has completed the vaccine series: the first dose of a one-dose series, the second dose of a two-dose series, etc. Last updated on 10/10/2022.

### Data Sources:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (<https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccinations>), Chicago Department of Public Health (Chicago ZIPs: <https://data.cityofchicago.org>) (Only in IL), Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Non-Chicago ZIPs: <https://dph.illinois.gov/covid19/vaccine/vaccination-by-zip-code.html>) (Only in IL)

### Map of COVID-19 Vaccination Completion Rate in Rush Copley Service Area

The COVID-19 Vaccination Completion Rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 66.74%. The highest completion rate is in Millbrook, IL (60536) at 100.00%, while the lowest is in Lisbon, IL (60541) at 39.59%. Overall, the vaccination rates vary significantly across different areas.



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## No exercise

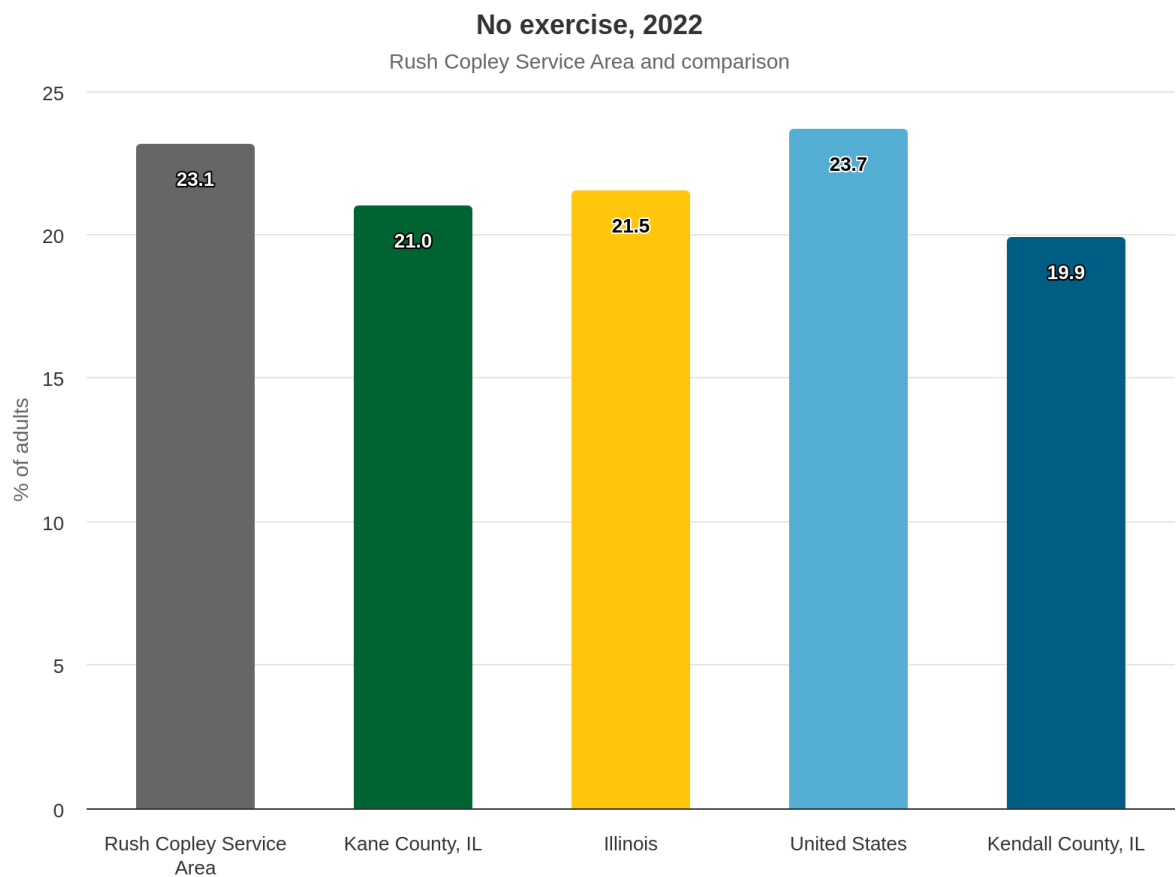
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who answered “no” to the following question: “During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?”

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Diabetes Atlas (County level data), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (State and US data prior to 2019)*

## Chart of No exercise in Rush Copley Service Area

No exercise rates vary across different regions, with the United States having the highest rate at 23.68%. The Rush Copley Service Area in Illinois also shows a high rate of 23.15%, while Kendall County, IL, has the lowest rate at 19.9%. Overall, these figures highlight the prevalence of inactivity in various areas.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/ktmw8vbf | Data sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes,

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/ktmw8vbf>

## Respondents who smoke cigarettes

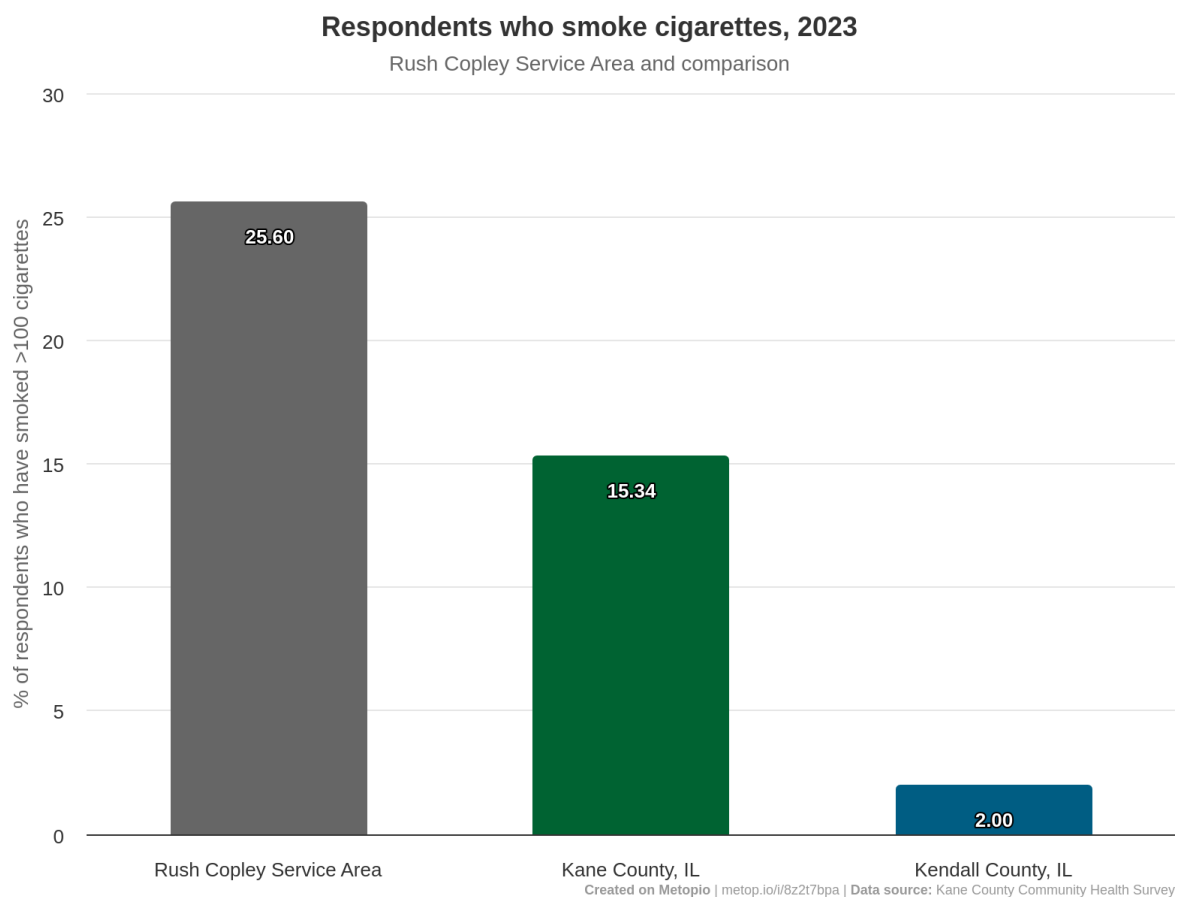
Percentage of survey respondents who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life who marked "most days a week" or "everyday" when asked: "Do you now smoke cigarettes?"

Data Sources:

*Kane County Community Health Survey*

### Chart of Respondents who smoke cigarettes in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates the percentage of respondents who smoke cigarettes in various locations. The highest rate is observed in the Rush Copley Service Area at 25.6%, followed by Kane County, IL at 15.34%, and Kendall County, IL at 2.0%. This suggests a significant disparity in smoking rates across these regions.



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## Respondents who have tried an e-cigarette

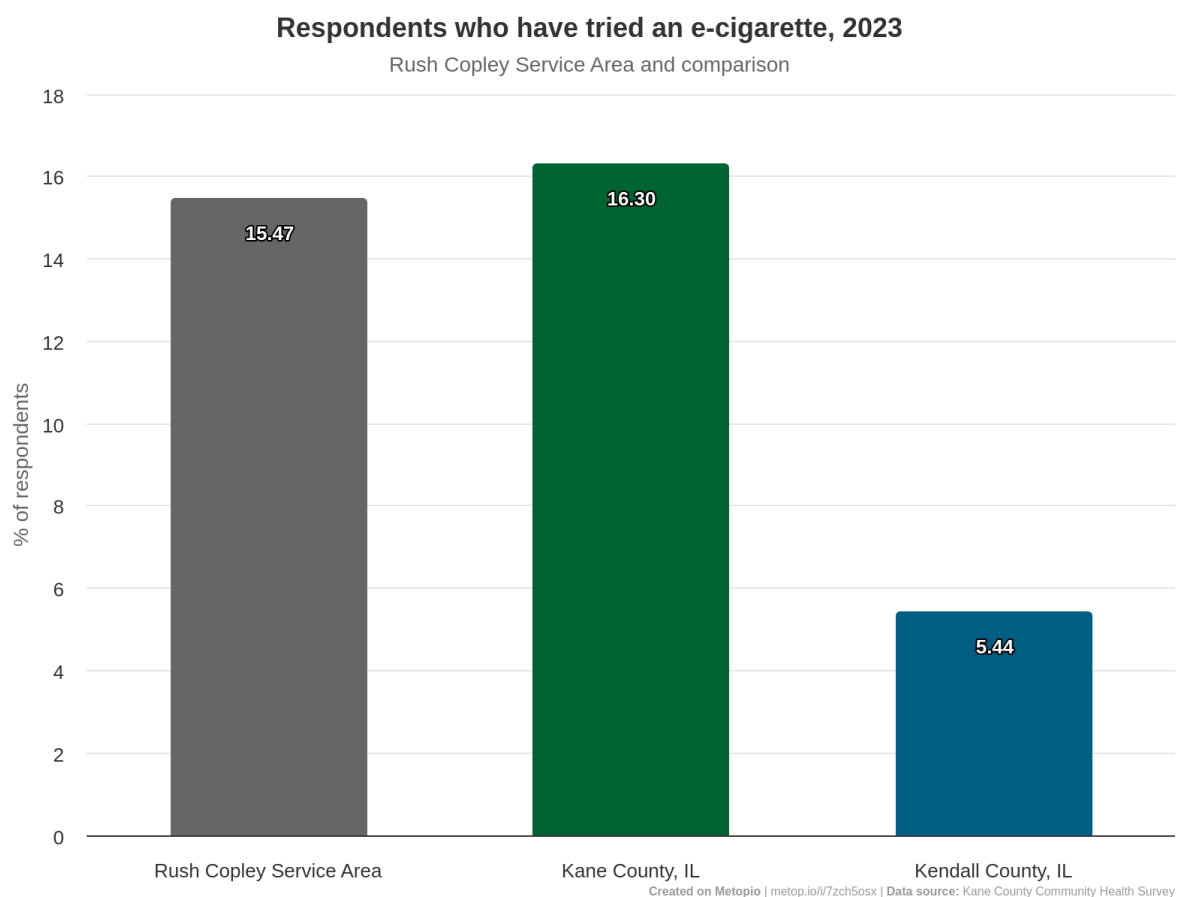
Percentage of survey respondents who marked "yes" in response to the question: "Have you ever tried an e-cigarette or vaped, even one or two puffs? This would include products like JUUL, Blu, and NJOY. (Do not include using electronic vaping products with marijuana or cannabis.)"

Data Sources:

*Kane County Community Health Survey*

## Chart of Respondents who have tried an e-cigarette in Rush Copley Service Area

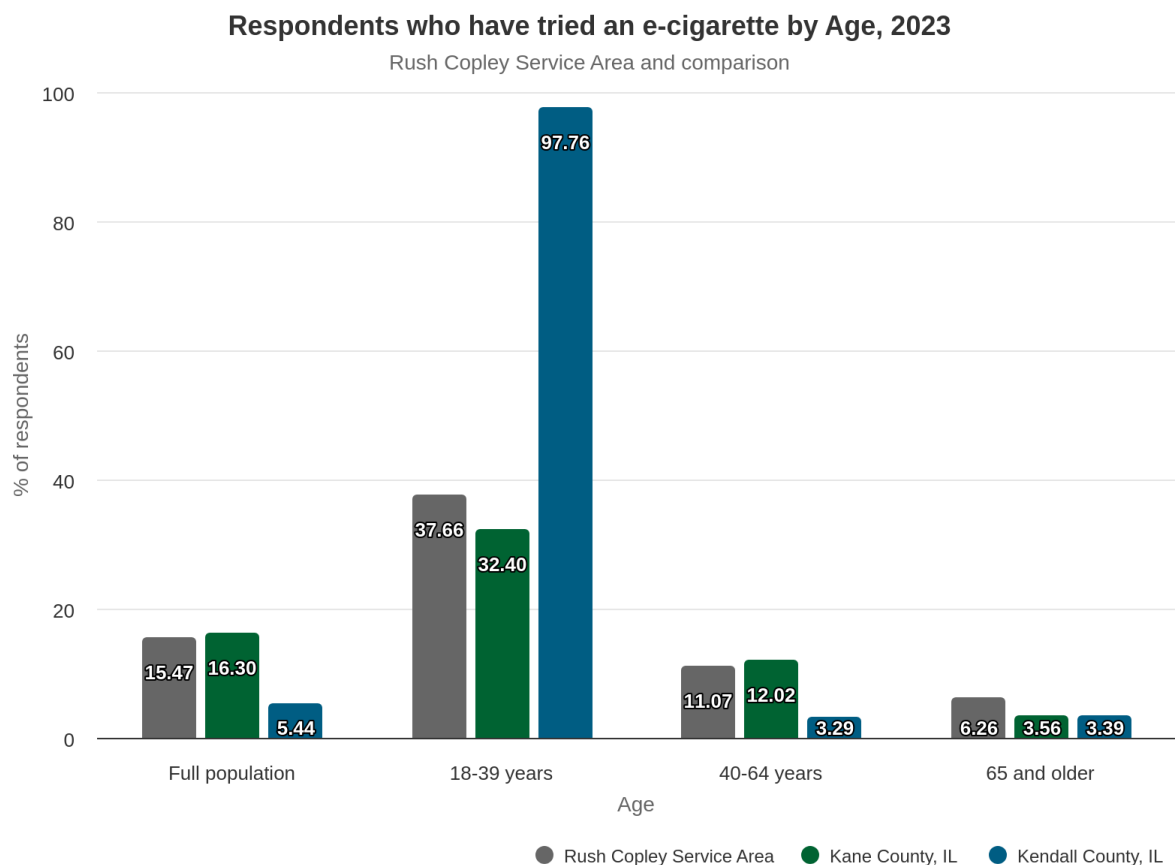
The data indicates that a notable percentage of respondents have tried e-cigarettes in the Rush Copley Service Area and Kane County, IL, with rates of 15.47% and 16.3% respectively. In contrast, Kendall County, IL, shows a significantly lower rate at 5.44%. This suggests a higher prevalence of e-cigarette use in Kane County compared to its neighboring Kendall County.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/7zch5osx>

## Chart of Respondents who have tried an e-cigarette by Age in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that respondents in the Rush Copley Service Area have tried e-cigarettes at a rate of 15.47%, with the highest usage among those aged 18-39 at 37.66%. In Kane County, IL, the overall usage is slightly higher at 16.3%, while in Kendall County, IL, it is significantly lower at 5.44%. Notably, 97.76% of respondents aged 18-39 in Kendall County have tried e-cigarettes.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/ovx9f8nq | Data source: Kane County Community Health Survey

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/ovx9f8nq>

## Mammography use

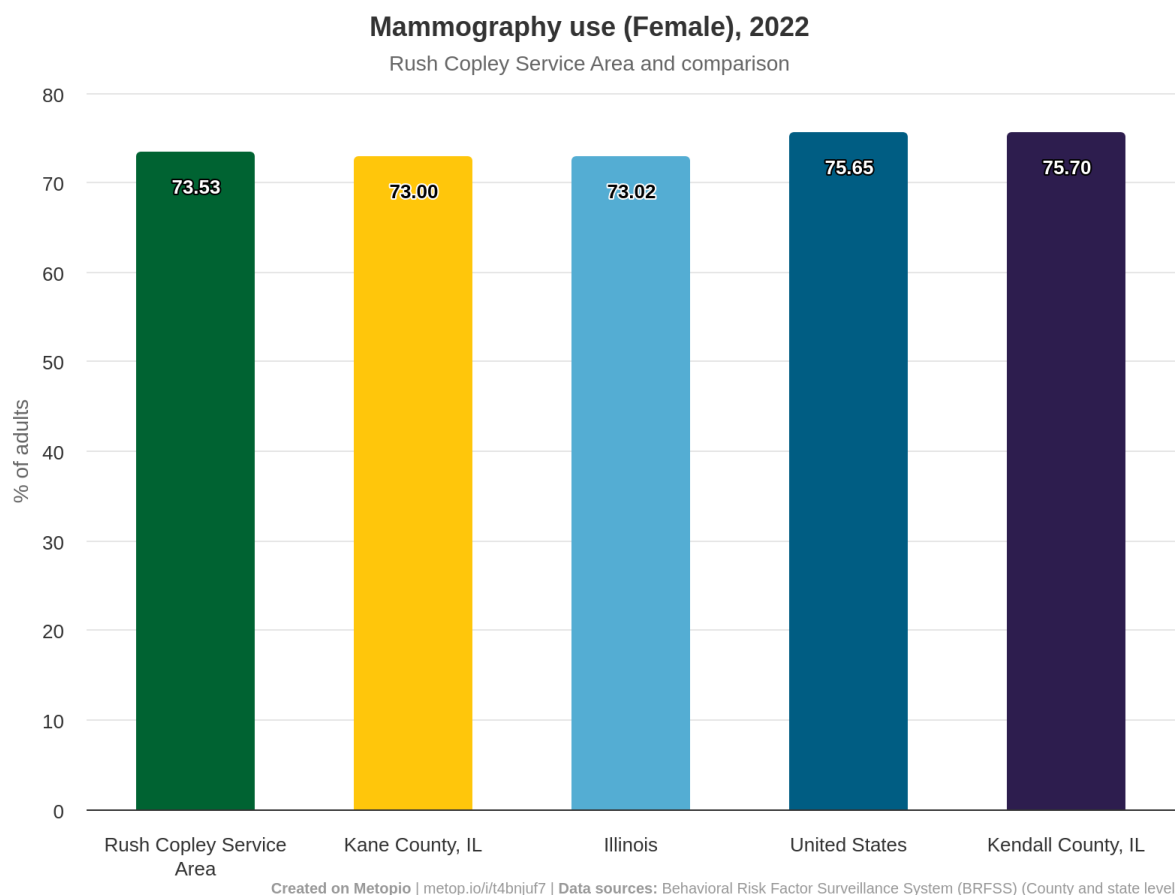
Percent of resident female adults aged 50-74 years who report having had a mammogram within the previous 2 years.

Data Sources:

*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts))*

### Chart of Mammography use by Sex in Rush Copley Service Area

Mammography use in the Rush Copley Service Area is 73.53%, slightly higher than the rates in Kane County and Illinois, which are 73.0% and 73.02% respectively. Kendall County, IL, and the United States have higher rates at 75.7% and 75.65% respectively.



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## Pap smear use

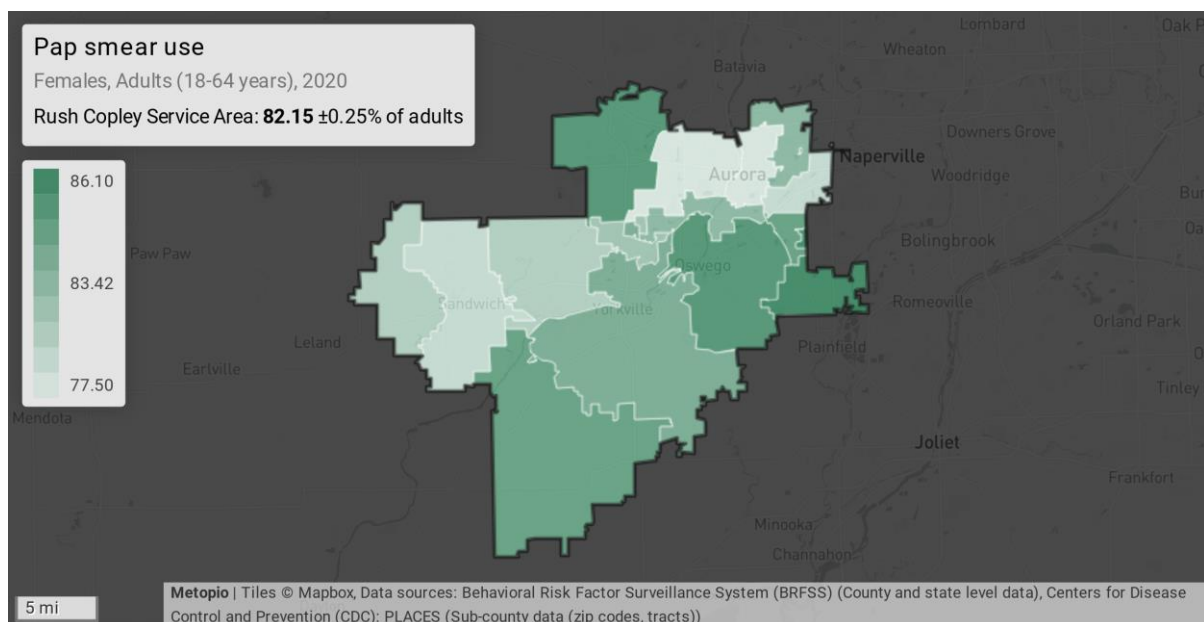
Percent of resident female adults aged 21-65 years who report having had a Papanicolaou (Pap) smear within the previous 3 years for detection and prevention of cervical cancer.

### Data Sources:

*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts))*

## Map of Pap smear use in Rush Copley Service Area

Pap smear use among female adults aged 21-65 years in the Rush Copley Service Area is generally high, with rates ranging from 77.5% to 86.1% across various zip codes in Aurora, IL, and nearby areas. The highest usage is reported in the 60519 zip code, with 86.1% of women having had a Pap smear within the previous three years. This indicates a strong emphasis on cervical cancer prevention and detection in this region.



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## Sleeping less than 7 hours

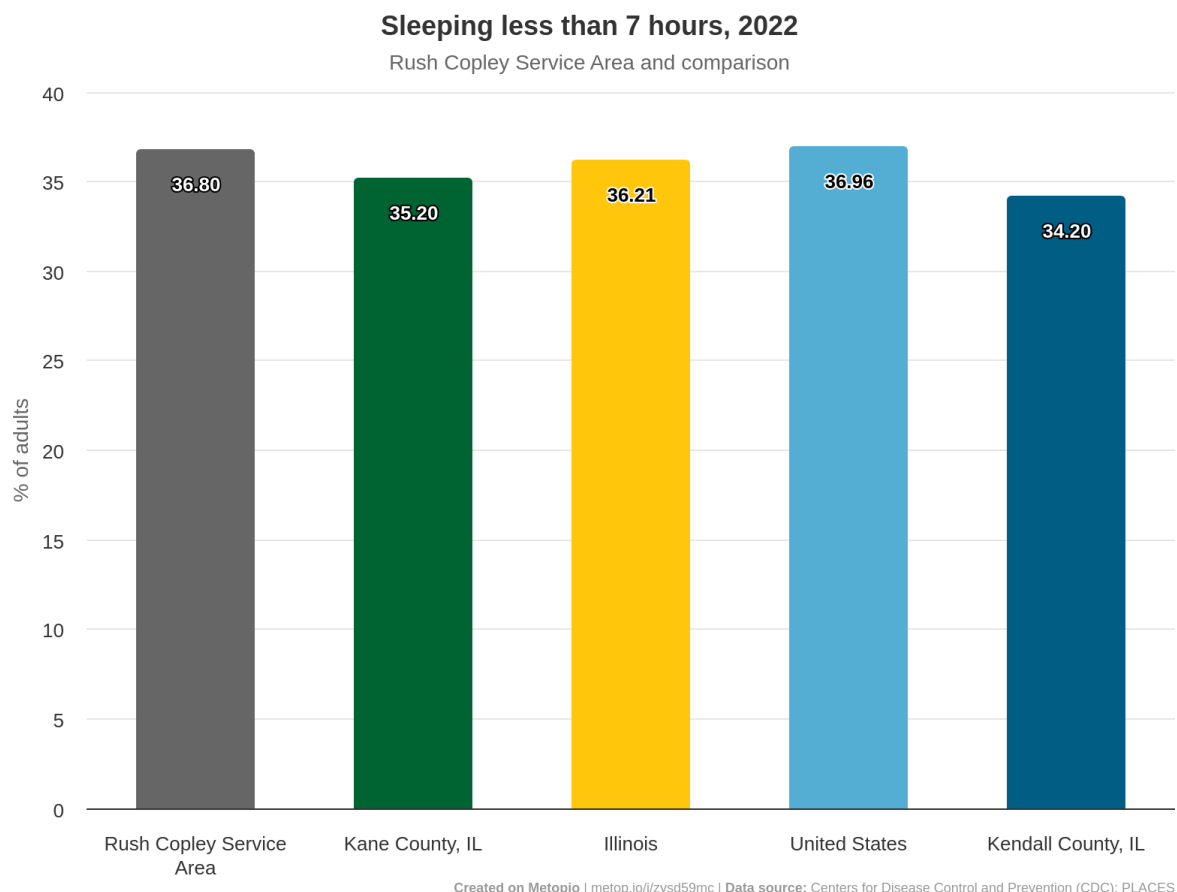
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report usually getting insufficient sleep (<7 hours for those aged  $\geq 18$  years, on average, during a 24-hour period).

Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES*

### Chart of Sleeping less than 7 hours in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that a significant portion of the population in the Rush Copley Service Area and Illinois sleep less than 7 hours, with rates of 36.8% and 36.21%, respectively. Nationally, this trend is slightly higher, with 36.96% of people sleeping less than 7 hours. Kendall County, IL, has the lowest rate among the listed areas at 34.2%.



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# Socio-economic Factors

Education and graduation rates, income, employment, and other socio-economic indicators have a strong impact on a community's overall health and well-being.

## What we heard from the community

Socio-economic factors play a critical role in shaping individual and community health outcomes. Economic stability, access to affordable healthcare, food security, and housing stability are all key determinants of well-being. In many regions, residents face challenges such as high healthcare costs, limited access to mental health services, and economic disparities that disproportionately affect marginalized communities. These factors not only impact physical health but also contribute to mental health struggles, particularly among vulnerable populations. Addressing socio-economic factors requires a comprehensive approach that includes policy changes, increased funding for social services, and community engagement to ensure equitable access to resources.

Community members expressed concerns about the affordability of healthcare and the challenges faced by uninsured individuals. Additionally, mental health services were identified as a pressing issue, particularly for teenagers. The lack of understanding regarding insurance coverage, especially for older adults, was also a significant concern. These insights underscore the importance of improving access to affordable care, enhancing mental health services, and providing clearer guidance on insurance coverage to better serve the community's diverse needs.

## Households below ALICE threshold

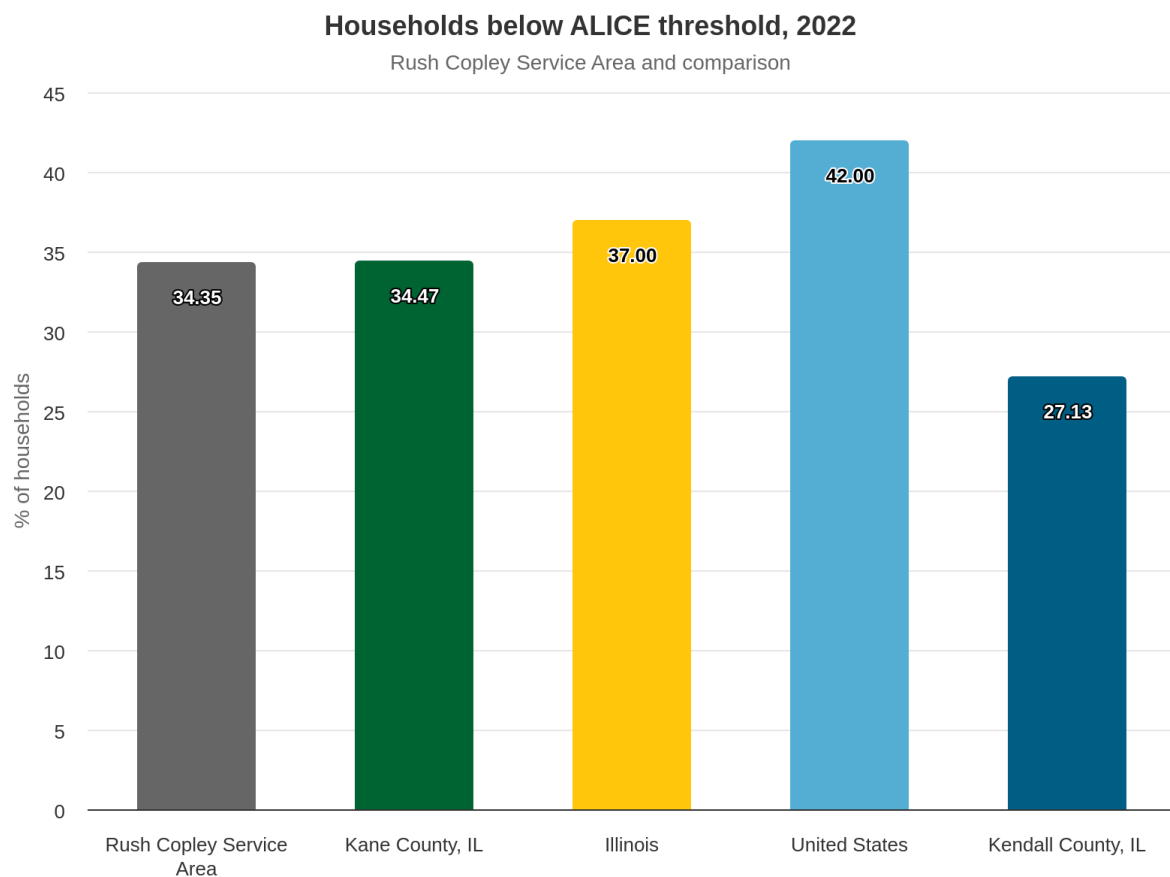
ALICE stands for: Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed. ALICE represents households who may be above the poverty-line but are still unable to afford the basic necessities of housing, food, child-care, health care, and transportation due to the lack of jobs that can support basic necessities and increases in the basic cost of living.

Data Sources:

*United for Alice: United Way ALICE Data*

### Chart of Households below ALICE threshold in Rush Copley Service Area

Households below the ALICE threshold are represented in various locations, with the highest percentage found in the United States at 42.0%. The Rush Copley Service Area and Kane County, IL have slightly lower percentages at 34.35% and 34.47%, respectively. Kendall County, IL has the lowest percentage among the listed locations at 27.13%.



Created on Metopio | [metop.io/wk6j3ego](https://metop.io/wk6j3ego) | Data source: United for Alice: United Way ALICE Data

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/wk6j3ego>

## High school graduation rate

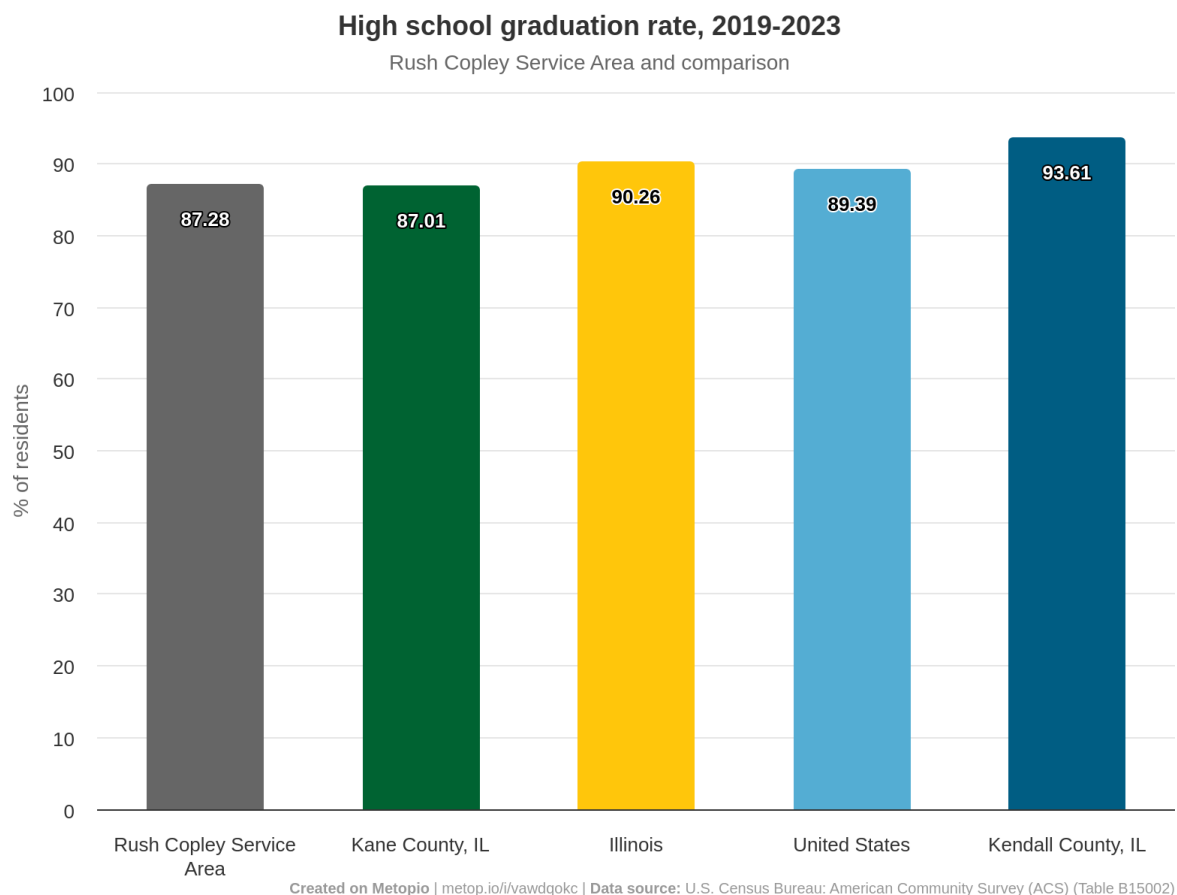
Residents 25 or older with at least a high school degree: including GED and any higher education

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B15002)*

### Chart of High school graduation rate in Rush Copley Service Area

The high school graduation rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 87.28%, slightly lower than the rate in Kane County, IL, which is 87.01%. Illinois and the United States have higher graduation rates, at 90.26% and 89.39% respectively, with Kendall County, IL, having the highest rate at 93.61%.



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## Any higher education rate

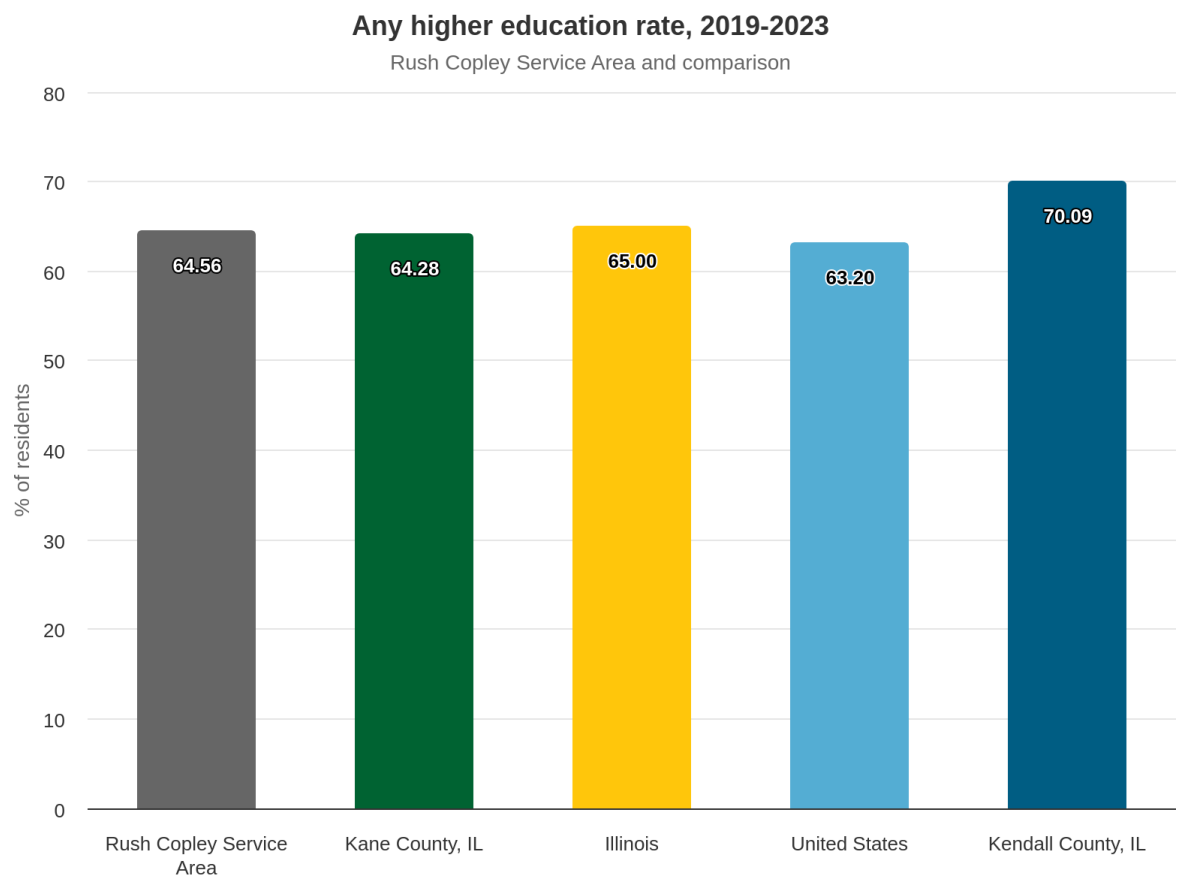
Residents 25 or older with any post-secondary education, including less than 1 year

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B15002)*

### Chart of Any higher education rate in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that the Any higher education rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 64.56%. Kendall County, IL has the highest rate at 70.09%, while the United States has a rate of 63.2%.



Created on Metopio | [metop.io/krva7ocq](https://metop.io/krva7ocq) | Data source: U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B15002)

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/krva7ocq>

## College graduation rate

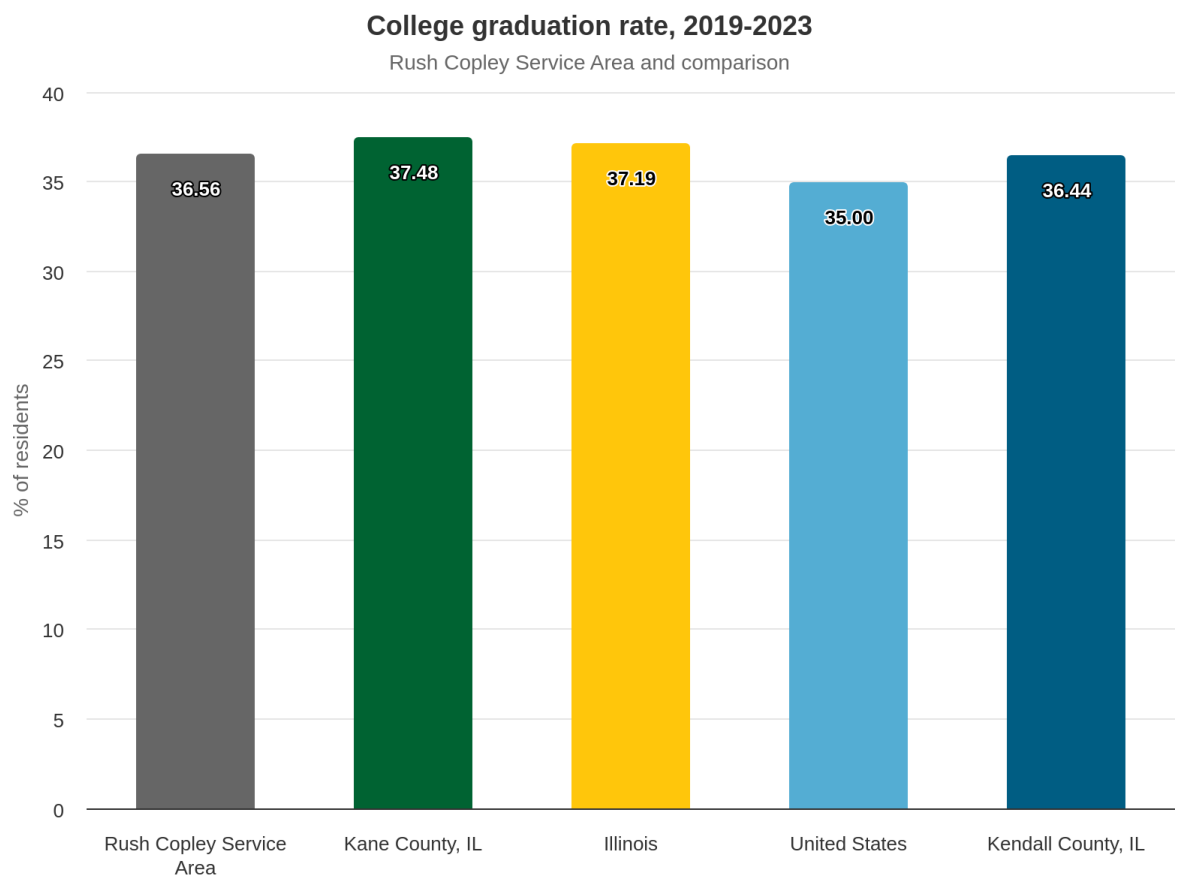
Residents 25 or older with a four-year college (bachelor's) degree or higher

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B15002)*

### Chart of College graduation rate in Rush Copley Service Area

The college graduation rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 36.56%, slightly below the rate in Kane County, IL, which is 37.48%. The statewide graduation rate in Illinois is 37.19%, while the national average is 35.0%.



Created on Metopio | [metop.io/ig6r5fga](https://metop.io/ig6r5fga) | Data source: U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B15002)

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/ig6r5fga>

## Preschool enrollment

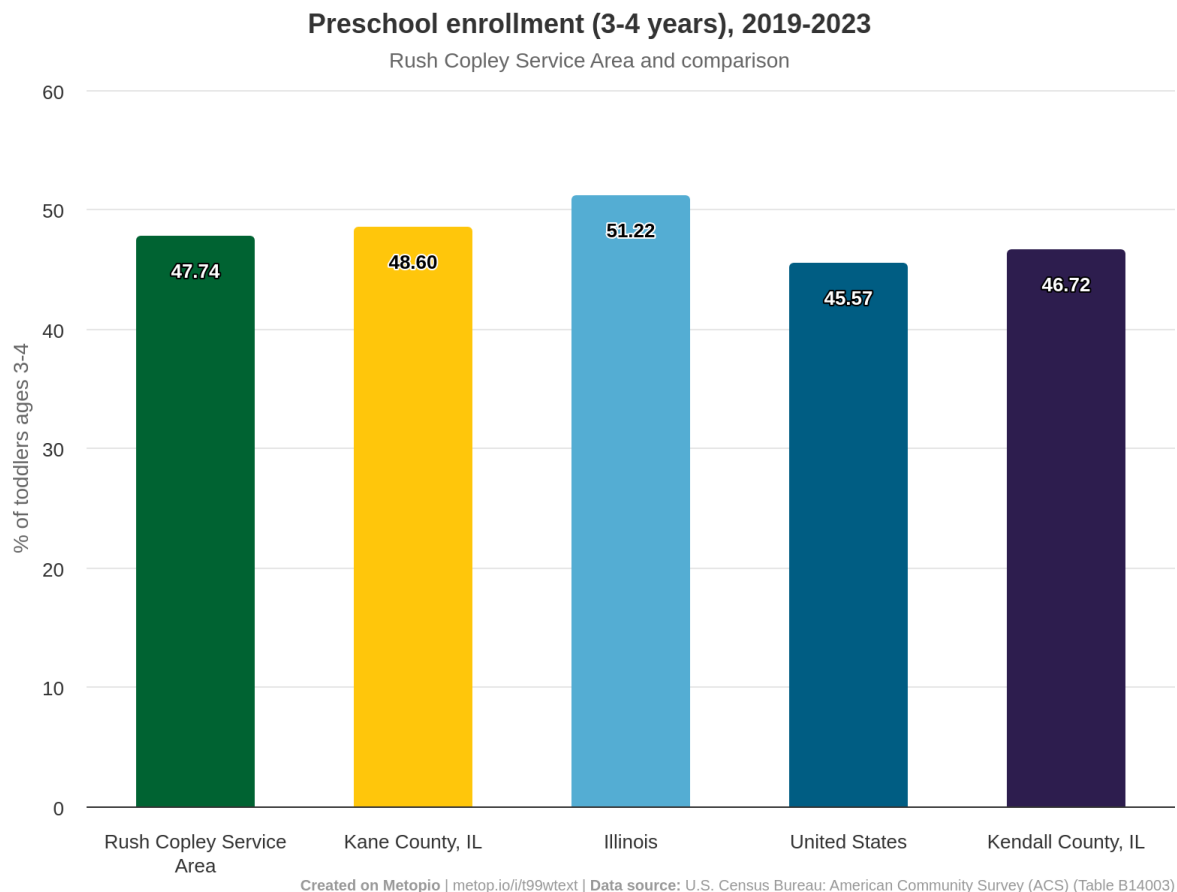
Percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B14003)*

### Chart of Preschool enrollment by Age in Rush Copley Service Area

Preschool enrollment in the Rush Copley Service Area is 47.74%, slightly below the rate in Kane County, IL, which stands at 48.6%. Illinois has a higher enrollment rate of 51.22%, while the United States overall has a lower rate of 45.57%. Kendall County, IL, has the lowest enrollment rate among the listed areas at 46.72%.



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## Hardship Index

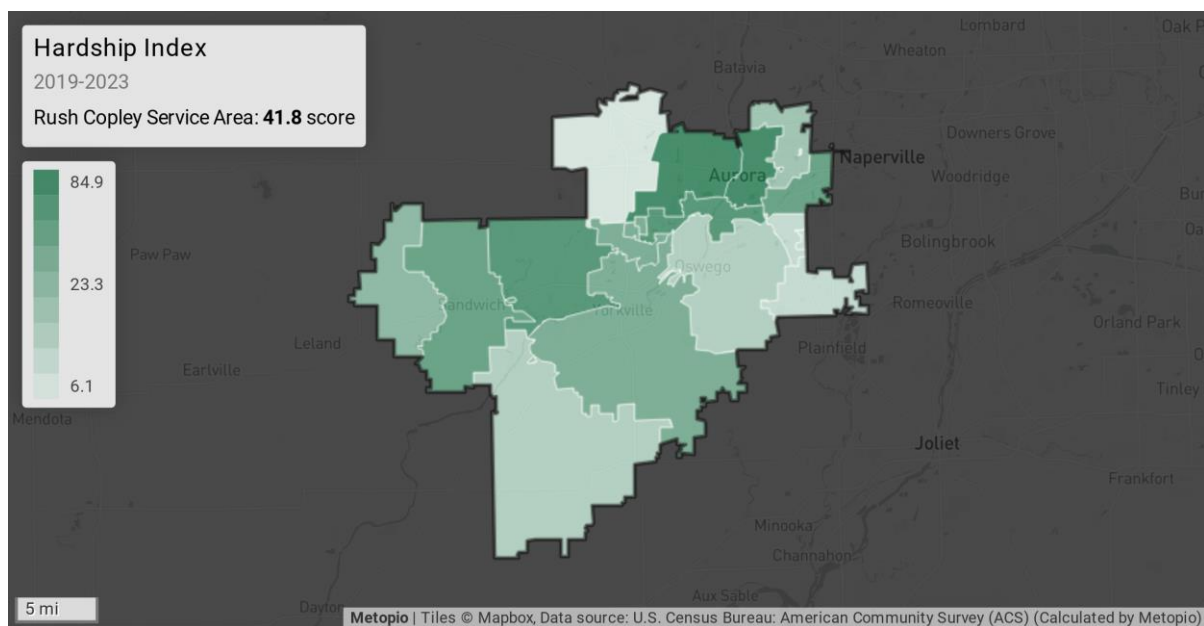
The Hardship Index is a composite score reflecting hardship in the community (higher values indicate greater hardship). It incorporates unemployment, age dependency, education, per capita income, crowded housing, and poverty into a single score that allows comparison between geographies. It is highly correlated with other measures of economic hardship, such as labor force statistics, and with poor health outcomes. See technical notes for details.

### Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Calculated by Metopio)*

## Map of Hardship Index in Rush Copley Service Area

The Hardship Index, a composite score reflecting community hardship, incorporates factors such as unemployment, education, and poverty. In the Rush Copley Service Area, scores range from a low of 6.07 in 60519 (Aurora, IL) to a high of 84.93 in 60505 (Aurora, IL), indicating significant variation in hardship levels within this region. These scores highlight the diverse economic challenges faced by different areas.



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## Single-parent households

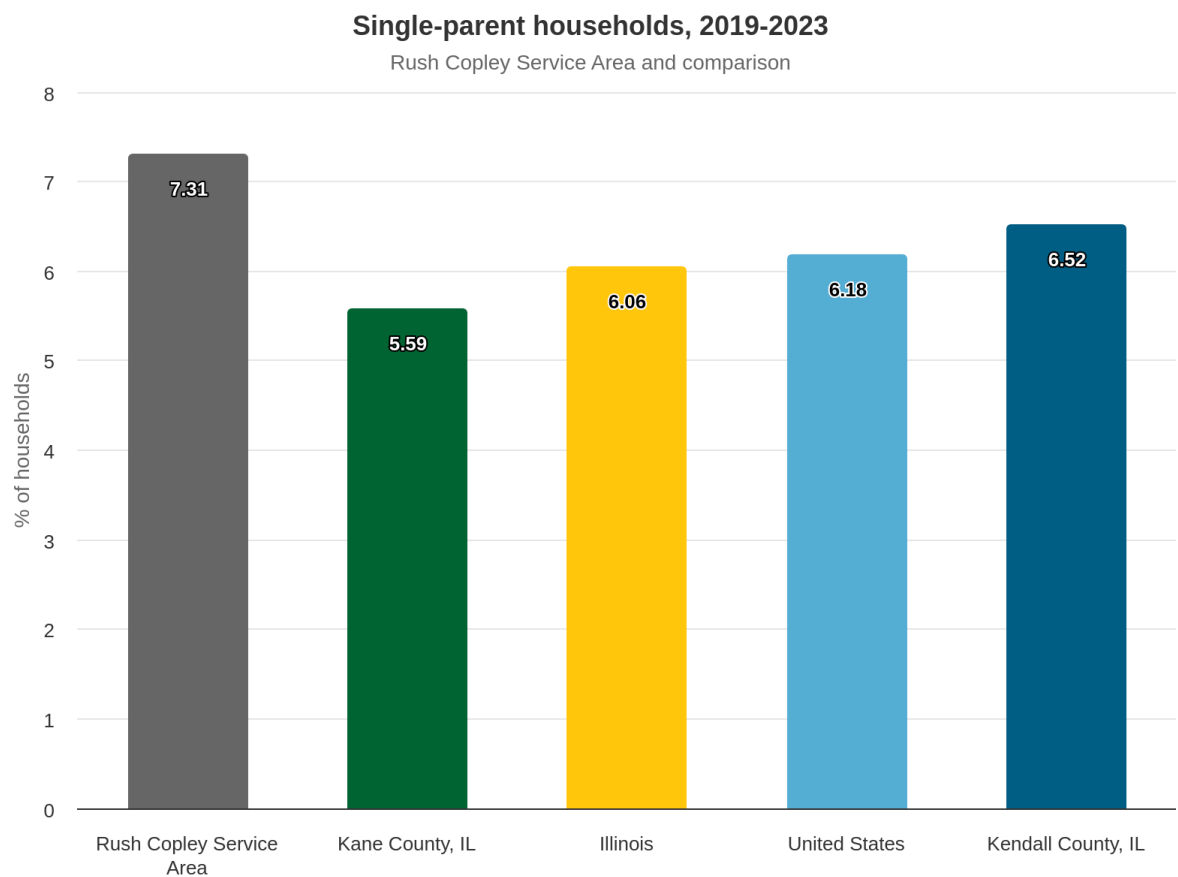
Percentage of households that have children present and are headed by a single parent (mother or father), with no partner present.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B11012)*

### Chart of Single-parent households in Rush Copley Service Area

Single-parent households are prevalent across various regions, with the Rush Copley Service Area having the highest rate at 7.31%. Kendall County, IL, follows closely at 6.52%, while the United States average is 6.18%. These figures highlight the significant presence of single-parent families in these areas.



Created on Metopio | [metop.io/i/sajv4zv2](https://metop.io/i/sajv4zv2) | Data source: U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B11012)

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/sajv4zv2>

## Median household income

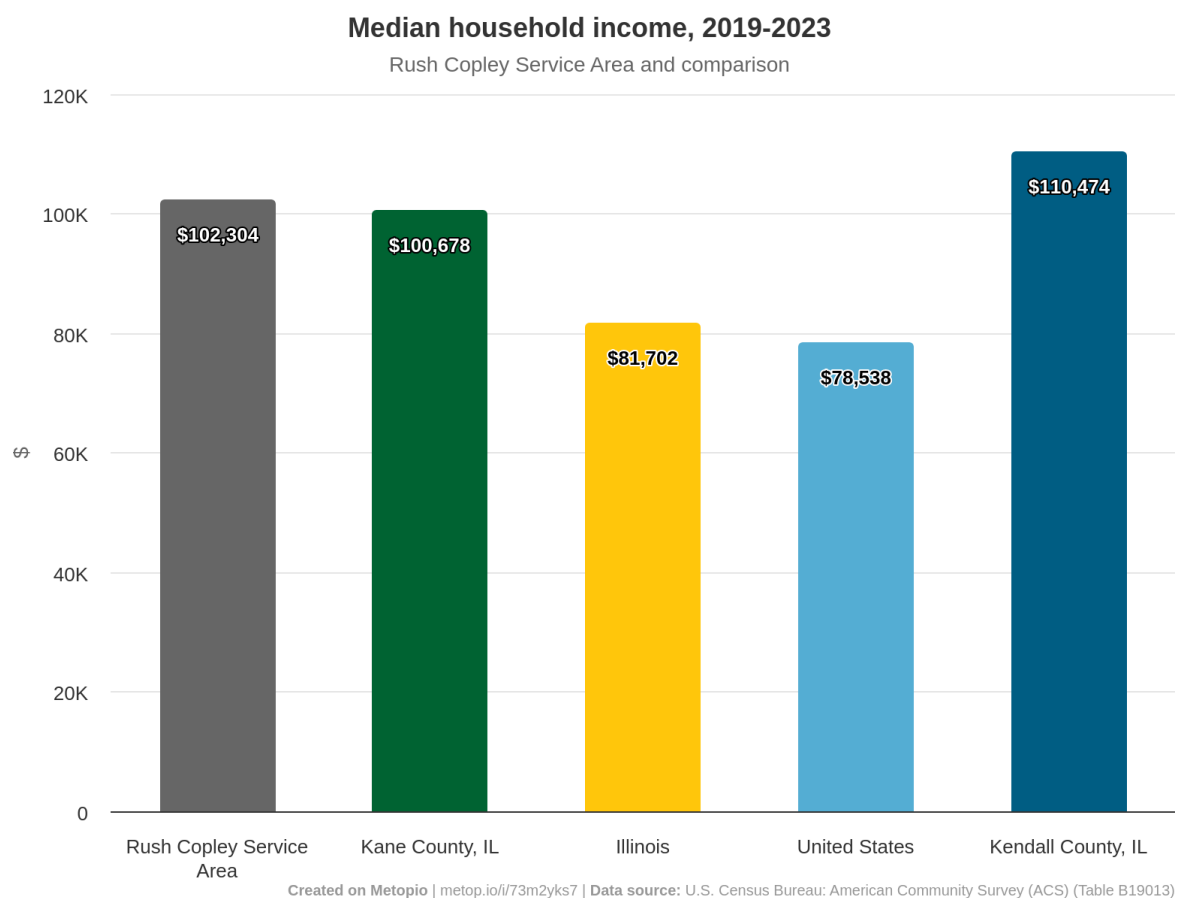
Income in the past 12 months.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B19013)*

### Chart of Median household income in Rush Copley Service Area

The median household income in the Rush Copley Service Area is \$102,303.64, which is higher than the median income in Kane County, IL, and significantly higher than the median incomes in Illinois and the United States. Kendall County, IL, has the highest median household income at \$110,474.00.



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## Below 200% of poverty level

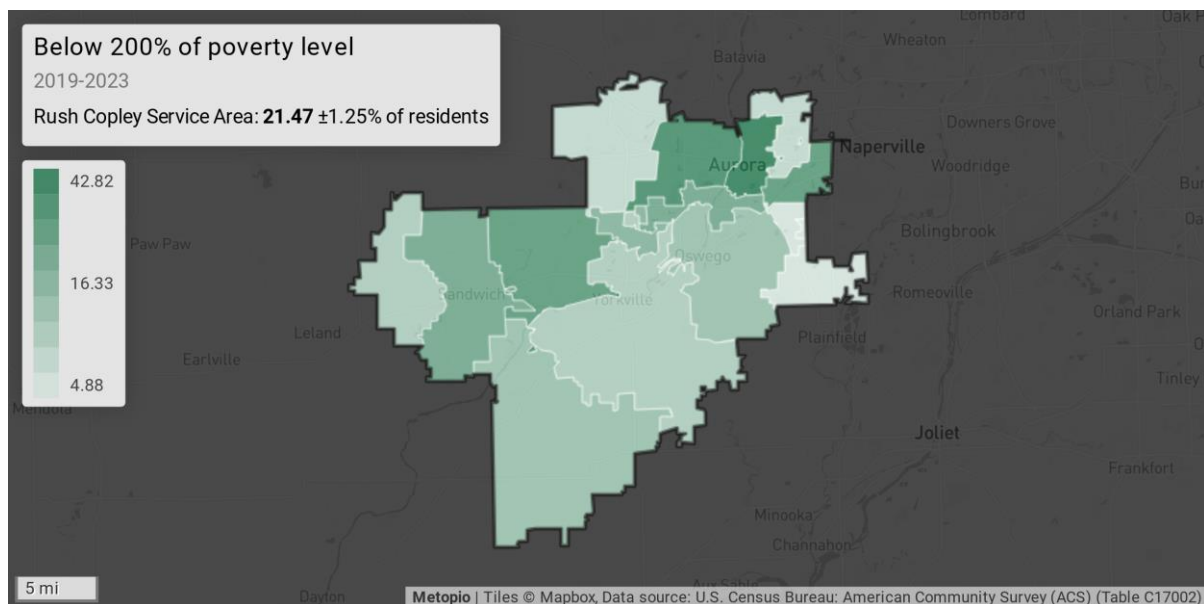
Individuals in families that are below 200% of the federal poverty level, past 12 months income.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table C17002)*

## Map of Below 200% of poverty level in Rush Copley Service Area

The data points pertain to the percentage of residents living below 200% of the federal poverty level in various locations within the Rush Copley Service Area, based on the American Community Survey (ACS) from 2019 to 2023. The percentages vary significantly across different locations, with the highest being 42.82% in Aurora (60505) and the lowest at 6.17% in Plainfield (60585). This indicates a notable disparity in economic conditions within the service area.



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## Seniors living alone

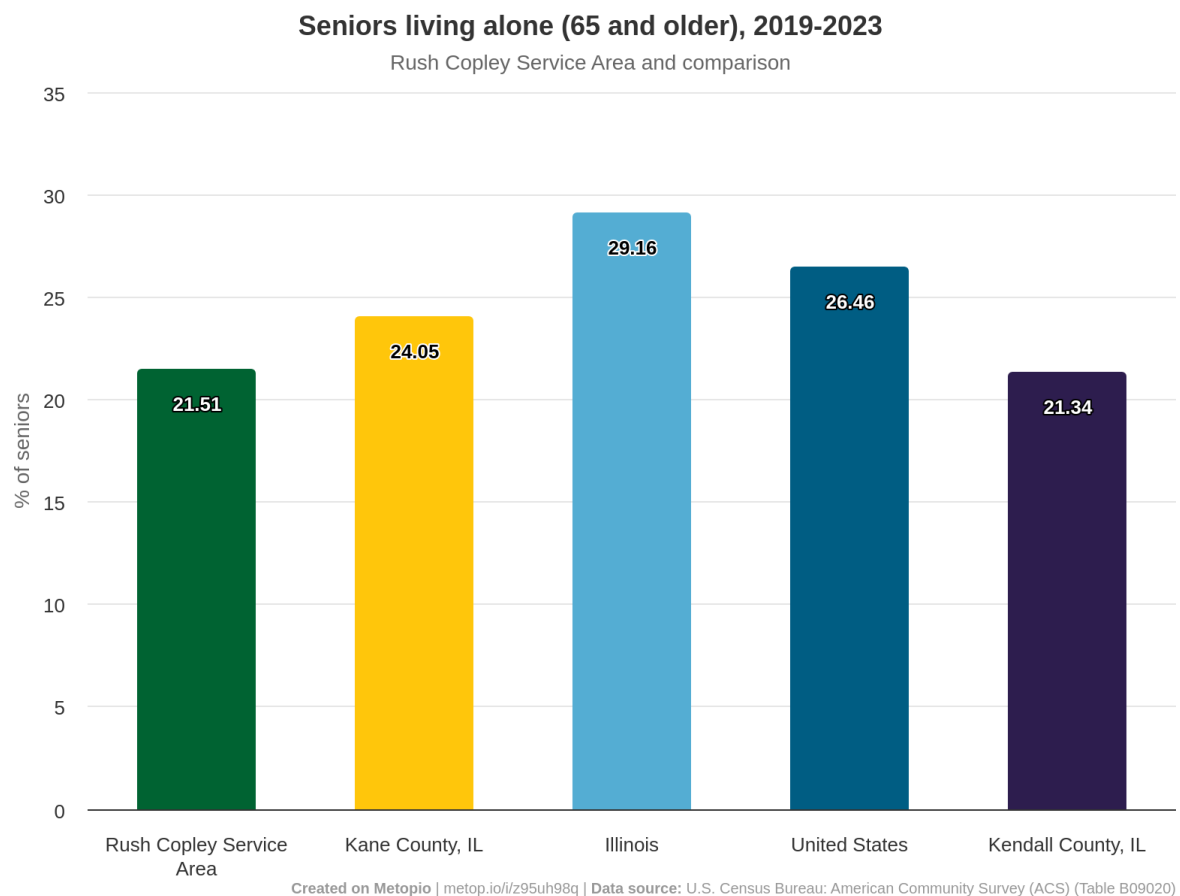
Percent of residents age 65 and older who live alone. Does not include those living in group homes such as nursing homes.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B09020)*

### Chart of Seniors living alone by Age in Rush Copley Service Area

Seniors living alone is a significant issue across various regions, with Illinois having a higher rate than the national average. The Rush Copley Service Area and Kendall County have lower percentages compared to both the state and national figures. Kane County, however, exceeds both the state and national averages.



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## Unemployment rate

Percent of residents 16 and older in the civilian labor force who are actively seeking employment.

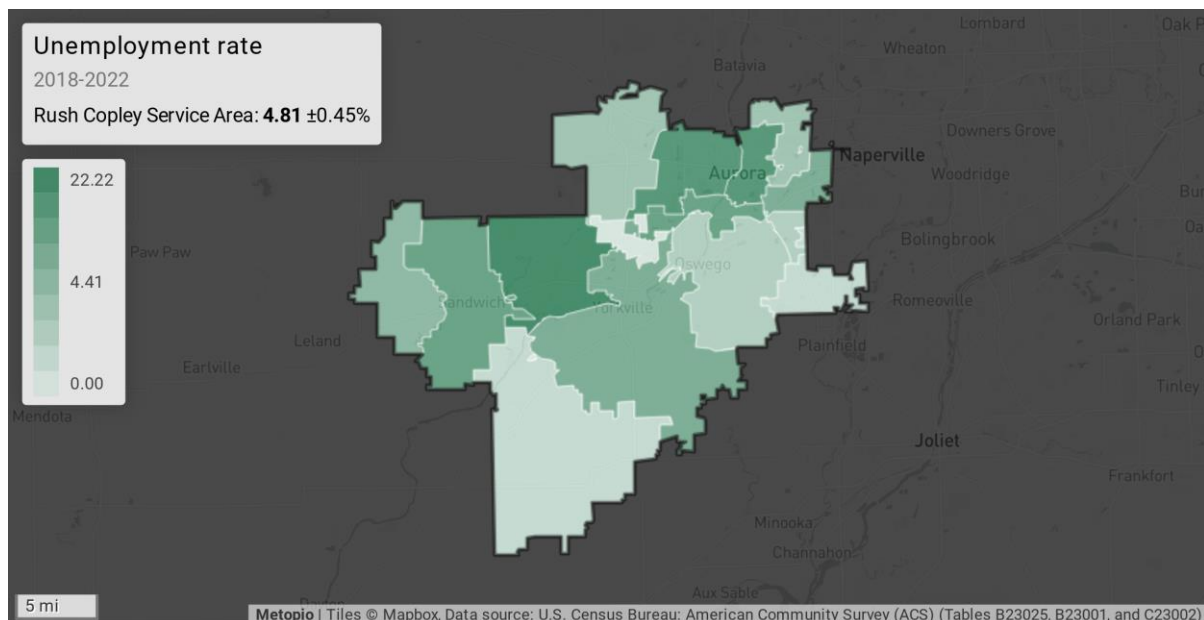
Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Tables B23025, B23001, and C23002)*

### Map of Unemployment rate in Rush Copley Service Area

The data represents the unemployment rate across various zip codes in the Rush Copley Service Area from 2018 to 2022. Notably, the zip code 60512 in Yorkville, IL, has an unemployment rate of 0.0%, indicating full employment in that area.

Conversely, the zip code 60519 in Aurora, IL, has the highest unemployment rate at 22.22%, highlighting a significant disparity in employment levels within the service area.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/p2zkk64e>

# Access to Care

Limited access to healthcare providers can result in delayed or inadequate healthcare, affecting the overall health outcomes of community members. Access can be restricted by a lack of providers, poor geographic distribution of services, difficulty affording and signing up for health insurance, and the cost of services even after health insurance.

## What we heard from the community

Access to care is a fundamental aspect of community health, directly impacting individuals' ability to receive timely medical treatment and preventive services. Many individuals face barriers to healthcare access, including lack of insurance, transportation challenges, and insufficient knowledge about coverage options, particularly among older adults navigating Medicare. Disparities in healthcare access are particularly pronounced for underserved populations, including the uninsured and those experiencing homelessness. These challenges are exacerbated by systemic issues such as long wait times for specialist care and difficulties in medication access due to pharmacy closures. Addressing these barriers requires targeted interventions to improve healthcare accessibility, education, and support services for vulnerable populations.

Community feedback reveals widespread concerns about the difficulties in accessing healthcare services, particularly for those without insurance or with limited mobility. Many individuals struggle to understand their insurance benefits, especially older adults who may have questions about Medicare coverage and open enrollment. Transportation remains a significant barrier, making it difficult for people to reach medical facilities or pick up prescriptions. Additionally, the lack of adequate support services for unsheltered populations, such as warming centers and shelters, further compounds the challenges faced by those in need of care. The community emphasizes the need for more accessible healthcare resources, including mental health services, caregiver support, and streamlined assistance for individuals navigating insurance complexities.

Several quotes highlight specific concerns about access to care: 'Help with access and transportation' underscores the logistical challenges faced by many individuals in reaching healthcare services. The statement 'Access to pick up prescriptions; many pharmacies are closing' points to the growing issue of medication accessibility, particularly in areas with limited pharmacy options. Furthermore, the quote 'Older adults not understanding coverage options/plans' illustrates the confusion and lack of support for seniors navigating Medicare, which can lead to unmet healthcare needs. These insights reveal the urgent need for community-centered solutions, such as mobile clinics, telehealth services, and educational programs to assist individuals in understanding their healthcare options and accessing necessary services more easily.

## Visited doctor for routine checkup

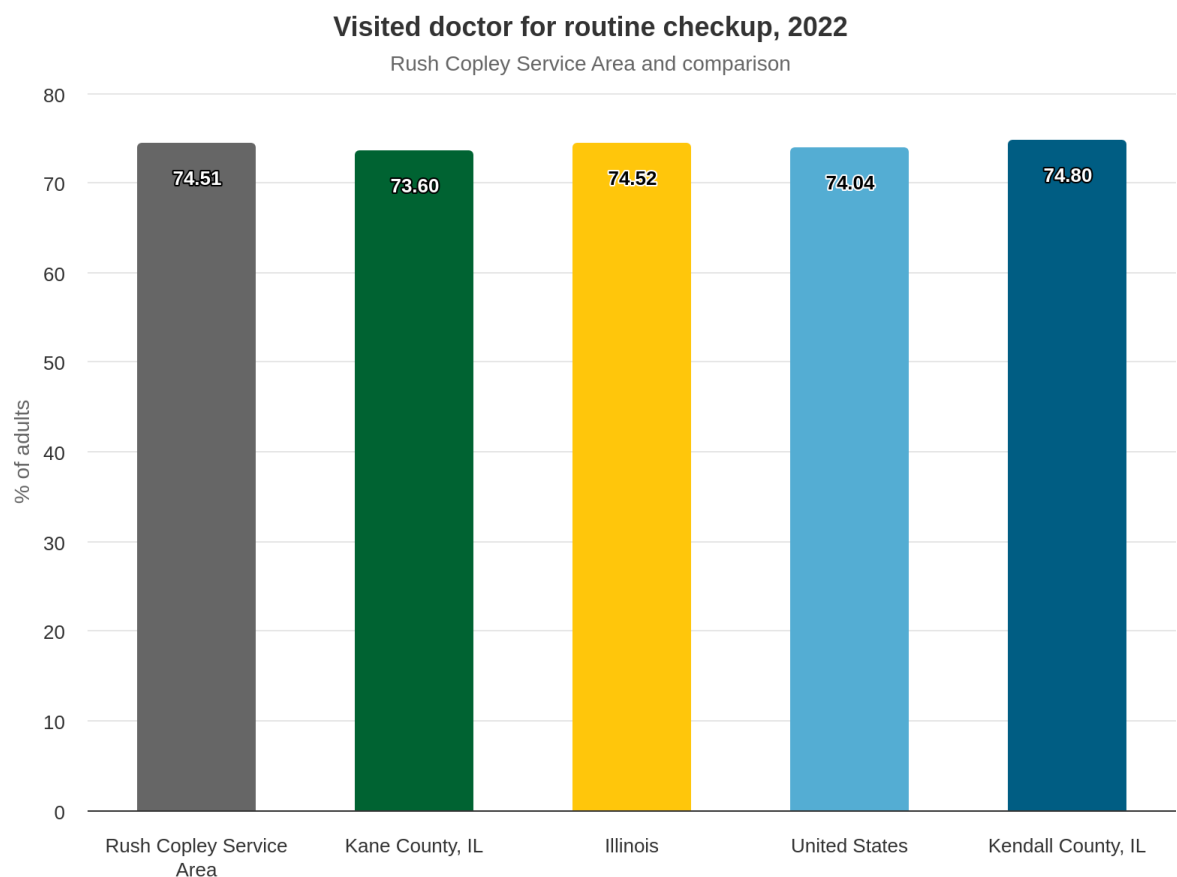
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report having been to a doctor for a routine checkup (e.g., a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, condition) in the previous year.

**Data Sources:**

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data)*

**Chart of Visited doctor for routine checkup in Rush Copley Service Area**

The data indicates that a significant percentage of individuals in the specified areas have visited a doctor for a routine checkup. The highest rate is observed in Kendall County, IL, at 74.8%, while the lowest is in the United States overall, at 74.04%. The rates in Rush Copley Service Area, Kane County, IL, and Illinois are also high, ranging from 73.6% to 74.52%.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/hfze9k6s | Data sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes,

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/hfze9k6s>

## Visited dentist

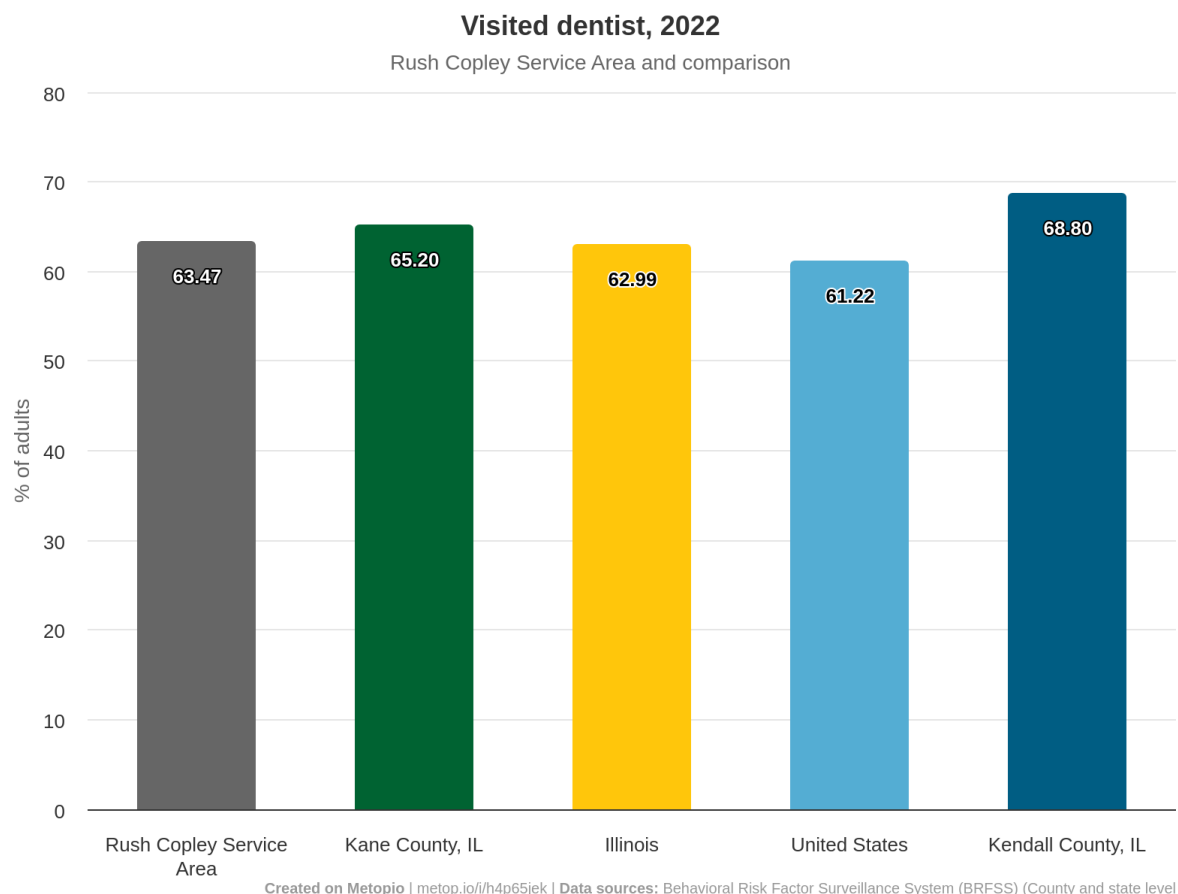
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report having been to the dentist or dental clinic in the previous year.

Data Sources:

*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts))*

### Chart of Visited dentist in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that 63.47% of individuals in the Rush Copley Service Area have visited the dentist. This is slightly lower than the rate in Kane County, IL, which stands at 65.2%. Overall, Illinois has a visitation rate of 62.99%, while the national average is 61.22%.



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## Respondents who postponed care

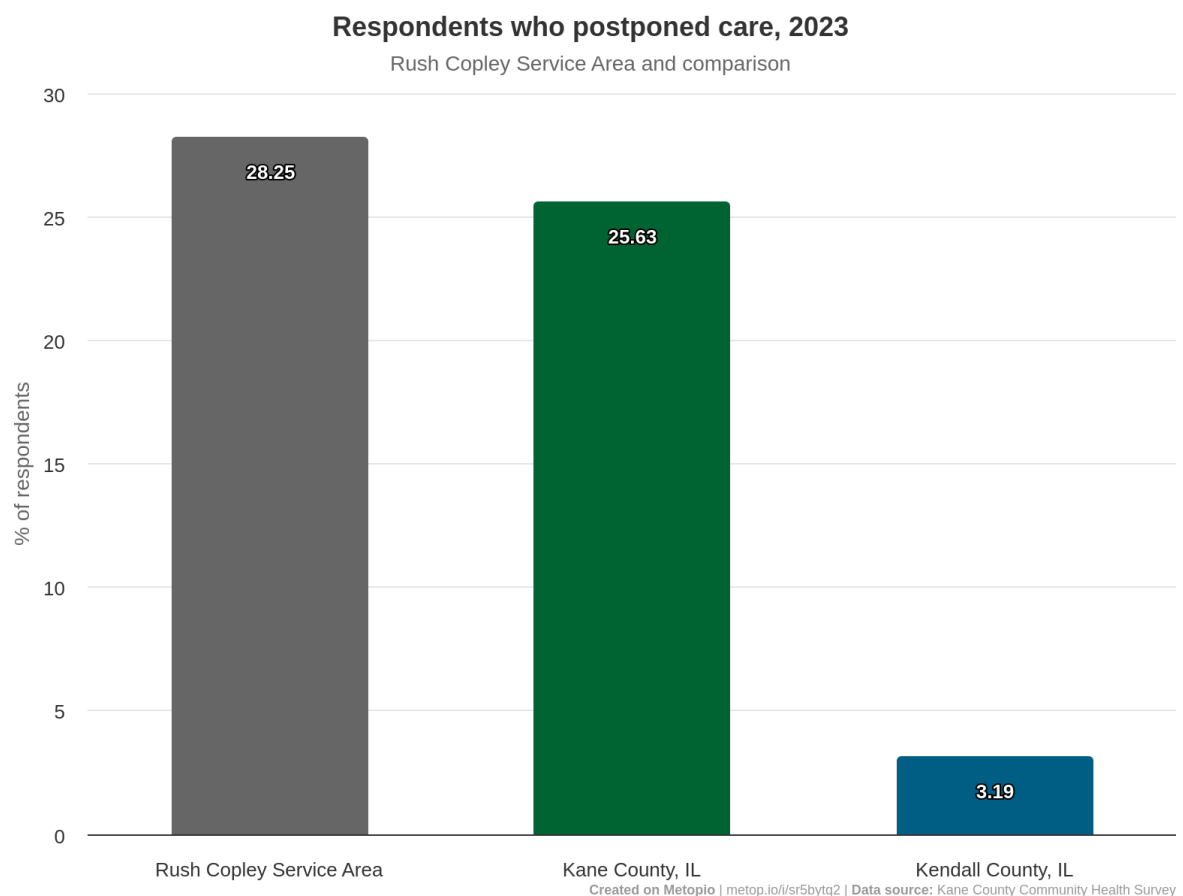
Percentage of survey respondents who marked "yes" in response to the question: "In the past 12 months, have you missed or postponed one or more medical or therapy (i.e. behavioral health counseling) appointments?"

Data Sources:

*Kane County Community Health Survey*

### Chart of Respondents who postponed care in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that a significant percentage of respondents in the Rush Copley Service Area have postponed care, with a rate of 28.25%. Kane County, IL, also shows a notable rate of 25.63%, while Kendall County, IL, has a much lower rate of 3.19%. This suggests varying levels of healthcare accessibility or other influencing factors across these areas.



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## Limited English proficiency

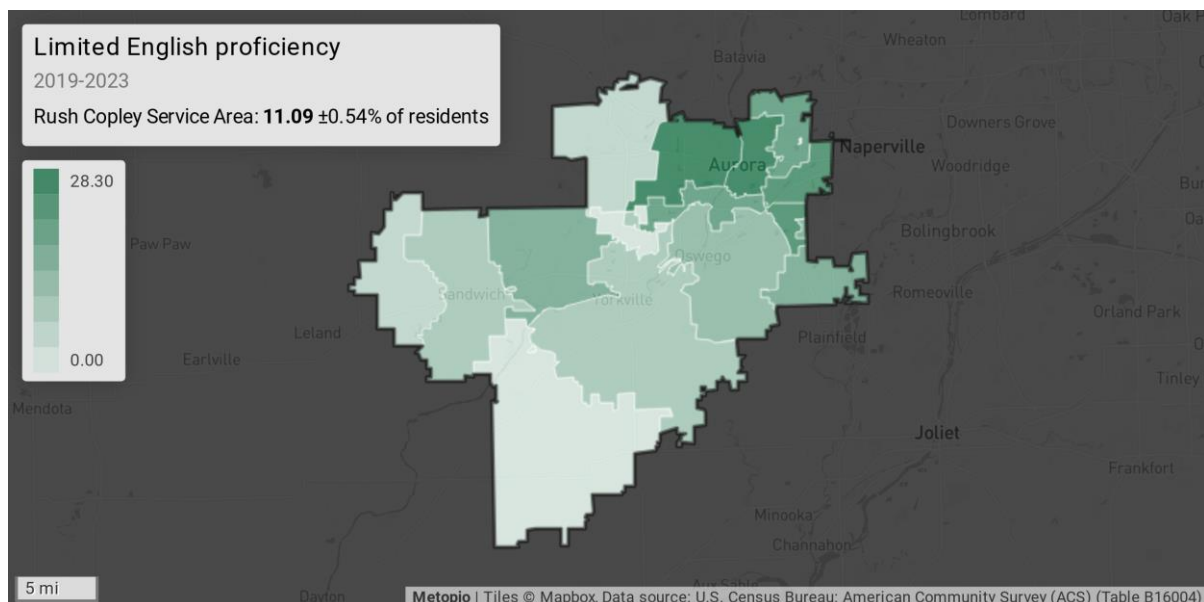
Percentage of residents 5 years and older who do not speak English "very well".

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B16004)*

### Map of Limited English proficiency in Rush Copley Service Area

Limited English proficiency is a concern in the Rush Copley Service Area, with an average of 11.09% of residents not speaking English 'very well' from 2019 to 2023. Specific areas within Aurora, such as the 60505 zip code, have notably higher rates of limited English proficiency, reaching 28.29%. In contrast, nearby towns like Yorkville and Sandwich have much lower rates, with some areas reporting 0% or less than 2% of residents facing this issue.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/uqbi41om>

## Medicaid coverage

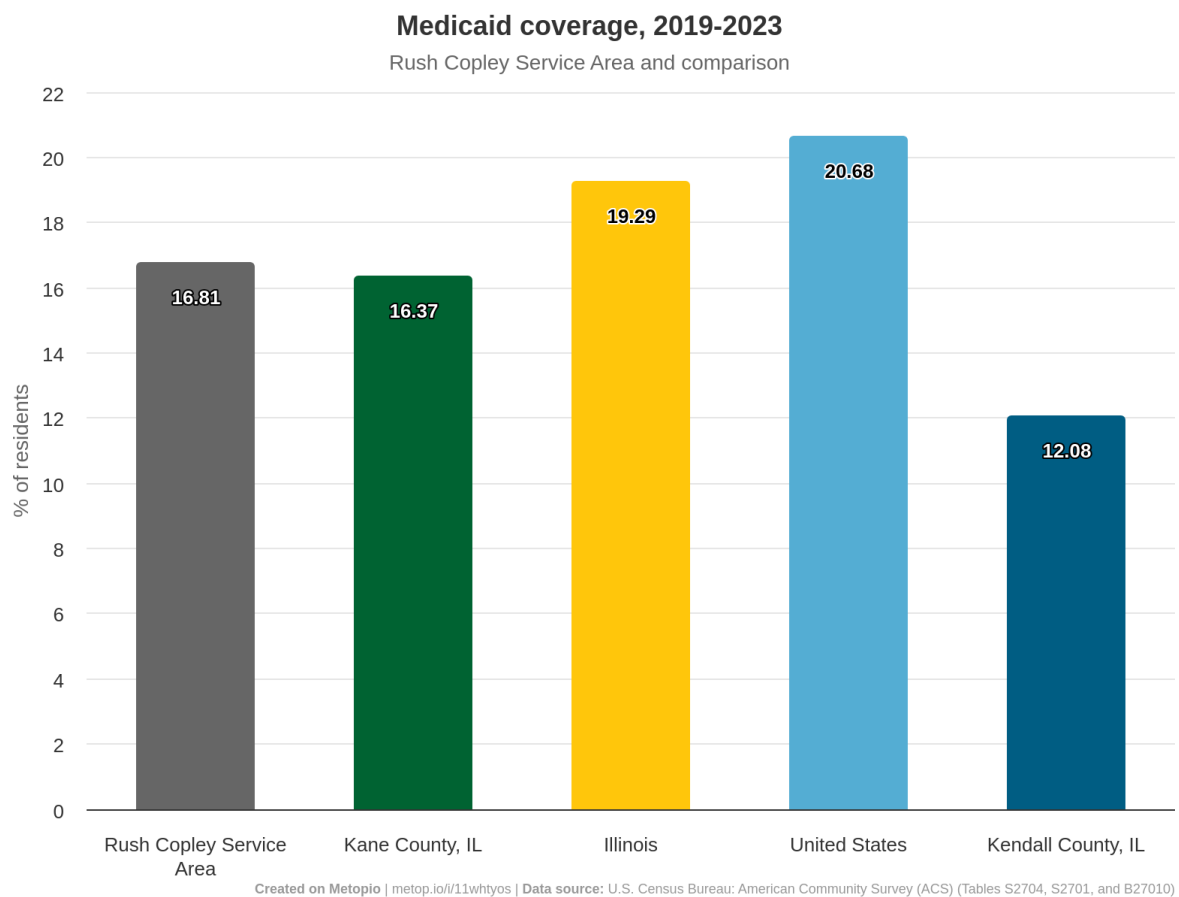
Percent of residents covered by Medicaid, a state-administered health insurance program for residents meeting certain income limits and other eligibility standards that vary by state.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Tables S2704, S2701, and B27010)*

### Chart of Medicaid coverage in Rush Copley Service Area

Medicaid coverage in the Rush Copley Service Area is 16.81%, slightly higher than Kane County, IL, which stands at 16.37%. Illinois has a higher coverage rate of 19.29%, while the United States overall has a coverage rate of 20.68%. Kendall County, IL, has the lowest coverage rate at 12.08%.



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# Medicare coverage

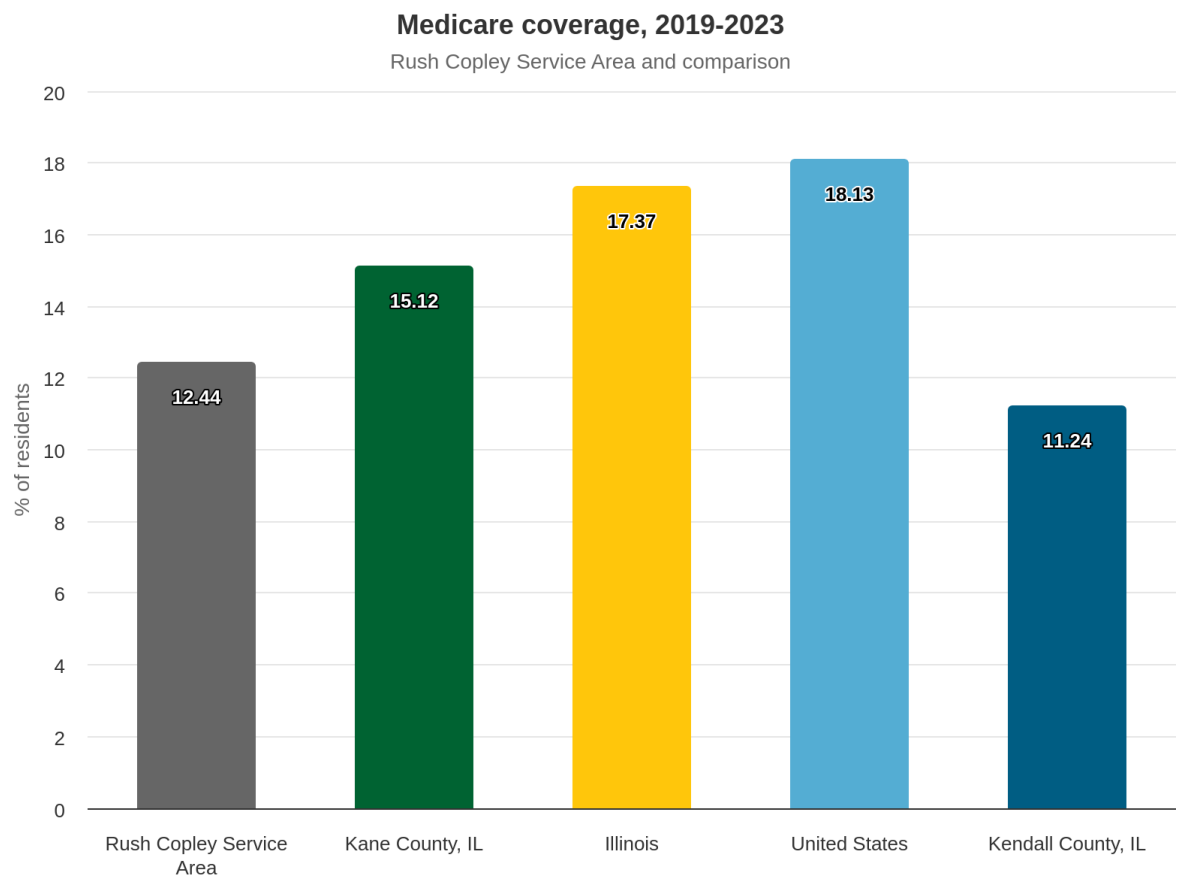
Percent of residents covered by Medicare, the federal health insurance system for seniors and some people with disabilities.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Tables S2704, S2701, and B27010)*

## Chart of Medicare coverage in Rush Copley Service Area

Medicare coverage varies across different regions, with the United States having an average of 18.13%. Illinois has a slightly lower average coverage of 17.37%, while Kane County and the Rush Copley Service Area have higher coverage rates of 15.12% and 12.44%, respectively. Kendall County has the lowest coverage rate at 11.24%.



Created on Metopio | [metop.io/u49hitv3](https://metop.io/u49hitv3) | Data source: U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Tables S2704, S2701,

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/u49hitv3>



## No vehicle available

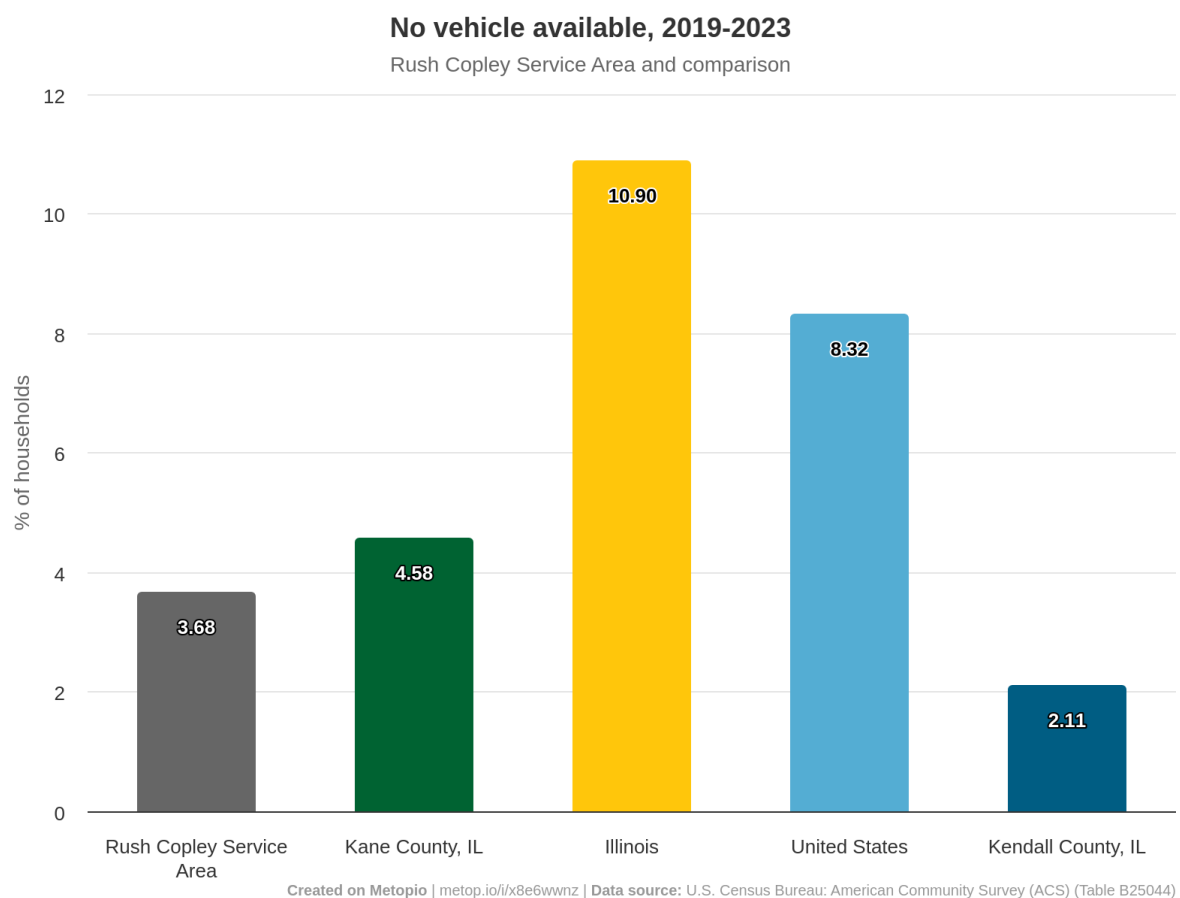
Percent of occupied households with no vehicles available.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B25044)*

### Chart of No vehicle available in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates the percentage of households with no vehicle available across various regions. The Rush Copley Service Area and Kane County, both in Illinois, have rates of 3.68% and 4.58%, respectively. Illinois as a whole has a higher rate of 10.9%, while the United States average is 8.32%.



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## Primary care providers (PCP) per capita

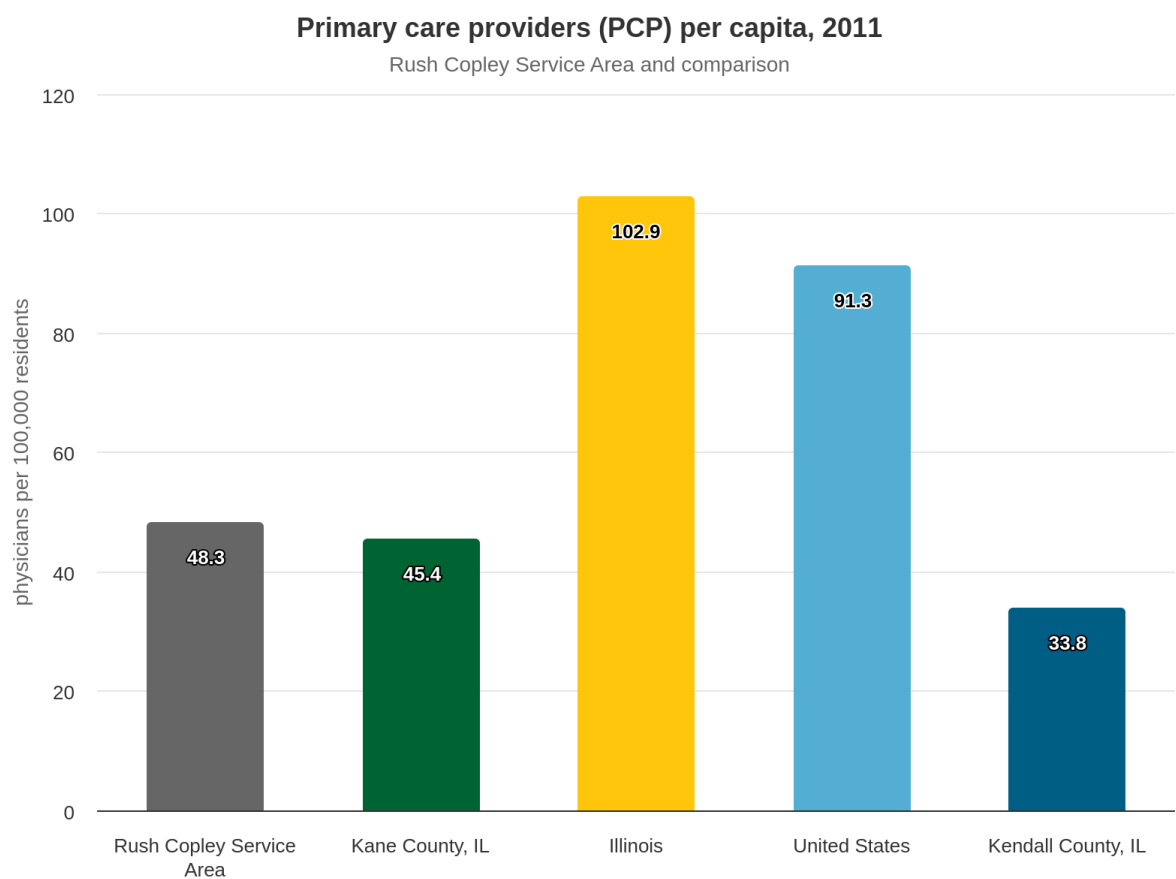
Number of physicians in primary care (general practice, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, or pediatrics) per 100,000 residents. Includes hospital residents. Excludes federal physicians and physicians age 75 or older.

### Data Sources:

*Health Resources & Services Administration: Area Health Resources Files (AHRF)*  
(County and State level data)

## Chart of Primary care providers (PCP) per capita in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that the primary care provider (PCP) per capita rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 48.26, which is higher than Kane County, IL's rate of 45.41. However, both areas have lower rates compared to the state of Illinois and the United States, which have rates of 102.9 and 91.28 respectively. Kendall County, IL has the lowest rate among the listed areas at 33.84.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/w6zzx69n | Data source: Health Resources & Services Administration: Area Health Resources Files (AHRF) (County and

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/w6zzx69n>

## Uninsured rate

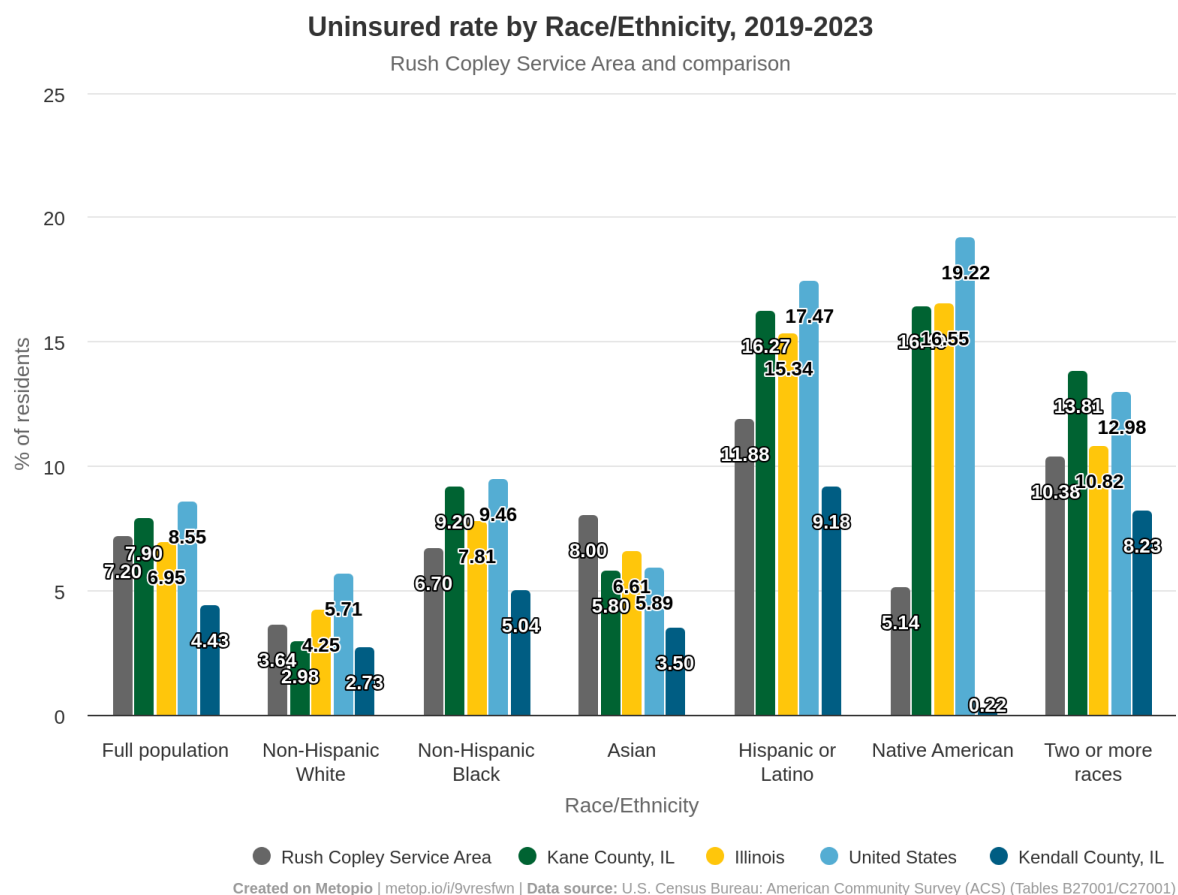
Percent of residents without health insurance (at the time of the survey).

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Tables B27001/C27001)*

### Chart of Uninsured rate by Race/Ethnicity in Rush Copley Service Area

The uninsured rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 7.2%, with notable variations across racial and ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic Whites have the lowest rate at 3.64%, while Hispanic or Latino individuals have the highest at 11.88%. Kendall County, IL, has the highest uninsured rate among the listed locations at 16.27% for Hispanic or Latino individuals.



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## Internet access

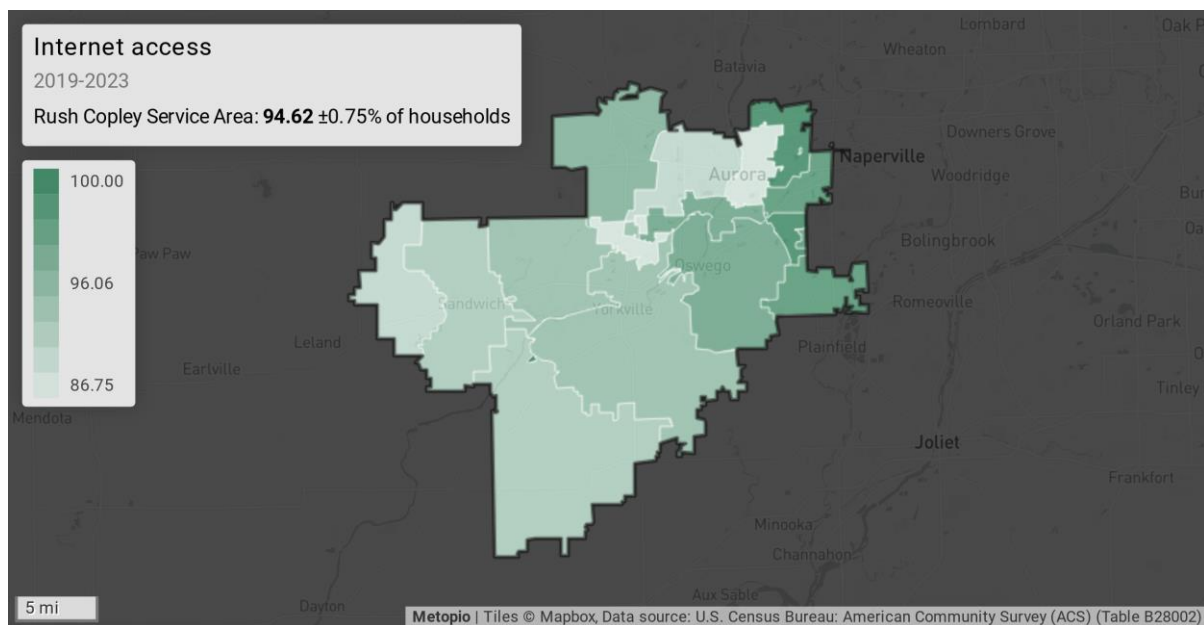
Percent of households with any connection to the internet, such as broadband, dial-up, satellite, or a cellular data plan.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B28002)*

### Map of Internet access in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates Internet access in various areas within the Rush Copley Service Area and surrounding regions. The majority of these areas have high Internet access rates, with most locations exceeding 90%, and some, like 60519 and 60536, reaching full 100% access. This suggests a strong presence of Internet connectivity in these regions.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/wiaguwcs>

# Maternal and Child Health

Focuses on the well-being of mothers, infants, children, and adolescents, addressing factors such as prenatal care, maternal health outcomes, child development, immunization rates, and access to pediatric healthcare services.

## What we heard from the community

Maternal and child health is a critical component of community well-being, encompassing a range of services aimed at ensuring the health of mothers and their children before, during, and after childbirth. Access to prenatal care, education for new mothers, and routine pediatric care for infants are essential for promoting healthy outcomes. Additionally, addressing challenges faced by specific populations, such as immigrants, and providing support for children with autism and mental health needs, are vital for improving overall health equity. Ensuring that women's health services are readily available and that there are appropriate resources for youth with behavioral challenges is also crucial. Effective screening, assessment, and support services play a key role in identifying and addressing health issues early, ultimately leading to better long-term outcomes for families.

Community feedback highlights several key areas of concern regarding maternal and child health services. There is a strong emphasis on the need for comprehensive prenatal care and education, including follow-up visits for mothers after childbirth. Many community members expressed the desire for better support systems for mothers, including home visits from healthcare providers. Concerns were also raised about the lack of resources for youth with autism, particularly those exhibiting violent or aggressive behavior, and the difficulties in finding appropriate support. Additionally, the importance of safe sleep practices for infants and the provision of car seats for immigrant families were highlighted as critical issues. Community members stressed the need for more accessible women's health services and improved screening and assessment processes.

One prominent quote, "It would be nice if a nurse could visit the mom in maybe 4 weeks and focus on mom," which highlights the desire for personalized care and support for new mothers during the postpartum period. These insights emphasize the need for more targeted interventions, increased availability of healthcare professionals, and the development of specialized programs to address the unique needs of mothers, children, and families in the community.

## Breastfeeding initiation

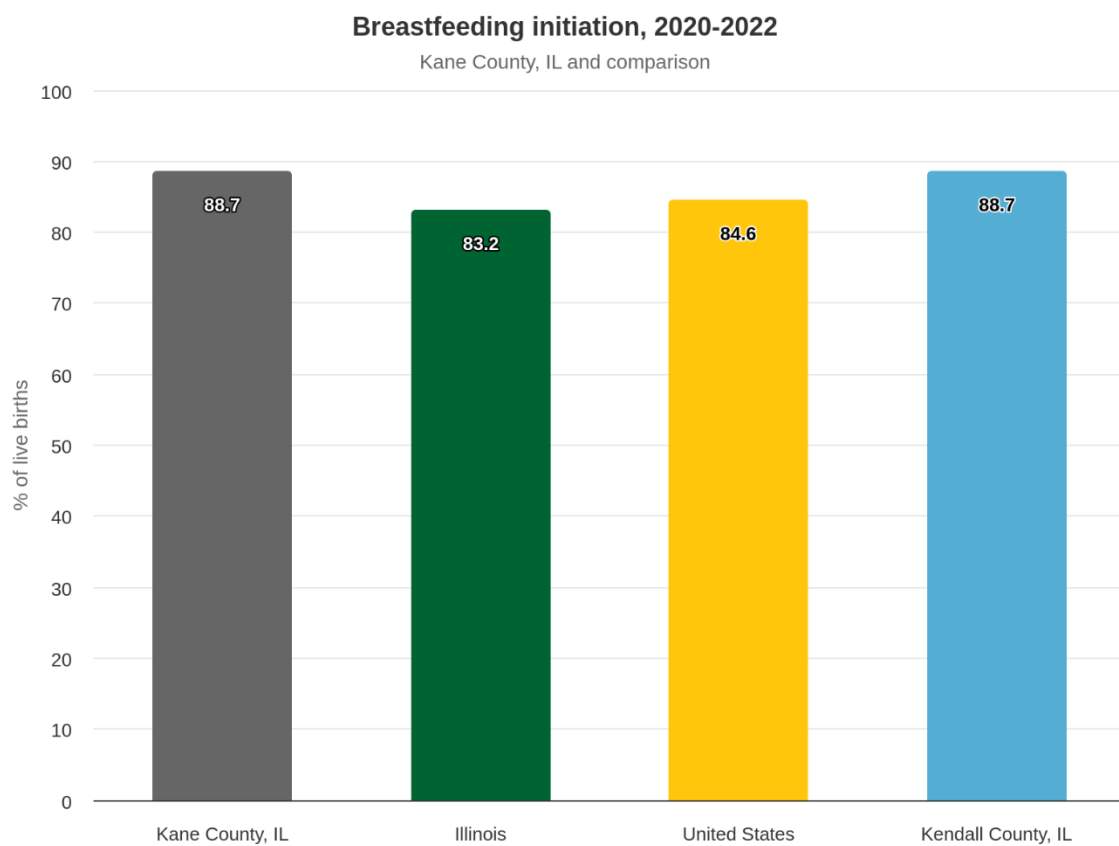
Estimated percentage of breastfeeding initiation among live births who were not transferred to another facility within 24 hours of delivery and were alive at the time of birth certificate completion. Breastfeeding initiation is defined as the infant receiving any breast milk or colostrum during the period between delivery and discharge from the birth facility (or completion of the birth certificate for home births).

### Data Sources:

*National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP) (for 3-year data), Health Resources & Services Administration: Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) (for 2018-2019)*

### Chart of Breastfeeding initiation in Rush Copley Service Area

Breastfeeding initiation rates vary across different regions, with Kane County, IL, and Kendall County, IL, both showing high rates of 88.7%. Illinois as a whole has a slightly lower rate of 83.21%, while the United States has an average rate of 84.63%. These rates indicate the percentage of newborns who are breastfed at least once after birth.



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## Child Opportunity Index 3.0

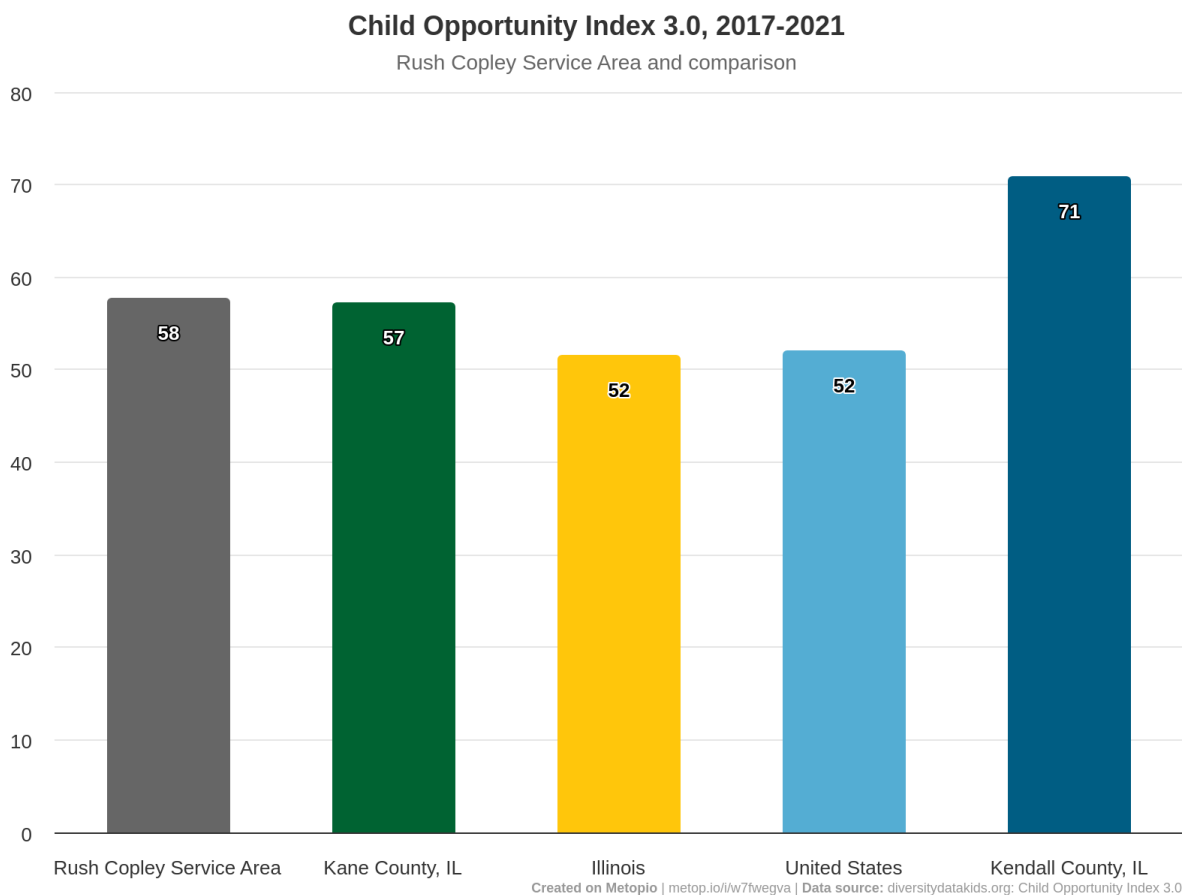
A composite index that captures neighborhood resources and conditions that matter for children's healthy development scored as Very Low (1-19), Low (20-39), Moderate (40-59), High (60-79), and Very High (80-100).

Data Sources:

*diversitydatakids.org: Child Opportunity Index 3.0*

### Chart of Child Opportunity Index 3.0 in Rush Copley Service Area

The Child Opportunity Index 3.0 indicates that the Rush Copley Service Area and Kendall County in Illinois have higher opportunity scores than the national average. Kane County and Illinois as a whole have slightly lower scores, while the United States average is 52.16. Kendall County stands out with the highest score of 70.94.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/w7fwegva>

## Opportunity youth

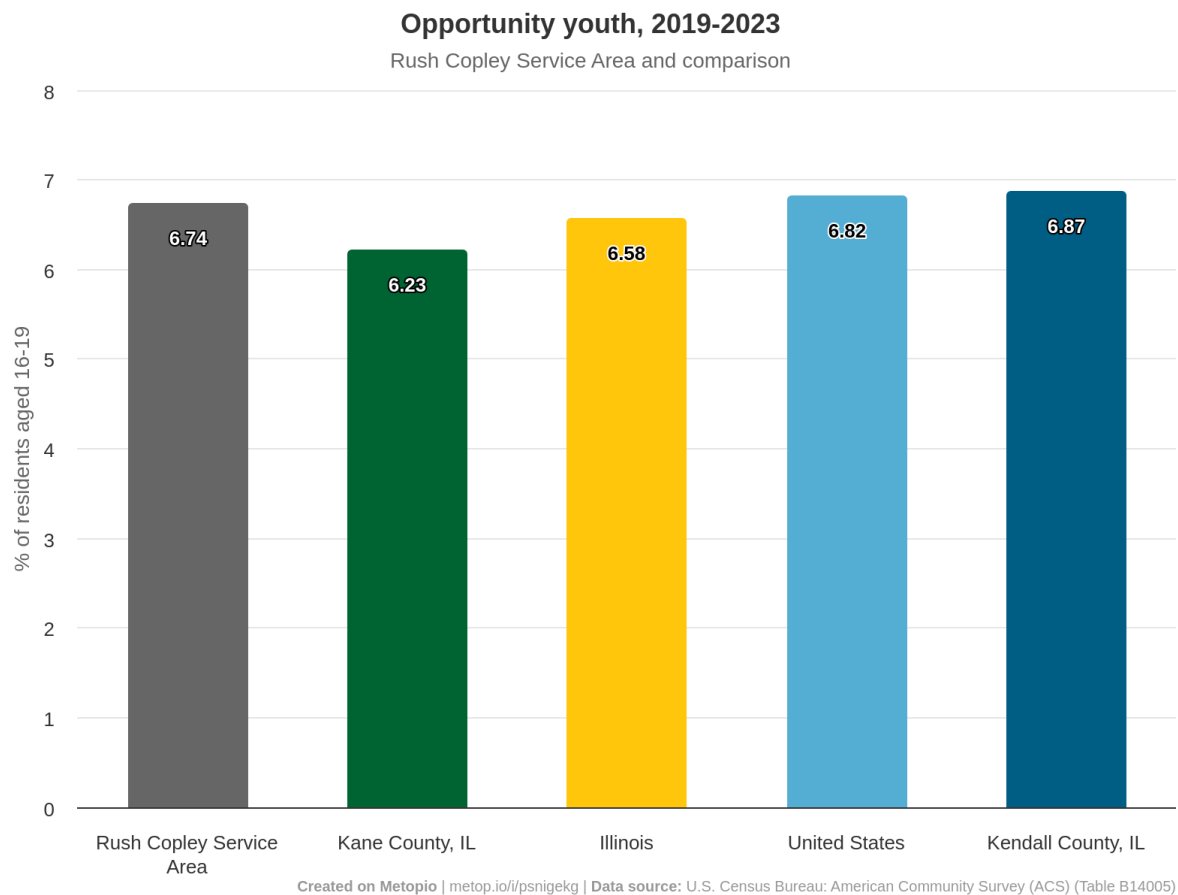
Percent of residents aged 16-19 who are neither working nor enrolled in school.

Data Sources:

*U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B14005)*

### Chart of Opportunity youth in Rush Copley Service Area

Opportunity youth, defined as young people aged 16-24 who are neither in school nor employed, represent a critical demographic for targeted intervention. The data indicates that the Rush Copley Service Area and Kane County, IL, have slightly lower rates of opportunity youth compared to the national average, while Kendall County, IL, has a higher rate. Addressing this issue can lead to improved economic and social outcomes for these young individuals and their communities.



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## Childcare center ratio

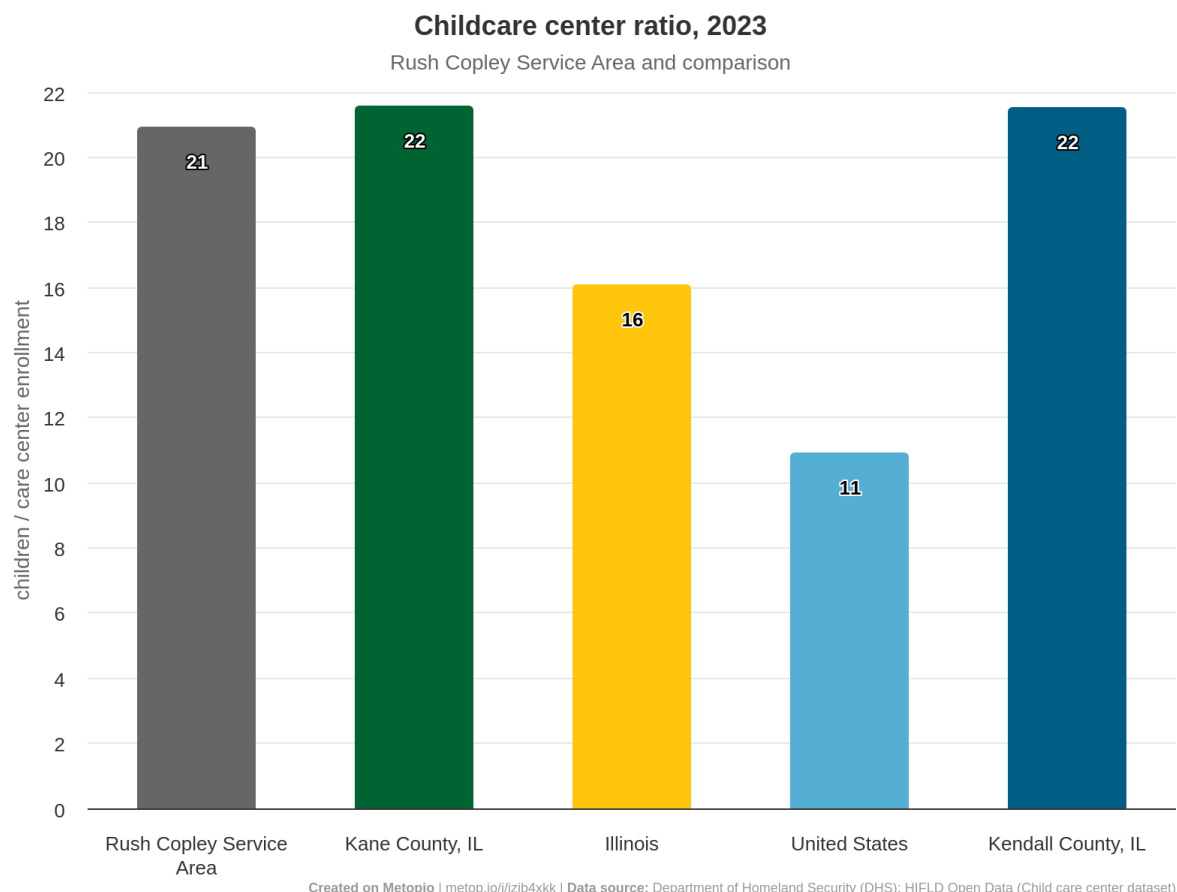
Number of children over child care center enrollment. A value of 10 means that an area has 10 children for every one spot in local child care centers.

Data Sources:

*Department of Homeland Security (DHS): HIFLD Open Data (Child care center dataset)*

### Chart of Childcare center ratio in Rush Copley Service Area

The childcare center ratio in the Rush Copley Service Area is 20.95, which is higher than the national average of 10.93. Kane County and Kendall County in Illinois also have higher ratios, at 21.58 and 21.52 respectively, compared to the state average of 16.11. This indicates a greater availability of childcare centers in these areas.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/izib4xkk>

## Infant mortality

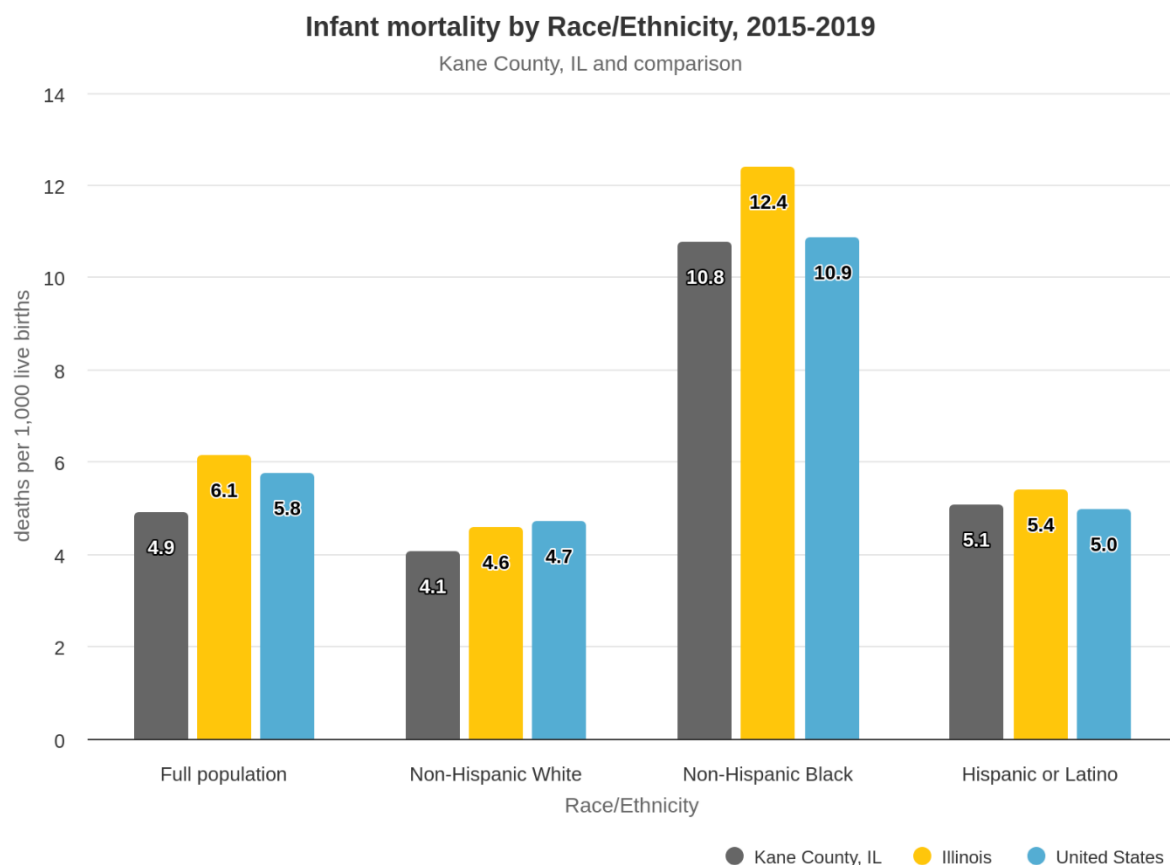
Rate of postneonatal deaths (in the first year of life). Stratifications by race/ethnicity are of the mother.

Data Sources:

*Health Resources & Services Administration: Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) (3-year data), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Vital Statistics System-Natality (NVSS-N) (CDC Wonder; counties and states, excluding Wisconsin)*

### Chart of Infant mortality in Rush Copley Service Area

Infant mortality rates vary significantly across different racial and ethnic groups in Kane County, Illinois, and the United States. In Kane County, the infant mortality rate for Non-Hispanic Black individuals is notably higher than the overall rate, reflecting broader disparities also seen at the state and national levels. These differences highlight the need for targeted interventions to address racial and ethnic disparities in infant health outcomes.



Created on Metopio | [metop.io/1n6gmt27](https://metop.io/1n6gmt27) | Data sources: Health Resources & Services Administration: Maternal and Child Health Bureau

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/1n6gmt27>

## Respondents with affordable childcare

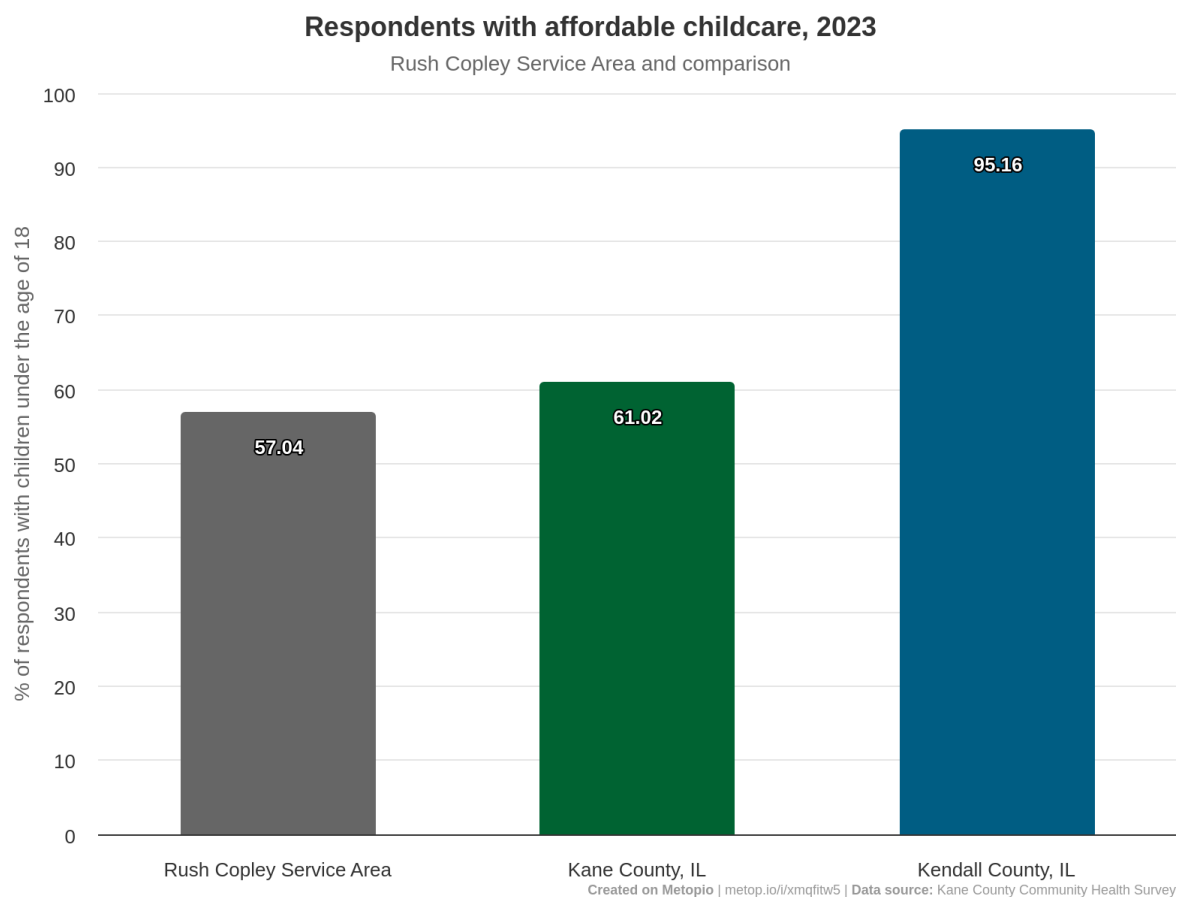
Percentage of survey respondents with children under the age of 18 who marked "yes" in response to the question: "In the past year, did you have access to affordable and quality childcare?"

Data Sources:

*Kane County Community Health Survey*

### Chart of Respondents with affordable childcare in Rush Copley Service Area

Respondents with affordable childcare were surveyed in the Rush Copley Service Area, Kane County, and Kendall County in Illinois. Kendall County had the highest percentage of respondents with affordable childcare at 95.16%, while the Rush Copley Service Area had the lowest at 57.04%.



Created on Metopio | [metop.io/l/xmqfitw5](https://metop.io/l/xmqfitw5) | Data source: Kane County Community Health Survey

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/xmqfitw5>

## Births with at least one maternal risk factor

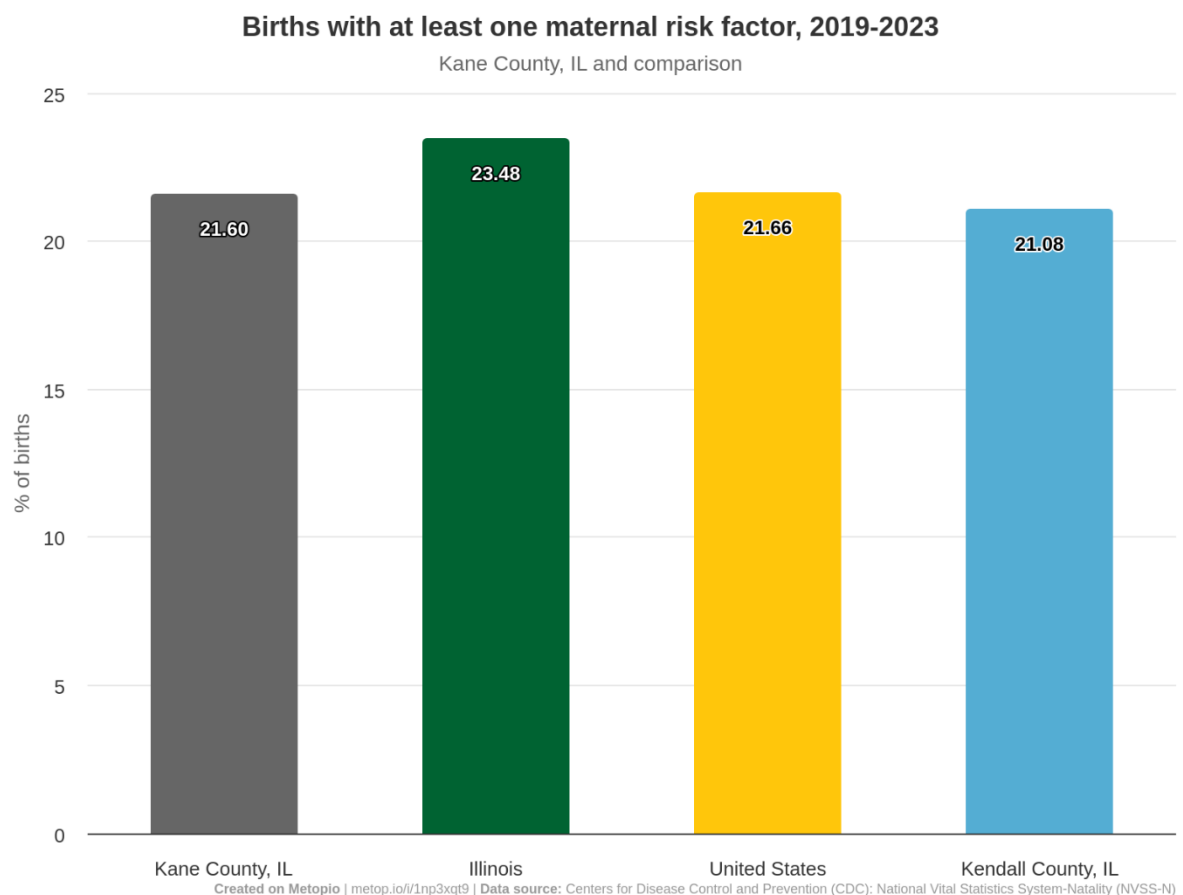
Births where the mother has at least one of the following conditions: Chronic Hypertension, Eclampsia, Diabetes, Tobacco use, or Pregnancy-associated hypertension

Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Vital Statistics System-Nativity (NVSS-N) (via CDC Wonder, 5 year data)*

## Chart of Births with at least one maternal risk factor in Rush Copley Service Area

Births with at least one maternal risk factor are reported across various locations in the United States. The highest rate is observed in Illinois at 23.48%, while Kane County, IL, and Kendall County, IL, have slightly lower rates of 21.6% and 21.08%, respectively. These figures highlight the prevalence of maternal risk factors in births across different regions.



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## Very preterm births

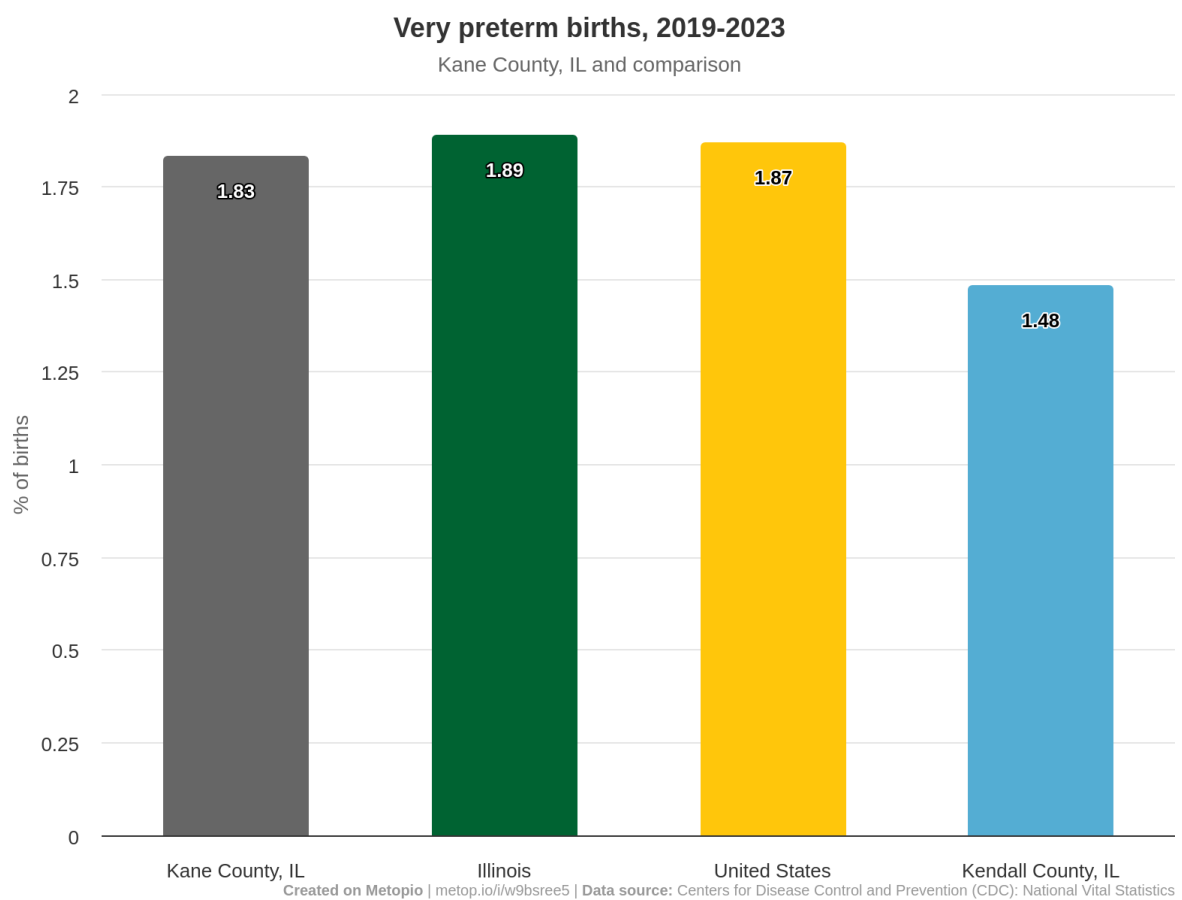
Births before 32 weeks

Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Vital Statistics System-Natality (NVSS-N) (via CDC Wonder, 5 year data)*

### Chart of Very preterm births in Rush Copley Service Area

Very preterm births in Kane County, IL, are slightly lower than the state and national averages. Kendall County, IL, has the lowest rate among the data points presented. Overall, the rates in Illinois and the United States are very similar.



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## Doulas per capita

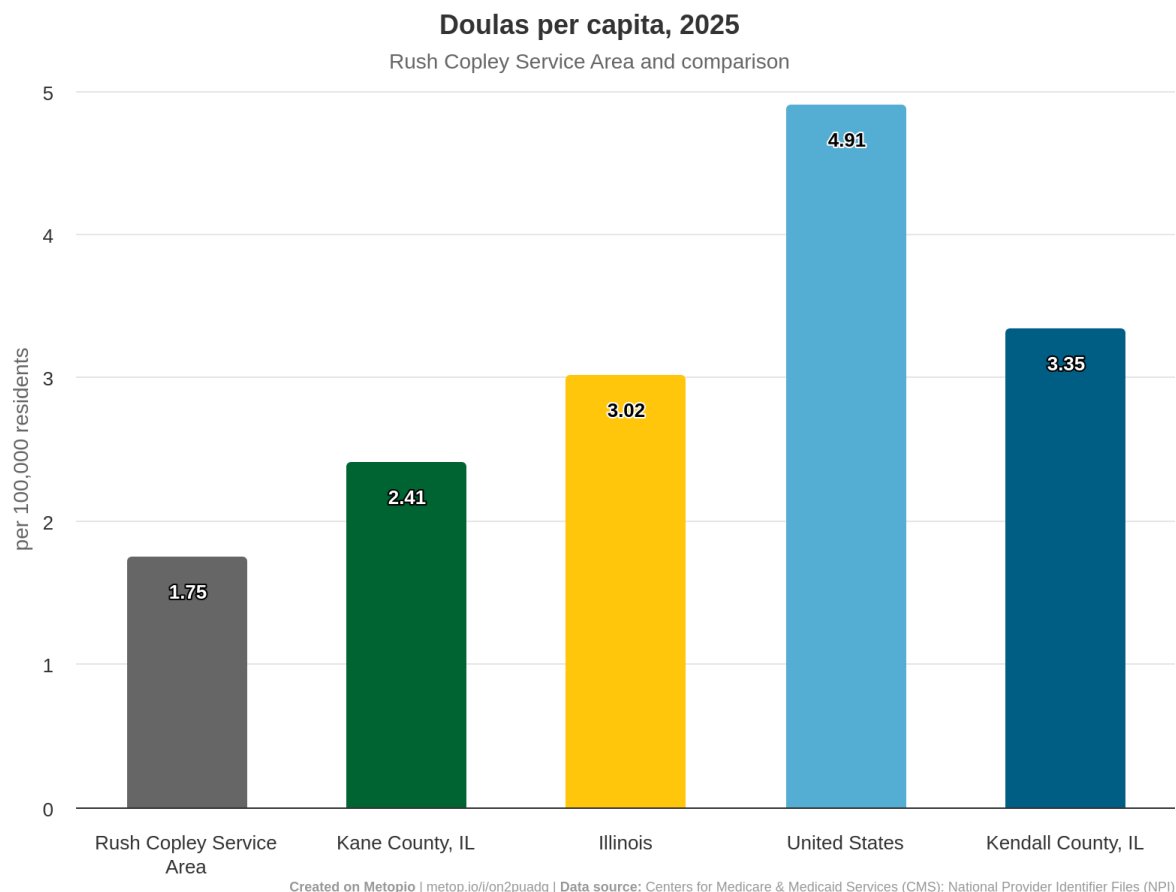
Doulas work in a variety of settings and have been trained to provide physical, emotional, and informational support to a mother before, during, and just after birth and/or provide emotional and practical support to a mother during the postpartum period.

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS): National Provider Identifier Files (NPI)*

## Chart of Doulas per capita in Rush Copley Service Area

The data shows the number of doulas per capita in various locations. The United States has the highest rate at 4.91, while the Rush Copley Service Area has the lowest at 1.75. Kane County and Kendall County in Illinois have rates of 2.41 and 3.35, respectively, with Illinois as a whole at 3.02.



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## Preterm births

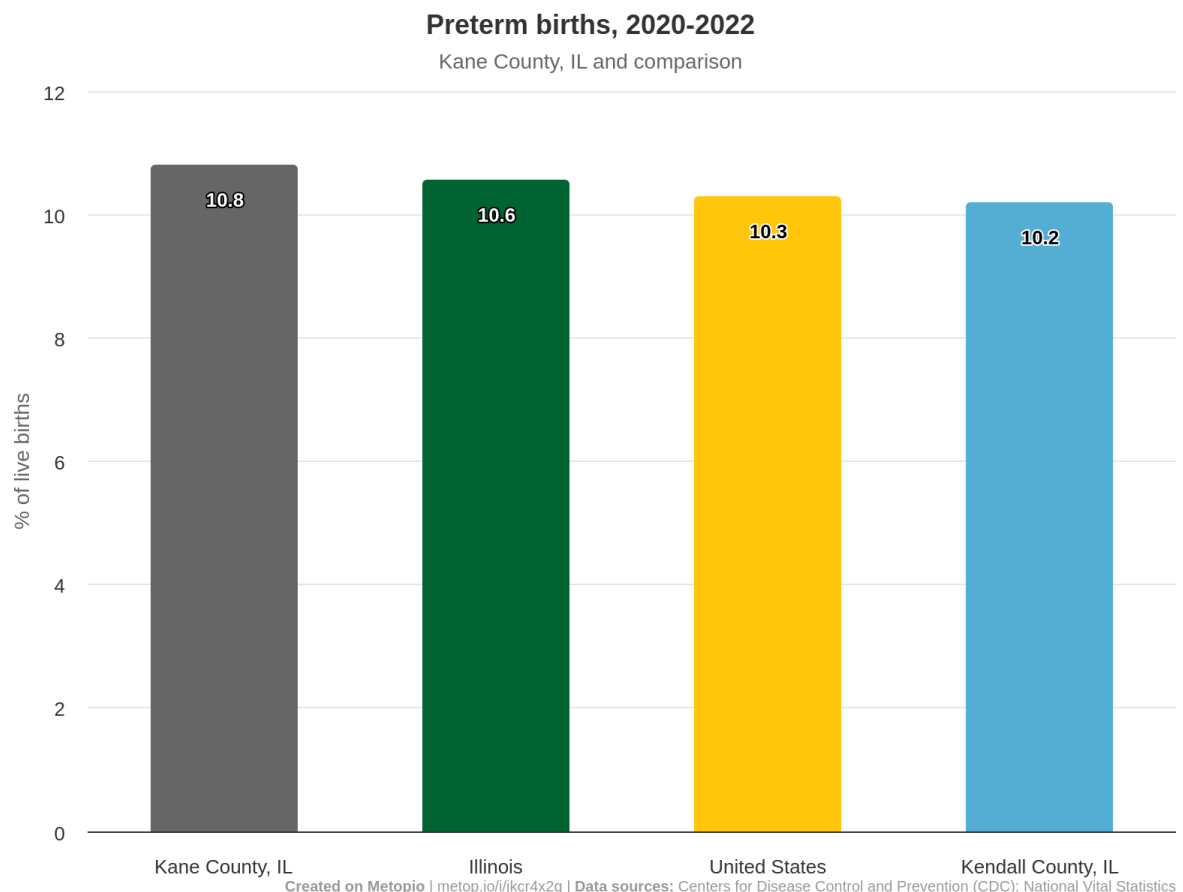
Percent of live births that are preterm (<37 completed weeks of gestation). Different states are available for different time periods.

Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Vital Statistics System-Nativity (NVSS-N) (Via CDC Wonder Health Indicators Warehouse (through 2013) and via CDC Wonder), Health Resources & Services Administration: Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) (3-year data), Kids Count: Kids Count*

### Chart of Preterm births in Rush Copley Service Area

Preterm births in Kane County, IL, are higher than both the state and national averages, indicating a localized concern. Illinois's rate is slightly lower than Kane County but still exceeds the national average. This suggests that while preterm births are a significant issue nationwide, certain areas within Illinois face a greater challenge.



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## Smoking during pregnancy

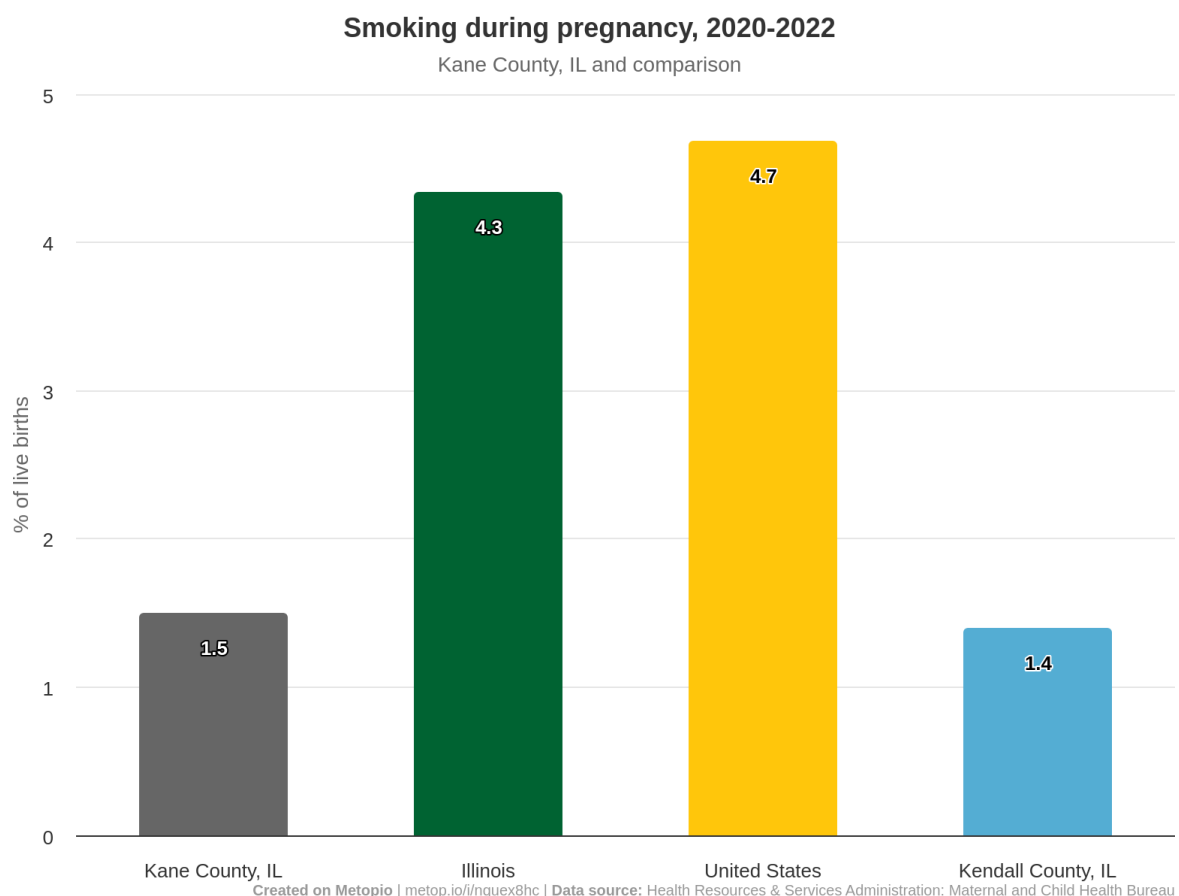
Estimated percentage of live births where maternal cigarette smoking was reported during any trimester of pregnancy.

Data Sources:

*Health Resources & Services Administration: Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)*

### Chart of Smoking during pregnancy in Rush Copley Service Area

Smoking during pregnancy is a significant issue in the United States, with a national average of 4.69%. Illinois has a slightly lower rate at 4.34%, while Kane County and Kendall County have notably lower rates of 1.5% and 1.4%, respectively. This indicates a lower prevalence of smoking during pregnancy in these specific counties compared to the national average.



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## Very low birth weight

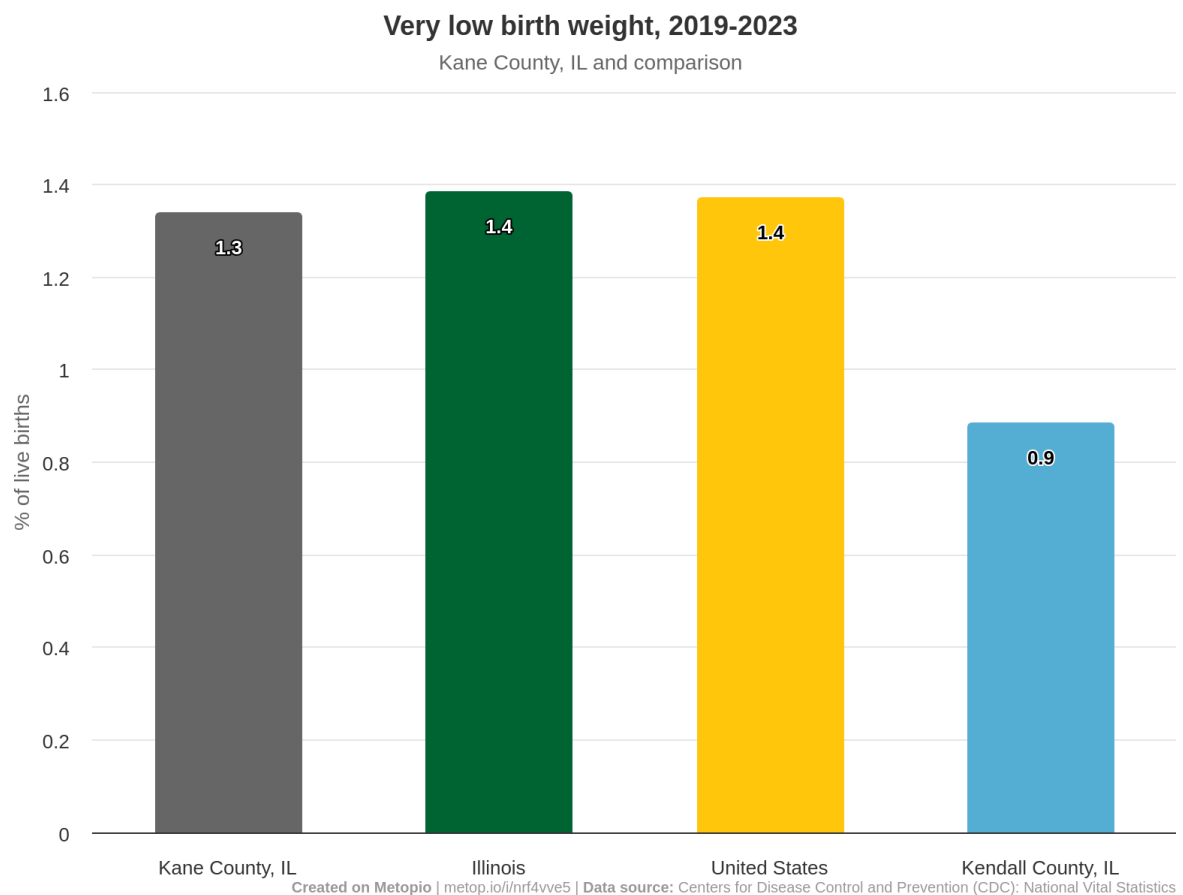
Percent of live births with a birth weight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lbs, 4 oz).

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Vital Statistics System-Nativity (NVSS-N) (Via CDC Wonder Health Indicators Warehouse (through 2014) and via CDC Wonder)*

## Chart of Very low birth weight in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that the rate of very low birth weight varies across different regions in Illinois and the United States. Kane County, IL, has a rate of 1.34, which is slightly lower than the national average of 1.37. Kendall County, IL, has a notably lower rate of 0.89, indicating a significant regional disparity.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/nrf4vve5>

# Chronic Disease

Indicators of chronic disease, such as diabetes, heart disease, asthma, obesity, or other conditions. These tend to comprise the greatest burden on health in a community and can significantly affect lifespan and quality of life.

## What we heard from the community

Chronic diseases such as heart failure, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and stroke are significant health challenges that require ongoing management and intervention. Early detection and preventive measures, including regular screenings and community-based workshops, play a crucial role in reducing the long-term burden of these conditions. The focus on inviting the community to participate in workshops ensures that individuals are better informed about managing their health, ultimately leading to improved outcomes. By addressing these diseases proactively, healthcare providers can help reduce complications, improve quality of life, and lower healthcare costs associated with late-stage disease management.

Community members have expressed the need for greater awareness and accessibility to screenings and preventive care. The emphasis on disease prevention and earlier interventions, such as colonoscopies and chronic disease workshops, highlights the importance of proactive healthcare. There is also a recognition that certain populations, particularly those with limited access to healthcare, may be at greater risk for developing chronic diseases. By focusing on education and community engagement, healthcare providers can empower individuals to take control of their health, leading to better management of chronic conditions and overall improved public health.

## Current asthma

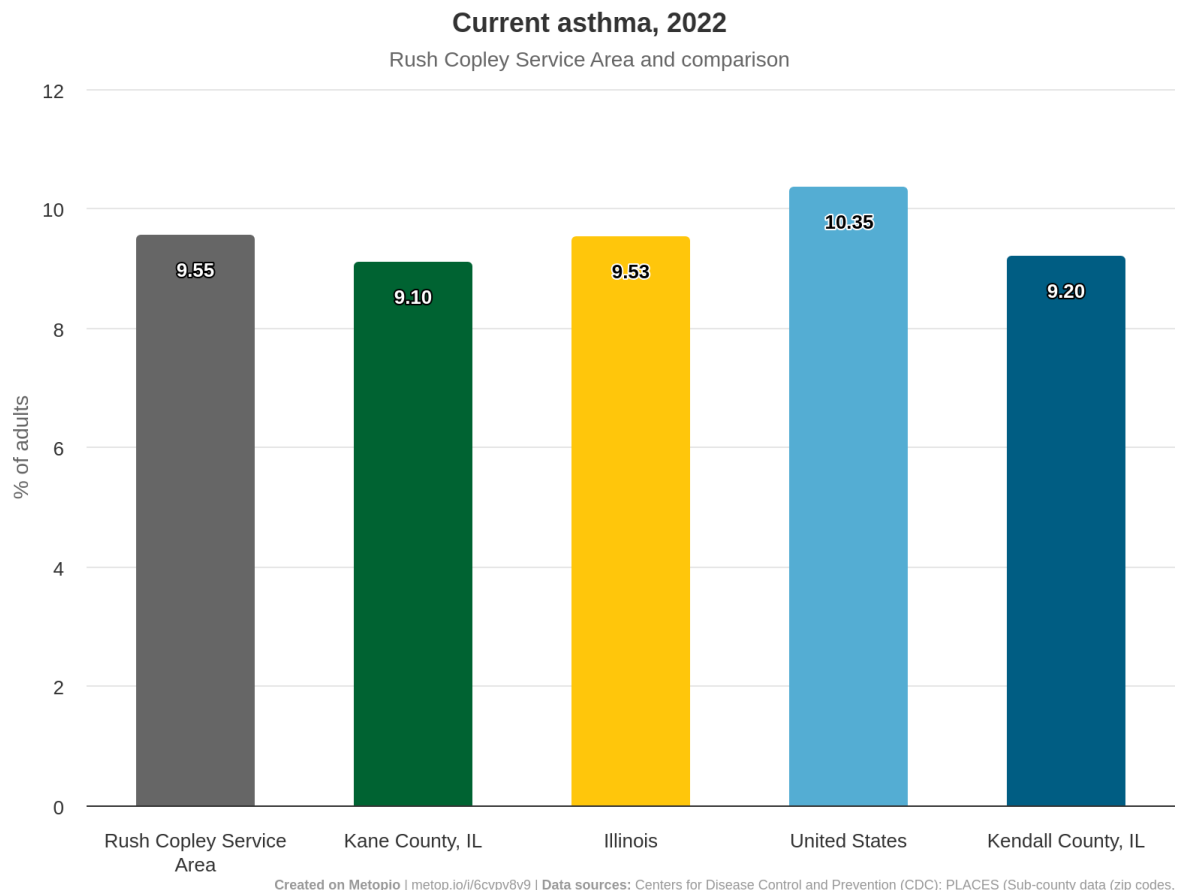
Percent of adults (civilian, non-institutionalized population) who answer “yes” both to both of the following questions: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have asthma?” and the question “Do you still have asthma?”

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data)*

## Chart of Current asthma in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that the prevalence of current asthma in the Rush Copley Service Area is 9.55%, slightly higher than the rate in Kane County, IL, which is 9.1%. Illinois's overall rate is 9.53%, while the United States has a higher rate of 10.35%. Kendall County, IL, has a similar rate to Kane County at 9.2%.



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## Arthritis

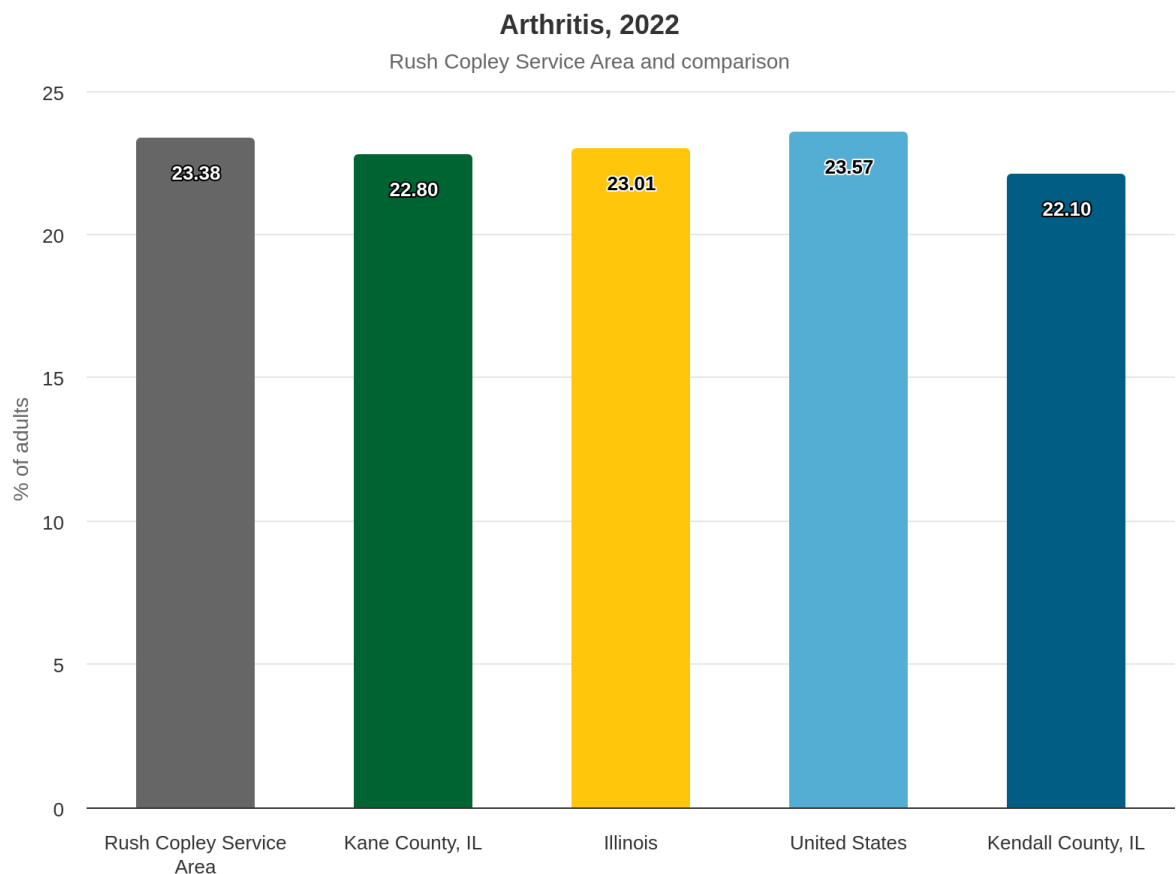
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had arthritis. Data for counties and states are age-adjusted. Data for zips, tracts and smaller layers are raw.

### Data Sources:

*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts))*

### Chart of Arthritis in Rush Copley Service Area

Arthritis prevalence in the Rush Copley Service Area is 23.38%, slightly higher than the Illinois state average of 23.01% and the national average of 23.57%. Kendall County, IL, has the lowest prevalence at 22.1%, while Kane County, IL, is slightly lower than the national average at 22.8%.



Created on Metopio | [metopio.io/7tmpozep](https://metopio.io/7tmpozep) | Data sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data), Centers

<https://metopio.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/7tmpozep>

## Have ever had cancer

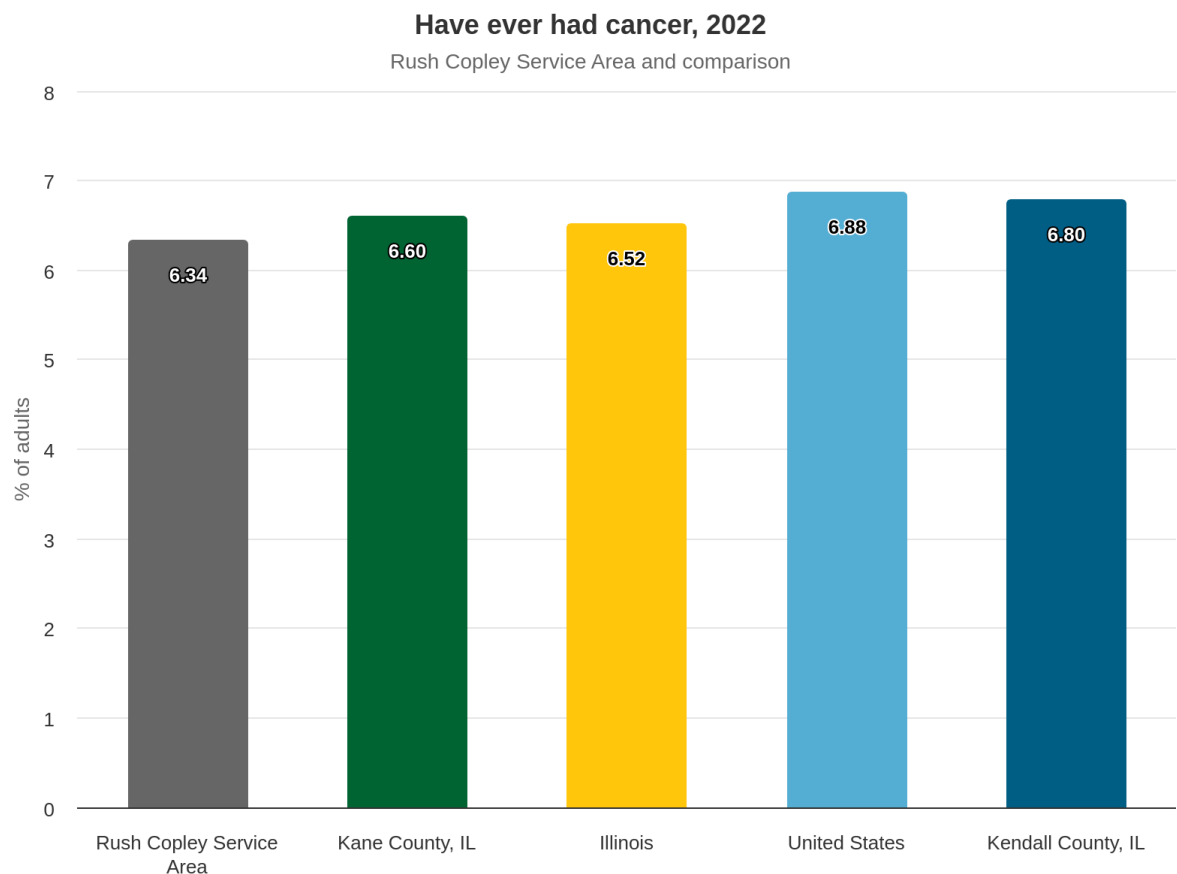
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have cancer (other than skin cancer). Data for counties and states are age-adjusted. Data for zips, tracts and smaller layers are raw.

### Data Sources:

*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts))*

## Chart of Have ever had cancer in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that 6.34% to 6.8% of individuals in the Rush Copley Service Area and surrounding areas have ever had cancer. The highest prevalence is in Kendall County, IL, at 6.8%. Nationally, the rate is slightly higher at 6.88%.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/l/25uxvqp7 | Data sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data), Centers

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/25uxvqp7>

## Average stage of cancer at diagnosis

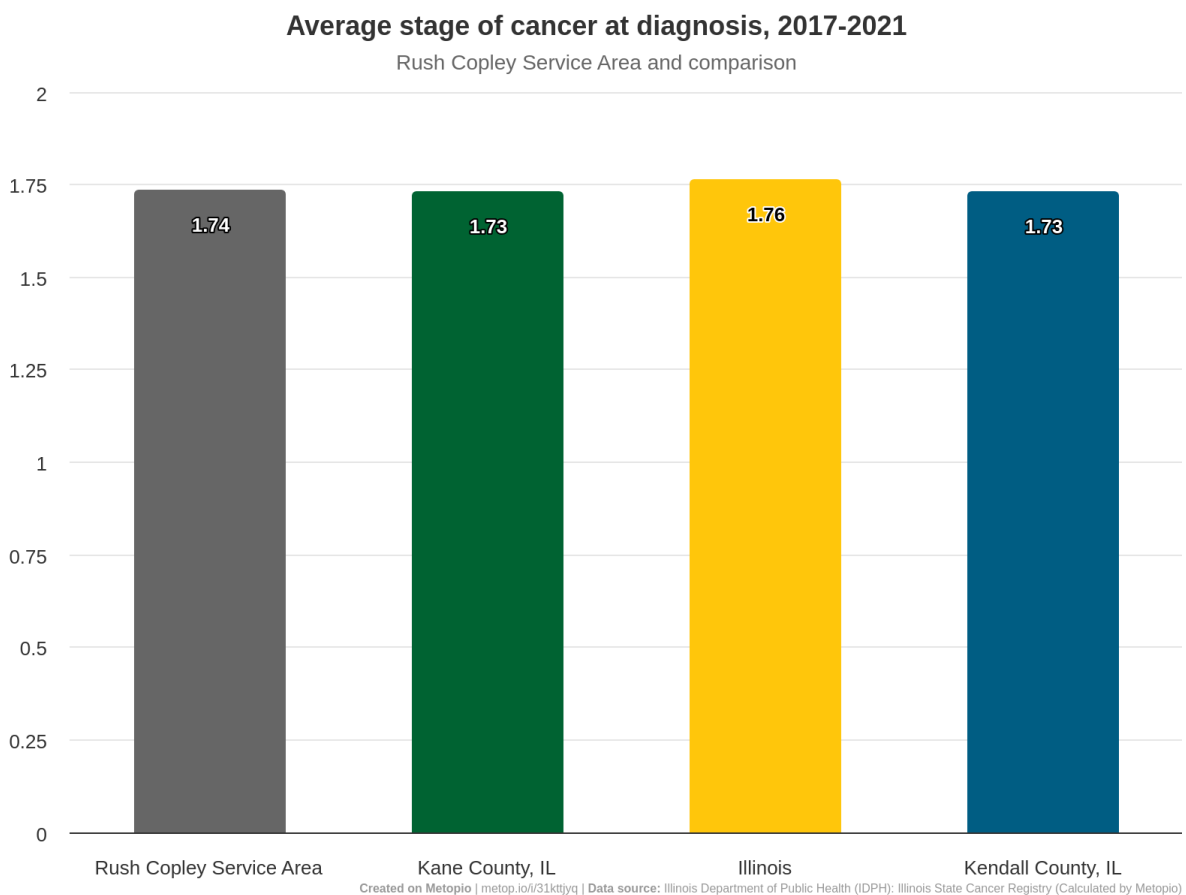
Average stage of cancer at time of diagnosis, for all invasive cancers; 1 - localized, 2 - regional, 3 - distant. Higher values are worse because they mean that cancers are more progressed when diagnosed. Does not include pre-cancerous diagnoses such as breast cancer in situ or urinary cancer in situ.

### Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois State Cancer Registry  
(Calculated by Metopio)*

## Chart of Average stage of cancer at diagnosis in Rush Copley Service Area

The average stage of cancer at diagnosis in the Rush Copley Service Area is 1.74. This is slightly higher than the average for Kane County, IL, which is 1.73, and matches the average for Kendall County, IL. The state of Illinois has a slightly higher average of 1.76.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/31kttjyq>

## Non-invasive breast cancer diagnosis rate

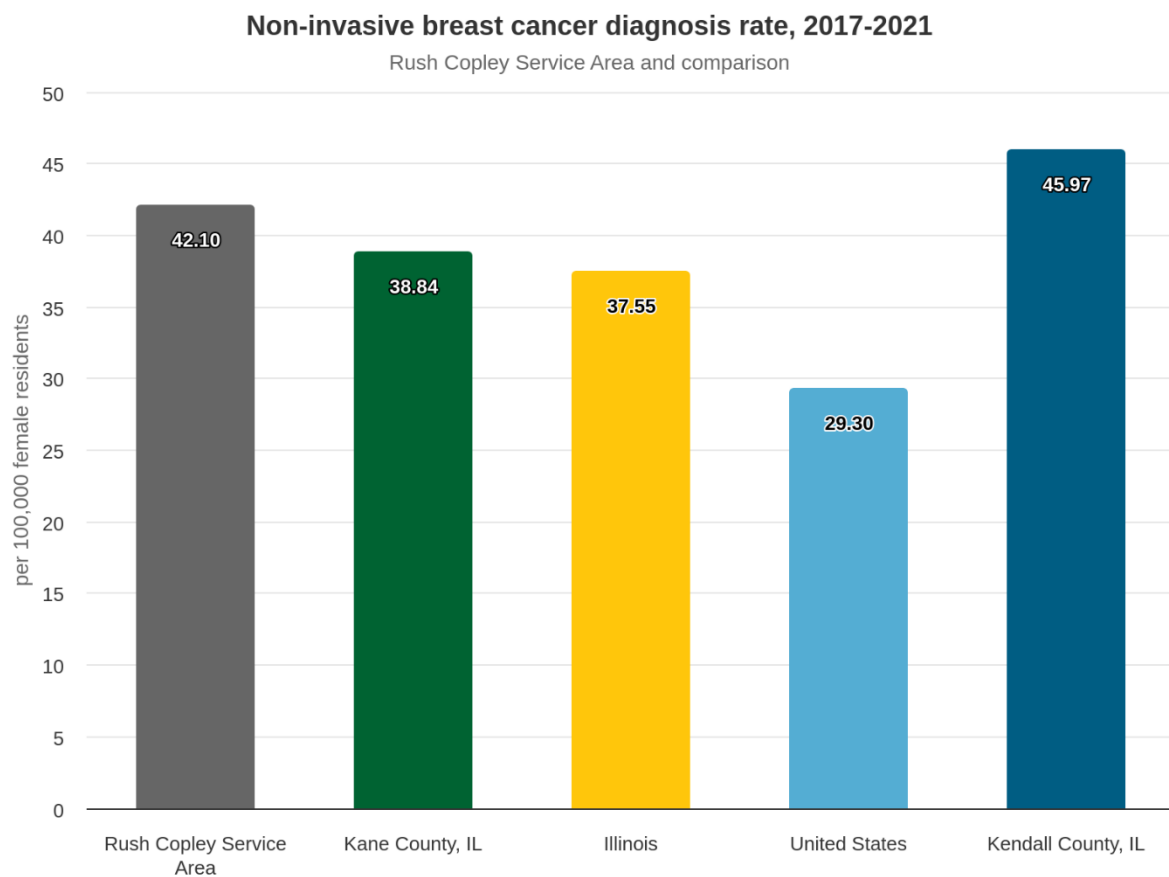
Annual diagnosis rate for ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS), a non-invasive form of breast cancer with a significant probability of becoming more aggressive in the future. The steep rise in DCIS diagnoses since the 1980s reflects an increase in the use of mammograms and more aggressive diagnostics, more than an increase in the baseline DCIS incidence. Ages 15 and over, age-adjusted.

### Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois State Cancer Registry  
(Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

## Chart of Non-invasive breast cancer diagnosis rate in Rush Copley Service Area

The non-invasive breast cancer diagnosis rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 42.1, which is higher than the rates in Kane County, IL, and Illinois, which are 38.84 and 37.55 respectively. The rate in Kendall County, IL, is notably higher at 45.97, while the national rate in the United States is 29.3.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/re9hdc5k | Data source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois State Cancer Registry (Calculated by Metopio) (Only

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/re9hdc5k>

## Invasive breast cancer diagnosis rate

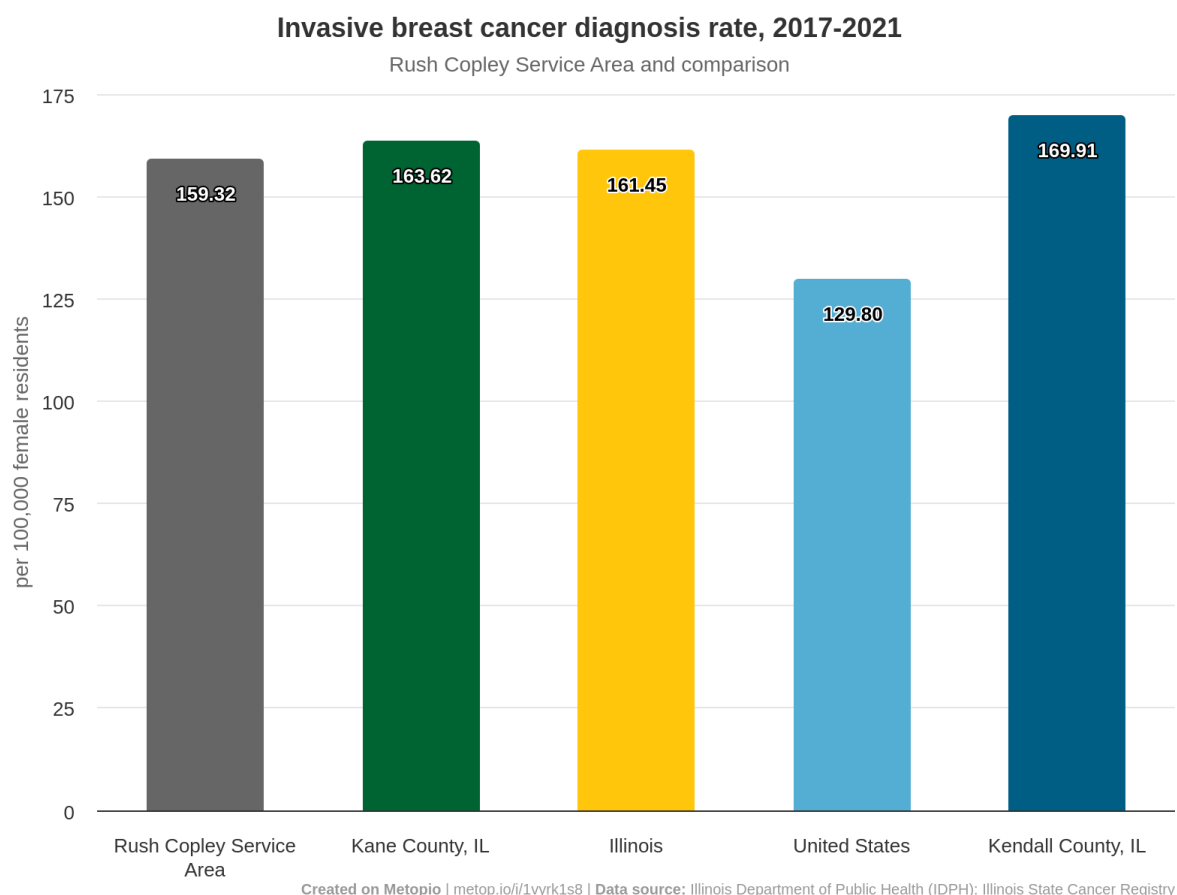
Annual diagnosis rate for invasive (non-DCIS) breast cancer in women. Ages 15 and over, age-adjusted.

Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois State Cancer Registry  
(Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

### Chart of Invasive breast cancer diagnosis rate in Rush Copley Service Area

The invasive breast cancer diagnosis rate is highest in Kendall County, IL, at 169.91, followed closely by Kane County, IL, at 163.62. The rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is slightly lower at 159.32, while Illinois and the United States have rates of 161.45 and 129.8, respectively.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/1vyrk1s8>



## Oral cancer diagnosis rate

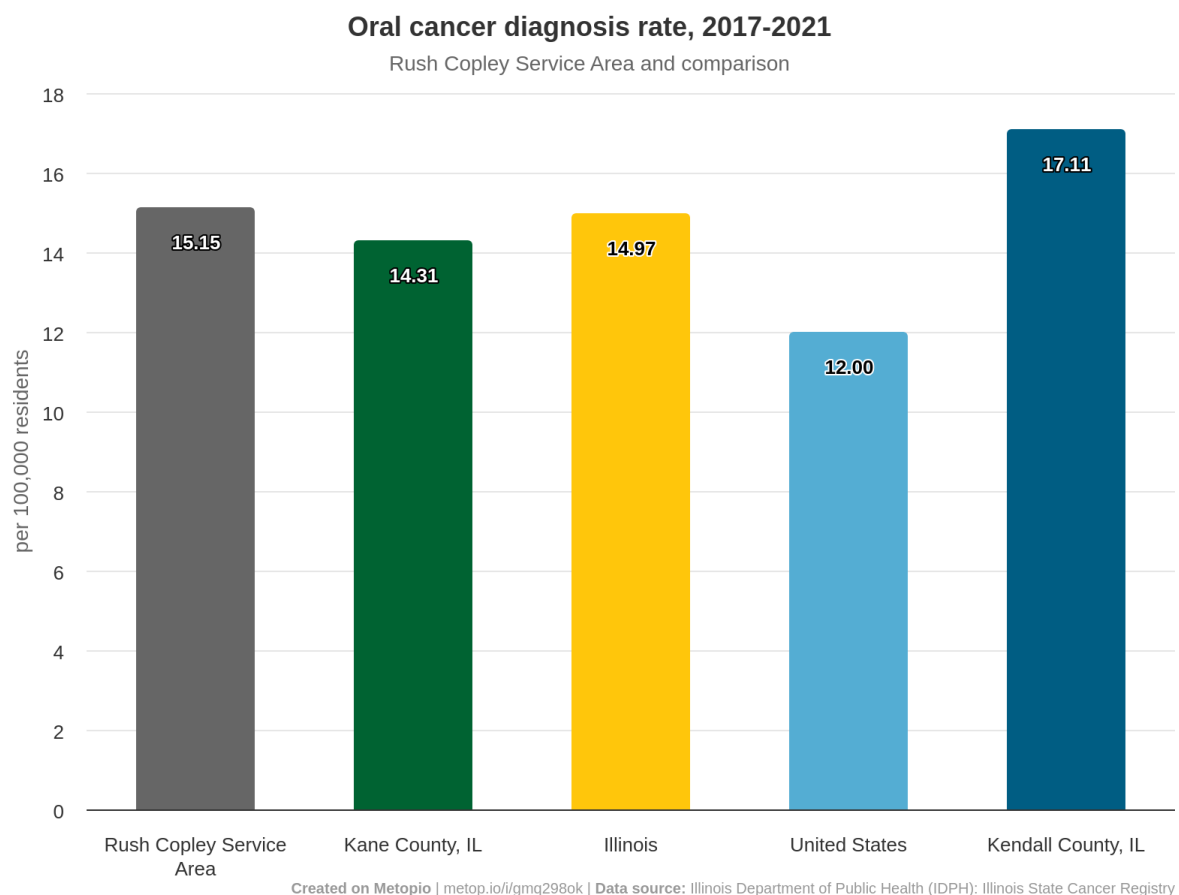
Annual diagnosis rate for oral cancer (oral cavity and pharynx). Ages 15 and over, risk-adjusted.

Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois State Cancer Registry  
(Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

### Chart of Oral cancer diagnosis rate in Rush Copley Service Area

The oral cancer diagnosis rate in the United States is 12.0 per 100,000 people. The rate is higher in Illinois at 14.97, with Kendall County having the highest rate at 17.11.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/gmq298ok>

## Lung cancer diagnosis rate

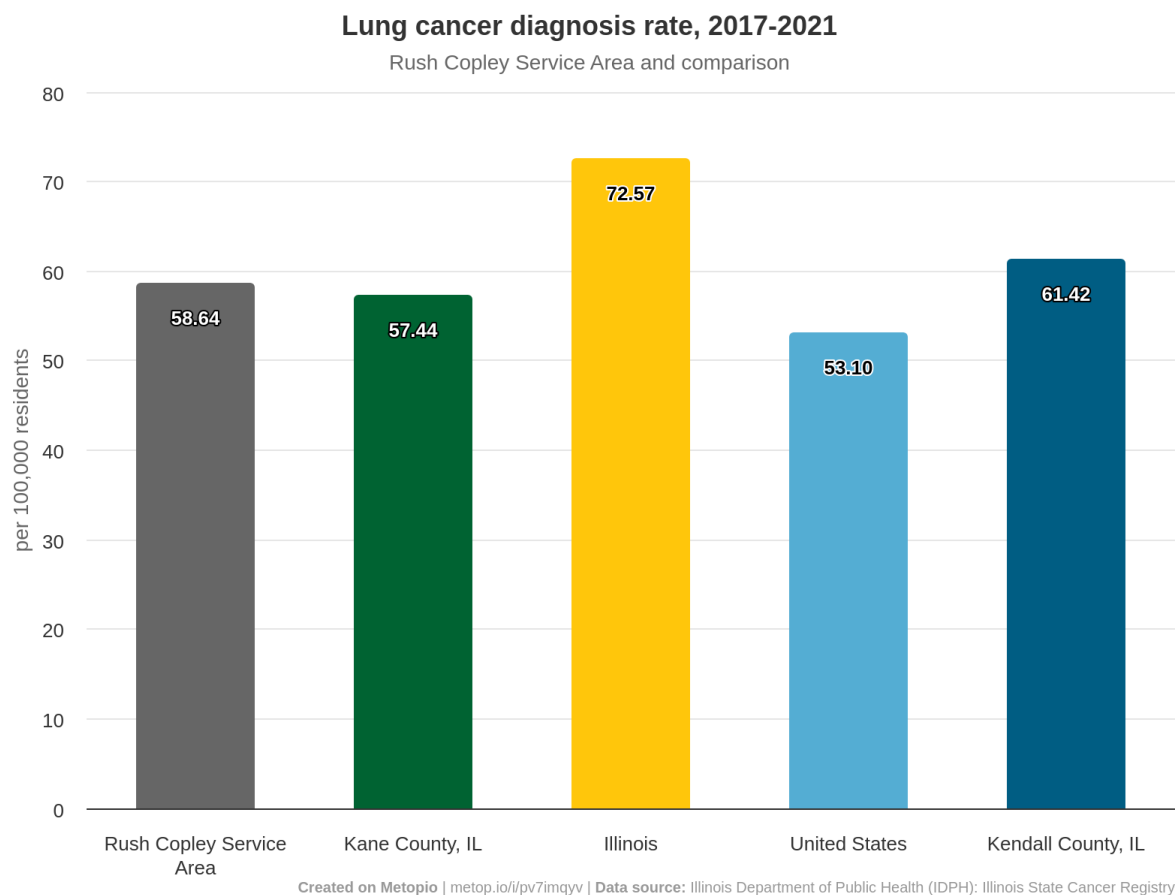
Annual diagnosis rate for lung and bronchus cancer. Ages 15 and over, risk-adjusted.

Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois State Cancer Registry  
(Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

### Chart of Lung cancer diagnosis rate in Rush Copley Service Area

The lung cancer diagnosis rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 58.64, slightly higher than Kane County, IL, which has a rate of 57.44. Illinois has a notably higher rate of 72.57, while the United States average is 53.1. Kendall County, IL, also has a higher rate at 61.42.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/pv7imqyv>

## Colorectal cancer diagnosis rate

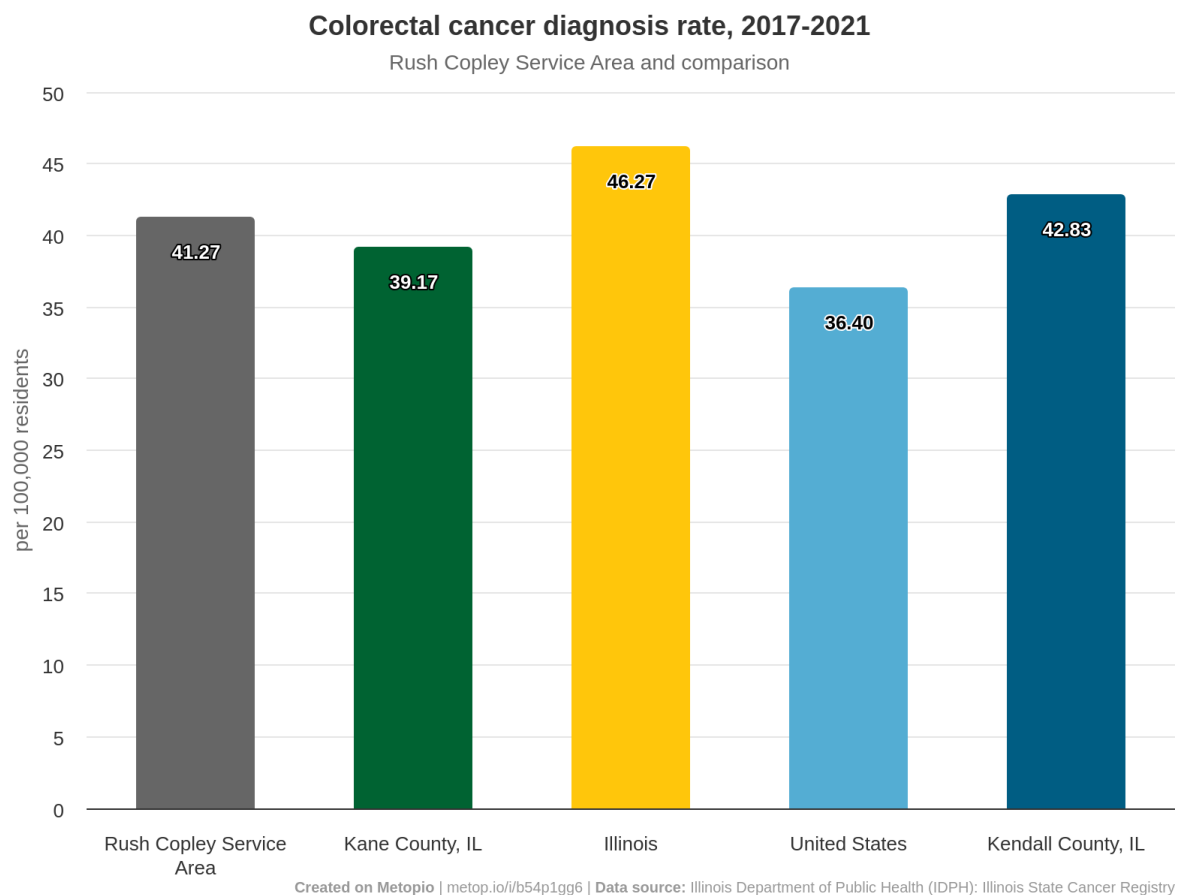
Annual diagnosis rate for colorectal cancer. Ages 15 and over, risk-adjusted.

Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois State Cancer Registry  
(Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

### Chart of Colorectal cancer diagnosis rate in Rush Copley Service Area

Colorectal cancer diagnosis rates vary across different regions, with the Rush Copley Service Area and Kendall County, IL, having higher rates than the national average. Kane County, IL, and Illinois as a whole also have elevated rates, indicating a potential regional health concern. These disparities highlight the need for targeted healthcare interventions in these areas.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/b54p1gg6>

## Prostate cancer diagnosis rate

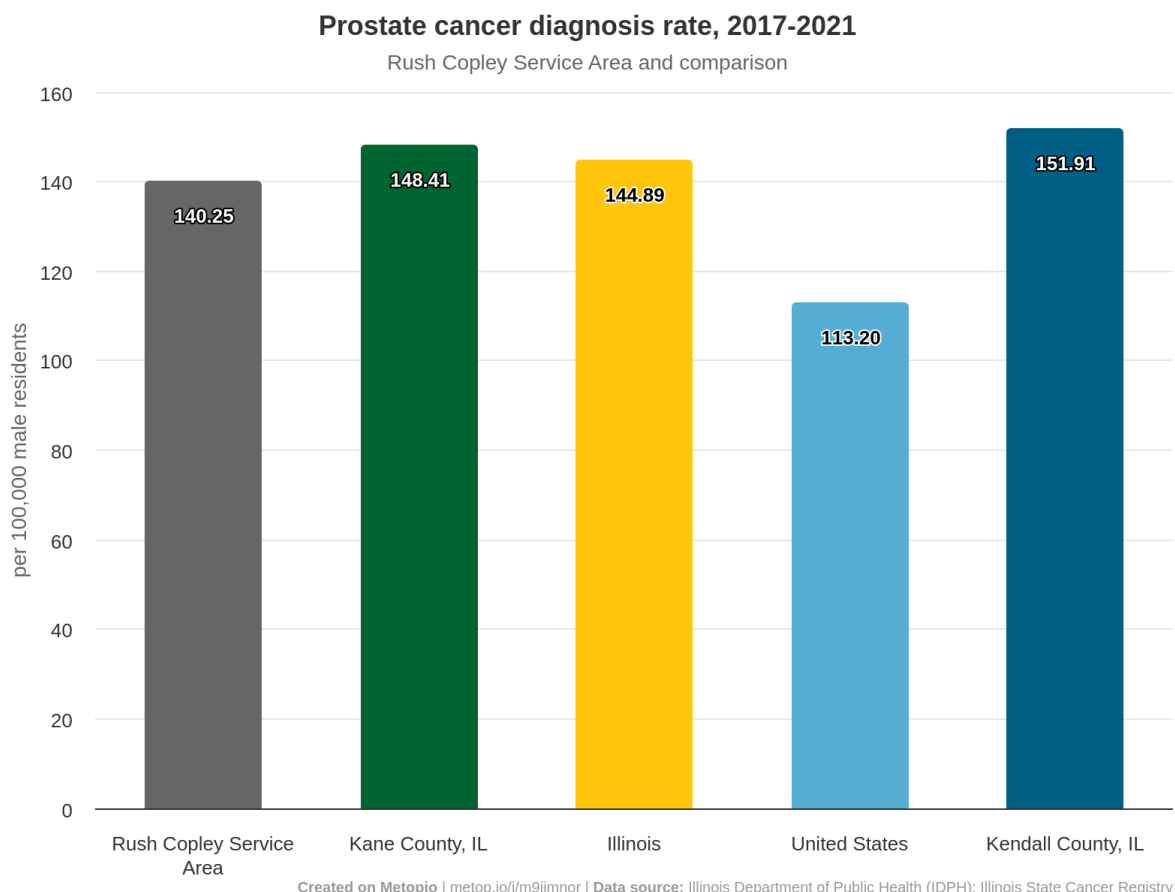
Annual diagnosis rate for prostate cancer. Ages 15 and over, age-adjusted.

Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois State Cancer Registry  
(Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

### Chart of Prostate cancer diagnosis rate in Rush Copley Service Area

The prostate cancer diagnosis rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 140.25 per 100,000 people, which is higher than the national average of 113.2. In Kane County, IL, the rate is even higher at 148.41, while in Kendall County, IL, it reaches 151.91. This indicates that these areas in Illinois have significantly higher diagnosis rates compared to the rest of the United States.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/m9jimmor>

## Coronary heart disease

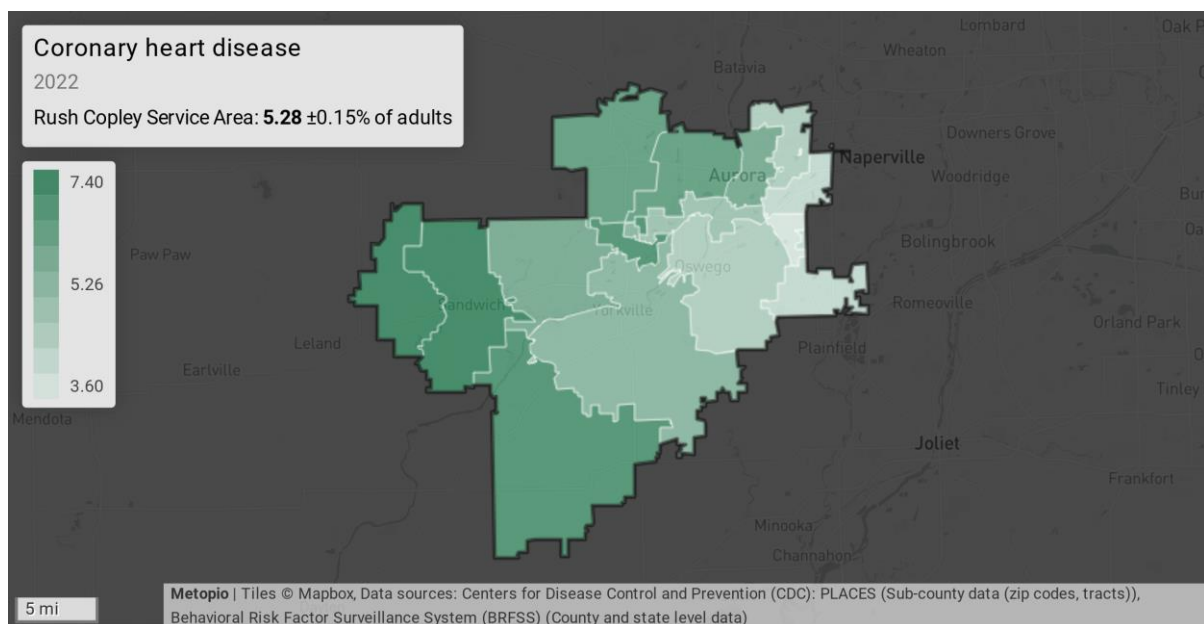
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have angina or coronary heart disease. Data for counties and states are age-adjusted. Data for zips, tracts and smaller layers are raw.

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data)*

## Map of Coronary heart disease in Rush Copley Service Area

Coronary heart disease (CHD) affects a significant portion of adults, with data indicating varying prevalence across different areas. In the Rush Copley Service Area, 5.28% of adults report having CHD, while specific zip codes in Aurora, IL show rates ranging from 3.6% to 6.1%. Notably, the highest rate is found in the 60512 area of Yorkville, IL, at 6.9%.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/5gsgrk83>

## High cholesterol

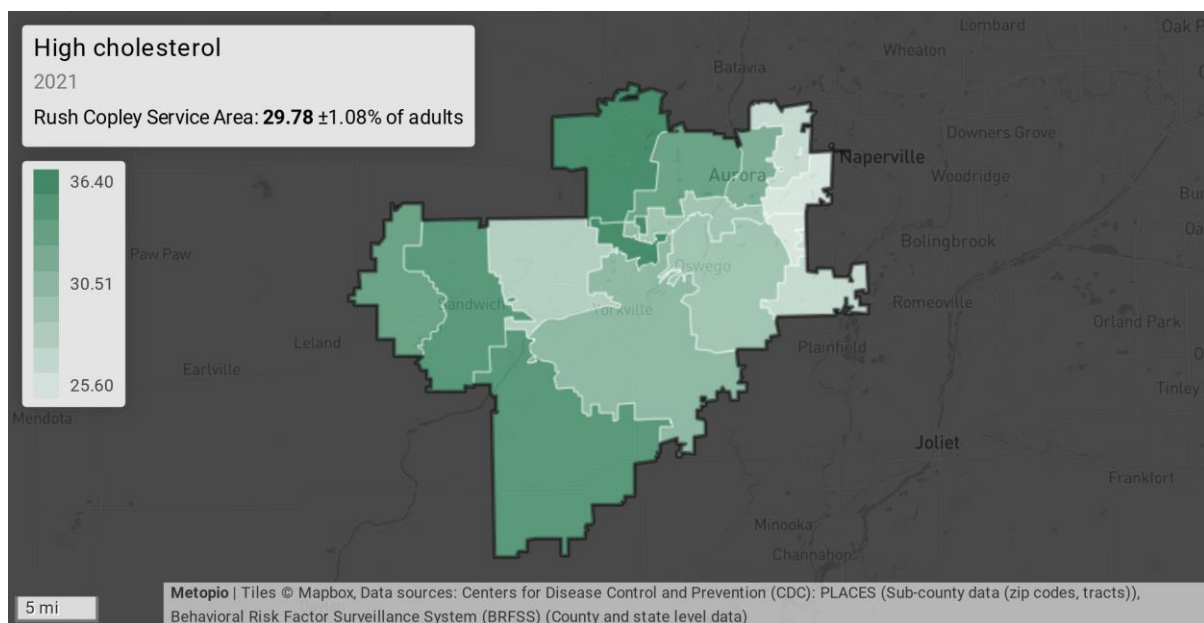
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high cholesterol. Data for counties and states are age-adjusted. Data for zips, tracts and smaller layers are raw.

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data)*

## Map of High cholesterol in Rush Copley Service Area

High cholesterol affects a significant portion of adults in the Rush Copley Service Area, with a rate of 29.78%. Specific zip codes within Aurora, IL, show varying rates, with 60505 and 60560 having notably higher percentages at 31.1% and 30.6%, respectively. Overall, these rates highlight the need for targeted health interventions in these areas.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/77ntic32>

## Diagnosed diabetes

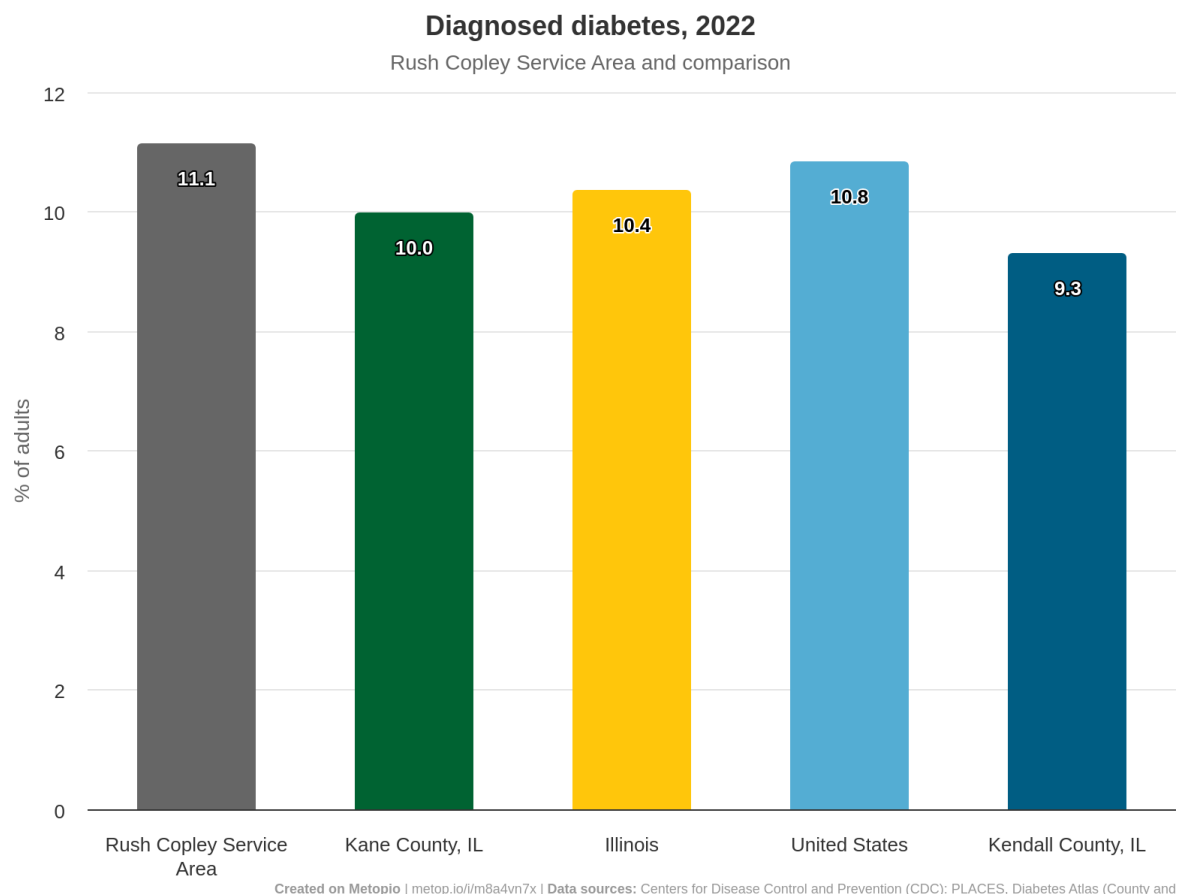
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have diabetes, other than diabetes during pregnancy. Data for counties and states are age-adjusted. Data for zips, tracts and smaller layers are raw.

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES, Diabetes Atlas (County and state level data before 2017)*

## Chart of Diagnosed diabetes in Rush Copley Service Area

The diagnosed diabetes rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 11.13%, which is higher than the rates in Kane County, Illinois, and the United States. Kendall County, IL, has the lowest rate at 9.3%.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-0f67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/m8a4vn7x>

## Heart failure hospitalization rate

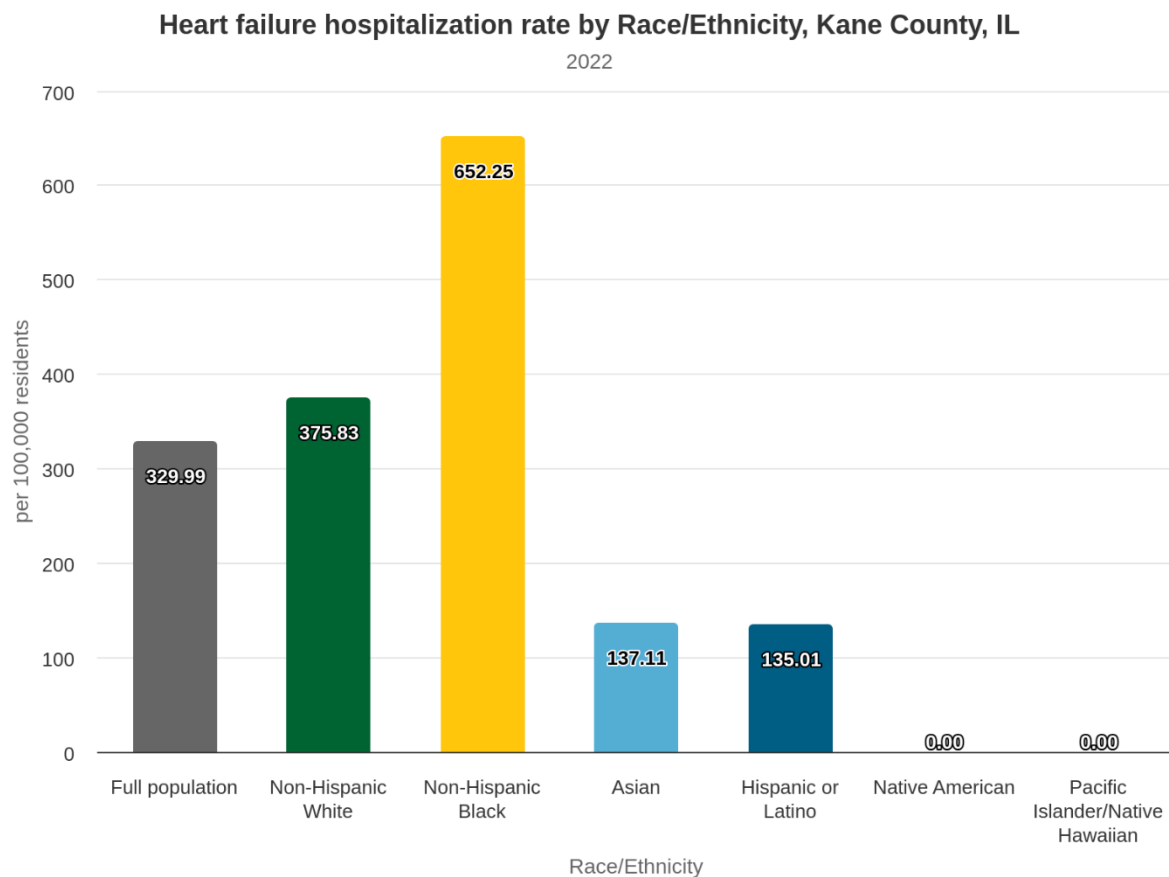
Annual hospital admissions for heart failure per 100,000 residents. Congestive heart failure (CHF) can be controlled in an outpatient setting for the most part; however, the disease is a chronic progressive disorder for which some hospitalizations are appropriate. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. This is a Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI #8), a metric for tracking potentially avoidable hospitalizations. Ages 18 and older. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

### Chart of Heart failure hospitalization rate in Rush Copley Service Area

Heart failure hospitalization rates vary significantly across different racial and ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic Black individuals have the highest rate at 652.25, while Native American and Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian groups have no recorded hospitalizations. Overall, the full population rate stands at 329.99, indicating disparities in healthcare outcomes among these groups.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/diamio68 | Data source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH); Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/diamio68>



## Heart attack hospitalization rate

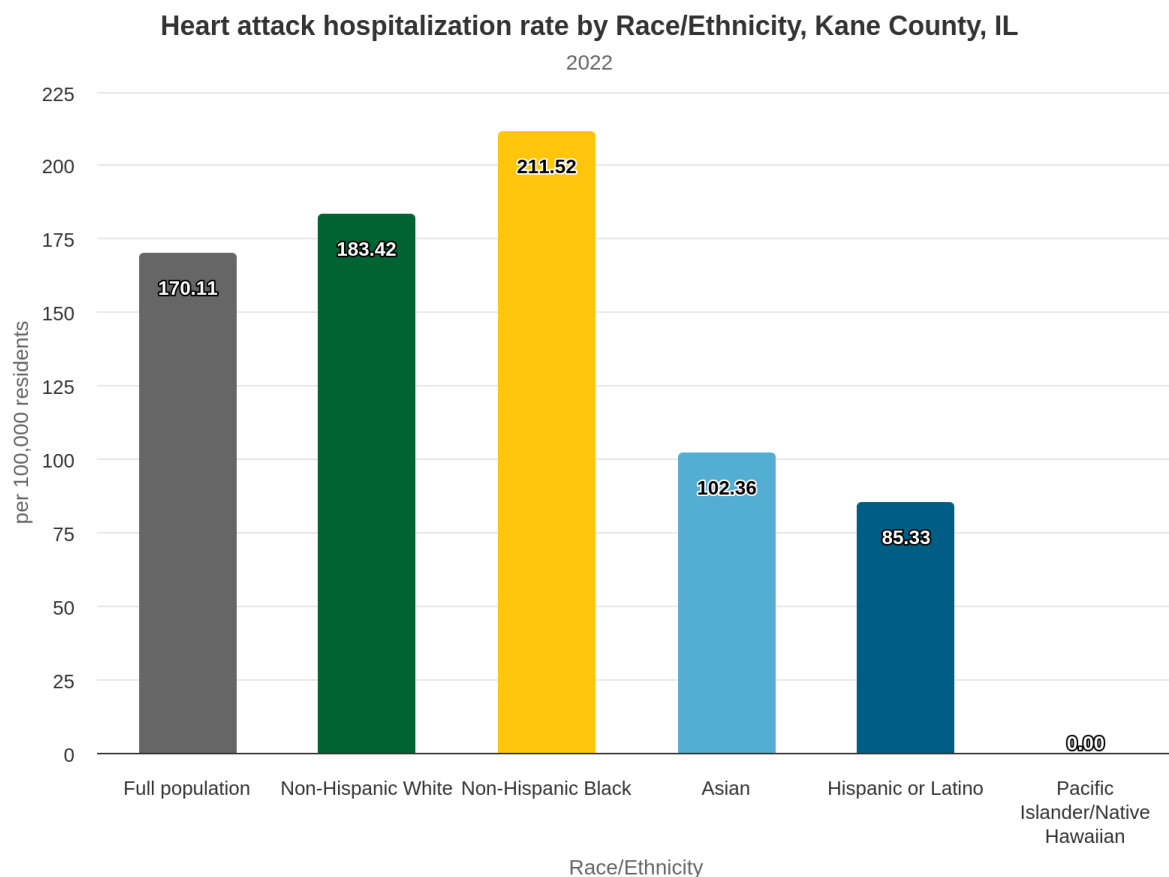
Annual hospital admissions for heart attacks per 100,000 residents. Acute myocardial infarctions (heart attacks) occur when blood flow decreases or stops to a part of the heart, causing damage to the heart. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. Ages 18 and older. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

### Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

### Chart of Heart attack hospitalization rate in Rush Copley Service Area

The heart attack hospitalization rate for the full population is 170.11 per 100,000 people. Non-Hispanic Black individuals have the highest rate at 211.52, while Asian individuals have the lowest at 102.36. Hispanic or Latino individuals also have a notably lower rate of 85.33.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/2i6qwu4q | Data source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH); Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/2i6qwu4q>

## Preventable hospitalization rate

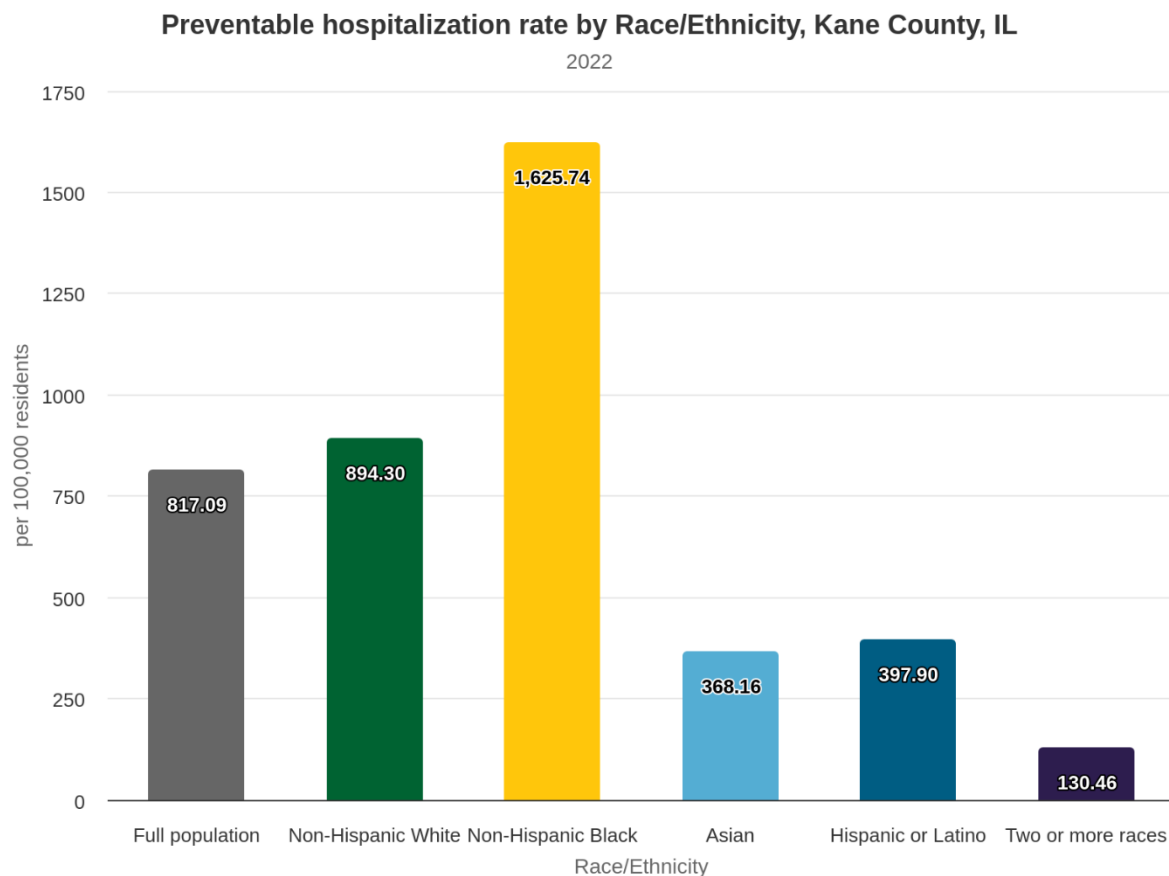
Annual hospital admissions for preventable conditions per 100,000 residents. Potentially preventable hospitalizations caused by ambulatory care sensitive conditions (those best treated in an outpatient setting). Risk-adjusted by age and sex. This is a Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI #90), a metric for tracking potentially avoidable hospitalizations. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

### Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

## Chart of Preventable hospitalization rate in Rush Copley Service Area

The preventable hospitalization rate for the full population is 817.09 per 100,000 people. Non-Hispanic Black individuals have the highest rate at 1625.74, while Asian individuals have the lowest at 368.16. Hispanic or Latino and Two or more races groups also have lower rates compared to the full population.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/proma8ji | Data source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/proma8ji>

## Unintentional fall emergency department visit rate

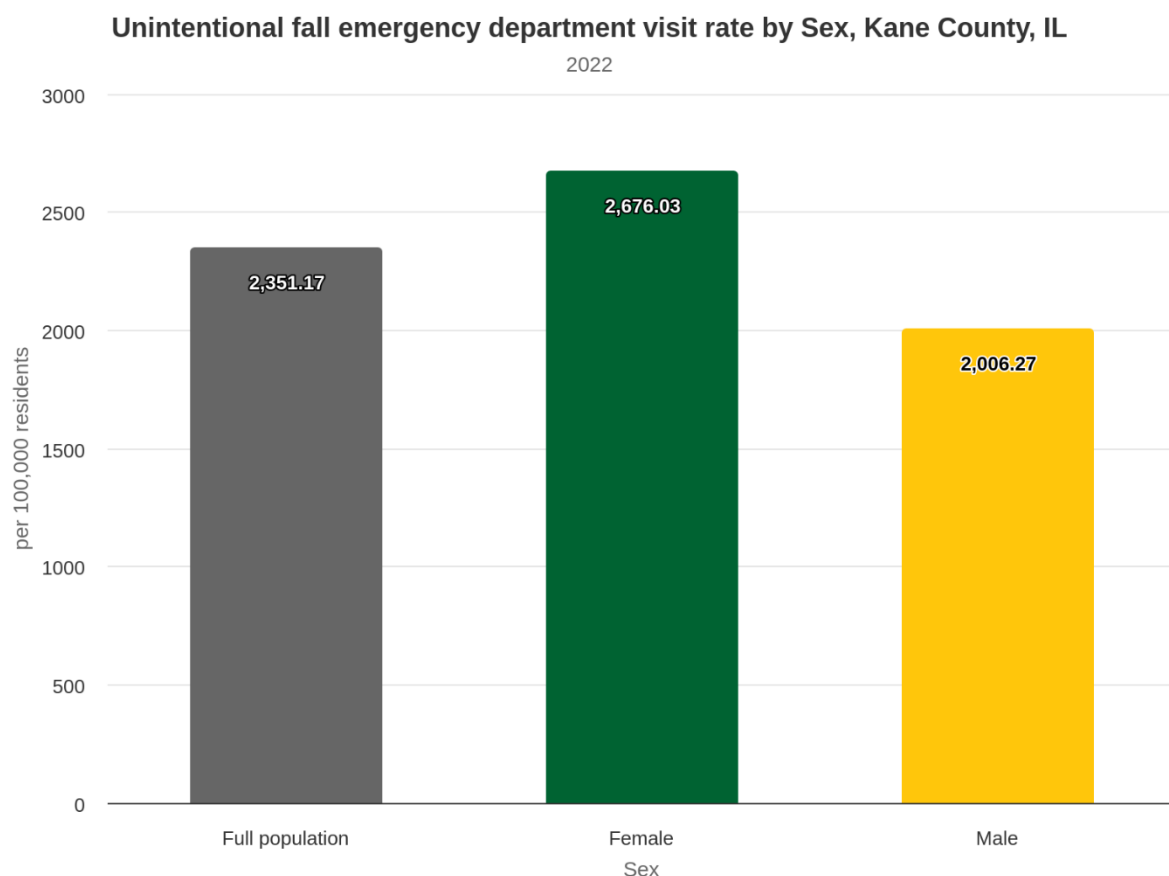
Annual emergency department visits for unintentional falls per 100,000 residents. Includes falls from vehicles, recreational accidents, trips and falls, and other unintentional falls. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. Ages 18 and older. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

### Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

## Chart of Unintentional fall emergency department visit rate by Sex in Rush Copley Service Area

The data indicates that the unintentional fall emergency department visit rate for the full population is 2351.17 per 100,000 people. Females have a significantly higher rate at 2676.03, while males have a lower rate at 2006.27. This suggests a notable gender disparity in fall-related emergency visits.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/k6khv7tg | Data source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH); Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/k6khv7tg>

## Asthma emergency department visit rate

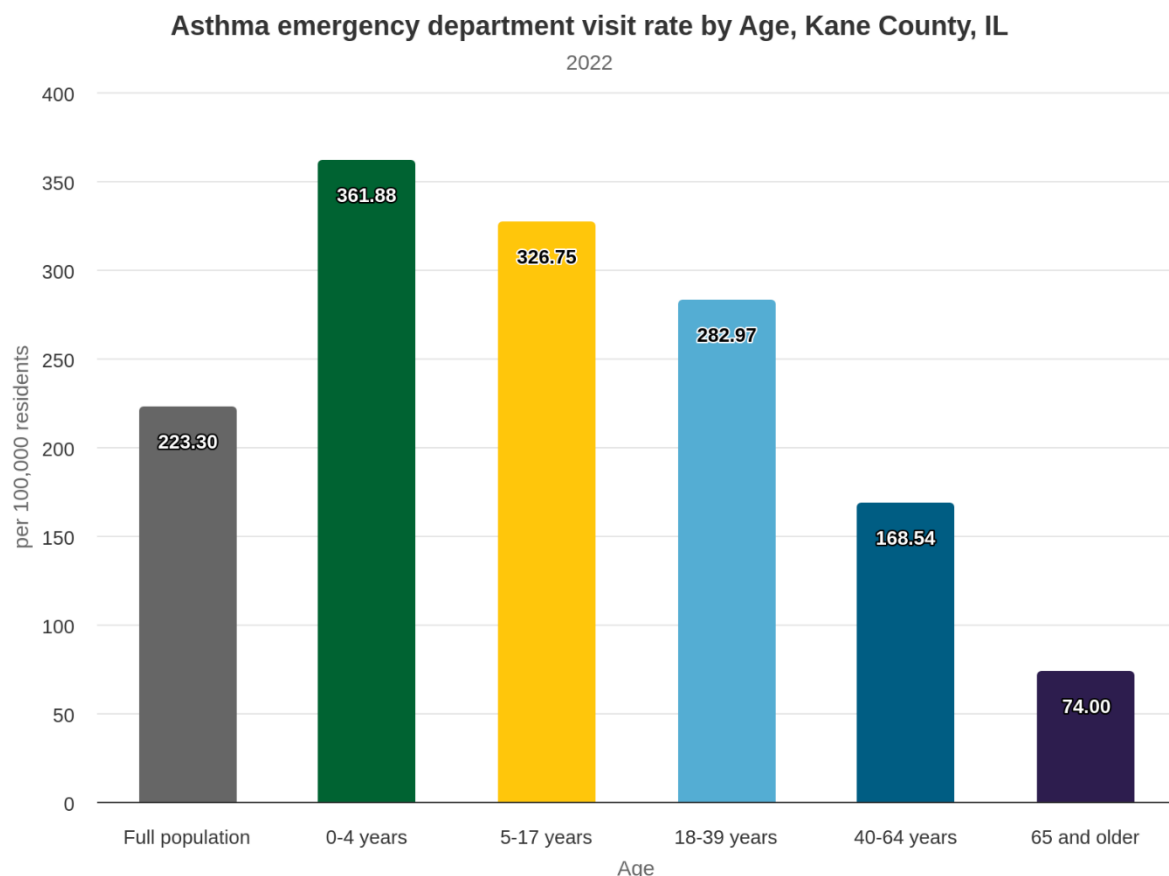
Annual emergency department visits for asthma per 100,000 residents. Asthma is a condition in which the airways narrow and swell causing reversible obstruction. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. This is a Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI #15), a metric for tracking potentially avoidable hospitalizations. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

### Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

### Chart of Asthma emergency department visit rate by Age in Rush Copley Service Area

The asthma emergency department visit rate for the full population is 223.3 per 10,000 people. The highest rate is among children aged 0-4 years at 361.88, while the lowest rate is among those aged 65 and older at 74.0. Overall, younger age groups have significantly higher rates compared to older age groups.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/csess5ft | Data source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/csess5ft>

## Hypertension emergency department visit rate

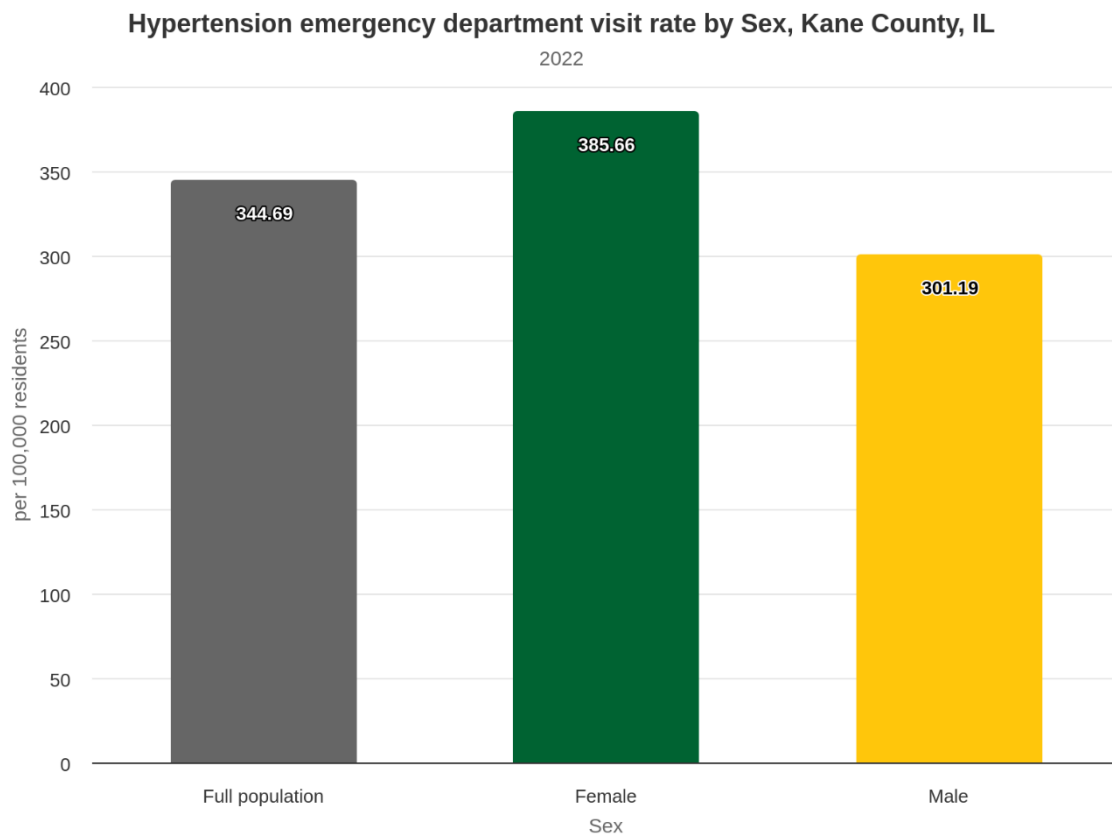
Annual emergency department visits for hypertension per 100,000 residents. Hypertension (high blood pressure) is a common condition in which the long-term force of the blood against the artery walls is high enough that it may eventually cause health problems, such as heart disease. Risk-adjusted by age and sex. This is a Prevention Quality Indicator (PQI #7), a metric for tracking potentially avoidable hospitalizations. Ages 18 and older. All hospital providers, all payers, based on patient residence.

### Data Sources:

*Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by Metopio) (Only in IL)*

### Chart of Hypertension emergency department visit rate by Sex in Rush Copley Service Area

The data shows the hypertension emergency department visit rate for the full population, as well as for females and males separately. The rate for females is higher than for males, indicating a gender disparity in hypertension-related emergency visits. This suggests that females may experience more severe hypertension-related complications or have less access to preventative care compared to males.



Created on Metopio | metopio.io/pz2ihdhz | Data source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) (Calculated by

<https://metopio.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/pz2ihdhz>

## Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

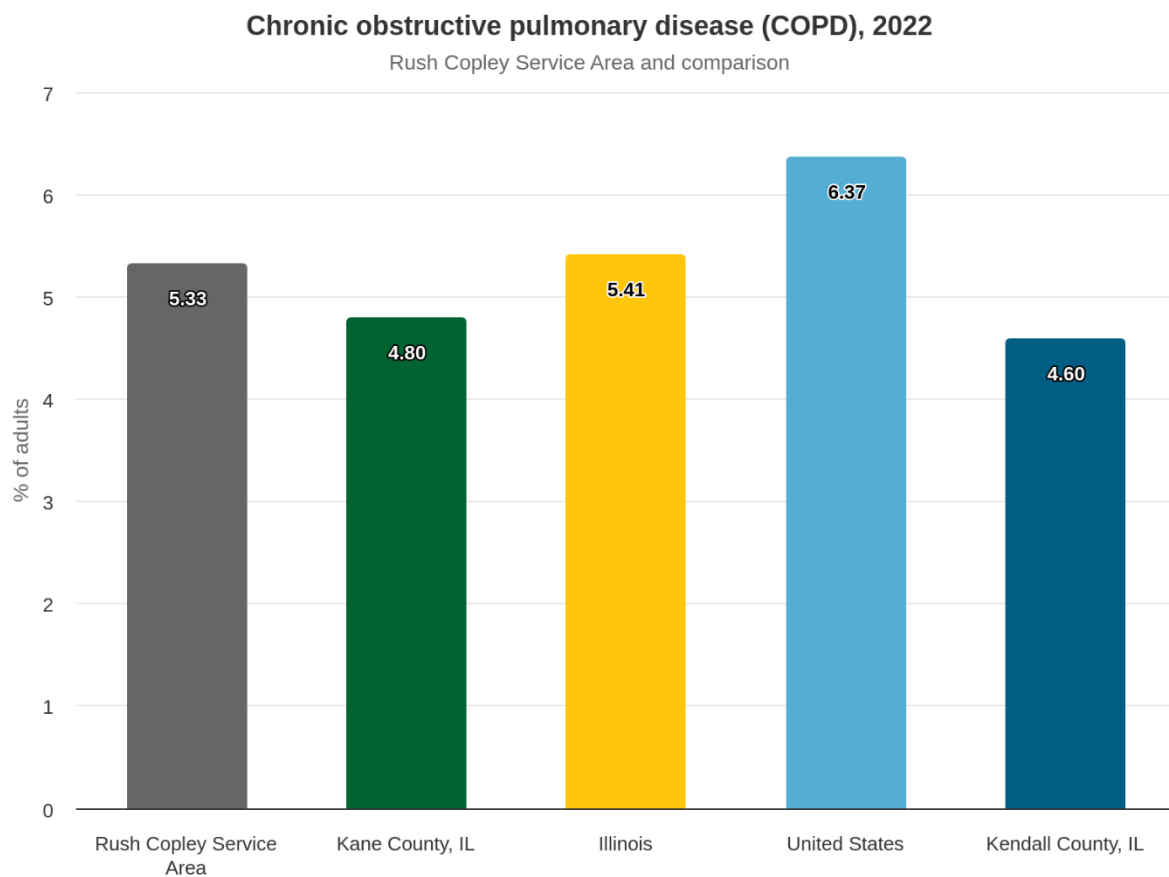
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema, or chronic bronchitis. Data for counties and states are age-adjusted. Data for zips, tracts and smaller layers are raw.

### Data Sources:

*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts))*

## Chart of Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in Rush Copley Service Area

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) prevalence varies across different regions, with the United States having the highest rate at 6.37%. Illinois has a rate of 5.41%, slightly higher than the Rush Copley Service Area at 5.33%. Kendall County, IL, has the lowest rate at 4.6%.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/2b1j591s | Data sources: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data), Centers for Disease

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/2b1j591s>

## High blood pressure

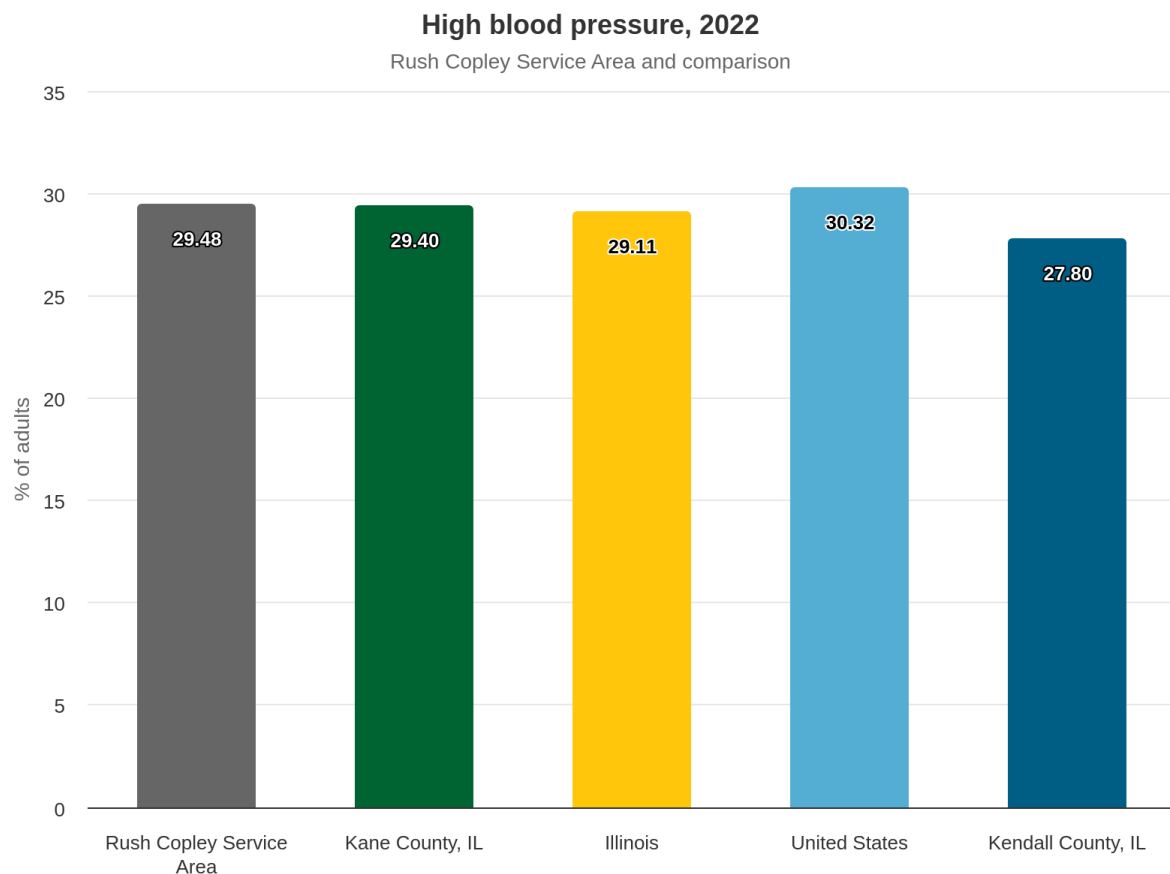
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure (hypertension). Women who were told high blood pressure only during pregnancy and those who were told they had borderline hypertension were not included.

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data)*

## Chart of High blood pressure in Rush Copley Service Area

High blood pressure rates in the Rush Copley Service Area and Kane County, IL, are slightly higher than the Illinois state average. The United States has a higher average rate of high blood pressure compared to all the mentioned locations. Kendall County, IL, has the lowest rate among the areas listed.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/o3aoi691 | Data sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral

<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/o3aoi691>

## Heart disease mortality

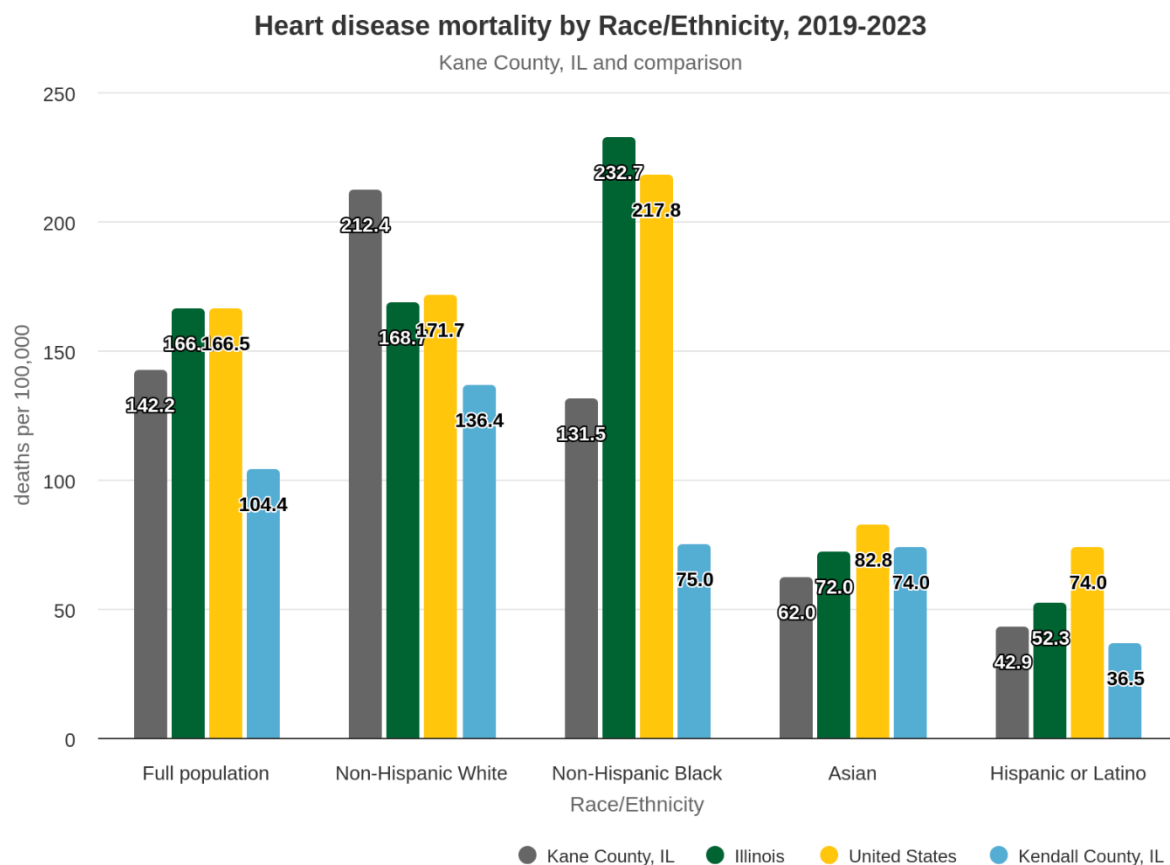
Deaths per 100,000 residents with an underlying cause of heart disease (ICD-10 codes I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51).

### Data Sources:

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M) (Via <http://healthindicators.gov>), Chicago Department of Public Health (Epidemiology Department: Chicago community area level) (Only in IL)*

## Chart of Heart disease mortality by Race/Ethnicity in Rush Copley Service Area

Heart disease mortality rates vary significantly across different racial and ethnic groups in Kane County, IL, Illinois, and the United States. Non-Hispanic Black individuals have the highest mortality rate in Illinois and the United States, while Non-Hispanic White individuals have the highest rate in Kane County. Hispanic or Latino individuals have the lowest mortality rates across all regions.



Created on Metopio | [metopio.io/i/2dfz2i3r](https://metopio.io/i/2dfz2i3r) | Data sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Vital Statistics

<https://metopio.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/2dfz2i3r>



## Cancer mortality

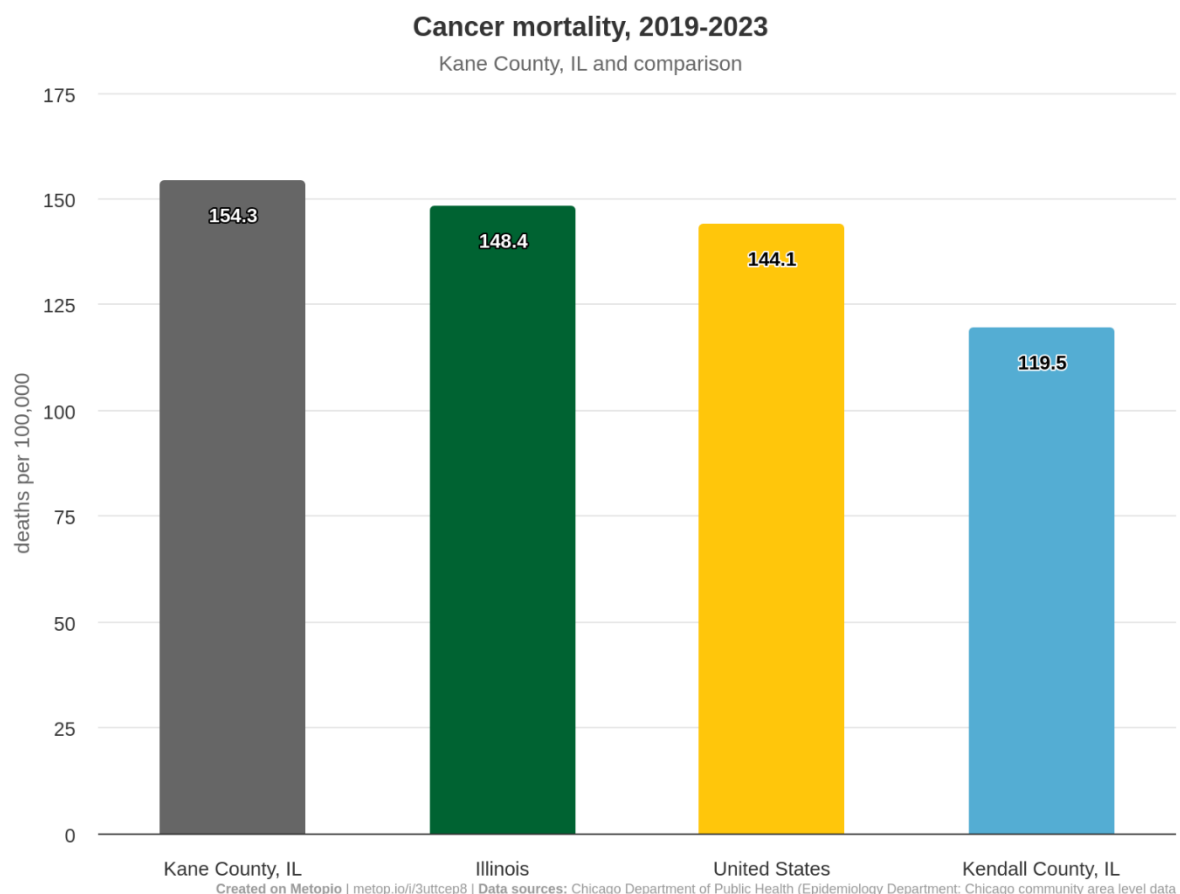
Deaths per 100,000 residents due to cancer (ICD-10 codes C00-C97). This indicator is not a good measure of the burden of cancer in a community, because it is complicated by other causes of death (especially in the elderly); instead, use CCR (cancer diagnoses).

### Data Sources:

*Chicago Department of Public Health (Epidemiology Department: Chicago community area level data only) (Only in IL), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M) (county, state, and US data)*

## Chart of Cancer mortality in Rush Copley Service Area

Cancer mortality rates in Kane County, IL, are higher than the state and national averages. Illinois's rate is slightly lower than Kane County's but still exceeds the national average. Kendall County, IL, has the lowest cancer mortality rate among the areas mentioned.



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## Obesity

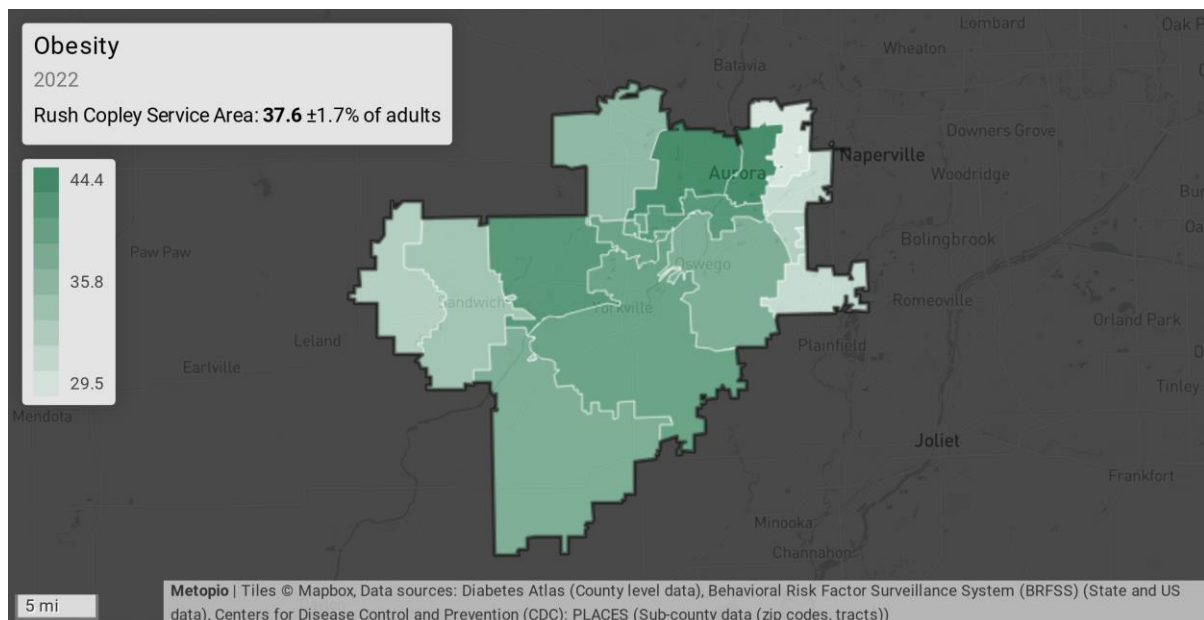
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who are obese (have a body mass index (BMI)  $\geq 30.0$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> calculated from self-reported weight and height). Excludes those with abnormal height or weight and pregnant women.

### Data Sources:

*Diabetes Atlas (County level data), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (State and US data), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts))*

### Map of Obesity in Rush Copley Service Area

Obesity in the Aurora, IL area is a significant issue, with rates varying across different zip codes. The highest obesity rate is found in the 60505 zip code at 44.4%, while the lowest is in 60519 at 31.1%. These statistics highlight the need for targeted interventions to address obesity in these communities.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/tczhv43q>

## Diagnosed stroke

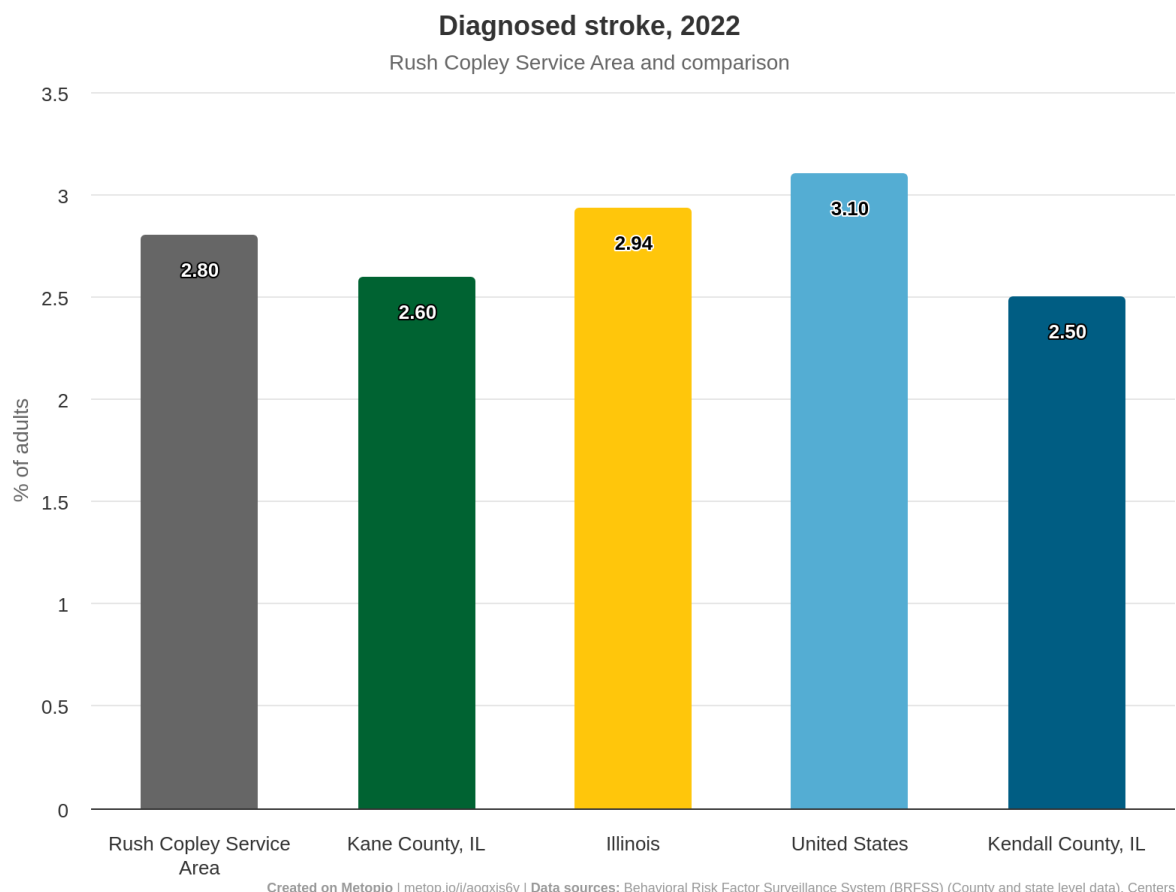
Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have had a stroke.

Data Sources:

*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts))*

### Chart of Diagnosed stroke in Rush Copley Service Area

The diagnosed stroke rate in the Rush Copley Service Area is 2.8%, which is slightly higher than the rate in Kane County, IL (2.6%) and Kendall County, IL (2.5%). The rate in Illinois is 2.94%, while the national rate is 3.1%.



<https://metop.io/projects/eb16a4b3-of67-40ac-9752-9c66af6751ce/insights/aoqxjs6y>

# FY2022-FY2025 Evaluation of Impact

Rush Copley conducted its last CHNA and developed a subsequent CHIP in FY19. Here are those previously identified and prioritized health needs:

- Access to Health Services: Leverage patient and community-driven data to advance health equity.
  - Behavioral Health (includes mental health and substance abuse): Increase awareness on behavioral health conditions and navigation of behavioral health services in the community. Continue to focus on reducing the misuse of opioids and opioid-related deaths.
  - Chronic Disease: Health Behaviors and Management: Reduce health behaviors related to chronic health conditions and increase management of chronic diseases in the community.
  - Inequities in vulnerable populations: Reduce inequities caused by the social, economic, and structural determinants of health
1. Access to Health Services: Leverage patient and community-driven data to advance health equity.
    - Implementation of a pilot program in Family Medicine Residency Clinic focused on data collection on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) data collection. Clinicians received a two-part series educational workshop focused on the importance of SOGI data collection and how to establish a process of data collection in the office setting. All staff received training LGBTQ+ affirming care training.
    - Implementation of Rush Health Equity Strategic Plan across RUSH.
    - Provided 1,021 diabetes sessions to uninsured/underinsured patients.
    - Collaborated with local State Representative and community-based organizations and hosted two healthcare enrollment events for immigrant adult. Benefit enrollment specialist assisted over 60 residents apply for Health Benefits for Immigrant Adults (HBIA) and Health Benefit for Immigrant Senior (HBIS) programs.
    - Hosted three community CPR and AED classes for community members to become certified in CPR and AED. Trainings were hosted in Spanish and one in English, total of 85 community members participated.
    - Twenty-four AEDs were provided to non-profit organizations within the RCMC service area.
    - Participate in local community health improvement collaboratives:
      - o Kane Health Counts Executive Committee
      - o Kane County Action Team Access to Health Services
      - o Kane County Health Department Partners in Health Committee
      - o Kendall County Interagency Council
  2. Behavioral Health (includes mental health and substance abuse): Increase awareness on behavioral health conditions and navigation of behavioral health services in the community. Continue to focus on reducing the misuse of opioids and opioid-related deaths.
    - Implemented partnership in FY25 with Gateway Foundation and Rush Copley Medical Center that served 130 patients. A Gateway Engagement Specialist supports the Rush Copley's Emergency Services Department and in-patient

departments to coordinate warm handoffs for substance abuse treatment centers and follow up with a recovery coach.

- The Association for Individual Development's Mental Crisis Response Team provided education to Rush Copley care management and medical group leadership and held another educational session specific to family medicine providers.
  - Launched in mid-FY25 in partnership with the Kane County Health Department, a naloxone dispensing machine was installed in the Rush Copley emergency department waiting area. Provided 288 kits of naloxone to the community.
  - Continue to monitor opioid dashboards and reports to track and benchmark opioid use
  - Participate in local community health improvement collaboratives:
    - Kane Health Counts Executive Committee
    - Kane County Opioid Task Force
    - Kane County Behavioral Health Council
    - Rush University System for Health Opioid Workforce
    - Kendall County Mental Health Stakeholders Committee
3. Chronic Disease: Health Behaviors and Management: Reduce health behaviors related to chronic health conditions and increase management of chronic diseases in the community.
- Rush Copley hosted a seven-week walking program, Rush Walk for Wellness. The program's goal was to increase physical activity among participants. There were 40 attendees in-person and 405 hybrid participants across RUSH.
  - Continued partnership with VNA Health Care, a local Federally Qualified Healthcare Center, to provide Walk with a Doc program to the indoor track at the RUSH Copley Healthplex. A bimonthly walking program open to patients, community members and employees. In FY24 further partnered by aligning Rush Walk for Wellness with VNA Health Care's Walk with a Doc program.
  - Parented with the Aurora Public Library to host an educational workshop focused on menstrual cycles, Period Party. The program was hosted three times with over 45 participants.
  - Rush Copley hosted Cancer Thriving and Surviving, a seven-week evidence-based program to support participants in their ability to manage their health and maintain an active and fulfilling life.
  - Continued engagement of the Alive Faith Network with three churches from the greater Aurora area participating in the Keeping it Movin' community-based research project.
  - Assisted in coordinating, supporting, and participating in the Compañeros en Salud Health Festival, Aurora African American Health Fair, Waubensee Community College's Pride Palooza, Aurora Area Interfaith Food Pantry Community Resource Fair, Fox Valley Community Services Health Fair and over 600 attendees. Participants received health screenings, community resources, and health-related presentations from healthcare professionals.
  - Stroke educational coordinated provided stroke educational at local food pantry and Spanish interpretation was provided by the community health outreach coordinator. Additionally, a pharmacist from RUSH Copley provided

education on the importance of medication review. Over 200 community members educations

- Participate in local community health improvement collaboratives:
  - o Kane Health Counts Executive Committee
  - o Kane County Health Department Partners in Health Committee
  - o Kane County Health Department's Action Team on Nutrition, Exercise, and Weight
  - o Compañeros en Salud/Partners in Health
  - o Aurora African American Health Collation
  - o Kendall County Interagency Council
- 4. Inequities in vulnerable populations: Reduce inequities caused by the social, economic, and structural determinants of health
  - Social Determinates of Health (SDoH) Screening implemented in all departments throughout Rush Copley Medical Center. In June of 2024 Rush transitioned from NowPow to the Unite Us platform. A list of local resources generated by Unite Us based on patient's zip code and added to the patient's After Visit Summary. Rush Copley has reached and surpassed the goal of 85% of in-patient patients screened for SDoH.
  - Rush Copley participated in the FY24 Will County Continuum of Care, 100 Day Challenge, focused on improving support to homeless community members in Will, Kendall, and Grundy counties.
  - Rush Copley is the regional traffic safety resource center for suburban Cook and six collar counties (Lake, DuPage, McHenry, Kane, Kendall and Will). A total of 209 new technicians were certified in child passenger safety technician courses, and 48 technicians were recertified. There were 154 individuals trained for technical skills building classes. Classes. Rush Copley hosted car seat education classes and checks for caregivers; a total of 311 were educated.
  - Car seat education and appropriate car seat for child presentation – partnered with Rush Copley care management team, VNA, Meridian Health, County Care, Headstart Programs, ECHO Family Services, Aunt Martha's, and the local school districts to identify families in need of car seats and have no means to afford one. A total of 344 car seats were distributed after caregivers received the necessary education for the car seat in their vehicle. Car seat distribution for agencies, 146 agencies with certified car seat technicians on staff received five car seats to be distributed to families in their area in need. Overall, 2,284 car seats were distributed to low-income families and agencies that have certified child passenger safety technicians on staff.
  - Teen driver safety presentations were held across 22 high schools, where mini safety fairs were conducted for health, physical education, and driver's education classes, reaching a total of 2,943 students. Senior driving safety presentations, two presentations were given for senior drivers at triad groups totaling 51 participants. Senior Driving Safety Presentations – 2 presentations were given for Senior Drivers at TRIAD groups totaling 51 participants
  - Rush Copley Promise Pantry, a partnership between Rush Copley and Loaves and Fishes Community Service, provided over 3,116 Promise Pantry bags to Rush Copley patients that screened positive for food

insecurity. Each Promise Pantry bag provides ten pounds of shelf stable food items which equates to over 46,400 pounds of food provided to patients.

- Rush Copley administration team participated in a three-volunteer opportunity with Loaves and Fishes Community Services at St. Therese Church in Aurora which served over 400 community members. Additionally, 81 nurses volunteered across three local pantries with food distribution and stocking of food pantry items as well as a clean-up day at Waubonsie Lake Park in the Fox Valley Park District.
- Participate in local community health improvement collaboratives:
  - o Kane Health Counts Executive Committee
  - o Kane County Health Department's Action Team on Access to Health Services
  - o Kane County Health Department's Action Team on Nutrition, Exercise, and Weight
  - o Kendall County Interagency Council

# Existing Resources

The following represents existing facilities and resources available to address the significant health needs identified in this report. This list is not exhaustive, but rather it outlines those resources identified in the course of conducting this Community Health Needs Assessment. The table below describes these resources.

Health Care Facilities and Providers	Mental and Behavioral Health	Other Agencies, Programs and Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Aunt Martha's Health and Wellness</li> <li>•Advocate Outpatient Center – Aurora</li> <li>•Independent Physicians/Providers</li> <li>•Prime Healthcare Mercy Medical Center</li> <li>•Rush Copley Medical Center</li> <li>•Valley West Community Hospital</li> <li>•VNA Health Care</li> <li>•Community Health Partnership: Aurora Medical and Dental Clinic</li> <li>•Aurora Christian Healthcare</li> <li>•Dental Offices</li> <li>•Drug Store Based Clinics</li> <li>•Planned Parenthood - Aurora Health Center</li> <li>•Open Door Health Centers of Illinois</li> <li>•Long-term care facilities such as Alden of Waterford and Tillers</li> <li>•Palliative care professionals such as AccentCare Hospice Seasons</li> <li>•Waterford Place Cancer Resource Center</li> <li>•Home health agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Association for Individual Development (AID)</li> <li>•Aunt Martha's Health and Wellness</li> <li>•Northwestern Behavioral Health Services</li> <li>•Communities in Schools Aurora</li> <li>•Advocate Outpatient Center – Aurora</li> <li>•Ecker Center for Mental Health</li> <li>•Elderday Center</li> <li>•Family Counseling Services</li> <li>•Gateway Foundation – Aurora</li> <li>•Family Service Association of Greater Elgin</li> <li>•Hope for Tomorrow, Inc.</li> <li>•Kendall County Health Department Mental and Substance Abuse Treatment Clinicians</li> <li>•Mutual Ground, Inc.</li> <li>•Prime Healthcare Mercy Medical Center</li> <li>•Prime Healthcare St. Joseph Hospital (Elgin)</li> <li>•Senior Services Associates</li> <li>•TriCity Family Services</li> <li>•VNA Health Care</li> <li>•Suicide Prevention Services</li> <li>•Linden Oaks Behavioral Health</li> <li>•Rosecrance</li> <li>•National Alliance on Mental Health Illness (NAMI) South Kane, DeKalb, and Kendall</li> <li>•988 Suicide &amp; Crisis Hotline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•City of Aurora</li> <li>•Compañeros en Salud/ Partners in Health</li> <li>•Aurora African American Health Coalition</li> <li>•Fit for Kids Program</li> <li>•Healthy Living Council</li> <li>•Kane County Health Department</li> <li>•Kendall County Health Department</li> <li>•Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program</li> <li>•Aurora Primary Care Consortium</li> <li>•708 INC Board</li> <li>•Local park districts such as Fox Valley Park District and Oswego Park District</li> <li>•Local Fitness Clubs/Centers</li> <li>•Local K-12 School Programs</li> <li>•Local Colleges and Universities</li> <li>•Local Law Enforcement Agencies and EMS</li> <li>•Local Nutritionists</li> <li>•Senior Services Associations</li> <li>•Kendall Area Transit (KAT)</li> <li>•PACE Bus</li> <li>•American Cancer Society</li> <li>•American Diabetes Association</li> <li>•Local Grocery Stores and Food Pantries</li> <li>•Northern IL Food Bank</li> <li>•Fox Valley United Way</li> <li>•Kane Kares</li> <li>•Public Libraries such as Aurora, Oswego and Yorkville, Plano Public Libraries</li> <li>•Public and Private Sports programs</li> <li>•Worksite Wellness Programs</li> <li>•211 Call Center</li> <li>•Community Resource Team Aurora</li> <li>•Kendall County Interagency Council</li> <li>•Plano Area Alliance Supporting Student Success (PAASSS)</li> <li>•Community Organizing and Family Issues (COFI)</li> </ul>

## Prioritization of Significant Health Needs



Following data collection, the next step in the Community Health Needs Assessment process is to identify Significant Health needs. Identification of Significant Health Needs allows the health system to narrow down the issues to a manageable number so it can target resources, use existing efforts, and develop achievable goals and strategies to address community needs. This process ensures that the Implementation Plan addresses the most critical needs of the community.

Rush Copley Medical Center's Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) Steering Committee, composed of multidisciplinary team leaders from across the organization, conducted a comprehensive analysis of data collected through the CHNA. This analysis incorporated both primary and secondary data sources. Health needs were identified based on the severity and magnitude of key indicators, as well as the prevalence of these needs among vulnerable populations. Further analysis was conducted to prioritize the identified needs, using criteria such as the hospital's capacity to respond, the potential for measurable impact, availability of community resources, and the identification of root causes.

As a result, the Rush Copley Medical Center will prioritize the following significant health needs for FY 2026-FY2028:

- Access to Care
- Behavioral Health (includes mental health and substance abuse)
- Chronic Disease: Lifestyle Behavior Change and Chronic Disease Management
- Inequities caused by the social, economic and structural determinants of health

## Health needs assessed and but not identified as significant

Several community health needs were assessed but ultimately not prioritized as significant in the final analysis. These included areas where data indicated lower severity or prevalence, limited impact on vulnerable populations, or where existing community resources were already effectively addressing the issue. In addition, some needs were not elevated as immediate priorities due to limited capacity for measurable improvement or lack of alignment with the hospital's strategic focus.

- Food Access
- Housing
- Maternal and Child Health
- Built Environment: Green space and transportation

## Next Steps/Implementation Plans

Using both qualitative community feedback as well as publicly available and proprietary health indicators, Rush Copley Medical Center was able to identify and prioritize community health needs for its healthcare system. Implementation Plan with specific tactics and time frames will be developed for the prioritized health needs. Rush Copley Medical Center Implementation Plan strategies will include

community partners and outcomes will be tracked and measured to ensure Rush Copley Medical Center is effectively addressing the prioritized health needs.

## Approval and Contact Information

The CHNA report was adopted by the Governing Body on June 4, 2025.

Questions or comments regarding the CHNA can be sent via email to Alex Pope, Chief Development Officer and VP, Philanthropy & Community Engagement, [Alexander\\_F\\_Pope@rush.edu](mailto:Alexander_F_Pope@rush.edu) and Mariana Martinez, Community Health Outreach Manager, [Mariana\\_Martinez@rush.edu](mailto:Mariana_Martinez@rush.edu).

## Data Sources

The following is a list of datasets used during the analysis of secondary data. All datasets were accessed via the Metopio platform. A URL for each dataset is available upon request.

### **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry - Environmental Justice Index**

The Environmental Justice Index uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration, and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to rank the cumulative impacts of environmental injustice on health for every census tract. Census tracts are subdivisions of counties for which the Census collects statistical data. The EJI ranks each tract on 36 environmental, social, and health factors and groups them into three overarching modules and ten different domains.

### **U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS)**

The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey of U.S. households and residents that provides a wide variety of information. It replaces the long-form Census questionnaire and is administered to 1 in 38 U.S. households each year. Responses from multiple years can be aggregated to provide information about very small geographies.

### **US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)**

The Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) is a HUD report to the U.S. Congress that provides nationwide estimates of homelessness, including information about the demographic characteristics of homeless persons, service use patterns, and the capacity to house homeless persons.

### **Health Resources & Services Administration: Area Health Resources Files (AHRF)**

This dataset provides current as well as historic data for more than 6,000 variables for each of the nation's counties, as well as state and national data. It contains information on health facilities, health professions, measures of resource scarcity, health status, economic activity, health training programs, and socioeconomic and environmental characteristics.

### **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)**

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is the nation's premier system of

health-related telephone surveys that collect state data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. Established in 1984 with 15 states, BRFSS now collects data in all 50 states as well as the District of Columbia and three U.S. territories. BRFSS completes more than 400,000 adult interviews each year, making it the largest continuously conducted health survey system in the world.

## **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)**

### **Chain Store Guide: Chain store data download**

Updated November 2024.

### **Chicago Police Department: Chicago crime data portal**

Records from the Crimes - 2001 to Present dataset for the indicated year.

### **Chicago Department of Public Health**

### **diversitydatakids.org: Child Opportunity Index 3.0**

The COI is a composite index of children's neighborhood opportunity that contains data for every neighborhood (census tract) in the United States from every year for 2012 through 2021.

### **National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data (CCD)**

The Common Core of Data (CCD) is the Department of Education's primary database on public elementary and secondary education in the U.S. CCD is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are designed to be comparable across states. The objectives of CCD are (1) to provide an official listing of public elementary and secondary schools and school districts in the nation, which can be used to select samples for other National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) surveys, and (2) to provide basic information and descriptive statistics on public elementary and secondary schools and schooling in general.

### **Cook County Sheriff's Office of Research**

The Office of Research, Operations and Innovation (ROI) was created in 2019 to improve operational efficiencies and services while reducing costs and enhancing customer experiences for all departments and agencies under Cook County government.

### **U.S. Census Bureau: Decennial Census**

The United States Census is conducted every ten years and gathers basic information about every inhabitant of the United States.

### **Diabetes Atlas**

The CDC's Diabetes Atlas contains data about diabetes, obesity, and physical activity. This data is modeled using data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

### **Dwyer-Lindgren, Mokdad, et al. (Population Health Metrics, 2014)**

Cigarette smoking prevalence in US counties: 1996-2012. Population Health Metrics, 2014, Volume 12, Number 1, Page 1

### **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): EJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening**

The Environmental Protection Agency's EJScreen tool provides data on measures of environmental justice.

### **The Eviction Lab at Princeton University: Estimating Eviction Prevalence across the United States**

Gromis, Ashley, Ian Fellows, James R. Hendrickson, Lavar Edmonds, Lillian Leung, Adam Porton, and Matthew Desmond. Estimating Eviction Prevalence across the United States. Princeton University Eviction Lab. <https://data-downloads.evictionlab.org/#estimating-eviction-prevalance-across-us/>. Deposited May 13, 2022.

### **Federal Bureau of Investigation: FBI Crime Data Explorer**

The FBI's Crime Data Explorer (CDE) aims to provide transparency, create easier access, and expand awareness of criminal, and noncriminal, law enforcement data sharing; improve accountability for law enforcement; and provide a foundation to help shape public policy with the result of a safer nation. Data is shared by individual jurisdictions which do not always report all of their data to the FBI.

### **US Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Economic Research Service: Food and Nutrition Service**

## **US Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Economic Research Service: Food Environment Atlas**

Food environment factors—such as store/restaurant proximity, food prices, food and nutrition assistance programs, and community characteristics—interact to influence food choices and diet quality. These interactions are complex and more research is needed to identify causal relationships and effective policy interventions.

## **Department of Homeland Security (DHS): HIFLD Open Data**

This site provides National foundation-level geospatial data within the open public domain that can be useful to support community preparedness, resiliency, research, and more.

## **Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)**

## **Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois State Cancer Registry**

## **Kane County Community Health Survey**

## **Kids Count: Kids Count**

KIDS COUNT is a national and state-by-state project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation to provide data and track the well-being of children in the United States.

## **Feeding America: Map the Meal Gap**

Map the Meal Gap generates two types of community-level data: Local food insecurity estimates among all individuals and children by income category and local food expenditure estimates among people who are food insecure and food secure Gundersen, C., A. Dewey, E. Engelhard, M. Strayer & L. Lapinski. Map the Meal Gap 2020: A Report on County and Congressional District Food Insecurity and County Food Cost in the United States in 2018. Feeding America, 2020.

## **Health Resources & Services Administration: Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)**

## **Metopio**

Created by Metopio staff.

## **National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP)**

Chronic diseases like cancer, heart disease, and diabetes are the leading causes of death and disability in the United States and the leading driver of the nation's \$4.5 trillion annual health care costs. CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP) supports healthy behaviors and preventive medical care to help people prevent and manage chronic diseases.

## **National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)**

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting and analyzing education data in the United States and other nations

## **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Small-Area Life Expectancy Estimates Project (USALEEP)**

The U.S. Small-area Life Expectancy Estimates Project (USALEEP) is a partnership of NCHS, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF), and the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) to produce a new measure of health for where you live. The USALEEP project produced estimates of life expectancy at birth—the average number of years a person can expect to live—for most of the census tracts in the United States for the period 2010-2015.

## **Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS): National Provider Identifier Files (NPI)**

A National Provider Identifier is a unique 10-digit identification number issued to health care providers in the United States by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). The NPI is the required identifier for Medicare services, and is also used by other payers, including commercial healthcare insurers. The NPI Registry provides information about all physicians in the country and their specialties.

## **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M)**

Beginning in 2021, age-adjusted rates are no longer available from the CDC at a county level. All data from 2021 onward is presented as crude rates. Please use caution when directly comparing data from before 2021 to data from 2021 onward. The National Vital Statistics System Mortality component (NVSS-M) obtains information on deaths from the registration offices of each of the 50 states, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands. The system is operated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (CDC/NCHS). This data is available from the CDC Wonder data portal.

## **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): National Vital Statistics System-Natality (NVSS-N)**

In the United States, State laws require birth certificates to be completed for all births, and Federal law mandates national collection and publication of births and other vital statistics data. The National Vital Statistics System, the Federal compilation of this data, is the result of the cooperation between the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and the States to provide access to statistical information from birth certificates.

## **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): PLACES**

The PLACES Project is a collaboration between CDC, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF), and the CDC Foundation (CDCF). PLACES will allow counties, places, and local health departments regardless of population size and urban-rural status to better understand the burden and geographic distribution of health-related outcomes in their jurisdictions and assist them in planning public health interventions. PLACES is an extension of the original 500 Cities Project that provided city and census tract estimates for chronic disease risk factors, health outcomes, and clinical preventive services use for the 500 largest US cities. The PLACES Project provides model-based population-level analysis and community estimates to all counties, cities, census tracts, and ZIP codes across the United States.

## **Razzaghi, Wang, et al. (MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2020)**

Razzaghi H, Wang Y, Lu H, et al. Estimated County-Level Prevalence of Selected Underlying Medical Conditions Associated with Increased Risk for Severe COVID-19 Illness — United States, 2018. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2020;69:945–950.

## **State public health departments**

## **The University of Wisconsin Population Institute**

2020 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps.

## **United for Alice: United Way ALICE Data**

Every two years, United For ALICE conducts a study of financial hardship at the national level in order to better understand economic disparity within and across states, to track changes over time, and to inform action that improves conditions for ALICE households nationwide.

## **Urban Institute**

## **Vizient Inc**