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Ms. Kathryn J. Olson  
Chair  
Illinois Health Facilities and Services Review  
Board  
525 West Jefferson Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Springfield, Illinois 62761

**Re: DaVita Hickory Creek Dialysis (Proj. No. 17-063)**

Dear Ms. Olson:

We represent the applicants for the above-referenced project, DaVita Inc. and Joliet Dialysis, LLC (collectively, "DaVita") and this letter is written on their behalf. Its purpose is to further demonstrate the need for the DaVita Hickory Creek Dialysis project which will be located on the east side of Joliet in Will County where there is documented need as determined by the Illinois Health Facilities and Review Board for additional dialysis stations. Because the Planning Area where Joliet is situated is large, we are providing additional information regarding Joliet community demographics and the associated health care trends in that community.

Shifting trends in urban development in the post-war period resulted in relocation of many businesses from east Joliet to the west and far west sides of Joliet. The decline on the east side of Joliet is still felt today. With significant populations of Hispanic and African-American residents, the east side Joliet community suffers from health disparities. As a result, there is higher incidence of kidney failure in this community, and the increasing use rates described below are likely driven by these demographics. The proposed Hickory Creek Dialysis clinic will be located in a federally designated Health Resources & Service Administration ("HRSA") health professional service area ("HPSA") and will serve a low-income medically underserved population. The proposed Hickory Creek Dialysis clinic will expand access to much needed hemodialysis services on the east side of Joliet. It is an optimal location to place twelve of the additional stations that are needed to meet the growing demands for this service as the burden of ESRD continues to increase.

### **I. Need for the Project**

The proposed Hickory Creek Dialysis clinic will address the Illinois Health Facilities and Services Review Board ("State Board") need for dialysis stations in HSA 9 which is

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conservatively calculated by the State Board as 19 stations.<sup>1</sup> The State Board's calculation of dialysis station need is based upon 2015 population projections and the 2015 use rate.<sup>2</sup> Importantly, since 2015, the in-center hemodialysis census in HSA 9 has increased by 120 patients (or a compound annual growth rate of 5.5%). As shown in Table 1 below, revising the need calculation to account for the 2017 use rate, there is a need for 75 stations in the HSA 9. It is important to note that based on significant population differences between the counties that comprise HSA 9, the majority of the dialysis station need, specifically 71 stations, is in Will County. Further, there is a need for 17 stations in the Hickory Creek 30 minute GSA alone. The proposed Hickory Creek Dialysis clinic will be a 12 station clinic so it is very much in line with the demonstrated need.

<b>Table 1</b>			
<b>Need Calculation Based on 2017 Use Rate</b>			
	<b>GSA</b>	<b>Will County</b>	<b>HSA 9</b>
Planning Area Population - 2015	690,949	736,406	1,033,750
In Station ESRD Patients - 2017	614	825	1,177
Area Use Rate 2017	0.89	1.12	1.14
Planning Area Population - 2020 (Est)	690,949	795,161	1,111,116
Projected Patients - 2020	614	891	1,265
Adjustment	1.33	1.33	1.33
Patients Adjusted	817	1,185	1,683
Projected Treatments - 2020	127,393	184,828	262,480
Existing Stations	153	176	276
Stations Needed - 2020	170	247	351
Number of Stations Needed	17	71	75

Compared to the population as a whole, which experienced nearly static growth from 2012 to 2016, the 65+ age cohort population in the immediate area around the proposed Hickory Creek Dialysis has increased by 15.4%. Additionally, the African-American population has increased by 7.1% and the Hispanic population has increased by 7.0%. The growth of these population groups is critical in projecting future need for dialysis as these groups are more susceptible to ESRD, which will further increase the use rate.

<sup>1</sup> Ill. Health Facilities and Servs. Review Bd., Updated to Inventory of Health Care Facilities (Feb. 28, 2018) available at <https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/hfsrb/InventoriesData/MonthlyHCFInventory/Documents/OTHER%20SERVICES%20INVENTORY%20UPDATE%20February%2028%202018.pdf> (last visited Mar. 2, 2018).

<sup>2</sup> Use rate is the ratio of ESRD patients per 1,000 population over a 12-month period (Inpatient Days/Population in Thousands = Use Rate). See 77 Ill. Admin. Code 1100.220.



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Not only does the State Board calculate a need for dialysis stations, but the location of the proposed Hickory Creek Dialysis is in a HRSA designated HPSA and will serve a low income medically underserved population. See Attachment – 1. HPSAs are designated as having shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be geographic, demographic, or institutional. Medically underserved populations are areas or populations designated by HRSA as having: too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty and/or high elderly population. The proposed Hickory Creek Dialysis clinic will improve health care access in a substantive way effectively providing kidney patients with a medical home within their immediate community.

## II. Hickory Creek Demographic Data

The presence of health disparities is well established in the United States. Research continues to identify disparities experienced by racial, ethnic minority, low-income, and other vulnerable communities.<sup>3</sup> They “are rooted in the social, economic and environmental context in which people live.”<sup>4</sup> In fact, “the importance of the relationship between neighborhoods and health continues to be recognized, with zip code understood to be a stronger predictor of a person’s health than their genetic code.”<sup>5</sup> As noted above, the economic decline on the east side of Joliet, which occurred during the last half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century continues to be felt today. In recent years, the hospital in the east side of Joliet was rebuilt farther east outside the Joliet city limits in a more affluent community. Further, the Will County Community Health Status Assessment 2016 (“Will County Community Assessment”)<sup>6</sup> acknowledges certain communities within Will County are more negatively impacted by socioeconomic characteristics than others. Socioeconomic findings of that study which are pertinent to the health care disparities affecting the east side of Joliet include:

- Disparities in income by race and ethnicity;
- 8.2% of residents live below the federal poverty level (“FPL”)

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<sup>3</sup> Henry J. Heiman & Samantha Artiga, Beyond Health Care: The Role of Social Determinants in Promoting Health and Health Equity, The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured Issue Brief, Nov. 2015 at 3 *available* at <http://files.kff.org/attachment/issue-brief-beyond-health-care> (last visited Mar. 1, 2018).

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

<sup>6</sup> The Community Health Status Assessment (“CHSA”) is one of four assessments conducted as a part of the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process. During this assessment, information regarding demographics, health status, health behaviors and social determinants in the community is gathered and analyzed. Data is collected from a variety of resources and analyzed comparing local, state and national benchmarks when available. This assessment is conducted to meet the Health Department’s Illinois Department of Public Health IPLAN (Illinois Plan for Local Assessment of Needs) requirement every five years.

- 20.2% of the Hispanic population reported having no health insurance compared to 7.1% of the non-Hispanic population

#### a. Poverty

Poverty is a key driver of health status. The higher the income level, the greater the resources available to support health and well-being, and the more likely an individual will be able to timely access a physician. The inability to obtain health insurance is a primary barrier to health care access, including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services. Importantly, kidney disease is often undetectable by the patient until the late stages when it is often too late to stop or slow the disease progression. As a result, many low-income patients who lack health insurance do not have access to nephrologist care until they are diagnosed and in the later stages of chronic kidney disease when kidney failure is imminent.

The federal poverty limit ("FPL") for Illinois in 2018 is defined as \$12,140 for an individual, \$16,460 for a family of two, \$20,780 for a family of three and \$25,100 for a family of four.<sup>7</sup> According to the 2016 U.S. Census data on poverty status, 25.6% percent of residents living in immediate area of the proposed Hickory Creek Dialysis (60432) live at or below the FPL which is double the rate in the City of Joliet and over three times the rate in Will County. Given the higher percentage of individuals in poverty on the east side of Joliet, there is a greater need for dialysis stations in this community.

Table 2 Poverty Rate								
	60432	%	Joliet	%	Will County	%	Illinois	%
FPL	5,267	25.6%	17,449	12.1%	51,976	7.7%	1,753,731	14.0%
125% FPL	7,137	34.7%	25,298	17.5%	71,266	10.5%	2,283,321	18.2%
150% FPL	8,414	40.9%	32,449	22.5%	91,941	13.6%	2,827,366	22.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,589</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>144,530</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>675,615</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12,548,538</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

United States Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months: 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate *available at* <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml#> (last visited Mar. 1, 2018).

#### b. Education Attainment

Education attainment is a relevant socioeconomic indicator of a health disparity as it has been linked to positive health outcomes. Lower education levels are directly linked to lower income, which limits resources that can support health and well-being. As noted in a recent

<sup>7</sup> Illinois Legal Aid Online, U.S. Federal Poverty Levels *available at* <https://www.illinoislegalaid.org/get-zipcode?destination=node/50366> (last visited Mar. 1, 2018).

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study, education attainment affects an individual's ability to navigate the complex U.S. health care system, understand diagnoses, and communicate with his or her physician.

Achieving positive health outcomes in today's health care environment requires a variety of factors to come together that may be affected by educational attainment and a combination of soft and hard skills. Patients benefit from the ability to understand their health needs, follow or read instructions, advocate for themselves and their families, and communicate effectively with health providers. A systematic review of health literacy and health outcomes found that individuals with lower health literacy had poorer health-related knowledge and comprehension, ability to demonstrate taking medications properly, and ability to interpret medication labels and health messages. They also had increased hospitalizations and emergency care, decreased preventive care, and, among the elderly, poorer overall health status and higher mortality.<sup>8</sup>

As shown in Table 3, the percentage of Joliet residents with a bachelor's degree or higher is over two and a half times that of residents in the immediate area of the proposed Hickory Creek Dialysis (60432). Similarly, the percentage of residents in Will County and the State with a bachelor's degree or higher is nearly four times greater than residents in the immediate area of the proposed Hickory Creek Dialysis. As noted above, low education attainment may impact an individual's ability to understand his or her health care needs and receive timely access to health care to stop or slow CKD progression.

<b>Table 3</b> <b>Education Attainment</b>								
	<b>60432</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Joliet</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Will County</b>		<b>State</b>	<b>%</b>
No High School Diploma	4,133	35.0%	13,699	15.3%	40,402	9.2%	1,008,608	11.7%
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	4,344	36.8%	27,023	30.2%	118,245	26.9%	2,287,126	26.5%
Some College, no degree	1,979	16.8%	20,733	23.2%	97,742	22.2%	1,815,860	21.1%
Associate's Degree	358	3.0%	7,770	8.7%	36,580	8.3%	671,821	7.8%
Bachelor's Degree	705	6.0%	13,809	15.4%	94,754	21.5%	1,744,260	20.2%
Graduate or Professional Degree	294	2.5%	6,448	7.2%	52,531	11.9%	1,090,609	12.7%
<b>Population 25 Years and Older</b>	<b>11,813</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>89,482</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>440,254</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8,618,284</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

United States Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, Educational Attainment: 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate available at <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml#> (last visited Feb. 28, 2018).

<sup>8</sup> Understanding the Relationship Between Education and Health: A Review of the Evidence and an Examination of Community Perspectives. Content last reviewed September 2015. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD. <http://www.ahrq.gov/professionals/education/curriculum-tools/population-health/zimmerman.Html> (last visited Mar. 2, 2018).

### c. Race and Ethnicity

The incidence and prevalence rates for CKD and ESRD are higher within certain population groups, which are present on the eastside of Joliet. The ESRD incidence rate among the Hispanic population is 1.5 times greater than the non-Hispanic population, and ESRD incidence rate among African-Americans is 3.7 times greater than Caucasians.<sup>9</sup> Likely contributing factors to this burden of disease include diabetes and metabolic syndrome, both are common among Hispanic and African-American populations. Other factors for these groups that contribute to a higher disease burden are family history, impaired glucose tolerance, diabetes during pregnancy, hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance, obesity and physical inactivity. Access to health care, the quality of care received, and barriers due to language and health literacy also play a role in the higher incidence rates.<sup>10</sup>

The area immediately surrounding the proposed Hickory Creek Dialysis is more racially and ethnically diverse than the rest of Joliet, Will County and the State. According to the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 population projections, the majority (53.1%) of residents are Hispanic, which is nearly twice the percentage in the whole of Joliet (28.4%), and over three times the percentage in Will County (16.5%) and the State (16.6%). Further, the percentage of African-Americans is nearly twice that of the remainder of Will County and a third greater than the State.

<b>Table 4</b>								
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>								
	<b>60432</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Joliet</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Will County</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>%</b>
White	4,812	23.2%	75,426	51.1%	447,069	65.2%	7,996,856	62.2%
African American	4,390	21.2%	23,904	16.2%	75,365	11.0%	1,810,559	14.1%
Hispanic	10,995	53.1%	41,883	28.4%	113,180	16.5%	2,136,474	16.6%
Native American	41	0.2%	173	0.1%	599	0.1%	14,378	0.1%
Asian	251	1.2%	3,310	2.2%	34,899	5.1%	650,929	5.1%
Native Hawaiian	-	0.0%	6	0.0%	105	0.0%	2,994	0.0%
Other	223	1.1%	2,813	1.9%	14,161	2.1%	239,494	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,712</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>147,515</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>685,378</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12,851,684</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

United States Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates: 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate available at <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml#> (last visited Mar. 1, 2018).

<sup>9</sup> US Renal Data System, USRDS 2017 Annual Data Report: Epidemiology of Kidney Disease in the United States, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Bethesda, MD, 247 (201).

<sup>10</sup> Claudia M. Lora, M.D. et al, *Chronic Kidney Disease in United States Hispanics: A Growing Public Health Problem*, Ethnicity Dis. 19(4), 466-72 (2009) available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3587111/> (last visited Sep. 29, 2017).



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The large Hispanic population in this community is a significant factor as 20.2% of the Hispanic population in Will County lack health insurance compared to 7.1% of the non-Hispanic community.<sup>11</sup> As previously discussed, lack of health insurance is a significant barrier to health care services and timely access to nephrology care. As a result, the CKD/ESRD incidence rate among this population is likely higher than the non-Hispanic population. Accordingly, the proposed Hickory Creek Dialysis will address a growing need for dialysis services in this community.

Thank you for your consideration of the additional information regarding the Hickory Creek Dialysis project. If you have any questions or need any additional information, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Anne M. Cooper'.

Anne M. Cooper

Attachments

Cc: Gaurav Bhattacharyya

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<sup>11</sup> Will County Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership (MAPP) Collaborative, Will County Community Health Status Assessment 2016, 18 (Dec. 2016).



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## Shortage Designations and Scores Set for 2018 Loan Repayment Program Application Cycles

Daily updates of Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) data have been suspended and HPSA scores locked for the National Health Service Corps and NURSE Corps Loan Repayment Programs' new award application cycle. Daily HPSA data updates to the HRSA Data Warehouse are scheduled to resume in Spring 2018. Please direct any questions to your [State Primary Care Office](#) or the appropriate Shortage Designation Project Officer.

## Find Shortage Areas by Address Results

Input address: 214 Collins Street, Joliet, Illinois

Geocoded address: 214 Collins St, Joliet, Illinois, 60432

Start Over

HPSA Data as of 1/1/21

MUA Data as of 3/2/21

[+1 More about this address](#)

### In a Dental Health HPSA: Yes

HPSA Name: Low Income - Joliet Service Area

ID: 6175210841

Designation Type: Hpsa Population

Status: Designated

Score: 6

Designation Date: 12/27/2002

Last Update Date: 10/28/2017

### In a Mental Health HPSA: Yes

HPSA Name: East Joliet

ID: 7179485583

Designation Type: Hpsa Geographic

Status: Designated

Score: 15

Designation Date: 03/08/2007

Last Update Date: 12/26/2017

### In a Primary Care HPSA: Yes

HPSA Name: Low Income-Eastside Joliet

ID: 1171468685

Designation Type: Hpsa Population

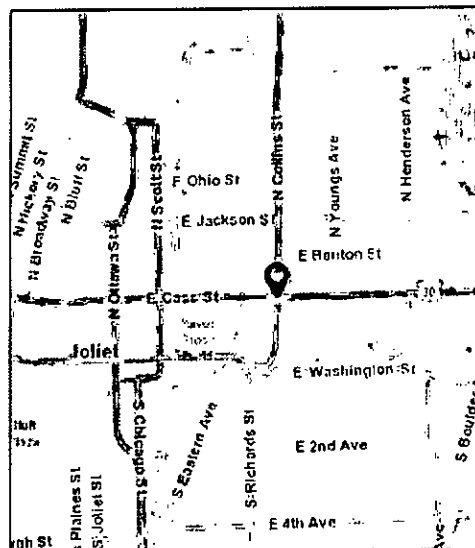
Status: Designated

Score: 7

Designation Date: 11/24/2017

Last Update Date: 11/24/2017

HPSA Name: Eastside Joliet Service Area



Click on the image to see an expanded map view



ID: 117999175F

Designation Type: Hpsa Geographic

Status: Proposed For Withdrawal

Score: 14

Designation Date: 08/09/2004

Last Update Date: 11/24/2017

**In a MUA/P: Yes**

Service Area Name: Low Inc - Will Service Area

ID: 00868

Designation Type: Medically Underserved Population

Designation Date: 05/18/1994

Last Update Date: 06/16/1995

Note: The address entered is geocoded and then compared against the HPSA and MUA/P data in the HRSA Data Warehouse. Due to geoprocessing limitations, the designation cannot be guaranteed to be 100% accurate and does not constitute an official determination.

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# WILL COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH STATUS ASSESSMENT 2016



### Acknowledgements

The Will County Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) Collaborative would like to acknowledge and thank the many individuals and organizations that contributed their valuable time and expertise to this report.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Betsy Cozzie	Will County Health Department
Kaitlyn Cronin	Will County Health Department
Jonathan Gluffrida	Presence Health
Jennifer Gorszcyk	Will County Health Department
Heidi Hardt	University Of Illinois Intern
Kathleen Harkins	Will County Health Department
Cindy Jackson	Will County Health Department
Shannon Jermal	Presence Saint Joseph Medical Center
Lou Ann Johnson	National Hookup of Black Women
Mackenzie Killelea	University of Saint Francis Intern
Howard Kim	Will County GIS
Jessica Monu	University of Saint Francis
Leslie Newbon	Silver Cross Hospital
Alpesh Patel	Will County Health Department
Amrita Raghuraman	Will County Health Department
Ashley Szymanski	University of Saint Francis Intern
Claire Thielen	Silver Cross Hospital
Mari Valle	University of Saint Francis
Anita Young	Chestnut Health Systems

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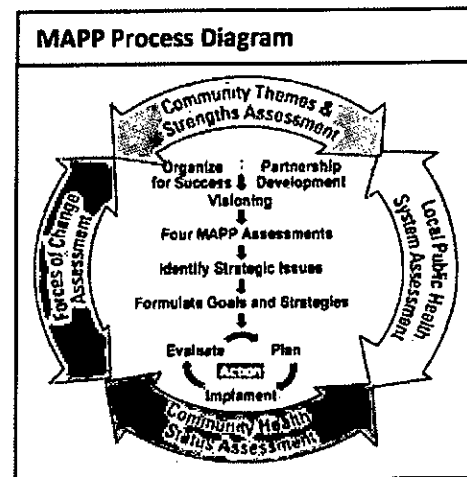
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## Introduction

The Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA) is one of four assessments conducted as a part of the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process. During this assessment, information regarding demographics, health status, health behaviors and social determinants in the community is gathered and analyzed. Data is collected from a variety of resources and analyzed comparing local, state and national benchmarks when available. This assessment is conducted to meet the hospital partners' IRS requirement every three years and the Health Department's Illinois Department of Public Health IPLAN (Illinois Plan for Local Assessment of Needs) requirement every five years.

The CHSA provides a picture of our community by answering three questions:

1. Who are we and what do we bring to the table?
2. What are the strengths and risks in our community that contribute to health?
3. What is our health status?



## Core Indicators

The MAPP process recommends and identifies health indicators in the following eleven categories for conducting the CHSA (definitions are provided at the beginning of each section):

1. Demographics
2. Socioeconomics
3. Health Resource Availability
4. Quality of Life
5. Behavioral Risk Factors
6. Environmental Health
7. Social and Mental Health
8. Maternal and Child Health
9. Death, Illness and Injury
10. Communicable Diseases
11. Sentinel Events

A variety of existing (secondary) data sources were used to develop this report. Data for Will County were obtained from the following sources (specific citations are included with the graphs throughout this report):

- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- Center for Applied Research and Environmental Systems (CARES)

- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Office of Infectious Disease, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Office of Public Health Science Services, Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology and Laboratory Services, Division of Health Informatics and Surveillance (DHIS)
- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Office of Public Health Science Services, National Center for Health Statistics
- Community Commons
- ESRI ArcGIS Map Gallery
- Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
- Illinois Department of Public Health
- Illinois Health Facilities and Services Review Board
- Illinois Hospital Report Card
- Illinois State Board of Education
- Illinois State Police
- Illinois Youth Survey
- National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles
- US Census Bureau, American Community Survey
- US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns
- US Census Bureau, Decennial Census
- US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service
- US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
- US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Will County Coroner
- Will County Land Use
- Will County Health Department

### **Benchmark Data**

Benchmarks are included wherever possible and come from either Healthy People 2020 <http://healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/> or the County Health Rankings (CHR)'s National Benchmark [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org). The Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) goals are set every 10 years by the US Department of Health and Human Services. CHR is run by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. The CHR standards are set at the 90th percentile of the current data; this means the goal is for all counties to be as healthy as the top 10% of counties are now.

### **Information Gaps**

Even though this assessment is comprehensive, it cannot measure all health aspects in the community or adequately represent all populations. As for the content, this report was designed to provide a broad overview of the overall health of Will County. However, there are a great number of medical conditions that are not specifically addressed.

### **Methodology**

County level data from public and proprietary sources (where available) were used. Not all of these data sources break out data at the city, zip code or census tract levels. In addition, some data sources may not be as current or complete as others.

In the summer of 2016, a student intern from University of Illinois, collected and summarized data in the above categories. This data was compiled into a preliminary report. The data was also stored in Excel. The Data, Evaluation and Monitoring (DEM) Team, which was established by the Will County MAPP Collaborative in April 2013, reviewed, edited and provided data for the report. Additional partnering organizations provided staff and interns to assist in collecting additional data for the report. Will County GIS provided maps with demographic and socioeconomic data by zip code which is also available on their website <http://arcg.is/2gGispD>.

A draft Community Health Status Report was presented to the MAPP Executive Committee for review and approval in December 2016.

This report is intended for both community dissemination and use in informing the Will County MAPP Collaborative as they develop their Community Health Improvement Plan. Through the MAPP process, this Community Health Status Assessment will help to establish a system to support continuous health status monitoring and to identify challenges and opportunities to shape the health of Will County residents' in the future.

### **Report Format**

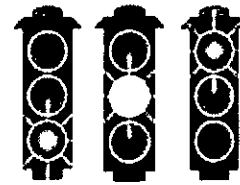
#### **Key Findings**

At the beginning of each section, there is a summary of key findings of the indicators included in the report.

#### **Stoplights**

Throughout the report you will see pictures of a stoplight displaying either a green, yellow or red light. These stoplights are a quick reference which compares Will County data to state and/or national averages. Definitions of the categories are:

- Green = Equal or better than the state and/or national average and/or meets or exceeds HP2020 goal
- Yellow = Equal or less than the state and/or national average; does not meet HP2020 Goal; and/or a population is less than the state and/or national average
- Red = Less than the state and/or national average and/or does not meet HP2020 Goal



#### Blue Will County Charts

In the Socioeconomics section, we were able to breakdown some indicators by race, ethnicity, gender and/or age. The blue charts only reflect Will County's most recent year of available data broken into available subcategories.

American Indian/Alaska Native	6.45%
Asian	10.55%
Black	16.38%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.0%
White	5.97%
Other	17.79%



## Executive Summary

Based on the information gathered through this Community Health Needs Assessment and the guidelines set forth in Healthy People 2020, the following "areas of opportunity" represent the significant health needs of the community.

### Areas of Opportunity Identified by the Will County Community Health Status Assessment

Area of Opportunity	Data Identified	Target Population
	Health professional shortage area designation	(60433)
	Lack of Consistent Source of Primary Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Males</li> <li>• Non-white</li> <li>• Ages 25-44</li> <li>• Incomes less than \$35,000</li> <li>• Males</li> <li>• African American or Black, Asian, and other races</li> <li>• Hispanic ethnicity</li> <li>• 60432, 60433, and 60484 zip codes</li> </ul>
Access to Health Services	Lack of Health Insurance	
	More medical/surgical, intensive care beds, obstetric beds, and mental illness beds	All of Will County
	Primary care physician ratio	All of Will County
	Preventable hospital events	Medicare Enrollees
Animal/Vector Borne Disease	Lyme disease incidence	
	Rabies incidence	All of Will County
	West Nile incidence	
	Second cause of death	
	Breast cancer mortality rate	
Cancer	Colorectal mortality rate and colonoscopy screenings	All of Will County
	Mammograms	
	Pap screenings	
Diabetes	Adults who have been told they have diabetes	All of Will County
	Population with diabetes	Medicare
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Males</li> <li>• American Indian/Alaskan Native and other races</li> <li>• 60432, 60433, 60435, and 60436 zip codes</li> </ul>
Education	High school diploma	
	High school four year graduation rate	Bolingbrook, Crete-Monee, Joliet Central, Joliet West, and Reed-Custer high schools

<b>Heart Disease</b>	High blood pressure prevalence and many report not taking prescribed medication	
	High total blood cholesterol prevalence	All of Will County
	Top cause of death and high mortality rate and second cause of hospitalizations	
<b>Injury</b>	Fourth cause of hospitalizations	All of Will County
	And death	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	Fertility rate	All of Will County
	Low birth rate	African American or Black
	Infant mortality rate	African American or Black
	8-30 days adult mental health not good	All of Will County
<b>Mental Health</b>	Mental health professional shortage area designation	60433
	Mental health provider ratio	All of Will County
	Social associations	All of Will County
	Third cause of hospitalizations	All of Will County
	Youth experiencing depression	8 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> grades
	Low grocery store and healthy food retailer access and lack of retailers that accept SNAP and WIC	All of Will County and low income
<b>Nutrition, Physical Activity and Weight</b>	Low park and recreational facility access	All of Will County
	Obesity	Adult
	Physical inactivity	
<b>Oral Health</b>	Dental health professional shortage area designation	60433
	Dental health provider ratio	All of Will County
<b>Public Transportation</b>	Commuting to work	All of Will County
	Accidental drug overdoses	All of Will County
	Heavy alcohol consumption	Adult and youth 10 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> grades
<b>Substance Abuse</b>	Liquor store access	All of Will County
	Prescription drug misuse	10 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> graders
	Substance use assessment need	12 <sup>th</sup> graders
	Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths	All of Will County
<b>Tobacco Use</b>	Outdoor tobacco-free areas	
	Tobacco use	Adults and 12 <sup>th</sup> graders

## Demographics

**CATEGORY DEFINITION:** Demographic characteristics include measure of total population, as well as, percent of total population by age, group, gender, race and ethnicity, where these populations and subpopulations are located, and the percent change in population over time.

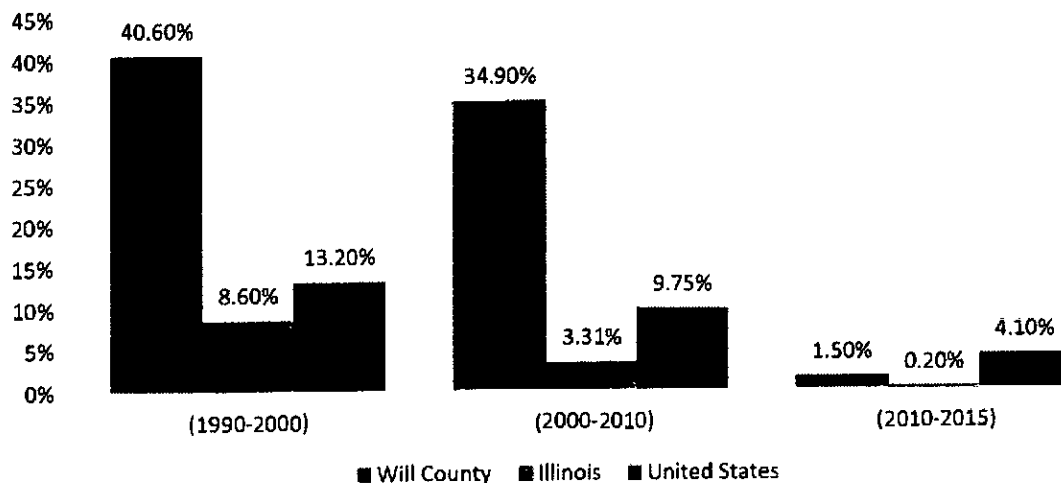
### Will County Demographic Key Findings

- Will County's population was expected to reach 810,000 by 2015, instead it reached 687,263
- Nearly 25% of the population is non-white
- Almost 12% of the population is foreign-born
- 31.5% of the Hispanic/Latino population reported that they speak English less than 'very well'
- The white population has the lowest percentage of families with children at 52%
- 8.32% of the population has a disability
- 6.6% of the total population are veterans and over 40% of the veteran population is over 65 years old
- Will County is predominately urban with 96% of the total population living in urban areas

### Population Growth and Estimates

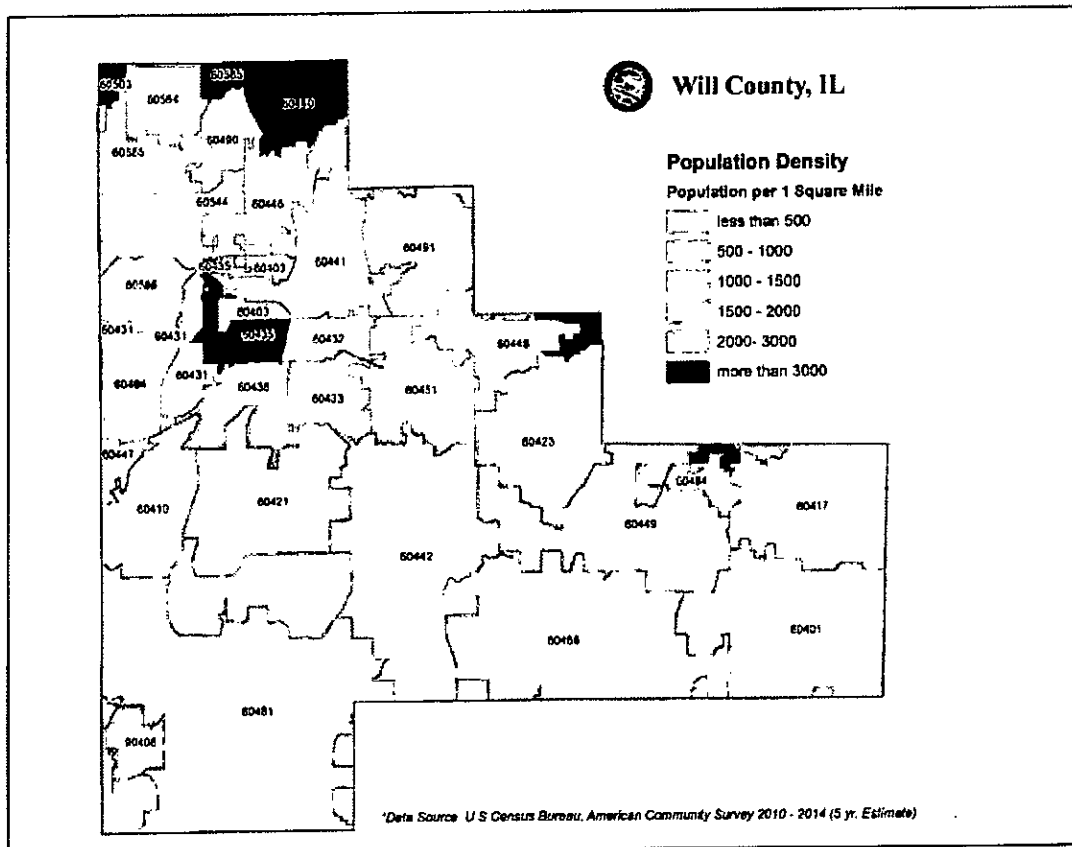
According to the US Census Bureau, Will County has grown rapidly over the past decade. The total population for Will County was projected to reach 810,000 by 2015 (an increase of 19% from 2010), but it only reached 687,263 (an increase of 1.5%). However, Will County's population has and is expected to continue outpacing the growth rate for Illinois.

### Percent Change in Population, 1990 - 2015



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14.

Will County has a total of 849 square miles (12 of which is water), 31 zip codes, 23 cities, and 5 area codes. There are 12,859,995 Illinois residents. 5% of these Illinois residents (687,263) resided in Will County in 2015. A majority of these Will County residents reside in Joliet, Plainfield, Bolingbrook, and Romeoville.

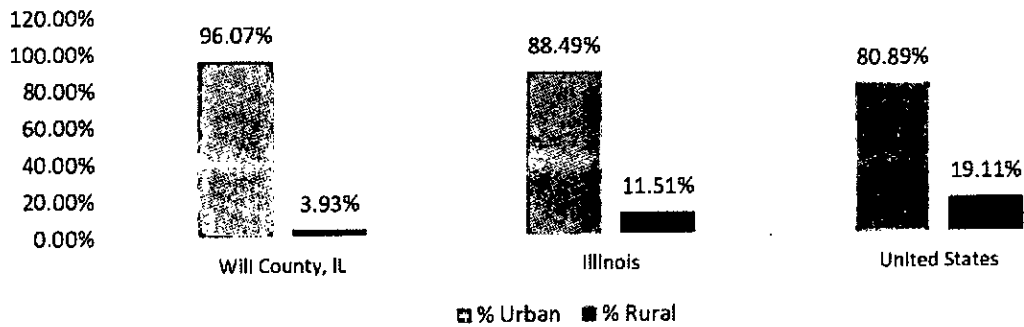


### Urban and Rural Population

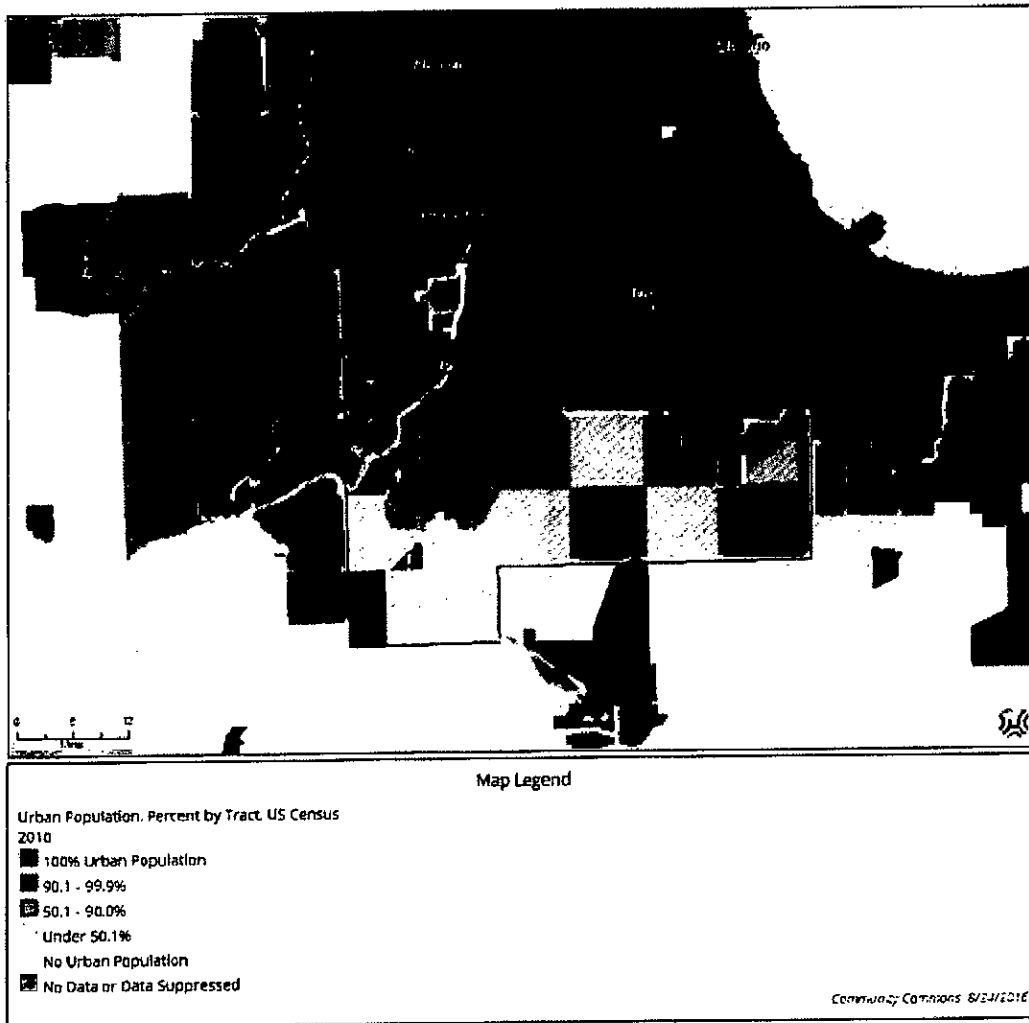
Will County is predominately urban with 96.07% of the total population (650,936 people) living in urban areas. Urban areas are identified using population density, count, and size thresholds with more than 50,000 people. Urban areas also include territory with a high degree of impervious surface (development). Rural areas are all areas that are not urban. Geographically, southern Will County is largely rural, as illustrated in the map below. The Census Bureau identifies two types of urban areas:

- Urbanized Areas (UAs) of 50,000 or more people;
- Urban Clusters (UCs) of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people

### Urban and Rural Population, 2010



### Urban and Rural Population in Will County



Data Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2010. Source geography: Tract

## Gender

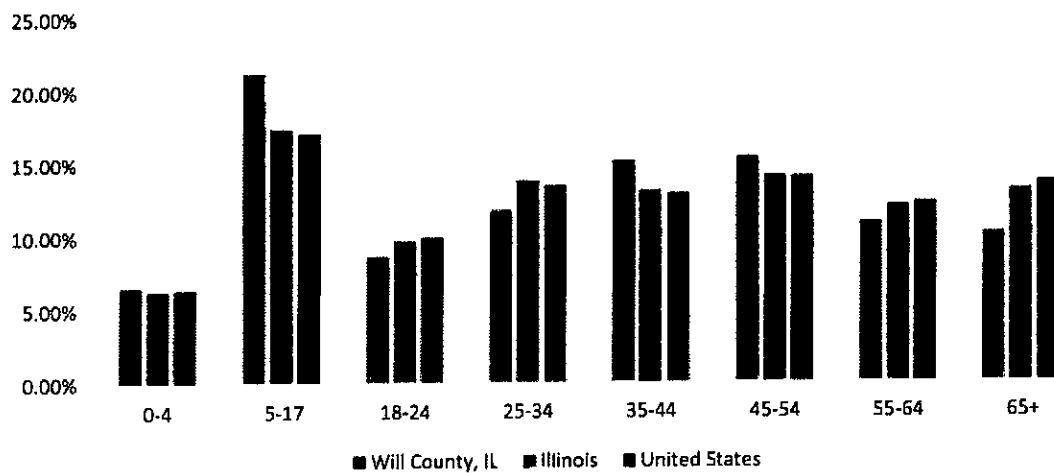
The female and male population in Will County is nearly equal. Females represent 50.36% of the population while males represent 49.64%. The percentage of males is relatively consistent among Whites (52%) and Hispanic/Latinos (51%). A slightly lower percentage (49%) of males was found among the Black/African American population.

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14.

## Age

The median age of Will County is 36.2 years. The County's population is slightly younger than Illinois' population. According to the 2014 US Census Bureau, 63% of Will County's population is below the age of 45 compared to 60% statewide. 10.2% of the Will County population in 2014 was 65 years or older compared to 13.2% statewide.

**Distribution of Population by Age Group, 2014**

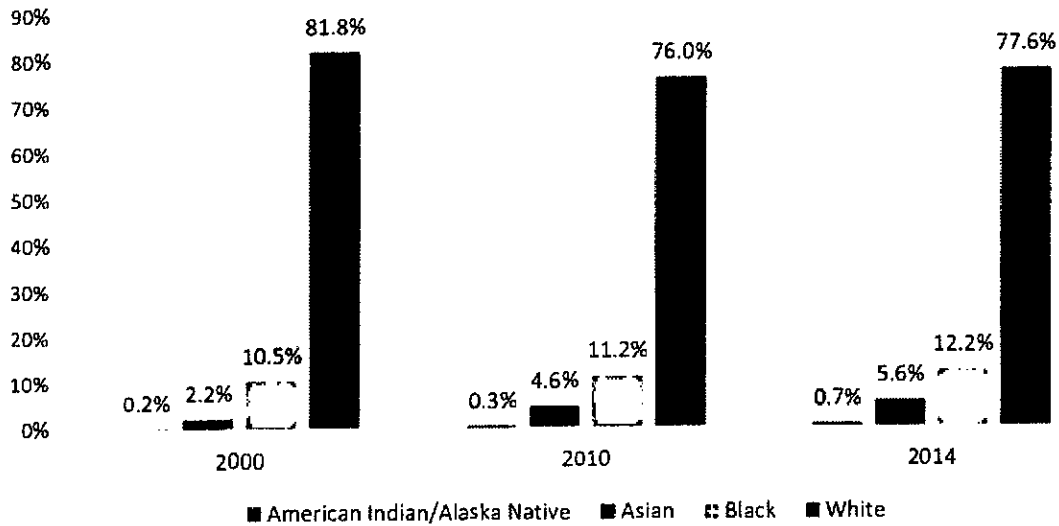


Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14.

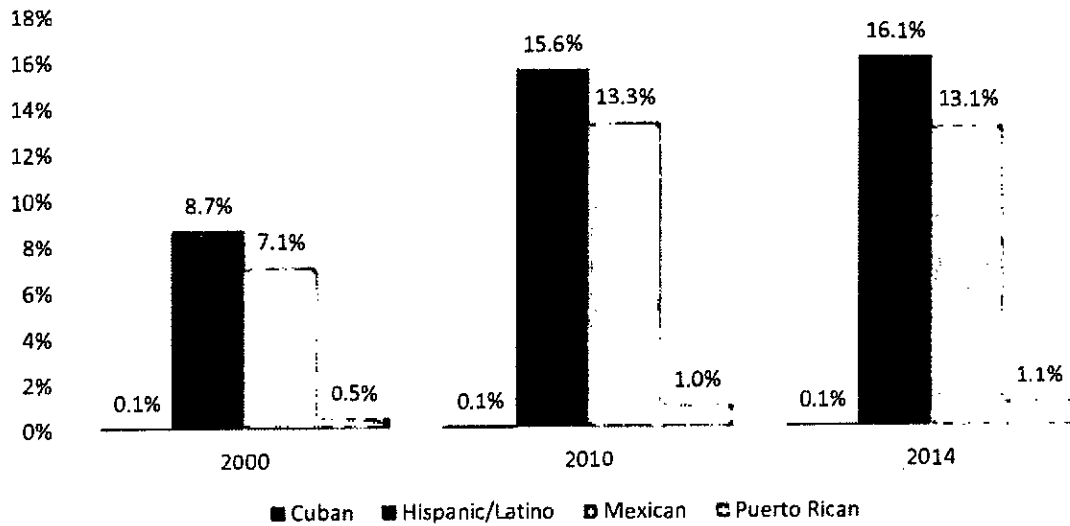
## Race and Ethnicity

The racial and ethnic composition of Will County is shown in the charts below. In 2014, the majority of Will County's population was White (77.6%), followed by Black/African American (12.2%), Asian (5.6%), and American Indian/Alaska Native (0.7%). The population for all races increased since 2010, but the White population has decreased overall since 2000. The Hispanic/Latino ethnicity has increased since 2000 and 2010 (8.7% in 2000 to 15.6% in 2010 to 16.1% in 2014).

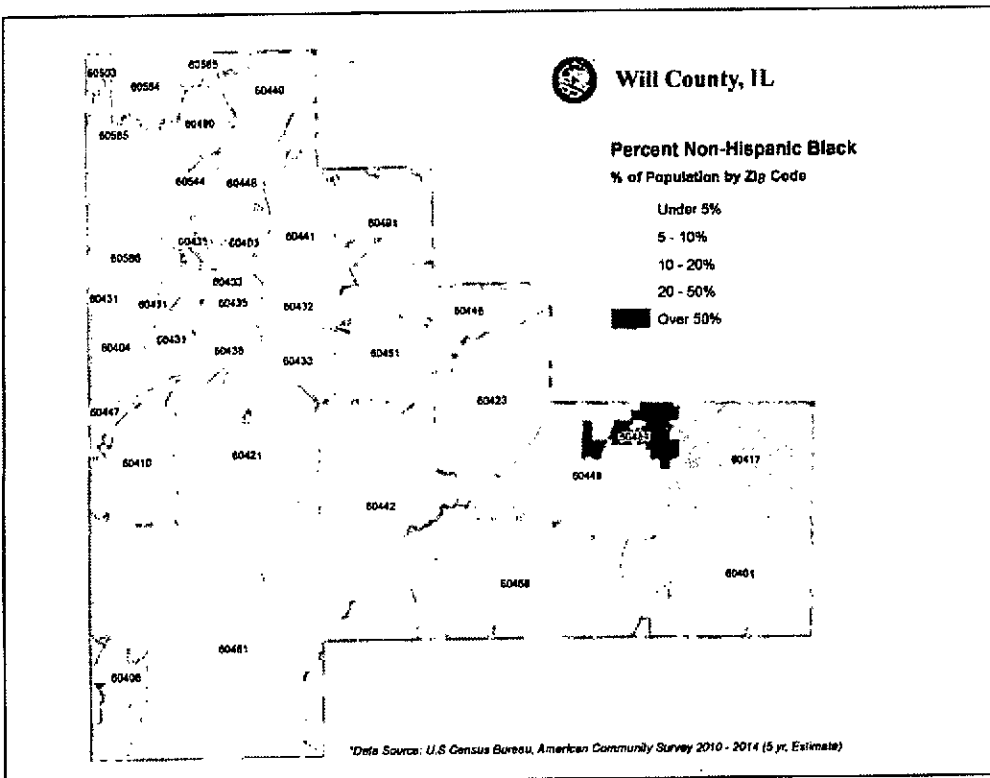
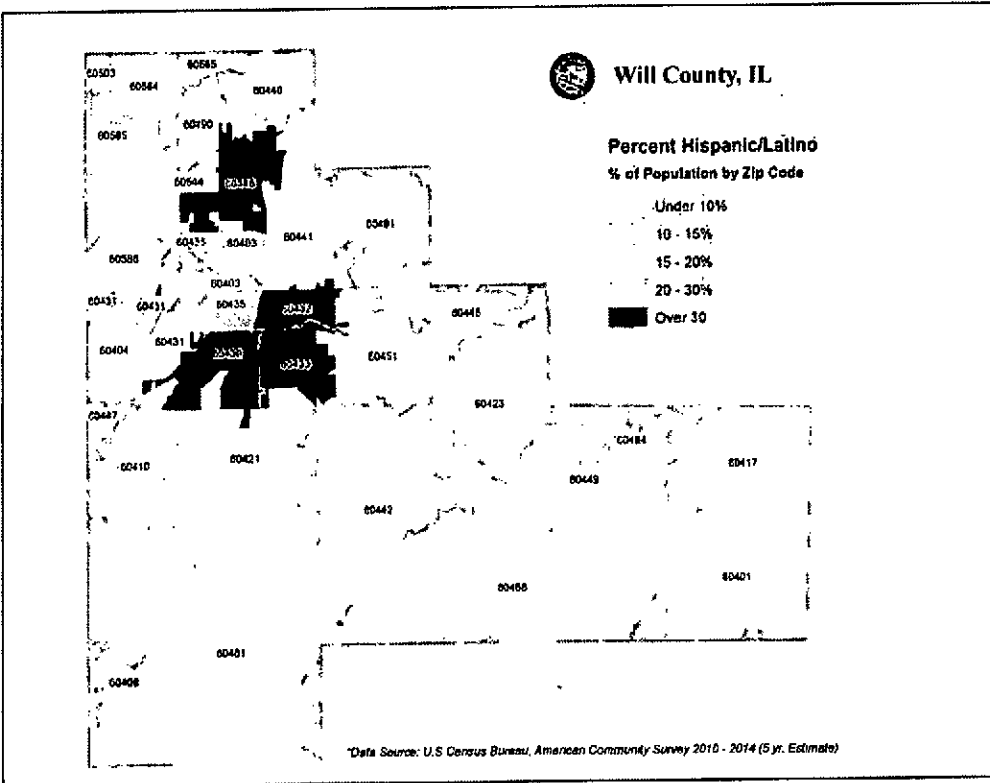
### Will County's Race Composition



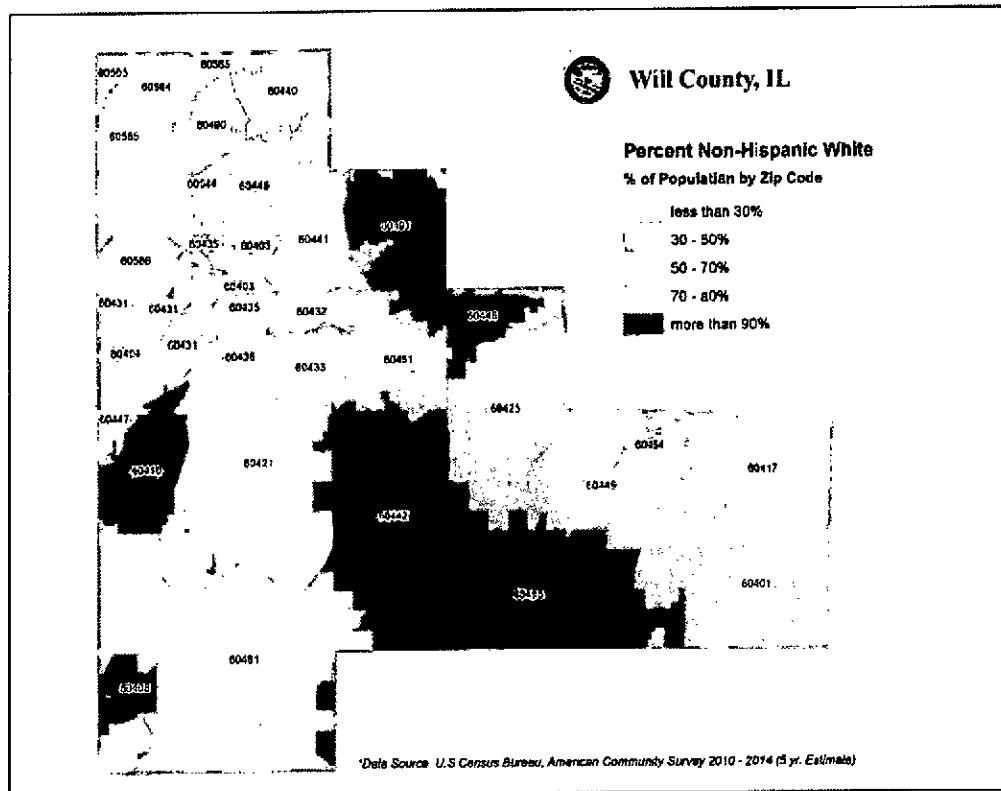
### Will County's Ethnicity Composition



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14.







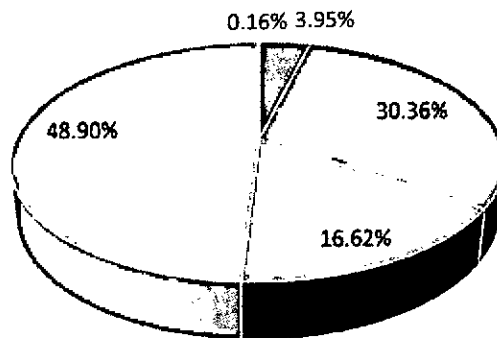
### Foreign-Born Population

The Will County foreign-born population increased slightly between 2011 and 2014 (an increase of 3,057 residents). Currently, the foreign-born population constitutes 11.8% of the Will County population. As of 2014, a little over half of the foreign-born population had become US citizens.

Citizenship Status	2007-2011		2014	
	Number	% of Population	Number	% of Population
<b>Total Population</b>	674,166	100.0%	682,108	100.0%
<b>Native</b>	596,419	88.5%	601,304	88.2%
<b>Foreign-Born</b>	77,747	14.5%	80,804	11.8%
<b>Naturalized Citizens</b>	38,062	5.6%	41,728	6.1%
<b>Non-US Citizens</b>	39,685	5.9%	39,076	5.7%

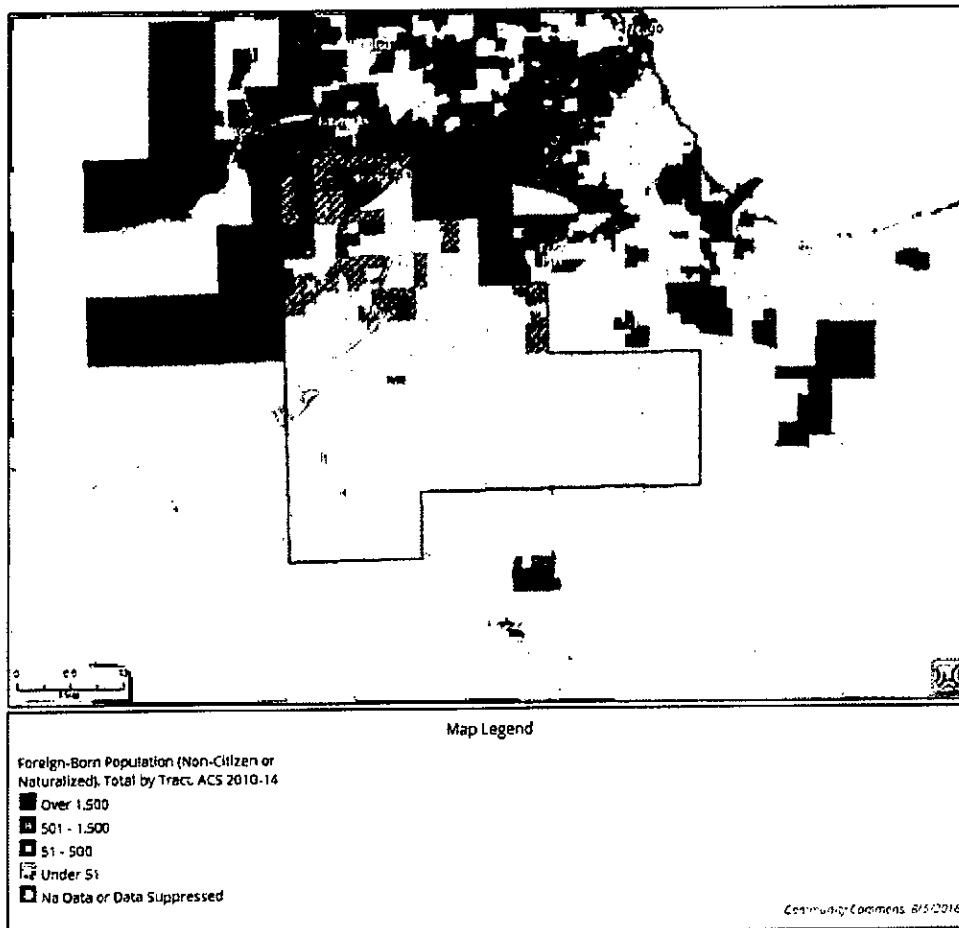
### Will County Foreign-Born Populations' Origins, 2014

■ Africa ■ Asia ■ Europe ■ Latin America ■ Oceania



The origins of Will County's foreign-born population is illustrated in the graph above. As of 2014, almost 80% of Will County's foreign-born population originates from Latin America (48.9%) and Asia (30.4%). As illustrated in the map below, a higher concentration of Will County's foreign-born population resides in northern Will County and in the Joliet area.

Will County Foreign-Born Population



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14.

### Language Spoken at Home

While the percentage of the Hispanic/Latino population has nearly doubled in the past decade, no significant changes were found in language spoken at home between 2010 and 2014.

Measure	Will County			Illinois		
	2000	2010	2014	2000	2010	2014
Population Age 5+	460,465	616,888	637,315	11,547,505	11,900,241	12,058,076
Speaks only English at home	405,351	498,155	510,018	9,326,786	9,315,206	9,347,280
Speaks Spanish at home	32,352	71,312	75,974	1,253,676	1,517,245	1,586,555
Speaks Asian/Pacific Islander at home	6,456	13,936	15,117	248,800	307,505	337,888
Speaks other language at home	1,729	5,102	6,027	78,006	96,463	116,883

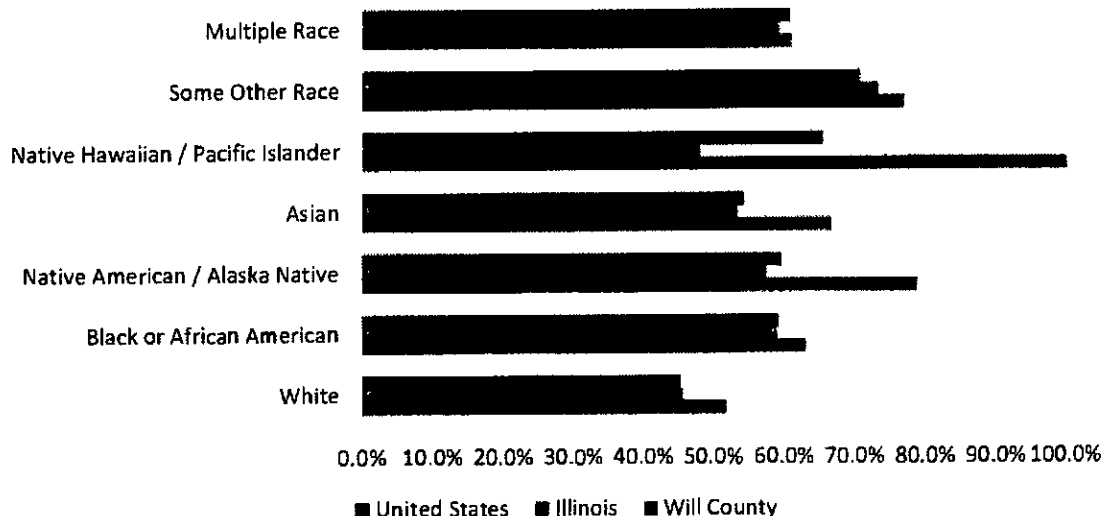
According to the 2014 American Community Survey (US Census Bureau), 31.5% of the Hispanic/Latino population in Will County reported that they speak English less than "very well" compared to 2.93% of the non-Hispanic/Latino population.

Source: American FactFinder- table B16007

### Families with Children

As of 2014, there are 94,393 families with children (under age 18) or 42.3% of total households in Will County. This percentage is 10% higher than Illinois (32.3%). Regarding race distribution, the white population has the lowest percentage of families with children. This is also consistent with Illinois' percentages.

#### % of Families with Children by Race, 2014



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

### Population with a Disability

In Will County, 8.32% of the population or 56,202 people have a disability. This percentage is slightly lower than Illinois (10.62%). Larger concentrations of this population resides in certain areas in northern, eastern, and southern Will County, as well as, Joliet.

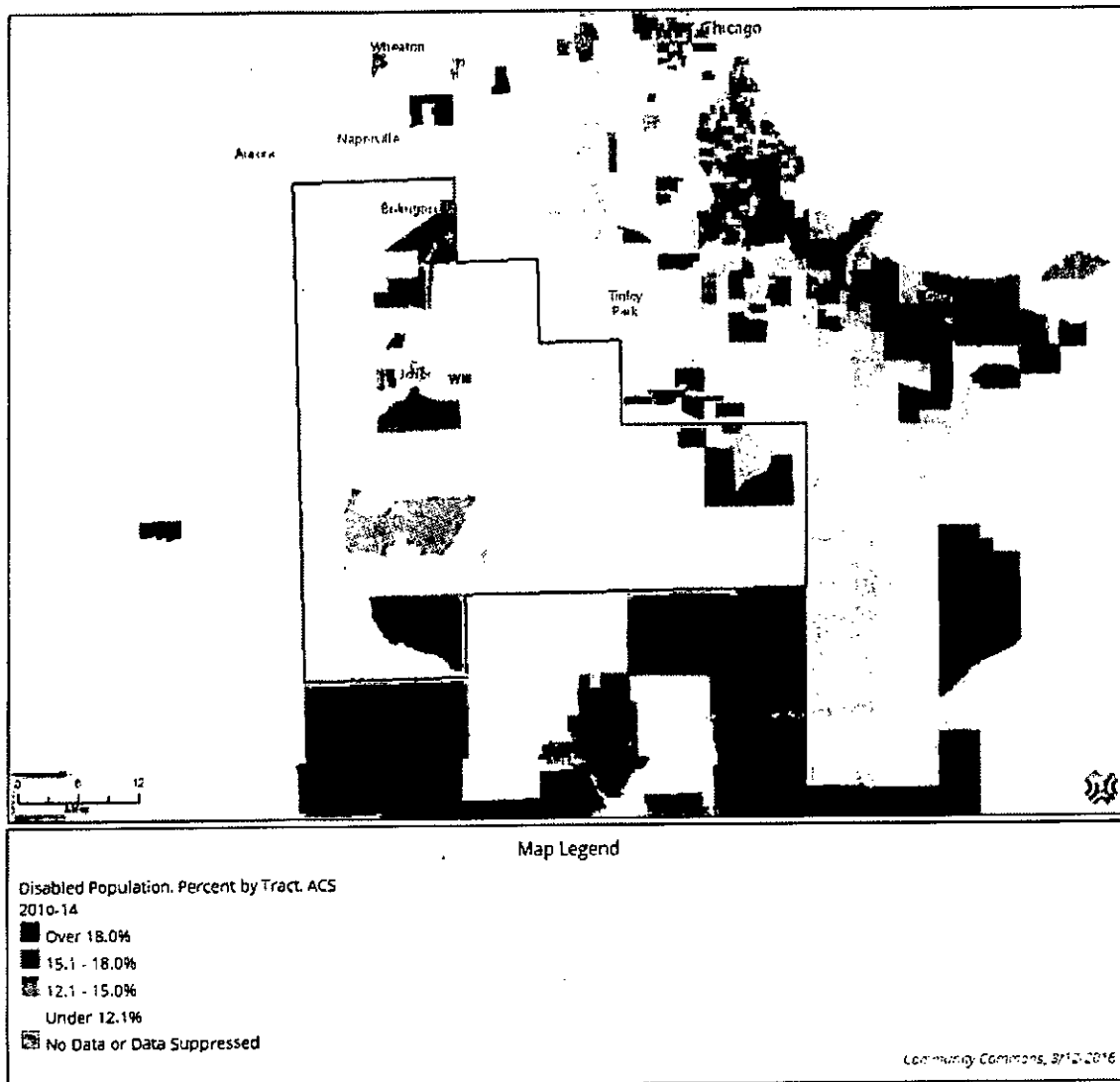
Percent Population with a Disability



- Will County, IL (8.32%)
- Illinois (10.62%)
- United States (12.25%)

Community Commons, 8/12/16

Population in Will County with Any Disability

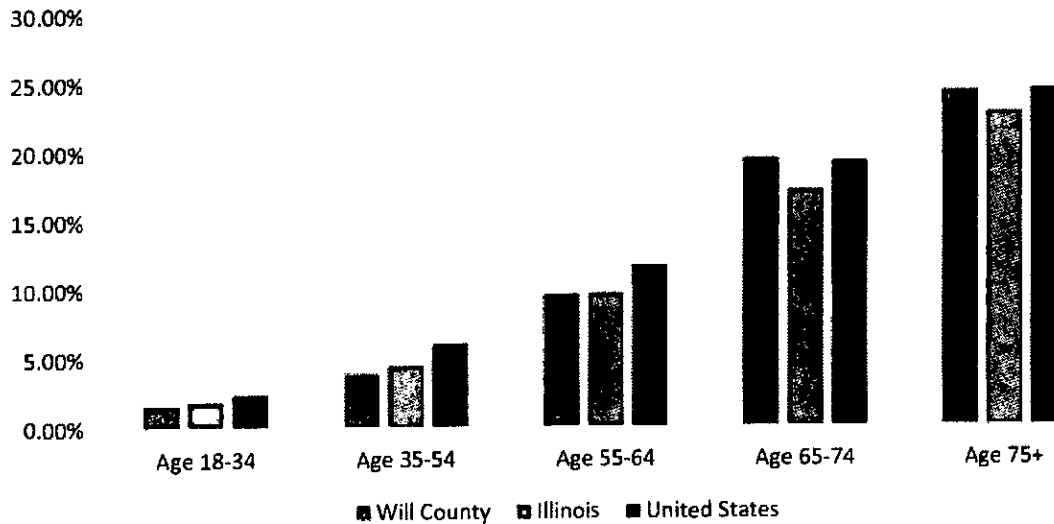


Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

### Veteran Population

In Will County, 6.6% of the total population or 32,514 people, are veterans. A large concentration of this population resides in southern and eastern Will County. Over 40% of the veteran population is over 65 years old. Consistent with Illinois, the largest veteran population in Will County is over 75 years old.

### Veteran Population by Age Group, 2014



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

## Socioeconomics

**CATEGORY DEFINITION:** Socioeconomic characteristics include measures that have been shown to affect health status such as income, education and employment. Certain areas of Will County are negatively affected by socioeconomic characteristics more than others.

### Will County Socioeconomic Key Findings

- The median household income grew by 15% from 2010 to 2014
- There is an evident disparity in income by race and ethnicity
- 8.2% of residents live below the poverty line
- There are more female than male single parent families
- The unemployment rate has decreased 3.4% since 2010
- As of 2014, 9.47% of residents over the age of 25 do not hold a high school diploma or GED
- 20.2% of the Hispanic/Latino population reported having no health insurance coverage, compared to 7.1% of the non-Hispanic/Latino population without health insurance
- 34% of children are eligible for free or reduced lunch
- There are 3,996 federally assisted housing units
- Between Oct 1, 2014 and September 30, 2015, 1,288 people have been connected to a shelter or housing program for homelessness

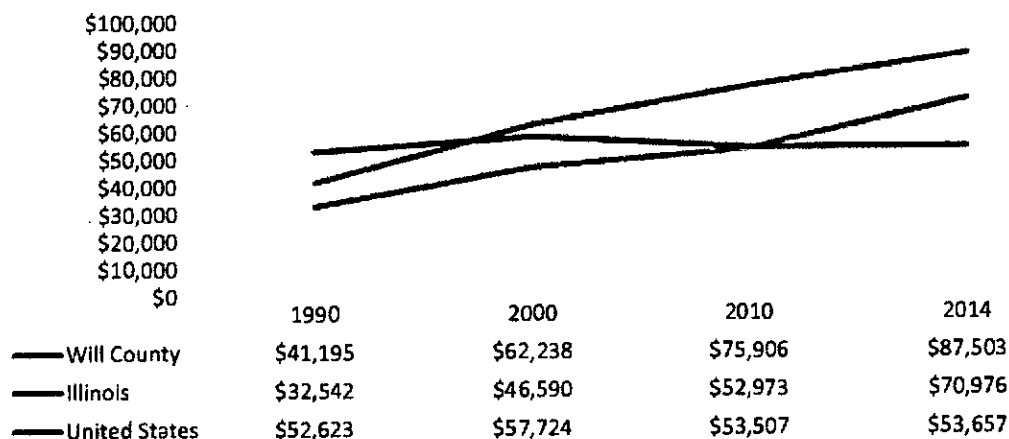
### Median Household Income Per Capita



The median household income among Will County residents increased by 15% from 2010 to 2014, compared to a 34% statewide increase for the same time period. Although the state's median household income increased twice as much as Will County's over this period, Will County's median household income is 23% higher than the state's. Per capita income for Will County's population averaged \$30,790 in 2014 – an increase of only \$979 from 2010.

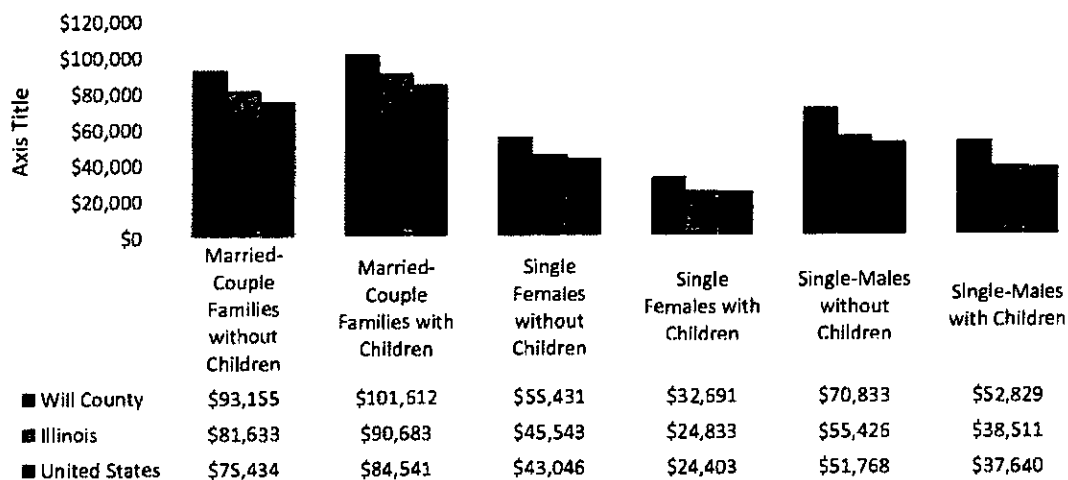
Differences were found in the median household income based on ethnicity, gender, and marital status.

### Median Household Income, 2014

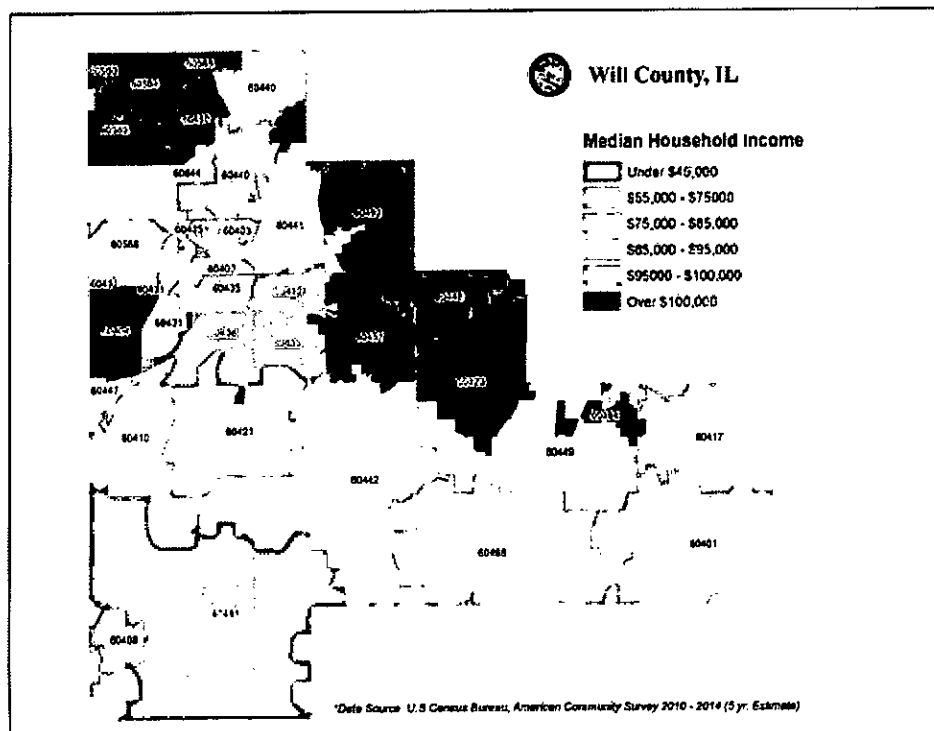


According to the 2014 American Community Survey, the median household income for the Hispanic/Latino population in Will County was \$59,039, compared to \$94,062 for Whites. Similarly, single females and males, both with and without children, have a significantly lower median household income than married couples with or without children. Of single individuals, females with children have the lowest median household income at \$32,691. The graph below displays the disparities in income by family composition.

**Median Family Income by Composition, 2014**



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



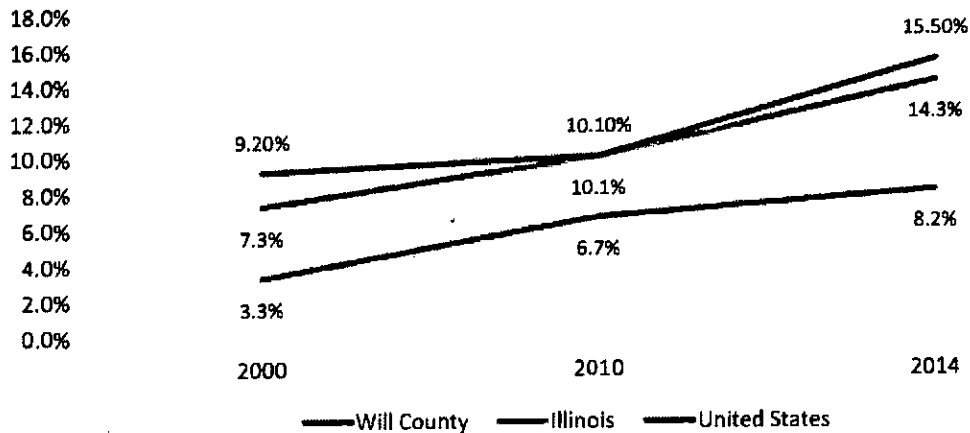
## Poverty



Poverty is considered a key driver of health status. (Note: The government's definition of poverty is based on the total income received. For example, the poverty level for 2014 was set at an annual income of \$24,036 for a family of four with two adults and two children). In 2014, 8.2% of Will County residents (or 55,275 people) lived below the poverty level.

More than 11% of children under the age of 18 were living under the poverty level in 2014. 15% of the Hispanic/Latino population was living in poverty, compared to 6.9% of the Non-Hispanic population.

### Percent of Population Below 100% Poverty Level

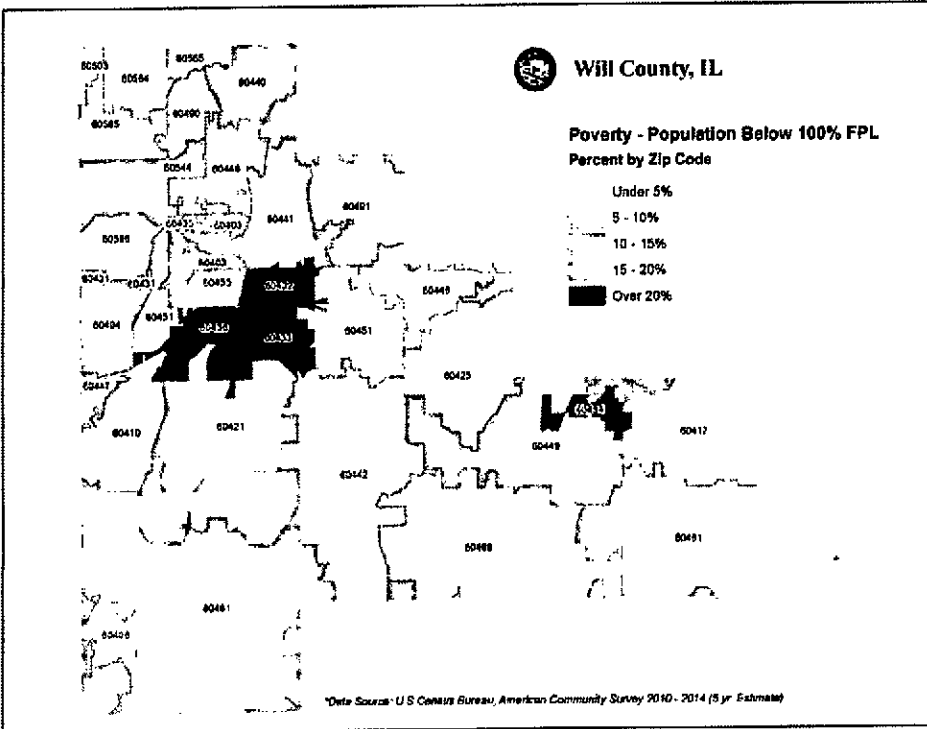


Gender	
Female	9.21%
Male	7.18%

Race	
American Indian/Alaska Native	6.45%
Asian	10.55%
Black	16.38%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.0%
White	5.97%
Other	17.79%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

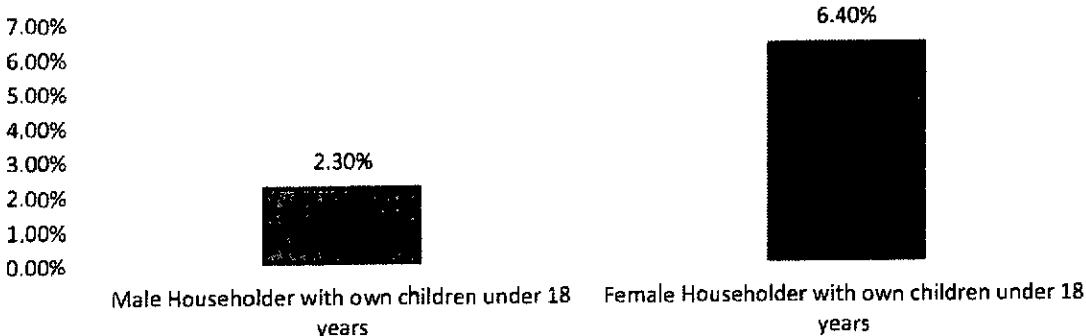




## Single Parent Families

This indicator illustrates the percentage of single families who had a male or female as the head of household. 6.4% of single families have a female as the head of the household, while only 2.3% are males. Children living in single parent families are generally less healthy, less likely to have access to health care, and more likely to have emotional or behavioral difficulties than children living in families consisting of two married adults who are the children's biological or adoptive parents. Approximately 21% of children in Will County reside in single-parent households.

## Single Parent Families in Will County, 2014



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

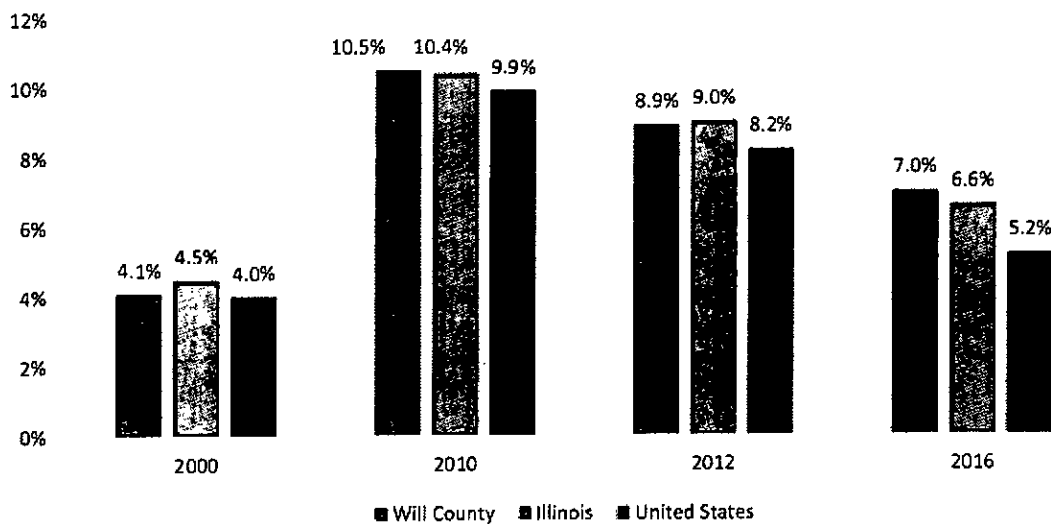
## Unemployment



Unemployment creates financial instability and barriers to access including insurance coverage, health services, healthy nutrition, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status. The unemployment rate in Will County peaked in 2010 reaching 10.4%, and has steadily decreased to 7% in 2016. A similar trend was observed statewide and nationally. Will County currently has a higher unemployment rate than Illinois and the United States.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

### Unemployment Rate

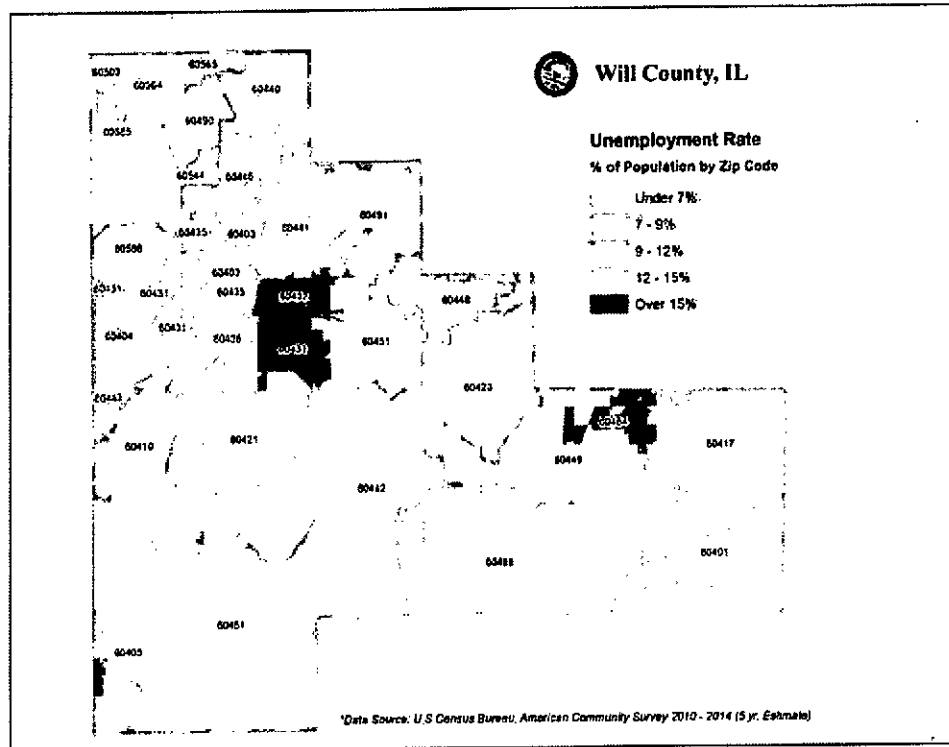


Gender	
Female	7.4%
Male	8.7%

Race	
American Indian/Alaska Native	7.2%
Asian	5.5%
Black	13.9%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.0%
White	8.3%
Other	9.8%

Age	
16-19	26.7%
20-24	15.1%
25-44	8.0%
45-54	6.8%
55-64	6.5%
65-74	5.6%
75+	7.3%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



## Education

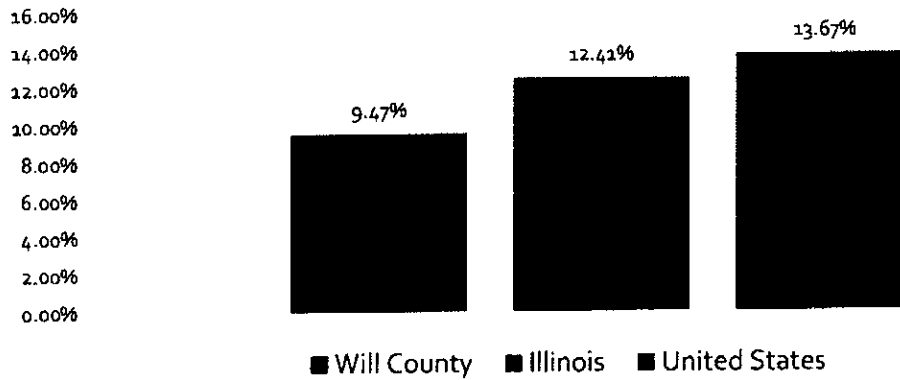


Since 2000, the population without a high school diploma has decreased, while the population with a college, or professional degree has increased. Within the report area, there are 41,027 persons, aged 25 and older, without a high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment has been linked to positive health outcomes. 9.47% of the Will County population above age 25 has not graduated high school or received their GED, while 41% of the population has received some sort of college education. Ethnicity in Will County illustrated a key discrepancy in educational attainment, where 34.1% of the Hispanic/Latino population had less than a high school diploma, compared to 5.84% of the non-Hispanic/Latino population.

Measure	Will County			Illinois		
	% to total 2000	% to total 2010	% to total 2014	% to total 2000	% to total 2010	% to total 2014
Less than 9th grade	4.3%	4.3%	4.0%	7.5%	5.6%	5.5%
Some High School, no diploma	8.8%	5.9%	5.5%	11.1%	7.5%	6.9%
High School Graduate (or GED)	29.1%	28.1%	27.0%	27.7%	27.6%	27.0%
Some College, no degree	25.1%	23.2%	22.6%	21.6%	21.3%	21.2%
Associate's Degree	7.2%	8.0%	8.3%	6.1%	7.2%	7.5%
Bachelor's Degree	17.8%	20.1%	20.8%	16.5%	19.2%	19.7%
Master's or Professional Degree	7.7%	10.6%	11.8%	9.5%	11.5%	12.2%

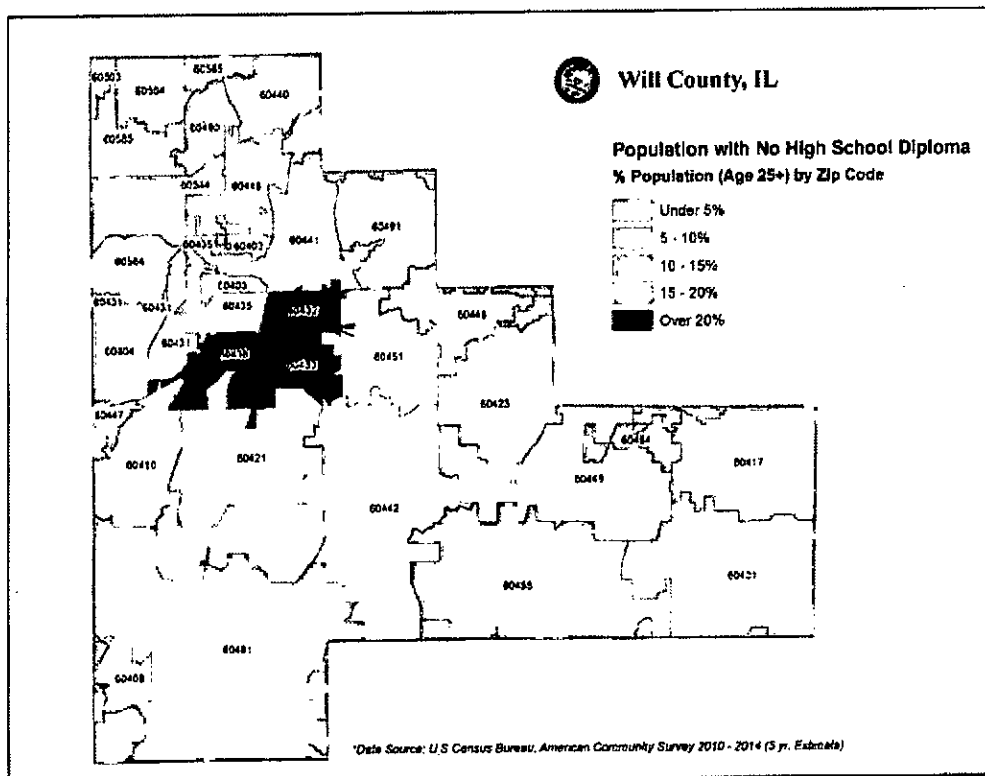
Source: Table S1501 from the US Census Bureau / American Community Survey

### Percent Population with No High School Diploma (Age 25+)



Gender	
Female	8.67%
Male	10.31%

Race	
American Indian/Alaska Native	26.45%
Asian	7.32%
Black	9.94%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.0%
White	7.43%
Other	40.93%



An analysis of educational outcomes at all 18 Will County high schools illustrates the disparate educational experiences of the youth. At the county level, the percentage of youth meeting or exceeding the Partnership for Assessment Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC) expectations is 23%, which is lower than the state average of 33%. The PARCC tests students' use of skills such as analyzing, problem solving, and writing effectively. While Will County's overall graduation rate is 90%, there are five schools that fall below the state-wide graduation rate of 86%. These five high schools also have a higher percentage of low income students, and non-White students, furthering demonstrating the disparities in educational outcomes by race and income levels. According to the Illinois Report Card, low-income students is defined as the percentage of students in families receiving public aid, living in substitute care, or eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunches.

High School	% Students Low Income	% Non-White Students	% Meets or Exceeds IL Learning Standards	4-Year Graduation Rate
Beecher	27%	18%	19%	98%
Bolingbrook	60%	78%	26%	78%
Crete-Monee	67%	77%	14%	82%
Joliet Central	76%	82%	13%	72%
Joliet West	64%	65%	17%	85%
Lincoln-Way Central	11%	13%	25%	96%
Lincoln-Way East	8%	16%	30%	96%
Lincoln-Way North	9%	20%	27%	93%
Lincoln-Way West	12%	14%	26%	96%
Lockport	22%	25%	42%	93%
Peotone	27%	13%	21%	90%
Plainfield Central	33%	37%	7%	90%
Plainfield East	30%	57%	15%	95%
Plainfield North	16%	32%	22%	96%
Plainfield South	30%	42%	6%	91%
Reed-Custer	41%	9%	28%	85%
Romeoville	62%	63%	37%	89%
Wilmington	41%	7%	47%	90%
County Wide			23%	90%
State Wide			33%	86%

Source: Illinois Report Card 2014-2015

## Uninsured



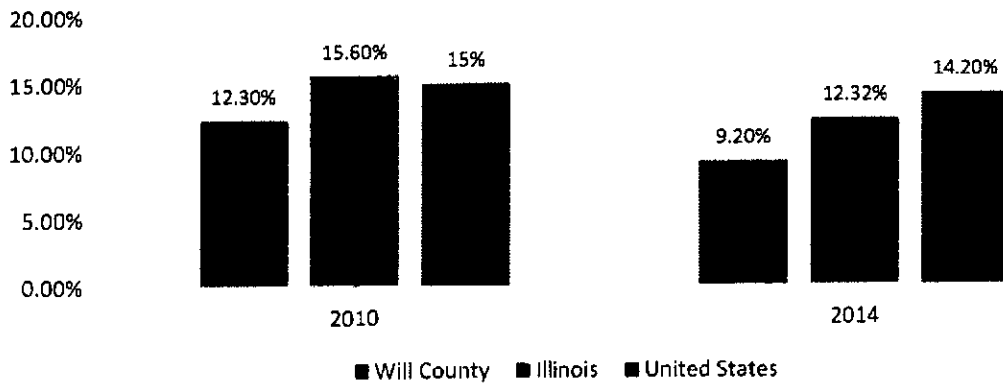
The lack of health insurance is considered a key driver of health status. This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services, contributing to poor health status.

According to the US Census Bureau, 9.2% of the Will County population under the age of 65 was uninsured in 2014, compared to 12.3% of the Illinois population. There has been an overall decrease in the percentage of uninsured population since 2010. According to the 2014 American Community Survey, 20.2% of the Hispanic/Latino population in Will County reported no health insurance coverage, compared to 7.1% of the non-Hispanic/Latino population.

Source: US Census Bureau, *Small Area Health Insurance Estimates*. 2014. Source geography: County

HP 2020 Target = 0.0% (Universal Coverage)

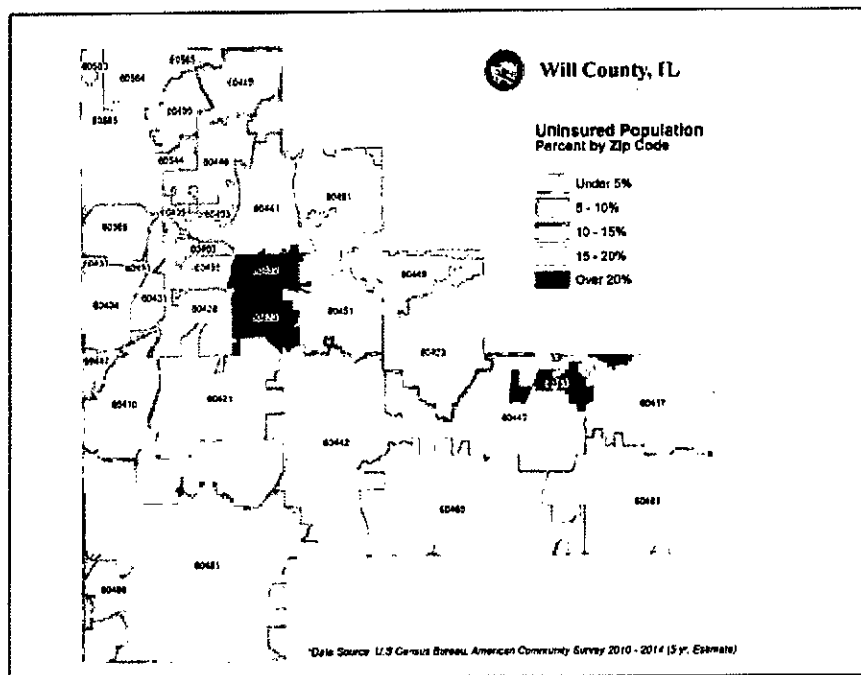
### Uninsured Population



Gender	
Female	7.93%
Male	10.57%

Race	
American Indian/Alaska Native	6.85%
Asian	13.33%
Black	12.14%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.0%
White	5.92%
Other	26%

Age	
Under 18	3.07%
18-64	13.35%
65+	1.07%

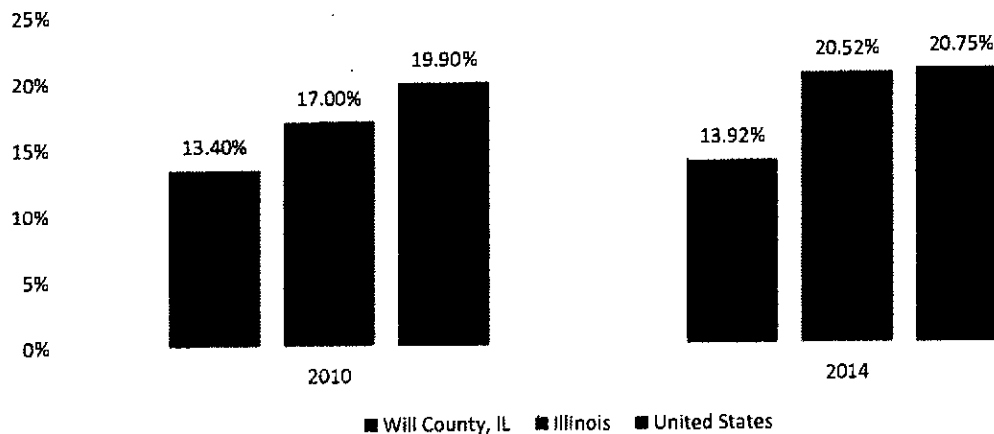


Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

## Medicaid

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is enrolled in Medicaid, which is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations. These groups are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. When reviewing the percentages broken down by age, most of Will County's Medicaid recipients were 18 years old and younger.

**Percent Population Receiving Medicaid**



Age	
Under 18	56.4%
18-64	36.4%
65+	7.4%

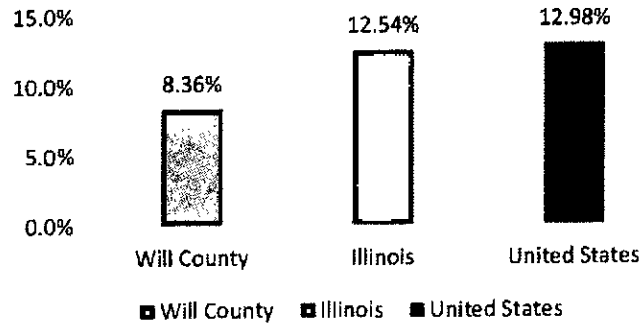
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

## SNAP Benefits



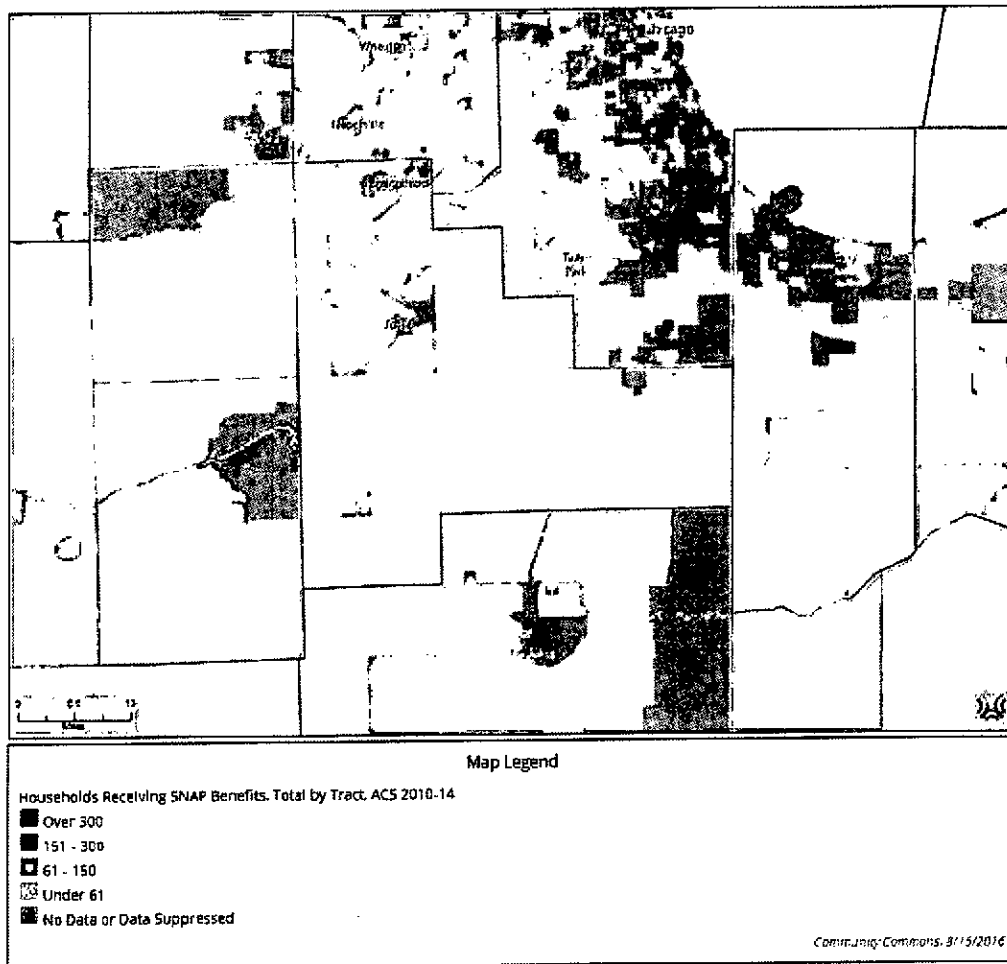
This indicator reports the estimated percentage of households receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. When combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment. 8.36% of Will County households receive SNAP benefits, compared to 12.54 % of Illinois residents and 12.9% of US residents. Zip codes with more than 19% of their households receiving SNAP benefits include 60432, 60433, 60436, 60466 and 60484.

### Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, 2014



Race/Ethnicity	
American Indian/Alaska Native	9.76%
Asian	6.93%
Black	23.91%
Hispanic/Latino	16.45%
White (Non-Hispanic)	4.4%
Other Race	18.88%
Multiple Races	15.2%

Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Total by Census Tract



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

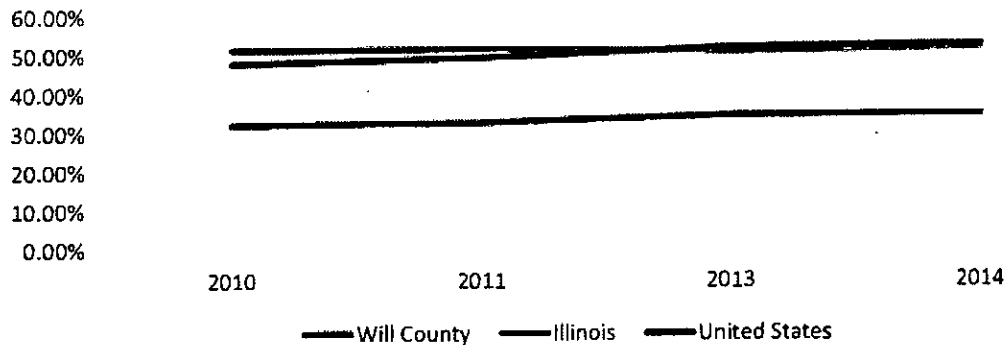


## Children Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch

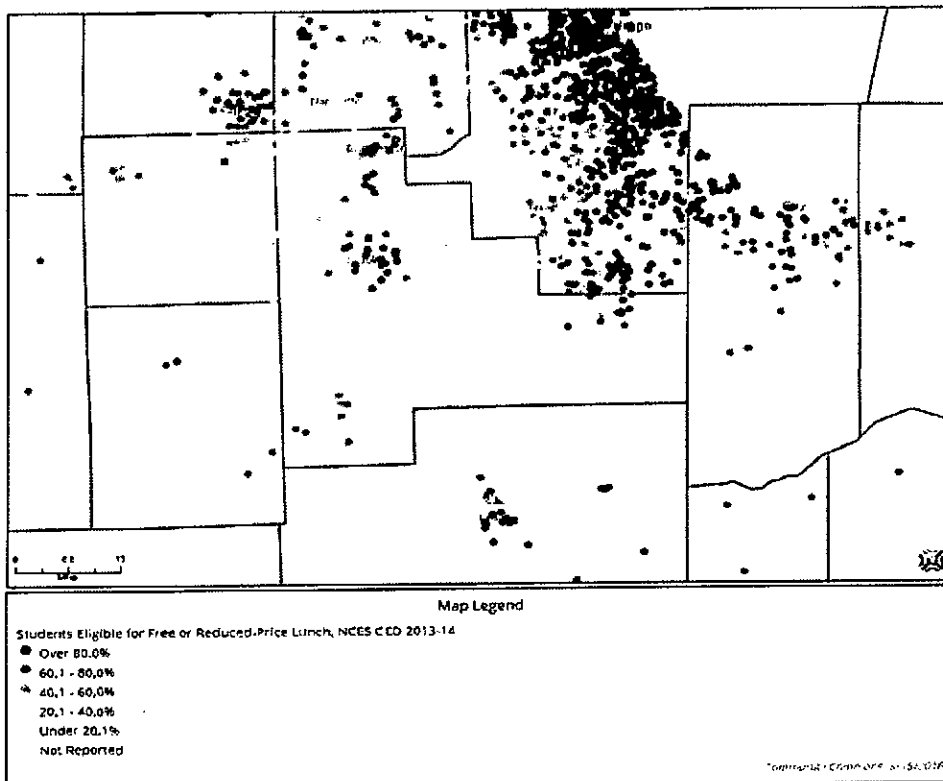


Within the reported area, 42,422 (34.53%) public school students are eligible for Free or Reduced Price lunch. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. Additionally, when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

### Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch



Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, 2014



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data, 2013-14

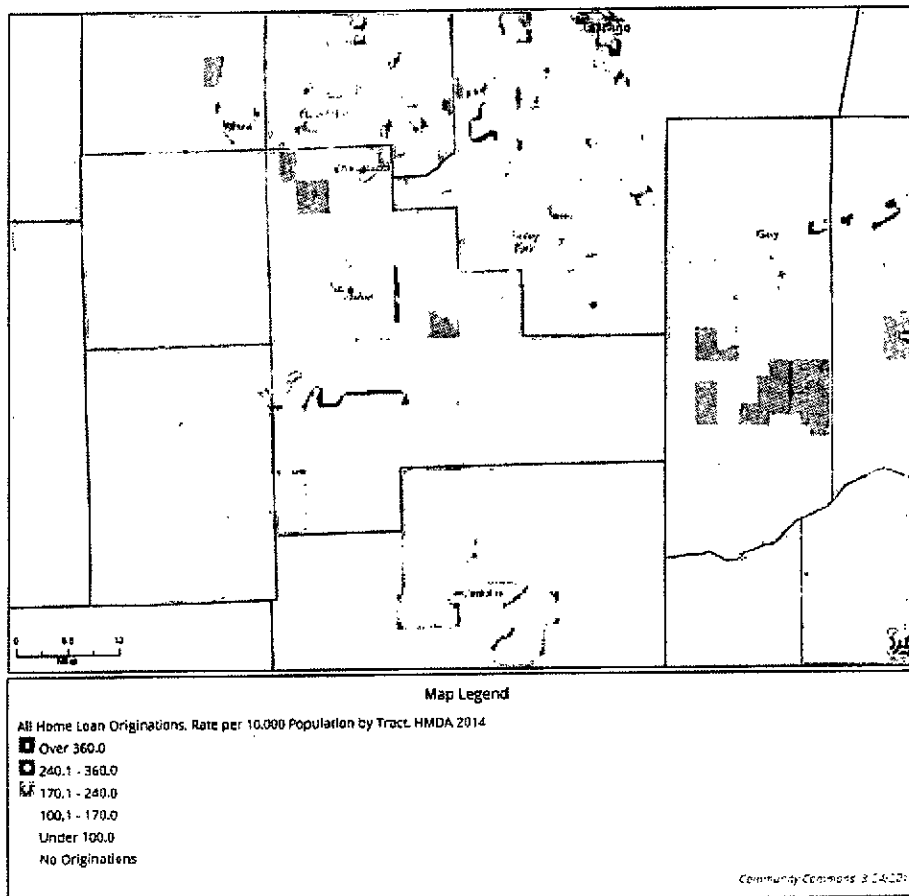
## Mortgage Lending



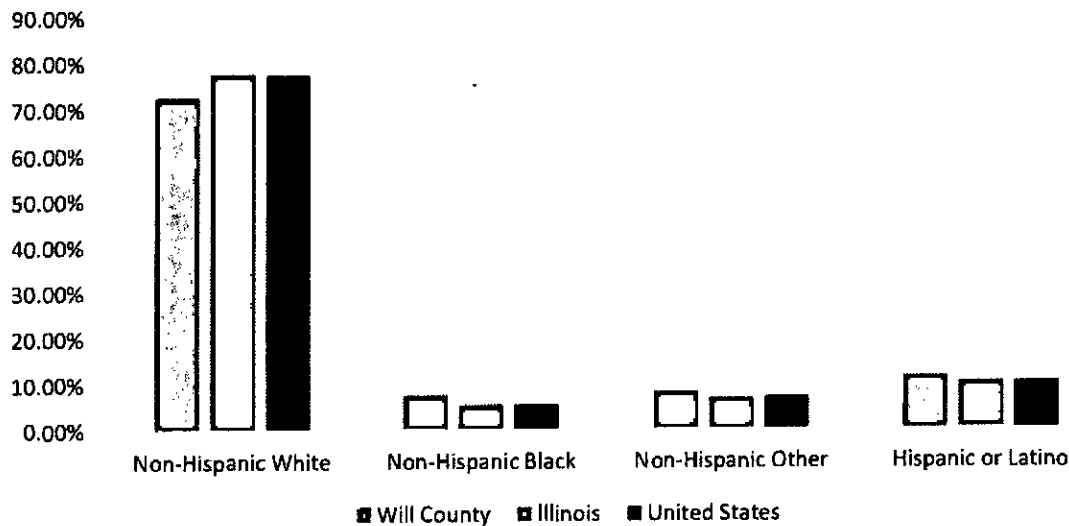
Lending institutions must report all loans for home purchases, home improvements, and mortgage refinancing based on the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) of 1975. This indicator displays information derived from the 2014 HMDA loan-level data files. 51.42% of loan originations in Will County were approved, which is lower than Illinois but similar for the United States. The non-Hispanic White population had the majority of loan originations.

Report Area	Total Population (2010)	Number of Home Loans Originated	Loans Originations, Approval Rate	Loan Originations, Rate per 100,000 Population
Will County	677,560	15,156	51.42%	223.68
Illinois	12,830,632	230,034	53.57%	179.29
United States	312,470,869	5,959,108	51.57%	190.71

All Home Loan Originations, Rate per 10,000 Population by Tract, HMDA 2014



## Home Purchase Loan Originations by Race/Ethnicity, 2014



Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2014.

## Assisted Housing



This indicator reports the total number of HUD-funded assisted housing units available to eligible renters, as well as the unit rate (per 10,000 total households). Affordable housing is important to the health and well-being of individuals and families. Low-income families may not have enough money to spend on necessities such as food and health care due to the cost of rent. There are 3,996 federally assisted housing units, and a total of 223,379 households in Will County.

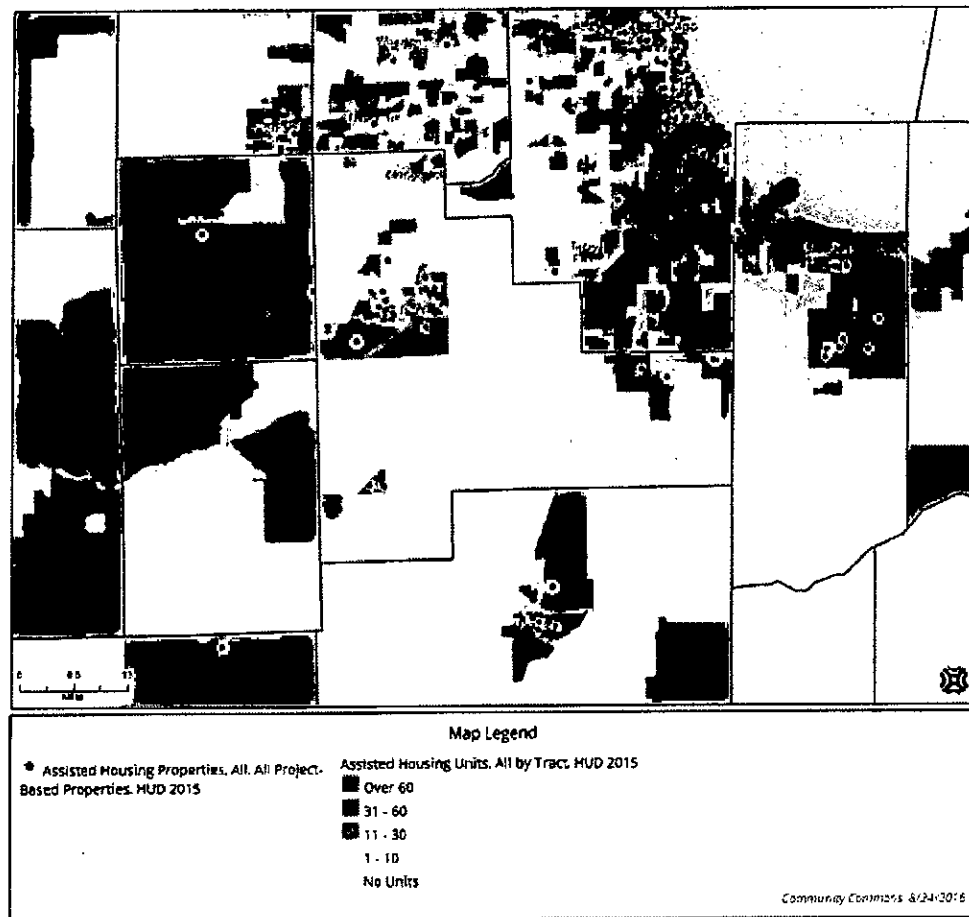
HUD-Assisted Units, Rate per 10,000 Housing Units



Will County, IL (166.99)  
Illinois (433.83)  
United States (377.87)

Report Area	Housing Choice Voucher Units	Project-Based Section 8 Units	Section 235 Units (Federal Housing Authority Projects)	Public Housing Authority Units	Section 202 Units (Supportive Housing for the Elderly)	Section 811 Units (Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities)	Other Multi-Family Program Units (RAP, SUP, Moderate Rehab, Etc.)
Will County	1,436	994	254	1,002	1	149	130
Illinois	102,430	61,303	2,353	54,253	5,412	1,645	2,423
United States	2,447,016	1,231,377	45,514	1,119,864	123,980	34,299	36,527

Assisted Housing Units, All by Tract, HUD 2015

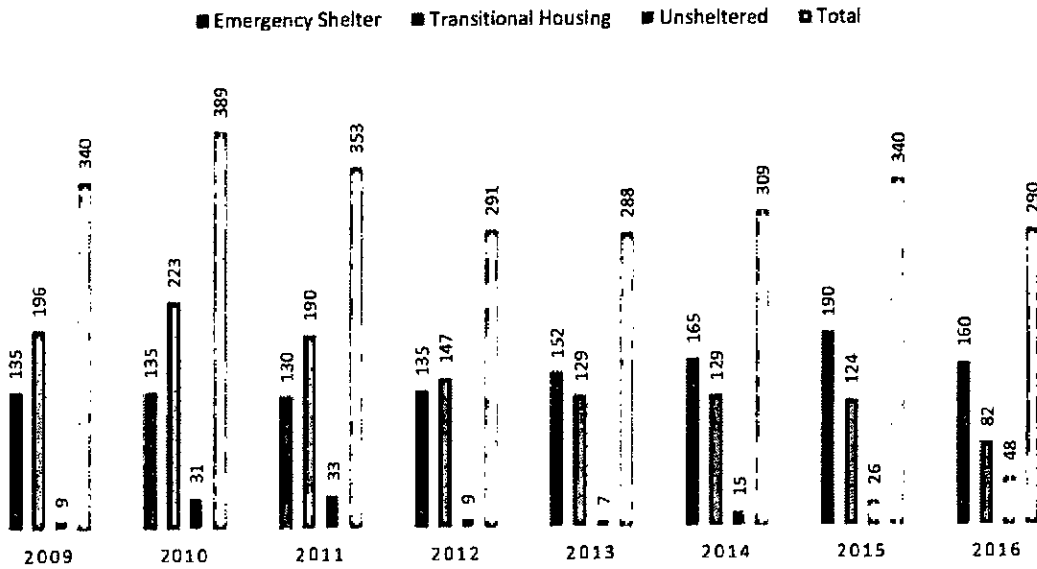


Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2015. Source geography: County

### Homeless Population

In Will County, between October 1, 2014 and September 30, 2015, 1,288 people experienced homelessness and were connected to a shelter or housing program. Another method calculating homelessness is using the Point-in-Time (PIT) count, which is a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night in January, according to HUD. On January 28, 2016, 290 unique individuals experienced homelessness in Will County, including 48 unsheltered individuals and 23.1% of that population were children.

## HOMELESS POPULATION IN WILL COUNTY, POINT-IN-TIME (PIT) COUNT, 2009-2016



Source: Will County Center for Community Concerns