



COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT

2022-2026

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Introduction

The Lake County Health Department and Community Health Center (LCHD/CHC), with guidance and participation from the Live Well Lake County Committee Steering (LWLC) and Lake County community members, conducted the community health improvement planning process between mid-2020 and mid-2022. This process produces two interrelated deliverables: the Community Health Assessment (CHA) and the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP).

The CHA is a vital tool in evaluating the health of a community through a systematic collection and review of data. The CHA will be used to help guide the CHIP process and is available to assist all those who live, work, and play in Lake County make evidence-based decisions to improve their health and well-being.

The CHA uses a mixed methods approach to assess the community's health. This includes gathering both quantitative and qualitative information from primary and secondary data sources. Based on the determinants of health, the CHA aims to look at all factors affecting health and well-being of those in Lake County.

Health is widely considered to be affected by five interconnected determinants – genetics, individual behavior, environmental and physical influences, medical care, and social factors.^{1,2} Considering the idea that most of the health is determined outside the clinical setting, the CHA will include traditional mortality and morbidity metrics as well as broader metrics related to the social determinants of health and health equity.^{3,4}

Through this process, LCHD/CHC and the Live Well Lake County Steering Committee, engaged a wide array of diverse community members and broad representation from the local public health system to identify health issues affecting the residents of Lake County. These collaborations are intended to foster shared ownership for health among our Live Well Lake County stakeholders. On the following pages are the results of analyses from multiple surveys, focus groups, facilitated discussions, and data sets.

¹ World Health Organization. Determinants of Health. <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/determinants-of-health>

² US Dept Health and Human Services. Health People 2030: Social Determinants of Health. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health>

³ "The Relative Contribution of Multiple Determinants to Health, " Health Affairs Health Policy Brief, August 21, 2014. DOI: 10.1377/hpb20140821.404487

⁴ Kaiser Family Foundation. Beyond Health Care: The Role of Social Determinants in Promoting Health and Health Equity. <https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/issue-brief/beyond-health-care-the-role-of-social-determinants-in-promoting-health-and-health-equity/>

Live Well Lake County Steering Committee Members

- *A Safe Place
Partnership for a Safer Lake County
 - *Abbott
 - *Advocate Aurora Health
 - *American Heart Association
 - *Antioch Area Healthcare Accessibility Alliance (AAHAA)
 - *Aspire
 - *Beacon Place
 - *Boys and Girls Club of Lake County
 - *Brushwood Center at Ryerson Woods
 - *Catholic Charities
 - *Center for Immigrant Progress
 - *Chicago Workers Collaborative
CLC TRiO Program
 - *College of Lake County
Community Partners for Affordable Housing (CPAH)
Consuelo Therapeutic Services
 - *Contemporary Farmer, Inc.
 - *Curt's Café
 - *ElderCARE Lake County
 - *Employee Connections
 - *Erie Family Health Center
 - *Fuller Center for Housing
 - *Gorter Family Foundation
Grainger Foundation
 - *Gurnee Park District
Habitat for Humanity
 - *HACES
 - *Hanul Family Alliance
 - *Healthcare Foundation of Northern Lake County (HFNLC)
 - *Heart of the City
 - *Highwood Public Library
 - *Hunter Family Foundation (HFF)
John and Kathleen Schreiber Foundation
Kandi Treats LLC
 - *Lake County Alliance for Human Services
 - *Lake County Audubon Society
 - *Lake County Community Action Partnership (CAP)
 - *Lake County Community Development
 - *Lake County Community Foundation (LCCF)
 - *Lake County Forest Preserve District (LCFPD)
 - *Lake County Health Department and
Community Health Center (LCHD)
 - *Lake County Housing Authority (LCHA)
 - *Lake County Partners (LCP)
 - *Lake County Planning, Building, and
Development
Lake County Regional Office of Education
 - *Lake County Workforce Development
(LCWD)
 - *LGBTQ+ Center of Lake County
 - *Lovell Federal Health Care Center
 - *Mano a Mano Family Resource Center
 - *Midwest Veterans Closet
 - *National Recreation Foundation (NRF)
 - *Nicasa
 - *North Chicago Think Tank
 - *Northern Illinois Food Bank (NIFB)
 - *Northern Illinois Recovery Community
Organization (NIRCO) of Lake County
 - *NorthShore University Health System
 - *Northwestern Medicine Lake Forest Hospital
 - *PADS Lake County
 - *PFLAG of Grayslake/Round Lake
 - *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and
Science
 - *Sign of the Dove Church
 - *United Way Lake County
 - *University Center of Lake County
 - *University of Illinois Extension
 - *Vista Health System
 - *Wauconda Fire Protection District (WFPD)
 - *Waukegan Park District
 - *Waukegan Public Library
 - *Youth and Family Counseling (YFC)
 - *Youth Build Lake County
 - *YWCA Metropolitan Chicago
- (*voting member of LWLC Steering Committee)

Modified MAPP Process

The Lake County community health improvement process was developed within the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) framework. The National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) created the MAPP framework. This strategic approach for community health improvement creates a healthy community and better way of life, increases the visibility of public health within the community, anticipates and manages change, creates a stronger public health infrastructure, and engages the community and creates community ownership for public health issues.

LWLC used a combination of the four MAPP assessments to determine the priorities for the CHIP. By building a shared understanding of the local public health system, the forces that influence change in our community, where our strengths and opportunities lie, and measuring the health of our community, LWLC made an informed decision on Lake County's health priorities, including where to focus their efforts for the next few years and how best to make improvements.

- The Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA) measures how well different local public health system partners work together to deliver the Essential Public Health Services. LWLC conducted a Rich Picture Analysis for this assessment.
- The Forces of Change (FoC) Assessment identifies forces that may affect a community and opportunities and threats associated with those forces. LWLC utilized a Power Mapping activity for this assessment.
- The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA) identifies assets in the community and issues that are important to community members. LWLC facilitated a consensus workshop based on the results from the other three assessments.
- The Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA) provides information on community health conditions. LWLC collected information from 60 different data sets, focus groups, and a county wide survey.

The assessments were conducted virtually due to COVID-19 pandemic. LWLC used a combination of Zoom, Mentimeter, Trello, Microsoft Suite, and Google Suite for these assessments.

Prior to beginning the formal CHIP process community partners and LWLC members were engaged to understand their experience with previous CHIP cycles including their opinions on what added value and what didn't benefit the improvement process. This feedback led to Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) approved modifications to the strategies used for each assessment to better reflect the priorities and partners in Lake County. These modifications are detailed in the methods of each assessment.

Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA)

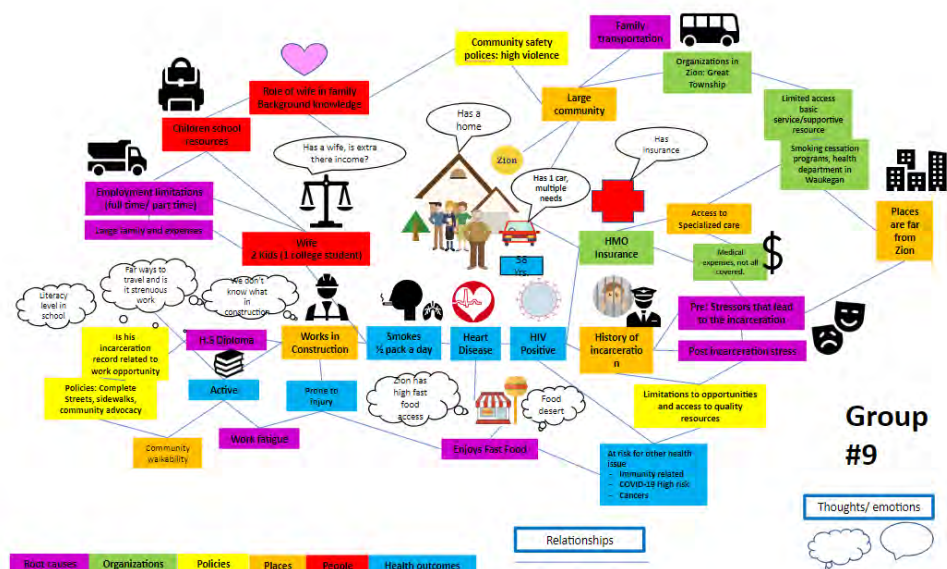
LWLC's Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA) was conducted virtually with LWLC partners on September 18, 2020. This assessment seeks to help LWLC partners understand how the various programs, players, and policies work together to impact the health and well-being of community members. It also helps to identify areas for improvement within the local public health system.

Methodology

LWLC modified MAPP's LPHSA assessment by conducting a Rich Picture Analysis instead of the traditional assessment. Rich Picture Analyses are used to help partners with diverse experiences and perspectives build a shared understanding of a complex system. LWLC partners were divided into teams and were each given one of four community member profiles with information on their respective age, sex, race/ethnicity, diet, education, housing, employment, health conditions, health insurance status, and other relevant details.

Then, each team built a "rich picture" using a template on Microsoft PowerPoint outlining the various people, places, programs, policies, organizations, health issues, and other resources that community member interacts with related to their health and well-being. Finally, each group conducted a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) analysis of one of the ten Essential Public Health Services to identify which services required the most attention moving forward.

Figure 1: A Rich Picture of a 58-year-old White male construction worker with heart disease and HIV living in Zion who has a high school diploma, eats mostly fast food, and smokes cigarettes.



Results

After LWLC partners completed their Rich Pictures, LWLC's Community Data Team conducted a qualitative analysis of those pictures to determine what types of assets and barriers are part of our Local Public Health System and how frequently each type of factor was mentioned.

The community assets mentioned most frequently were:

1. Community Based Organizations (n=27)
2. Education (n=11)
3. Health/Hospital System (n=9)
4. Work/Employers (n=8)
5. Legal services (n=7)
6. Family/neighborhood support (n=7)
7. Parks/green spaces (n=6)
8. Community health educators (n=6)
9. Income/Wages (n=5)
10. Local community centers (n=5)

The health barriers mentioned most frequently were:

1. Transportation (n=24)
2. Community walkability (n=18)
3. Limited access to community resources (n=13)
4. Food deserts/food swamps (n=11)
5. Health insurance status (n=10)
6. Availability and cost of health providers (n=7)
7. Digital divide (n=6)
8. Social isolation (n=6)
9. Time (n=6)
10. Fear of law enforcement (n=5)

The LWLC Data Team also identified dominant themes that emerged from the data. These themes were:

1. Access

The Data Team observed that while numerous health-promoting resources existed within Lake County, access issues often prevented individuals and communities from utilizing them. These access issues include those related to:

- Health: insurance status, cost of care, provider availability, clinic hours, etc.
- Transportation: availability/cost of public transportation, barriers in accessing a valid license, car expenses, lack of a cross-county transit system, etc.

Local Public Health System Assessment

- Education: under-resourced schools limiting future opportunity for upward mobility, health literacy, cost of higher education, etc.
- Ability: physical/disability, mental/emotional (i.e., survival mindset), legal status, eligibility, etc.
- Equity: availability/quality/location of resources, circumstantial barriers (i.e., employment, childcare), etc.

2. Connectivity

Disconnections across sectors, systems, resources, communities, and individuals reduce access and lead to missed opportunities, confusion, and isolation. Facilitating connectivity across these factors requires:

- Communication: Individuals and organizations need to be aware of the array of resources available to them. Communication and outreach should be tailored to the needs of that sector/organization/community.
- Coordination: Coordination (especially across organizations and sectors) can better align existing resources and opportunities for accessing them across communities.
- Collaboration: More than just awareness, collaboration requires organizations and communities to work together in complementary ways to improve equitable access to resources.

3. Discrimination

Racism and other forms of bigotry (including xenophobia, homophobia, classism, sexism, and others) stratify the quality, availability, and accessibility of health-related resources across communities. They also reinforce oppressive status quos and generate trauma and fear across entire populations. The Data Team noted that these forces of hatred and fear operate at multiple levels in Lake County (terms sourced from Race Forward):

- Internalized: Including prejudice towards others of a different race/identity, internalized oppression (negative beliefs about oneself by members of that identity), and internalized privilege (beliefs about superiority or entitlement by a certain group)
- Interpersonal: Including biases that influence the way individuals interact with one another in private or public.
- Institutional: Including unfair/discriminatory policies of institutions (i.e., schools, workplaces, etc.)
- Structural: Including the cumulative and compounding effects of a wide array of societal factors, including history, ideology, and policies that systematically privilege certain populations and oppress others.

4. Survival Mode

When individuals and communities are “unhealthy” in multiple dimensions, they get trapped in “survival mode.” This mentality makes it difficult to make intentional decisions towards (or to even believe they are worthy of) improving their health and well-being, and perpetuates trauma, fear, and isolation. Various dimensions of health include (but are not limited to):

- Social: including developing a sense of connection, belonging, and a support system.
- Emotional: including the ability to cope effectively with life and creating satisfying relationships.
- Financial: including stability and satisfaction with current and future financial situations.
- Occupational: including stability, satisfaction, and enrichment from one’s work.
- Physical: including physical activity, diet, sleep, and medication compliance.

5. Legality and Justice

Laws and policies—and the barriers, fear, and disenfranchisement they yield—play a huge role in determining the health of a community. Communities of color especially have difficulty accessing the same rights, resources, and protections as their white counterparts.

- Eligibility: Community members with a history of arrest and/or non-citizens often are not eligible for the same rights/resources as others, such as public benefits, subsidized housing, higher education, and employment.
- Protections: Laws and policies designed to protect the health and well-being of individuals, including worker and tenant protections, exclude occupations disproportionately held by women, people of color, and immigrant.
- Fear: Fear of police brutality and/or deportation prevent community members from seeking support from law enforcement when appropriate. These events traumatize communities, creating a culture of fear and distrust that lasts for generations.
- Immigration Status: Policies and enforcement related to immigration status—especially Public Charge and ICE—frighten immigrants and their families from participating in the public services they are entitled to, regardless of their immigration status.

By comparing the frequency of mentions of different assets and barriers, the dominant themes, and the results of the SWOT analyses, the Community Data Team concluded that:

Local Public Health System Assessment

- A. Lake County's Public Health System includes many different community-based organizations, including park districts, libraries, public and social service agencies, and houses of worship in addition to healthcare providers.
- B. In addition to healthcare, factors like housing, transportation, work, education, and the local built environment (i.e., how cities are designed and resources like grocery stores and parks are positioned) affect health outcomes. It is hard for people to access the healthcare they need when they are trapped in survival mode.
- C. There is a disconnect between the availability of resources and utilization of resources. Lack of access (due to the discrimination, digital divide, social isolation, lack of awareness, immigration status, justice involvement, or cost/time/transportation barriers) prevents many community members from utilizing the health resources they need.
- D. There is an opportunity for community partners to work together to better support community members in understanding, navigating, and utilizing the various resources they need to be healthy. Health Educators (like community health workers) can play a pivotal role in this process.

Forces of Change Assessment

LWLC's Forces of Change Assessment (FoCA) was conducted virtually with LWLC partners on December 3, 2021. This assessment identifies all the forces and associated opportunities and threats that can affect, either now or in the future, the community and local public health system.

Methodology

LWLC modified MAPP's FoCA by conducting a power mapping activity in place of the traditional assessment. The purpose of this activity was to help LWLC partners understand how many people and policies are involved in order to help accomplish Policy, Systems, and Environmental (PSE) Change initiatives, and to better understand the levels of power and influence that various players have in the Lake County community. For more information on PSE change initiatives and why they are important to advancing health equity, refer to the Lake County CHIP report.

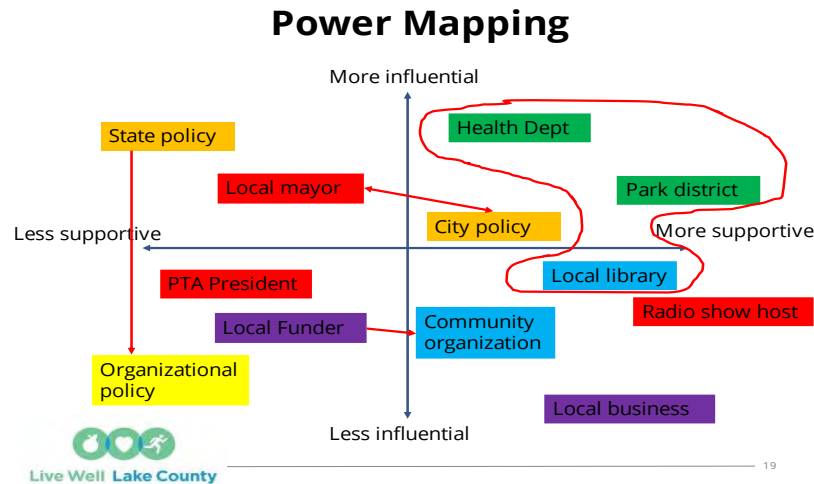
Power Mapping is a visual tool used by organizers and activists to identify the best individuals and organizations to target to promote social change. LWLC participants learned about how power is the ability to affect change, and the importance of building power to advance health equity. After a brief discussion on LWLC participants' perceptions of power and what power looks like in practice, participants divided into small groups and built a power map of one of four successful PSE change initiatives in Lake County. These initiatives were:

- i. AllVax Lake County
- ii. Waukegan Bike Trail
- iii. Go! Lake County
- iv. 211 Lake County

Each group discussed the public officials, community organizations, governmental organizations, religious institutions, other key players involved in the initiative, public reactions (in support and against), major barriers/obstacles, institutional and public policies that impacted the initiative, and what made this initiative successful. Then, each group developed a power map of the players and policies that impacted the initiative.

Forces of Change Assessment

Figure 2: An example of what a power map might look like for a given initiative. The factors circled in red indicate a potential coalition that might work together to advance that initiative.



Results

Each group identified the people and policies most influential and supportive of their assigned initiative. As the power maps generated in this activity were to help inspire discussion and raise awareness of how power operates in our community rather than building strategy around a future CHIP activity, they were not collected or analyzed. Instead, LWLC partners discussed the following questions:

- v. What is the importance of considering power, influence, and power dynamics as we prioritize determinants for the CHIP?
- vi. How can we prioritize determinants in ways that help build power for health equity?

LWLC Partners concluded that:

- A. A surprising number of different entities are needed to advance PSE change initiatives, and we can build more power and be more successful by working together.
- B. How we view different partners and their respective levels of power depends on peoples' relationships and experiences with those groups. Therefore, it is essential to have multiple perspectives represented when identifying potential strategies and coalitions.
- C. Many existing LWLC Partners have power and influence for various initiatives that could be used to advance CHIP priorities. The same players may have different levels of power when considering different initiatives.
- D. Building power also requires funding. Sustaining PSE change requires sustainable funding in addition to organizational or public support.

Community Themes and Strength Assessment

LWLC's Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA) was conducted virtually over a series of meetings and discussions from Fall 2021 to Spring 2022. While LWLC did not conduct a formal CTSA at the recommendation of LWLC participants from prior CHIP cycles, these meetings answered the same questions that the CTSA seeks to address. These questions include: What is important to the community? How is quality of life perceived in the community? What assets does the community have that can be used to improve community health?

Methodology

Methodology: With the results of the LPHSA and FoCA in mind, LWLC used the Technology of Participation's Consensus Workshop Method to identify the 12 determinants of health considered for prioritization. The Consensus Workshop is a way to create a consensus in a short period of time by using an integrated, collective thinking process. The goal of a Consensus Workshop is for all participants to feel that their unique priorities and perspectives were honored and included in the final result.

LWLC members were asked, "with the results of these assessments in mind, how do we measure the health of our community?" Each member brainstormed a list of measurements individually, then shared their five most important ideas with a small group (4-6 people). Then, each small group agreed upon the 8-10 most important measures to share with the large group. LWLC members then used Trello software to group more than 80 of these measures according to similar characteristics. These groupings became the 12 determinants that were used in the prioritization process.

After this process, the LWLC Community Data Team reviewed the listed measures for each determinant and prioritized the three most meaningful measures within each determinant. After identifying these priority measures, the Data Team worked with the LCHD team to determine the following:

- a. Research questions that could address the priority measures
- b. Existing data sources that could answer the research questions
- c. Of the research questions lacking existing data sources, which questions should be asked via survey or via focus groups

The LCHD team took the responses to the points above and constructed the Focus Group Guide and the Community Health Survey that were used for the Community Health Status Assessment. The Asociacion Comunitaria Latina (ACL) and African American Community Partnership Group (AACPG) of Lake County reviewed and approved the focus group guide for cultural competence and accessibility.

The Data Team also supported the analysis of the focus group data, offering input and confirming the main themes that emerged from those discussions.

Results

Results: Refer to Appendix A and B for the final focus group guide and survey questions generated as a result of the CSTA.

The main themes that emerged from the Focus Groups were:

1. Access to information and resources
 - a. Lack of culturally appropriate care/information in the community is a major barrier for accessing health information and resources
 - i. There is a need to tailor information and resources to specific communities, delivered by people that reflect the identity of that specific community
 - ii. Most trusted information comes from within an individual's community (including family/friends, faith leaders, CBOs)
 - iii. There is a need to educate community leaders to deliver reliable health information
 - b. Health humility: community members trust providers who are more responsive to the specific lived experiences and values of community members
2. Healthy lifestyles (diet and exercise)
 - a. Many community members face barriers to a healthy lifestyle, especially barriers related to cost (income/finances), access (is the resource conveniently available), and education (is the person aware of what they need to do)
 - b. Lifestyle interventions need to be tailored to the lived realities of our community members (busy families without a lot of time or expendable income)
 - c. Community resources like parks or gyms are available but have mixed levels of use due to cultural, geographic, or safety barriers
 - d. Systemic barriers must also be addressed to increase access to healthy lifestyles (e.g., the need to work multiple jobs, poverty, food deserts/swamps)
3. Mental health
 - a. Lack of benefits and cost of services are major barriers to community members accessing professional mental healthcare
 - b. Alternative forms of support (prayer groups, support groups, community groups, relationships with families and friends) are a valued and accessible alternative to professional mental healthcare
 - c. In many communities, stigma continues to be a major barrier

Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

- d. There is an unmet need for more culturally competent and diverse providers that accept public insurance/ offer a sliding scale
- 4. Community and belonging
 - a. Communities are built with a sense of warmth, welcoming. It is not a passive process—people need to be invited in and connect on a level that is meaningful to them
 - b. The pandemic has had a profound impact on people's engagement with their communities
 - c. Political environment can be a major contributor to people feeling unwelcomed
 - d. Many community members still feel discriminated against due to their race, ethnicity, documentation status, ability, gender identity, sexuality, age, or other factors
- 5. Safety
 - a. Feelings of safety stem from knowing your neighbors, feeling respected and appreciated by others
 - b. Issues with the built environment (lack of lighting, crosswalks/sidewalks, pollution, etc.) decrease feelings of safety
 - c. There is a need to ensure that there are resources that help prevent individuals from resorting to criminal activity in the first place
 - d. There is a need for safety alternatives to the police that feel safer to access for community members, especially community members of color
 - e. There is an opportunity to deepen relationships between police and community members to better foster trust and comfort

Community Health Status Assessment

Methodology

The Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA) consisted of a multistep process. Initially, data was collected through available data sets. This led to thousands of data points contained in over 60 Tableau workbooks with over 60 sources (Table 1).

Table 1. Collected Data Sources

Air Quality Index Report (EPA), 2018-2020
AirCompare (EPA)
AirNow (EPA)
American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2010-2020
American School Counselor Association
Association of American Medical Colleges State Physician Workforce Data Report, 2014-2020
CDC Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ASTDR)
CDC ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index
CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 2017
CDC Essence
CDC NCHHSTP Atlas
CDC Wonder
Census
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention BRFSS Prevalence Data, 2019
Continuum of Care (COC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports, 2016-2021
County Business Partners
County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2010-2019
Feeding America, 2015-2020
Health People 2020 and 2030
ICARE
Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Hospital Visits
Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Opioid Dashboard
Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) State Cancer Registry, 2003-2017
Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Vital Statistics Birth
Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Vital Statistics Mortality
Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Rounds 4-6
Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)
Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) IQUERY
Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Syndromic Surveillance
Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map (IECAM), 2016-2020
Illinois Lead Program, 2017-2019
Illinois School Counselor Association

Community Health Status Assessment

Illinois State Board of Education
Illinois State Police Annual Index Crime Report, 2014-2020
Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022
INEDSS
Lake County Community Health Assessment Survey 2022
Lake County Division of Transportation
Lake County GIS
Lake County Sheriff's Office
Mapping Police Violence
MIT Living Wage Calculator, 2020
National Alliance on Mental Illness, 2018
National Conference of State Legislatures, 2015 & 2020
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration - Fatality Analysis Reporting System
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Fatality Analysis Reporting System
Northern Illinois Food Bank
Office of Lake County Clerk, 2015-2020
OSHA Reports of Fatalities and Catastrophes, 2010-2019
OSHA Severe Injury Report, 2015-2019
Pace Bus
Police Score Card
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2017
System Performance Measures, 2016-2020
United States Diabetes Surveillance System, 2011-2017
United Way 211
United Way Lake County
US Census Annual Business Survey, 2017
US Department of Agriculture Food Access Research Atlas, 2019
World Health Organization ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioral Health Disorders: Clinical descriptions and diagnostic guidelines

This information was categorized and presented for review by LWLC in a session entitled “Diving into Data”. LWLC used the Technology of Participation’s Consensus Workshop Method and a LWLC Data Team review to identify the 12 determinants or potential priority areas considered for prioritization. The Data Team worked with LCHD/CHC to determine what existing data sources could provide context for the selected determinants and what should be asked via survey or via focus groups.

Once all the data was collected from existing data sources, the community health survey, and focus groups, the information was analyzed and condensed into “briefing sheets” for LWLC to use to help inform voting for the CHIP priorities.

Focus Group Materials and Methods

Through collaboration with the LWLC Data Team and the LCHD/CHC Strategic Planning and Partnership team a focus group guide was drafted. The Asociacion Comunitaria Latina (ACL) and African American Community Partnership Group (AACPG) of Lake County reviewed and approved the focus group guide for cultural competence and accessibility (Appendix A).

LWLC conducted eight total virtual focus groups in Spring 2022. Each focus group used the same focus group guide and was facilitated by an individual who reflected the identity of the community targeted for that focus group. Focus Group data were analyzed alongside written responses from LWLC Steering Committee members as well as the written responses from community members in the CHSA.

Table 2: Qualitative data sources and participant counts

Source	Participant Count
Asociacion Comunitaria Latina (ACL) Membership Focus Group	14
Asociacion Comunitaria Latina (ACL) Community Focus Group	10
African American Community Partnership Group (AACPG) Membership Focus Group	13
African American Community Partnership Group (AACPG) Community Focus Group	8
Disability Community/Aspire Focus Group	5
LGBTQ Center of Lake County Focus Group	10
Hanul Family Alliance Focus Group	14
Lake County League of Women Voters	9
LiveWell Lake County (LWLC) Steering Committee Written Responses	32
Lake County Health Department 2022 Community Survey free text responses	371
Total	477

Each focus group was recorded and the audio was transcribed for analysis. A team of specially trained LWLC Data Team members used Dedoose Qualitative Analysis software to identify common themes and major takeaways across the data sources. This team then presented their findings to the larger LWLC Community Data Team for Member Checking. Member Checking is a process where researchers bring their major findings to the

Community Health Status Assessment

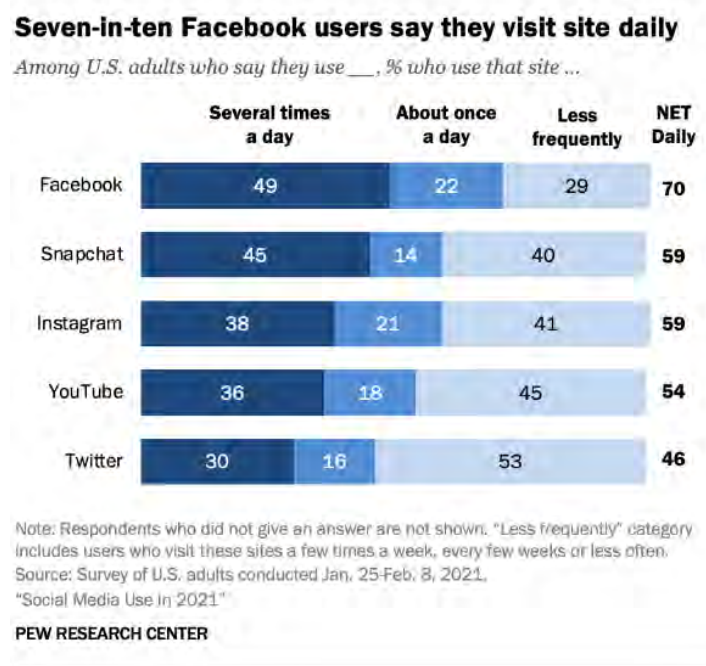
individuals who participated in the data collection process to assure that their interpretation of the data reflected the experiences and priorities of those involved. The final results of these analyses are included in the “Community Voices” sections in the data in the “Focus Areas” below (page 218).

Community Health Survey Materials and Methods

The LCHD/CHC Population Health Analytics team researched and reviewed existing, validated survey tools to create a draft survey. The topics covered in the survey were guided by the LWLC Data Team. Multiple drafts of the survey were reviewed by the LCHD/CHC Analytics team members and the LWLC Data Team for question necessity, clarity, cultural appropriateness, and relation to the 12 selected determinants. The final survey was built using Qualtrics XM and translated into both English and Spanish (Appendix B).

A multistage sampling method was utilized to collect survey responses. In order to utilize resources as efficiently as possible, social media, print media, and radio ads were the first stage of outreach including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, Google, Nextdoor, local newspapers, flyers, and local radio stations.

It is reported that 72% of all Americans use some type of social media with 70% saying they use Facebook at least once a day.⁵ While there is some drop off in social media use for those 65 and over, this gap is made up for with the print media and radio outreach.⁵



Sample size power is the number of respondents needed to be representative of the general population to reduce the chance the results are happening by coincidence. A sample size power analysis was conducted for the overall sample and subpopulations (i.e., geography and demographics) to determine the minimum number of responses needed.

⁵ Pew Research Center. Social Media Use in 2021. <https://pewresearch-org-preprod.govip.co/internet/2021/04/07/social-media-use-in-2021/>

Response rates were continuously monitored to ensure the minimum sample was met for the overall sample as well as the subpopulations.

In the next stage of response sampling, outreach targeted populations with low response rates and hard-to-reach populations as we know certain populations can be difficult to reach especially when a government entity is distributing the survey. Venue-based sampling has been found effective for engaging hard-to-reach populations in lieu of more traditional sampling methods, which can yield less responses.^{6,7,8,9} Venue-based sampling has been used widely in public health research specifically with populations at high risk for HIV infection.^{10,11,12} This sampling method has shown to be valuable when applied to other hard-to-reach populations related to socioeconomic status, social factors, and others.^{6,13}

Targeted social media and radio ads were utilized in this second stage of sampling. Print media such as flyers, door hangers, and tabletop stands was distributed with the help of over 80 community partners. Community health workers were also stationed at selected locations in the community to enroll folks to participate. Outreach locations included LCHD/CHC health centers, public libraries, specific neighborhood locations, and outreach events based on the need to gather responses in a particular community. The insight from community partners about where and how best to reach certain communities was invaluable.

Throughout the distribution of the survey, community health workers across Lake County assisted residents in completing the survey as well as a Community Help Line hotline and a Lake County email available for residents to reach out with any questions or concerns. Ultimately, over 1,900 survey responses and 400 free responses were collected. Due to survey completeness, approximately 1,600 survey responses were included in the final

⁶ Muhib FB, Lin LS, Stueve A, et al. A venue-based method for sampling hard-to-reach populations. *Public Health Rep.* 2001;116 Suppl 1:216-222.

⁷ Stueve A, O'Donnell LN, Duran R, San Doval A, Blome J. Time-space sampling in minority communities: results with young Latino men who have sex with men. *Am J Public Health.* 2001;91(6):922-926.

⁸ Muhib FB, Lin LS, Stueve A, Miller RL, Ford WL, Johnson WD, Smith PJ; Community Intervention Trial for Youth Study Team. A venue-based method for sampling hard-to-reach populations. *Public Health Rep.* 2001;116 Suppl 1(Suppl 1):216-22. doi: 10.1093/phr/116.S1.216. PMID: 11889287; PMCID: PMC1913675.

⁹ Lucie Leon, Marie Jauffret-Roustide, Yann Le Strat, Design-based inference in time-location sampling, *Biostatistics*, Volume 16, Issue 3, July 2015, Pages 565–579, <https://doi.org/10.1093/biostatistics/kxu061>

¹⁰ MacKellar D, Valleroy L, Karon J, Lemp G, Janssen R. The Young Men's Survey: methods for estimating HIV seroprevalence and risk factors among young men who have sex with men. *Public Health Rep.* 1996;111 Suppl 1:138-144.

¹¹ MacKellar DA, Gallagher KM, Finlayson T, Sanchez T, Lansky A, Sullivan PS. Surveillance of HIV risk and prevention behaviors of men who have sex with men--a national application of venue-based, time-space sampling. *Public Health Rep.* 2007;122 Suppl 1:39-47.

¹² Diaz RM, Ayala G, Bein E, Henne J, Marin BV. The impact of homophobia, poverty, and racism on the mental health of gay and bisexual Latino men: findings from 3 US cities. *Am J Public Health.* 2001;91(6):927-932.

¹³ Semaan, S. (2010). Time-Space Sampling and Respondent-Driven Sampling with Hard-to-Reach Populations. *Methodological Innovations Online*, 5(2), 60–75. <https://doi.org/10.4256/mio.2010.0019>

Community Health Status Assessment

analysis. The responses were weighted to allow for a representative depiction of the Lake County population. The survey is descriptive in nature and not designed to test a specific hypothesis.

The survey information was analyzed alongside the existing data sources the LCHD/CHC Population Health Team had collected and the qualitative data from the focus groups and survey free text responses to utilize a mixed methods approach to provide a compilation of information for each metric LWLC selected. The final analysis of the survey is included in the “Community Voices” and “What the Numbers Say” sections in the data in the “Focus Areas” below (page 218).

“Diving into Data”

The LWLC Diving into Data session examined existing data sources visualized in interactive Tableau workbooks. The information was organized into 17 categories.

Table 3. Diving into Data Categories

Access
Aging
Built Environment
Civic Participation
Crime and Safety
Demographics
Economic Stability
Education
Environment
Food Security
Maternal and Child Health
Mental Health
Morbidity
Mortality
Quality of Life
Risk Behaviors
Transportation

The LWLC committee was split into breakout groups to review the information with a facilitator. Each group was asked to consider the following:

- What story does the data tell us?
- Does this story align with what our community feels about this theme?
- What other data do we need to better tell the story?
- How healthy is our community?
- What does the health status of our community look like?

The visualizations are made to be interactive. Therefore, the images below may not impart the full impact of the information. Please, click on the image to be directed to the interactive visualization or see Appendix C for links to interactive visualizations.

Access

Lake County Resident Insurance Status, 2015-2020	Pg 25
Ratio of Lake County Population to Health Professionals, 2015-2020	Pg 26
Medical Access in Lake County, 2019	Pg 27
Lake County Contact with 211, 2019-2021	Pg 30

Access

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

1. Lake County Resident Insurance Status, 2015-2020

Lake County Resident Insurance Status, 2015-2020

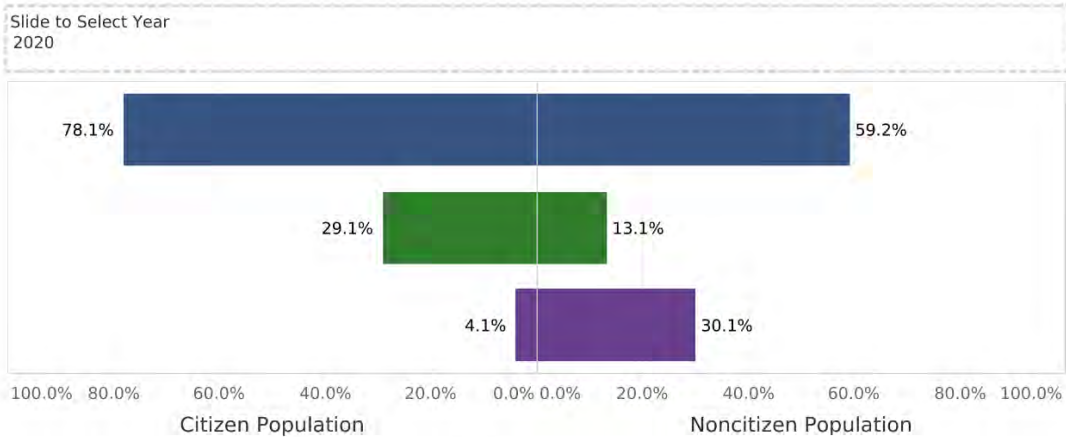
Percents on graphs will add up to greater than 100%. This is due to some individuals having more than one type of insurance, and is not a cause for concern.



Insurance Status Among Lake County Residents



Insurance Status in Lake County by Citizen Status



Underlying population consists of civilian noninstitutionalized individuals.
SOURCE: American Community Survey 5 year estimates, 2015-2020

Access

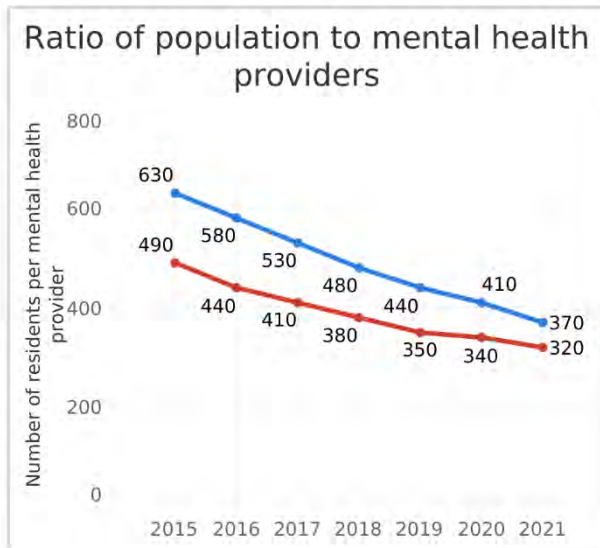
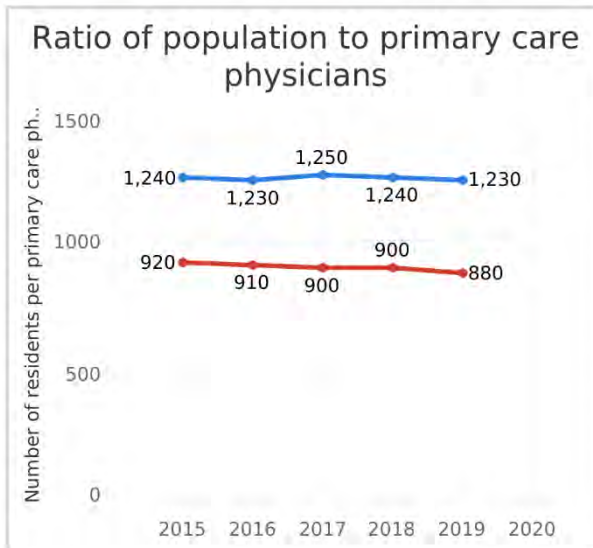
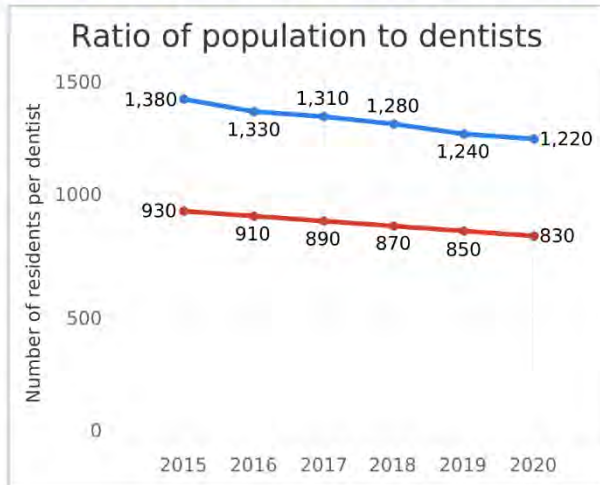
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

2. Ratio of Lake County Population to Health Professionals, 2015-2020

Ratio of Lake County Population to Health Professionals

Understanding the ratio

The ratio represents the Lake County population served by one health professional if the entire population of a county was distributed equally across all health professionals. The ideal trend is to reduce the number of residents per health professional.



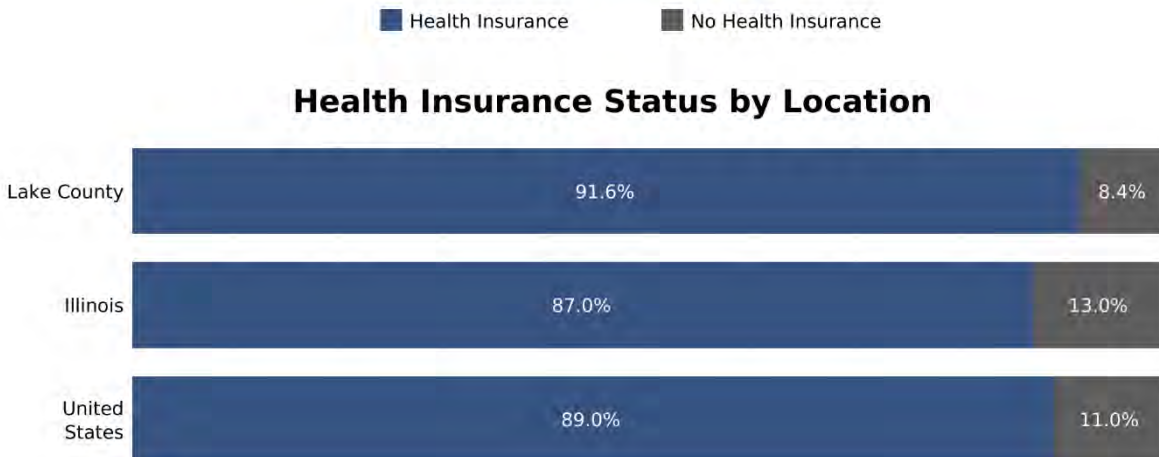
Data is not available for each year for each type of health professional. The reported data is the most up to date data available.
SOURCE: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps

Access

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

3. Medical Access in Lake County, 2019

Cost Barriers to Healthcare Among Lake County Residents, 2019



Residents Who Could Not See a Doctor Due to Cost



Lake County Residents Who Could Not Get a Prescription Due to Cost

11.6%

Data from Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (2019) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention BFRSS Prevalence Data (2019).

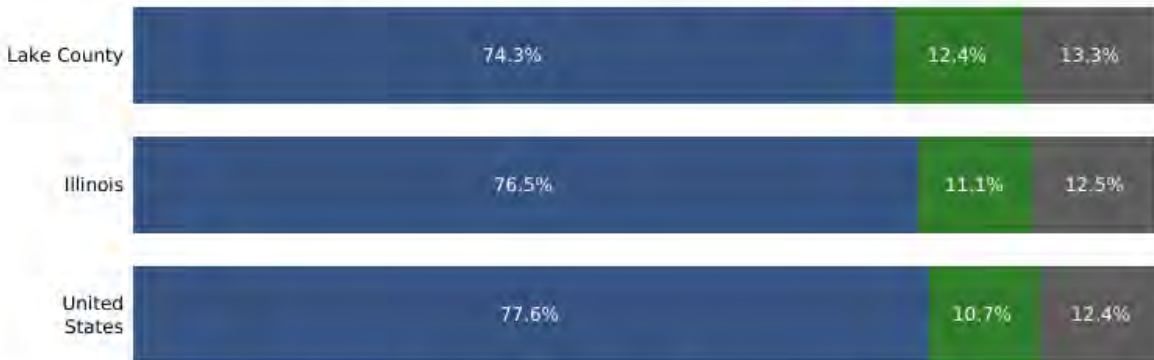
Access

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

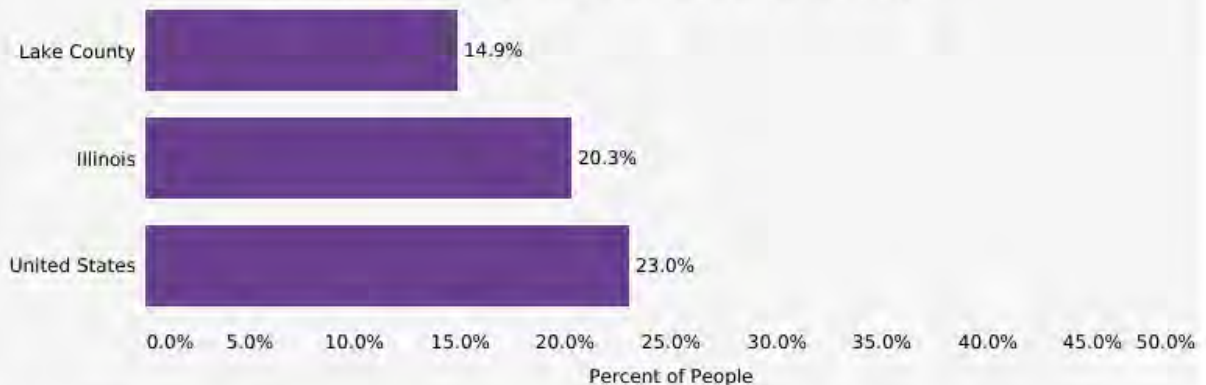
Medical Visits and Access to a Personal Doctor Among Lake County Residents, 2019

■ Past Year ■ Past 2 Years ■ More than 2 Years

Last Routine Medical Checkup



Residents Who Lack a Personal Doctor



Data from Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (2019) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention BFRSS Prevalence Data (2019).

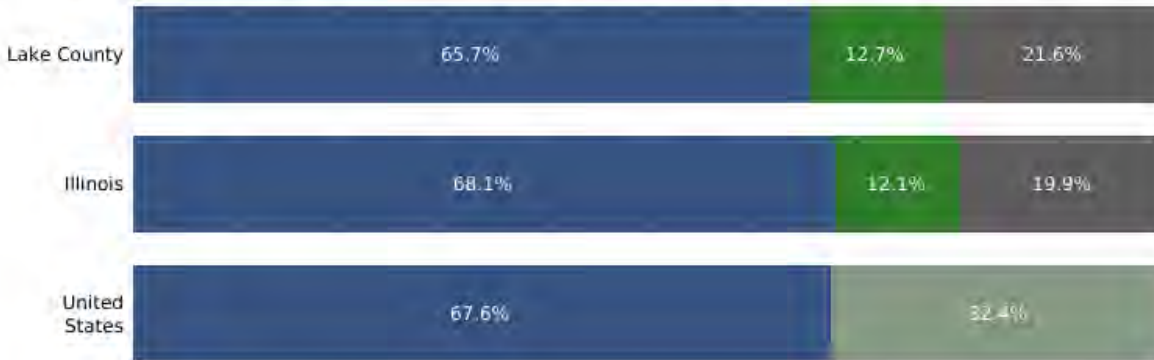
Access

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Access to Dental Care Among Lake County Residents

■ Past Year ■ Past 2 Years ■ More than 1 Year ■ More than 2 Years

Last Dental Visit Among Lake County Residents, 2018 & 2019



Lake County Residents With No Dental Insurance, 2019

28.5%

Lake County Residents Who Could Not Visit a Dentist Due to Cost, 2019

15.5%

Data from Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (2018 & 2019) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention BFRSS Prevalence Data (2018 & 2019). Not all data available at all geographic locations for all years.

Access

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

4. Lake County Contact with 211, 2019-2021

Lake County Contact with 211

Program year is from October through September



Filtered to years
2020-2021

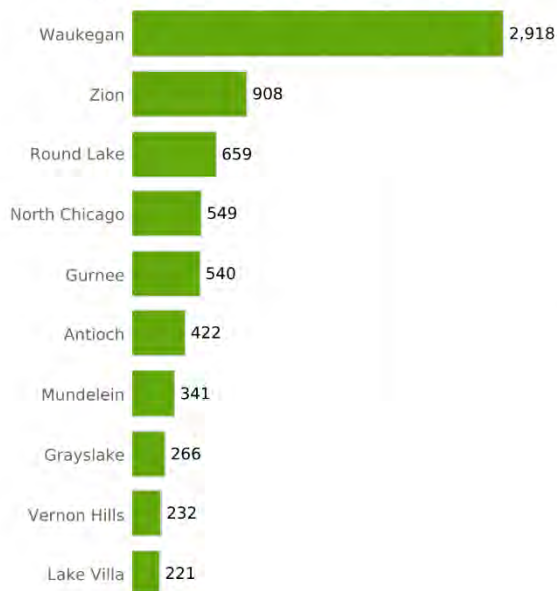
Calls and Texts

10,683

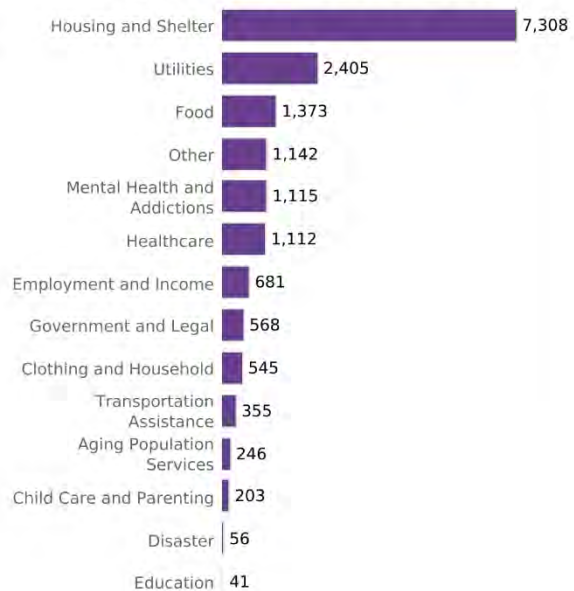
Needs Requests

17,150

Top Communities Contacting 211



Top Needs Presented to 211



Data Source: United Way Lake County 211, 2019-2021

Aging

Aging and Older Adults, 2010-2020

Pg 32

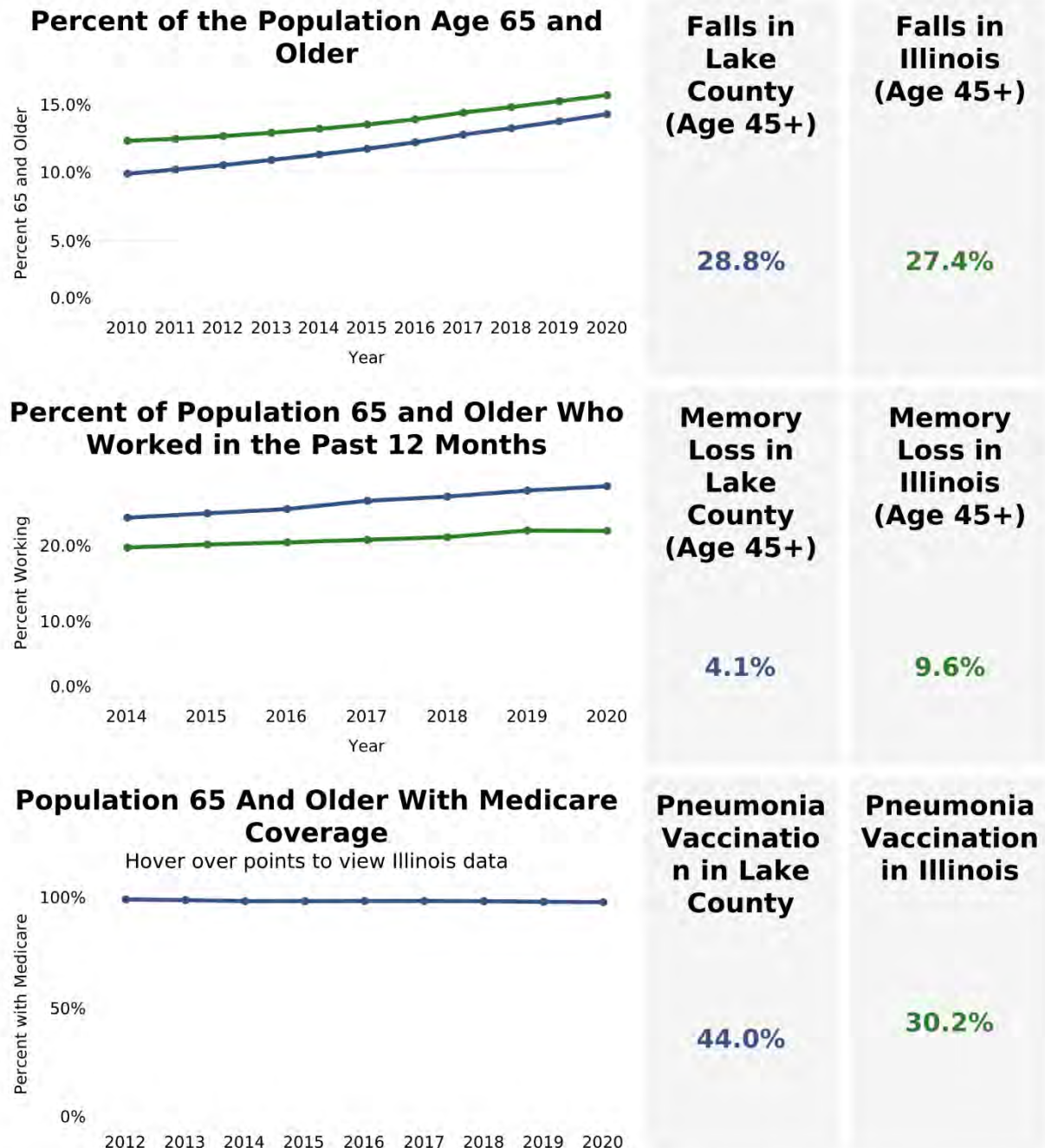


Aging

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

5. Aging and Older Adults. 2010-2020

Aging and Older Adults



Data from American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates (2010-2020) and Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System ..

Built Environment

Housing in Lake County, 2015-2020	Pg 34
Homelessness in Lake County, 2016-2020	Pg 37
Median Rent in Lake County, 2019-2021	Pg 46

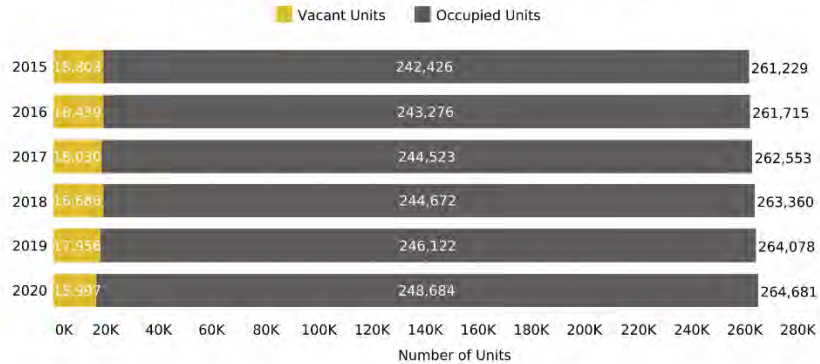
Built Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

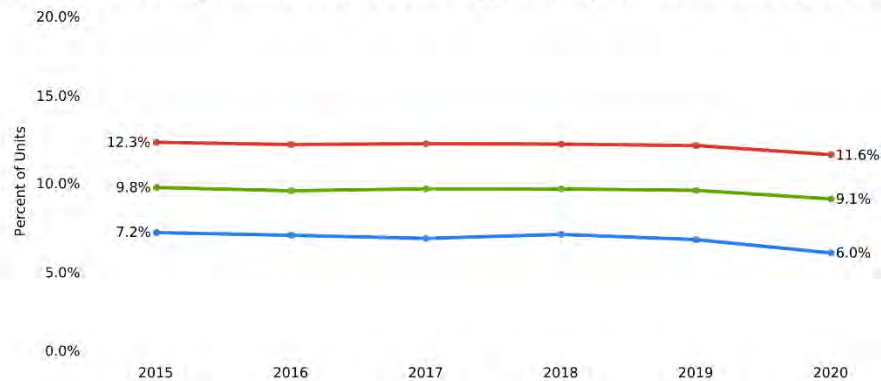
6. Housing in Lake County, 2015-2020

Housing Units in Lake County, 2015-2020

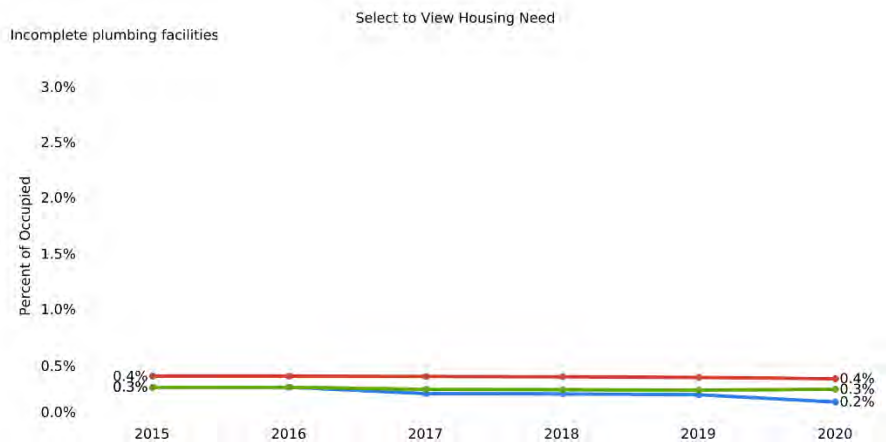
Total Housing Units in Lake County



Vacant Housing Units in Lake County, Illinois, and the United States



Occupied Housing Units in Lake County, Illinois, and the United States Lacking Housing Needs



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, 2015-2020

Built Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

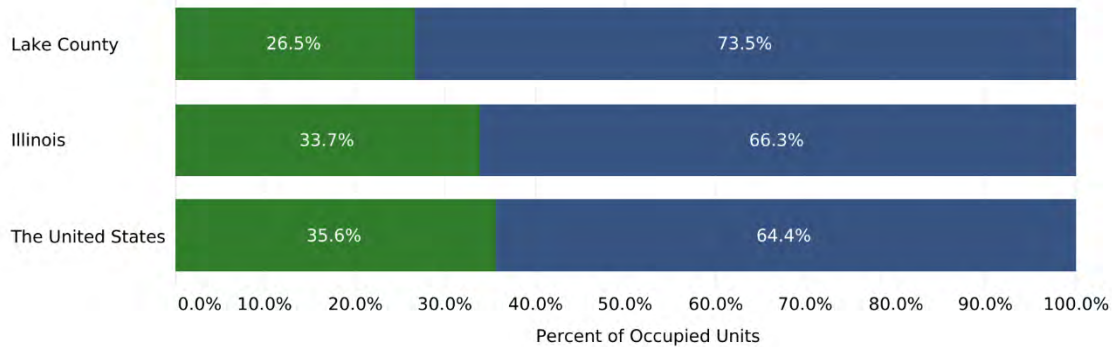
Renter or Owner Occupied Housing Units in Lake County, 2015-2020

2020 Slide to Select Year

Owner Occupied
Renter Occupied

Filtered to
year 2020

Renter or Owner Occupied Housing Units in Lake County, Illinois, and The United States

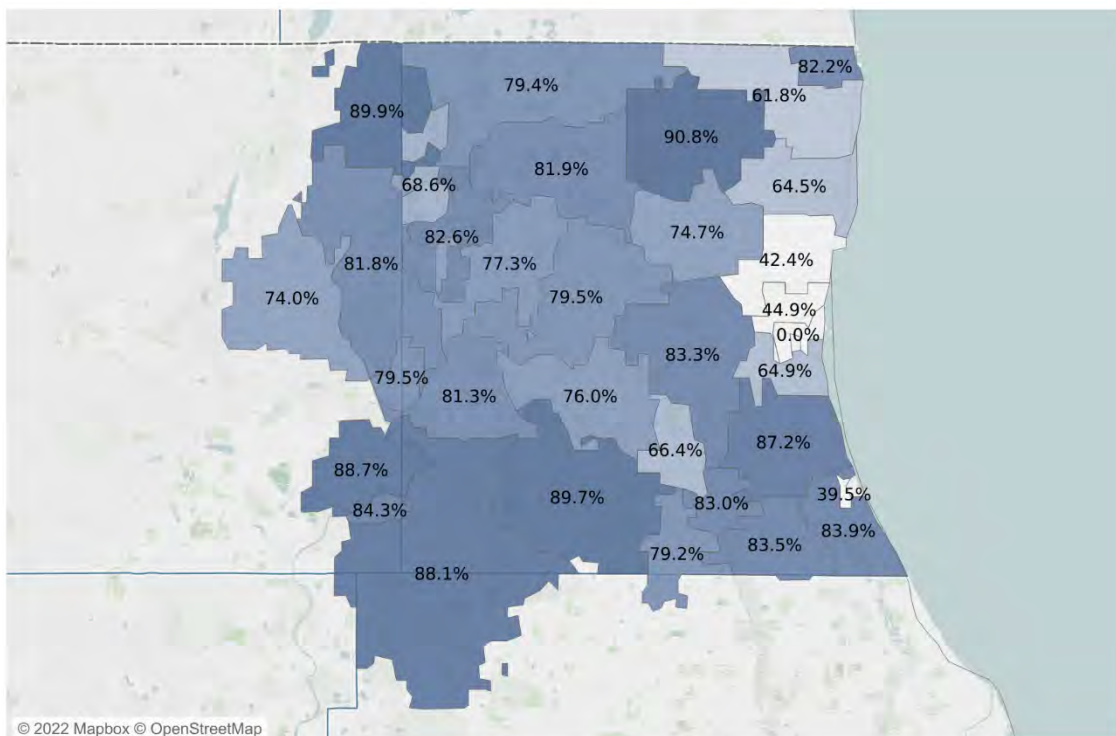


Renter or Owner Occupied Housing Units by Zip Code

Owner Occupied

Select Rent or Own

Filtered to
Owner Occupied



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Built Environment

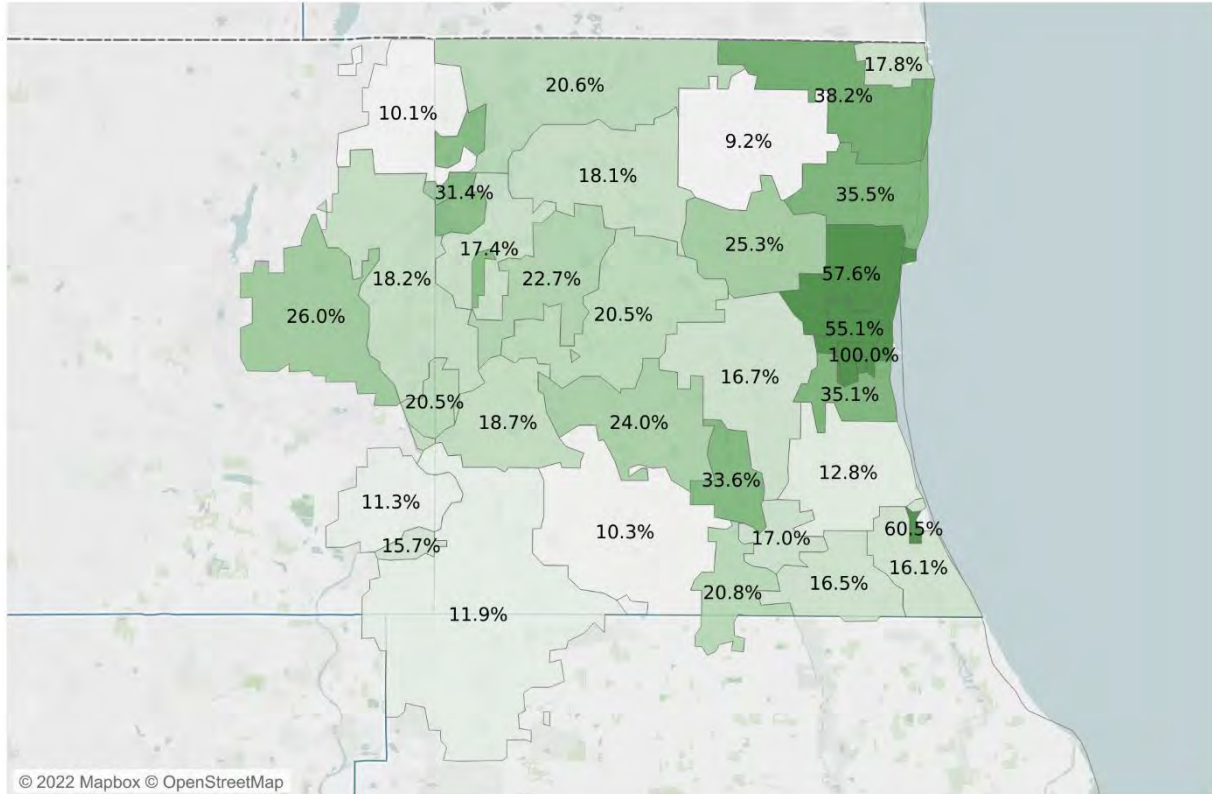
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Renter or Owner Occupied Housing Units by Zip Code

Renter Occupied

Select Rent or Own

Filtered to
Renter Occupied



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Built Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

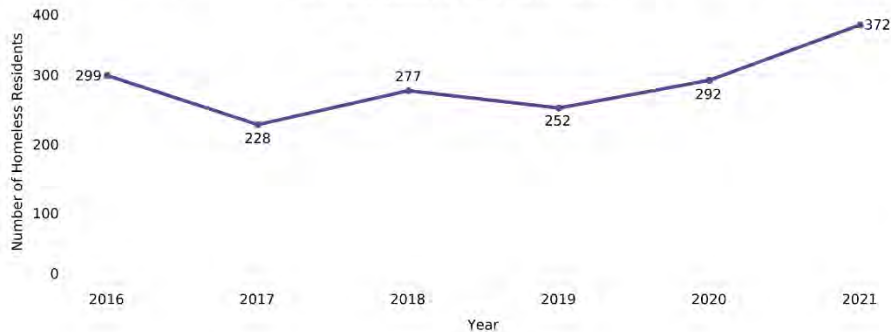
7. Homelessness in Lake County, 2016-2020

Count and Housing Status of Homeless People Identified During the Point in Time (PIT) Survey, 2016-2021*

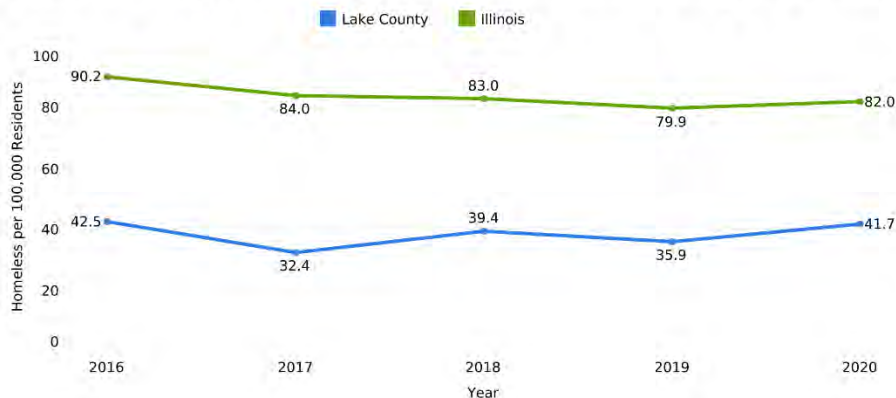
The Point in Time (PIT) count is an annual count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days of January. This visualization shows information about all those who were identified as homeless at this particular time.

PIT Count of Homeless People in Lake County

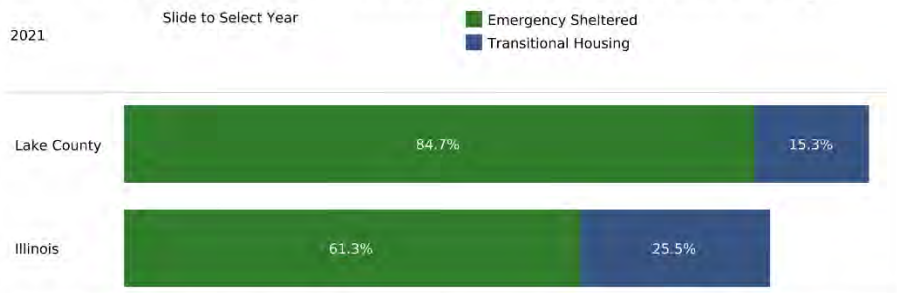
Hover over points to view annual counts



Homeless People Per 100,000 Residents in Lake County and Illinois..



Housing Status of Homeless Individuals in Lake County



*In 2021, the Department of Housing and Urban Development gave communities the option to cancel or modify the unsheltered survey portion of their counts based on the potential risk of COVID-19 associated with conducting an in-person survey. As a result, the unsheltered population has been excluded from 2021 counts, and data from that year should be used with caution.
Source: Continuum of Care (COC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports, 2016-2021 and System Performance Measures, 2016-2020

Built Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Demographics of Homeless People Identified During the Point in Time (PIT) Survey, 2016-2021*

The Point in Time (PIT) count is an annual count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days of January. This visualization shows information about all those who were identified as homeless at this particular time.

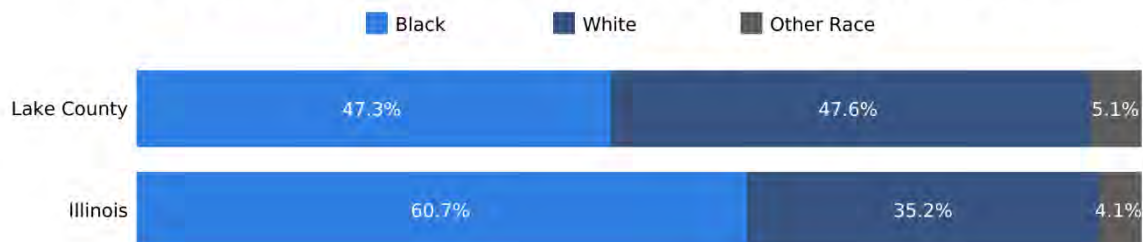
Hover over bars to view underlying demographics in Lake County and Illinois. Underlying population demographics not available for 2021.

2020

Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2020

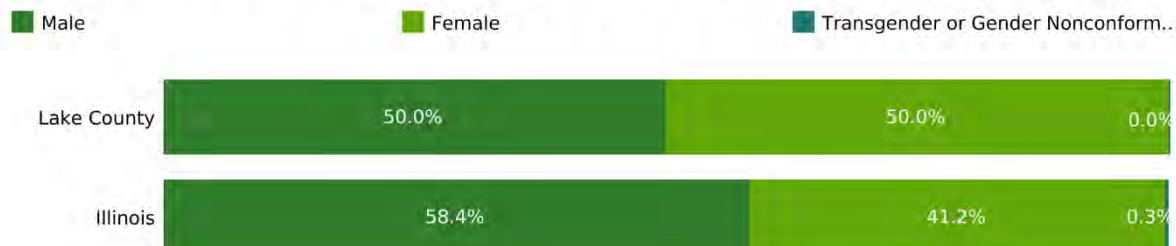
Race Among Homeless People During the PIT Survey



Ethnicity Among Homeless People During the PIT Survey



Gender Among Homeless People During the PIT Survey



*In 2021, the Department of Housing and Urban Development gave communities the option to cancel or modify the unsheltered survey portion of their counts based on the potential risk of COVID-19 associated with conducting an in-person survey. As a result, the unsheltered population has been excluded from 2021 counts, and data from that year should be used with caution.

Source: COC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports, 2016-2021

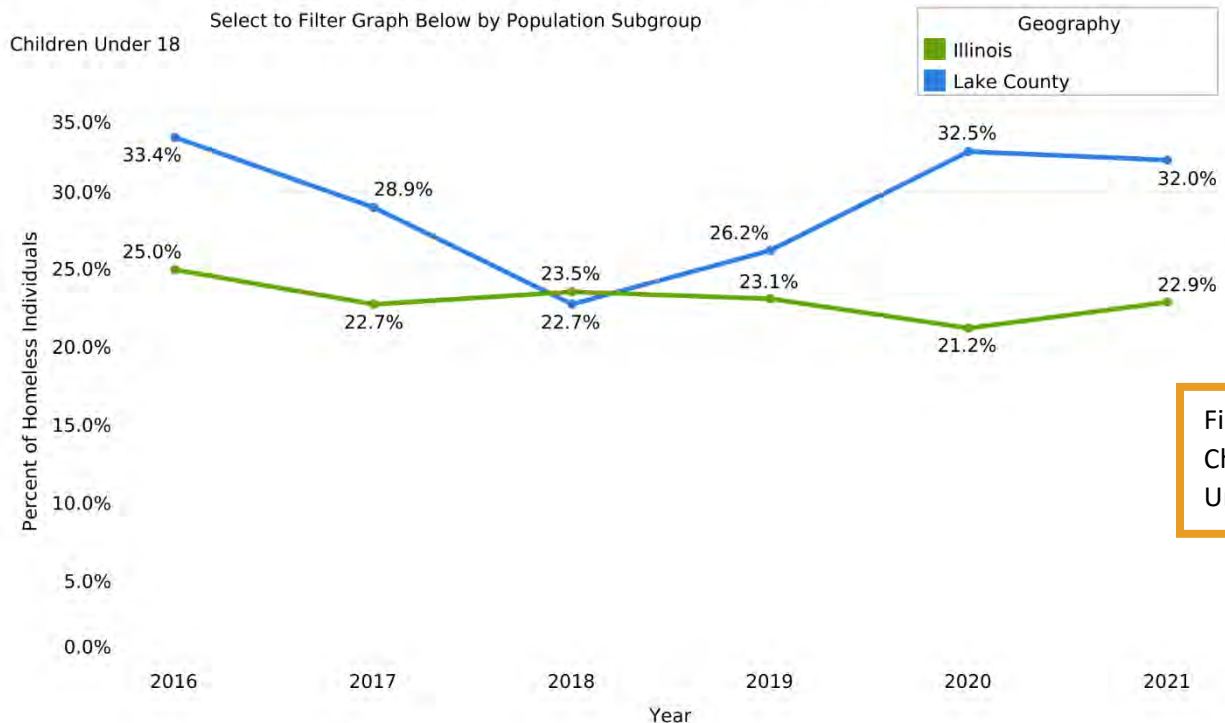
Built Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Percent of Homeless People that Fall into Selected Subgroups, 2016-2021*

The Point in Time (PIT) count is an annual count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days of January. This visualization shows information about all those who were identified as homeless at this particular time.

Individuals may fall into multiple subgroups. For example, a single homeless person can be both a domestic violence victim and severely mentally ill. Groups are not mutually exclusive, and percents between groups will not add up to 100%



*In 2021, the Department of Housing and Urban Development gave communities the option to cancel or modify the unsheltered survey portion of their counts based on the potential risk of COVID-19 associated with conducting an in-person survey. As a result, the unsheltered population has been excluded from 2021 counts, and data from that year should be used with caution.

Source: COC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports, 2016-2021

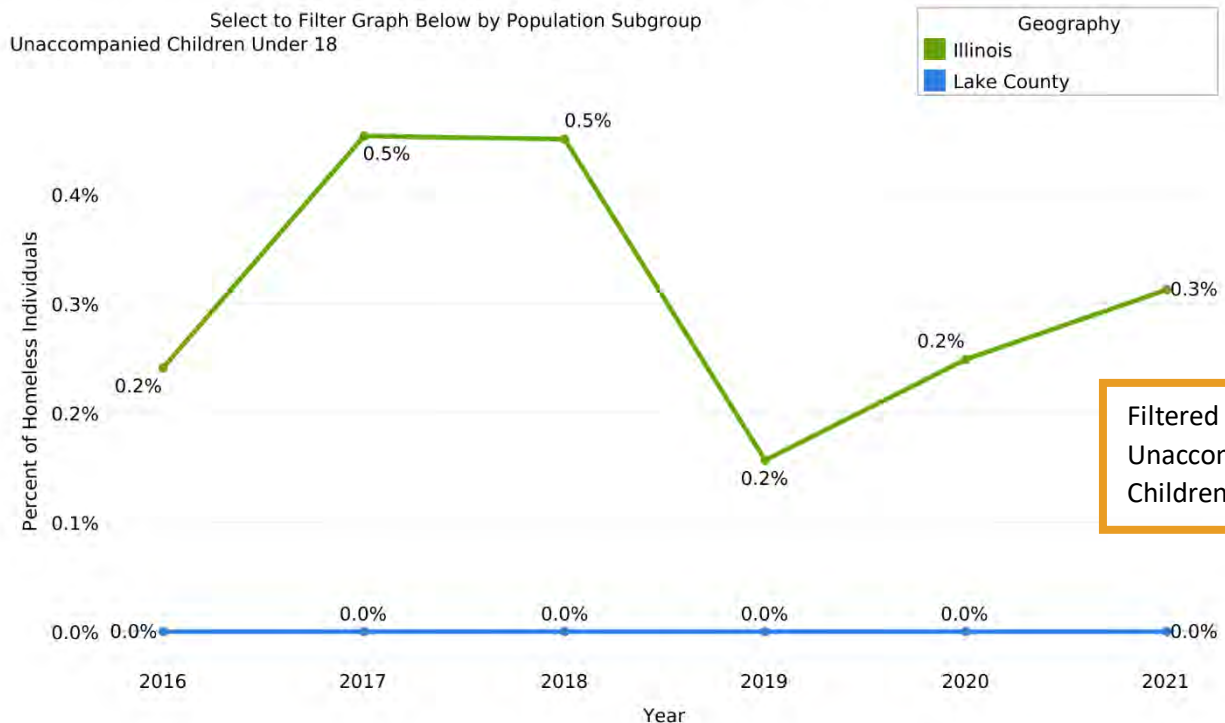
Built Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

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Source: COC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports, 2016-2021

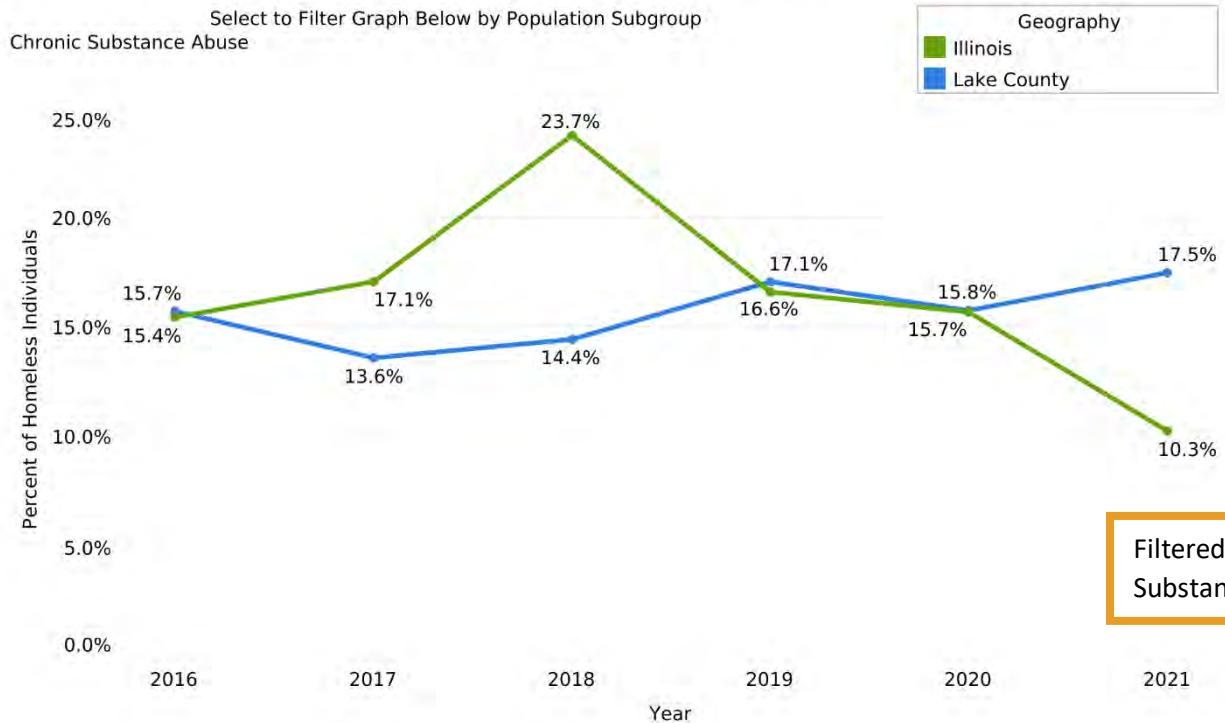
Built Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Percent of Homeless People that Fall into Selected Subgroups, 2016-2021*

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Source: COC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports, 2016-2021

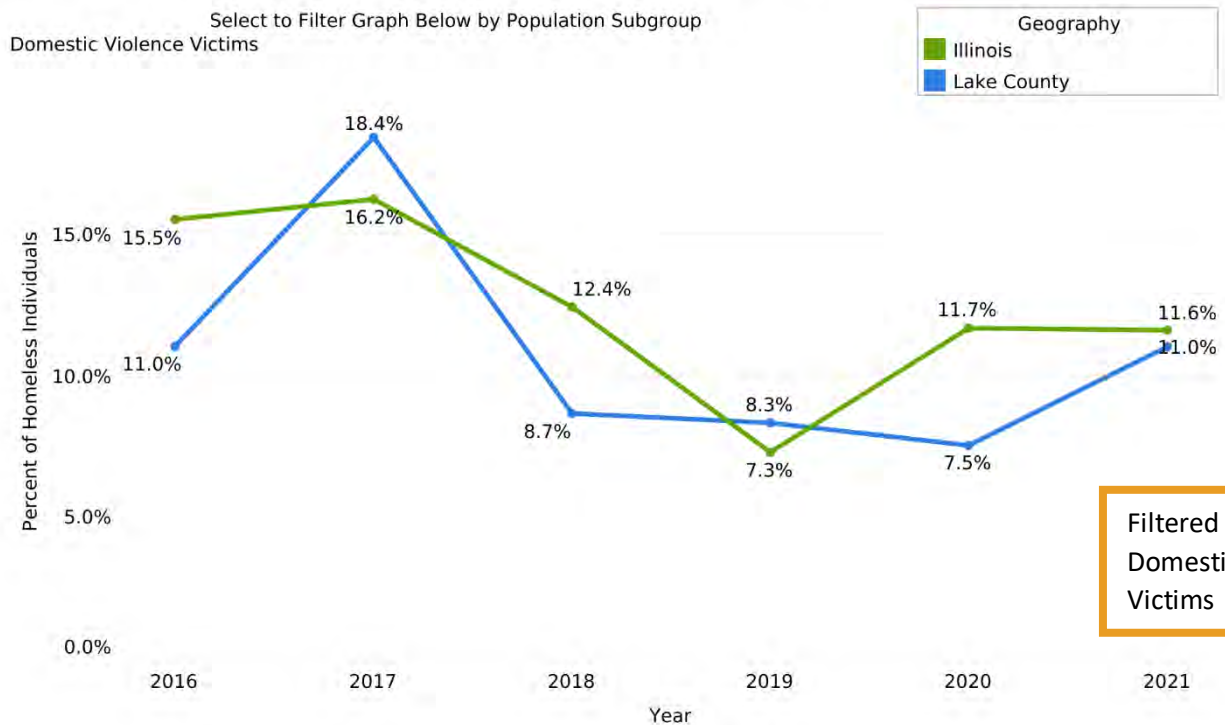
Built Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Percent of Homeless People that Fall into Selected Subgroups, 2016-2021*

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Source: COC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports, 2016-2021

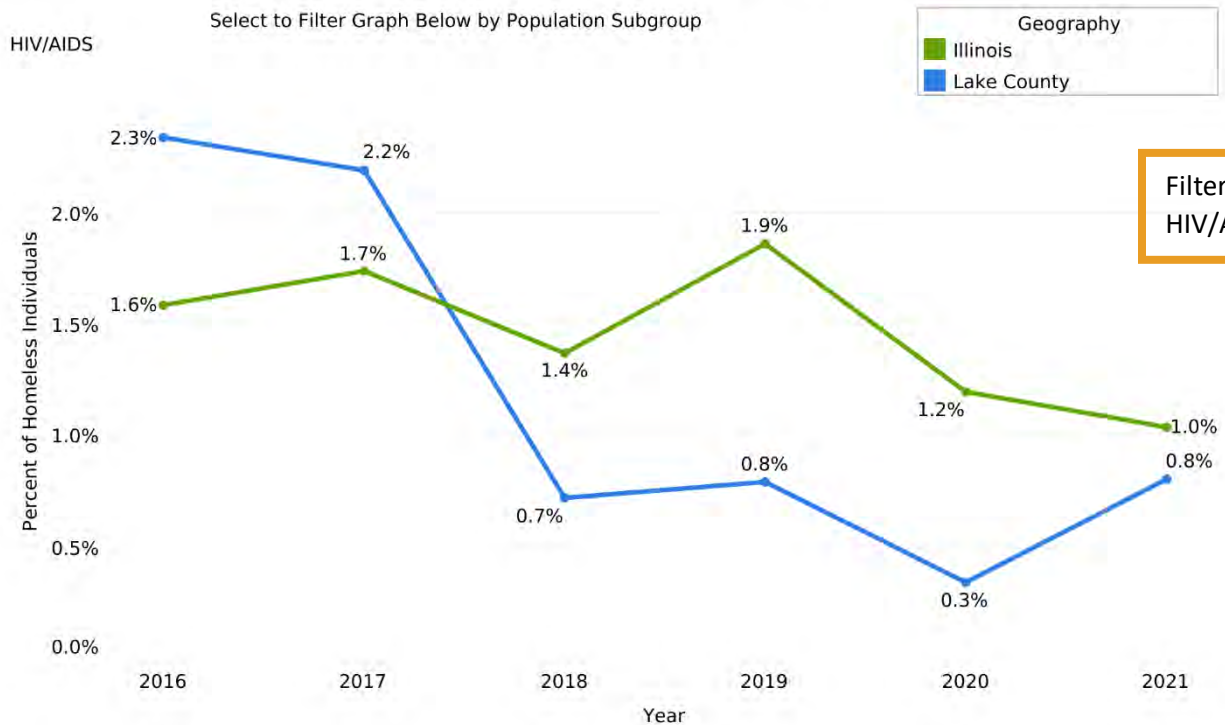
Built Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Percent of Homeless People that Fall into Selected Subgroups, 2016-2021*

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Source: COC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports, 2016-2021

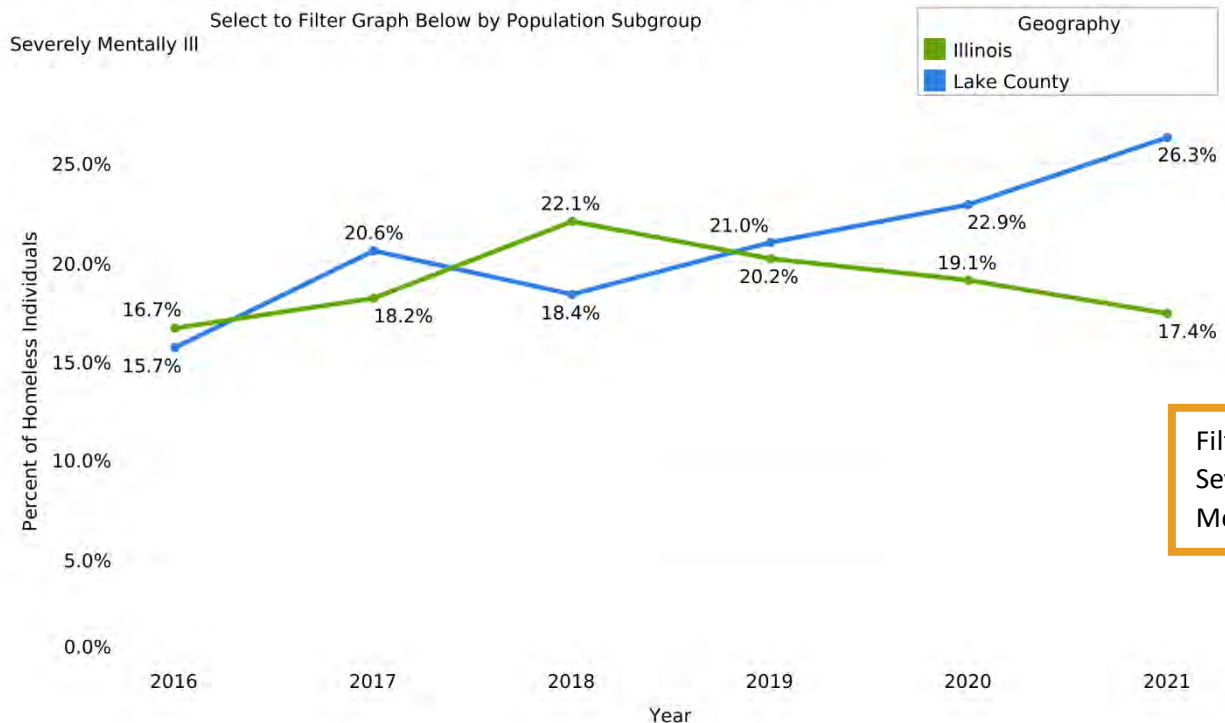
Built Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Percent of Homeless People that Fall into Selected Subgroups, 2016-2021*

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Source: COC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports, 2016-2021

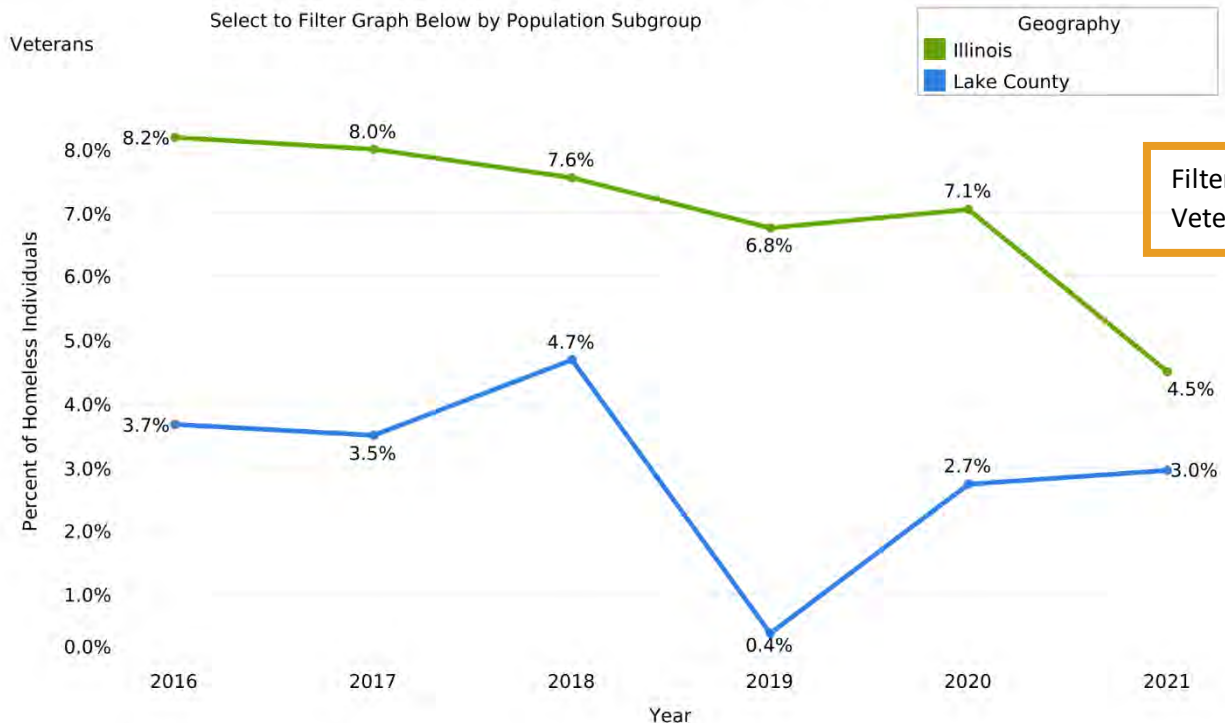
Built Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Percent of Homeless People that Fall into Selected Subgroups, 2016-2021*

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Source: COC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports, 2016-2021

Built Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

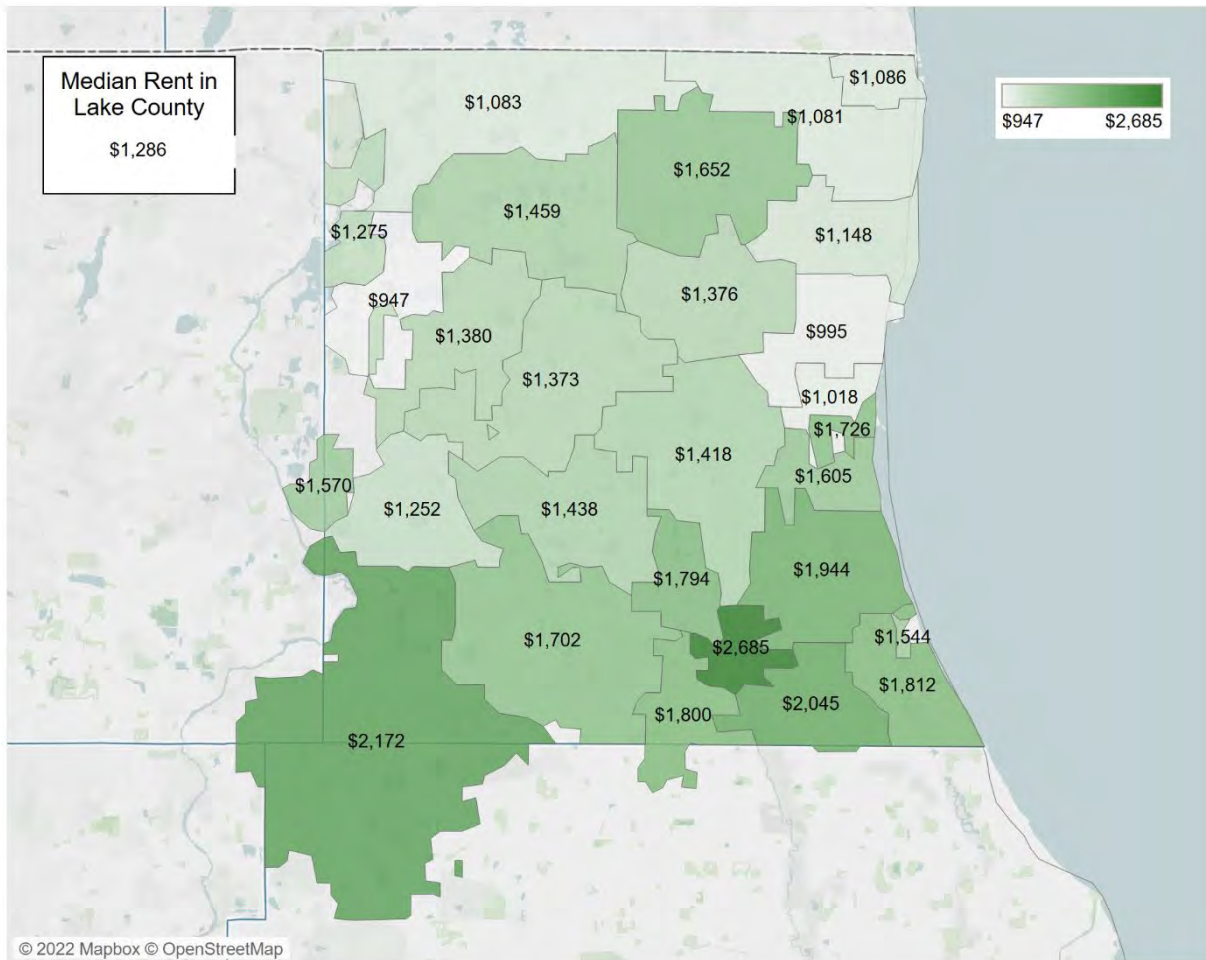
8. Median Rent in Lake County, 2019-2021

Median Rent in Lake County by Zip Code, 2019-2021

Filtered to
year 2021

2021

Slide to Select Year



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates (2019-2021)

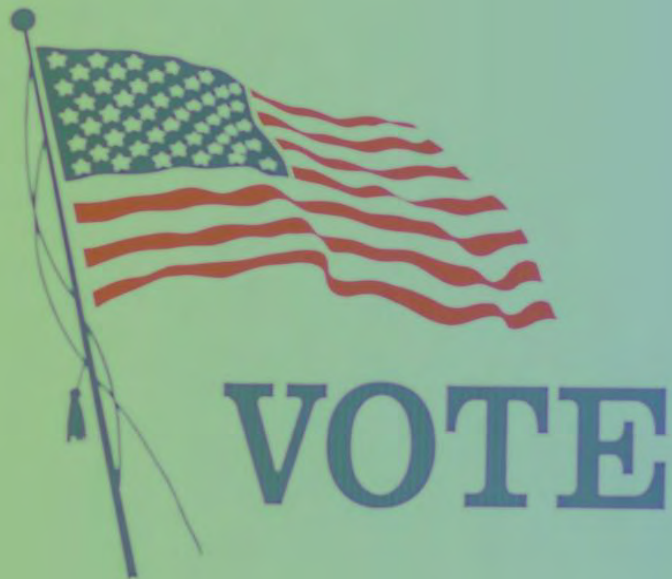
Civic Participation

Lake County Veterans and the Military, 2010-2020

Pg 48

Voter Turnout Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Pg 51

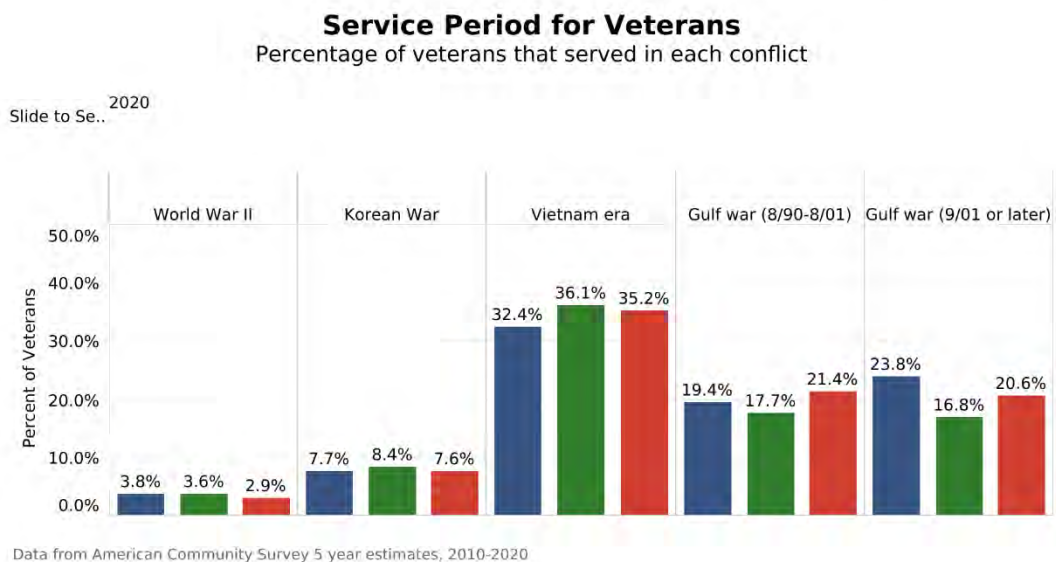
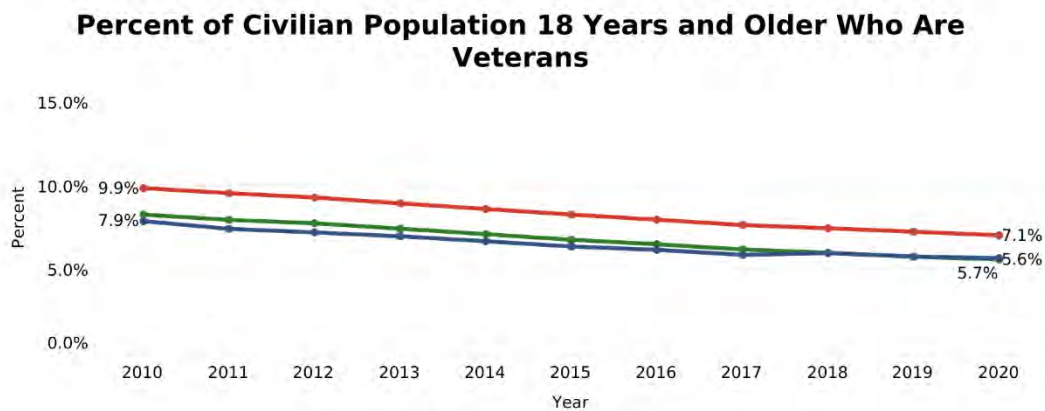
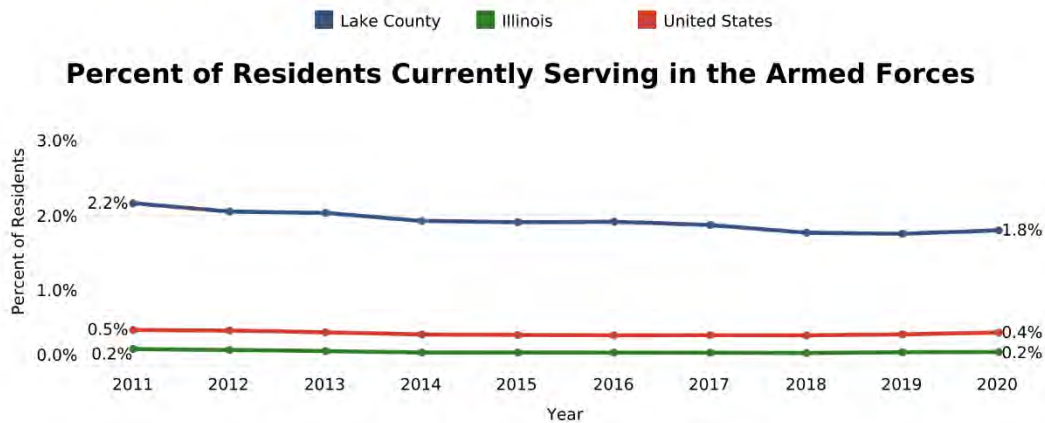


Civic Participation

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

9. Lake County Veterans and the Military, 2010-2020

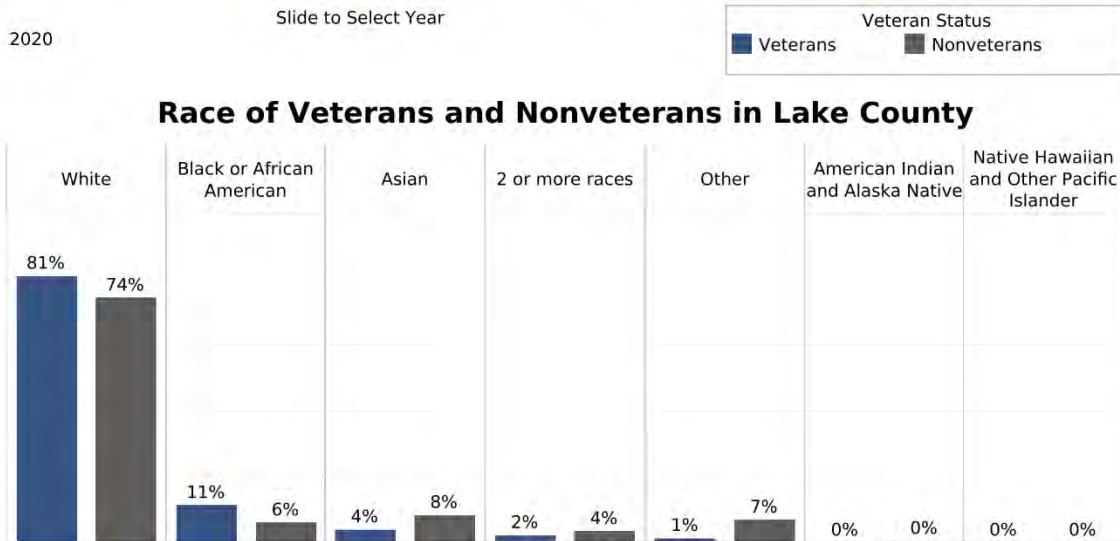
Lake County Veterans and Members of the Armed Forces, 2010-2020



Civic Participation

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Demographics of Lake County Veterans and Nonveterans (Race, Ethnicity, Sex, and Age), 2010-2020

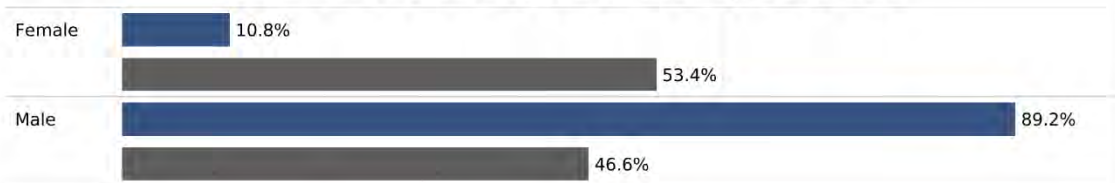


Filtered to
year 2020

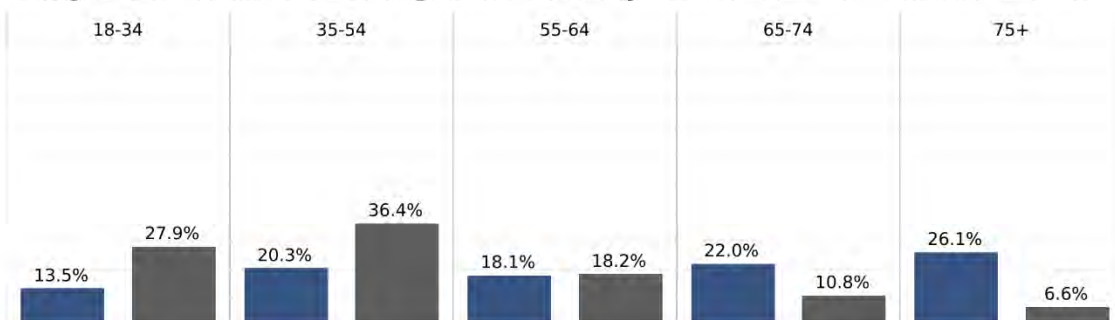
Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity Among Veterans and Nonveterans in Lake County



Sex Distribution of Lake County Veterans



Age Distribution Among Lake County Veterans and Nonveterans



Data from American Community Survey 5 year estimates 2010-2020

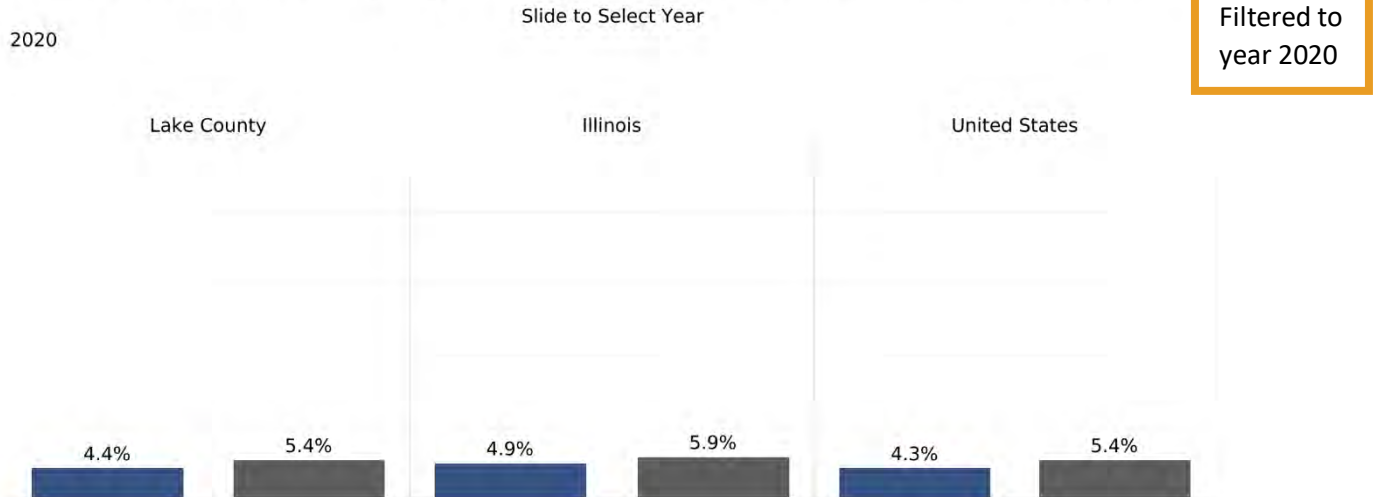
Civic Participation

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

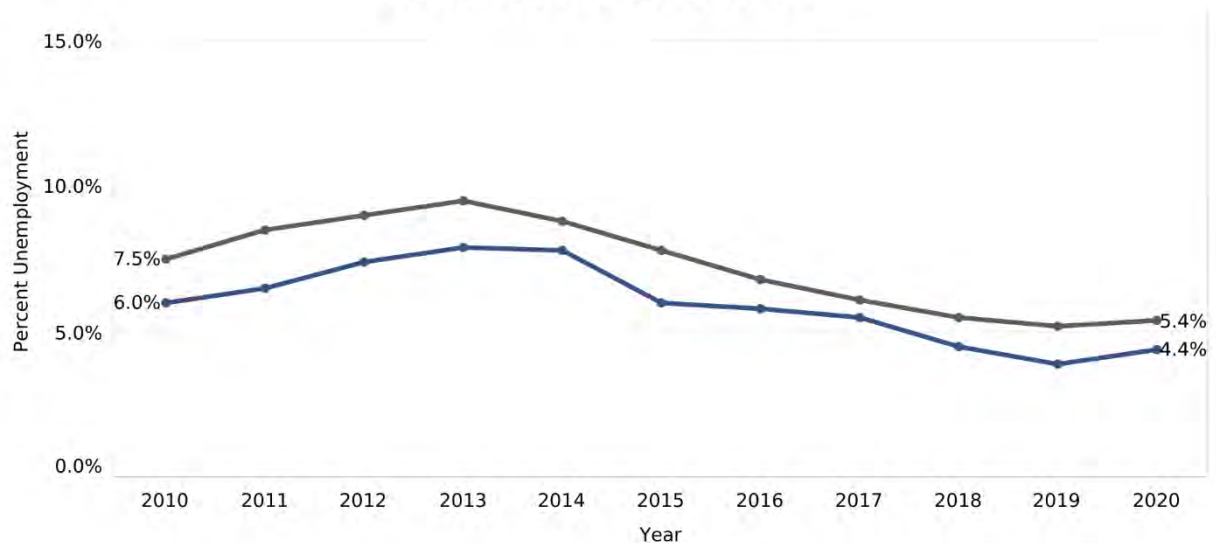
Lake County Veteran and Nonveteran Unemployment and Age Groups, 2010-2020

Veterans Non Veterans

Percent of Unemployment Among Veterans and Nonveterans



Percent of Unemployment Among Lake County Veterans and Nonveterans Over Time



Data from American Community Survey 5 year estimates, 2010-2020

Civic Participation

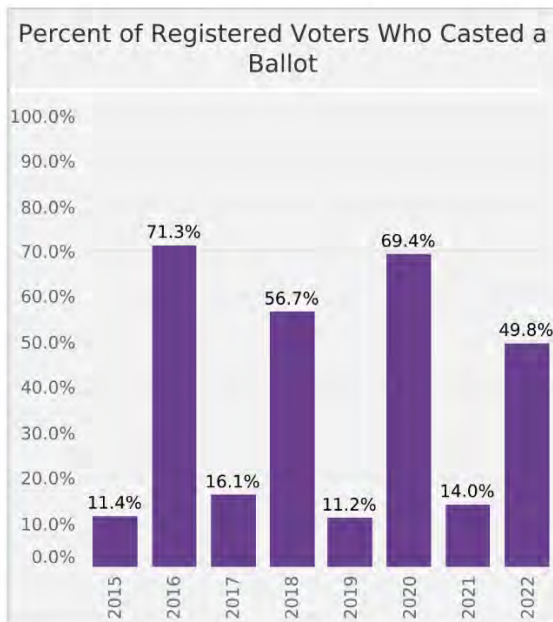
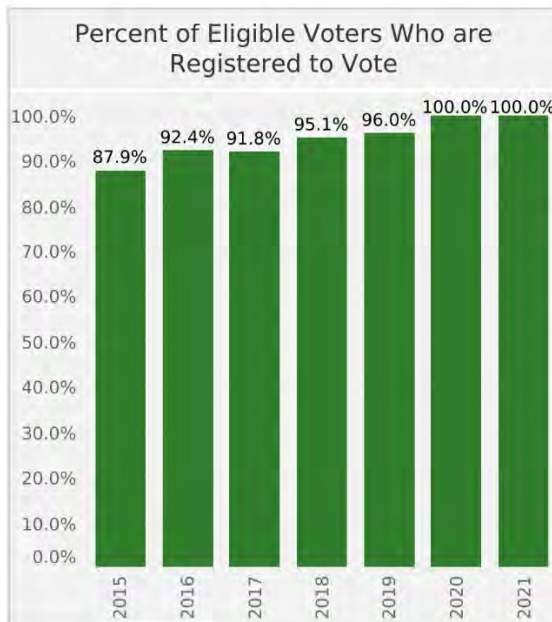
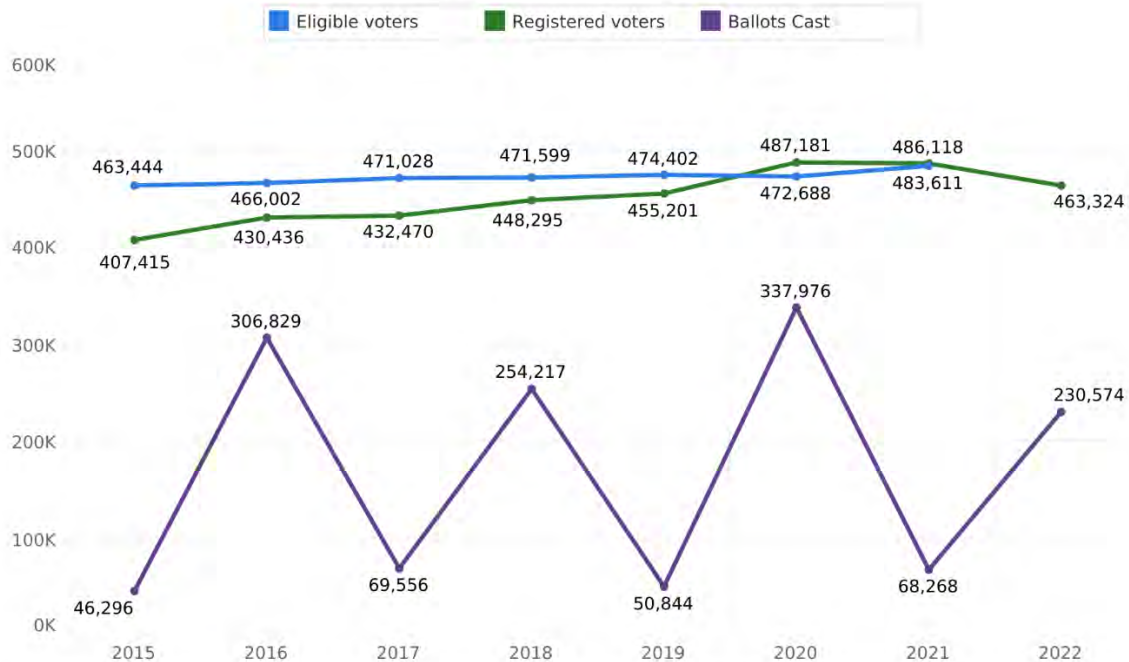
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

10. Voter Turnout Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Voter Turnout Among Lake County Residents

Lake County Residents Over 18 years of Age Eligible to Vote, Registered to Vote, and Casted Ballots

*Don't have 2022 Eligible Voter Data



Source: Office of the Lake County Clerk
American Community Survey, 2015-2019 (The ACS provides estimate values that can be +/- 2000)

Crime and Safety

Crime in Lake County, 2014-2020	Pg 53
Lake County Jail Dashboard, 2013-2021	Pg 55

Crime and Safety

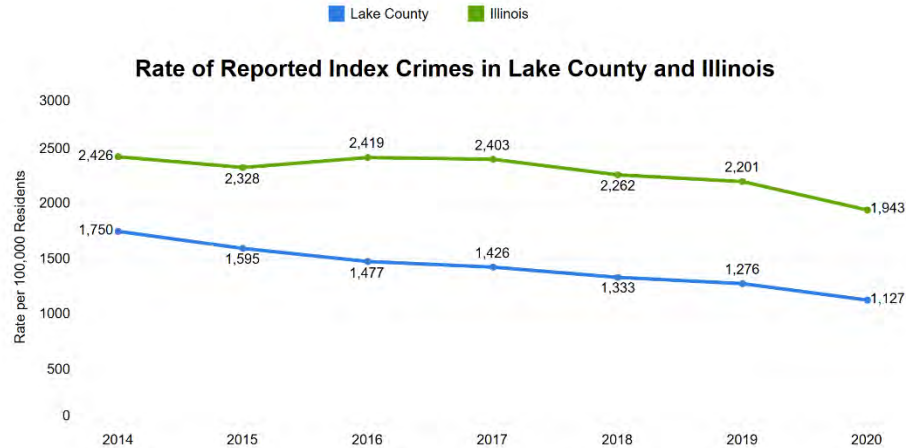
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

11. Crime in Lake County, 2014-2020

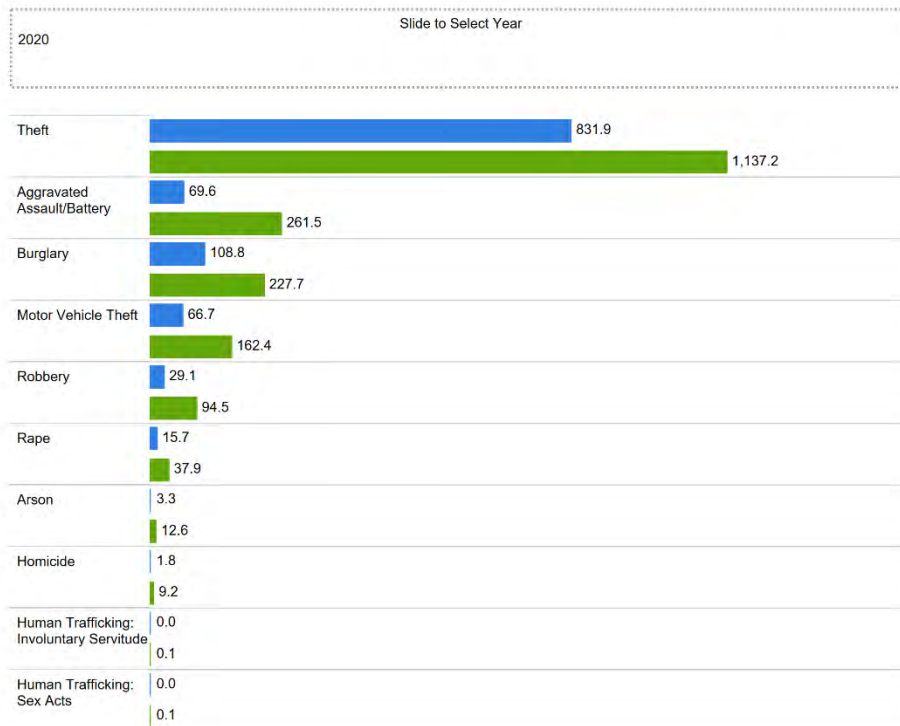
Index Crimes in Lake County, 2014-2020

Index crimes are reported to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program by law enforcement agencies throughout Lake County on a monthly basis. The index crimes are 10 serious crime categories and include aggravated assault and battery, arson, burglary, homicide, human trafficking: involuntary servitude, human trafficking: sex acts, motor vehicle theft, rape, robbery, and theft. Not every law enforcement agency in the county necessarily reported data each year, and totals may reflect this.

Index crimes are shown here in rates per 100,000 in the population. This allows for comparison between locations with different population sizes. A crime rate of 1 per 100,000 means that for every 100,000 people in the population, this crime occurred once.



Rates of Index Crimes by Type in Lake County and Illinois



Most recent year's numbers are preliminary and subject to change.
Data from Illinois State Police Annual Index Crime Report 2014-2020

Crime and Safety

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

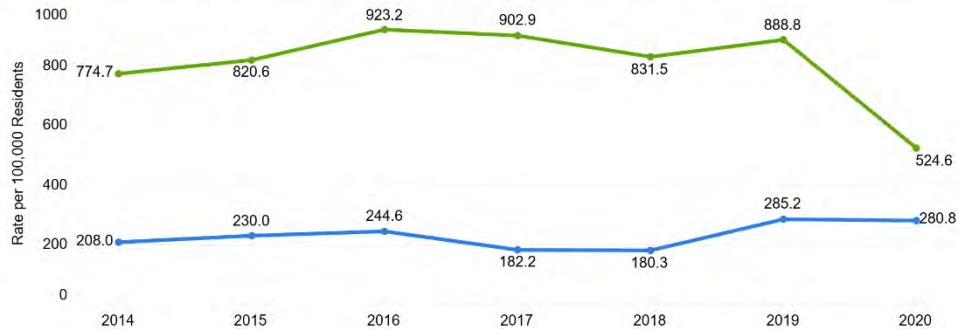
Crime Subtypes in Lake County, 2014-2020

Crimes are shown here in rates per 100,000 in the population. This allows for comparison between locations with different population sizes. A crime rate of 1 per 100,000 means that for every 100,000 people in the population, this crime occurred once.

■ Lake County ■ Illinois

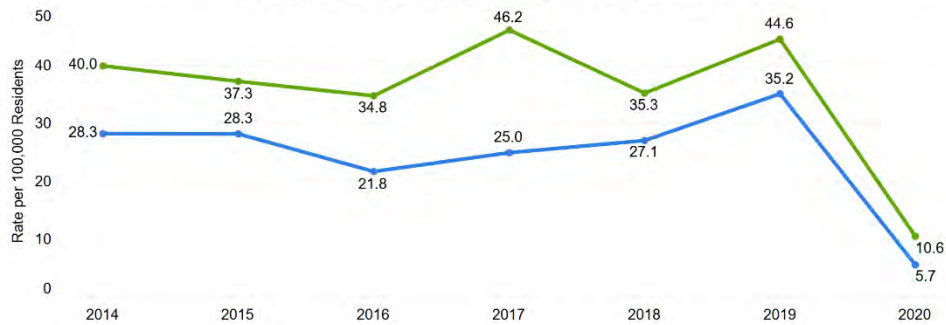
Rate of Reported Domestic Offenses in Lake County and Illinois

A domestic offense is defined by the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program as any offense, violent or nonviolent, attempted or committed where a domestic relationship exists between the victim and offender. Domestic offenses consist of both index and nonindex crimes.



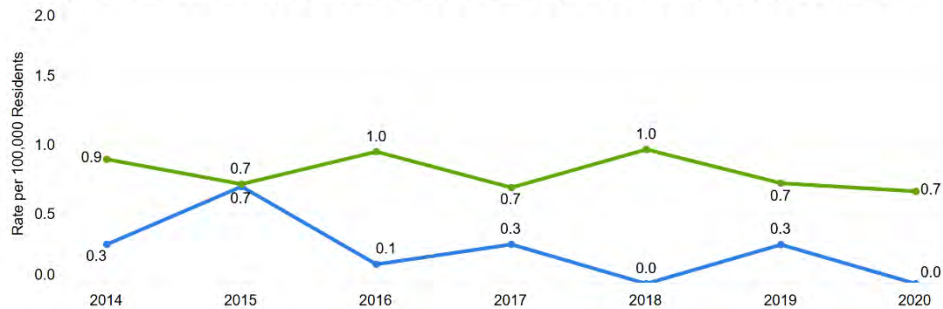
Rate of Reported School Incidents in Lake County and Illinois

A school incident is defined as attacks against school personnel, intimidation incidents, drug incidents, and firearm incidents which occurred in public and private schools. These numbers contain only the data reported to law enforcement agencies by schools. 2020 data is likely lower due to in person schooling impacted by COVID-19.



Rate of Reported Hate Crimes in Lake County and Illinois

A hate crime is defined as a crime that is committed for reason of the actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, or national origin of another individual or group of individuals.

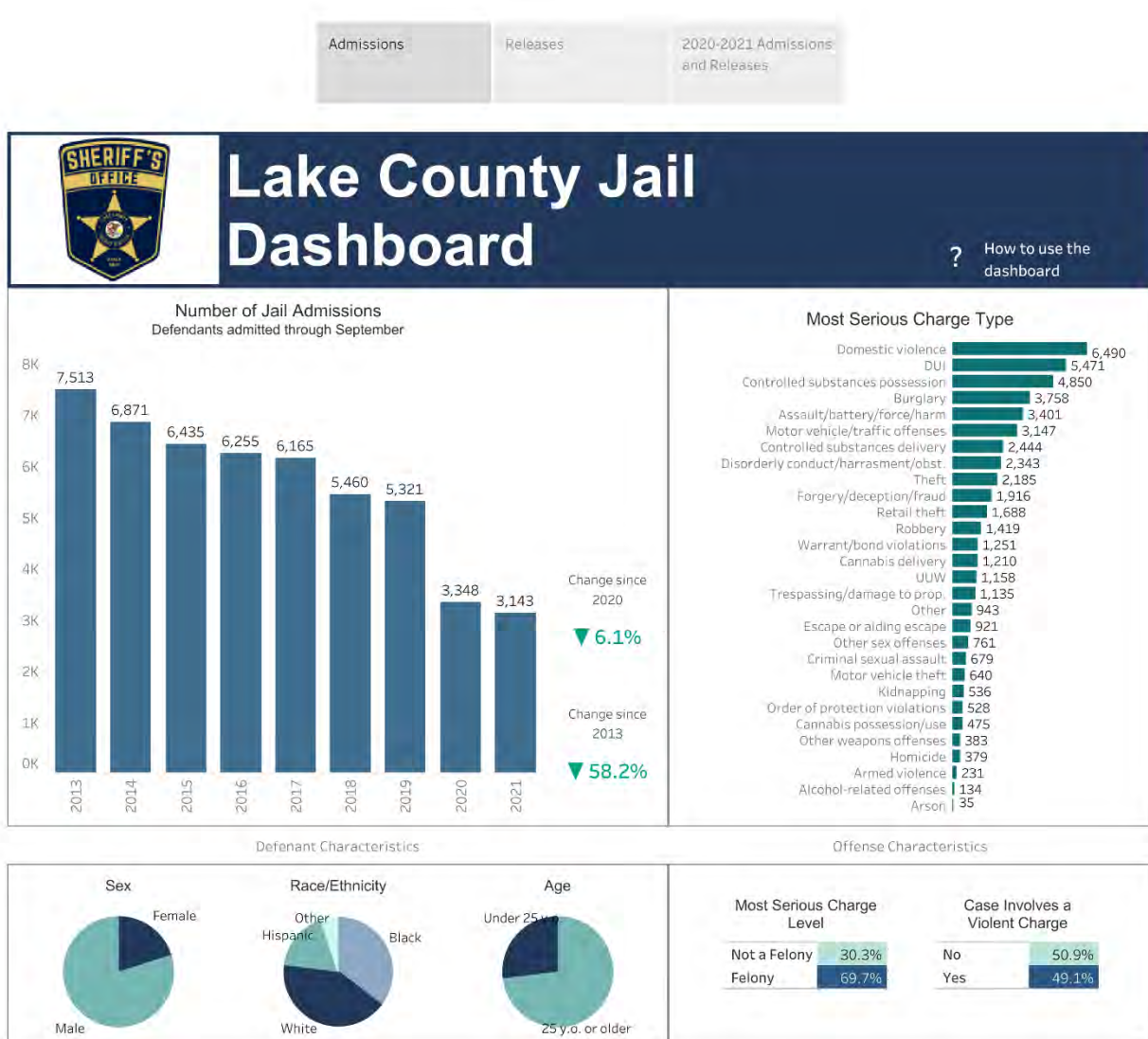


Most recent year's numbers are preliminary and subject to change.
Data from Illinois State Police Annual Index Crime Report 2014-2020

Crime and Safety

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

12. Lake County Jail Dashboard, 2013-2021



Crime and Safety

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Admissions

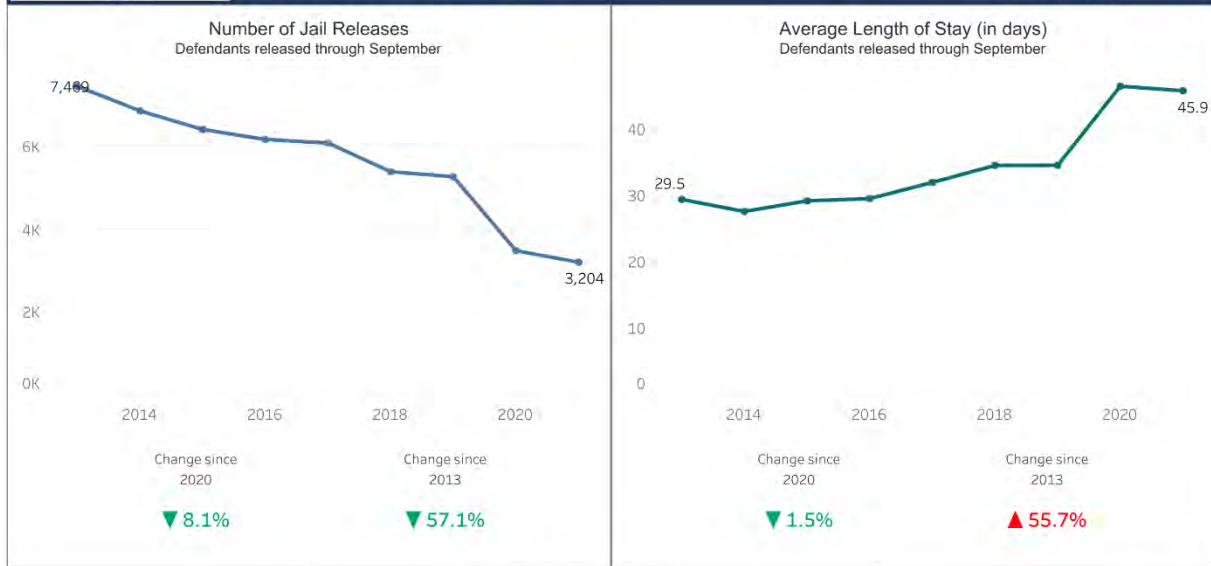
Releases

2020-2021 Admissions
and Releases



Lake County Jail Dashboard

? How to use the dashboard



Defendant Characteristics		Reason for Release 2021		Offense Characteristics	
Race	All	Bond Posted	35.6%	Most serious charge type	All
Age	All	Release on Recognizance	22.8%	Most serious charge level	All
Sex	All	Time Served	14.3%	Case involves a violent charge	All
		Court Ordered	7.7%		
		Transfer to IDOC (Prison)	8.7%		
		Transfer to other facility/ag..	8.8%		
		Other	2.1%		

Demographics

Lake County Demographics, 2015-2020	Pg 58
Demographic Makeup of Our Community Leaders, 2014-2021	Pg 69
Demographics of Lake County Residents Age 16 and Older Who Work, 2010-2019	Pg 73

Demographics

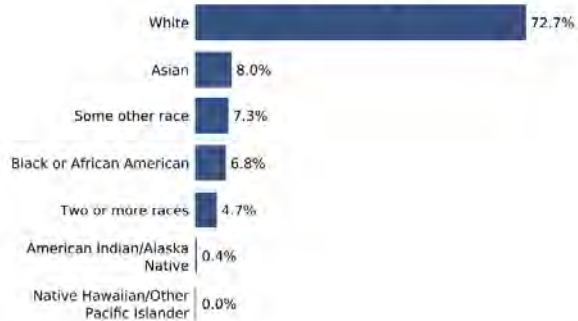
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

13. Lake County Demographics, 2015-2020

Lake County Demographics at a Glance, 2020

Please explore the additional tabs for additional years, state and national comparisons, and zip code level data

Race of Lake County Residents



Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity in Lake County

21.9%

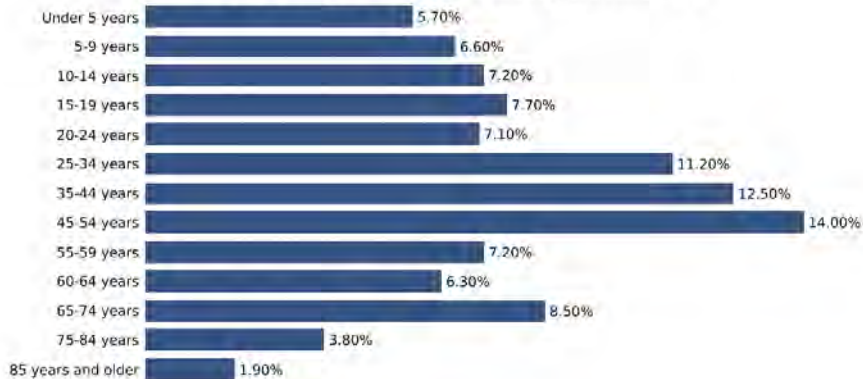
Females in Lake County

50.0%

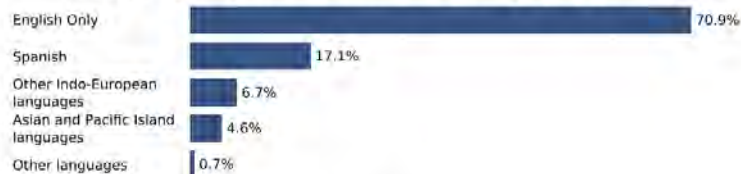
Males in Lake County

50.0%

Age Groups of Lake County Residents



Language Spoken at Home Among Lake County Residents



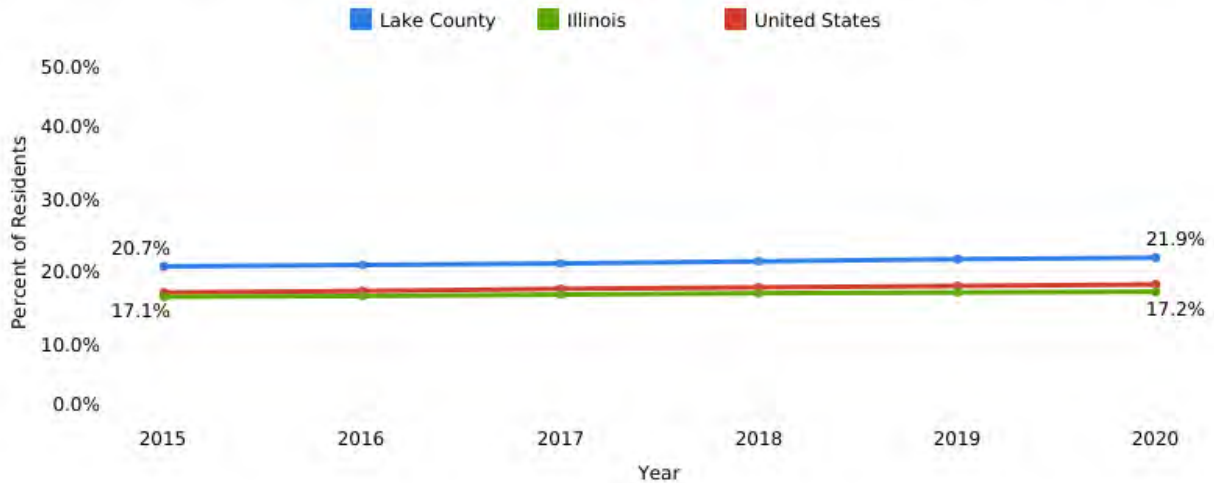
Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2020

Demographics

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity Among Lake County, Illinois, and United States Residents

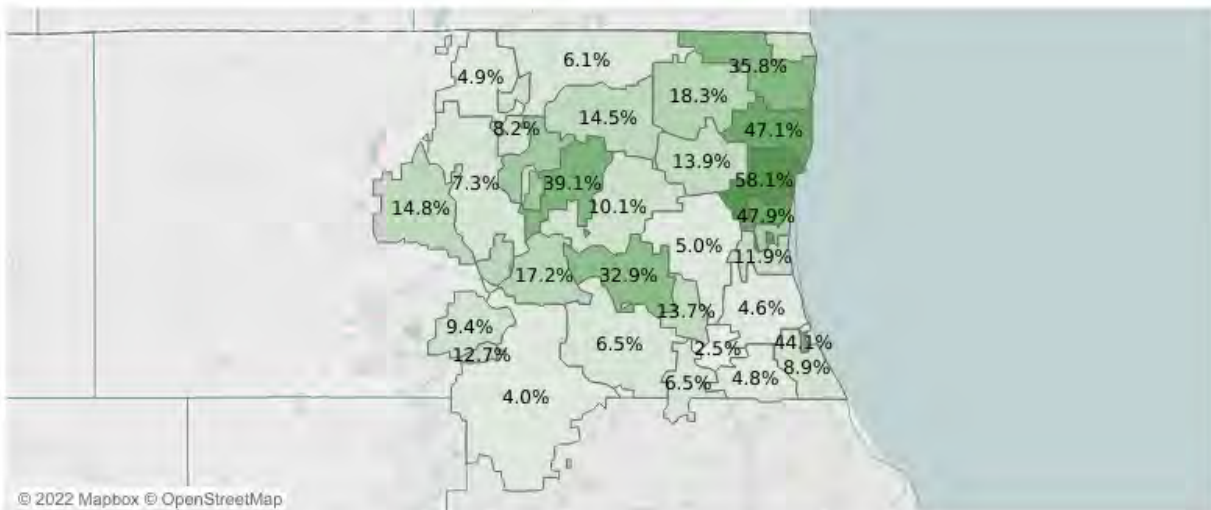


Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity Among Lake County Residents by Zip Code

2020

Slide to Filter Map by Year

Filtered to
year 2020

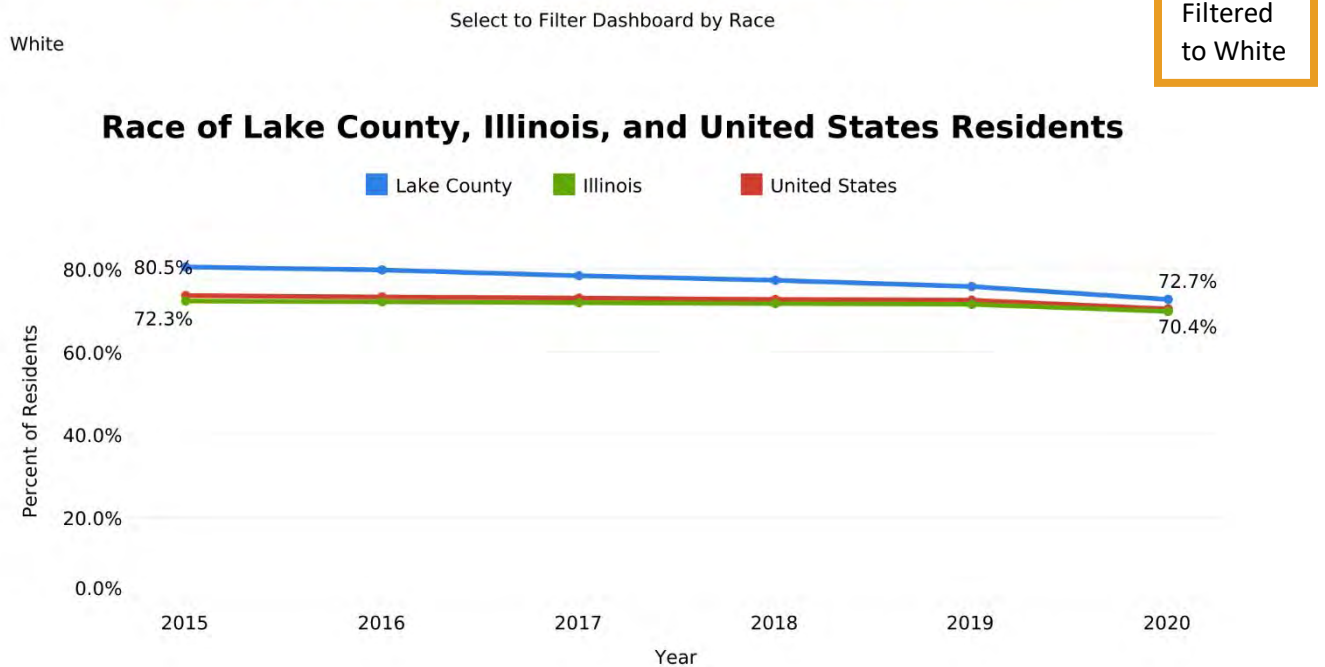


Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, 2015-2020

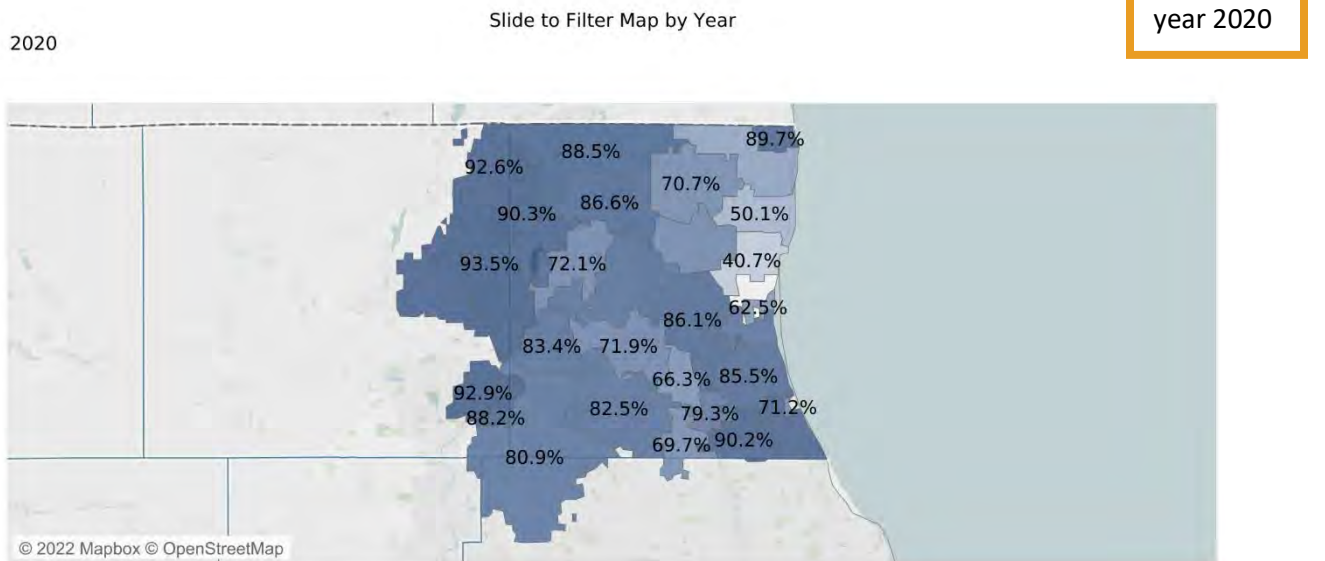
Demographics

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Race of Lake County Residents, 2015-2020



Race of Lake County Residents by Zip Code



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Demographics

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

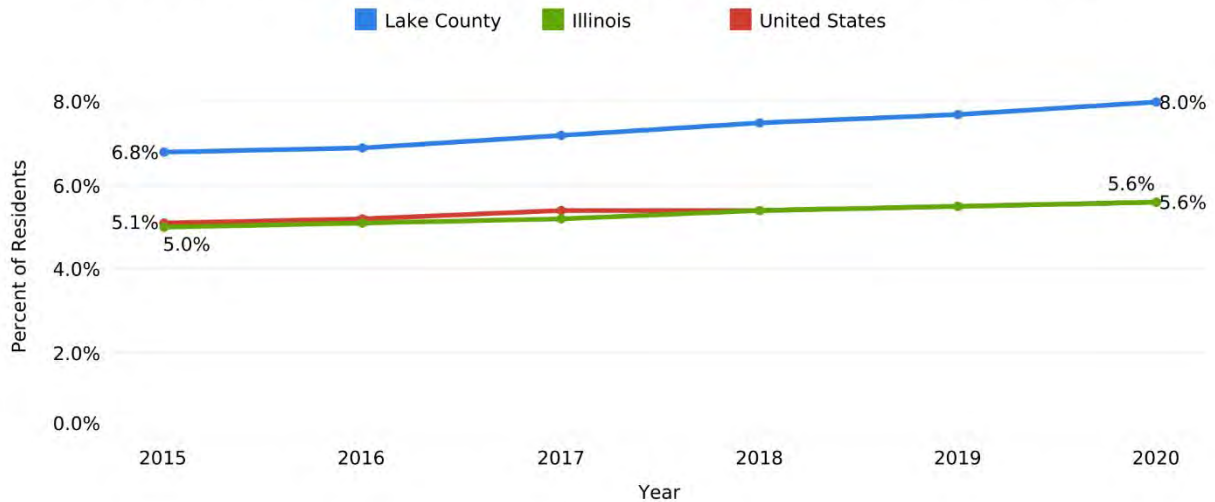
Race of Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Asian

Select to Filter Dashboard by Race

Filtered to Asian

Race of Lake County, Illinois, and United States Residents

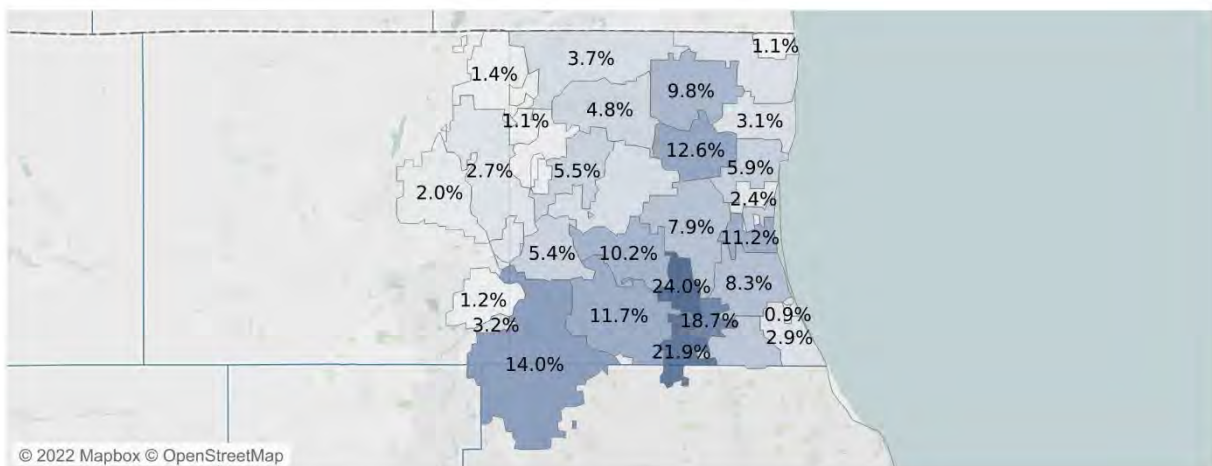


Race of Lake County Residents by Zip Code

2020

Slide to Filter Map by Year

Filtered to year 2020



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Demographics

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

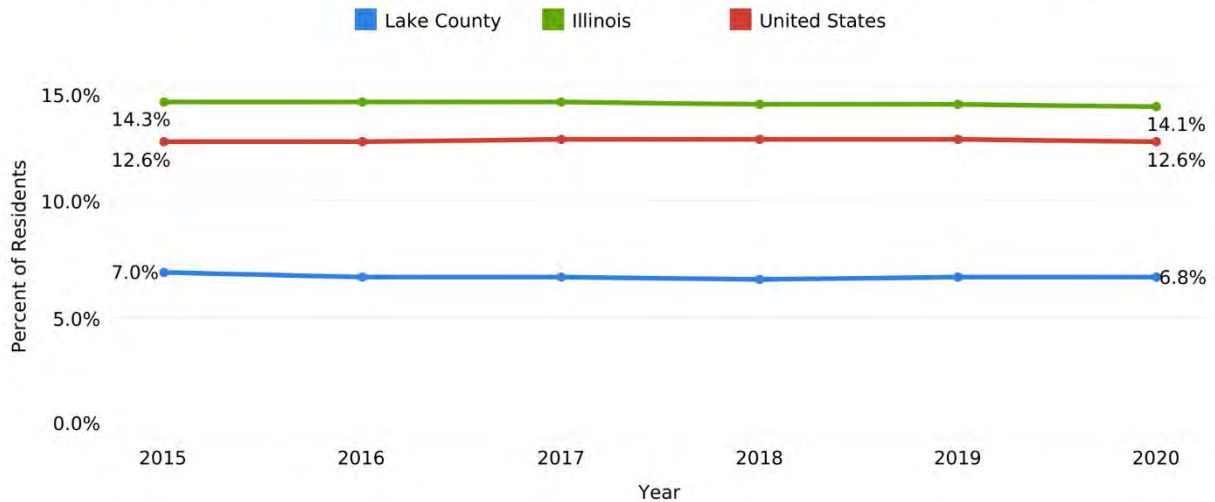
Race of Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Black or African American

Select to Filter Dashboard by Race

Filtered to
Black or African
American

Race of Lake County, Illinois, and United States Residents

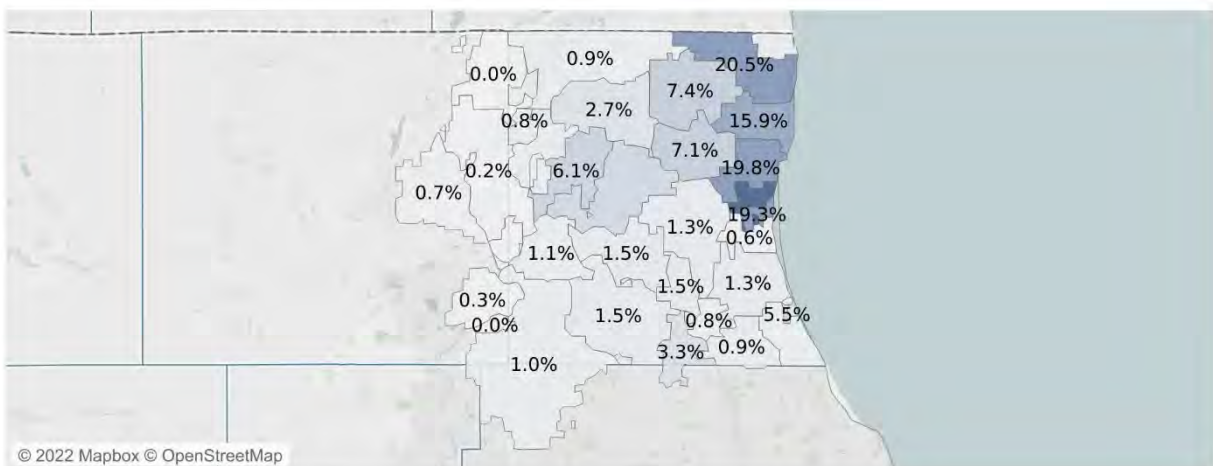


Race of Lake County Residents by Zip Code

2020

Slide to Filter Map by Year

Filtered to
year 2020



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Filtered to
American Indian
or Alaska Native

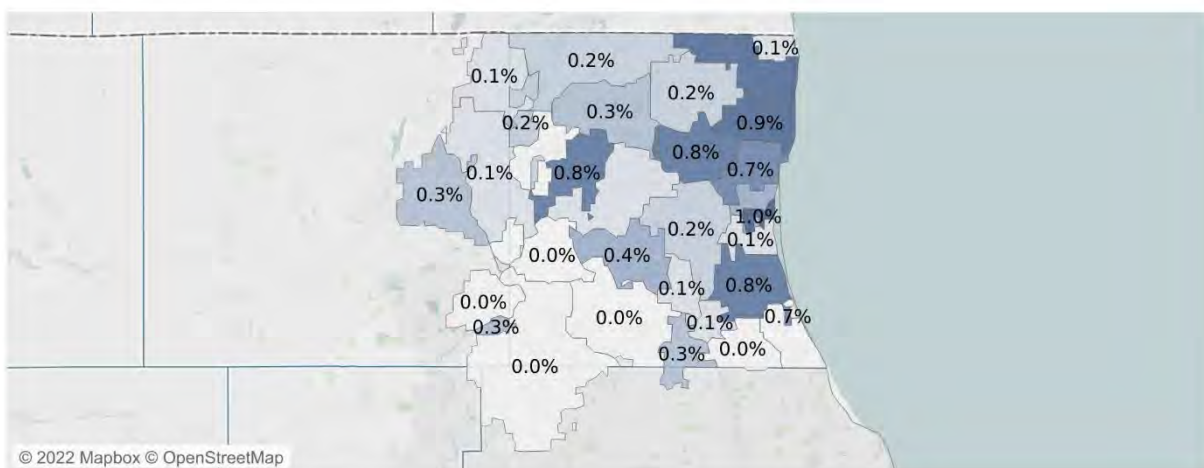
Select to Filter Dashboard by Race

■ Lake County ■ Illinois ■ United States



Filtered to
year 2020

Slide to Filter Map by Year



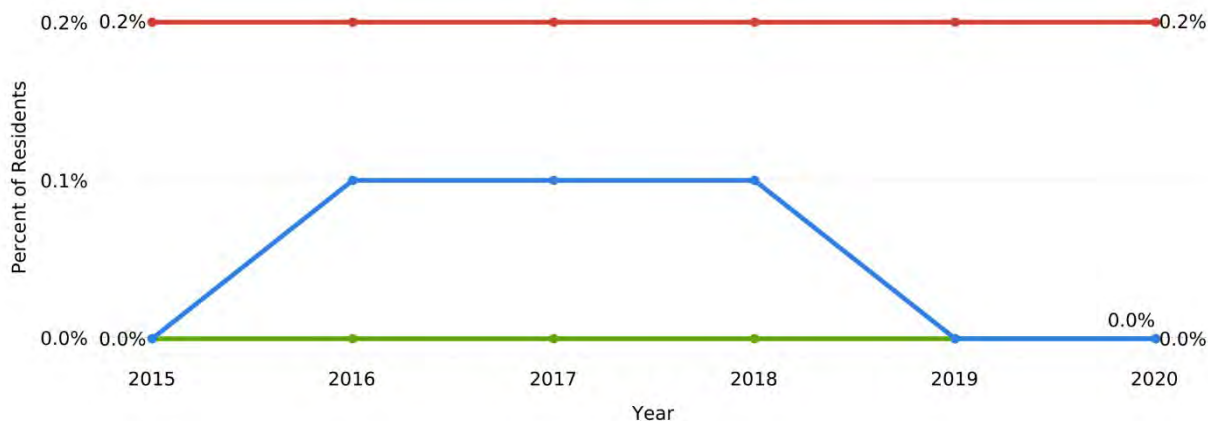
Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Filtered to Native
Hawaiian or Other
Pacific Islander

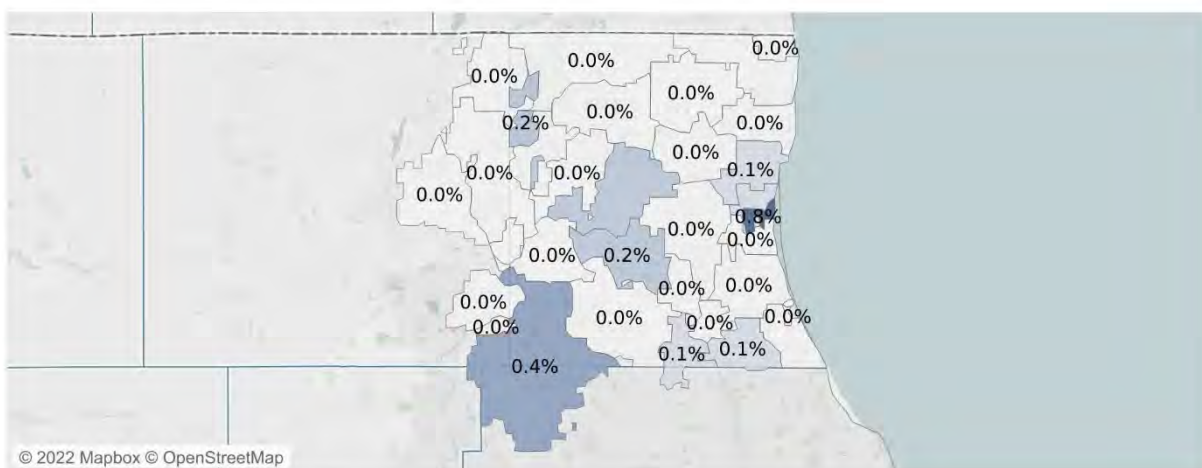
Select to Filter Dashboard by Race

■ Lake County
 ■ Illinois
 ■ United States



Filtered to
year 2020

Slide to Filter Map by Year



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Demographics

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

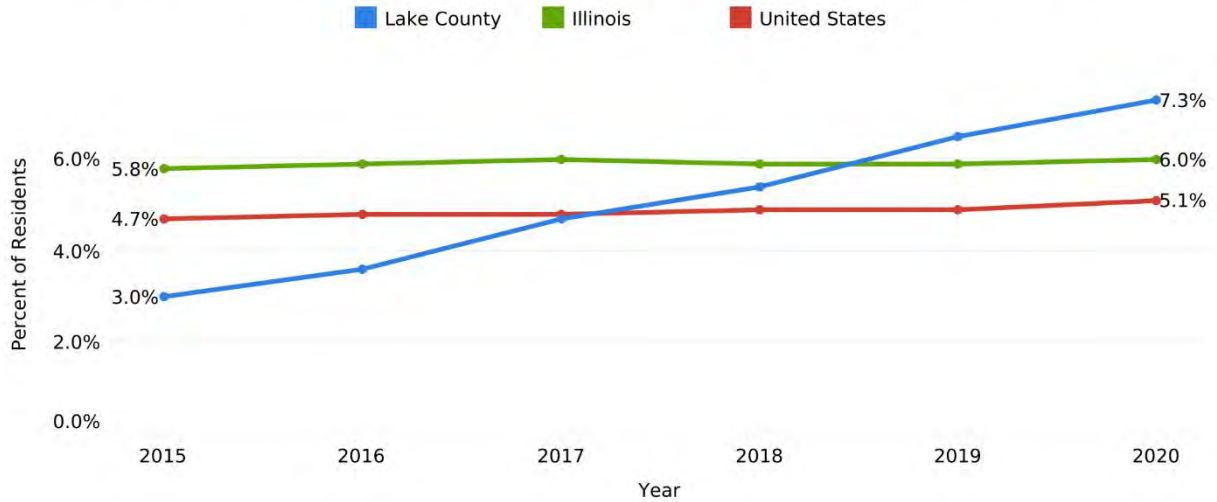
Race of Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Some other race

Select to Filter Dashboard by Race

Filtered to
Other race

Race of Lake County, Illinois, and United States Residents

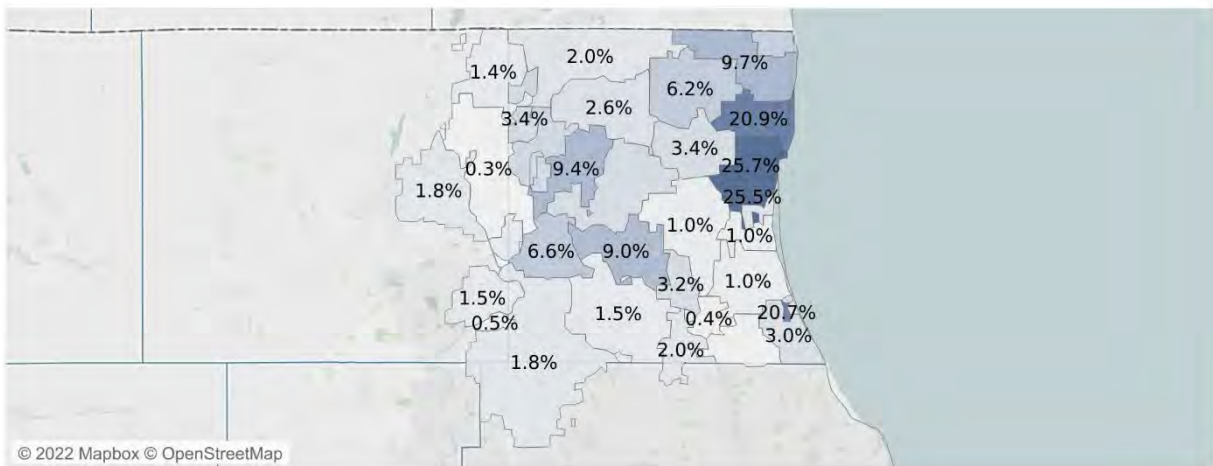


Race of Lake County Residents by Zip Code

2020

Slide to Filter Map by Year

Filtered to
year 2020



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Demographics

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

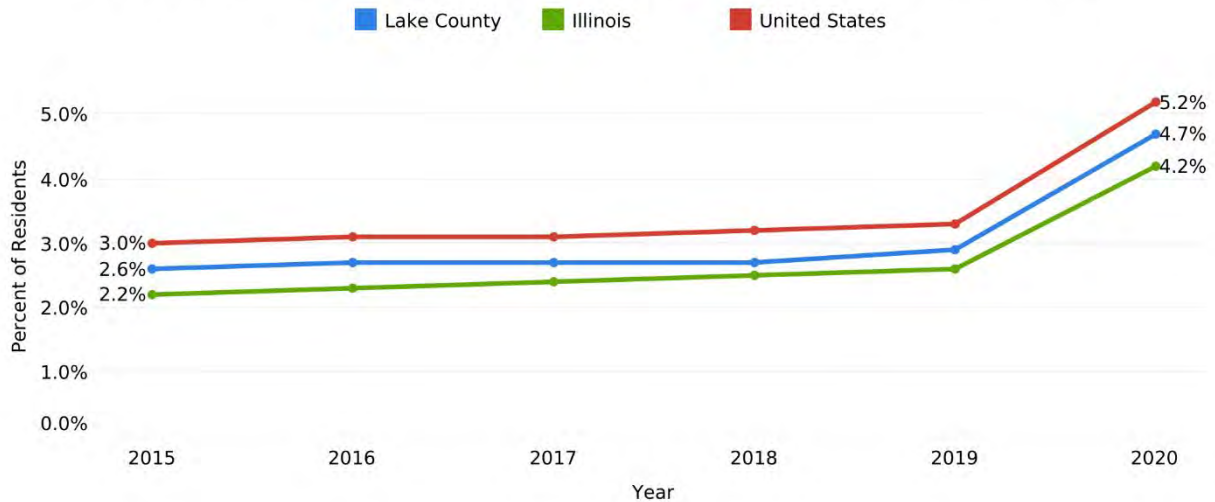
Race of Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Two or more races

Select to Filter Dashboard by Race

Filtered to Two or more races

Race of Lake County, Illinois, and United States Residents

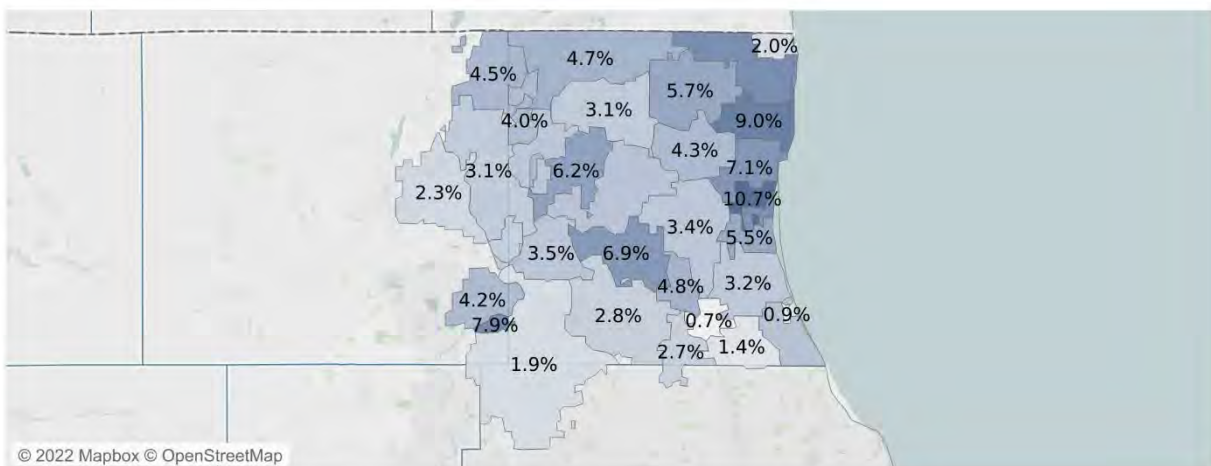


Race of Lake County Residents by Zip Code

2020

Slide to Filter Map by Year

Filtered to year 2020



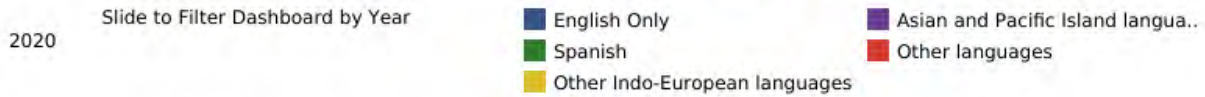
Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Demographics

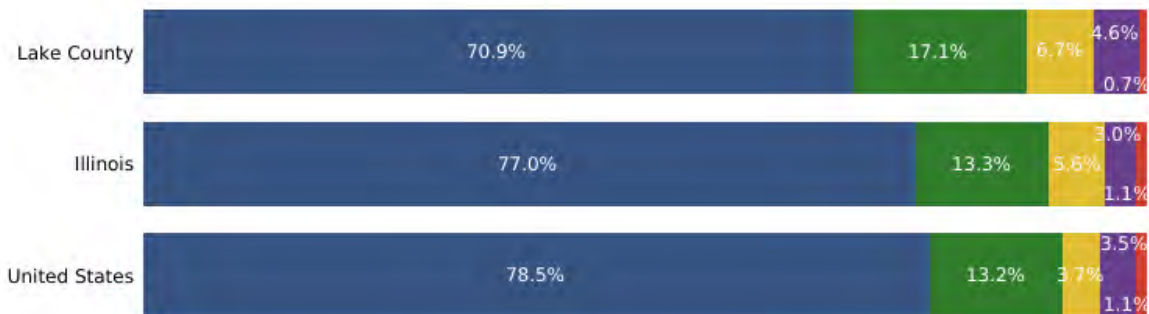
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Languages Spoken at Home Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Filtered to year 2020

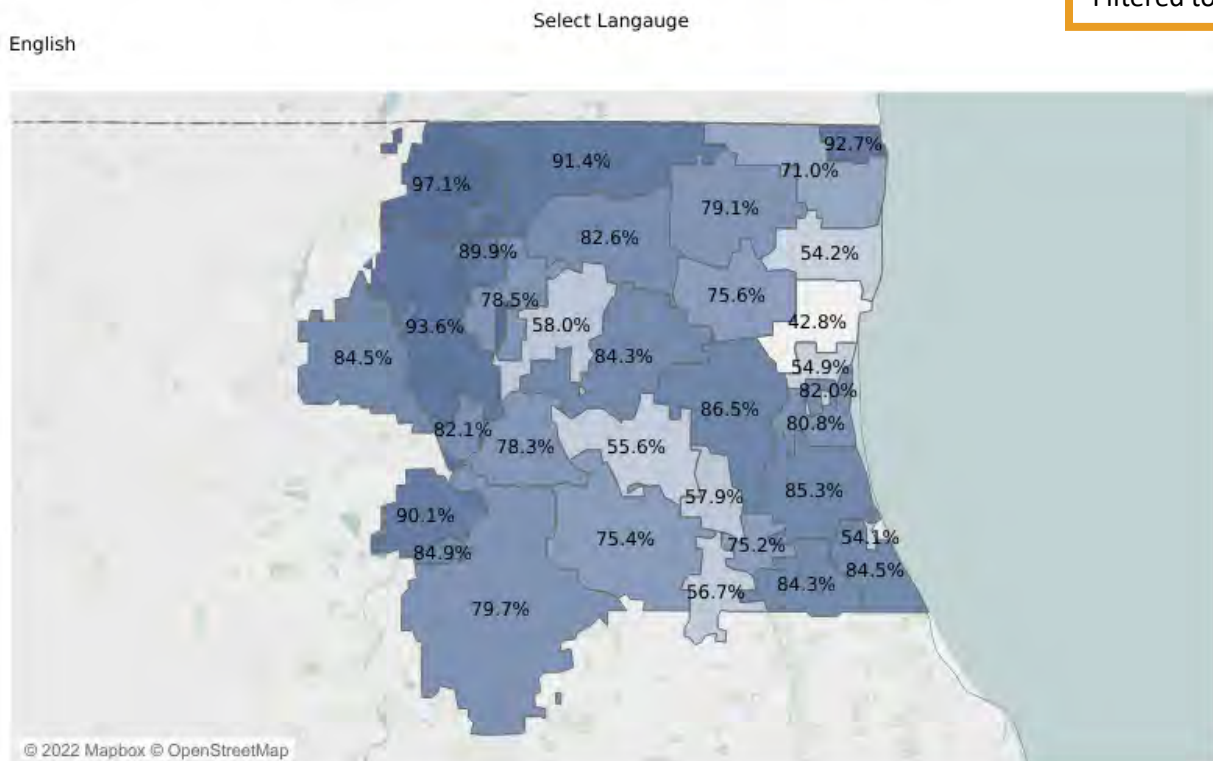


Languages Spoken at Home in Lake County, Illinois, and the United States



Language Spoken at Home Among Lake County Residents, by Zip Code

Filtered to English



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Demographics

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

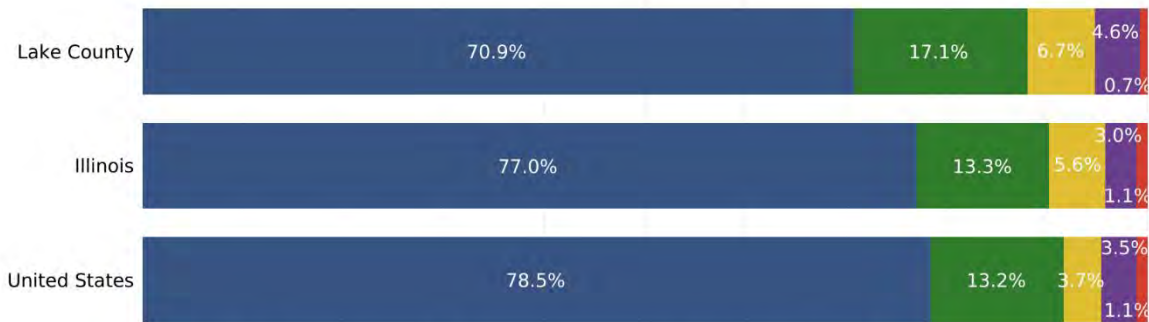
Languages Spoken at Home Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Filtered to year 2020

2020 Slide to Filter Dashboard by Year

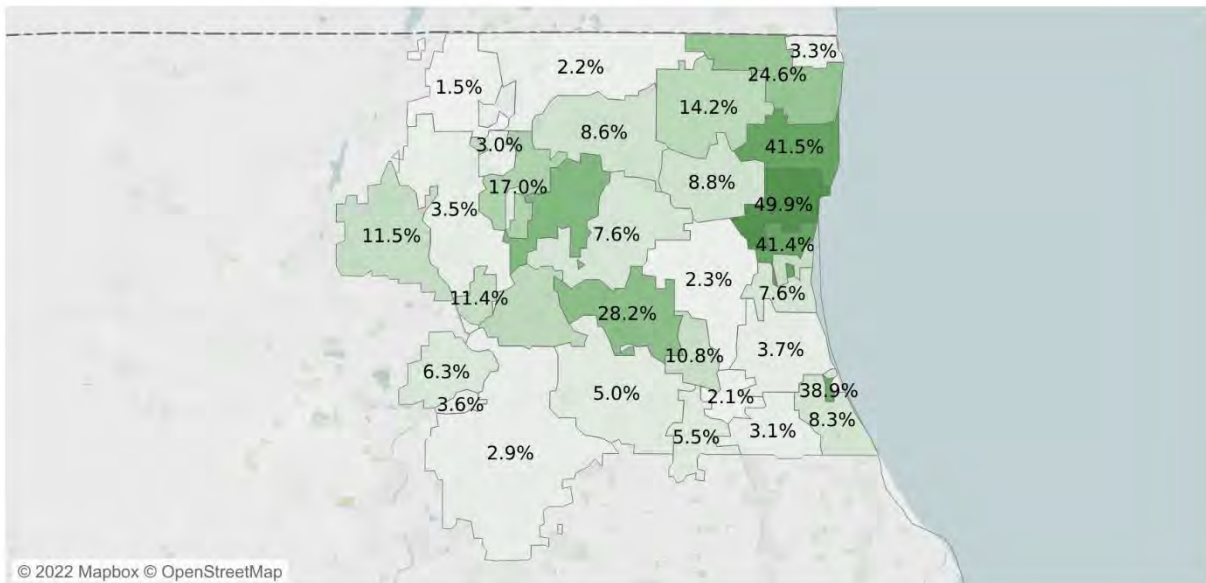
English Only Spanish Other Indo-European languages Asian and Pacific Island language Other languages

Languages Spoken at Home in Lake County, Illinois, and the United States



Language Spoken at Home Among Lake County Residents, by Zip Code

Spanish Select Language Filtered to Spanish



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

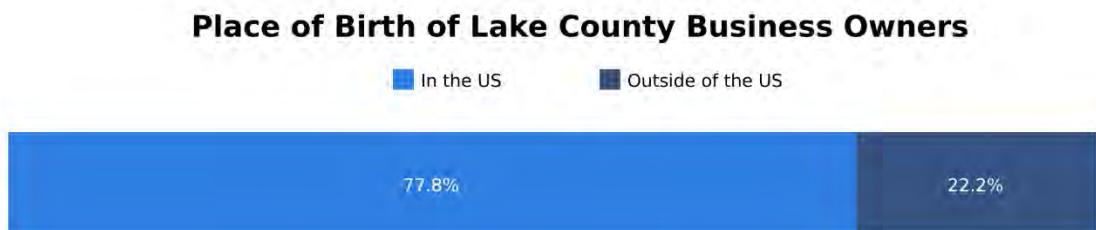
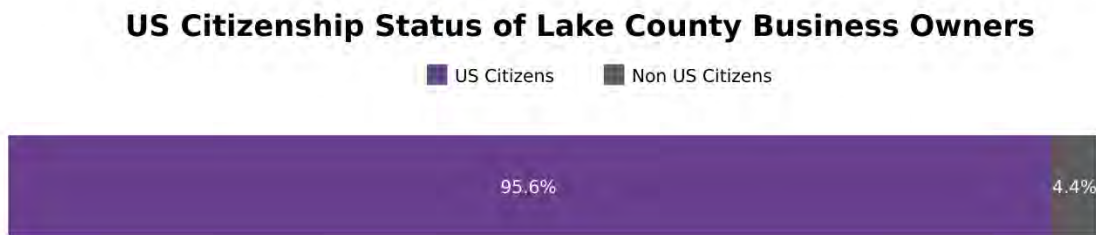
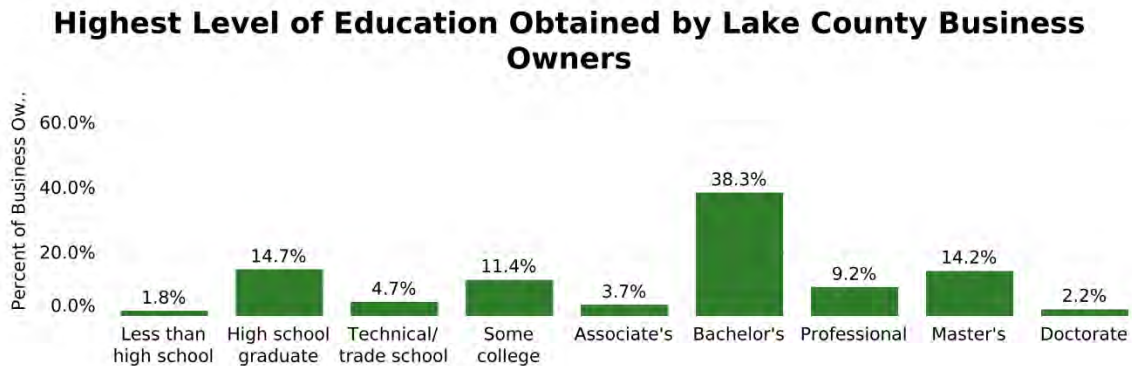
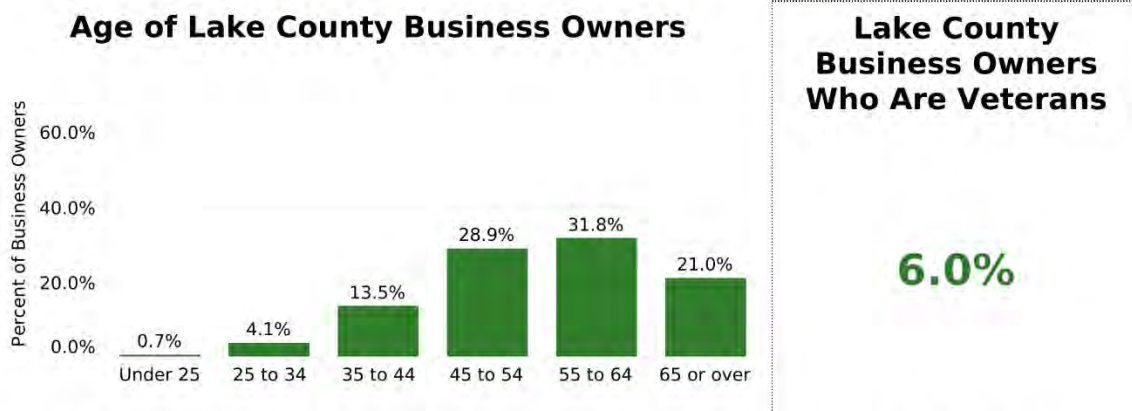
Demographics

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

14. Demographic Makeup of Our Community Leaders, 2014-2021

Demographics of Lake County Business Owners, 2017

Hover over data to view Lake County resident demographics



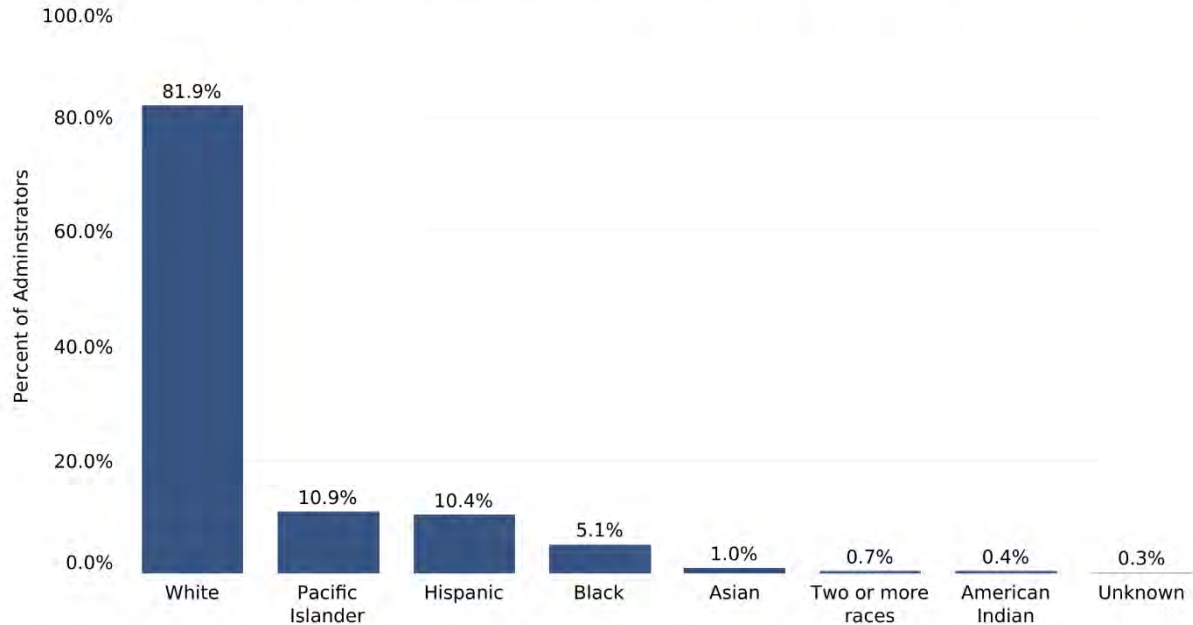
Source: US Census Annual Business Survey, 2017 and American Community Survey 5 year estimates 2017

Demographics

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Race and Ethnicity of Lake County Public School Administrators in the 2020-2021 School Year

Hover over data to view Lake County resident demographics



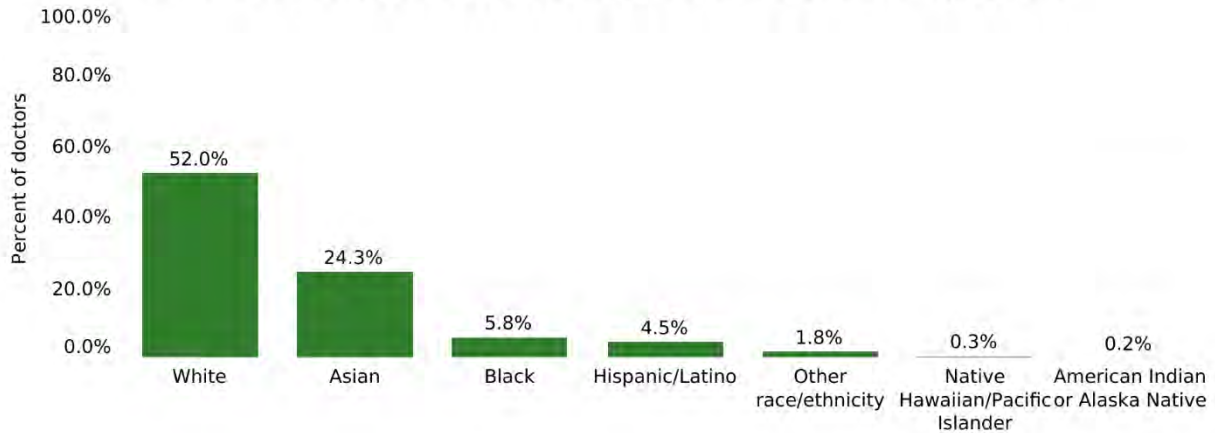
School administrators are defined as a regular or special education administrator within the Employment Information System
Source: Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) School Report Cards, 2020-2021 and American Community Survey 5 year estimates 2020

Demographics

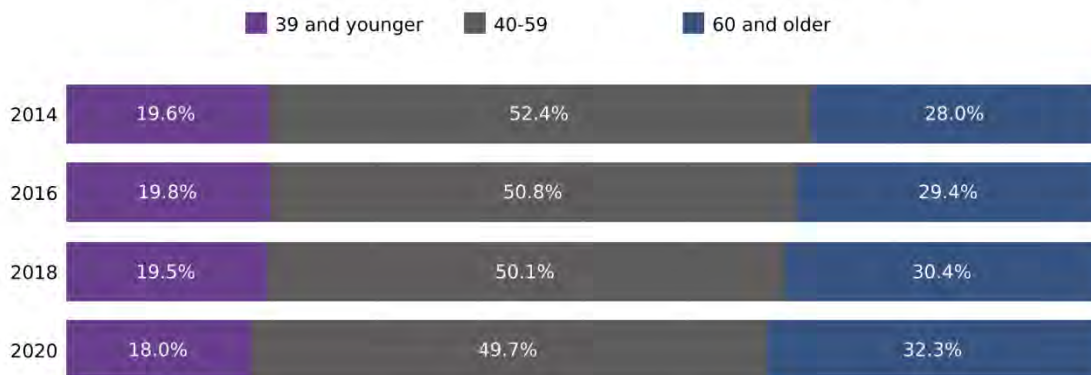
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Demographics of Practicing Doctors in Illinois, 2014-2020

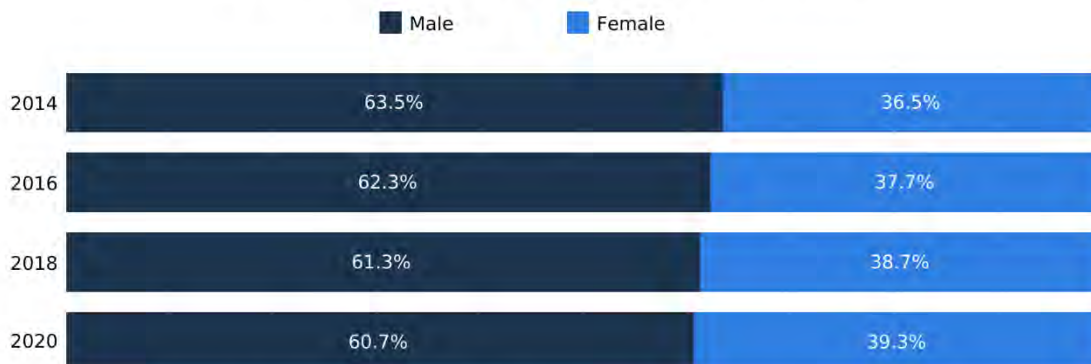
Race/Ethnicity of Practicing Doctors in Illinois, 2020



Age Groups of Practicing Doctors in Illinois



Sex of Practicing Doctors in Illinois



Source: Association of American Medical Colleges State Physician Workforce Data Report, 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020 and American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020

Demographics

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Demographics of Illinois State Legislators, 2015 & 2020

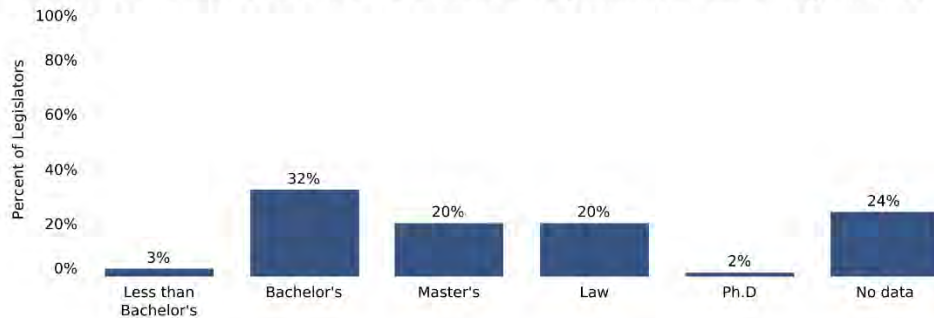
Hover over data to view Lake County resident demographics

Slide to select year

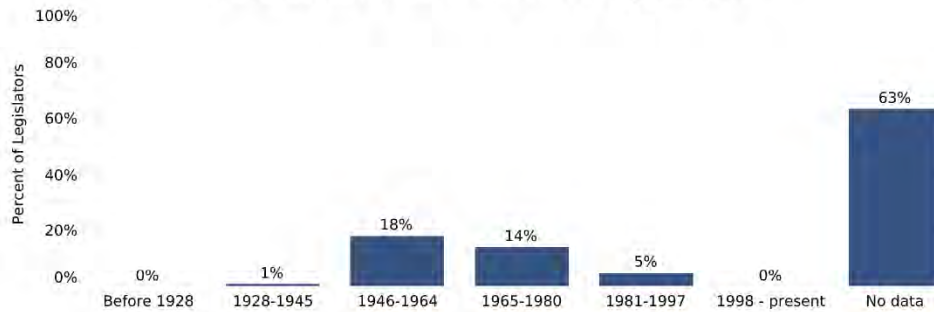
2020

Filtered to
year 2020

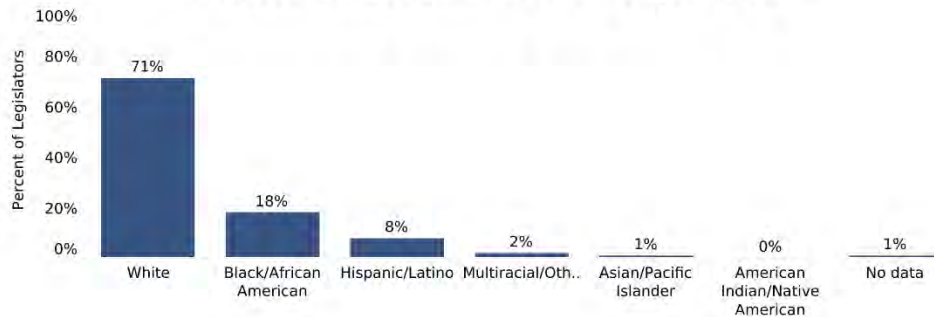
Highest Level of Education Obtained by Illinois State Legislators



Birth Years of Illinois State Legislators



Race/Ethnicity of Illinois State Legislators



Gender of Illinois State Legislators



Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2015 & 2020 and American Community Survey 5 year estimates 2015 & 20..

Demographics

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

15. Demographics of Lake County Residents Age 16 and Older Who Work, 2010-2019

Demographics of Lake County Residents Age 16 and Older Who Work

2020

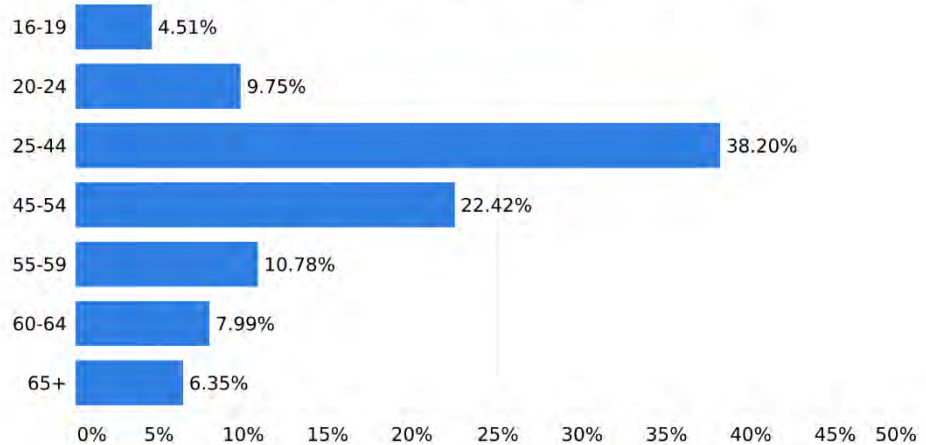
Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2020

**Total
Number of
Lake County
Workers**

353,603

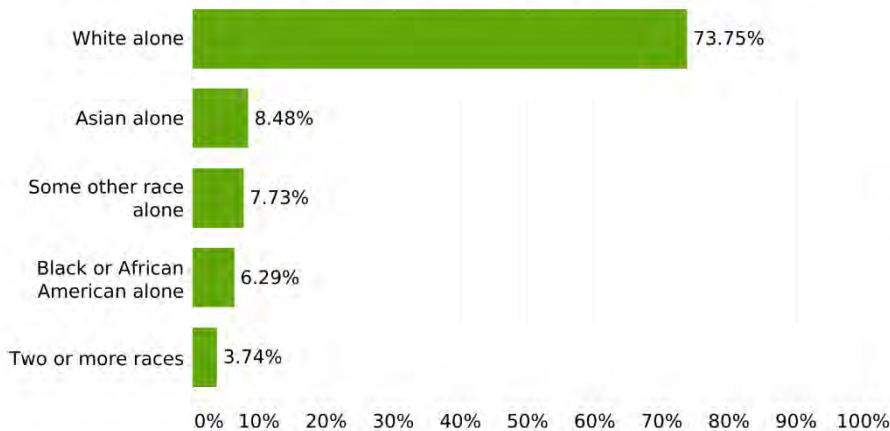
Age Groups of Lake County Workers



Sex of Lake County Workers



Race of Lake County Workers*



Percent of Lake County Workers Who Identify as Hispanic or Latino

21.1%

*Data on American Indian and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander racial groups not available due to low counts..

Economic Stability

Poverty Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020	Pg 75
Poverty and Income Distribution of Lake County Residents, 2016-2020	Pg 83
Living Wage in Lake County, 2019	Pg 85
Types of Work Schedules in Lake County, 2016-2020	Pg 89
Occupation of Lake County Residents, 2010-2020	Pg 93
Workplace Severe Injuries and Fatalities in Lake County Reported to OSHA, 2010-2021	Pg 95
Unemployment Rate in Lake County and Illinois, 2010-2019	Pg 96

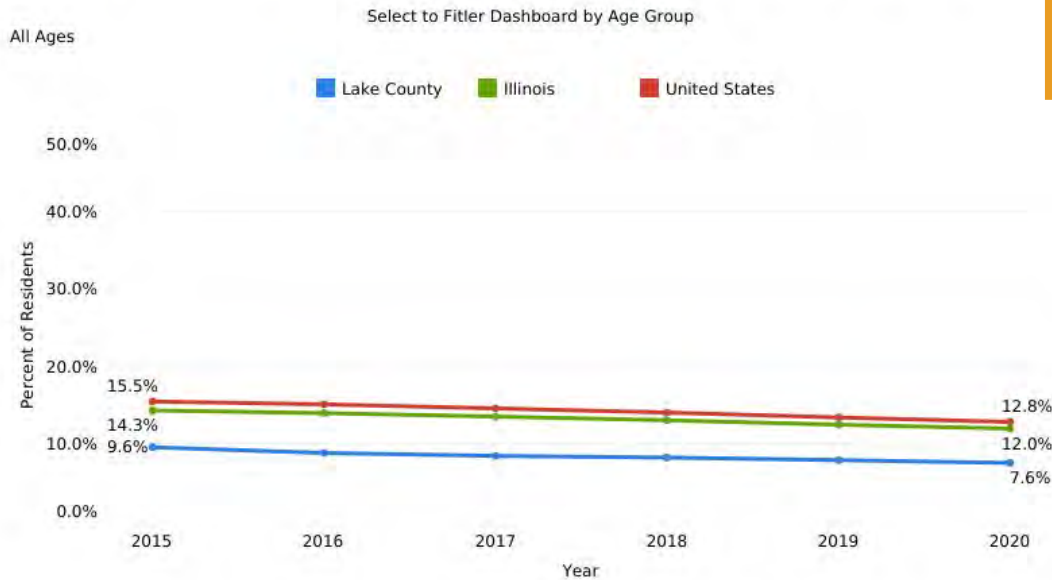
Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

16. Poverty Among Lake County Residents, 2015 – 2020

Poverty Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Poverty in Lake County, Illinois, and the United States by Age Group



Poverty in Lake County by Zipcode



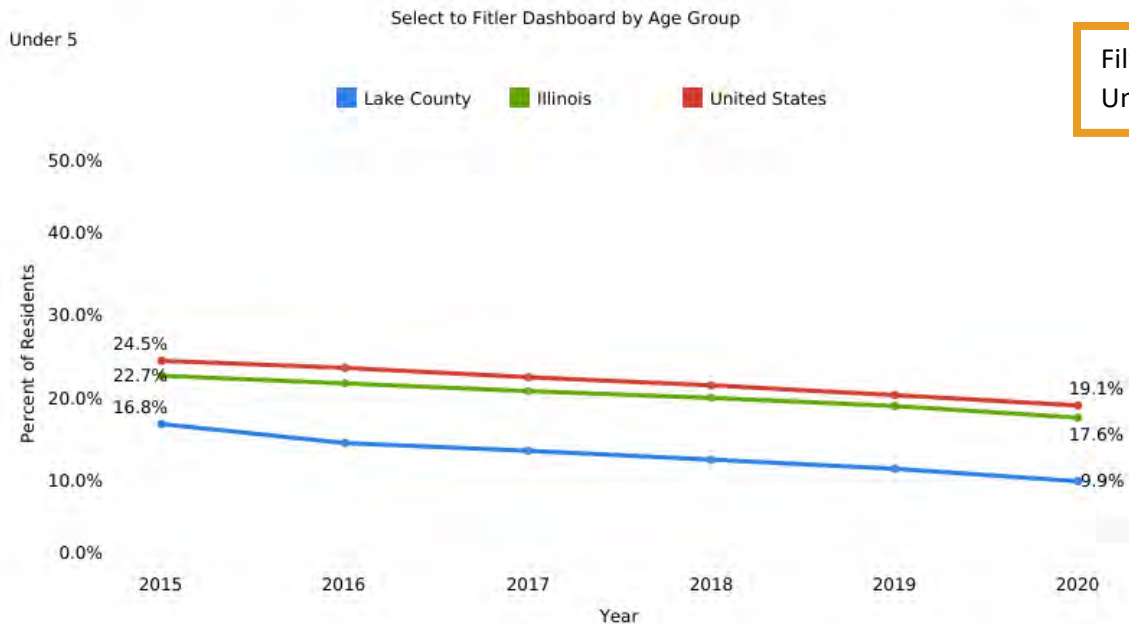
"All Ages" group includes all people in Lake County, including both the "Under 18" and "Under 5" groups. Additionally, the "Under 18" age group includes those in the "Under 5" age group as well.
Data from the American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

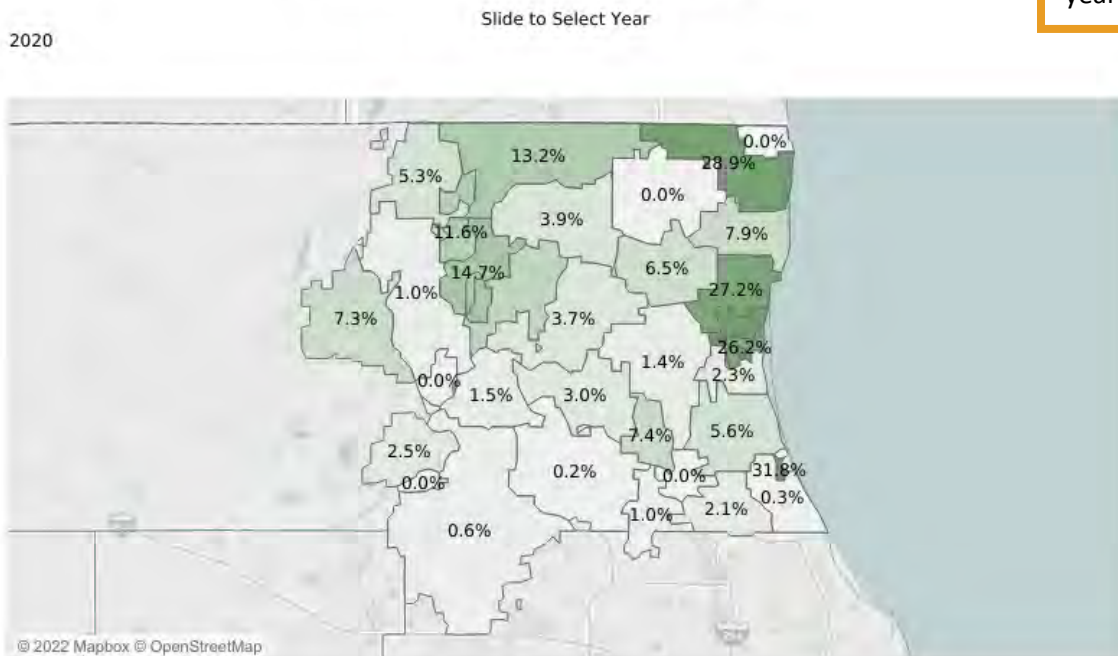
Poverty Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Poverty in Lake County, Illinois, and the United States by Age Group



Filtered to
Under 5

Poverty in Lake County by Zipcode



Filtered to
year 2020

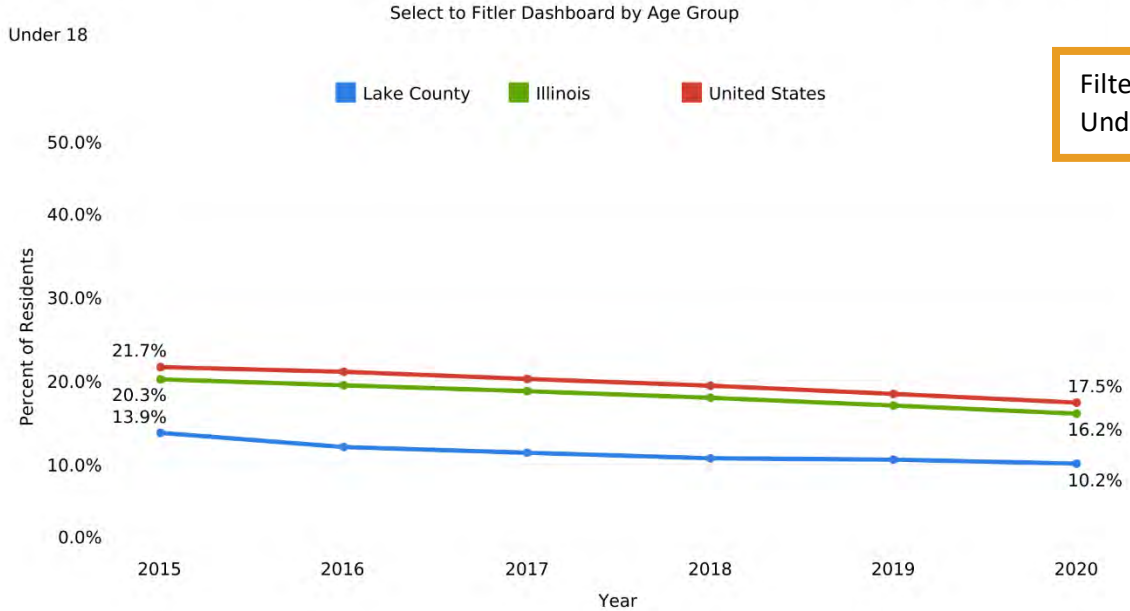
"All Ages" group includes all people in Lake County, including both the "Under 18" and "Under 5" groups. Additionally, the "Under 18" age group includes those in the "Under 5" age group as well.
Data from the American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Economic Stability

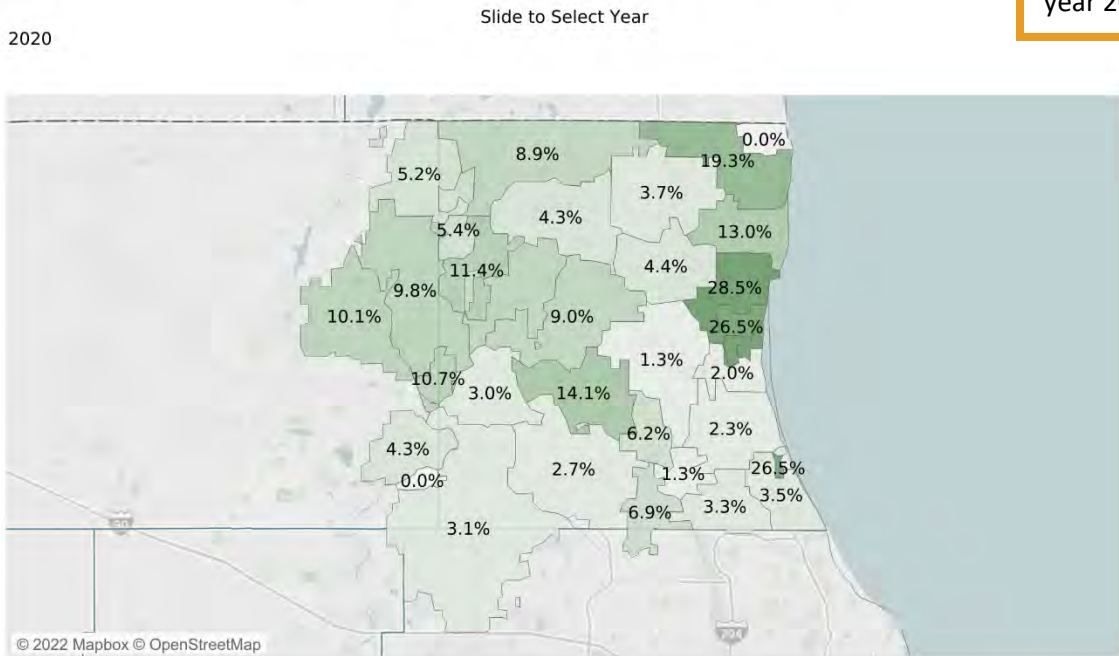
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Poverty Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Poverty in Lake County, Illinois, and the United States by Age Gro..



Poverty in Lake County by Zipcode



"All Ages" group includes all people in Lake County, including both the "Under 18" and "Under 5" groups. Additionally, the "Under 18" age group includes those in the "Under 5" age group as well.
Data from the American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Poverty, Race, and Ethnicity Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

All Ages

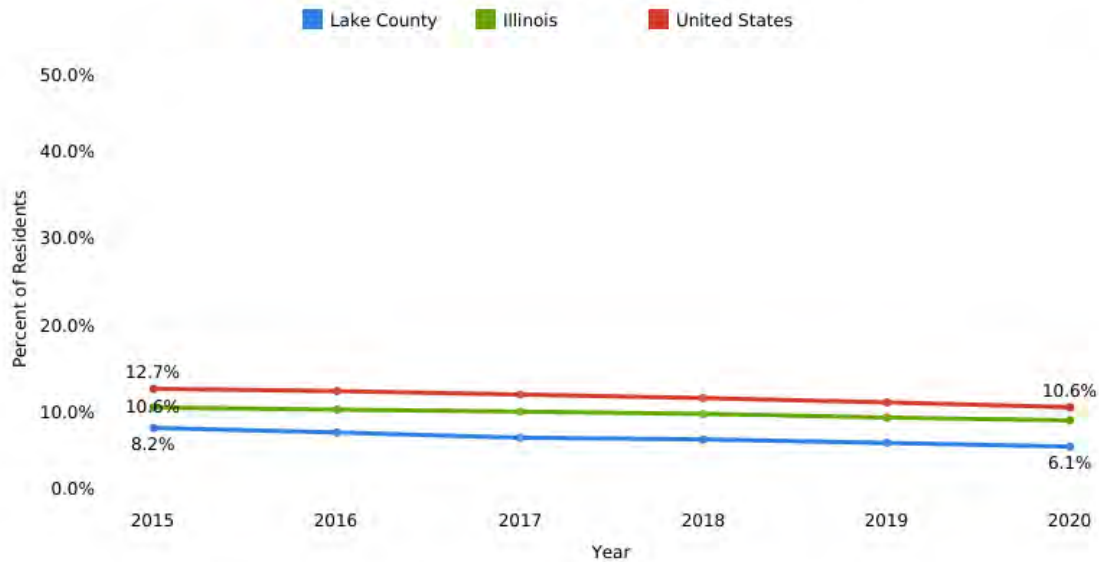
Select to Filter Dashboard by Age Group

White

Select to Filter Dashboard by Race

Filtered to
All ages and
White

Poverty in Lake County, Illinois, and the United States by Race and Age Group

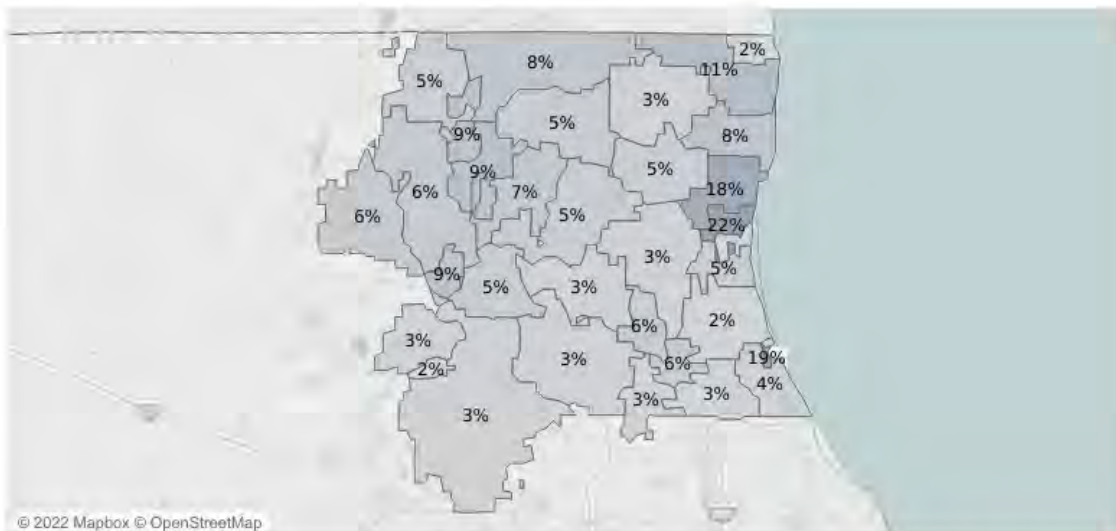


Poverty in Lake County by Race and Zipcode*

2020

Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2020



*Zipcodes shown in white on the race map, which have no percentage given in the tooltip, reported no individuals of the selected age group and race living in that zipcode during the selected year.
Data from the American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Poverty, Race, and Ethnicity Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

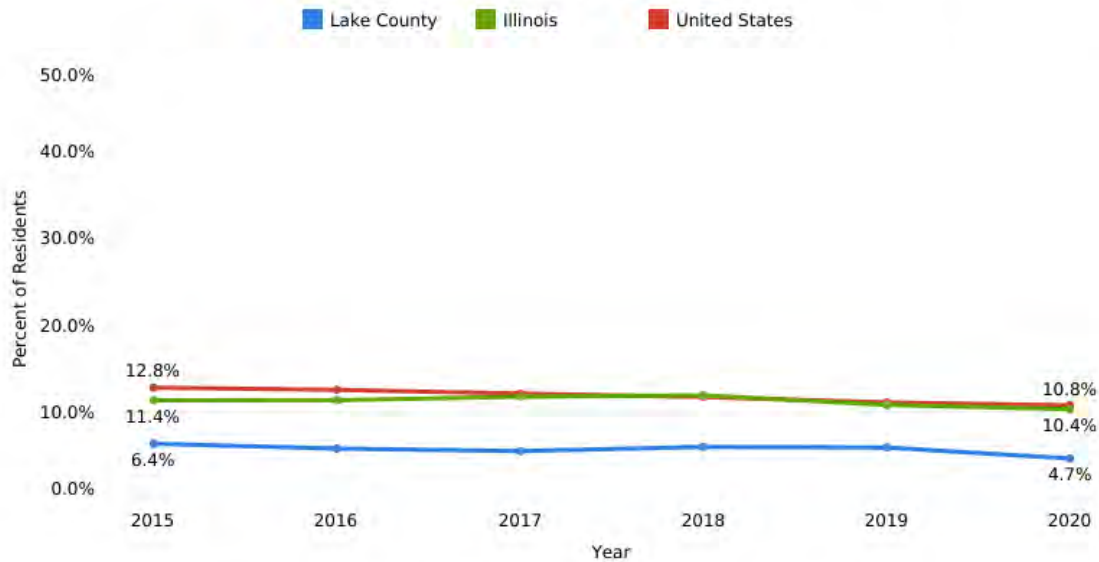
All Ages

Select to Filter Dashboard by Age Group

Select to Filter Dashboard by Race
Asian and Pacific Islander

Filtered to All ages
and Asian and
Pacific Islander

Poverty in Lake County, Illinois, and the United States by Race and Age Group

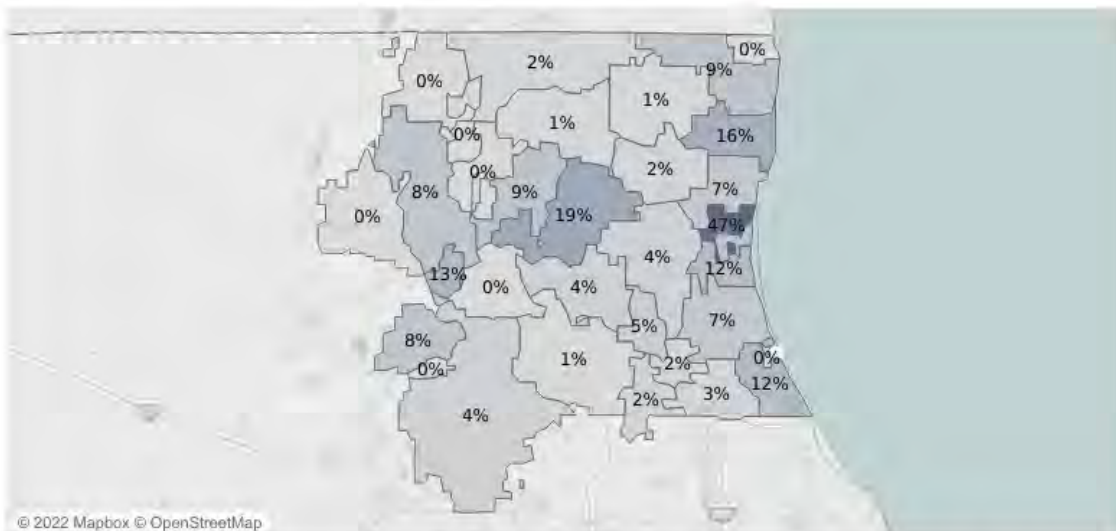


Poverty in Lake County by Race and Zipcode*

2020

Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2020



*Zipcodes shown in white on the race map, which have no percentage given in the tooltip, reported no individuals of the selected age group and race living in that zipcode during the selected year.
Data from the American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Poverty, Race, and Ethnicity Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

All Ages

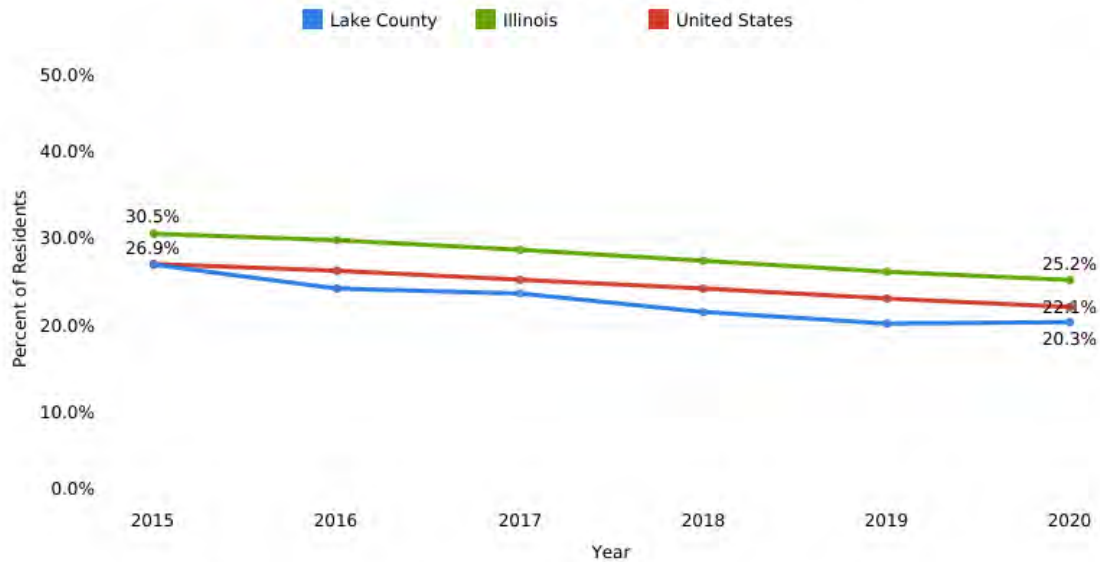
Select to Filter Dashboard by Age Group

Black

Select to Filter Dashboard by Race

Filtered to
All ages and
Black

Poverty in Lake County, Illinois, and the United States by Race and Age Group

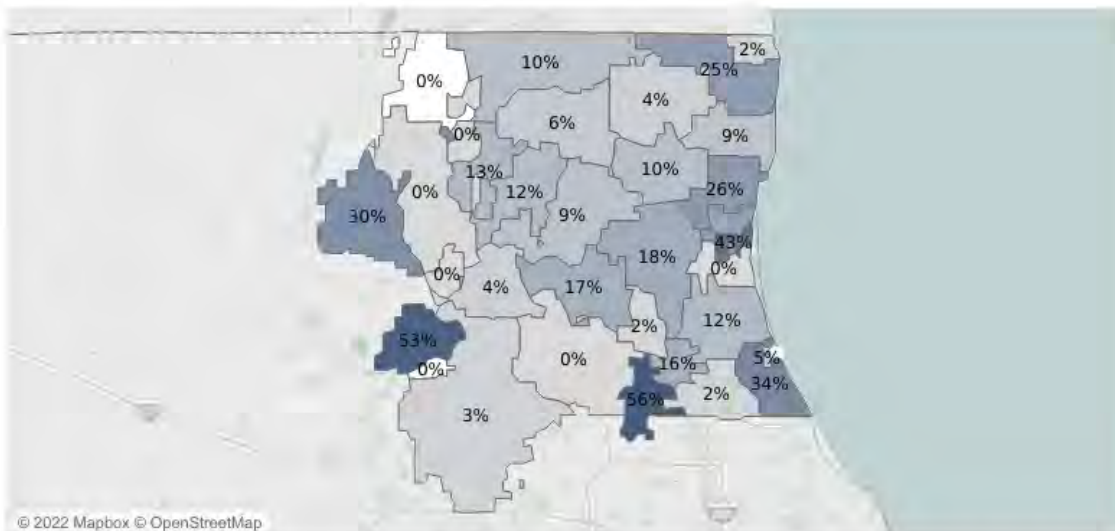


Poverty in Lake County by Race and Zipcode*

2020

Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2020



*Zipcodes shown in white on the race map, which have no percentage given in the tooltip, reported no individuals of the selected age group and race living in that zipcode during the selected year.
Data from the American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Poverty, Race, and Ethnicity Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

All Ages

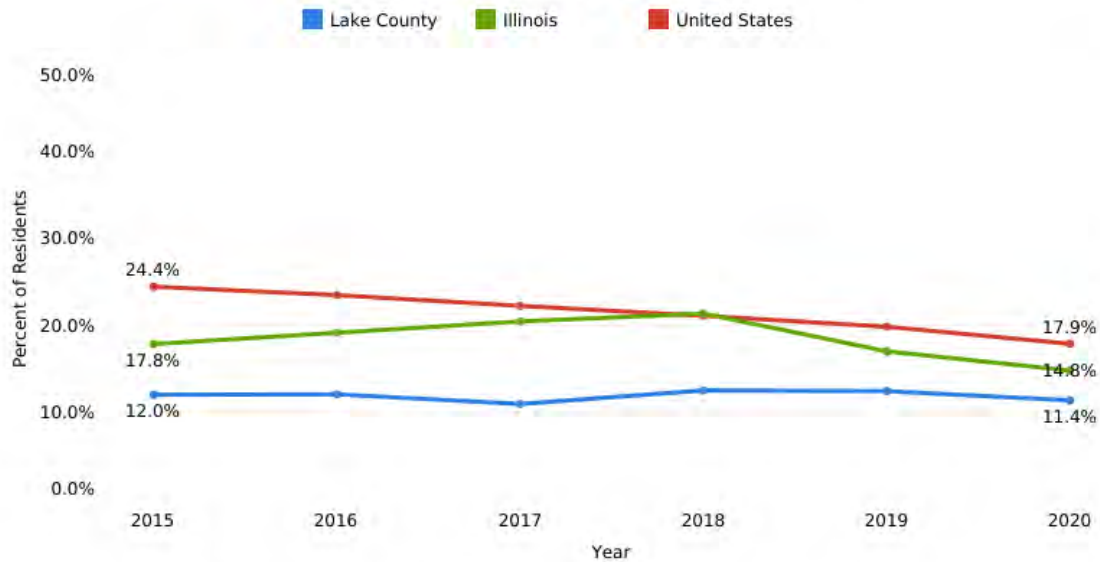
Select to Filter Dashboard by Age Group

Other Races

Select to Filter Dashboard by Race

Filtered to
All ages and
Other Races

Poverty in Lake County, Illinois, and the United States by Race and Age Group

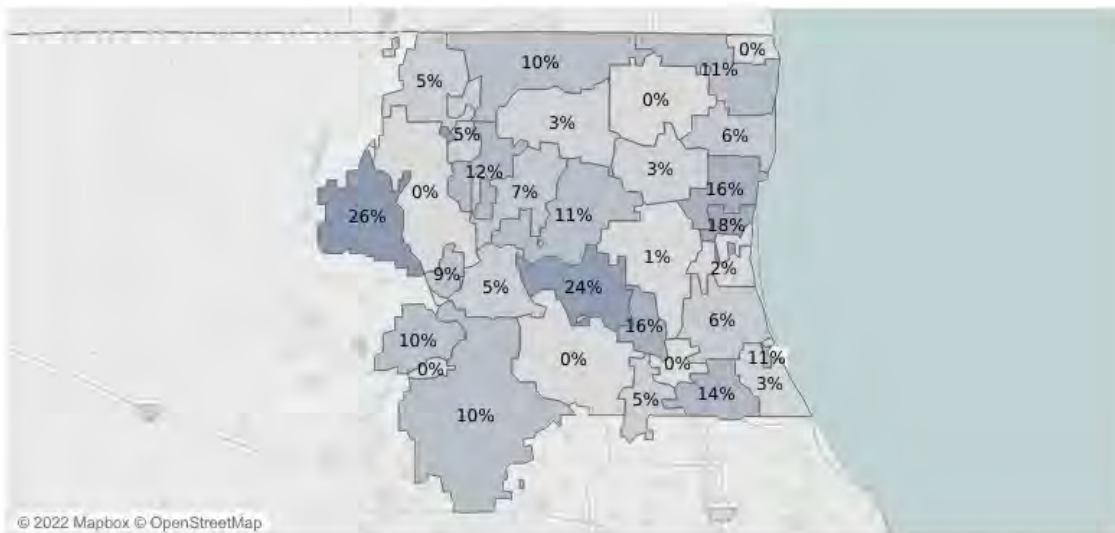


Poverty in Lake County by Race and Zipcode*

Slide to Select Year

2020

Filtered to
year 2020



*Zipcodes shown in white on the race map, which have no percentage given in the tooltip, reported no individuals of the selected age group and race living in that zipcode during the selected year.
Data from the American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Economic Stability

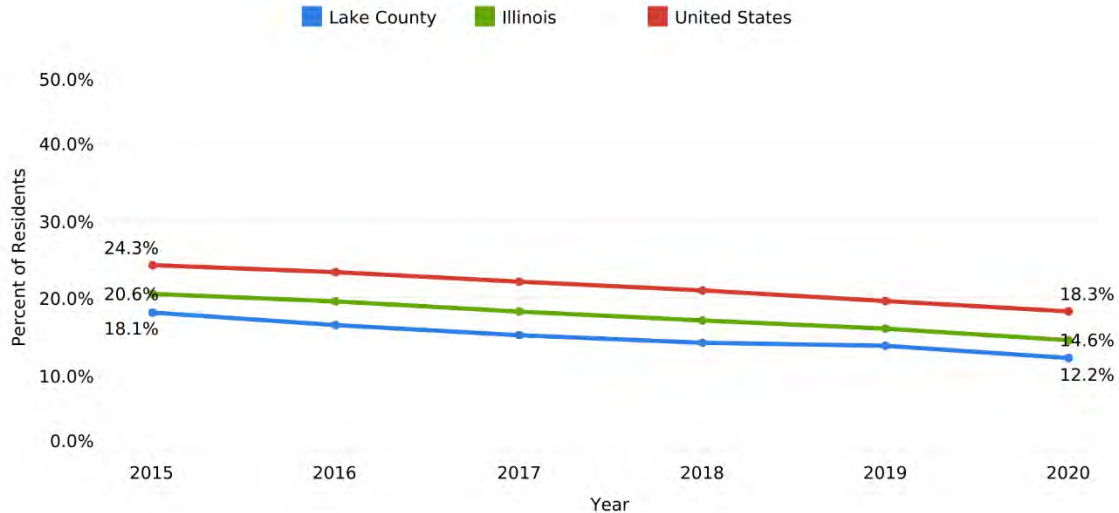
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Poverty and Ethnicity Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

All Ages Select Age Group Hispanic or Latino Select Ethnicity

Filtered to
All ages and
Hispanic

Poverty in Lake County, Illinois, and the United States by Ethnicity and Age Group

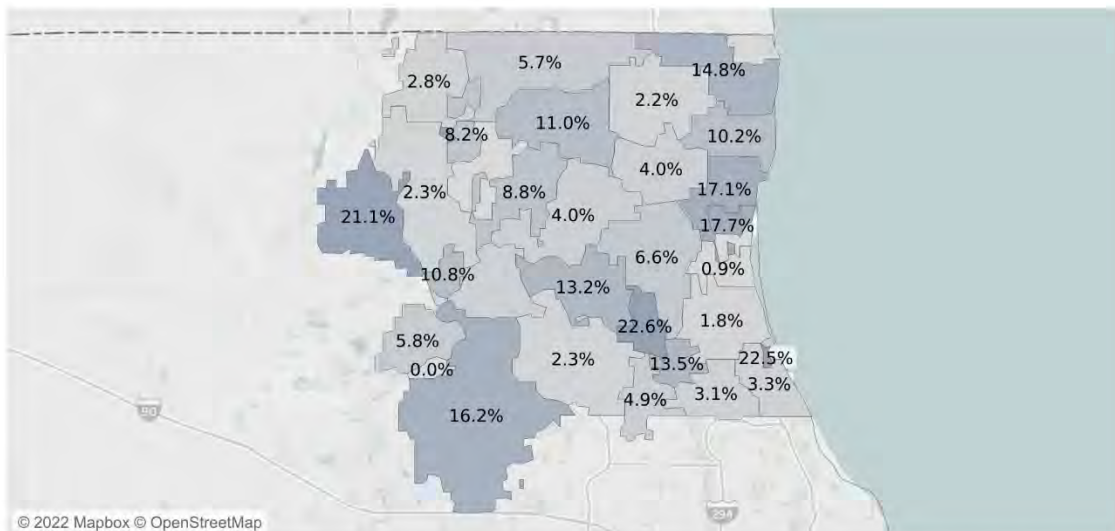


Poverty in Lake County by Ethnicity and Zipcode*

Slide to Select Year

2020

Filtered to
year 2020



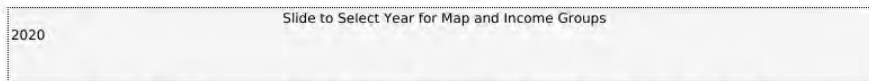
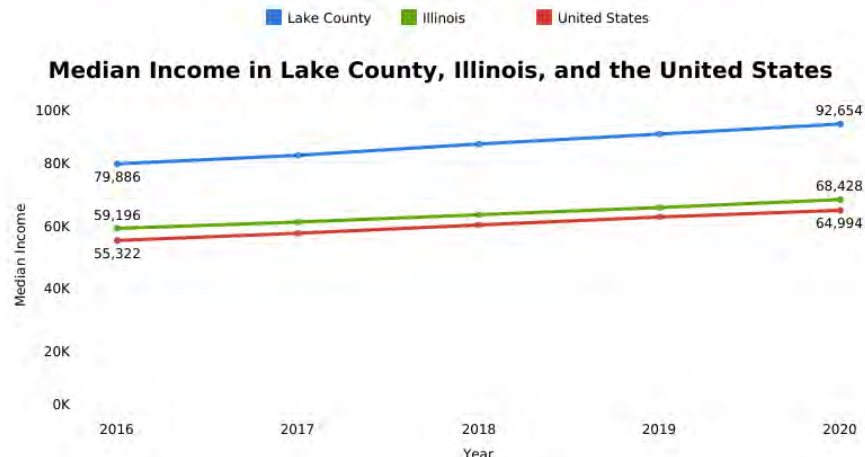
*Zipcodes shown in white on the race map, which have no percentage given in the tooltip, reported no individuals of the selected age group and race living in that zipcode during the selected year.
Data from the American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2015-2020

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

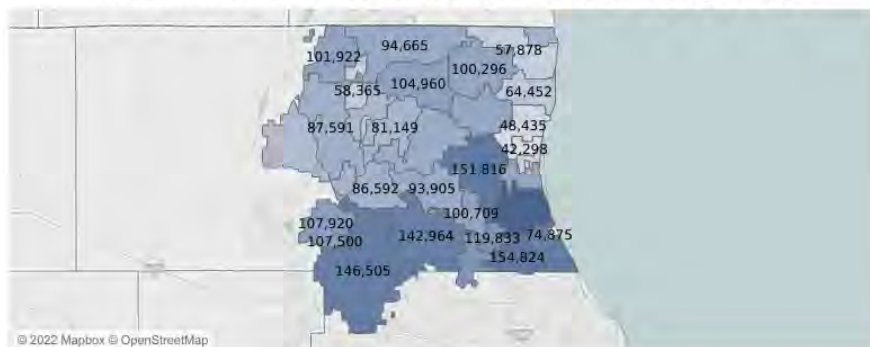
17. Poverty and Income Distribution of Lake County Residents, 2016-2020

Income Distribution of Lake County Residents, 2016-2020

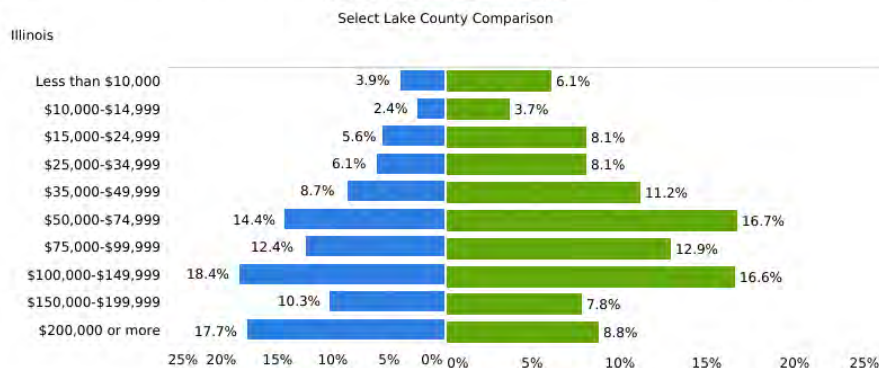


Filtered to year 2020

Median Income for Lake County Residents by Zip Code



Percentage of Lake County, Illinois, and United States Residents in Each Income Group



Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Filtered to Illinois

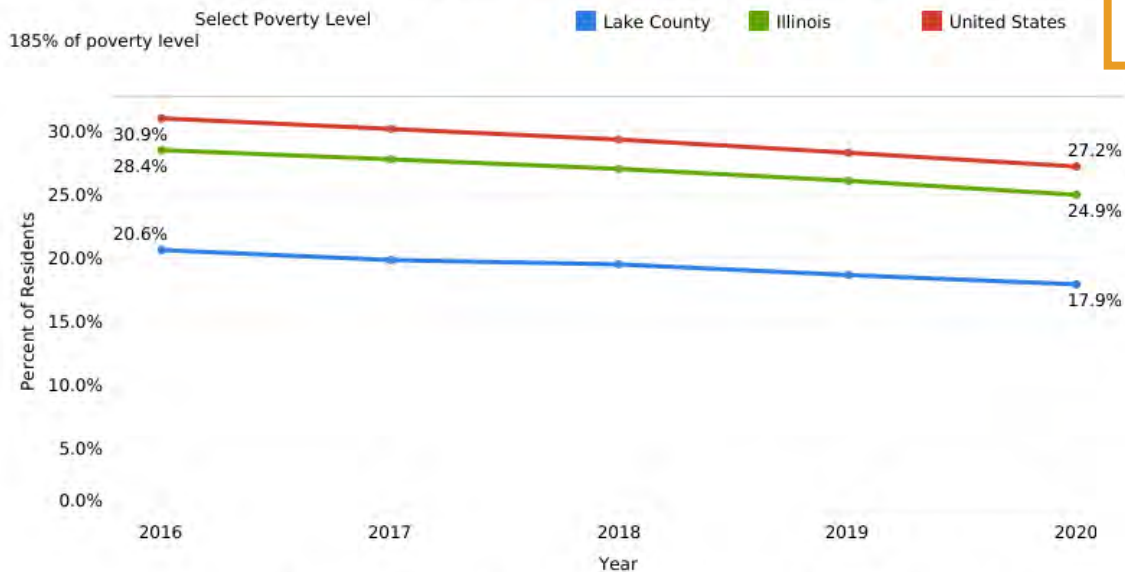
Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Percent of Federal Poverty Level in Lake County, 2016-2020

Likely eligibility for assistance programs falls below **185%** of the poverty level, however individual eligibility depends on a multitude of factors.

Percent of Poverty Level in Lake County, Illinois, and the United States



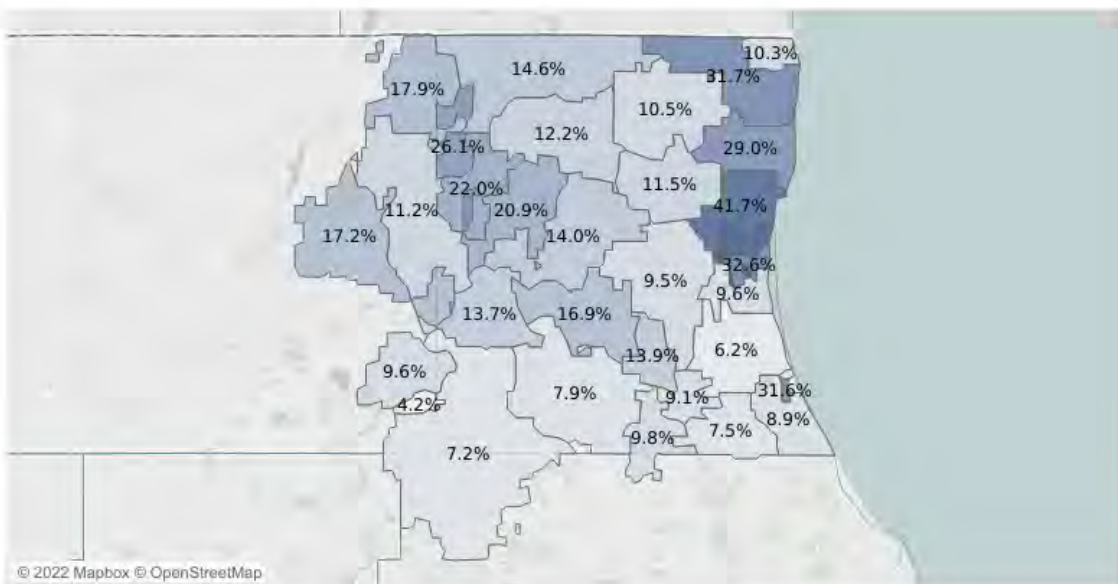
Filtered to
185% of
poverty level

Lake County Resident Below 185% of the Poverty Level, by Zip Code

2020

Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2020



Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5 Year Estimates, 2016-2020

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

18. Living Wage in Lake County, 2019

Living and Poverty Wages as a Percentage of Median Income by Zip Code, by Living Situation, in Lake County

The living wage is defined as the amount of money that an individual in a household must earn to support themselves and their family, under the assumption of full time work. Please see the “living expenses” tab to see what values make up the living wage for each living situation. In the case of households with two working adults, all values are per working adult.

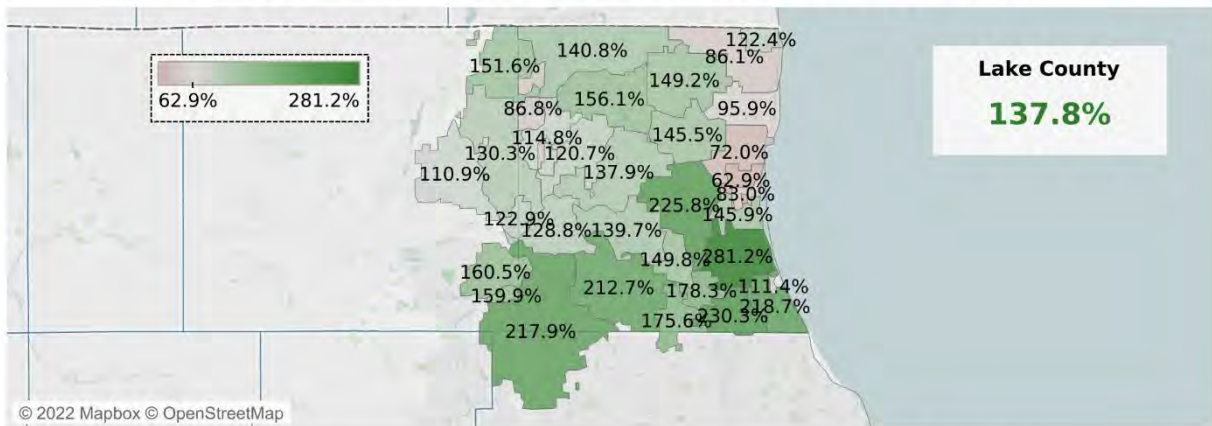
The poverty wage is defined as the threshold for the poverty rate for each living situation.

1 adult+1 child

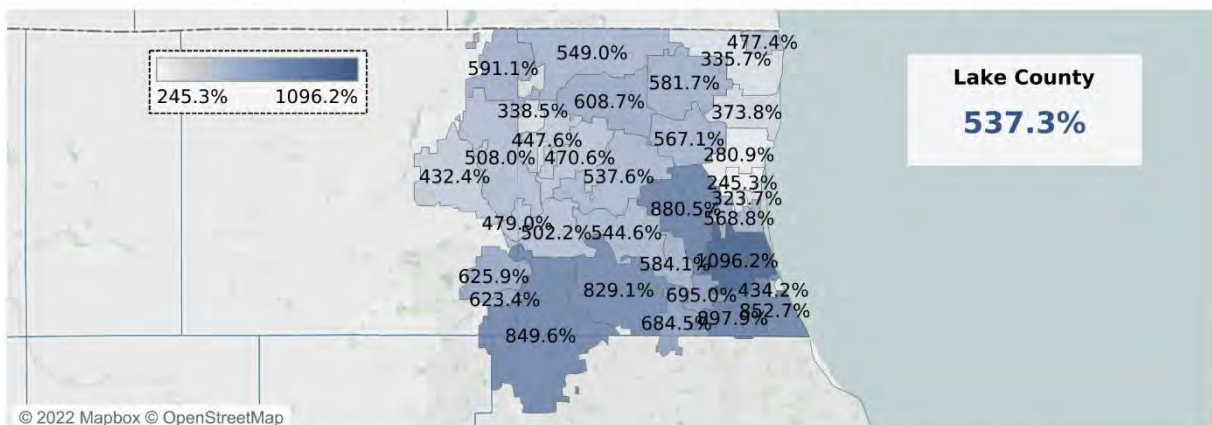
Select Living Situation

Filtered to 1
adult and 1 child

Living Wage as a Percentage of Median Income



Poverty Wage as a Percentage of Median Income



Data from MIT Living Wage Calculator (2020) and American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates (2015-2019)

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Estimated Living Expenses in Lake County by Living Situation

1 adult

Select to Filter by Living Situation

Expense Type	1 adult + 0 children	1 adult + 1 child	1 adult + 2 children	1 adult + 3 children
Child Care	\$0	\$8,699	\$17,398	\$26,096
Civic	\$1,956	\$4,200	\$3,838	\$4,457
Food	\$3,246	\$4,771	\$7,141	\$9,494
Housing	\$11,472	\$14,976	\$14,976	\$19,020
Medical	\$2,862	\$7,772	\$7,460	\$7,600
Other	\$2,835	\$4,620	\$5,070	\$6,127
Transportation	\$5,149	\$9,443	\$11,753	\$13,993
Required annual income after taxes	\$27,519	\$54,481	\$67,637	\$86,786
Annual taxes	\$6,434	\$12,738	\$15,814	\$20,291
Required annual income before taxes	\$33,953	\$67,219	\$83,451	\$107,077

Data from MIT Living Wage Calculator (2020)

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Living and Poverty Wages as a Percentage of Median Income by Zip Code, by Living Situation, in Lake County

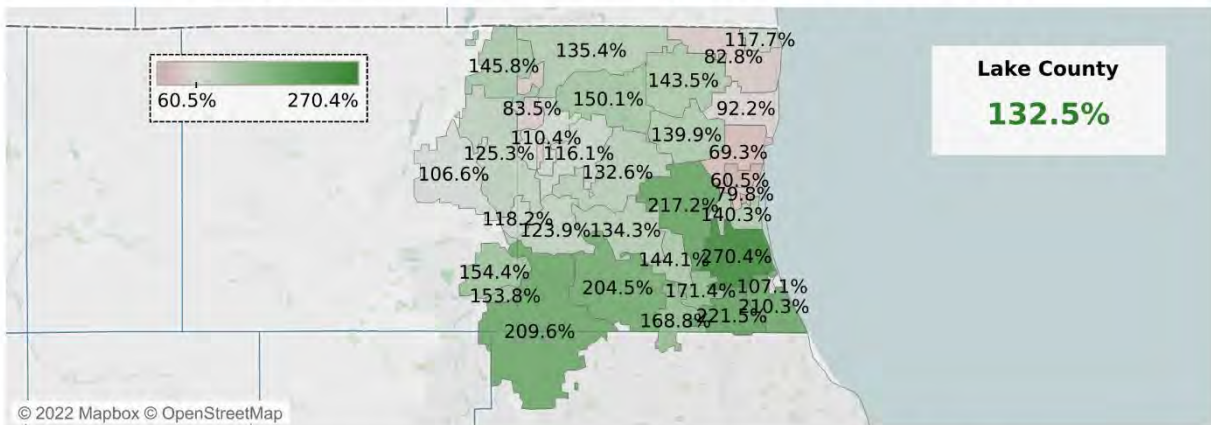
The living wage is defined as the amount of money that an individual in a household must earn to support themselves and their family, under the assumption of full time work. Please see the “living expenses” tab to see what values make up the living wage for each living situation. In the case of households with two working adults, all values are per working adult.

The poverty wage is defined as the threshold for the poverty rate for each living situation.

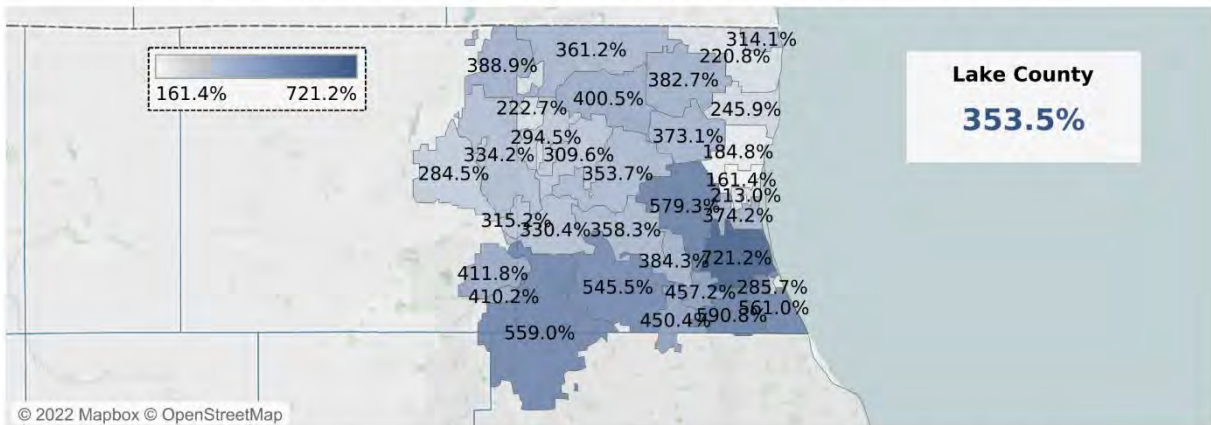
2 adults (1 working)+2 children
Select Living Situation

Filtered to 1
adult and 1 child

Living Wage as a Percentage of Median Income



Poverty Wage as a Percentage of Median Income



Data from MIT Living Wage Calculator (2020) and American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates (2015-2019)

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Estimated Living Expenses in Lake County by Living Situation

2 adults, 1 working

Select to Filter by Living Situation

Expense Type	2 adults (1 working) + 0 children	2 adults (1 working) + 1 child	2 adults (1 working) + 2 children	2 adults (1 working) + 3 children
Child Care	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Civic	\$4,200	\$3,838	\$4,457	\$4,300
Food	\$5,950	\$7,394	\$9,505	\$11,589
Housing	\$12,912	\$14,976	\$14,976	\$19,020
Medical	\$6,139	\$7,460	\$7,600	\$7,253
Other	\$4,620	\$5,070	\$6,127	\$6,145
Transportation	\$9,443	\$11,753	\$13,993	\$12,698
Required annual income after taxes	\$43,264	\$50,492	\$56,658	\$61,005
Annual taxes	\$10,115	\$11,805	\$13,247	\$14,263
Required annual income before taxes	\$53,379	\$62,297	\$69,905	\$75,269

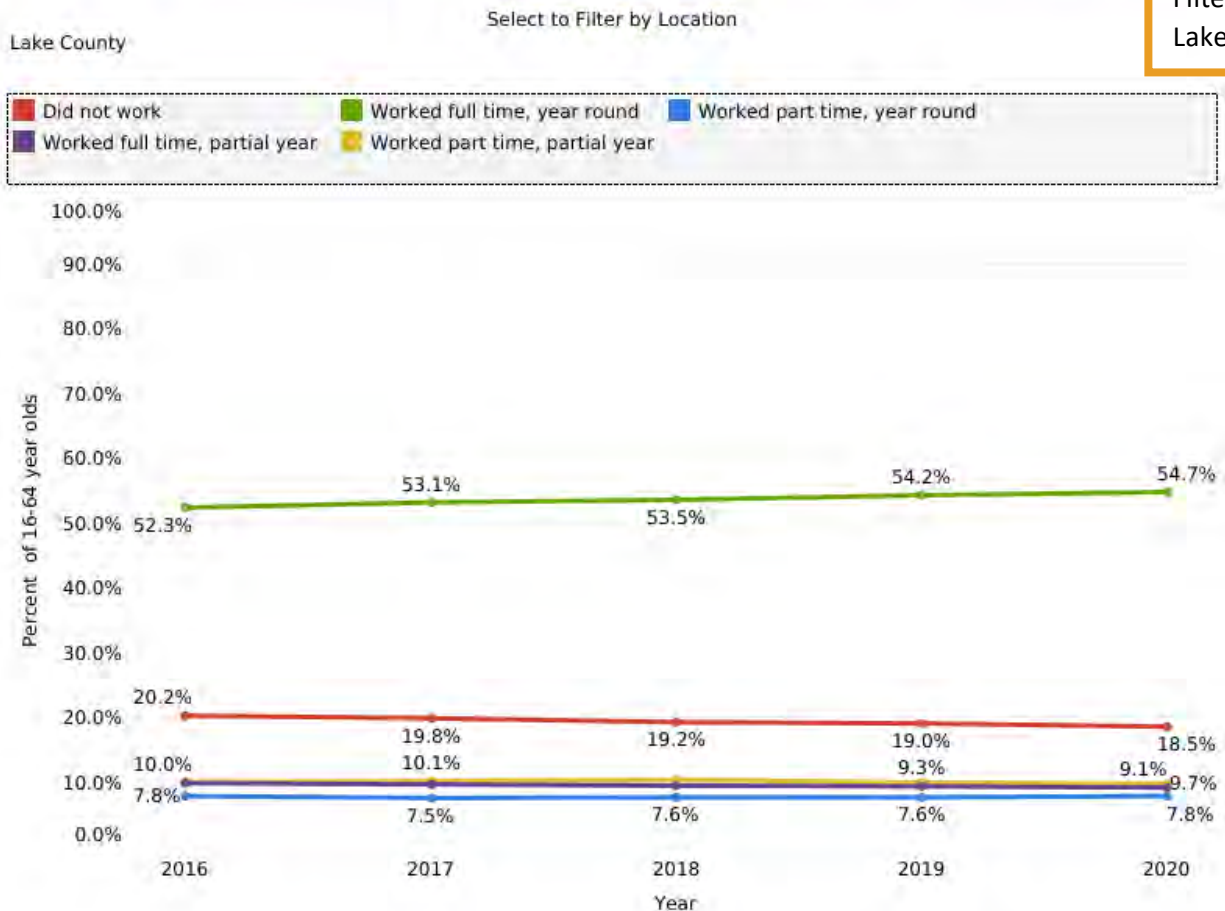
Data from MIT Living Wage Calculator (2020)

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

19. Types of Work Schedules in Lake County, 2016-2020

Work Situations of Lake County Residents Over Time, 2016-2020



"Full time work" is defined as working 35 hours a week or more, and year round work is defined as working 50 weeks a year or more. All those working less were categorized as part time and/or partial year workers. Respondents answered according to their situation in the last 12 months.

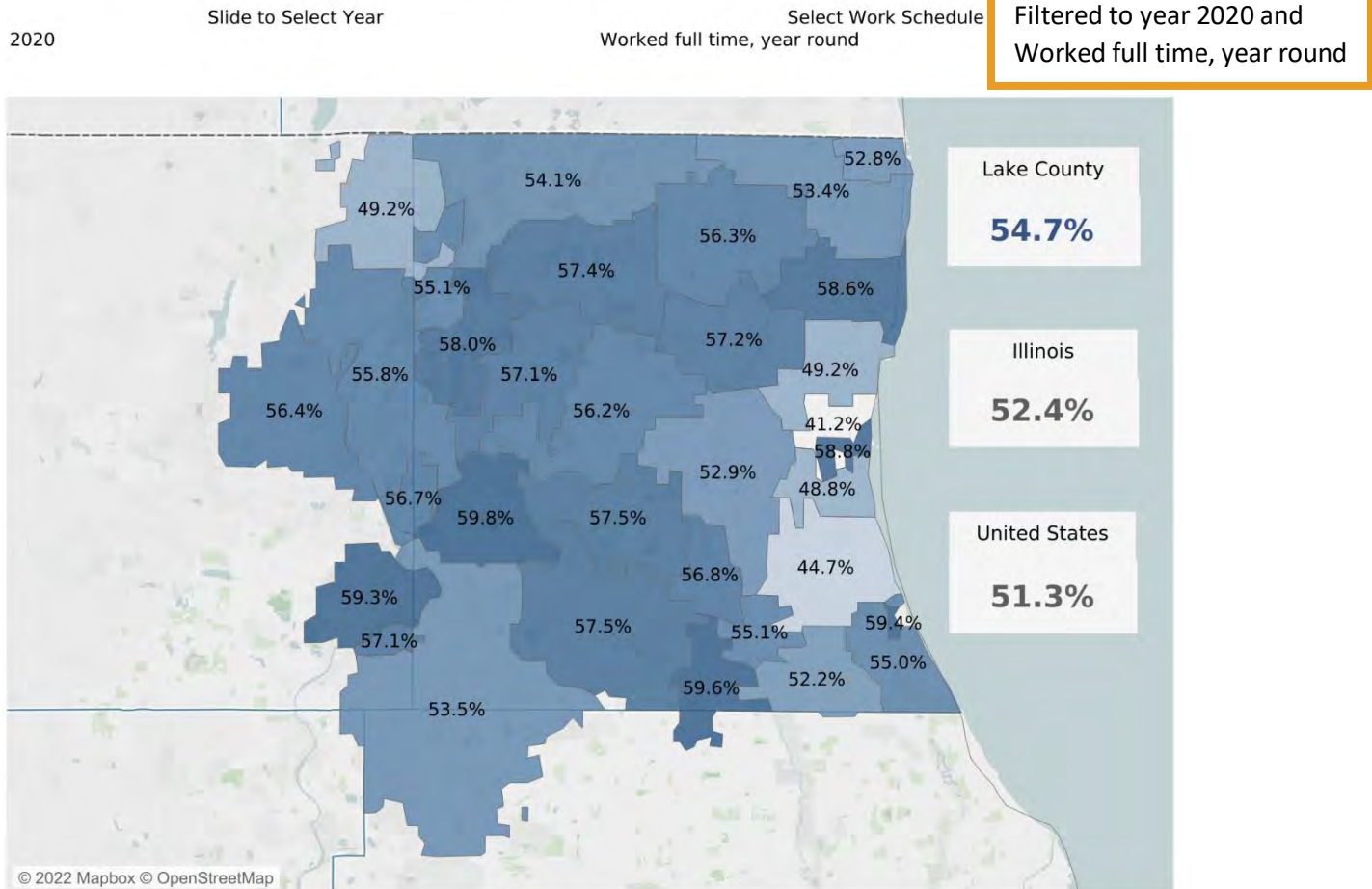
Data from American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, 2016-2020

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Work Situations of Lake County Residents by Zip Code, 2016-2020

"Full time work" is defined as working 35 hours a week or more, and year round work is defined as working 50 weeks a year or more. All those working less were categorized as part time and/or partial year workers. Respondents answered according to their situation in the last 12 months.



Data from American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, 2016-2020

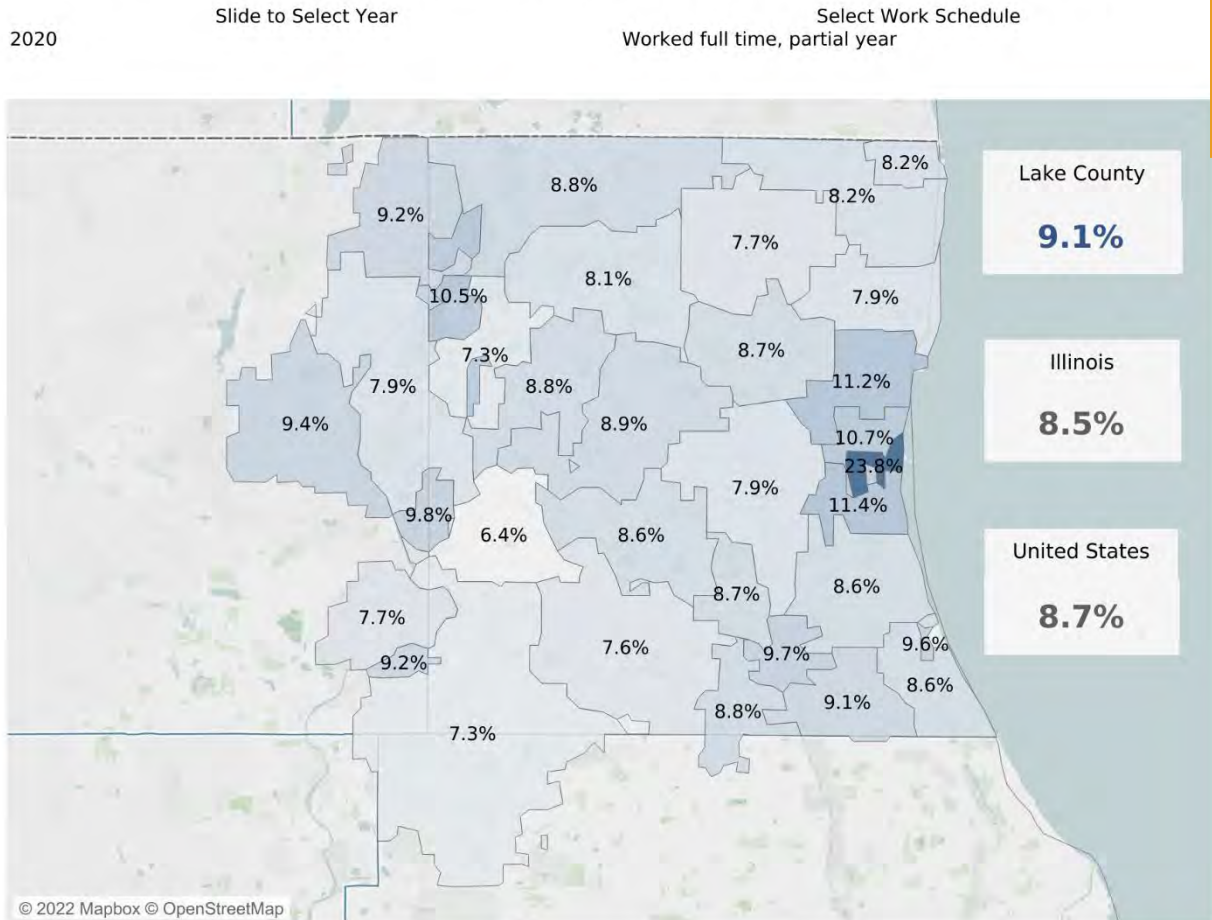
Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Work Situations of Lake County Residents by Zip Code, 2016-2020

"Full time work" is defined as working 35 hours a week or more, and year round work is defined as working 50 weeks a year or more. All those working less were categorized as part time and/or partial year workers. Respondents answered according to their situation in the last 12 months.

Filtered to
year 2020
and Worked
full time,
partial year



Data from American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, 2016-2020

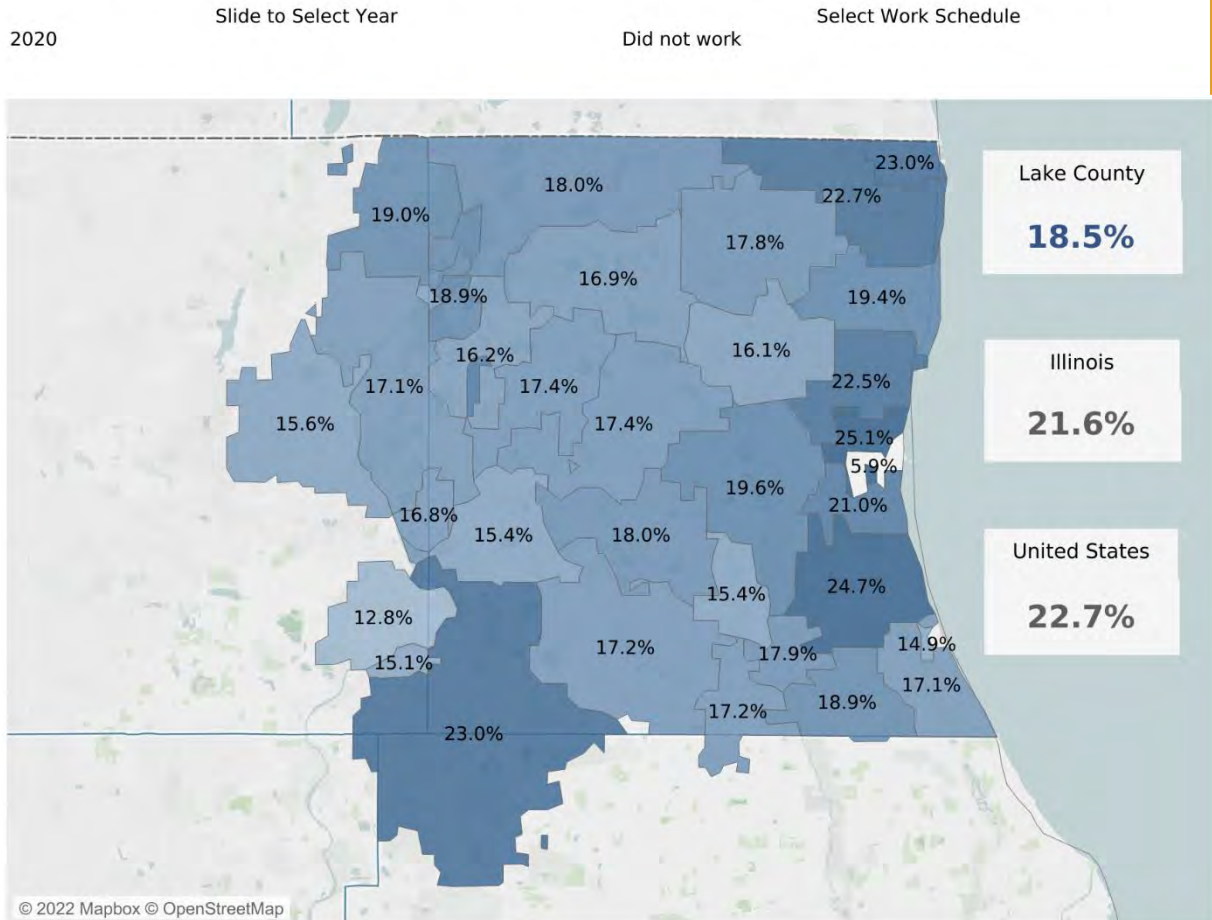
Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Work Situations of Lake County Residents by Zip Code, 2016-2020

"Full time work" is defined as working 35 hours a week or more, and year round work is defined as working 50 weeks a year or more. All those working less were categorized as part time and/or partial year workers. Respondents answered according to their situation in the last 12 months.

Filtered to
year 2020
and Did not
work



Data from American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, 2016-2020

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

20. Occupation of Lake County Residents, 2010-2020

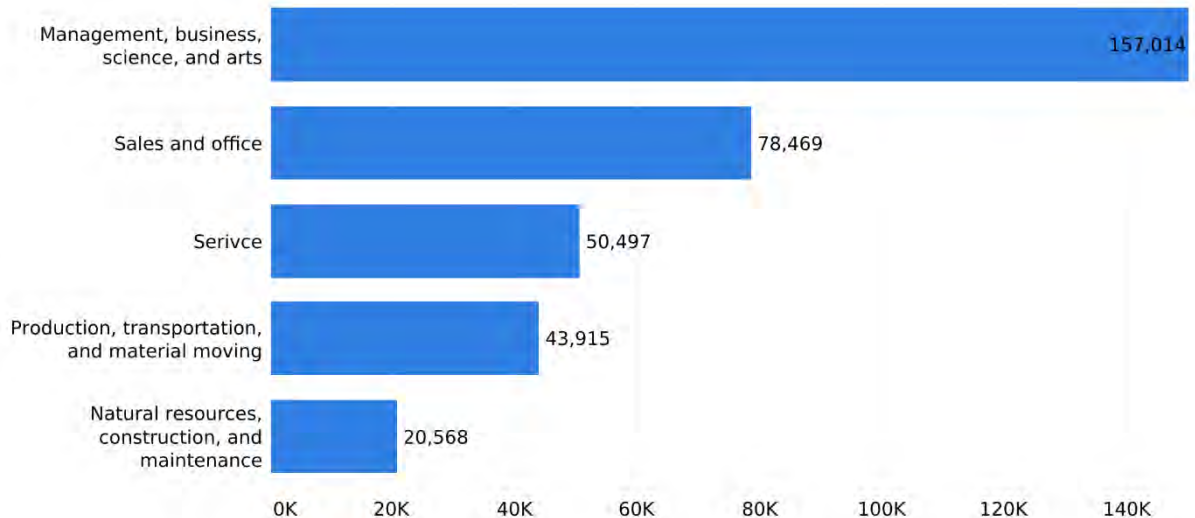
Occupation of Lake County Residents, 2010-2020

Slide to Select Year

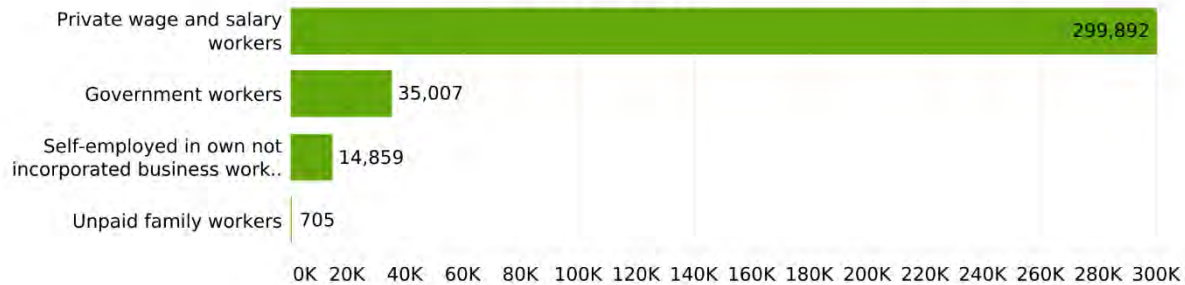
2020

Occupation Sector of Employed Lake County Residents, 2010-2020

Hover over occupation sector bars for detailed breakdown of occupations



Class of Worker Among Employed Lake County Residents, 2010-2020

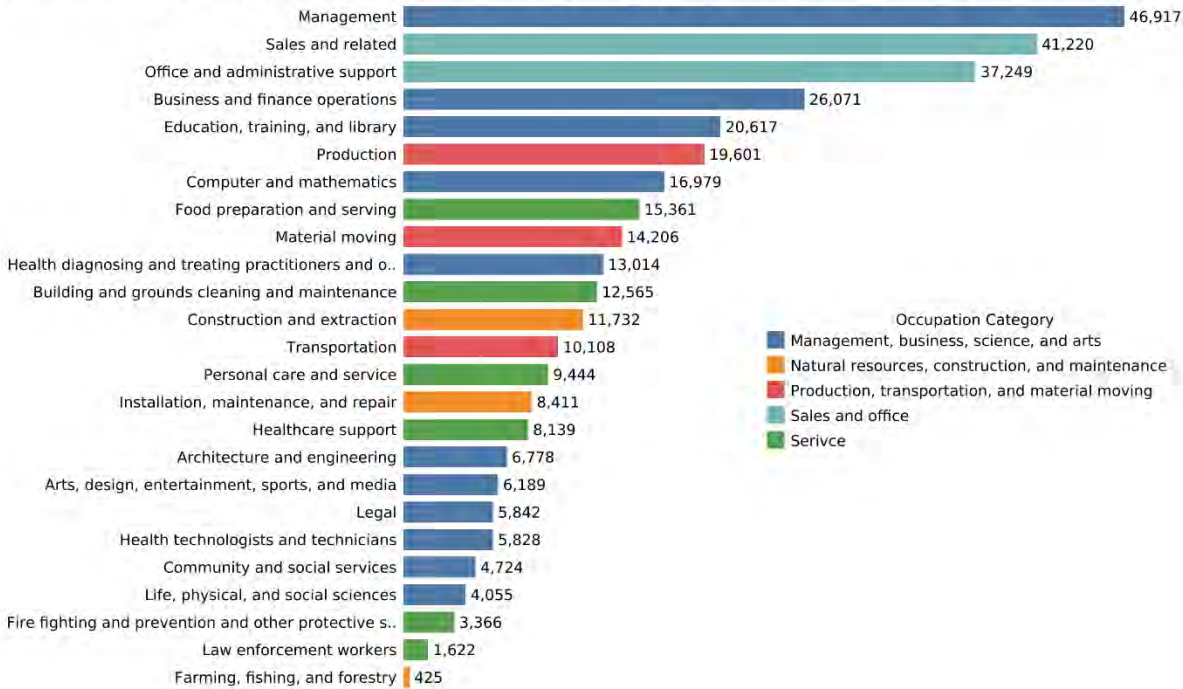


Data from American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, 2010-2020

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Detailed Distribution of Occupation Sector of Employed Lake County Residents, 2020



Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

21. Workplace Severe Injuries and Fatalities in Lake County Reported to OSHA, 2010-2021

Workplace Severe Injuries and Fatalities in Lake County Reported to OSHA

Severe Workplace Injuries in Lake County Reported to OSHA, 2015-2021



Workplace Fatalities Reported to OSHA in Lake County, 2010-2021

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
3	2	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	3	1	1

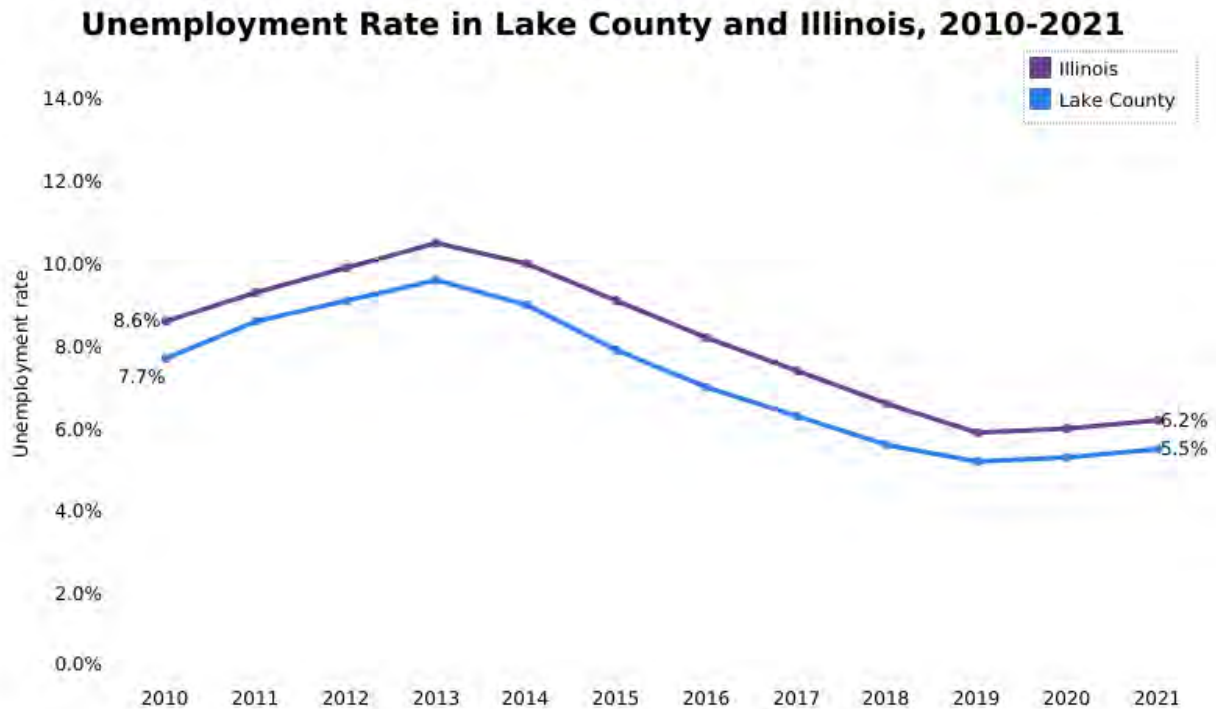
Data from OSHA Severe Injury Reports (2015-2021) and OSHA Reports of Fatalities and Catastrophes (2010-2021)

Economic Stability

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

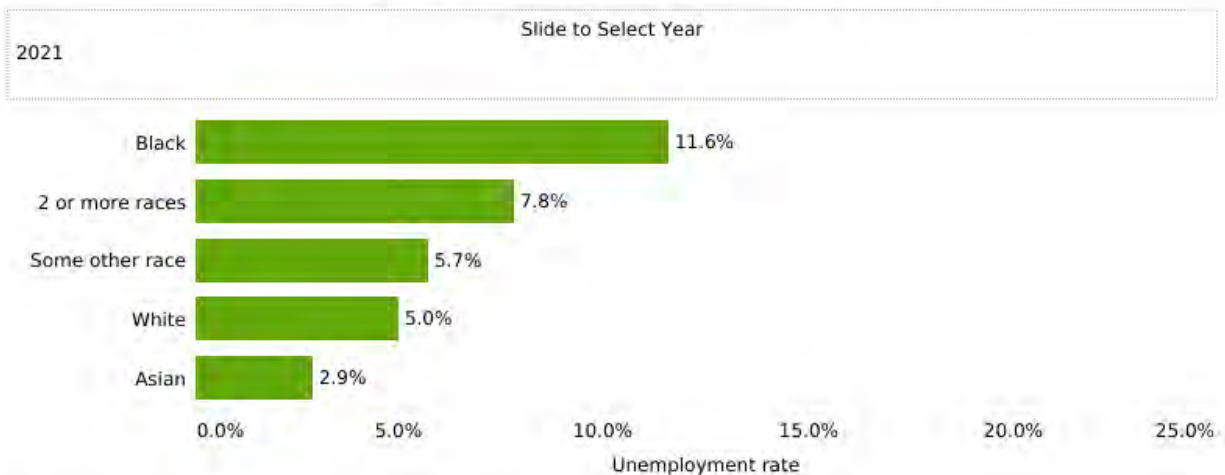
22. Unemployment Rate in Lake County and Illinois, 2010-2019

Unemployment Rate in Lake County and Illinois, 2010-2021



Filtered to
year 2021

Unemployment in Lake County by Race



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates 2010-2021 (Table S2301)

Education

Education of Lake County Residents, 2010-2020	Pg 98
School Climate in Lake County, 2014-2020	Pg 99
Early Childhood in Lake County, 2016-2020	Pg 105
School Counselors and Schools Psychologists in Lake County, 2015-2021	Pg 108
Illinois State Board of Education District Report Card for Lake County, 2021	Pg 109

Education

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

23. Education of Lake County Residents, 2010-2020

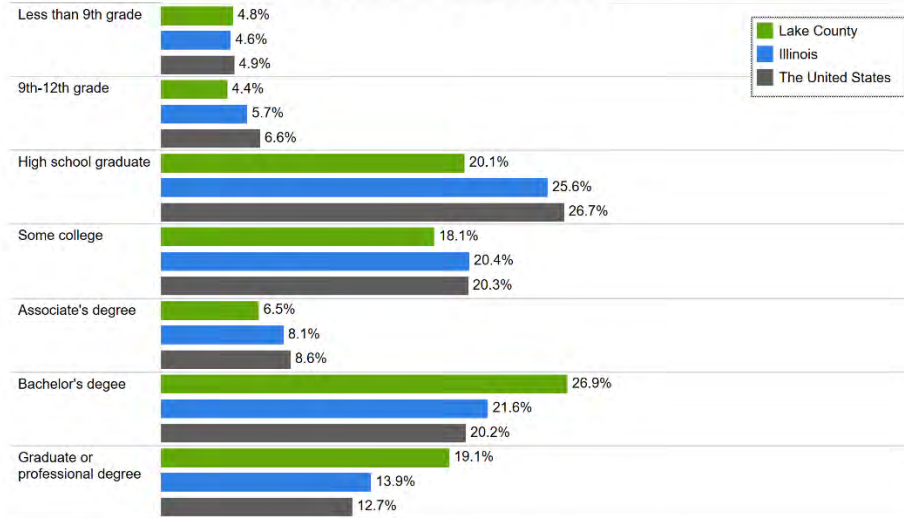
Education of Lake County Residents

Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2020

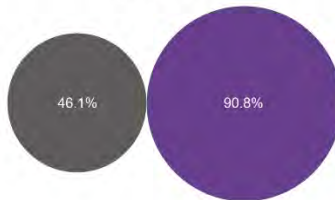
2020

Highest Level of Education Completed of Lake County and Illinois Residents Age 25 and Older, 2010-2020



■ Bachelor's degree or higher ■ High school degree or higher

Lake County Residents Age 25 and Older Who Completed This Degree or Higher, 2010-2020

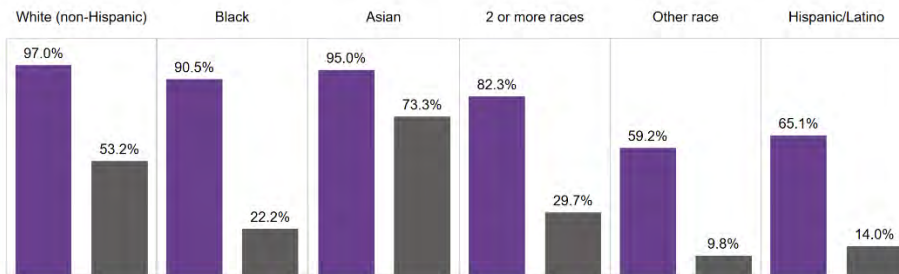


Race and Ethnicity of Lake County Residents Who Completed this Degree or Higher, 2015-2020

Slide to Select Year for Degree by Race

Filtered to
year 2020

2020



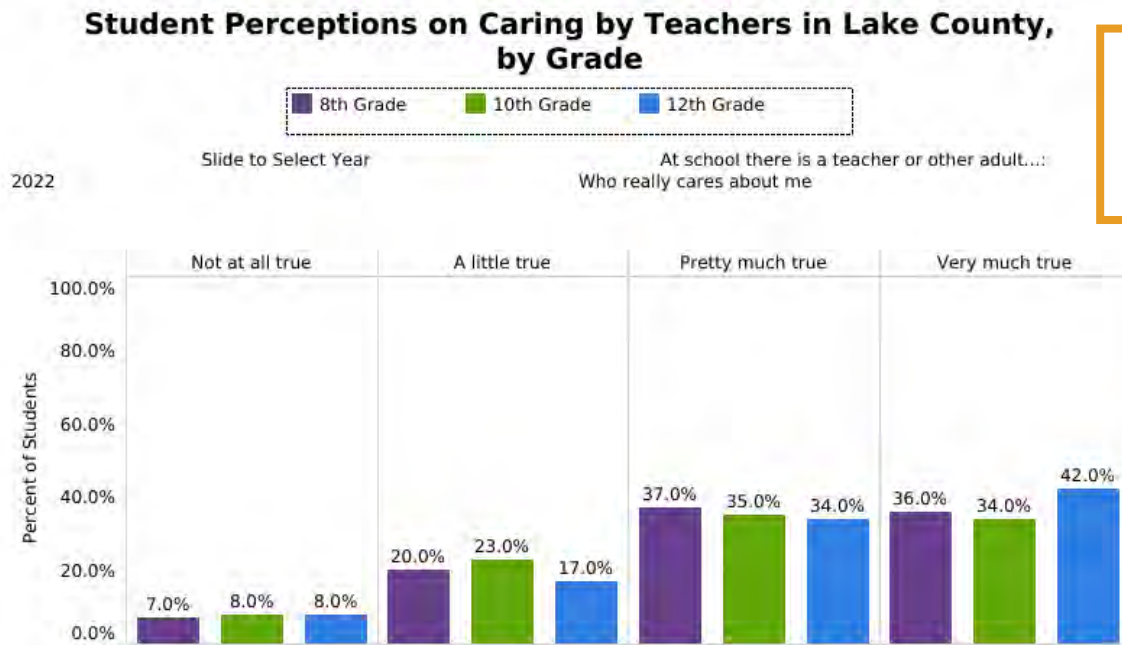
Data from American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, 2010-2020

Education

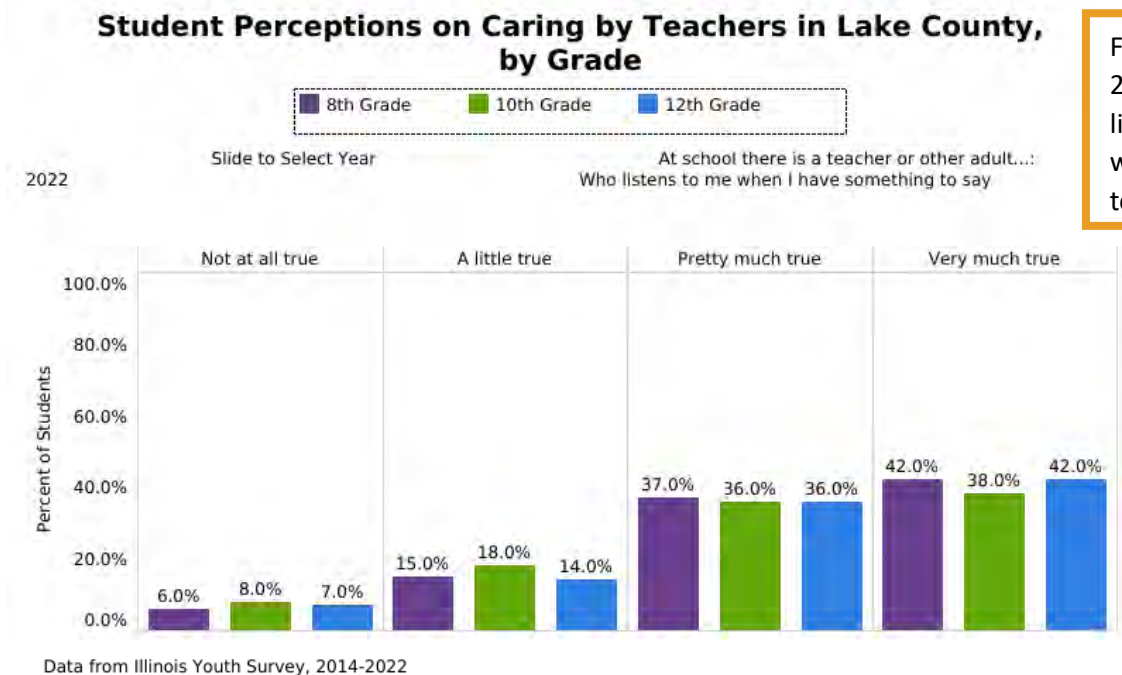
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

24. School Climate in Lake County, 2014-2022

Student Perceptions on Caring by Teachers in Lake County by Grade and Year, 2014-2022



Student Perceptions on Caring by Teachers in Lake County by Grade and Year, 2014-2022

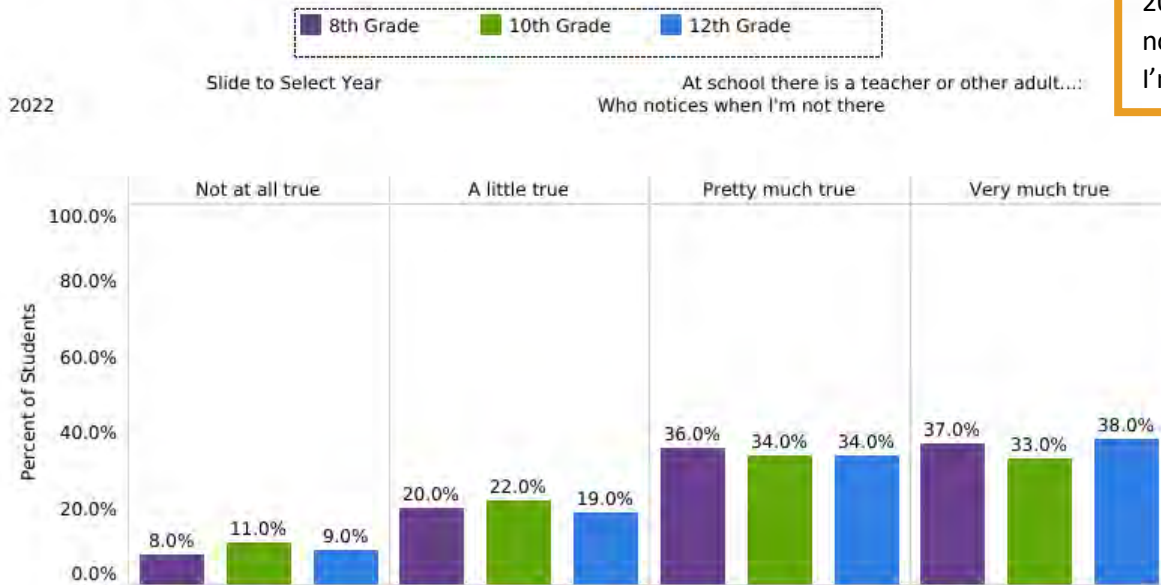


Education

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Student Perceptions on Caring by Teachers in Lake County by Grade and Year, 2014-2022

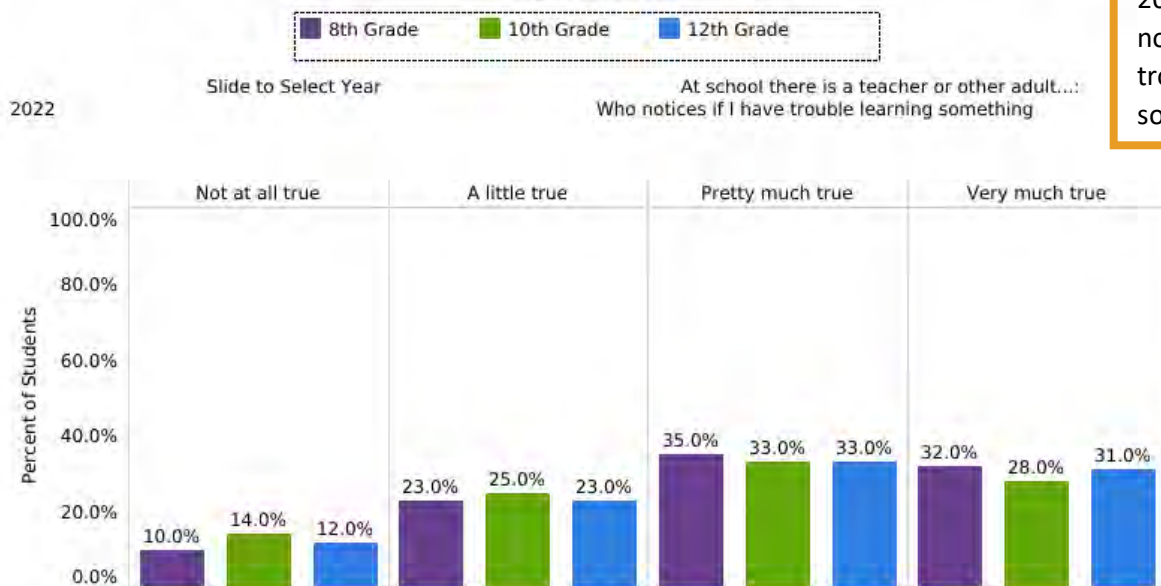
Student Perceptions on Caring by Teachers in Lake County, by Grade



Filtered to year 2022 and "Who notices when I'm not there"

Student Perceptions on Caring by Teachers in Lake County by Grade and Year, 2014-2022

Student Perceptions on Caring by Teachers in Lake County, by Grade



Filtered to year 2022 and "Who notices if I have trouble learning something"

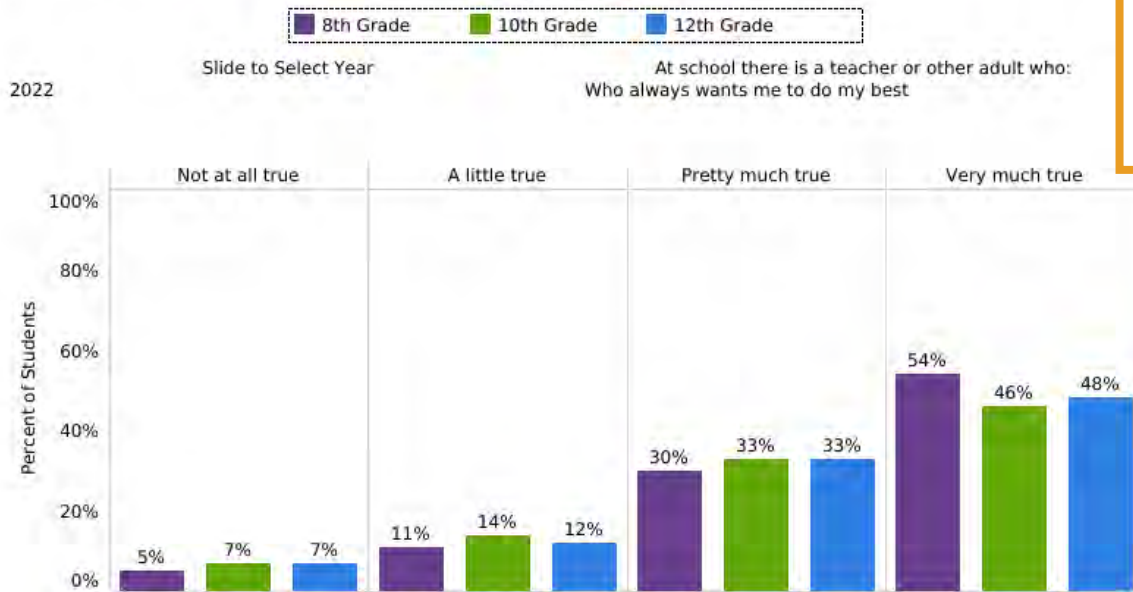
Data from Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

Education

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Student Perceptions on Expectations by Teachers in Lake County by Grade and Year, 2014-2022

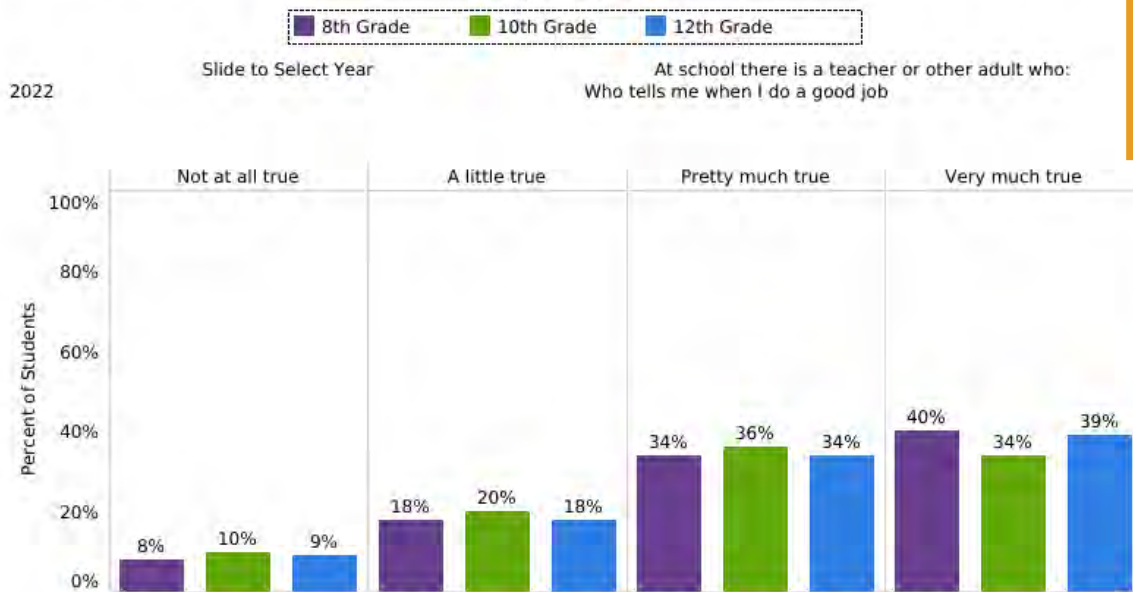
Student Perceptions on Expectations by Teachers in Lake County, by Grade



Filtered to year 2022 and "Who always wants me to do my best"

Student Perceptions on Expectations by Teachers in Lake County by Grade and Year, 2014-2022

Student Perceptions on Expectations by Teachers in Lake County, by Grade



Filtered to year 2022 and "Who tells me when I do a good job"

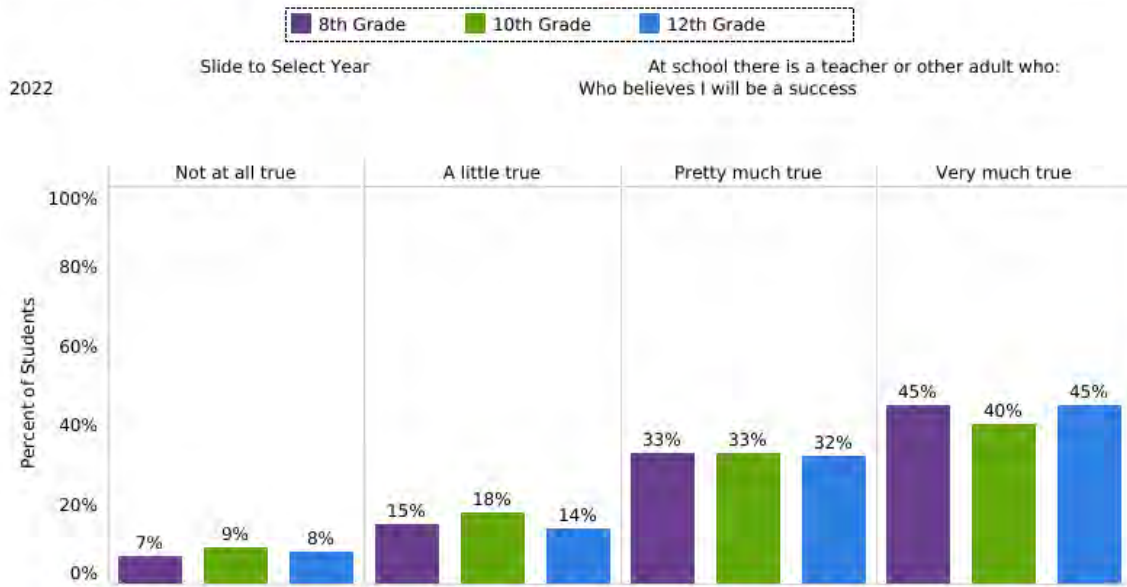
Data from Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

Education

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Student Perceptions on Expectations by Teachers in Lake County by Grade and Year, 2014-2022

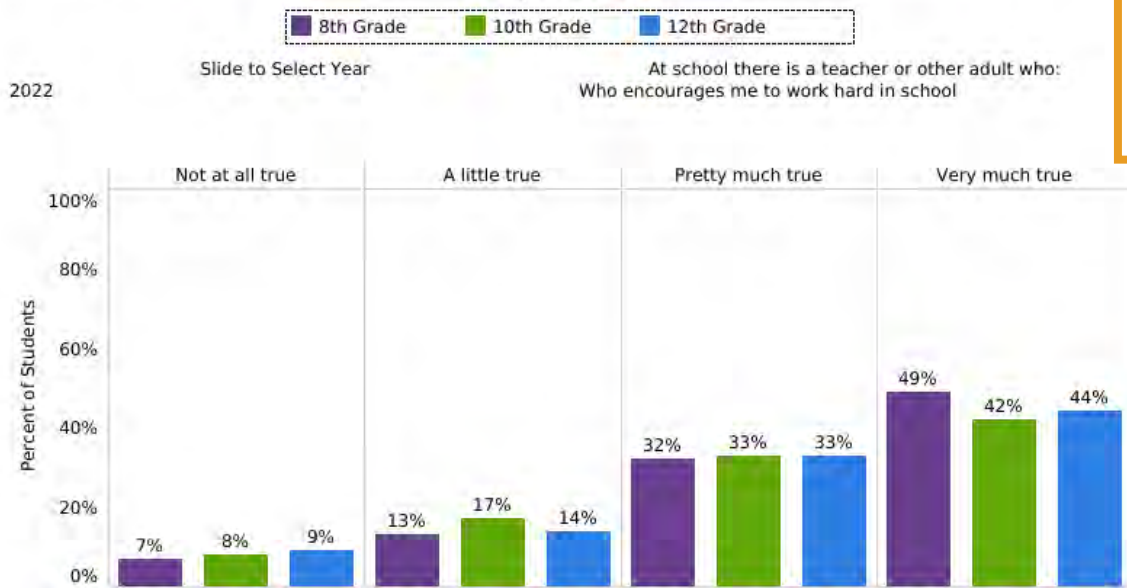
Student Perceptions on Expectations by Teachers in Lake County, by Grade



Filtered to year 2022 and "Who believes I will be a success"

Student Perceptions on Expectations by Teachers in Lake County by Grade and Year, 2014-2022

Student Perceptions on Expectations by Teachers in Lake County, by Grade



Filtered to year 2022 and "Who encourages me to work hard in school"

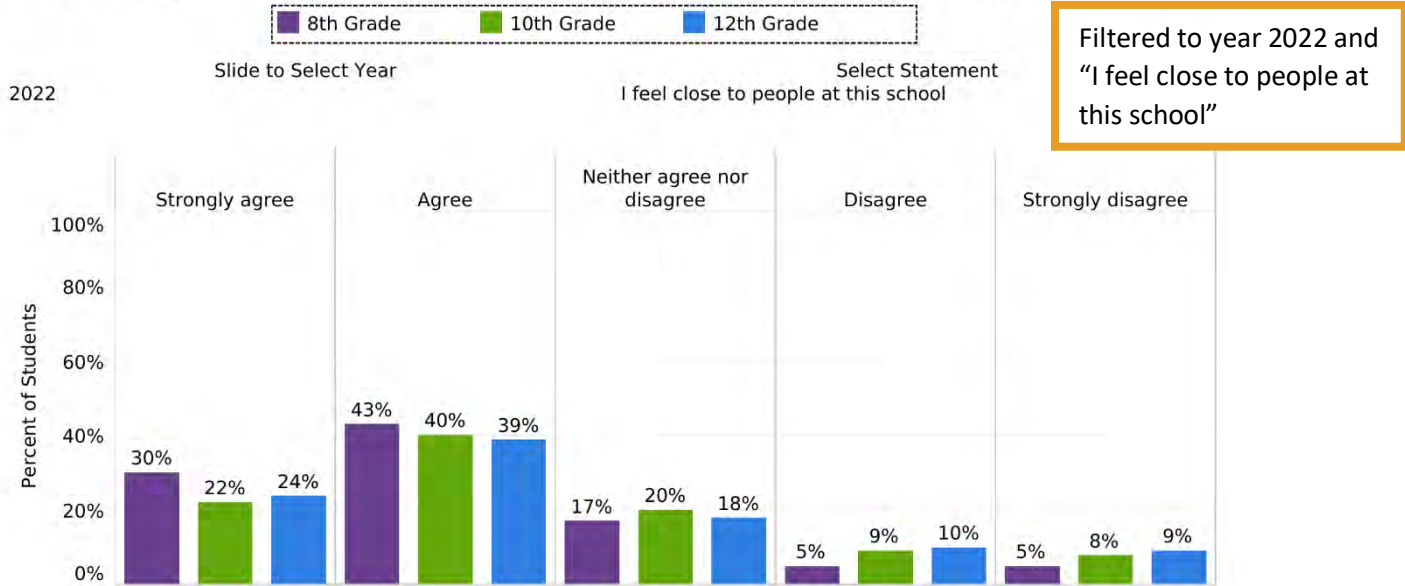
Data from Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

Education

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

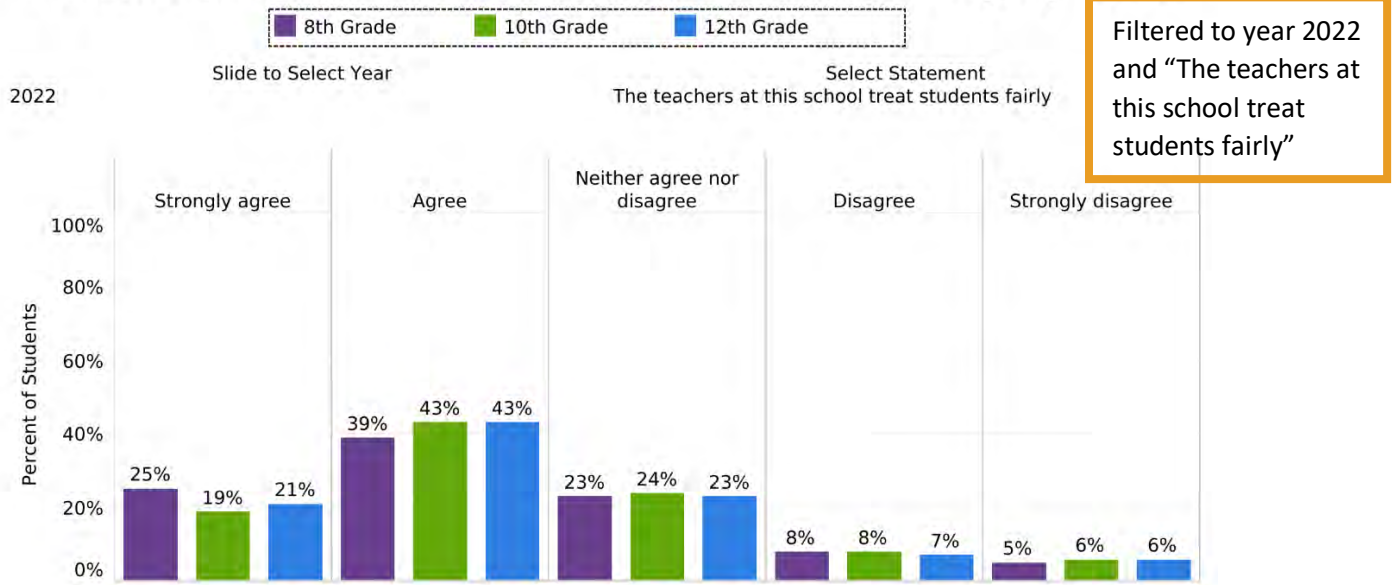
Student Perceptions on School Connections in Lake County by Grade and Year, 2014-2022

Student Perceptions School Connections in Lake County, by Grade



Student Perceptions on School Connections in Lake County by Grade and Year, 2014-2022

Student Perceptions School Connections in Lake County, by Grade



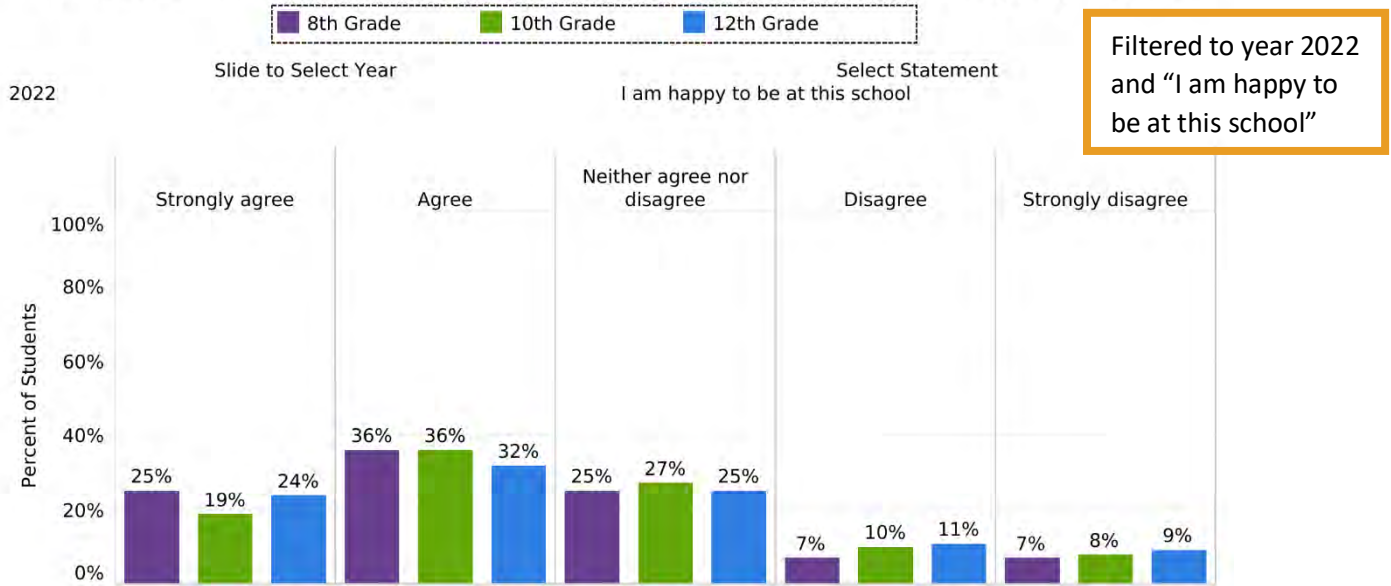
Data from Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

Education

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

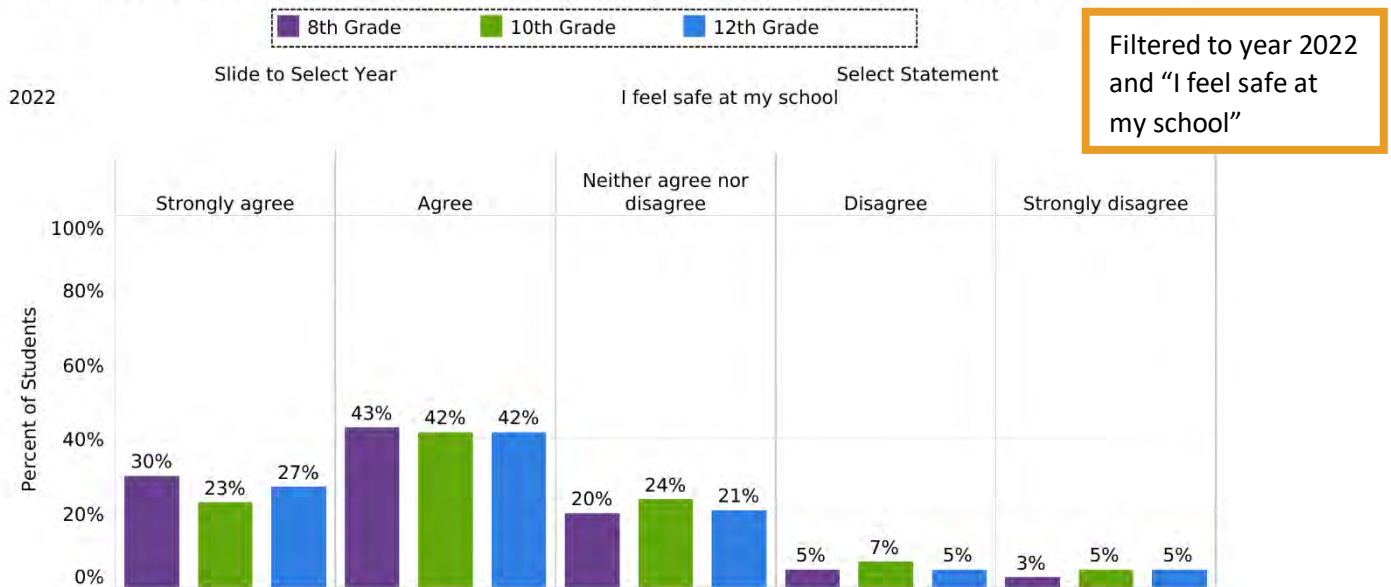
Student Perceptions on School Connections in Lake County by Grade and Year, 2014-2022

Student Perceptions School Connections in Lake County, by Grade



Student Perceptions on School Connections in Lake County by Grade and Year, 2014-2022

Student Perceptions School Connections in Lake County, by Grade



Education

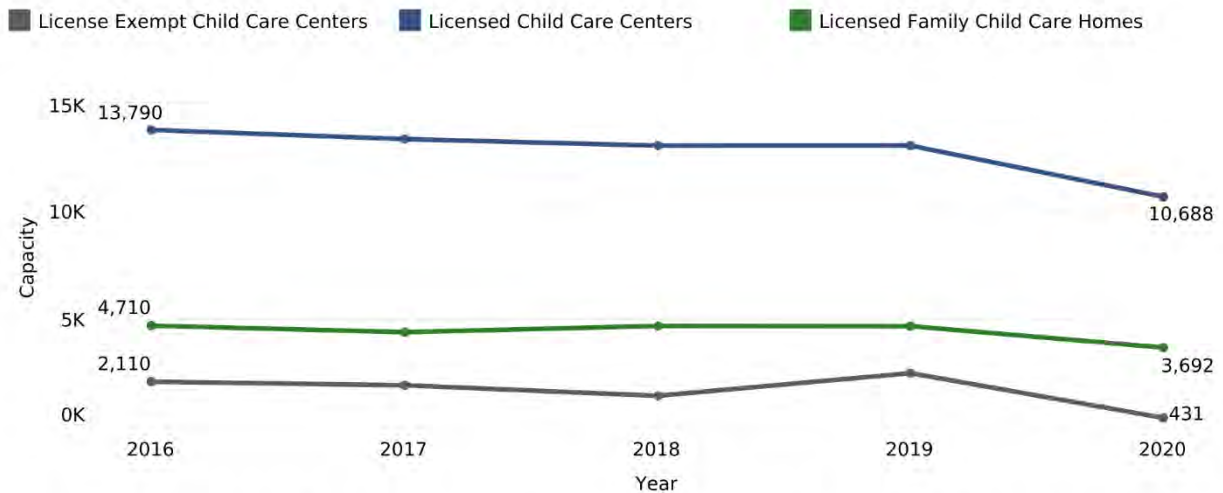
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

25. Early Childhood in Lake County, 2016-2020

Child Care in Lake County, State Fiscal Year 2016-2020

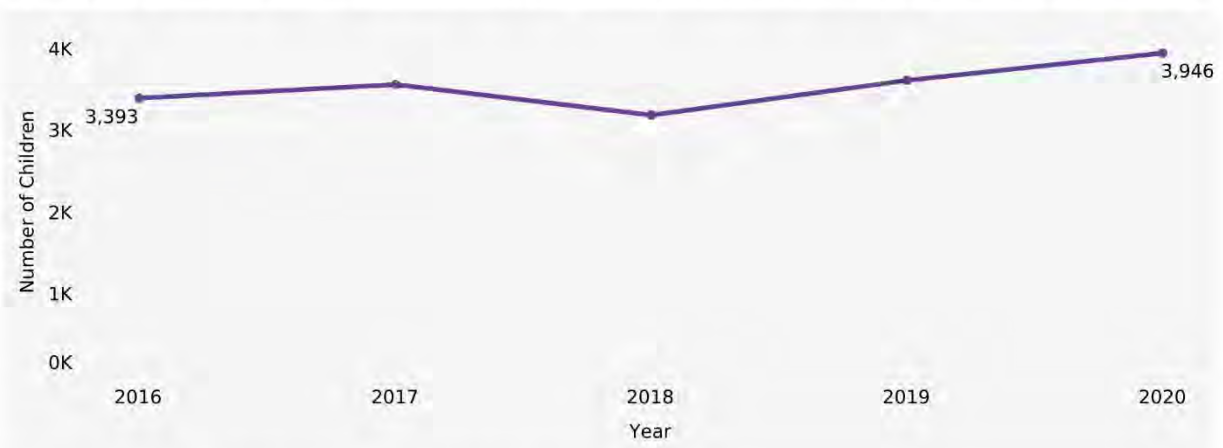
Total Capacity of Child Care Programs in Lake County by Program Type, State Fiscal Year 2016-2020

Licensed child care centers are all centers licensed by the Illinois Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS). License exempt child care centers serve children age 3 and older and include programs operated by school systems. Licensed family child care homes are child care programs operated out of a family's home.



Number of Children Receiving Assistance From the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) in Lake County, State Fiscal Year 2016-2020

CCAP is a program that works with local communities to provide low-income families with access to affordable, quali..



Data from Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map (IECAM), 2016-2020

Education

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

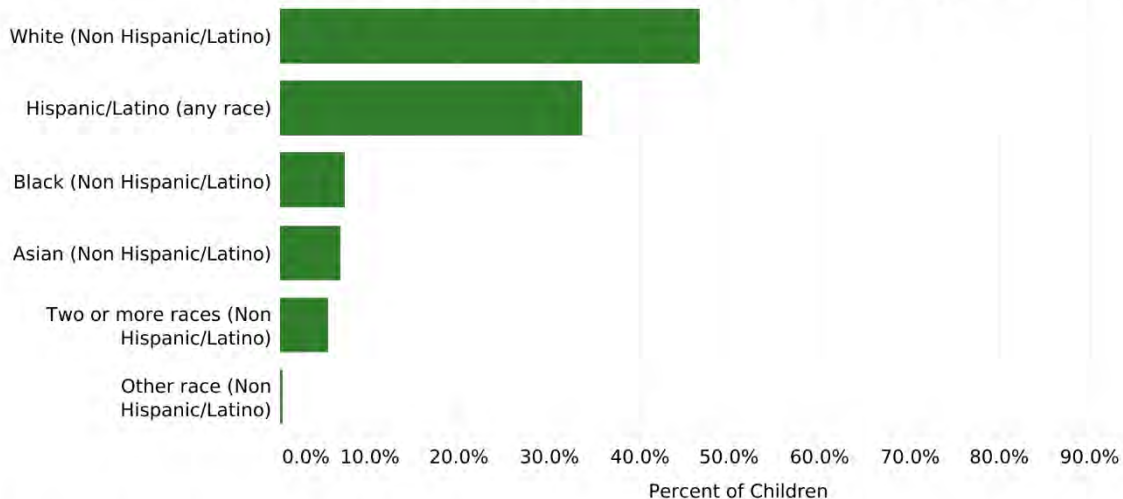
Population of Lake County Children Under Age 5 by Race/Ethnicity and Family Situations, 2016-2019

2019

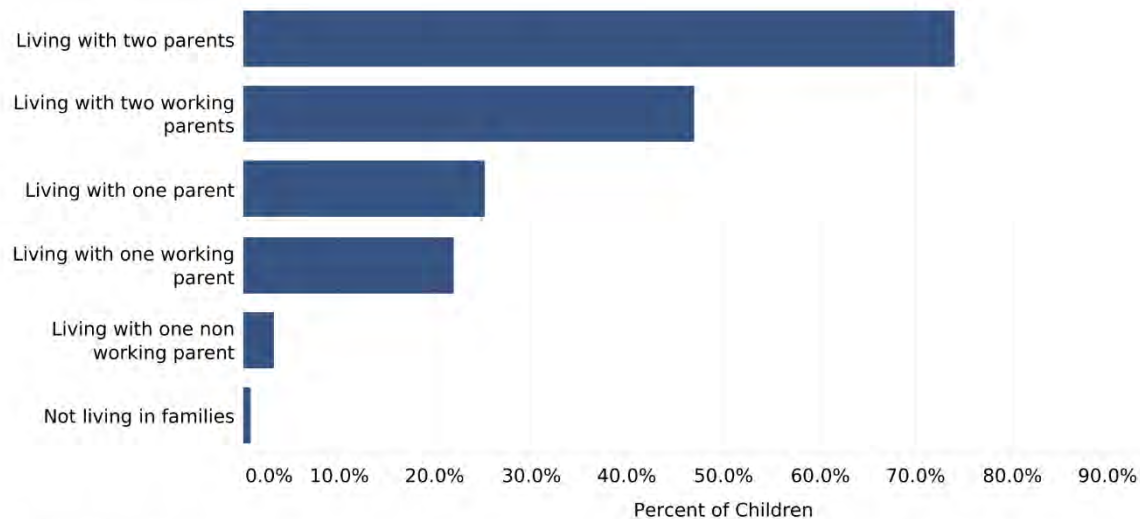
Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2019

Race/Ethnicity of Lake County Children Under Age 5, 2016-2019



Family Situations of Lake County Children Under Age 5, 2016-2019



"Other race (Non Hispanic/Latino)" is comprised of "other race", "American Indian/Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.
Children may belong to more than one category of family situations. Percents will not add up to 100%.
Data from Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map (IECAM), 2016-2019

Education

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Early Childhood Programs in Lake County

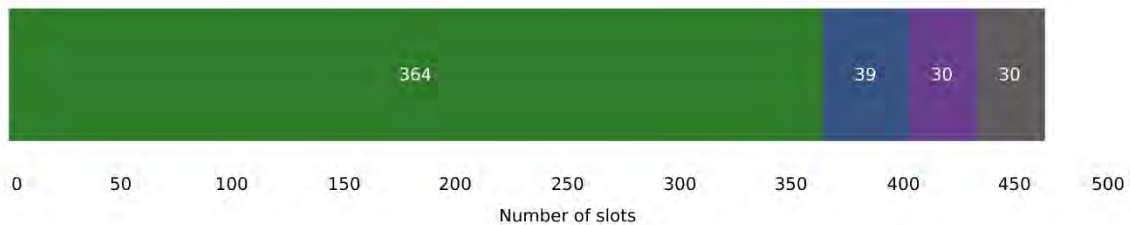
Number of Endorsements Awarded in Lake County by Endorsement Type, 2017-2020

Endorsements are additions to Educator Licenses that are awarded upon the completion of applicable coursework and testing in a subject area



Number of Enrollment Slots Designated for Home Visiting Programs in Lake County, 2019

Prevention Initiative Parents Too Soon MIECHV Healthy Families Early Head Start

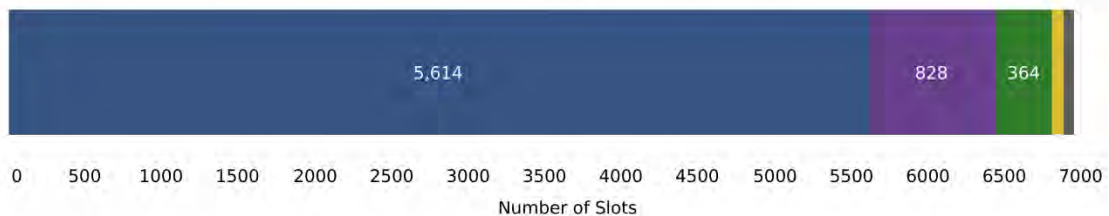


Number of Enrollment Slots Designated for Infant/Toddler Programs in Lake County, 2017-2019

2019 Slide to Select Year

Child Care Home Visiting
Early Intervention Early Head Start
Prevention Initiative

Filtered to year 2019



Data from Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map (IECAM), 2017-2020

Education

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

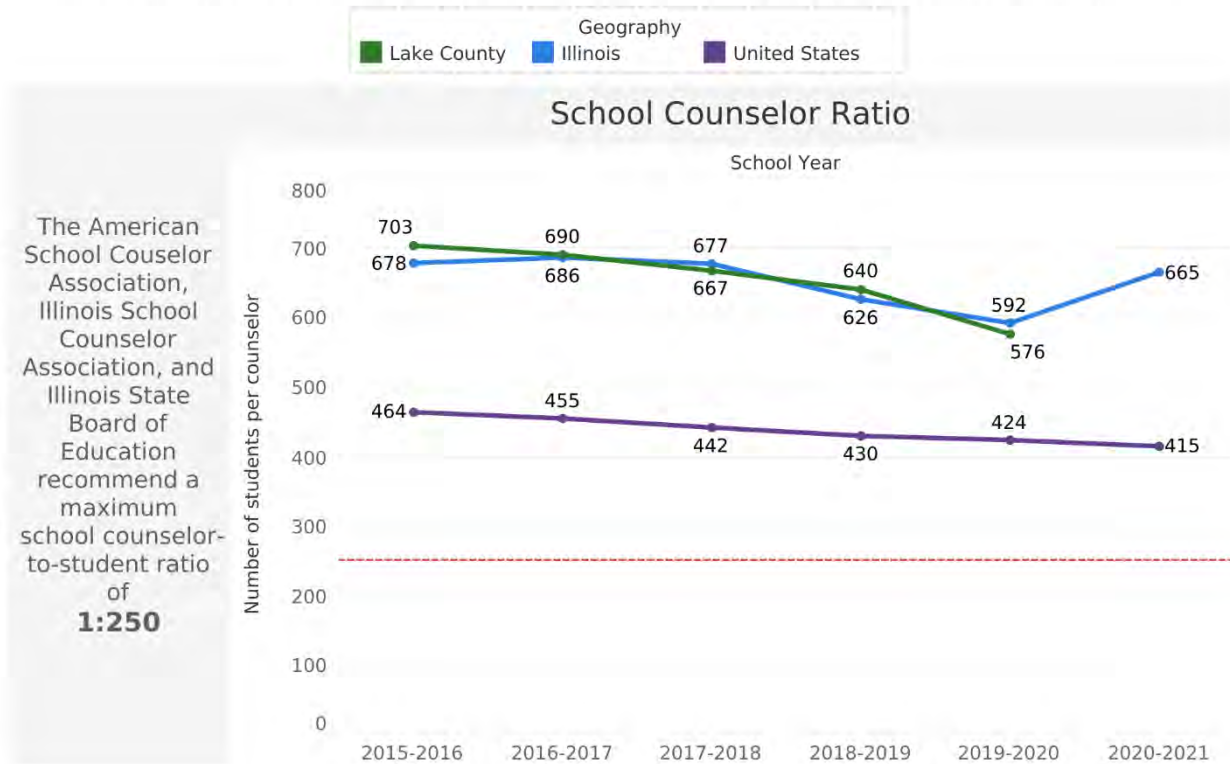
26. School Counselors and School Psychologists in Lake County, 2015-2021

Ratio of Lake County Students to Counselors and Psychologists

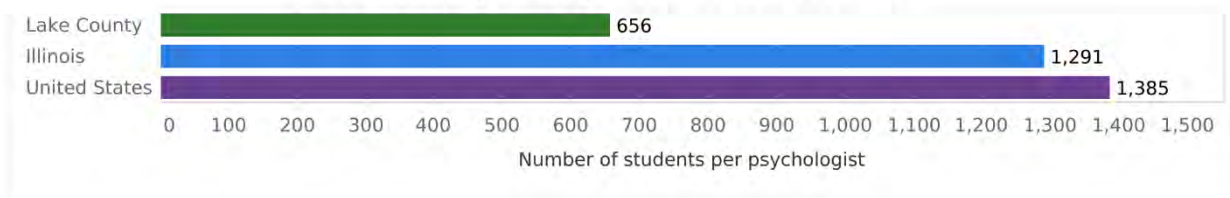
Understanding the ratio

The ratio represents the Lake County students served by one professional either school counselor or school psychologist. The ideal trend is to reduce the number of students per school professional.

*All data reported is the most up-to-date information available. Not all geographies are available for each year.



School Psychologist Ratio, 2019-2020



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

School Counselors: Full Time Equivalent count of all guidance counselors as reported by the school district.

School Psychologist: Full Time Equivalent count of professional staff members who provide direct and indirect support, including prevention and intervention, to evaluate and address student's intellectual development, academic success, social-emotional learning, and mental and behavioral health as reported by the school district.

Education

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

27. Illinois State Board of Education District Report Card for Lake County, 2021

Illinois School Board of Education (ISBE) District Report Card, 2021

Individual indicators are reported to ISBE yearly. ISBE has a multi-measure accountability system that considers school and student group performance on multiple Academic and Student Success and School Quality (SSSQ) indicators to create a holistic index score. Those individual indicators are reported below.

*Click on a school district to highlight the metrics and to display the additional metrics.

District	ELA Proficiency	Math Proficiency	Average Class Size	Chronic Absenteeism	Expenditures per Student	Additional Indicators *Click on district to display
Big Hollow SD 38	25.6%	23.7%	20.4	9.6%	\$11,295.20	High School Graduation Rate
Lake Villa CCSD 41	10.0%	0.0%	19.9	6.8%	\$11,651.82	
Gavin SD 37	16.2%	14.8%	13.4	22.1%	\$12,111.32	
Antioch CCSD 34	27.1%	25.7%	18.8	5.4%	\$12,760.24	
LEARN Charter 9 Campus i..	19.2%	11.8%	22.4	9.8%	\$12,915.24	
Grayslake CCSD 46	34.8%	27.0%	20.9	7.5%	\$13,361.29	
Prairie Crossing Charter Sc..	50.0%	42.7%	22.5	3.5%	\$13,483.56	
Winthrop Harbor SD 1	17.9%	20.8%	18.3	8.2%	\$13,502.48	9th Grade on Track
Fremont SD 79	42.4%	31.7%	21.2	4.4%	\$13,686.79	
STATE OF ILLINOIS	31.0%	26.2%	20.3	21.1%	\$14,130.54	
Hawthorn CCSD 73	41.0%	41.4%	22.2	7.6%	\$14,406.63	
Woodland CCSD 50	9.3%	9.3%	19.0	7.3%	\$14,530.01	
Gurnee SD 56	14.2%	11.0%	17.7	21.8%	\$14,877.12	
Emmons SD 33	43.6%	33.8%	15.8	7.2%	\$14,942.86	
Wauconda CUSD 118	29.0%	21.9%	20.6	13.0%	\$14,978.70	Number of Students Enrolled as English Learners
Mundelein ESD 75	22.5%	17.3%	20.1	12.5%	\$15,009.71	
Warren Twp HSD 121	43.4%	34.2%	23.5	29.8%	\$15,134.92	
Waukegan CUSD 60	10.6%	7.2%	22.1	40.8%	\$15,433.95	
Lake Zurich CUSD 95	46.8%	47.2%	11.3	3.8%	\$15,728.26	
Millburn CCSD 24	39.7%	47.7%	17.4	3.9%	\$15,943.64	
Zion-Benton Twp HSD 126	15.9%	9.2%	19.3	36.7%	\$15,953.32	
Fox Lake GSD 114	11.0%	10.7%	16.5	19.4%	\$16,350.74	Low Income Students
CHSD 117	40.4%	36.4%	21.8	24.3%	\$16,414.20	
Grant CHSD 124	26.6%	23.5%	19.0	26.5%	\$16,466.12	
Round Lake CUSD 116	13.6%	7.1%	23.0	7.7%	\$16,742.48	
Oak Grove SD 68 Green Oa..	61.3%	61.2%	16.2	3.6%	\$16,855.30	
Aptakisic-Tripp CCSD 102	61.2%	58.0%	22.6	4.0%	\$17,033.98	
Kildeer Countryside CCSD ..	58.2%	59.6%	22.0	2.5%	\$17,388.22	
Beach Park CCSD 3	11.6%	9.5%	20.5	28.0%	\$17,419.50	Average Teacher Salary
Libertyville SD 70	59.3%	50.4%	19.2	4.4%	\$17,485.62	
North Chicago SD 187	12.8%	7.7%	19.5	41.2%	\$17,606.37	
Barrington CUSD 220	49.2%	46.3%	20.1	4.4%	\$17,855.22	
Lincolnshire-Prairieview S..	66.6%	76.6%	21.6	3.7%	\$18,120.80	
Diamond Lake SD 76	14.4%	11.7%	18.5	26.8%	\$18,614.35	
Zion ESD 6	6.2%	3.6%	19.1	36.8%	\$18,839.82	
Mundelein Cons HSD 120	34.1%	27.4%	21.6	5.1%	\$18,840.00	Teacher Retention Rate
Deerfield SD 109	63.4%	61.8%	17.3	2.9%	\$18,953.34	
North Shore SD 112	43.6%	44.8%	19.6	27.4%	\$19,478.17	
Lake Bluff ESD 65	50.0%	58.3%	19.2	5.1%	\$19,577.04	
Grayslake CHSD 127	44.2%	40.1%	21.4	21.6%	\$19,792.37	
Adlai E Stevenson HSD 125	73.3%	73.3%	23.1	12.5%	\$22,705.35	
Lake Forest SD 67	47.7%	53.1%	10.1	3.4%	\$23,713.14	
Grass Lake SD 36	29.7%	22.5%	11.0	11.3%	\$23,969.16	Teacher Retention Rate
CHSD 128	64.3%	61.1%	22.0	4.4%	\$24,460.68	
Lake Forest CHSD 115	67.6%	66.4%	19.1	3.1%	\$29,528.34	
Twp HSD 113	63.1%	59.8%		9.6%	\$31,355.75	
Rondout SD 72	67.3%	58.8%	15.2	14.8%	\$34,656.38	Teacher Retention Rate
Bannockburn SD 106	72.3%	63.3%	16.1	6.3%	\$36,675.84	

Environment

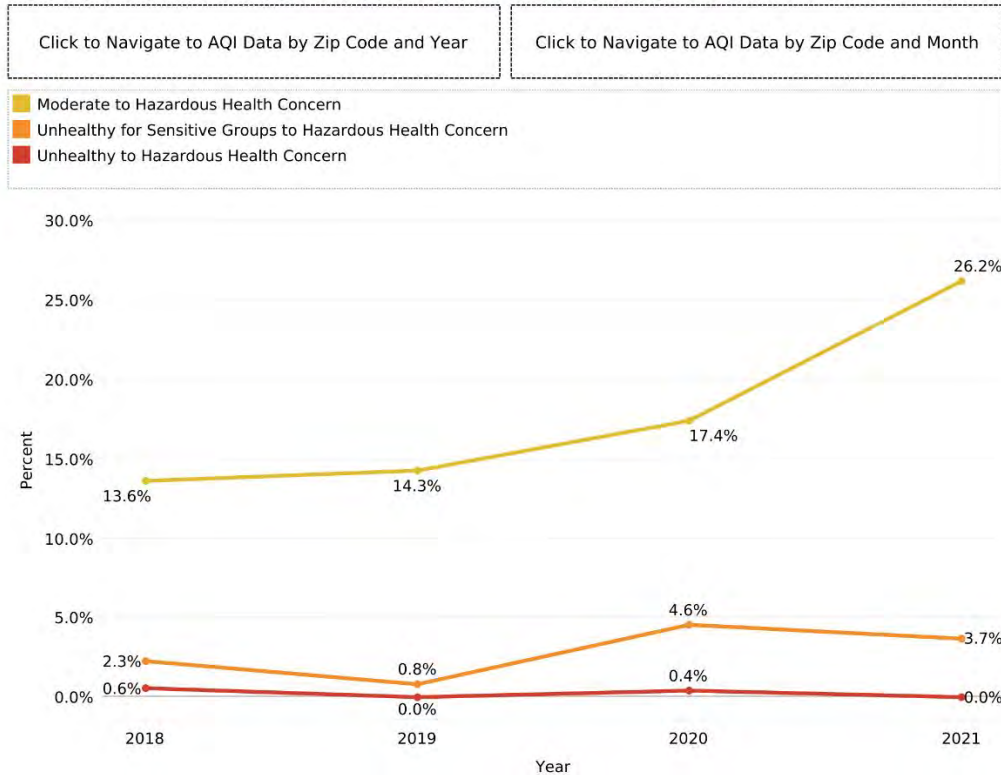
Percent of Days Per Year in Air Quality Index (AQI) Categories in Lake County, 2018-2020	Pg 111
Green Space in Lake County, 2021	Pg 115
Lake County Childhood Lead, 2017-2019	Pg 117

Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

28. Percent of Days Per Year in Air Quality Index (AQI) Categories in Lake County, 2018-2020

Percent of Days Per Year in Air Quality Index (AQI) Categories in Lake County



Index Value	Level of Health Concern	What it Means
301-500	Hazardous	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.
201-300	Very Unhealthy	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects.
151-200	Unhealthy	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
101-150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.
51-100	Moderate	Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
0-50	Good	Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.

Five major pollutants

EPA establishes an AQI for five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act. Each of these pollutants has a national air quality standard set by EPA to protect public health:

- ground-level ozone
- particle pollution (also known as particulate matter, including PM2.5 and PM10)
- carbon monoxide
- sulfur dioxide
- nitrogen dioxide

County air quality data is a percentage of the days measured that year. Not all days were measured each year. Air pollution levels measured at a particular monitoring site are not necessarily representative of the air quality for an entire county or urban area.

Data from Air Quality Index Report (EPA) 2018-2021.

Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

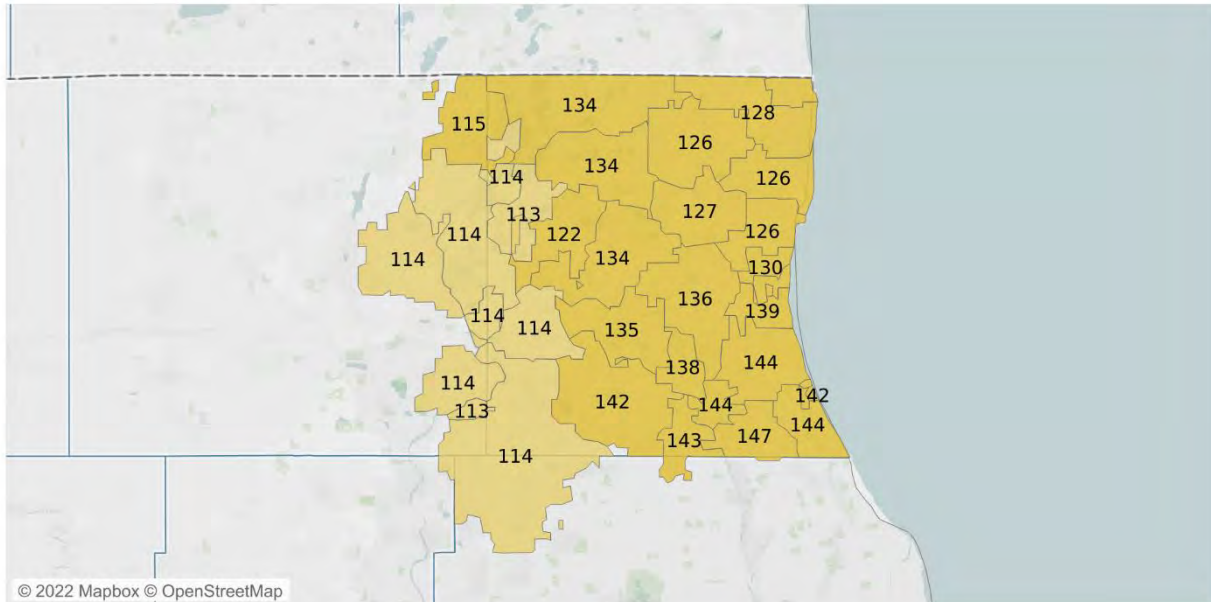
Number of Days Per Year in Air Quality Index (AQI) Categories by Zip Code

Select AQI Category
Moderate to Hazardous Health Concern

2021

Slide to Select Year

Filtered to year 2021 and
Moderate to Hazardous
Health Concern



Index Value	Level of Health Concern	What it Means
301-500	Hazardous	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.
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- sulfur dioxide
- nitrogen dioxide

Map data from AirNow (EPA), 2018-2021. Table from AirCompare (EPA).

Environment

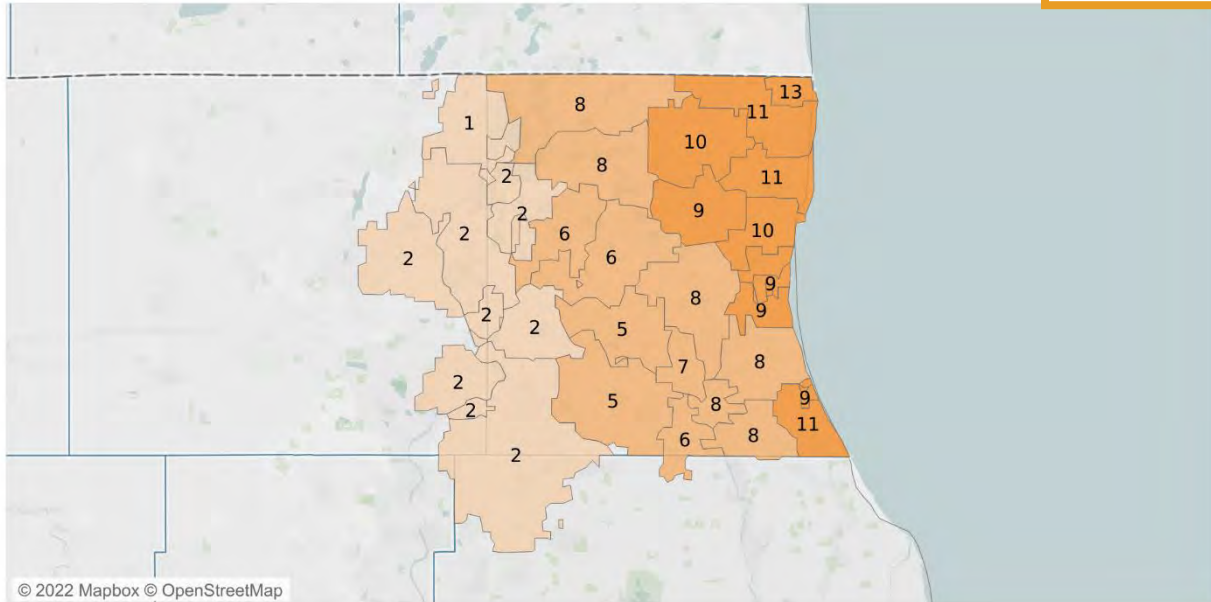
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Number of Days Per Year in Air Quality Index (AQI) Categories by Zip Code

Select AQI Category
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups to Hazardous health Concern 2021

Slide to Select Year

Filtered to year 2021 and
Unhealthy for Sensitive
Groups to Hazardous
Health Concern



Index Value	Level of Health Concern	What it Means
301-500	Hazardous	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.
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- carbon monoxide
- sulfur dioxide
- nitrogen dioxide

Map data from AirNow (EPA), 2018-2021. Table from AirCompare (EPA).

Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

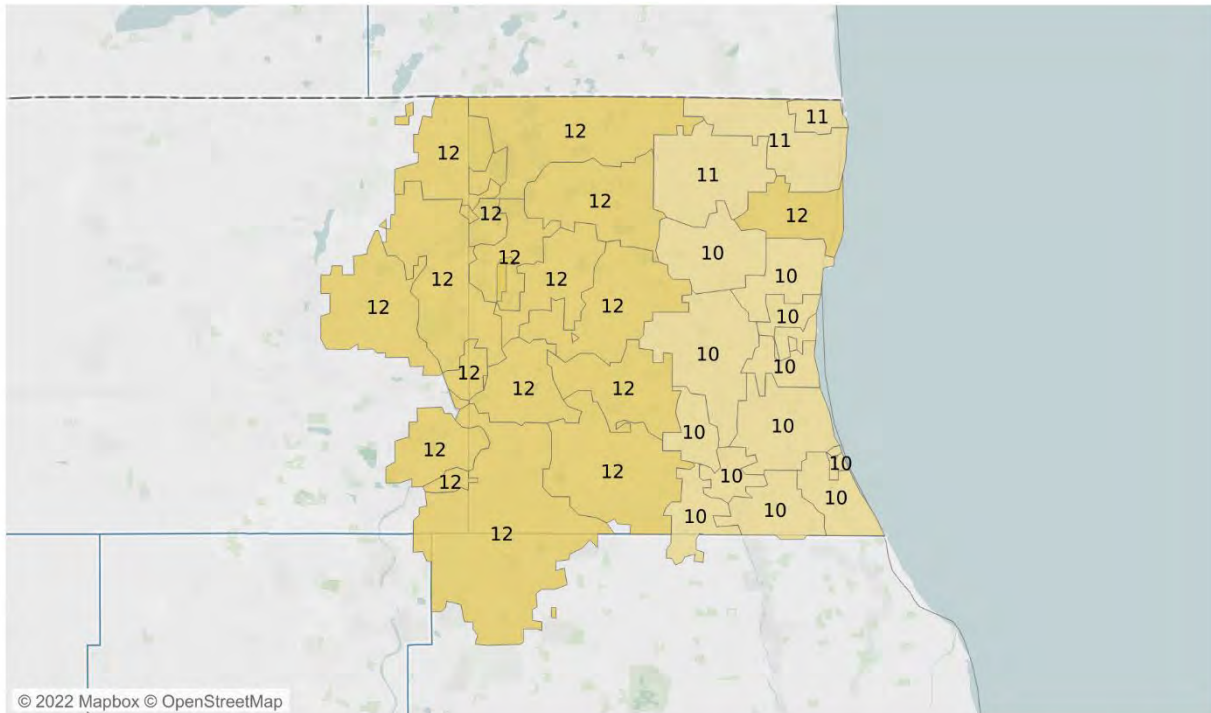
Number of Days Per Month in Air Quality Index (AQI) Categories by Zip Code

Select AQI Category
Moderate to Hazardous Health Concern

December 2021

Slide to Select Month

Filtered to December 2021 and Moderate to Hazardous Health Concern



Index Value	Level of Health Concern	What it Means
301-500	Hazardous	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.
201-300	Very Unhealthy	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects.
151-200	Unhealthy	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
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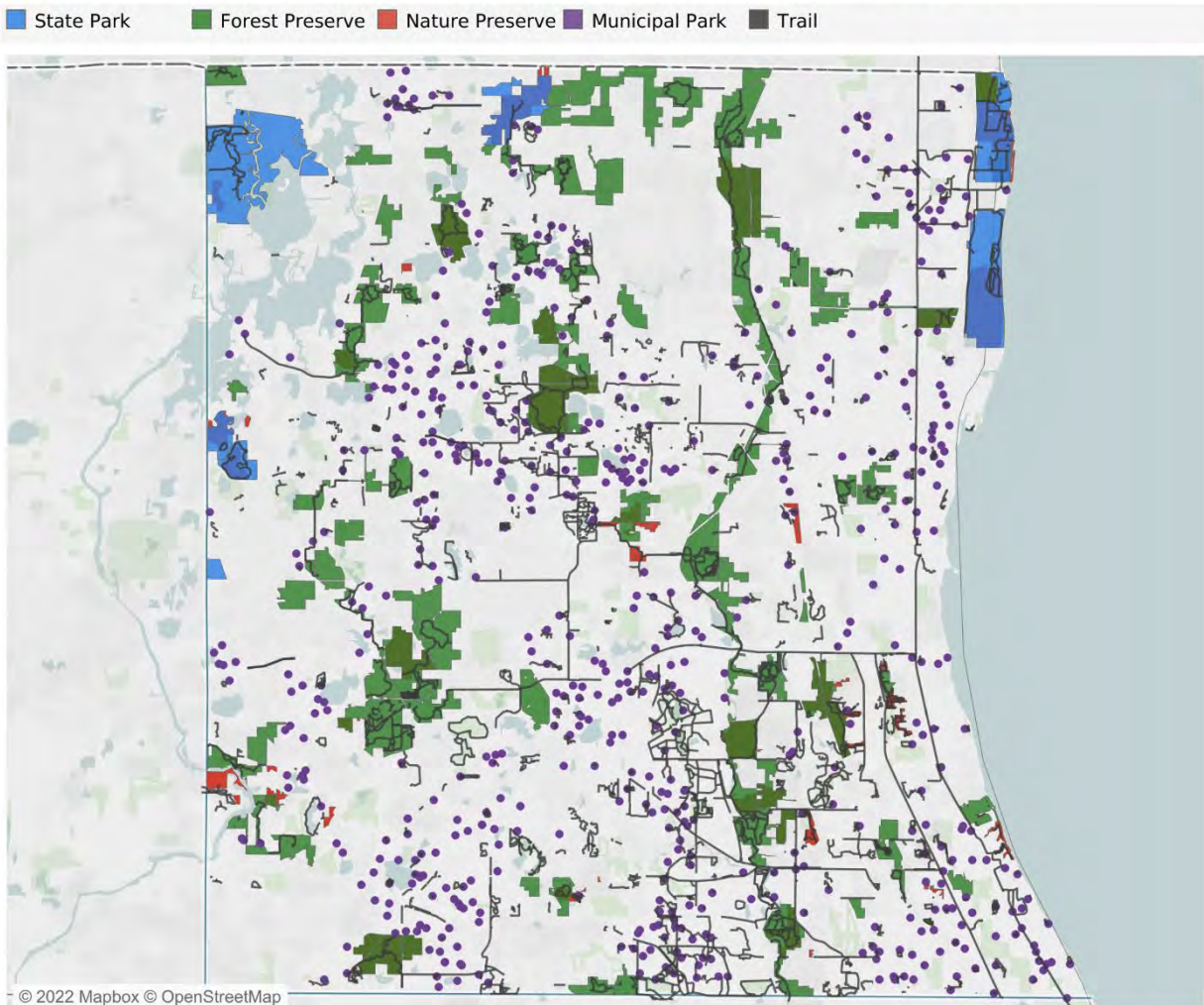
Map data from AirNow (EPA), 2018-2021. Table from AirCompare (EPA).

Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

29. Green Space in Lake County, 2021

Lake County Green Space - State Parks, Forest Preserves, Nature Preserves, and Parks

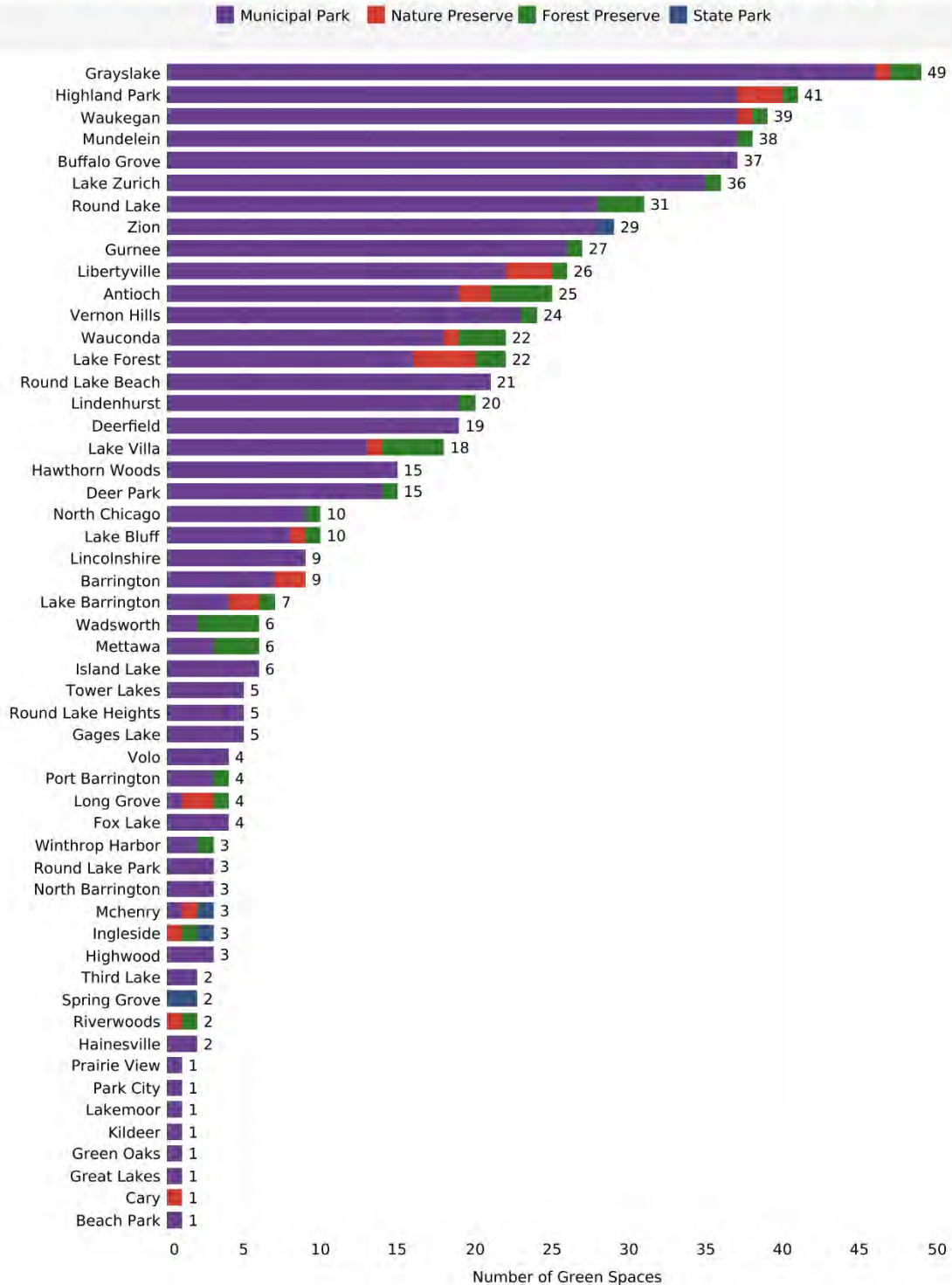


State parks, trails, forest preserves, and nature preserves shapefiles from Lake County GIS. Municipal parks data gathering primarily through municipal and township park districts and therefore may not be a full representation of every park in Lake County. For municipal parks, only those that were free to access to at a minimum residents of that municipality were included.

Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Number of Green Spaces by Municipality and Type



State parks, forest preserves, and nature preserves identified from Lake County GIS. Municipal parks data gathering primarily through municipal and township park districts and therefore may not be a full representation of every park in Lake County. For municipal parks, only those that were free to access to at a minimum residents of that municipality were included. Green spaces were assigned a municipality by identifying the municipality in which the space was located. If a space existed in multiple municipalities, it was assigned to one by using the location of entrance of the space or, if that was unavailable, the municipality that contained the majority of said space. Trails not included, as they often span multiple municipalities and do n..

Environment

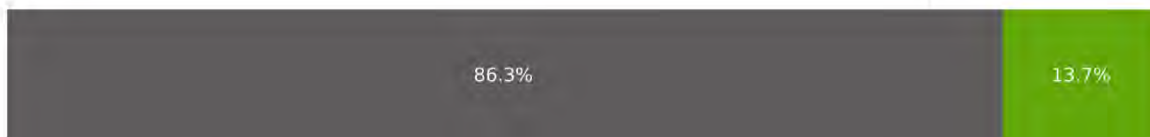
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

30. Lake County Childhood Lead, 2017-2019

Children Under Age 6 in Lake County With Elevated Blood Lead Levels, 2017

Percentage of Children Under Age 6 Tested For Blood Lead

■ not tested for blood lead ■ tested for blood lead



Percent of Children Tested With Blood Lead Levels ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

1.2%

Percent of Children Tested With Blood Lead Levels ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

0.4%

Blood Lead Ranges for Children Under 6 With Elevated Blood Lead Levels

■ 5-9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ■ 10-14 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ■ 15-19 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

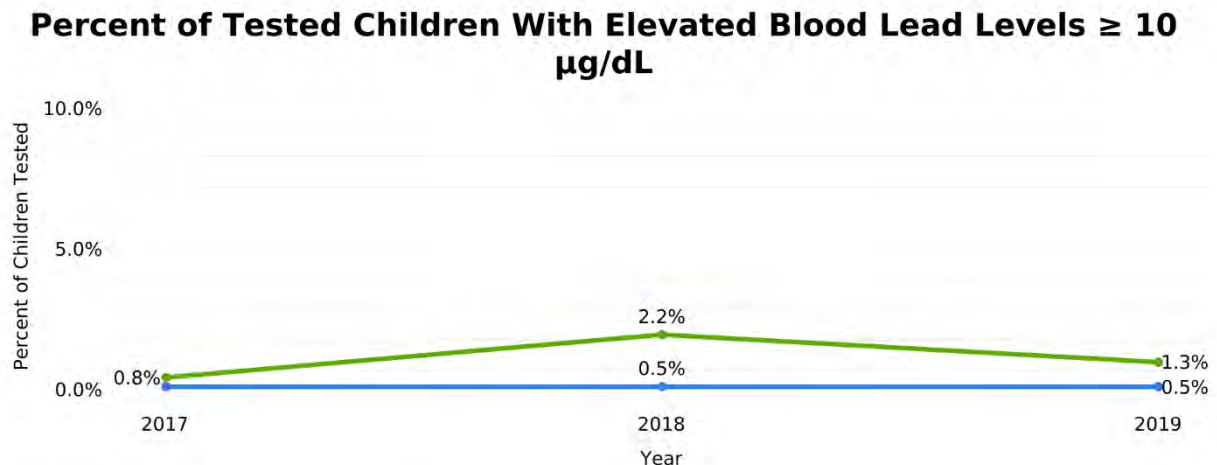
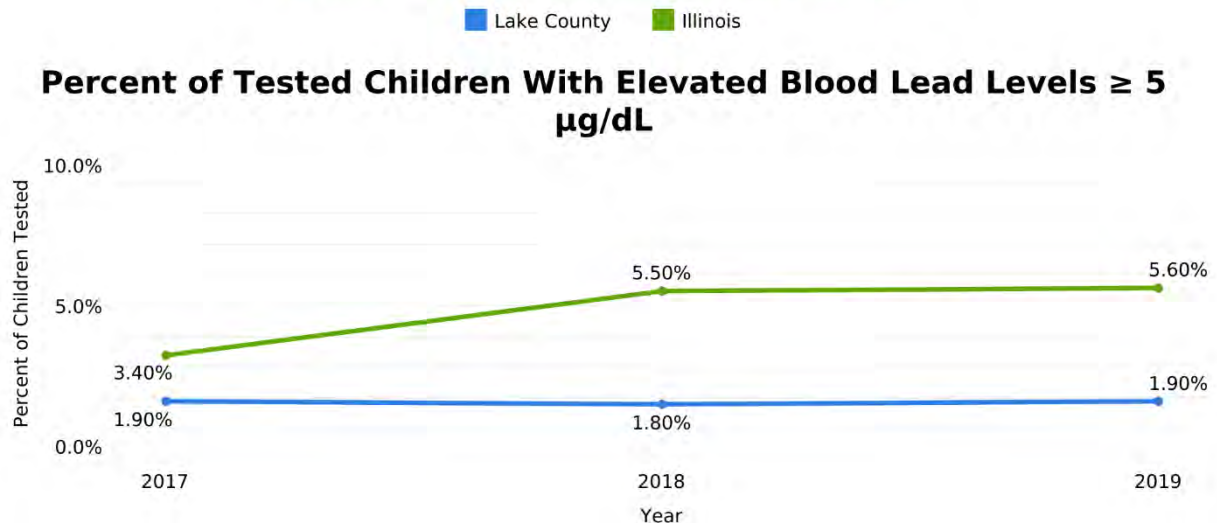


Data from CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 2017

Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Children Under Age 3 In Lake County With Elevated Blood Lead Levels, 2017-2019



Data from Illinois Lead Program, 2017-2019

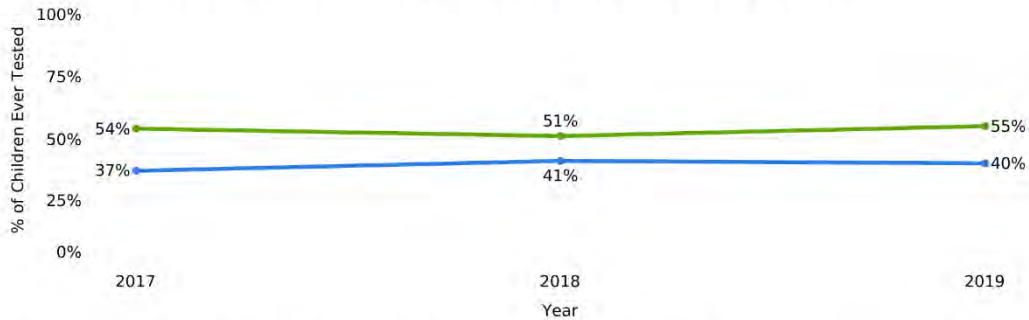
Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Children Under Age 7 In Lake County With Elevated Blood Lead Levels, 2017-2019

■ Lake County ■ Illinois

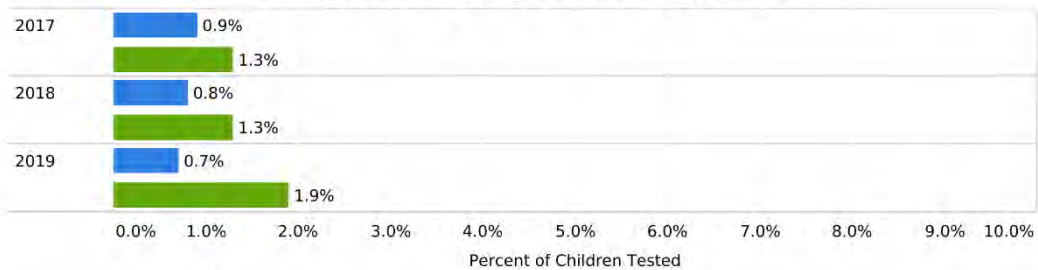
Percent of Children Ever Tested for Blood Lead



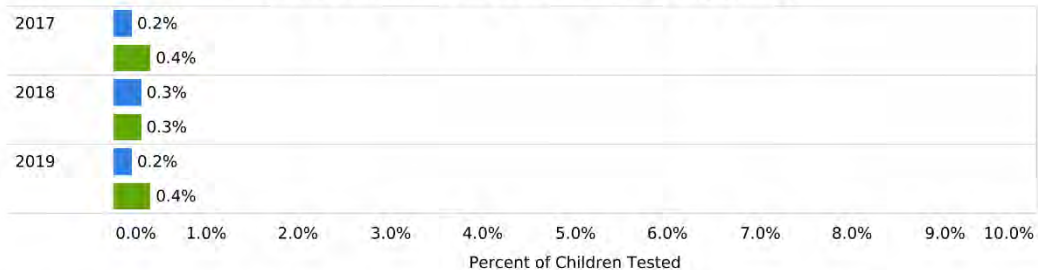
Percent of Children Tested for Blood Lead Who Had Elevated Blood Lead Levels ($\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$)



Percent of Children Tested for Blood Lead Who Had Elevated Blood Lead For the First Time ($\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$)



Percent of Children Tested for Blood Lead Who Had Elevated Blood Lead For the First Time ($\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$)



Data from Illinois Lead Program, 2017-2019

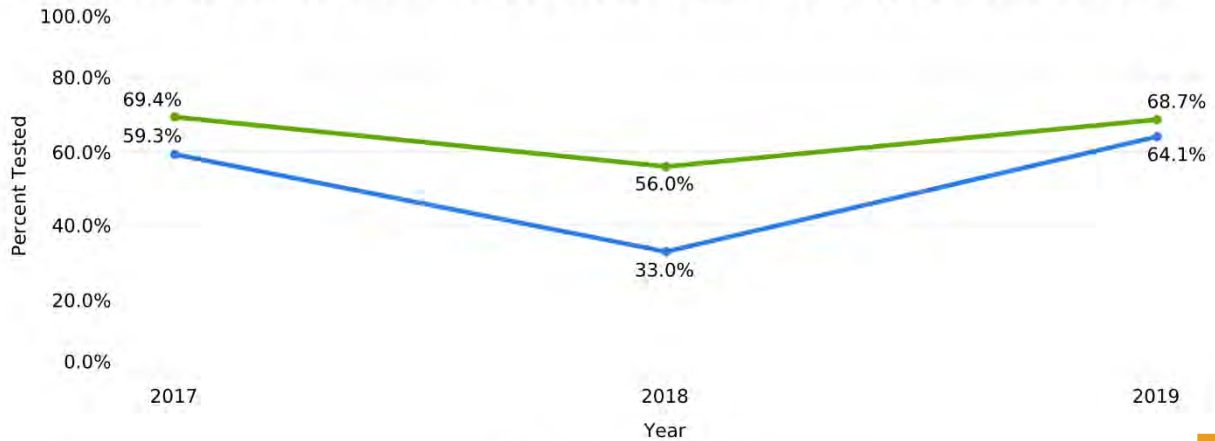
Environment

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Children Under Age 7 In Lake County With Elevated Blood Lead Levels by Medicaid Status, 2017-2019

Lake County Illinois

Percentage of Children on Medicaid Tested for Blood Lead Levels

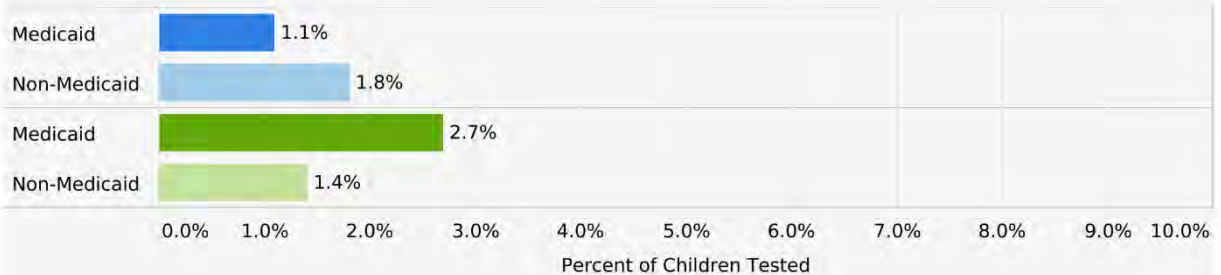


2019

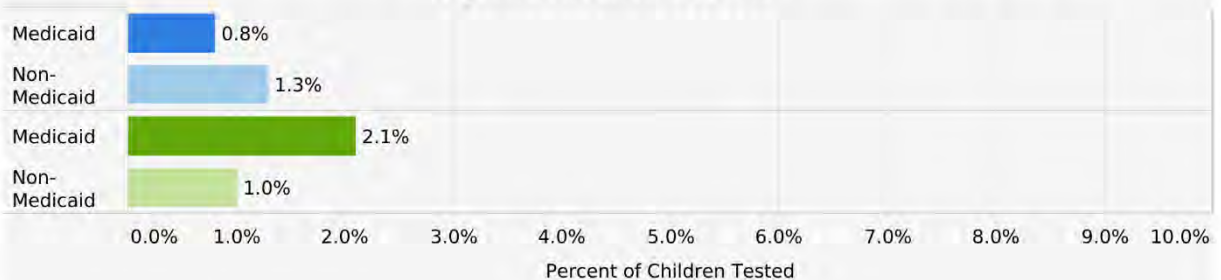
Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2019

Percent of Children With Elevated Blood Lead Levels (≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$), by Medicaid Status



Percent of Children With Elevated Blood Lead Levels (≥ 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$), by Medicaid Status



Data from Illinois Lead Program, 2017-2019

Food Security

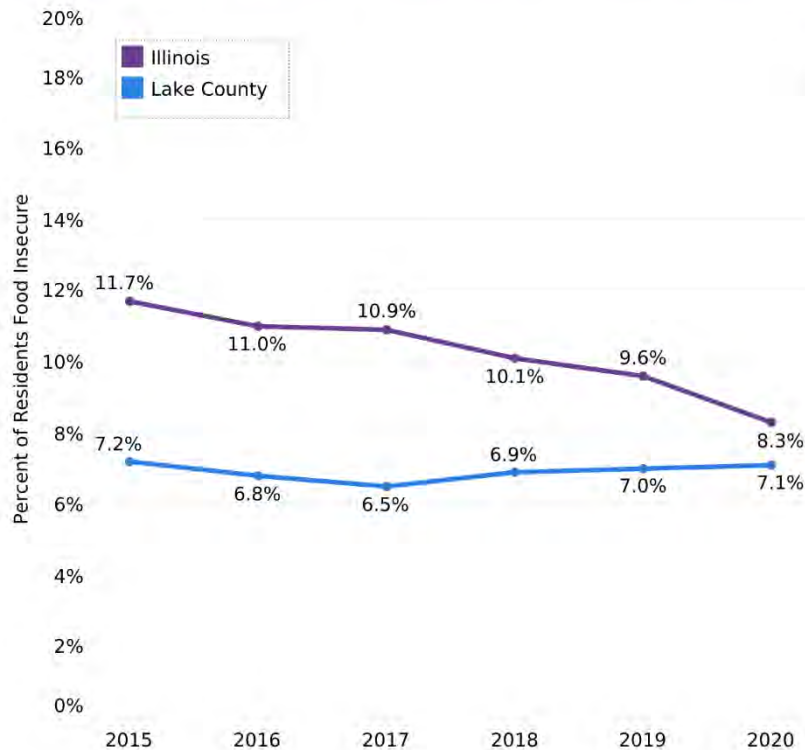
Food Insecurity in Lake County and Illinois, 2015-2022	Pg 122
Lake County Food Deserts, Grocery Stores, Food Pantries, Community Gardens, and Farmers Markets, 2019-2022	Pg 126
Assistance Program Use Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020	Pg 128
Lake County Student Nutrition, 2014-2022	Pg 132

Food Security

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

31. Food Insecurity in Lake County and Illinois, 2015-2022

Food Insecurity in Lake County and Illinois, 2015-2020



Click on the desired year and geography to view additional food insecurity details.

Description of Methods:

Data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics was gathered by Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap study. This data includes factors that are known to contribute to food insecurity, such as unemployment, poverty, and demographic and household characteristics. This data is then used to estimate the number of people in each area who were food insecure.

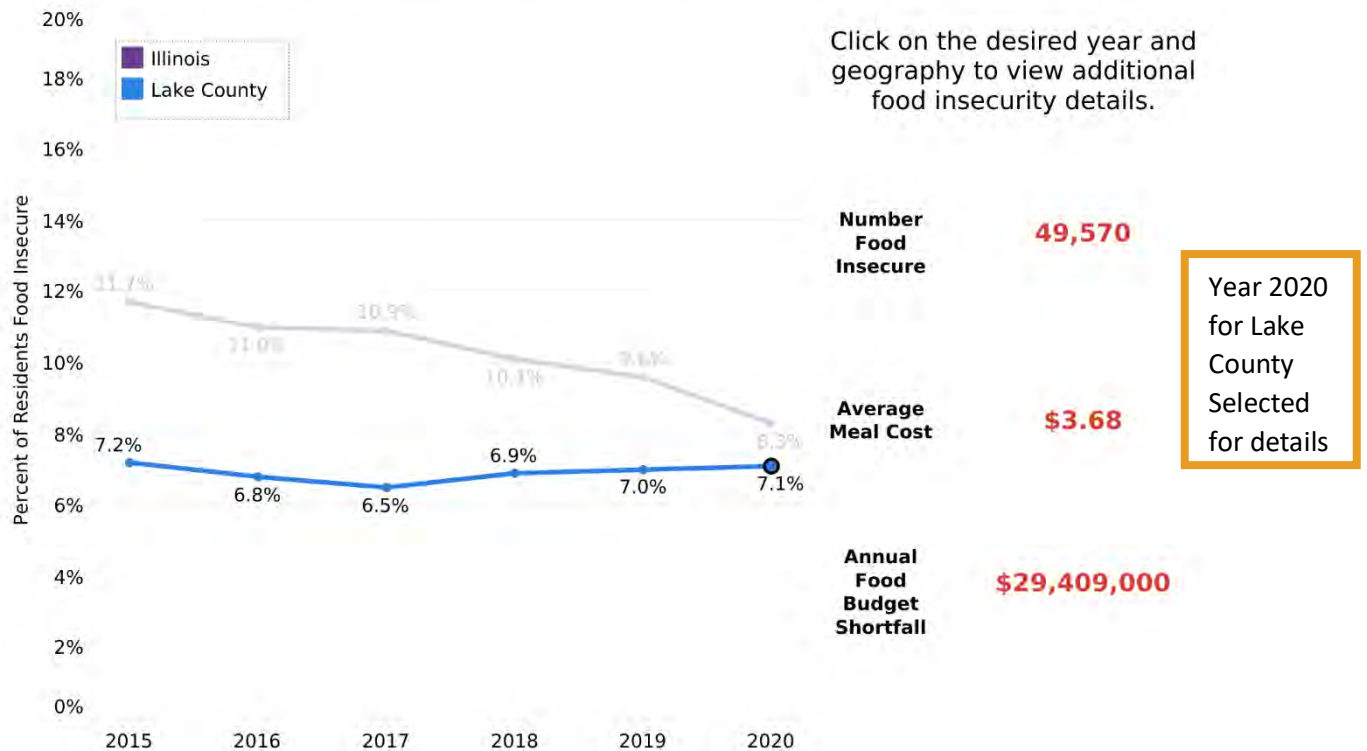
Data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Nielsen were used in order to estimate the cost of a meal and the additional money required to meet food needs of the food insecure population.

Data from Feeding America, 2015-2020

Food Security

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Food Insecurity in Lake County and Illinois, 2015-2020



Description of Methods:

Data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics was gathered by Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap study. This data includes factors that are known to contribute to food insecurity, such as unemployment, poverty, and demographic and household characteristics. This data is then used to estimate the number of people in each area who were food insecure.

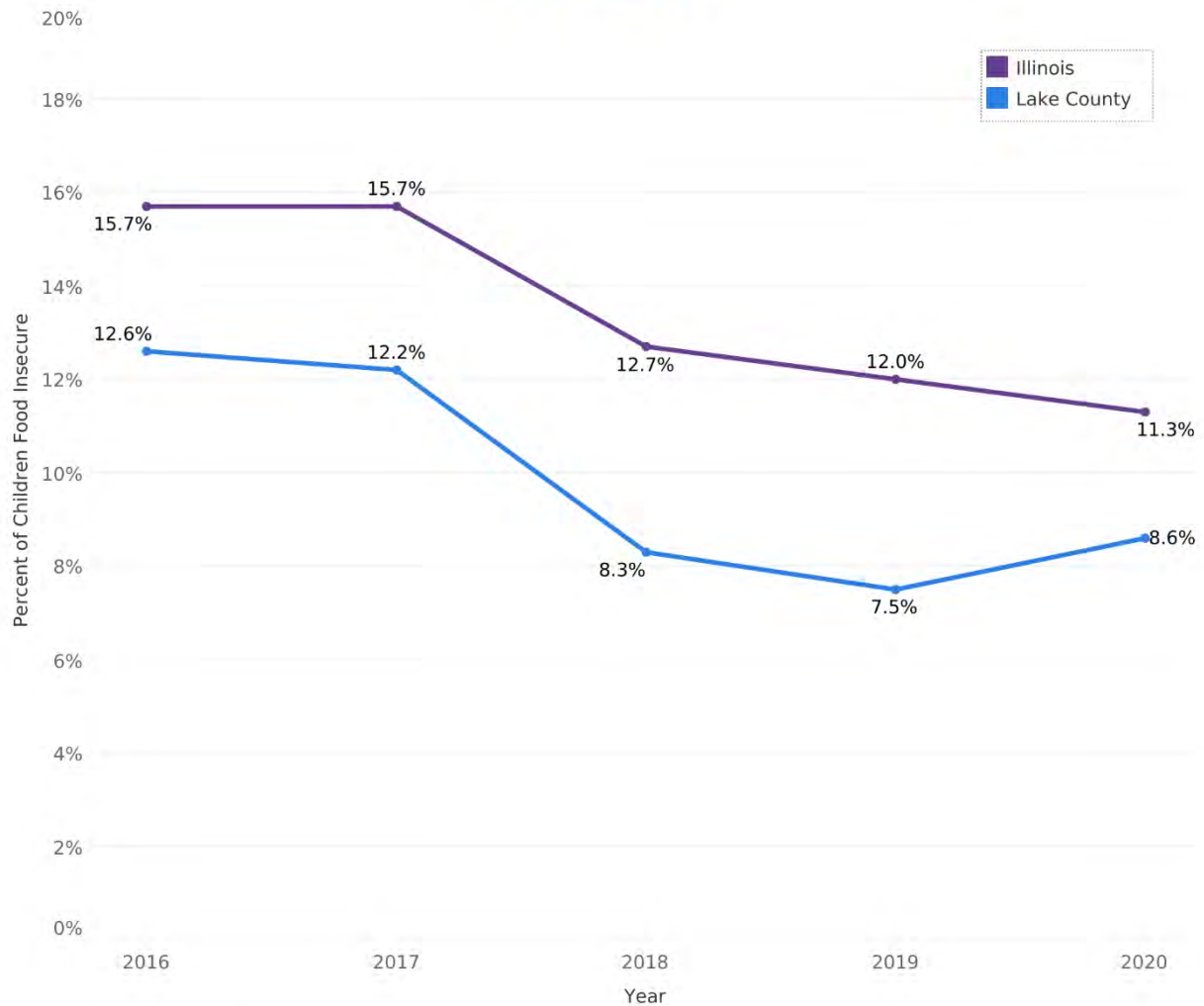
Data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Nielsen were used in order to estimate the cost of a meal and the additional money required to meet food needs of the food insecure population.

Data from Feeding America, 2015-2020

Food Security

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Child Food Insecurity in Lake County and Illinois, 2016-2020

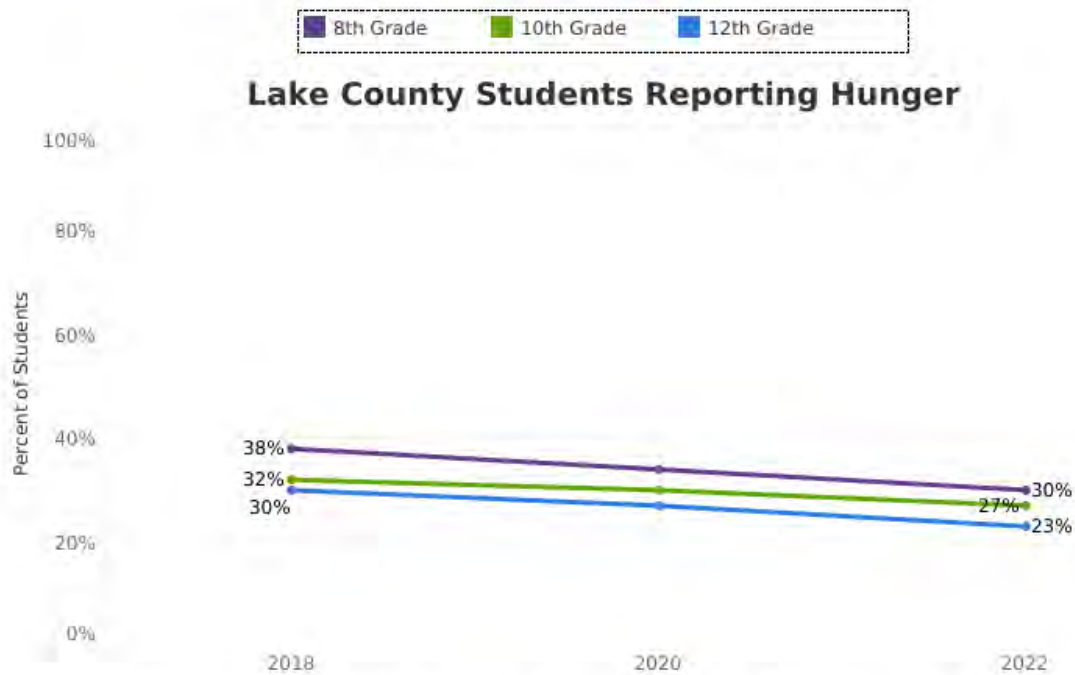


Data from Feeding America, 2016-2020

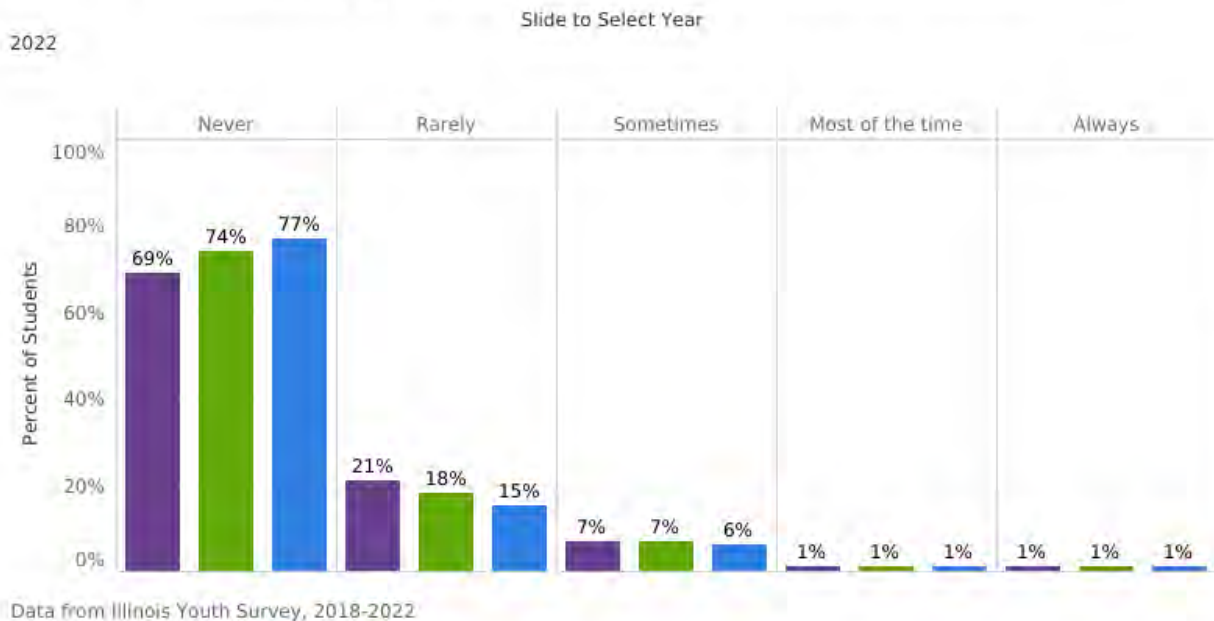
Food Security

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Reported Hunger Among Lake County Students, 2018-2022



Frequency of Hunger Among Lake County Students



Food Security

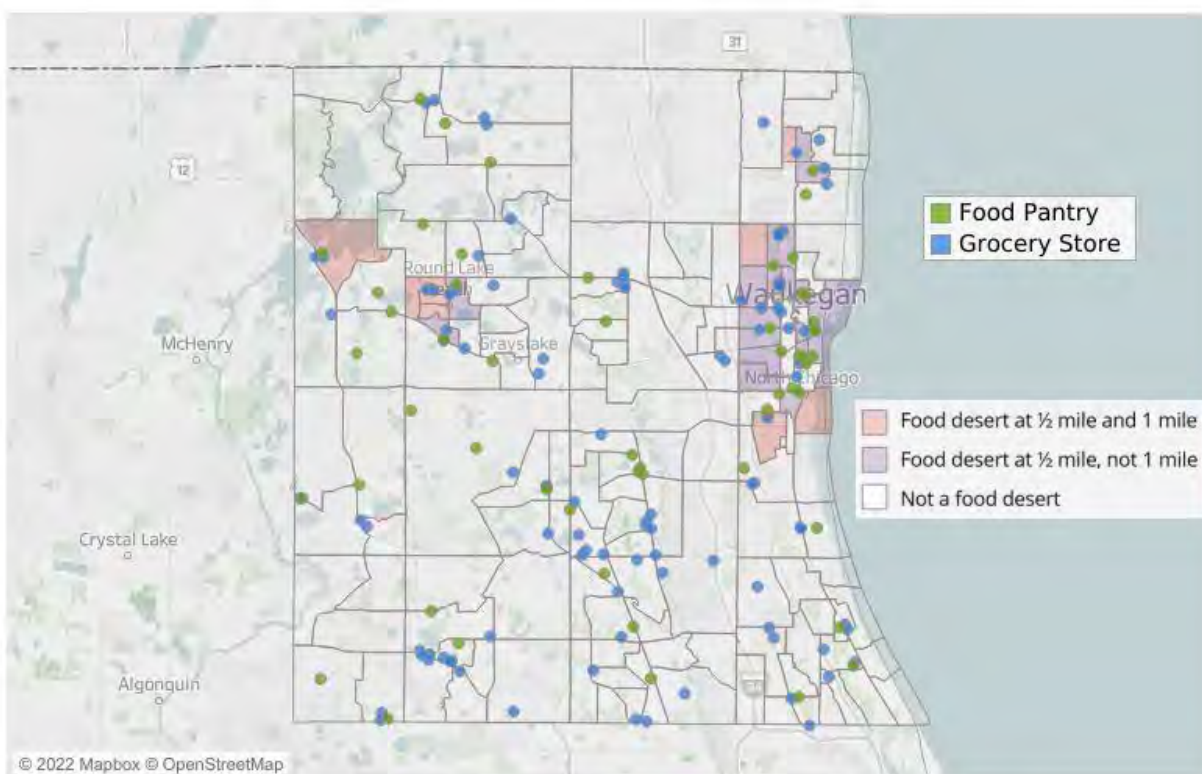
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

32. Lake County Food Deserts, Grocery Stores, Food Pantries, Community Gardens, and Farmers Markets, 2019-2022

Lake County Food Deserts, Grocery Stores, and Food Pantries, 2022

The USDA defines a food desert as a low income census tract with at least 500 people or 33% of the population living more than 1/2 mile or 1 mile from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store.

A grocery store was defined as a store that sold a variety of fresh food from each of the 4 main food groups (grains, fruits and vegetables, meat, and dairy).



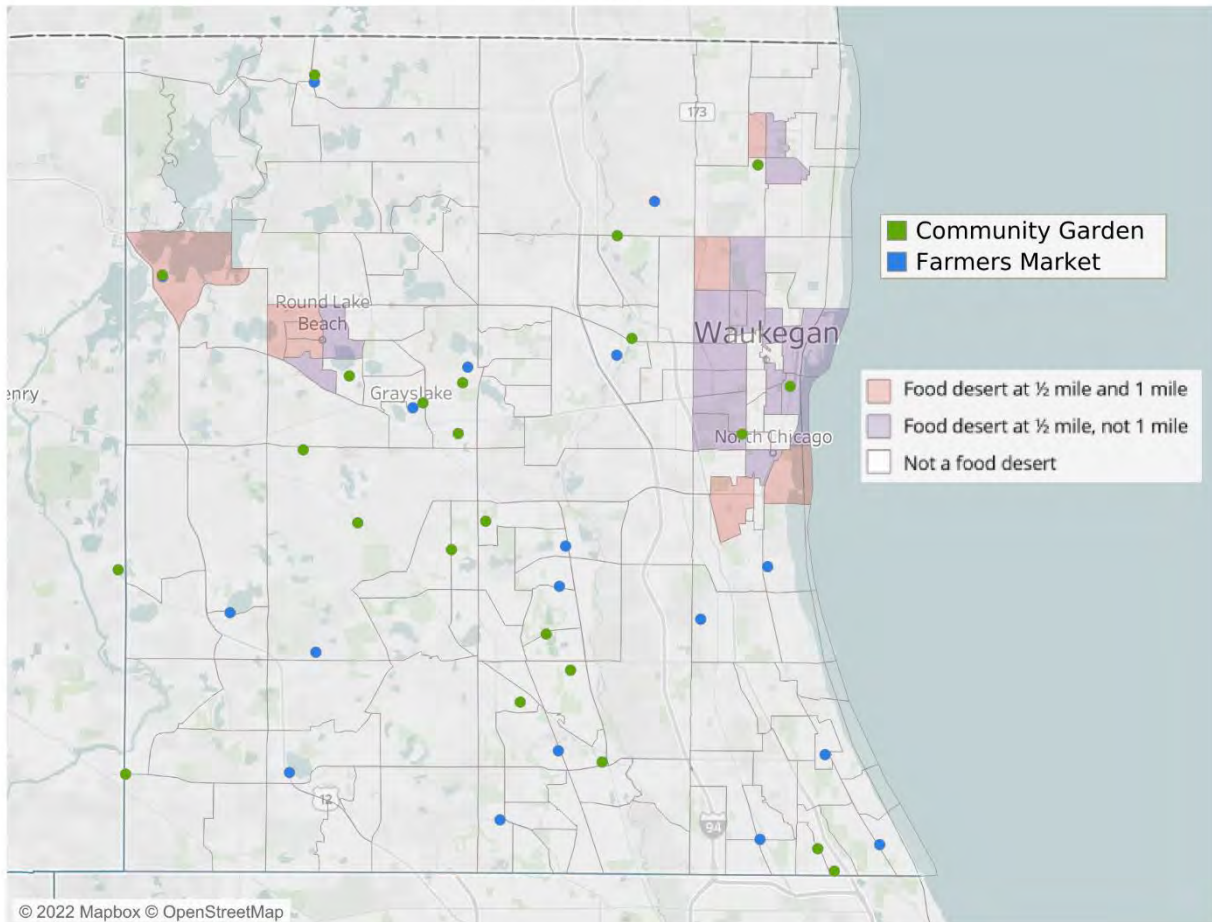
Source: USDA Food Access Research Atlas (2019), Northern Illinois Food Bank, and United Way Lake County

Food Security

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Lake County Food Deserts, Community Gardens, and Farmers Markets, 2022

The USDA defines a food desert as a low income census tract with at least 500 people or 33% of the population living more than 1/2 mile or 1 mile from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store.



Food desert source: USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2019

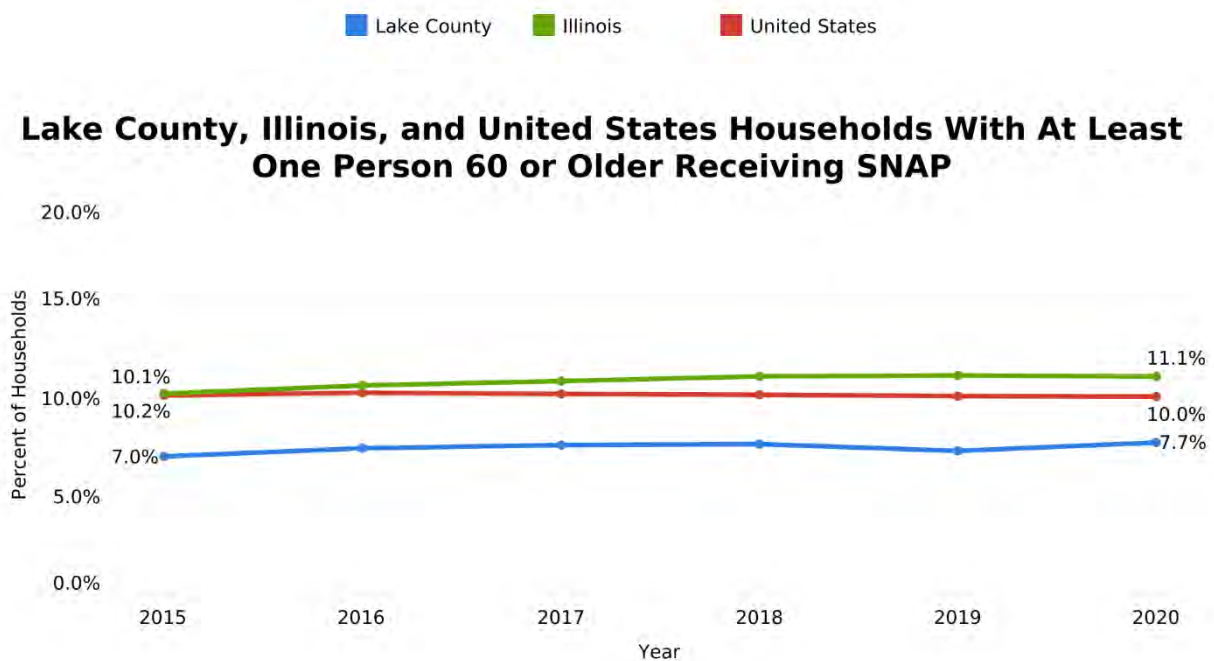
Food Security

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

33. Assistance Program Use Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Assistance Program Use Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Data shown here is for SNAP, SSI and public assistance income. SNAP, otherwise known as food stamps, is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and aids low income households in buying food. SSI, or Supplemental Security Income, provides cash to meet basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter for elderly, blind, or disabled people who have little to no income. Public assistance income includes programs other than SNAP and SSI that provide cash assistance to low income households.



Source: American Community Survey 5 year estimates, 2015-2020

Food Security

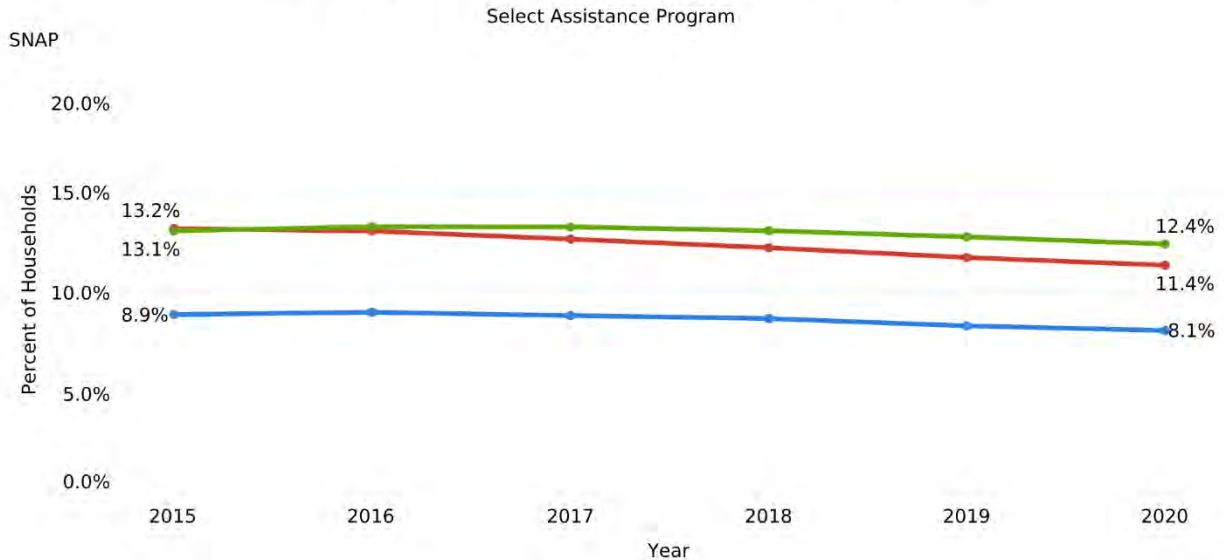
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Assistance Program Use Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

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■ Lake County ■ Illinois ■ United States

Lake County, Illinois, and United States Households Receiving SNAP, SSI, and Public Assistance Income



Food Security

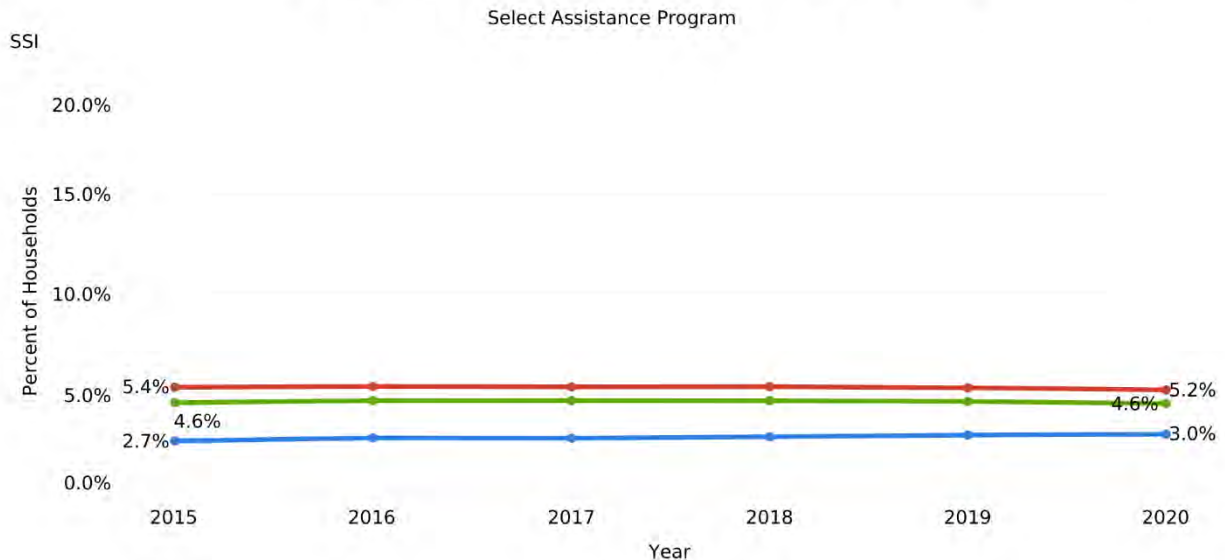
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Assistance Program Use Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

Data shown here is for SNAP, SSI and public assistance income. SNAP, otherwise known as food stamps, is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and aids low income households in buying food. SSI, or Supplemental Security Income, provides cash to meet basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter for elderly, blind, or disabled people who have little to no income. Public assistance income includes programs other than SNAP and SSI that provide cash assistance to low income households.

■ Lake County ■ Illinois ■ United States

Lake County, Illinois, and United States Households Receiving SNAP, SSI, and Public Assistance Income



Food Security

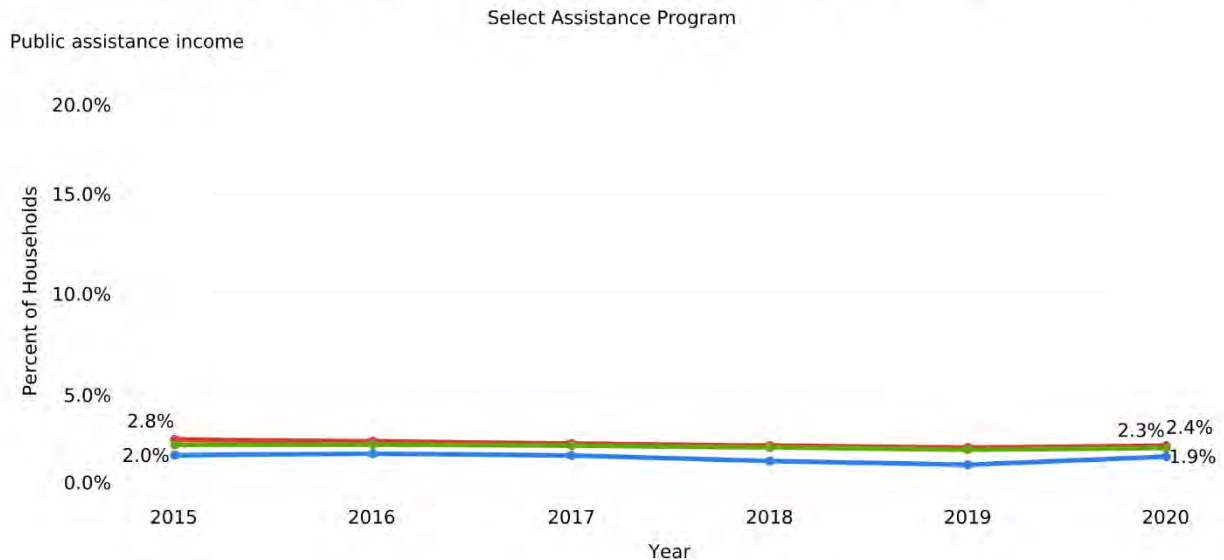
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Assistance Program Use Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020

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■ Lake County ■ Illinois ■ United States

Lake County, Illinois, and United States Households Receiving SNAP, SSI, and Public Assistance Income

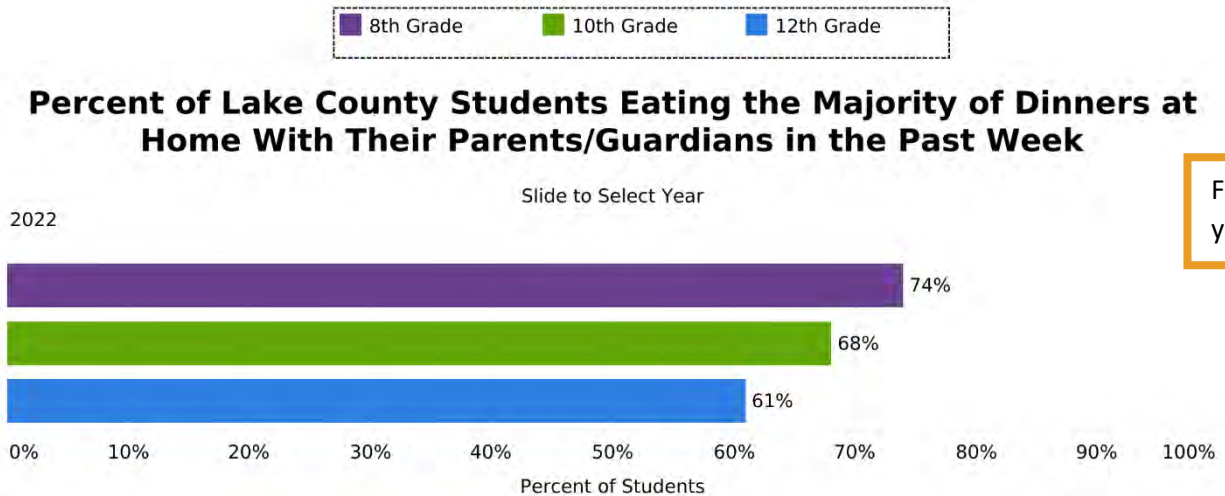


Food Security

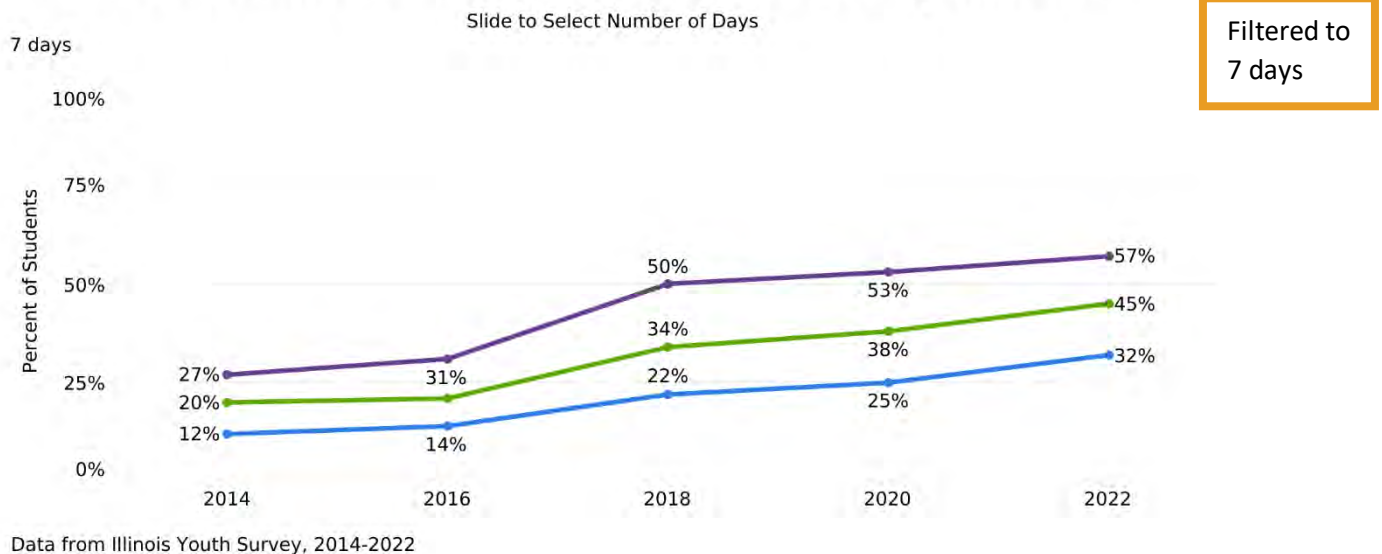
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

34. Lake County Student Nutrition, 2014-2022

Number of Meals Eaten With Parents/Guardians Among Lake County Students, 2014-2022



Number of Days in the Past Week at That Dinner Was Eaten at Home With Parents/Guardians by Lake County Students

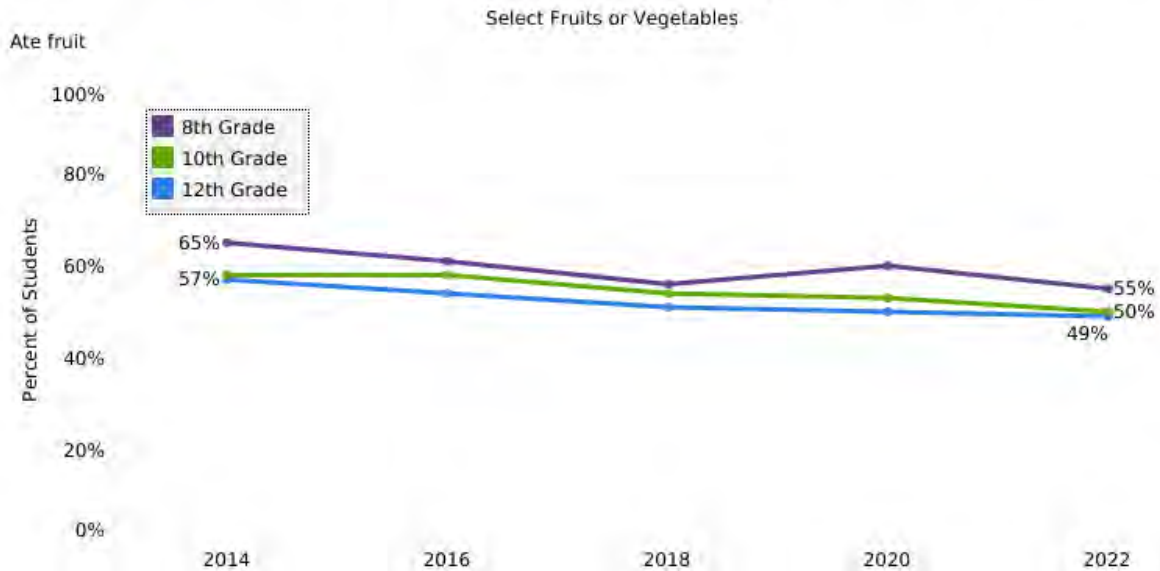


Food Security

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

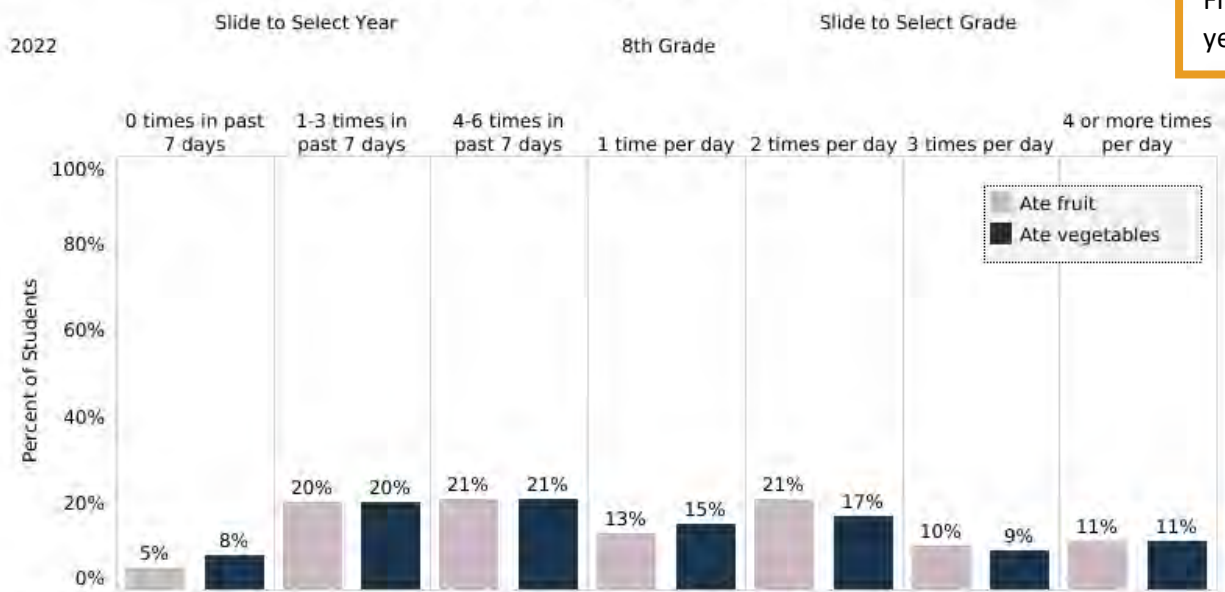
Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Among Lake County Students, 2014-2022

Lake County Students Who Consumed Fruits and Vegetables at Least Once Per Day



Filtered to
ate fruit

Frequency of Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Among Lake County Students



Filtered to
year 2022

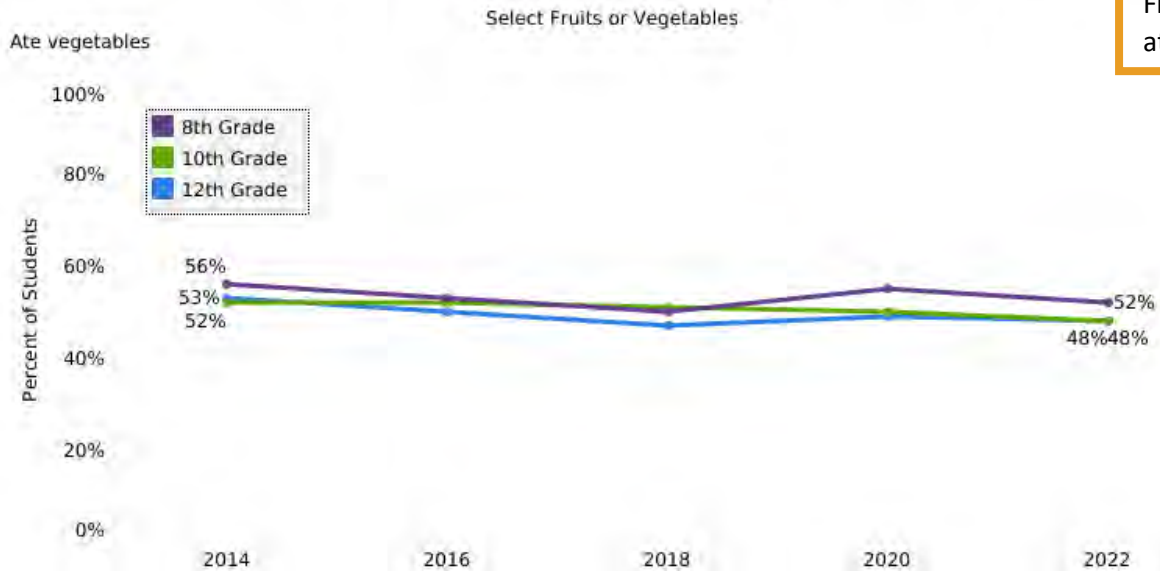
Data from Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

Food Security

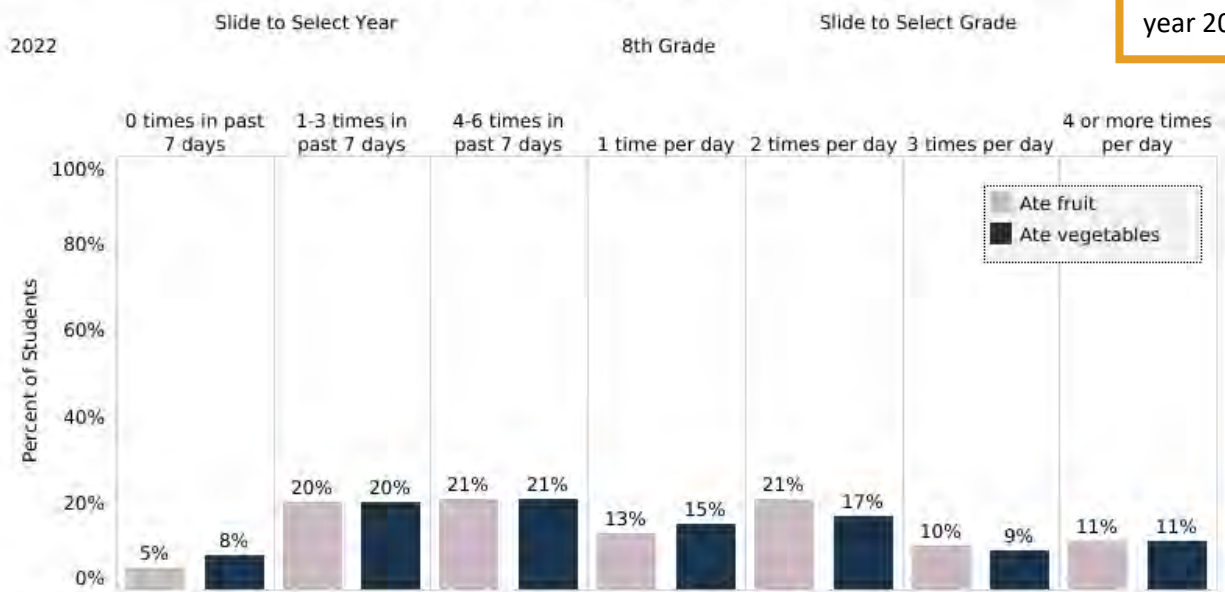
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Among Lake County Students, 2014-2022

Lake County Students Who Consumed Fruits and Vegetables at Least Once Per Day



Frequency of Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Among Lake County Students



Data from Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

Maternal and Child Health

Live Births in Lake County, 2010-2017	Pg 136
Low Birth Weight in Lake County, 2010-2017	Pg 138
Vaccinations in Lake County Schools, 2020-2021 School Year	Pg 140
Prenatal Care and Term Pregnancy in Lake County, 2010-2017	Pg 142

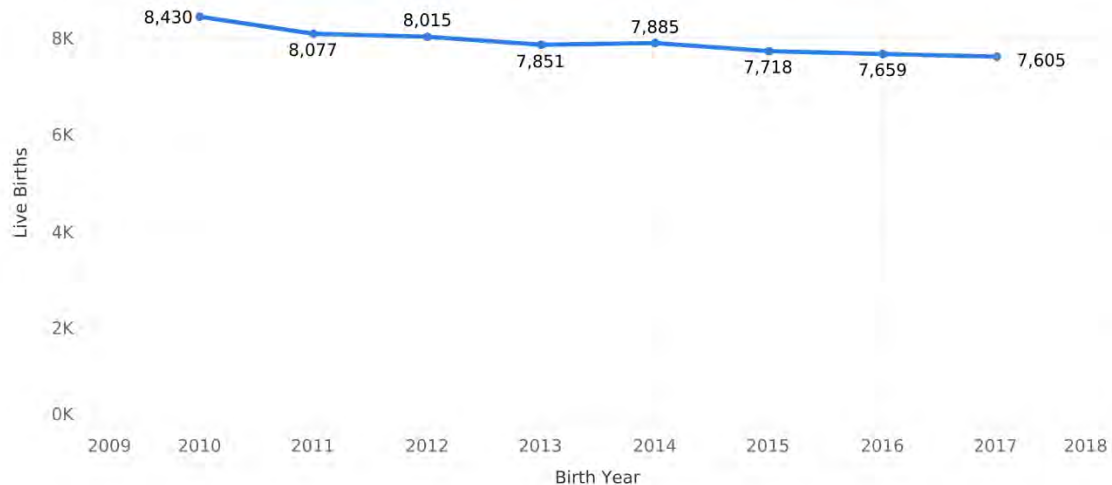
Maternal and Child Health

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

35. Live Births in Lake County, 2010-2017

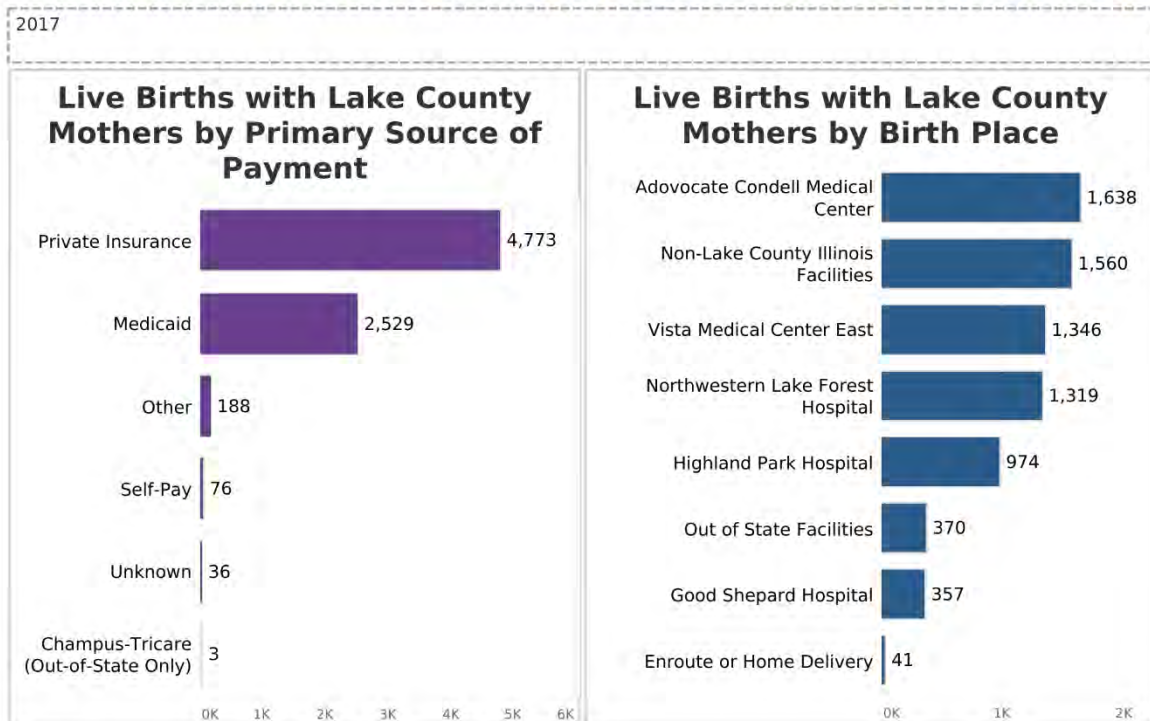
Live Births in Lake County

Number of Live Births in Lake County as Reported for 2010-2017



SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics

Live Births in Lake County by Payment and Birth Place



Filtered to
year 2017

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics

Maternal and Child Health

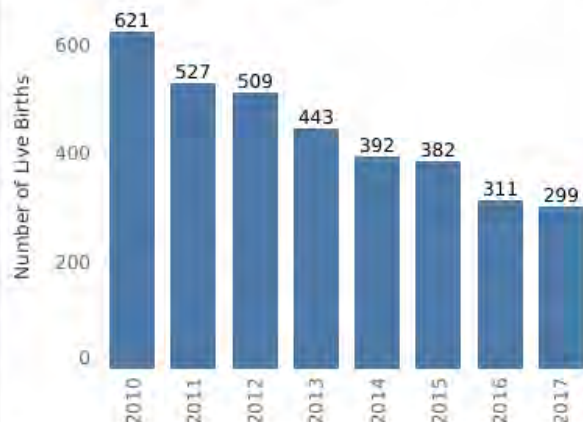
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Demographics of Mothers with Live Births in Lake County

Mother's Age at Time of Live Birth, 2010-2017

	Avg. Mother Age	Min. Mother Age	Max. Mother Age
2010	29.1	13.0	56.0
2011	29.2	13.0	49.0
2012	29.3	14.0	49.0
2013	29.5	14.0	50.0
2014	29.7	14.0	50.0
2015	29.7	14.0	59.0
2016	29.9	14.0	54.0
2017	30.1	14.0	52.0

Live Births with Mothers Aged 19 Years and Under, 2010-2017

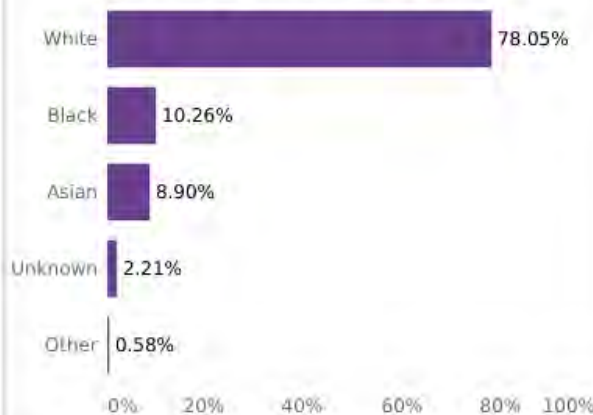


2017

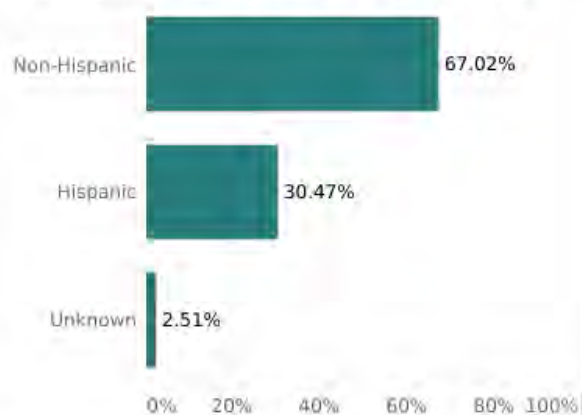
Birth Year Filter

Filtered to year 2017

Mother's Reported Race



Mother's Reported Ethnicity



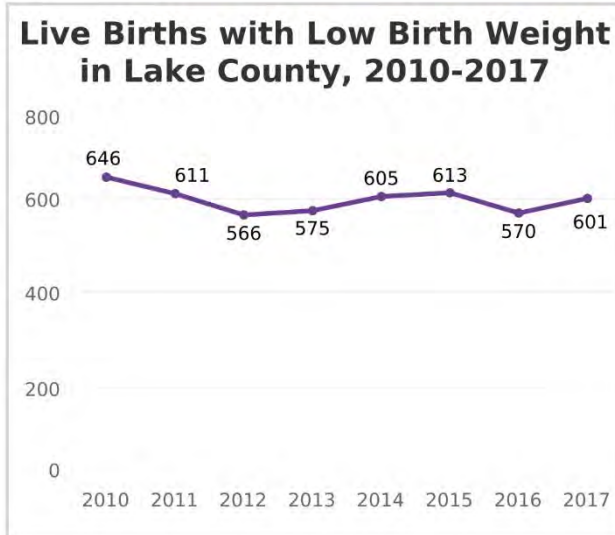
SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics

Maternal and Child Health

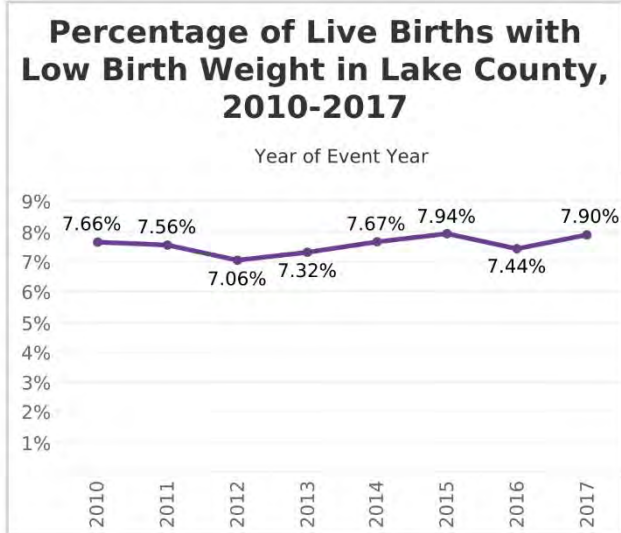
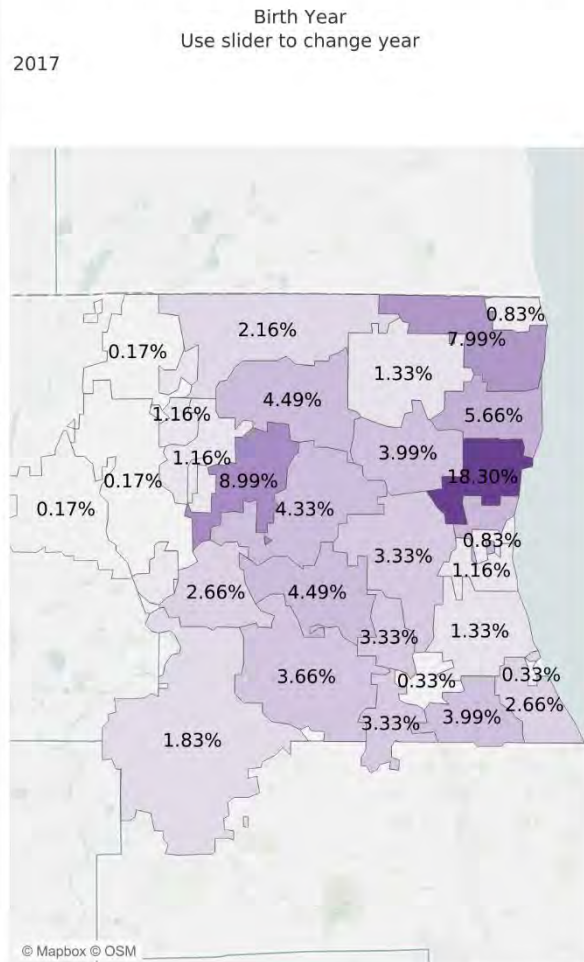
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

36. Low Birth Weight in Lake County, 2010-2017

Low Birth Weight in Lake County, 2010-2017



Live Births with Low Birth Weight by Zip Code, 2010-2017



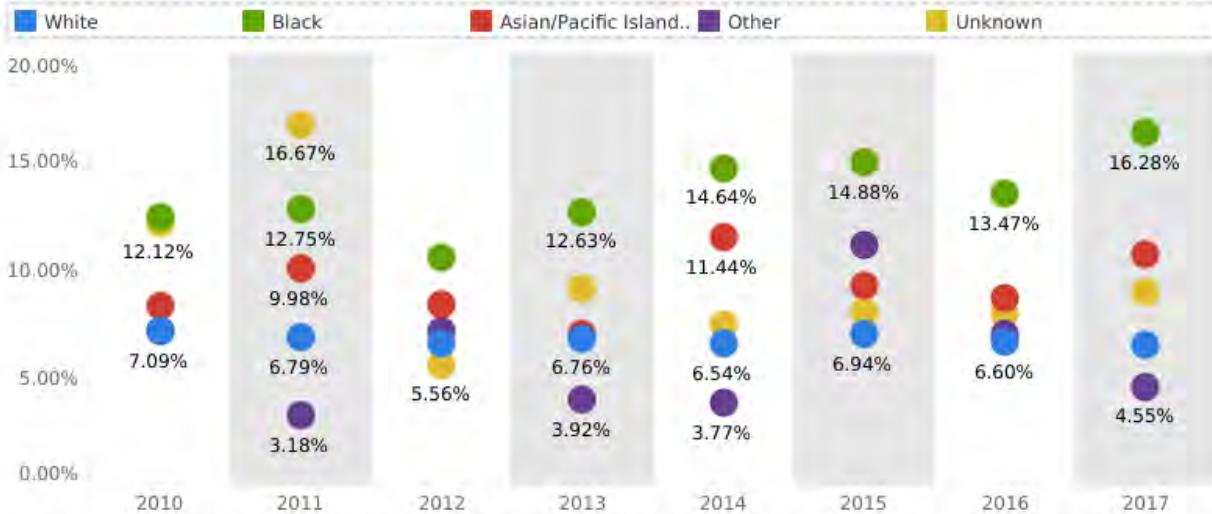
SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics

Maternal and Child Health

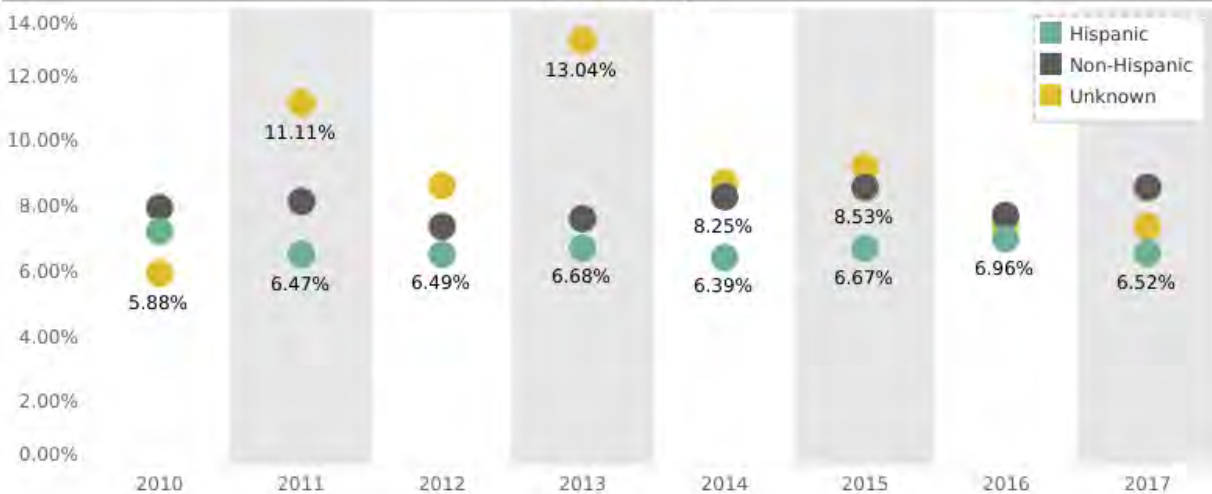
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Low Birth Weight Live Births in Lake County by Reported Race and Ethnicity

Live Births in Lake County with Low Birth Weight by Reported Race



Live Births in Lake County with Low Birth Weight by Reported Ethnicity



SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics

Maternal and Child Health

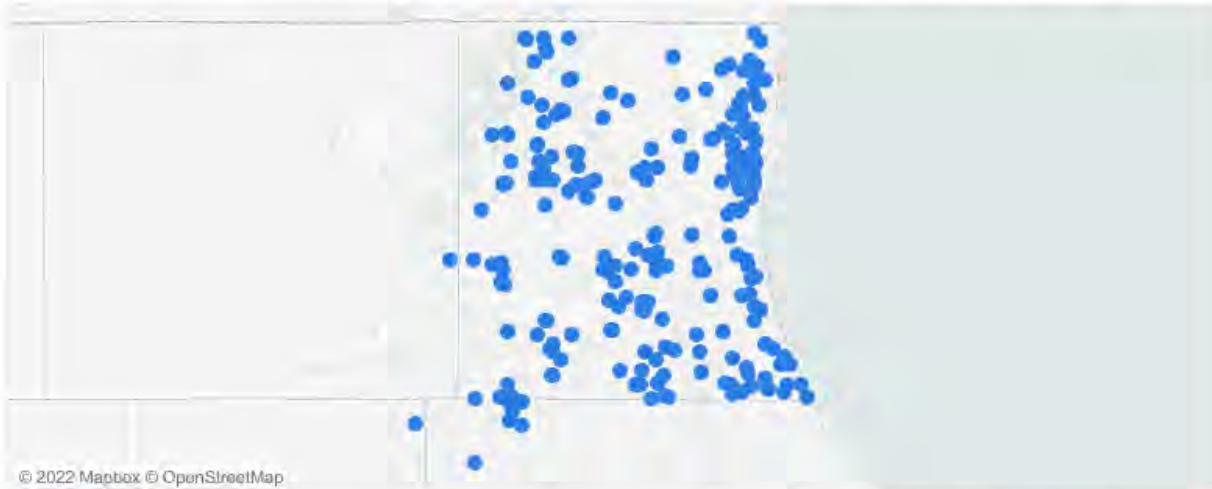
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

37. Vaccinations in Lake County Schools, 2020-2021 School Year

Vaccinations in Lake County Schools, 2020-2021 School Year

Filter by school name	Filter by public vs private	Filter by grade level
All	All	All

Click on a point or make a selection in the filter above to view desired schools
Hover over values in table for further information on vaccination rates and Healthy People 2020 Objectives



Red values indicate vaccination rates below the Healthy People 2020 targets for that vaccine and **green** values indicate vaccination rates that are at or above the Healthy People 2020 targets for that vaccine.

Blank values indicate non-age appropriate vaccines.

School compliance is the number of students who have either presented documentation of vaccination or a medical waiver, religious exemption, approved schedule, or McKinney Vento Act. The compliant students divided by total school enrollment equals the compliance rate.

	Enrollment	Compliance	Varicella Vaccination Rate	DTP Vaccination Rate	HepB Vaccination Rate	HiB Vaccination Rate	Measles Vaccination Rate	Me al V
A J Katzenmaier Academy	337	96.74%	95.85%	95.25%	96.14%		96.14%	
A Village Green Montessori	76	100.00%	97.37%	98.68%	97.37%	98.41%	98.68%	
AAUW Preschool	21	80.95%	80.95%	80.95%	80.95%	80.95%	80.95%	
Adlai E Stevenson High School	4,321	100.00%	98.93%	99.09%	99.14%		99.09%	
Adler Park School	226	100.00%	98.67%	98.68%	98.68%		98.68%	

Data from the Illinois State Board of Education. Healthy People 2020 objectives from HealthyPeople.gov

Maternal and Child Health

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

School Specific Vaccination Information, 2020-2021 School Year

Red values indicate vaccination rates below the Healthy People 2020 targets for that vaccine and **green** values indicate vaccination rates that are at or above the Healthy People 2020 targets for that vaccine.

Schools with less than 10 students vaccinated and/or not vaccinated are displayed as 9 to preserve privacy.

In cases where Vaccine Received and No Vaccine do not add up to the total school enrollment, this is due to the vaccine being age-specific and not all students in the school requiring it.

Blank values indicate non-age appropriate vaccines.

Grayslake North High School

Select to filter by school

Filtered to
Grayslake
North High
School as an
example

Enrollment

1,372

Compliance

99.49%

Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus (DTP)

Vaccination
Rate **99.0%**
Vaccine
Received **1,358**
Not
Vaccinated **9**

Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (Hib)

Vaccination
Rate
Vaccine
Received
Not
Vaccinated

Hepatitis B

Vaccination
Rate **98.9%**
Vaccine
Received **1,357**
Not
Vaccinated **9**

Measles

Vaccination
Rate **99.0%**
Vaccine
Received **1,358**
Not
Vaccinated **9**

Meningococcal Disease

Vaccination
Rate **95.7%**
Vaccine
Received **1,313**
Not
Vaccinated **13**

Mumps

Vaccination
Rate **99.0%**
Vaccine
Received **1,358**
Not
Vaccinated **9**

Pneumococcal Disease

Vaccination
Rate
Vaccine
Received
Not
Vaccinated

Polio

Vaccination
Rate **98.9%**
Vaccine
Received **1,357**
Not
Vaccinated **9**

Rubella

Vaccination
Rate **99.0%**
Vaccine
Received **1,358**
Not
Vaccinated **9**

Tetanus, Diphtheria, and Acellular Pertussis (TDAP)

Vaccination
Rate **98.8%**
Vaccine
Received **1,355**
Not
Vaccinated **10**

Varicella (Chickenpox)

Vaccination
Rate **98.8%**
Vaccine
Received **1,355**
Not
Vaccinated **10**

Maternal and Child Health

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

38. Prenatal Care and Term Pregnancy in Lake County, 2010-2017

Prenatal Care and Term Pregnancy in Lake County

2017

Birth Year Filter

Filtered to
year 2017

**Average Number of Prenatal
Visits Among All Lake County M..**

14

**Number of Term Pregnancies in
Lake County**

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine (SMFM) defines term pregnancy as follows:

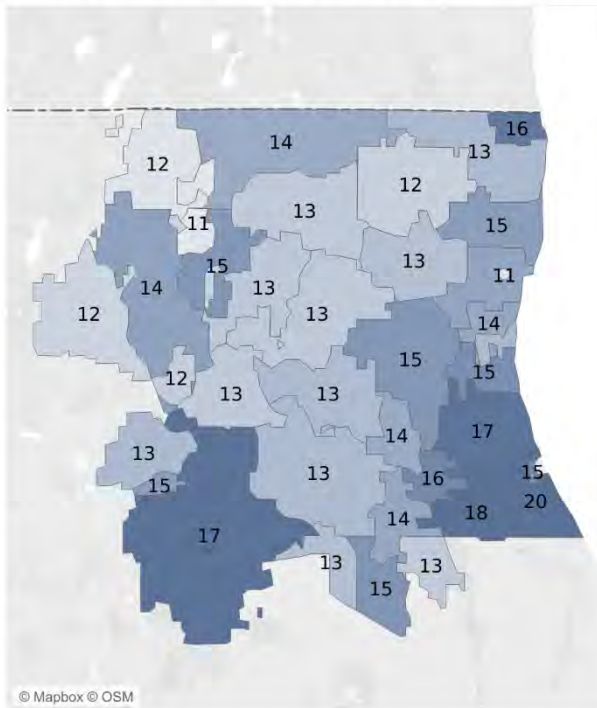
Preterm, before 37 weeks

Early Term, between 37 weeks and 38 weeks 6

Full Term, between 39 weeks and 40 weeks 6

Late Term, the 41st week..

**Average Number of Prenatal
Visits by Zip Codes in Lake Cou..**



© Mapbox © OSM

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics

Preterm **774**

Early Term **1,935**

Full Term **4,565**

Late term **317**

Post Term **14**

Mental Health

Mental Health in Lake County Adults, 2015-2019

Pg 144

Poor Mental Health Among Students in Lake County,
2014-2022

Pg 145

Mental Health

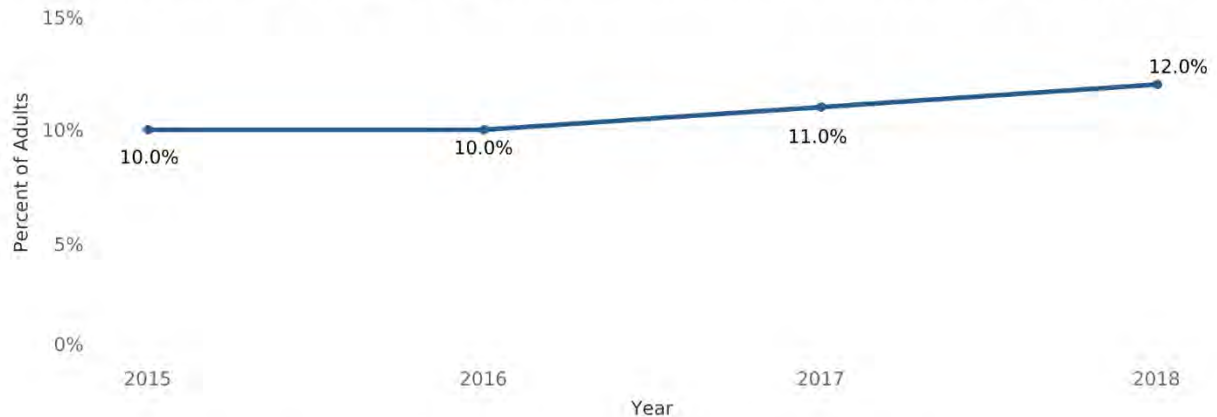
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

39. Mental Health in Lake County Adults, 2015-2019

Mental Health in Lake County Adults

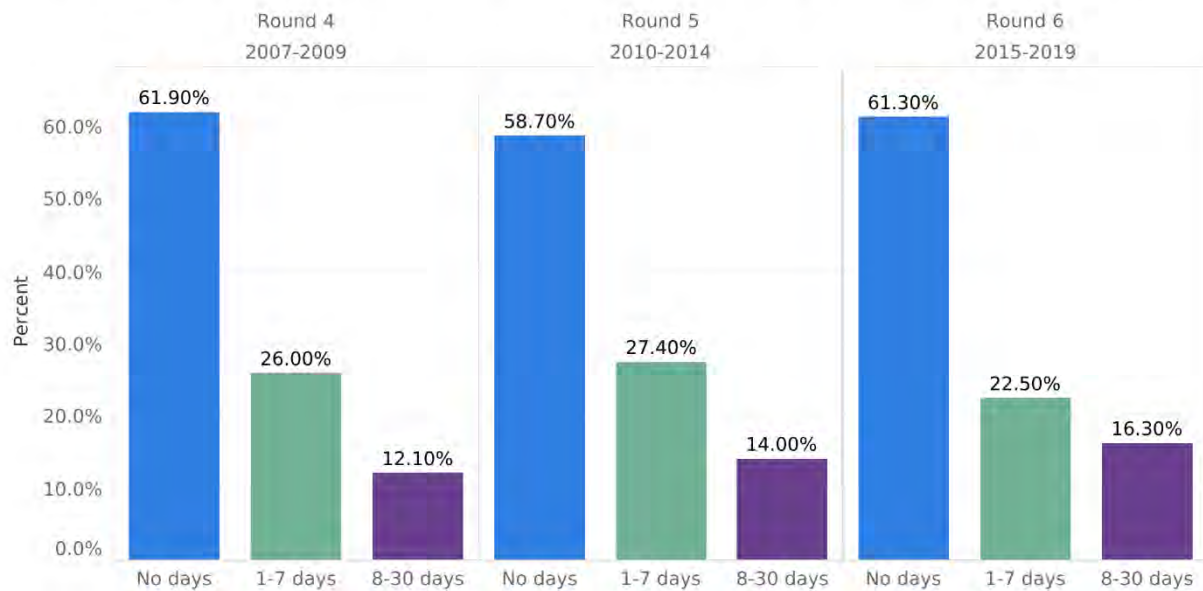
Frequent Mental Distress in Lake County Adults

Percent of adults reporting "not good mental health" in 14 or more of the past 30 days



Days Mental Health Not Good in Lake County Adults

Number of days adults reported mental health was not good in the past 30 days



Data Source: Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Mental Health

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

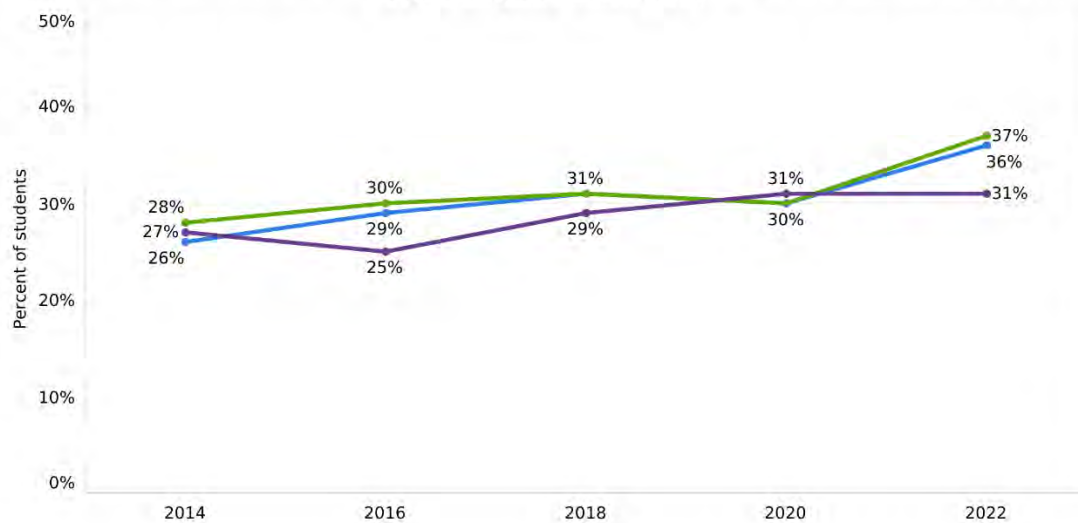
40. Poor Mental Health Among Students in Lake County, 2014-2022

Poor Mental Health and Suicidal Ideation Among Lake County Students, 2014-2022

8th grade 10th grade 12th grade

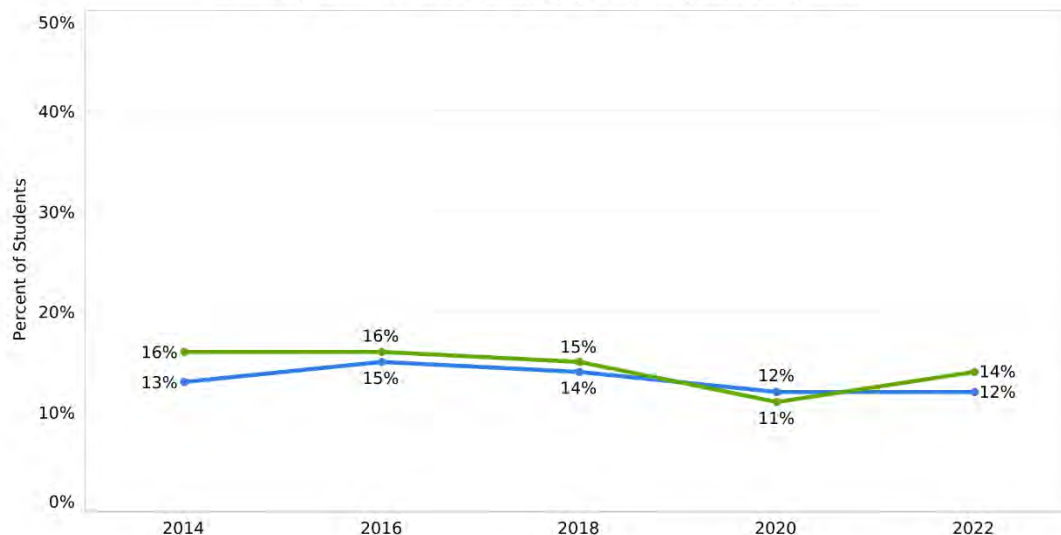
Reported Poor Mental Health Among Lake County Students

Poor mental health is defined as feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities



Lake County Students Considering Suicide

Considering suicide is defined as seriously considering attempting suicide



Suicidal ideation question not asked to 8th grade students
Source: Illinois Youth Survey 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022.

Morbidity

Primary ICD-10 Code for Hospital Visits in Lake County by Visit Type, 2016-2018	Pg 147
Chronic Diseases Statistics in Lake County, 2011-2019	Pg 148
Opioid Overdose in Lake County 2015-2021	Pg 156
Opioid Prescriptions in Lake County, 2013-2018	Pg 157
HIV Indicators in Lake County, 2018-2020	Pg 158
STI Rates in Lake County, 2016-2020	Pg 163

Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

41. Primary ICD-10 Code for Hospital Visits in Lake County by Visit Type, 2016-2018

Primary ICD-10 Code for Hospital Visits in Lake County by Visit Type, 2016-2018

2018	Year		Filtered to year 2018	
Overall Emergency Department (ED) Visits*		Emergency Department Treat and Release Visits		Inpatient Visits
229,336		191,424		69,165
Top 15 Primary Diagnoses for All ED Visits		Top 15 Primary Diagnoses for ED Treat and Release Visits		Top 15 Primary Diagnoses for Inpatient Visits
Symptoms and signs involving the circulatory and respiratory systems 14,824		Symptoms and signs involving the circulatory and respiratory systems 14,427		Persons encountering health services in circumstances related to reproduction 7,131
Symptoms and signs involving the digestive system and abdomen 14,086		Symptoms and signs involving the digestive system and abdomen 13,881		Mood [affective] disorders 3,124
Injuries to the head 11,243		Injuries to the head 10,776		Complications of labour and delivery 2,843
General symptoms and signs 9,995		General symptoms and signs 9,635		Osteoarthritis 2,787
Acute upper respiratory infections 9,674		Acute upper respiratory infections 9,606		Maternal care related to the fetus and amniotic cavity and possible delivery problems 2,699
Influenza and pneumonia 6,668		Injuries to the wrist, hand and fingers 6,486		Hypertensive diseases 2,598
Injuries to the wrist, hand and fingers 6,511		Influenza and pneumonia 4,923		Influenza and pneumonia 1,838
Chronic lower respiratory diseases 5,108		Symptoms and signs involving cognition, perception, emotional state and behaviour 4,173		Complications of surgical and medical care, not elsewhere classified 1,678
Symptoms and signs involving cognition, perception, emotional state and behaviour 4,258		Injuries to the ankle and foot 3,966		Ischaemic heart diseases 1,609
Hypertensive diseases 4,206		Chronic lower respiratory diseases 3,708		Cerebrovascular diseases 1,575
Infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue 4,132		Injuries to the knee and lower leg 3,579		Chronic lower respiratory diseases 1,486
Injuries to the ankle and foot 3,985		Infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue 3,211		Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use 1,277
Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use 3,975		Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use 3,107		Disorders of gallbladder, biliary tract and pancreas 1,273
Injuries to the knee and lower leg 3,829		Diseases of middle ear and mastoid 2,761		Diabetes mellitus 1,247
Episodic and paroxysmal disorders 2,863		Injuries to the elbow and forearm 2,479		Acute kidney failure and chronic kidney disease 1,197

*Overall Emergency Department Visits include all patients seen in the ED including both patients treated and released from the ED and those admitted to the hospital.

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Public Health Syndromic Surveillance

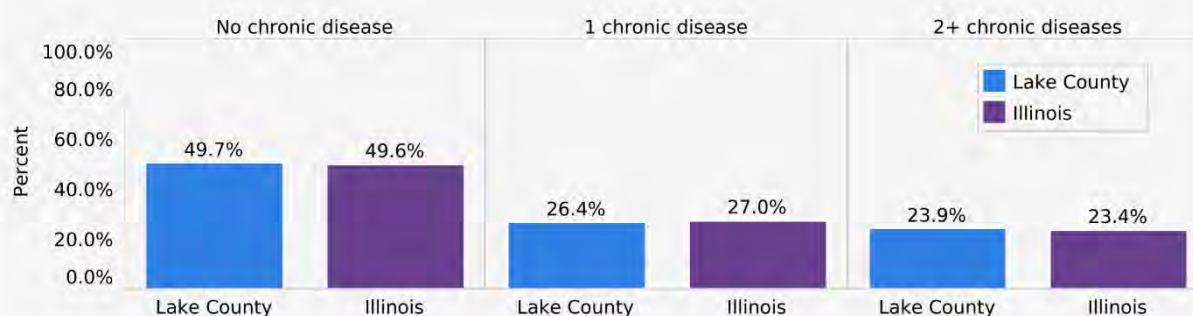
Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

42. Chronic Diseases Statistics in Lake County, 2011-2019

Chronic Diseases Statistics in Lake County

Percent of Chronic Disease in Lake County and Illinois Residents by Number of Chronic Diseases, 2019



Throughout this workbook, **blue** values will indicate Lake County data and **purple** will indicate Illinois data. Likewise **red** arrows will indicate a worse outcome over time and **green** will indicate a better outcome.

Percent of Resident Who Have Ever Been Told They Have Arthritis

Arthritis in Lake County, 2014

21.5%



Arthritis in Lake County, 2019

20.8%

Arthritis in Illinois, 2014

25.1%



Arthritis in Illinois, 2018

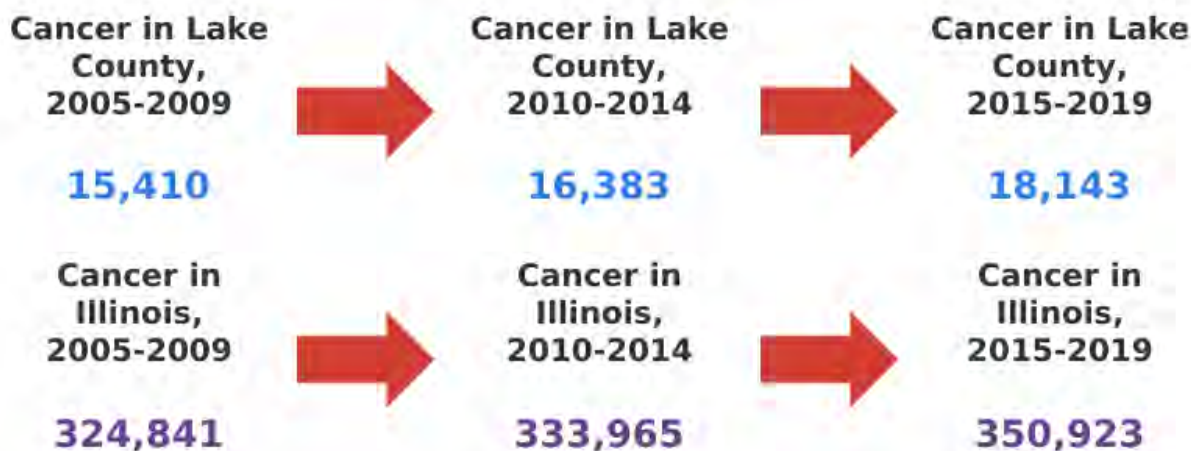
24.8%

Data Source: Lake County and Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System County-Level Rounds 5 and 6 (2010-2014 and 2015-2019) and State-Level 2014 and 2018

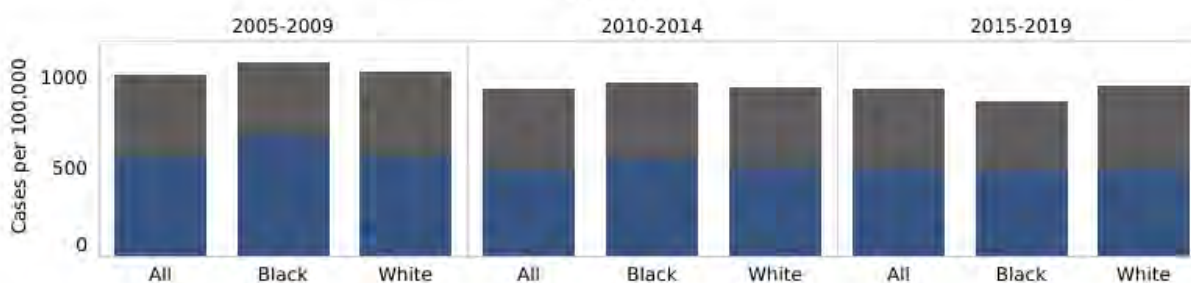
Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

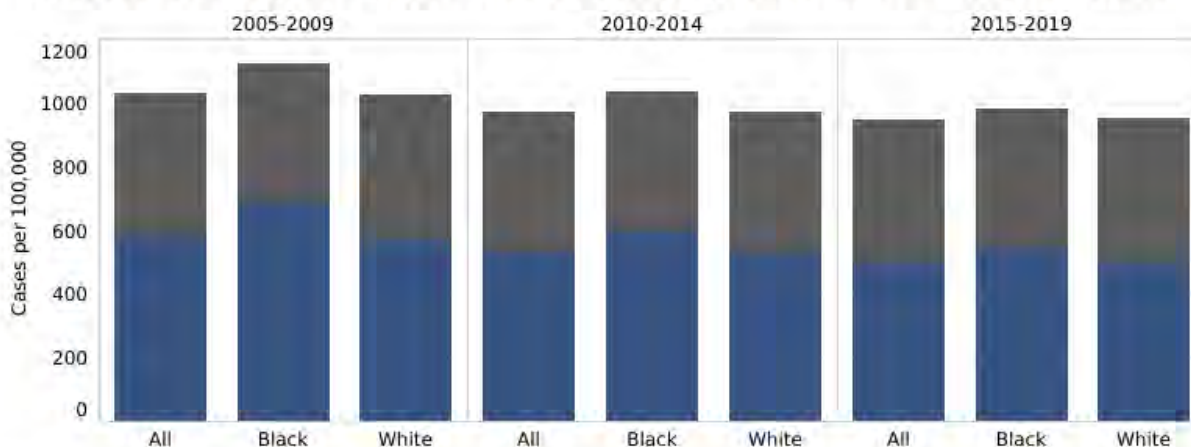
Cases of Cancer Among Residents



Cancer Cases per 100,000 in Lake County, by Race and Sex, Over Time



Cancer Cases per 100,000 in Illinois, by Race and Sex, Over Time



Data source: Illinois Department of Public Health State Cancer Registry, 2005-2019

Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Percent of Residents With Cardiovascular Conditions (Heart Attack, Coronary Heart Disease, and Stroke)

**Heart Attacks in Lake
County, 2014**

2.7%



**Heart Attacks in Lake
County, 2019**

6.4%

**Heart Attacks in Illinois,
2014**

3.8%



**Heart Attacks in Illinois,
2018**

4.1%

**Coronary Heart Disease in
Lake County, 2014**

2.5%



**Coronary Heart Disease
in Lake County, 2019**

5.0%

**Coronary Heart Disease in
Illinois, 2014**

3.6%



**Coronary Heart Disease in
Illinois, 2018**

3.4%

**Stroke in Lake County,
2014**

2.3%



**Stroke in Lake County,
2019**

2.7%

Stroke in Illinois, 2014

2.9%



Stroke in Illinois, 2018

3.5%

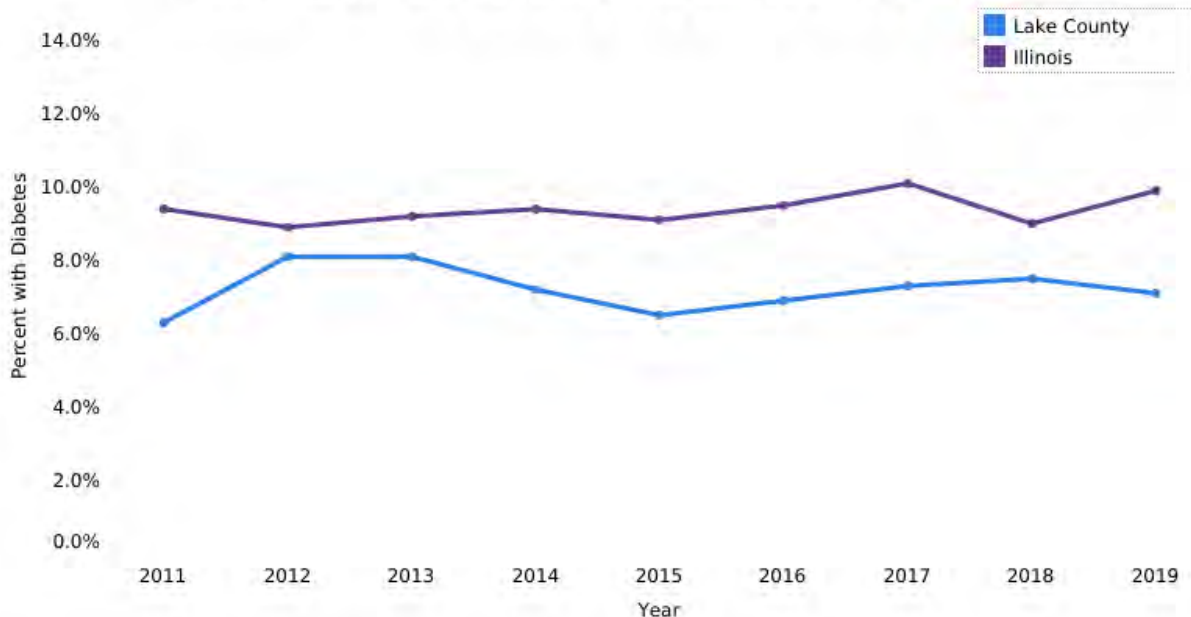
Data source: Lake County and Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System County-Level Rounds 5 and 6 (2010-2014 and 2015-2019)

Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Percent of Residents Who Have Ever Been Told They Have Diabetes

Diabetes in Lake County and Illinois, 2011-2019



Data source: United States Diabetes Surveillance System, 2011-2019

Percent of Residents With Kidney Disease

Kidney Disease in Lake County, 2014

1.1%

Kidney Disease in Illinois, 2014

2.6%

Kidney disease data in Lake County not collected in 2019

Kidney Disease in Illinois, 2018

2.8%



Data source: Lake County and Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System County-Level Rounds 5 (2010-2014) and State-Level 2014 and 2018

Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Percent of Residents With Certain Disabilities

**Lake County Adults With
a Disability, 2014**

17.2%



**Lake County Adults With
a Disability, 2019**

19.6%

**Illinois Adults With a
Disability, 2014**

20.1%



**Illinois Adults With a
Disability, 2018**

16.8%

**Lake County Adults Who
Are Blind, 2014**

2.9%



**Lake County Adults Who
Are Blind, 2019**

2.3%

**Illinois Adults Who Are
Blind, 2013**

3.9%



**Illinois Adults Who Are
Blind, 2018**

4.2%

**Lake County Adults Who Are
Deaf, 2019**

4.7%

**Illinois Adults Who Are Deaf,
2018**

4.8%

Data source: Lake County and Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System County-Level Rounds 5 and 6 (2010-2014 and 2015-2019) and State-Level 2013, 2014 and 2018

Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Percent of Residents With Certain Mental Illnesses

**Depression in Lake
County, 2014**

14.4%



**Depression in Lake
County, 2019**

17.3%

**Depression in Illinois,
2014**

16.7%



**Depression in Illinois,
2018**

17.7%

Mental Illness in Illinois and The United States

*Data not collected for all conditions in all geographies

Condition	Illinois	United States
Adults with any mental illness	16.8%	18.6%
Adults with serious mental illness		4.6%
Adults with serious thoughts of suicide	3.9%	4.2%
Anxiety Disorders		19.1%
Bipolar Disorder		2.8%
Borderline Personality Disorder		1.4%
Co-occurring substance use disorder and mental illn..		3.7%
Major Depressive Episode		7.2%
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)		1.2%
Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)		3.6%
Received mental/emotional assistance	12.1%	
Youth 6-17 with any mental health disorder		16.5%

Data source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2017), Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System County-Level Rounds 5 and 6 (2010-2014 and 2015-2019), State-Level Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014 and 2018, and National Alliance on Mental Illness (2018).

Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Percent of Residents With Respiratory Conditions (Current Asthma and COPD)

**Asthma in Lake County,
2014**

9.2%



**Asthma in Lake County,
2019**

10.9%

Asthma in Illinois, 2014

9.1%



Asthma in Illinois, 2018

8.7%

**COPD in Lake County,
2014**

4.9%



**COPD in Lake County,
2019**

4.4%

COPD in Illinois, 2014

5.8%



COPD in Illinois, 2018

6.6%

Data source: Lake County and Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System County-Level Rounds 5 and 6 (2010-2014 and 2015-2019) and State-Level 2014 and 2018

Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Percent of Residents with Certain Health Risk Factors (High Blood Pressure and High Cholesterol)

Blood pressure data in Lake
County not collected prior to
2019

High Blood Pressure in
Lake County, 2019

30.1%

High Blood Pressure in
Illinois, 2013

30.1%



High Blood Pressure in
Illinois, 2017

32.2%

Cholesterol data in Lake
County not collected prior to
2019

High Cholesterol in Lake
County, 2019

45.5%

High Cholesterol in
Illinois, 2013

36.6%



High Cholesterol in
Illinois, 2017

31.8%

Data source: Lake County and Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System County-Level Round 6 (2015-2019) and State-Level 2013 and 2017

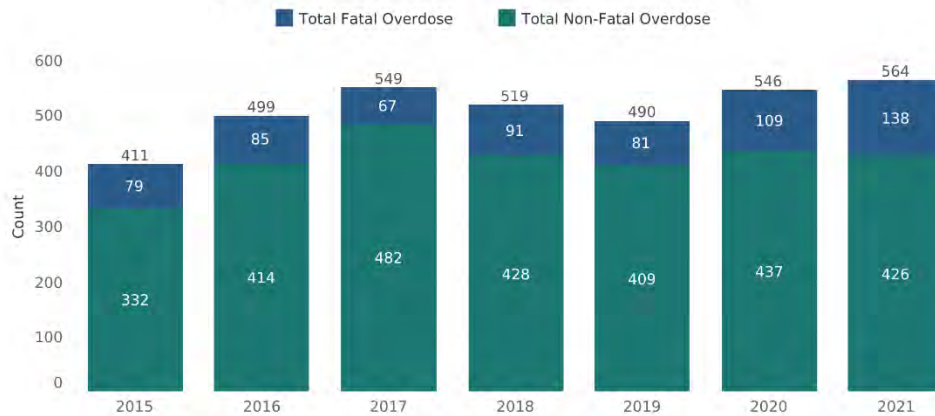
Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

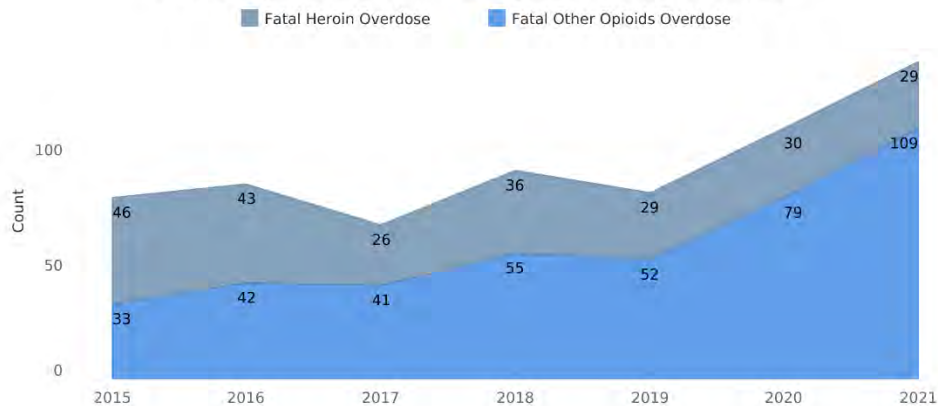
43. Opioid Overdose in Lake County 2015-2021

Opioid Overdoses in Lake County 2015 to 2021

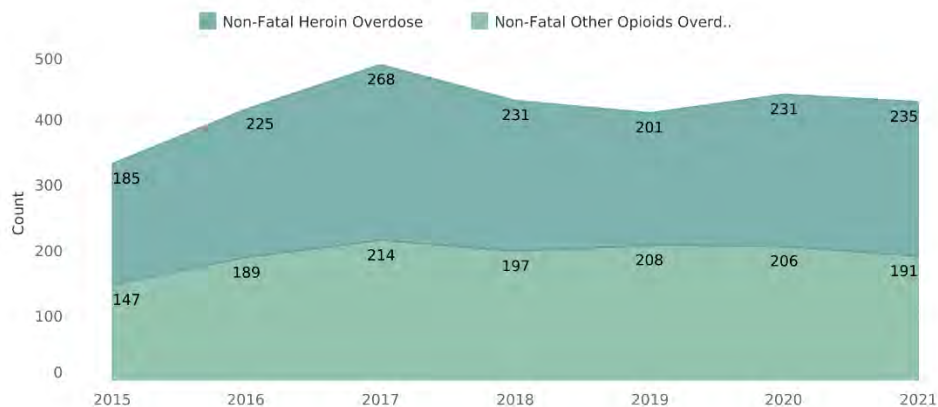
Total Opioid Overdoses in Lake County



Fatal Opioid Overdoses by Cause of Overdose



Non-Fatal Opioid Overdoses by Cause of Overdose



Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health Opioid Data Dashboard (2015-2021)

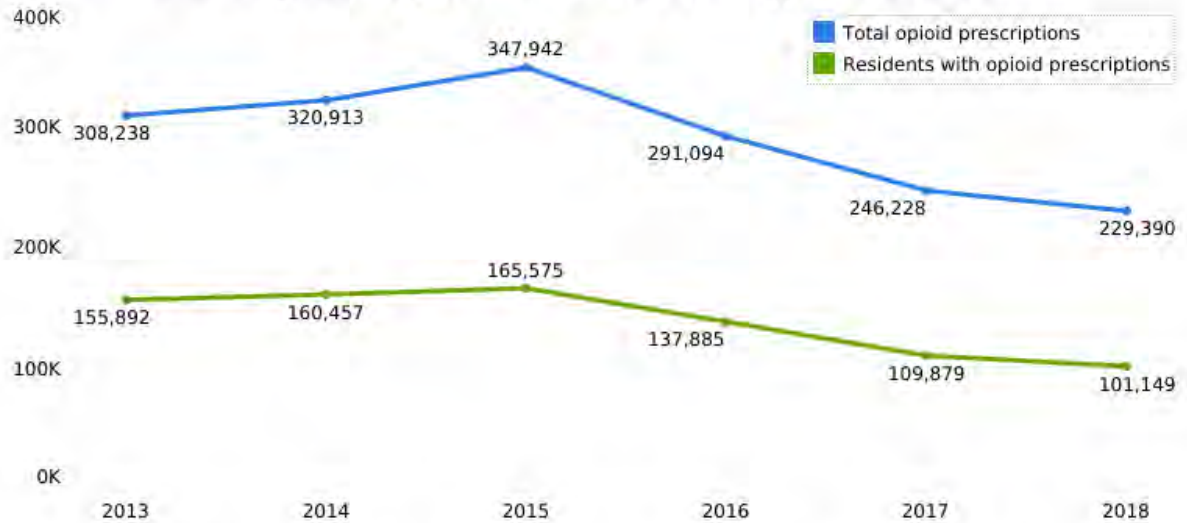
Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

44. Opioid Prescriptions in Lake County, 2013-2018

Opioid Prescriptions in Lake County, 2013-2018

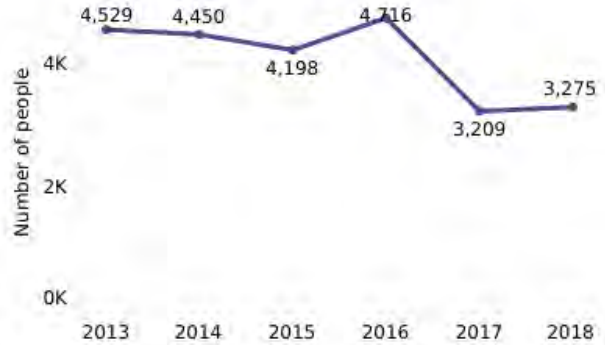
Prescription Opioids in Lake County, 2013-2018



Lake County Residents With Daily Prescription Opioid Doses >90 MME



Lake County Residents with Opioid and Benzodiazepine Co-Prescriptions



Data from the Illinois Department of Public Health Opioid Data Dashboard

Morbidity

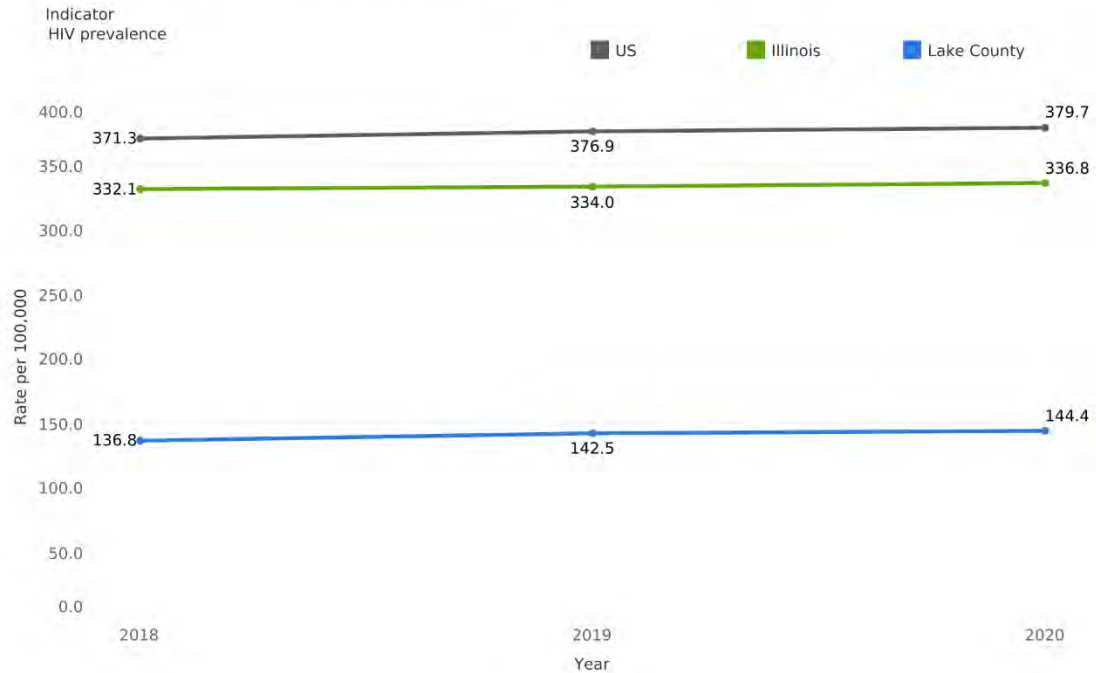
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

45. HIV Indicators in Lake County, 2018-2020

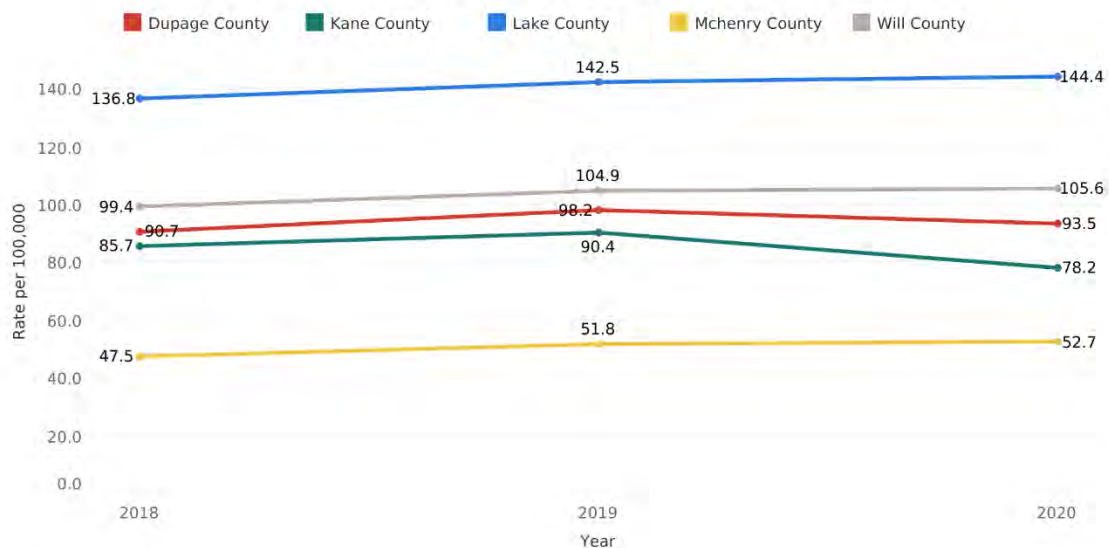
Rate per 100,000 of HIV Indicators for 2018-2020

HIV prevalence in United States, Illinois and Lake County

*For all HIV surveillance data: Data for the year 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.



HIV prevalence in Illinois Collar Counties



Source: CDC Atlas Plus 2018-2020

Note that not all years are available for certain indicators

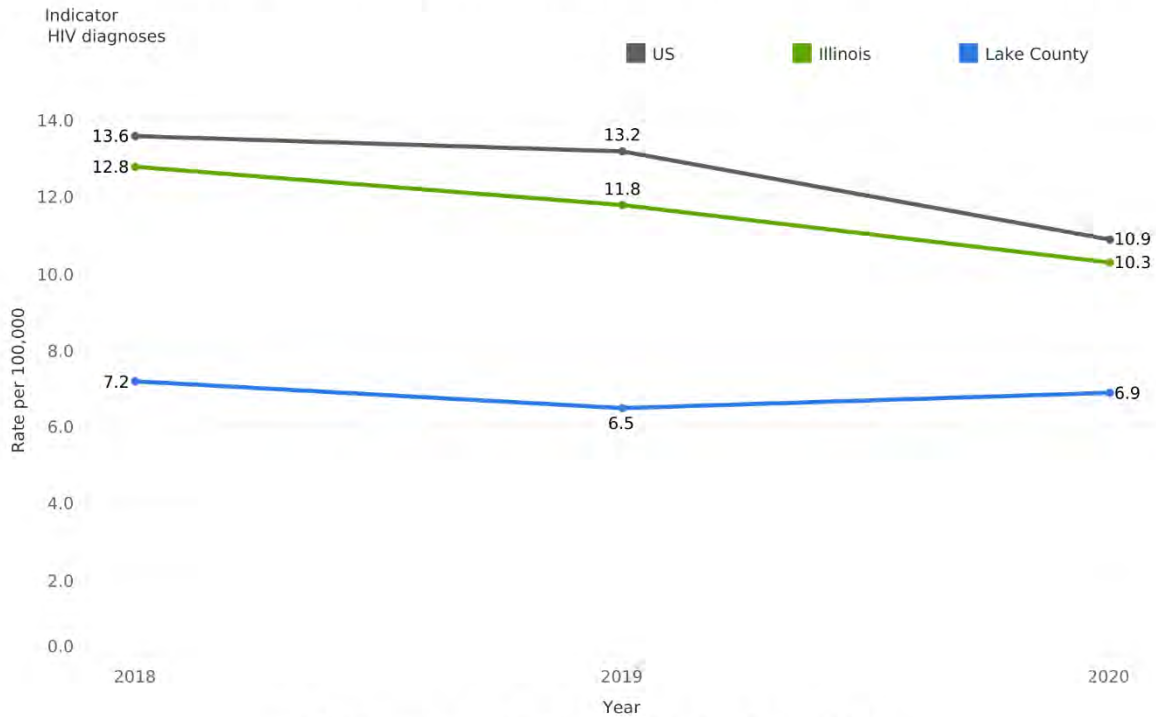
Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

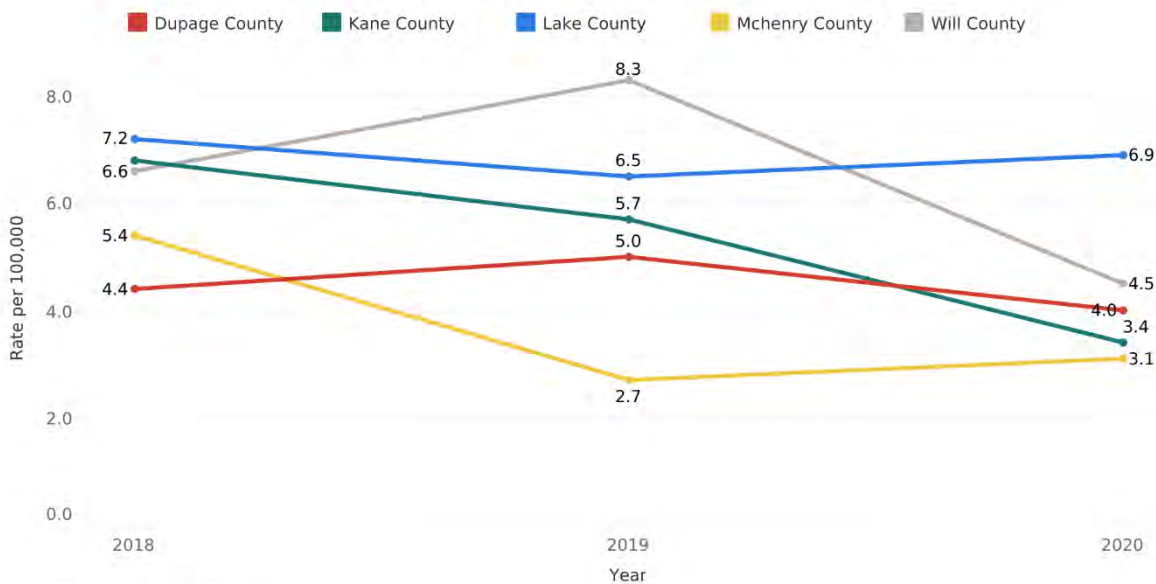
Rate per 100,000 of HIV Indicators for 2018-2020

HIV diagnoses in United States, Illinois and Lake County

*For all HIV surveillance data: Data for the year 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.



HIV diagnoses in Illinois Collar Counties



Source: CDC Atlas Plus 2018-2020

Note that not all years are available for certain indicators

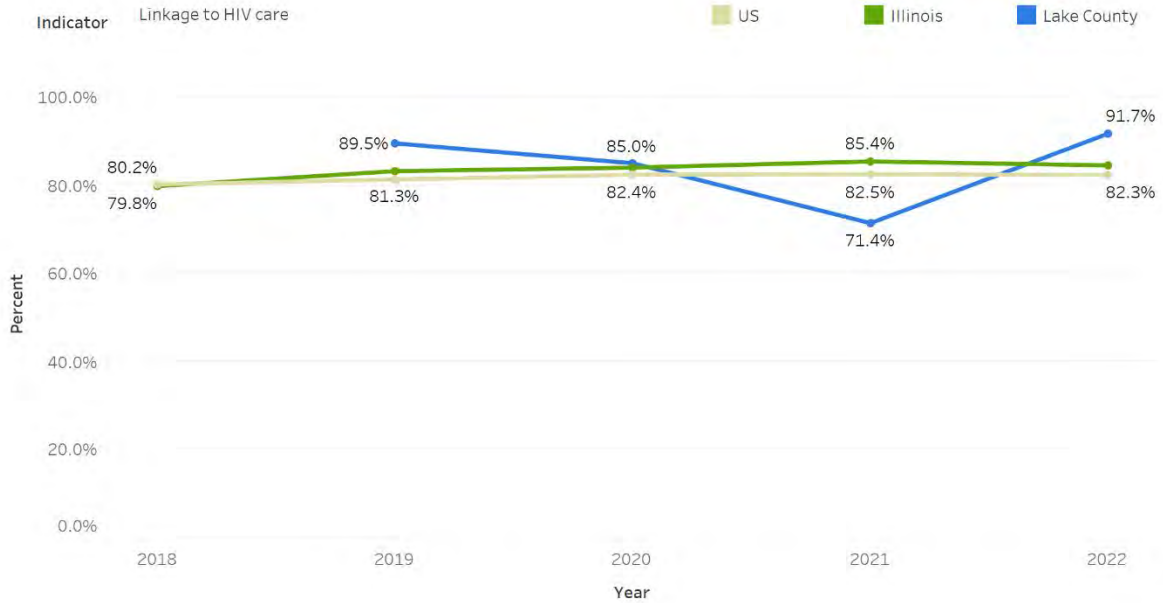
Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

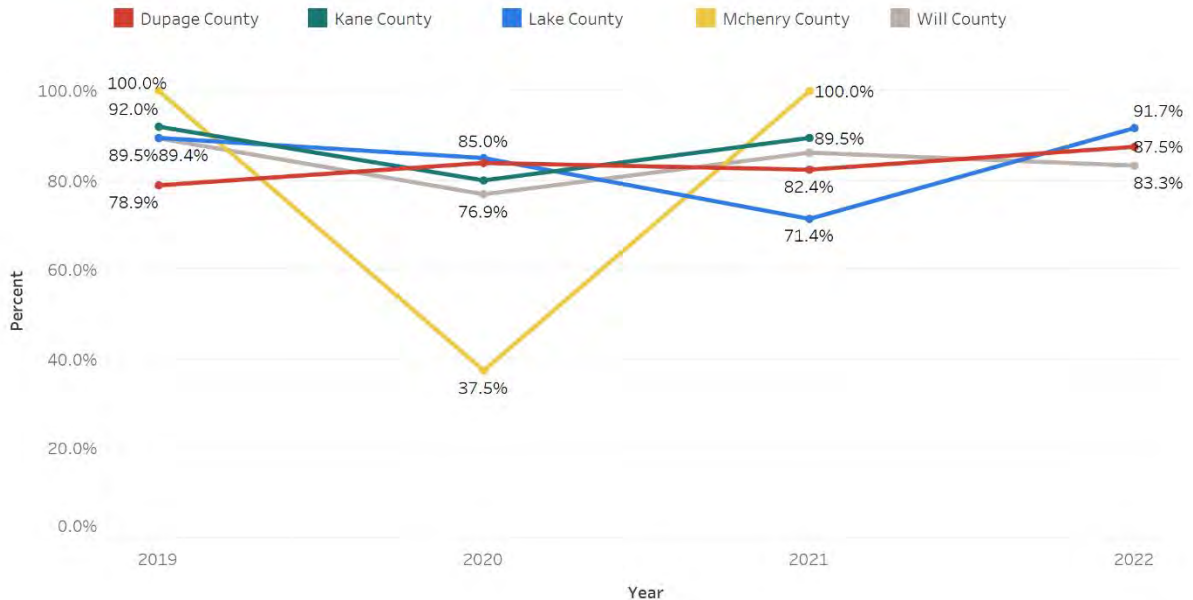
Percent of HIV Indicators for 2018-2022

Linkage to HIV care in US, Illinois and Lake County

*For all HIV surveillance data: Data for the year 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.



Linkage to HIV care in Illinois Collar Counties



Source: CDC Atlas Plus 2018-2022

Note that not all year are available for certain indicators

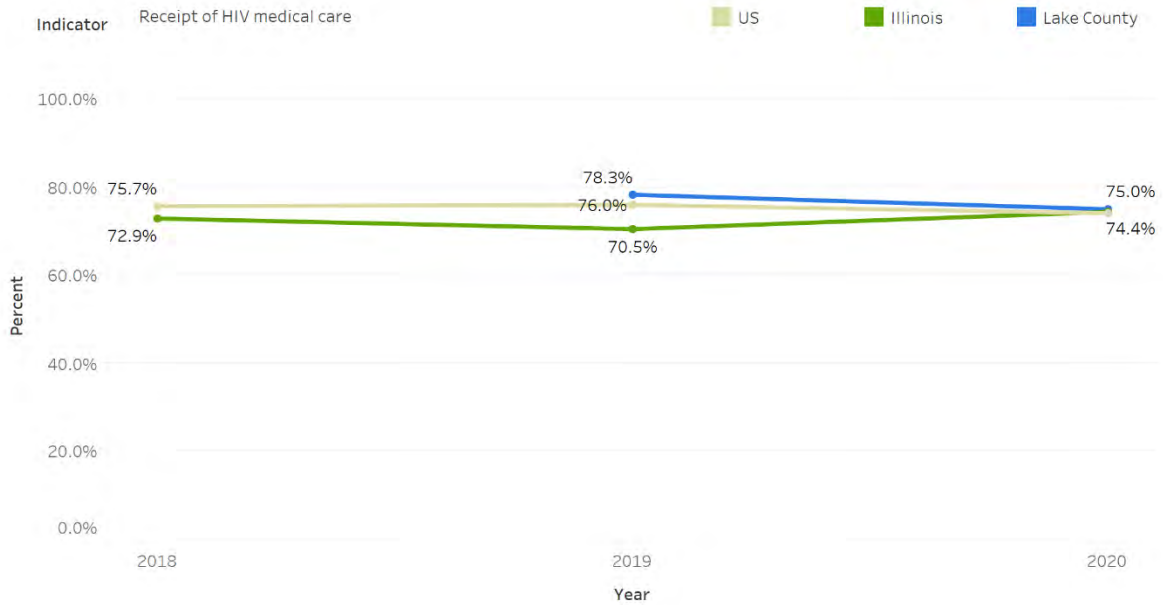
Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

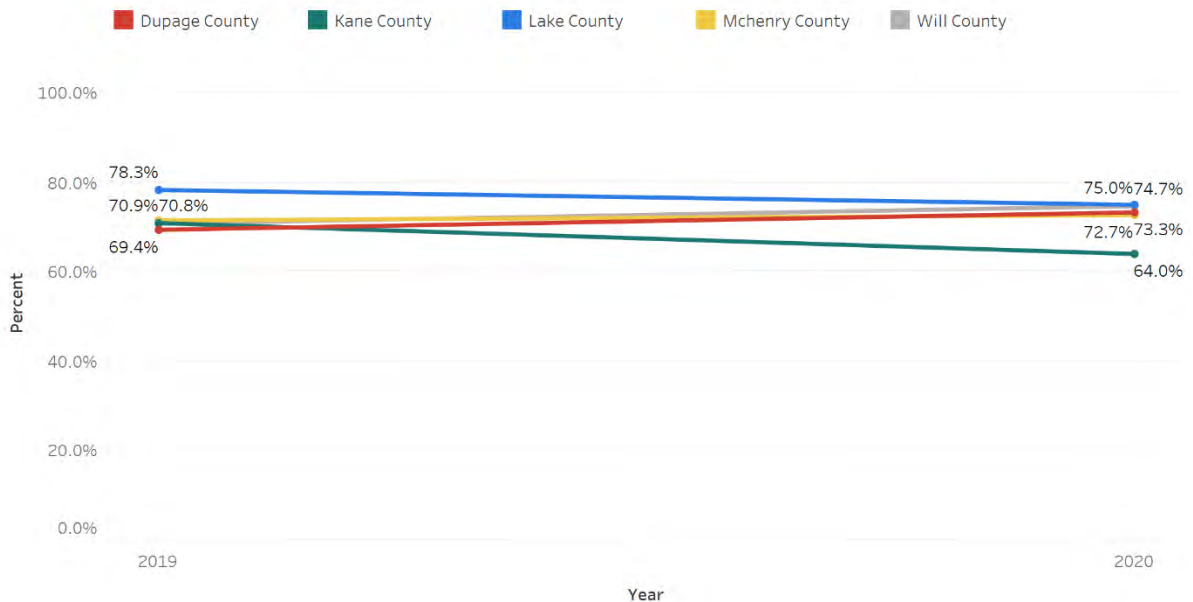
Percent of HIV Indicators for 2018-2022

Receipt of HIV medical care in US, Illinois and Lake County

*For all HIV surveillance data: Data for the year 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.



Receipt of HIV medical care in Illinois Collar Counties



Source: CDC Atlas Plus 2018-2022

Note that not all year are available for certain indicators

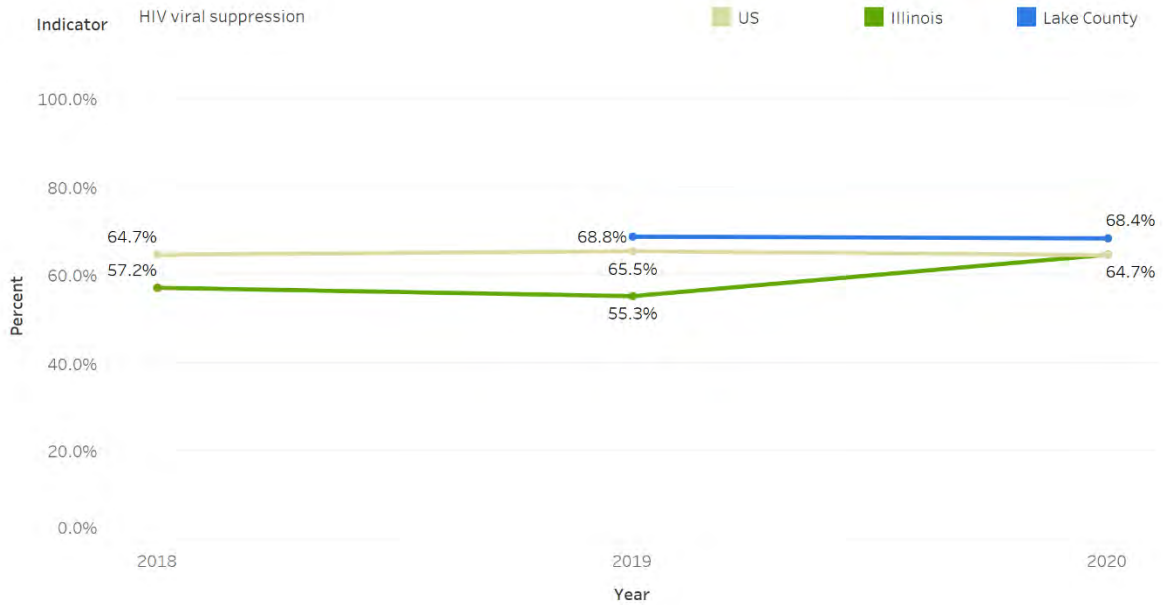
Morbidity

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

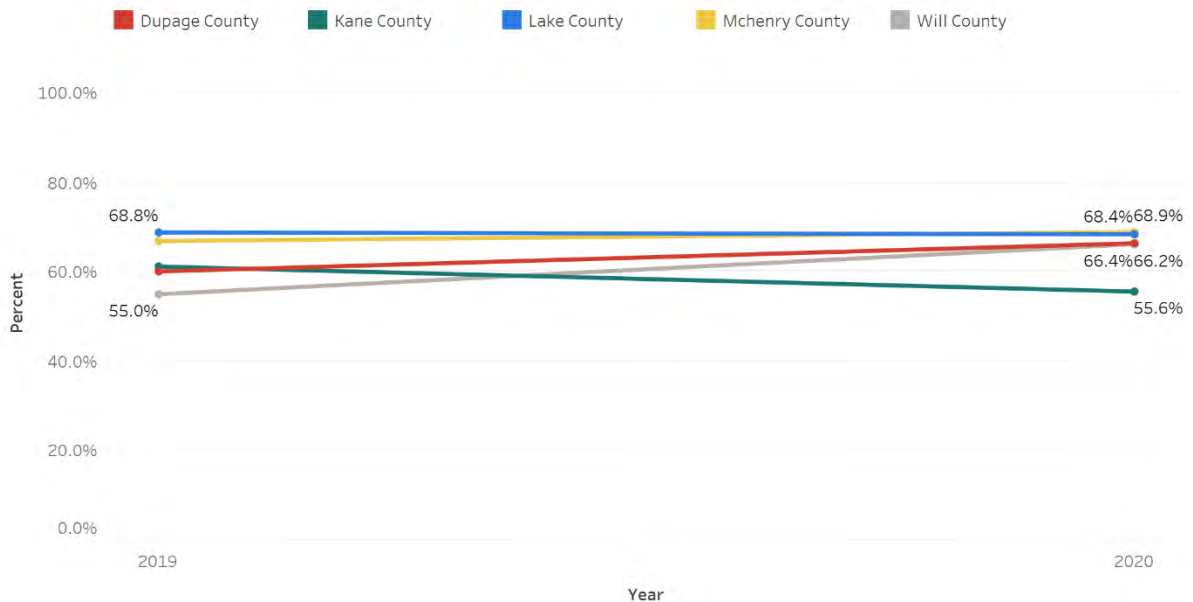
Percent of HIV Indicators for 2018-2022

HIV viral suppression in US, Illinois and Lake County

*For all HIV surveillance data: Data for the year 2020 should be interpreted with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to HIV testing, care-related services, and case surveillance activities in state/local jurisdictions.



HIV viral suppression in Illinois Collar Counties



Source: CDC Atlas Plus 2018-2022

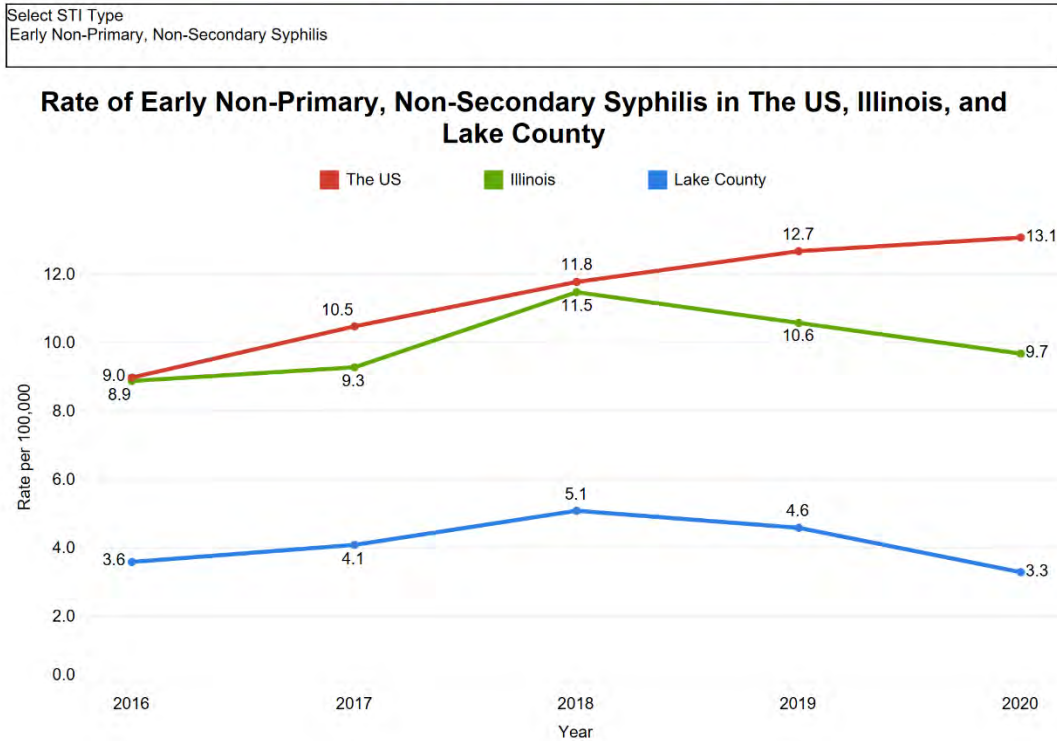
Note that not all year are available for certain indicators

Morbidity

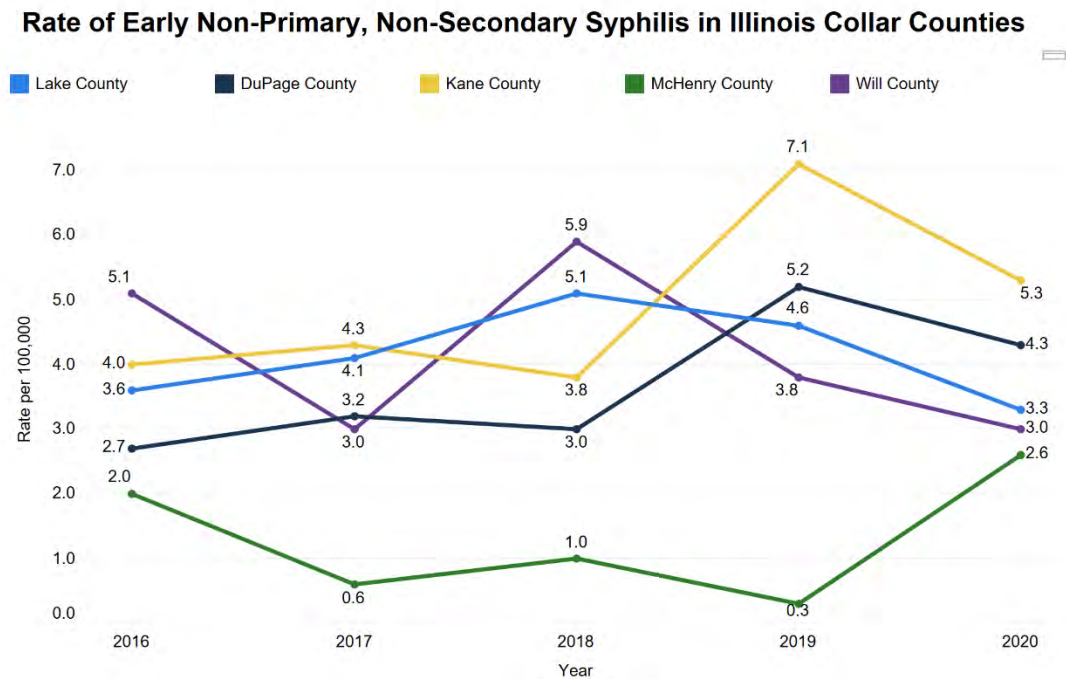
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

46. STI Rates in Lake County, 2016-2020

Rate per 100,000 of Selected STIs, 2016-2020



Filtered to
Early Non-
Primary,
Non-
Secondary
Syphilis



Data Source: National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP) AtlasPlus, 2016-2020

Morbidity

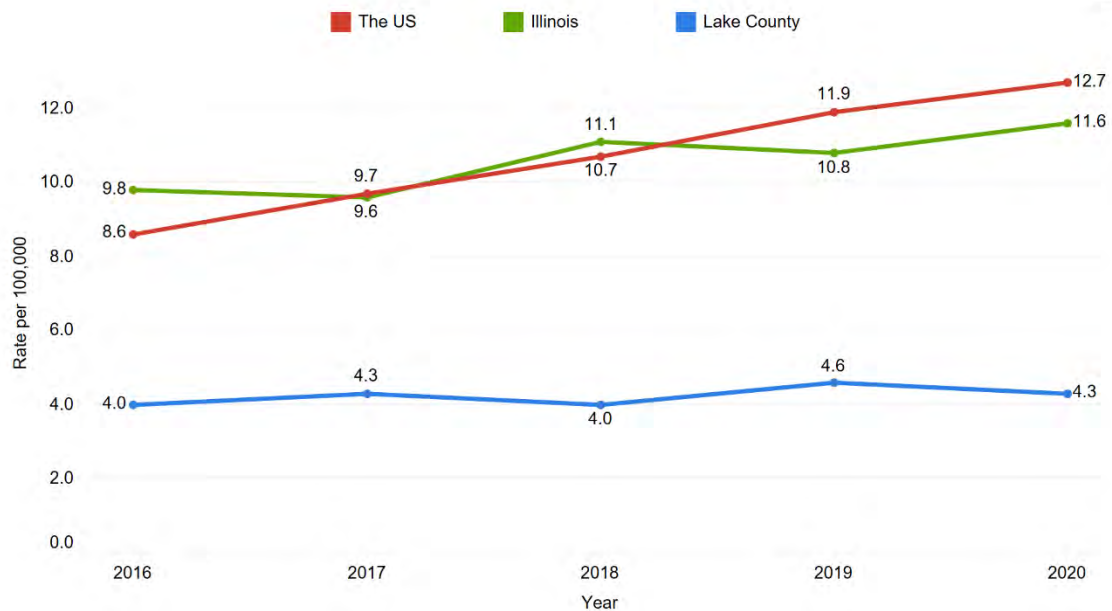
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Rate per 100,000 of Selected STIs, 2016-2020

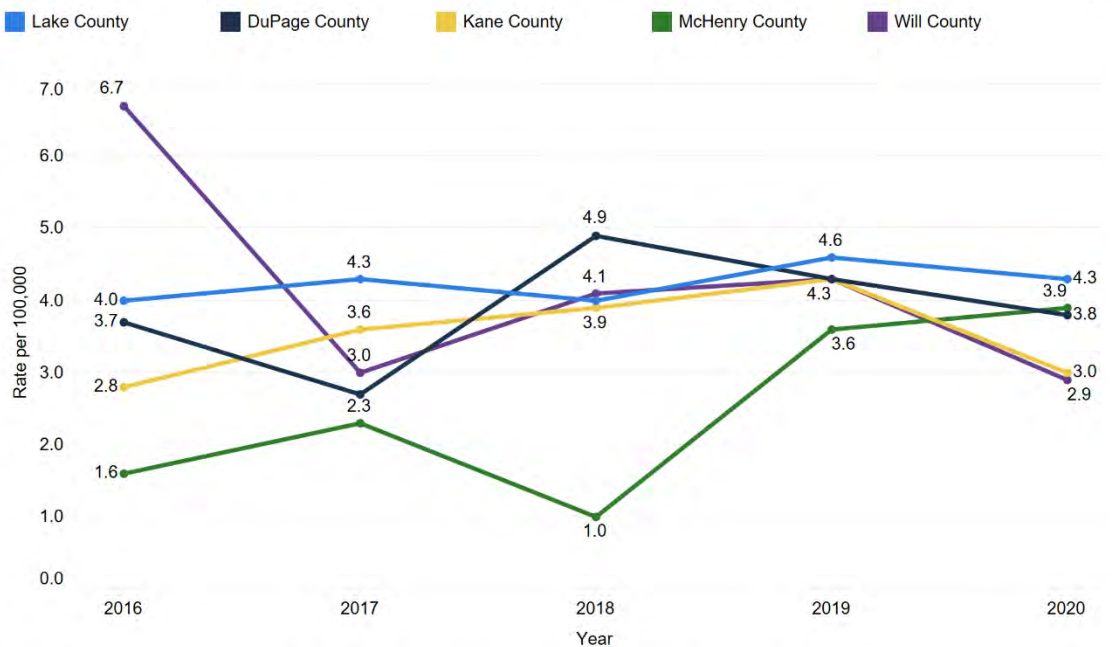
Select STI Type
Primary and secondary syphilis

Filtered to
Primary
and
Secondary
Syphilis

Rate of Primary and secondary syphilis in The US, Illinois, and Lake County



Rate of Primary and secondary syphilis in Illinois Collar Counties



Data Source: National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP) AtlasPlus, 2016-2020

Morbidity

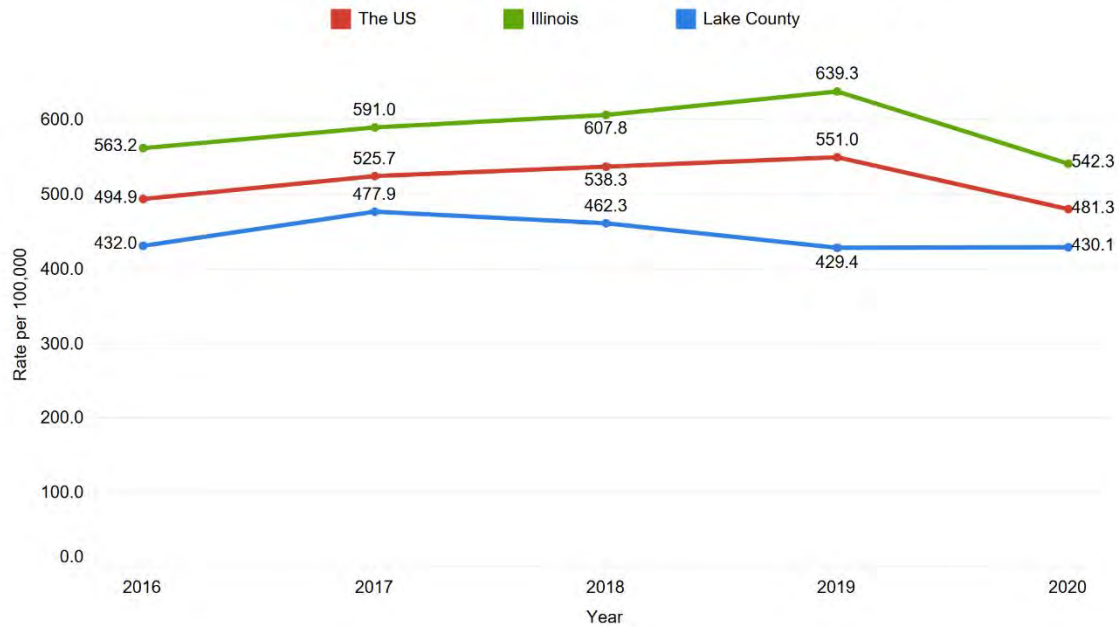
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Rate per 100,000 of Selected STIs, 2016-2020

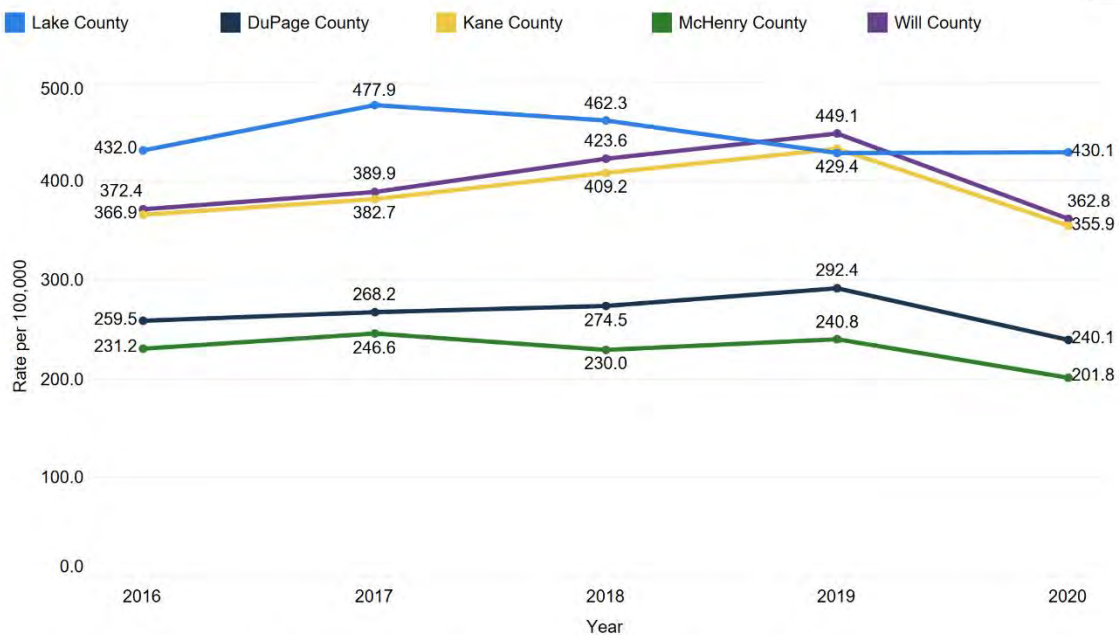
Select STI Type
Chlamydia

Filtered to
Chlamydia

Rate of Chlamydia in The US, Illinois, and Lake County



Rate of Chlamydia in Illinois Collar Counties



Data Source: National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP) AtlasPlus, 2016-2020

Morbidity

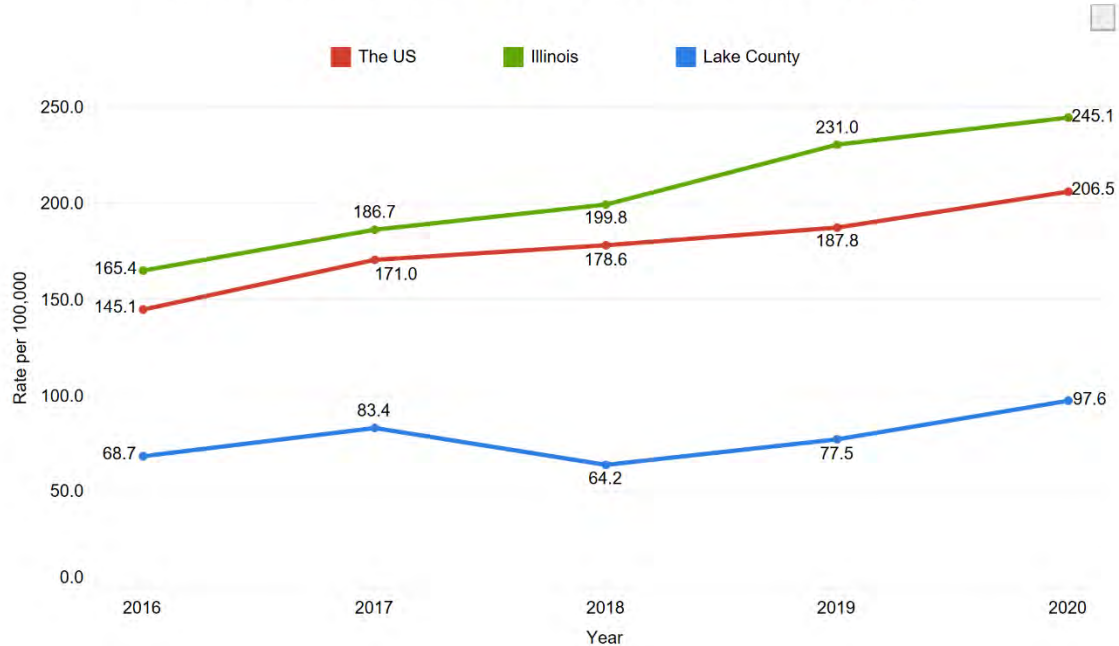
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Rate per 100,000 of Selected STIs, 2016-2020

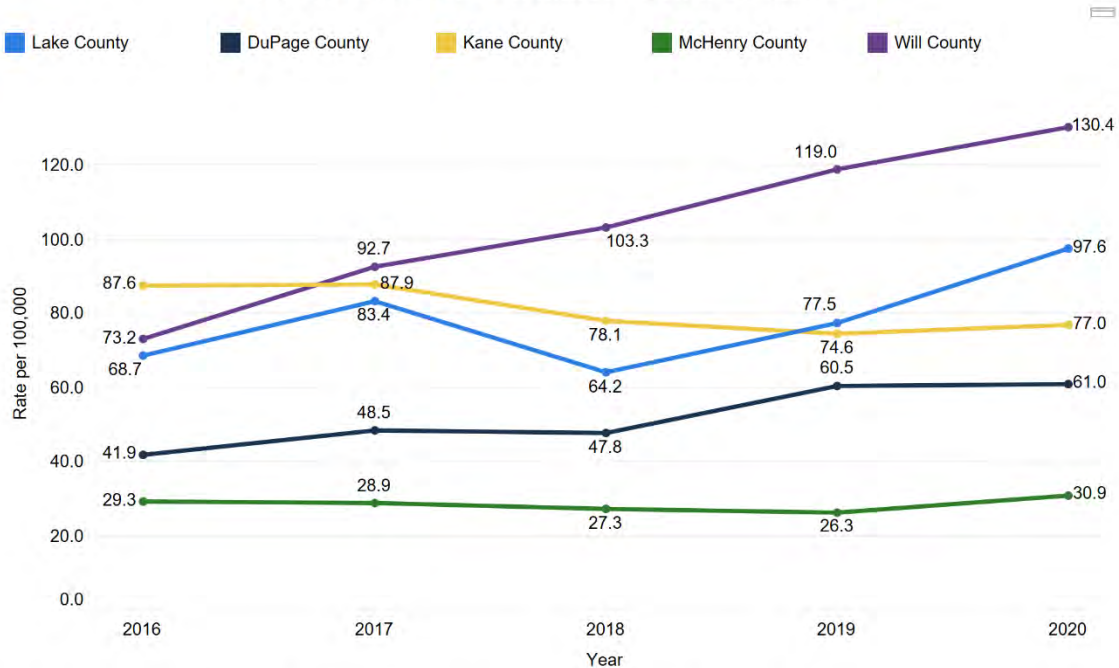
Select STI Type
Gonorrhea

Filtered to
Gonorrhea

Rate of Gonorrhea in The US, Illinois, and Lake County



Rate of Gonorrhea in Illinois Collar Counties



Data Source: National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP) AtlasPlus, 2016-2020

Mortality

Top Cause of Death by Number of Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) in Lake County Zip Codes, 2010-2020	Pg 168
Average Age of Death Among Lake County Residents by Zip Code, 2010-2020	Pg 174
Firearm Fatalities in Lake County, 2010-2020	Pg 176

Mortality

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

47. Top Cause of Death by Number of Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) in Lake County Zip Codes, 2010-2020

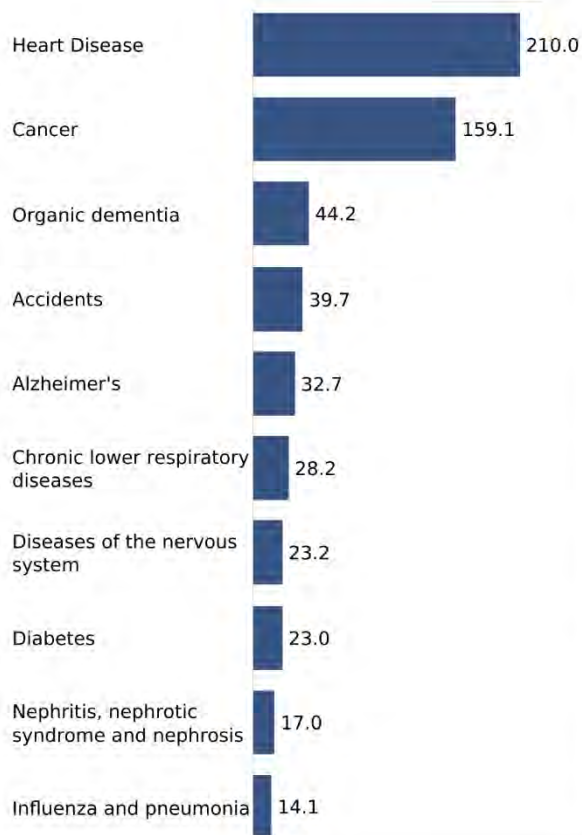
Top Causes of Death in Lake County, 2010-2020

Filtered to
year 2020

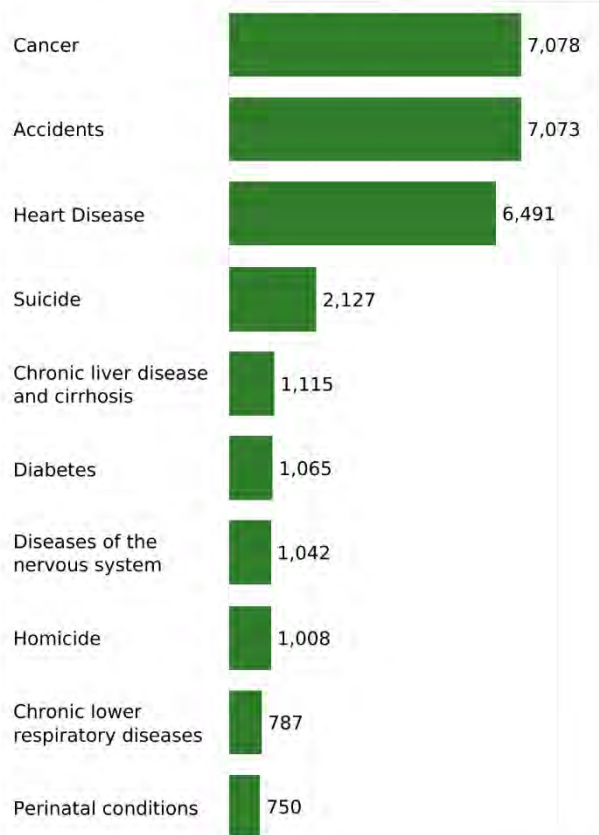
2020

Slide to Select Year

Top 10 Causes of Death Among Lake County Residents by Rate per 100,000



Top 10 Causes of Death Among Lake County Residents by Years of Potential Life Lost



Mortality

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

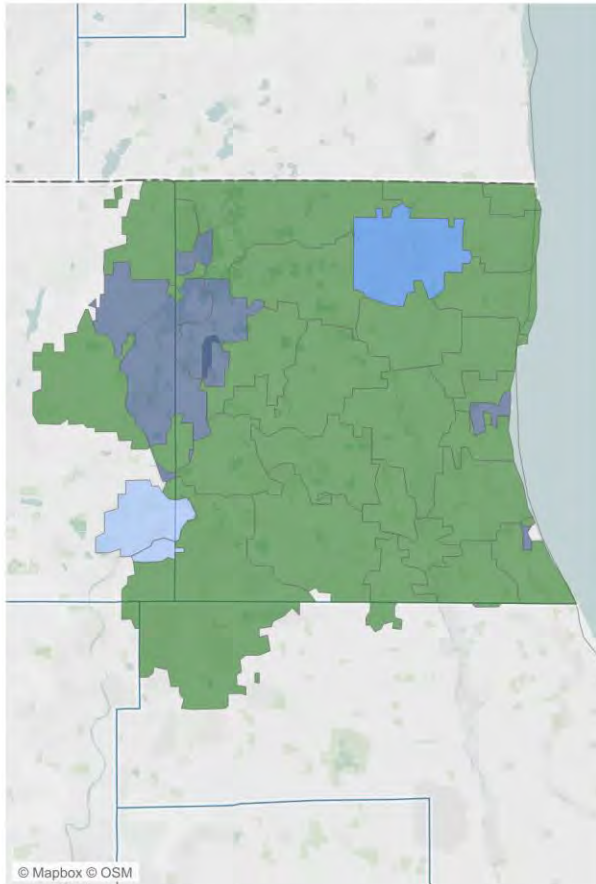
Top Cause of Death by Number of Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) in Lake County Zip Codes, 2010-2020

Hover over zip codes to view the top 5 causes of death

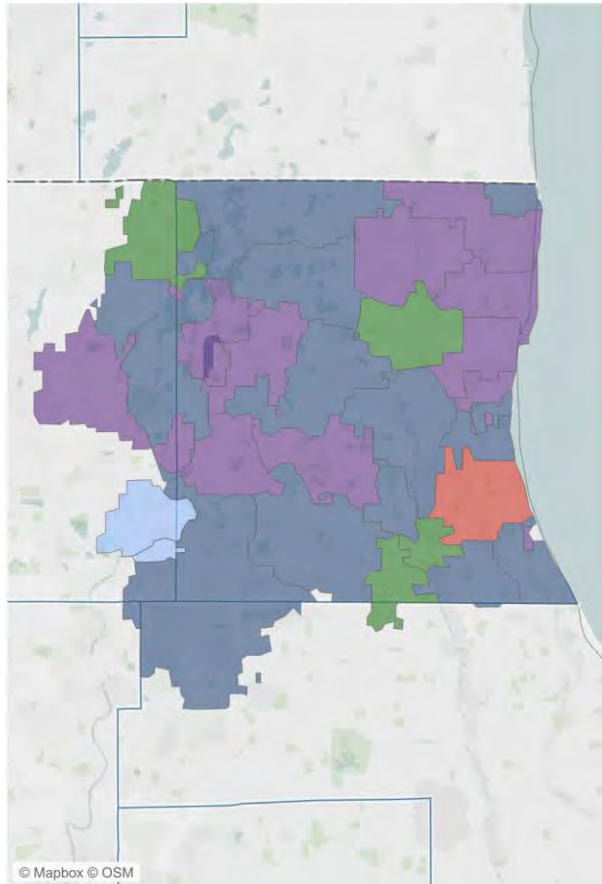
Filtered to
year 2020



Top Causes of Death by Number of Deaths per 100,00 People in Lake County Zip Codes



Top Causes of Death by YPLL in Lake County Zip Codes



Data from IDPH Vital Statistics 2010-2020, US Census (2010)

Mortality

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Top Causes of Death in Lake County by Race and Age, 2010-2020

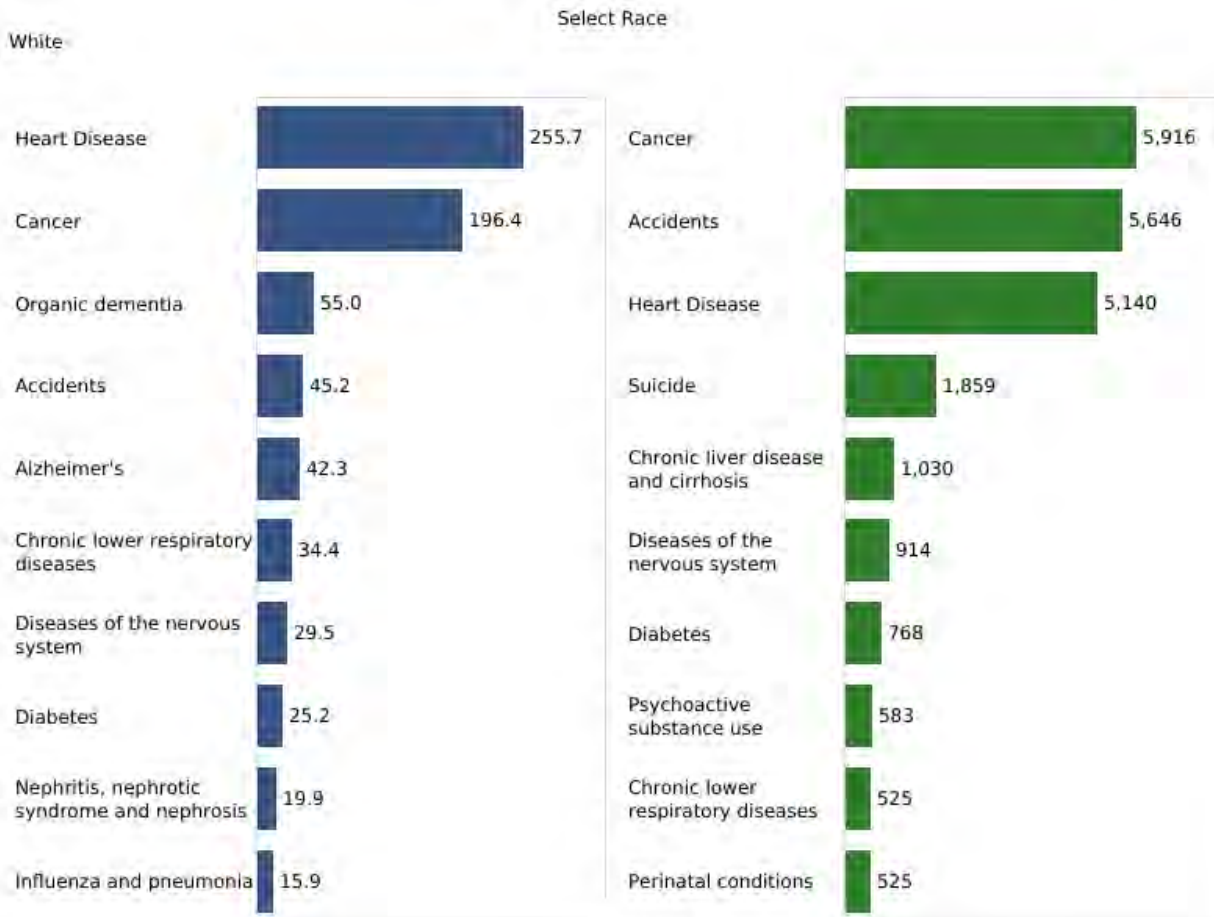
2020

Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2020

Top 10 Causes of Death Among Lake County Residents by Rate per 100,000, by Race

Top 10 Causes of Death Among Lake County Residents by Years of Potential Life Lost, by Race



Filtered to
White

Data Source: Illinois Department of Vital Statistics, 2010-2020

Mortality

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Top Causes of Death in Lake County by Race and Age, 2010-2020

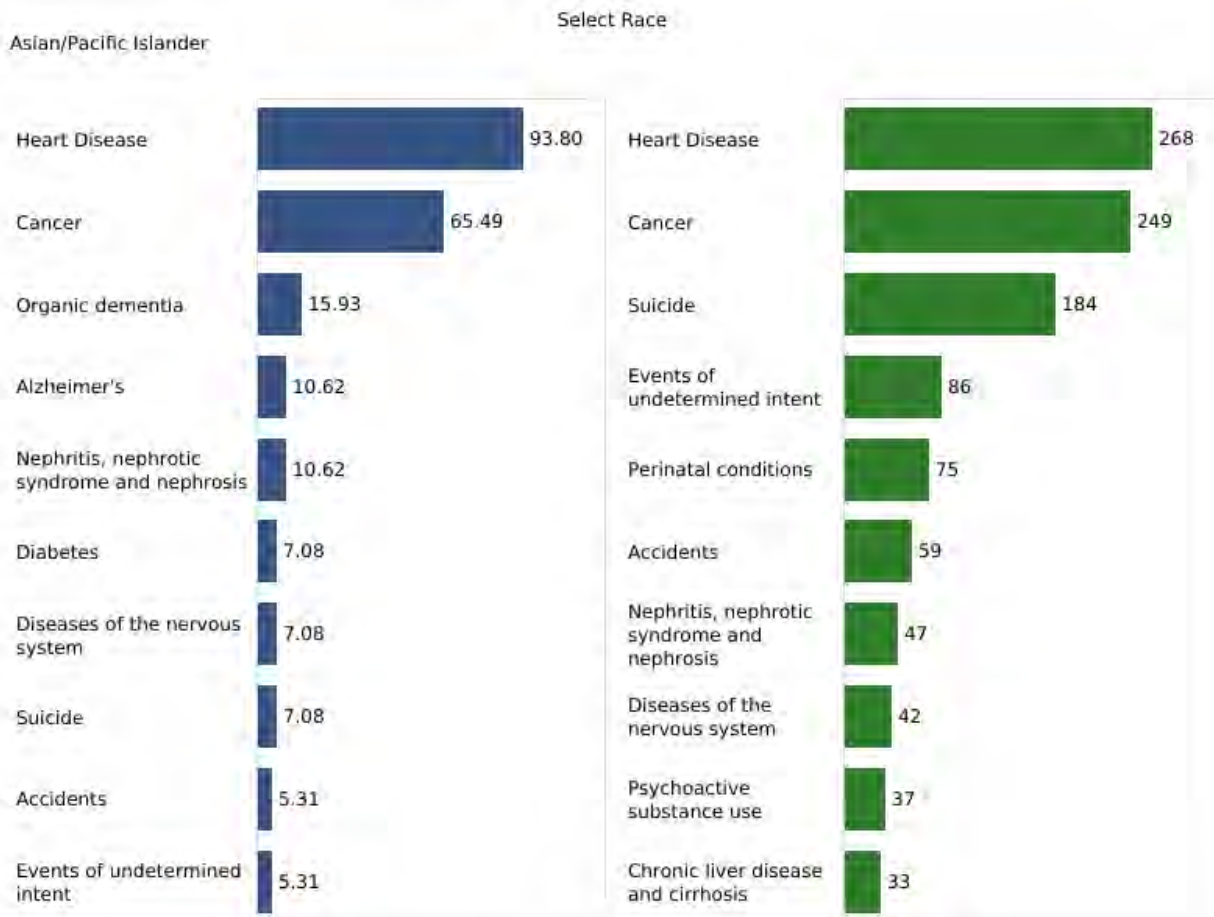
2020

Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2020

Top 10 Causes of Death Among Lake County Residents by Rate per 100,000, by Race

Top 10 Causes of Death Among Lake County Residents by Years of Potential Life Lost, by Race



Filtered to
Asian or
Pacific
Islander

Data Source: Illinois Department of Vital Statistics, 2010-2020

Mortality

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Top Causes of Death in Lake County by Race and Age, 2010-2020

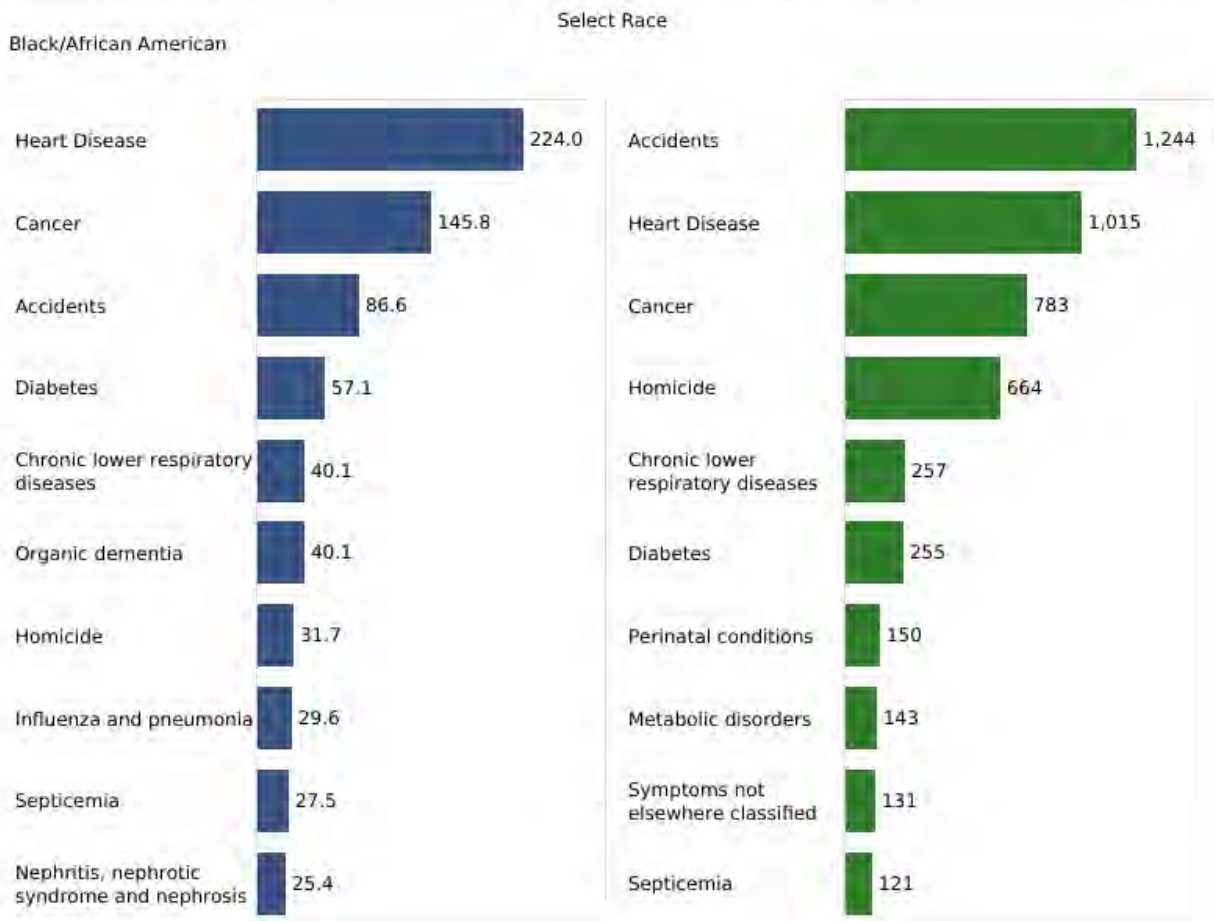
2020

Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2020

Top 10 Causes of Death Among Lake County Residents by Rate per 100,000, by Race

Top 10 Causes of Death Among Lake County Residents by Years of Potential Life Lost, by Race



Filtered to
Black or
African
American

Data Source: Illinois Department of Vital Statistics, 2010-2020

Mortality

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Top Causes of Death in Lake County by Race and Age, 2010-2020

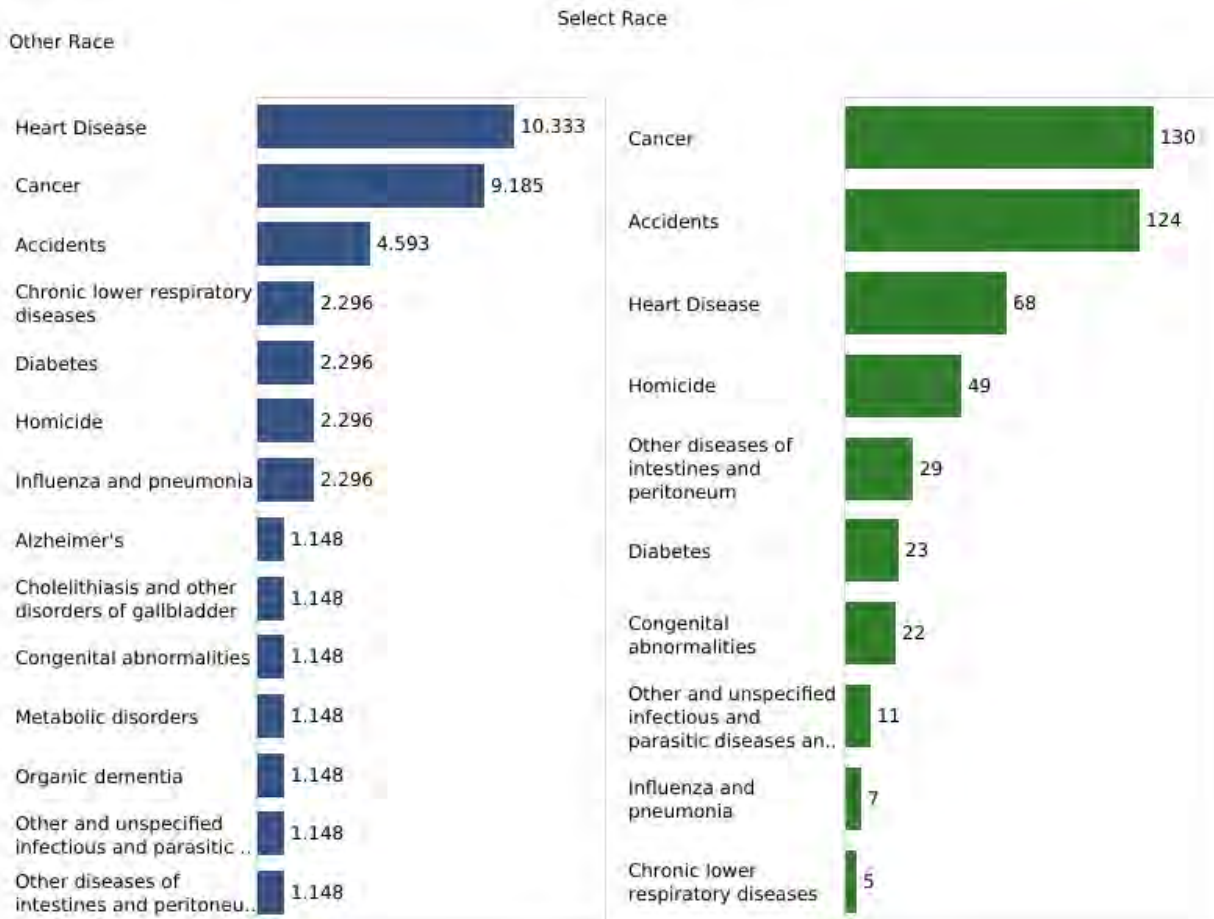
2020

Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2020

Top 10 Causes of Death Among Lake County Residents by Rate per 100,000, by Race

Top 10 Causes of Death Among Lake County Residents by Years of Potential Life Lost, by Race



Filtered to
Other
Race

Data Source: Illinois Department of Vital Statistics, 2010-2020

Mortality

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

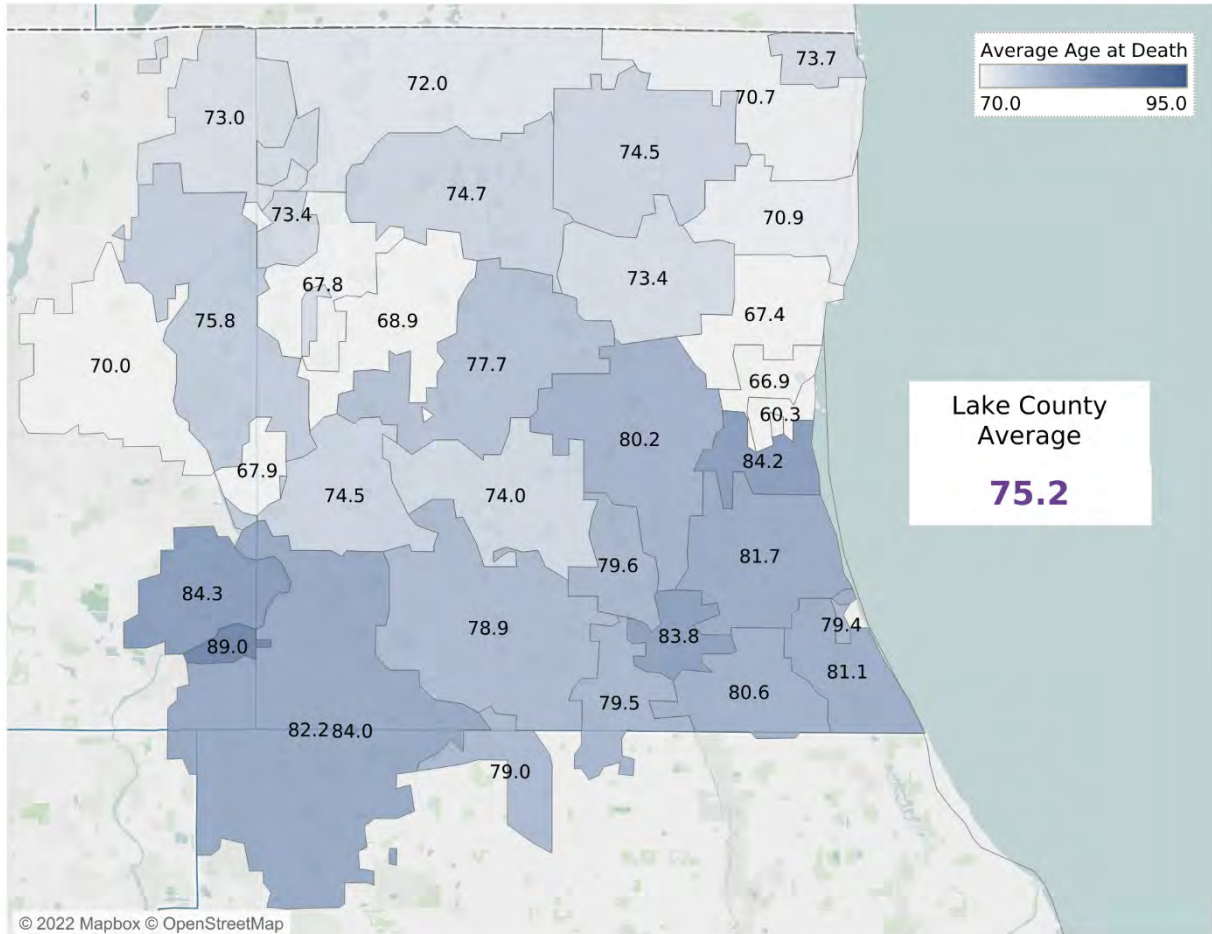
48. Average Age at Death Among Lake County Residents by Zip code, 2010-2020

Average Age at Death Among Lake County Residents by Zipcode, 2010-2020

Filtered to
year 2020

2020

Slide to Select Year



Deaths with unknown zip codes excluded
Data from the Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Records 2010-2020

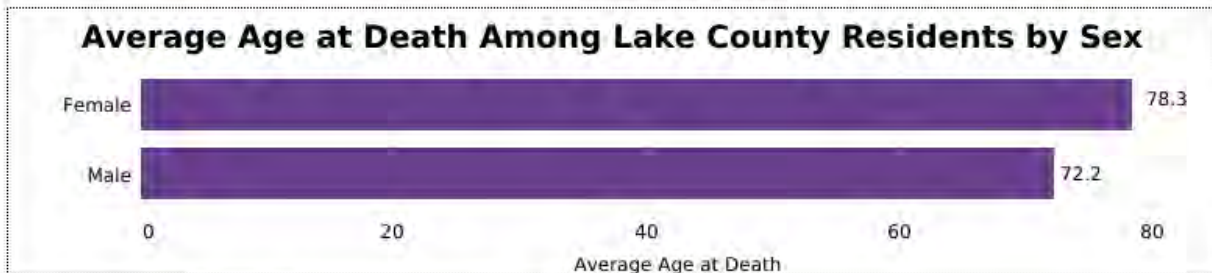
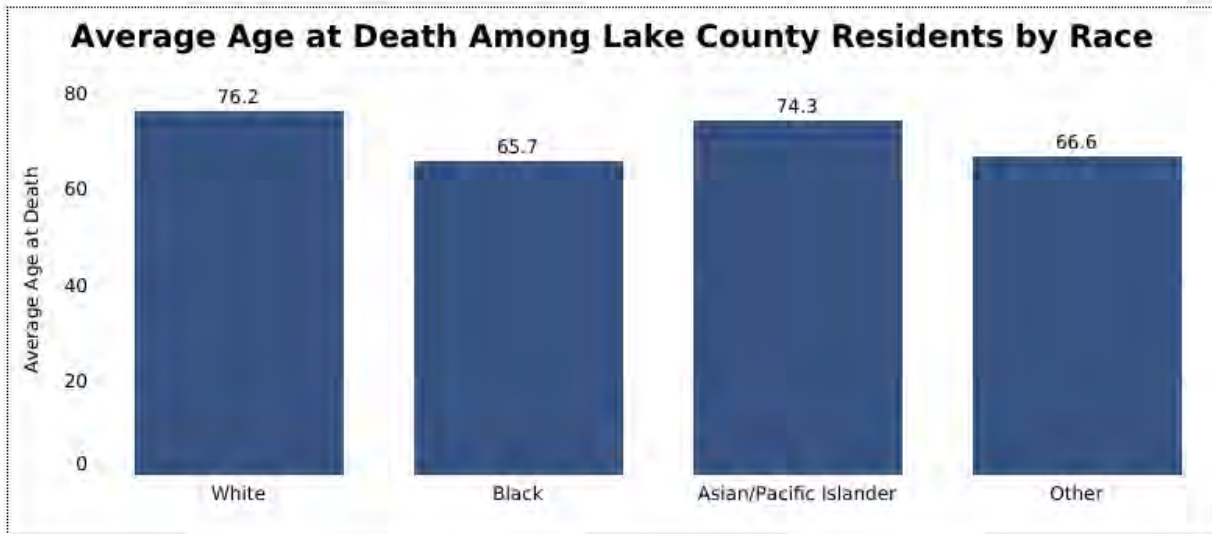
Mortality

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Average Age at Death Among Lake County Residents, 2010-2020

Slide to Select Year
2020

Filtered to
year 2020



Deaths of unknown race and ethnicity excluded
Data from the Illinois Department of Public Health Vital Records, 2010-2020

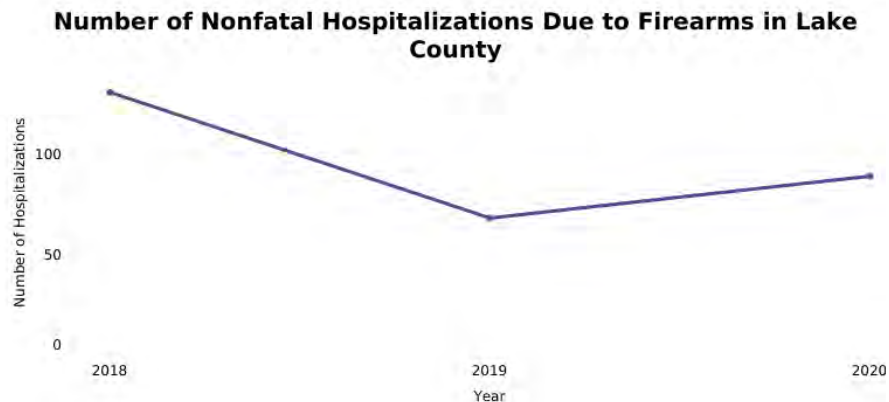
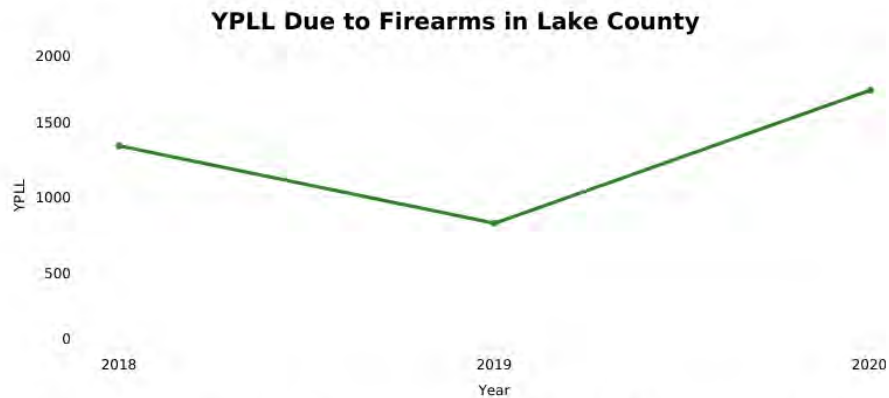
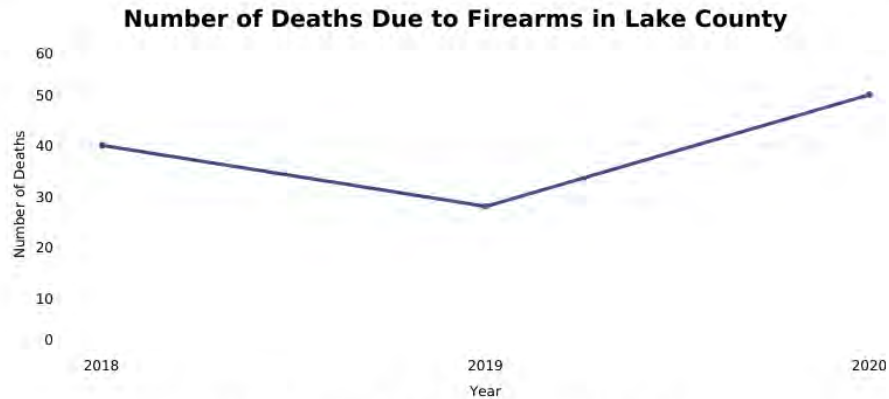
Mortality

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

49. Firearm Fatalities in Lake County, 2018-2020

Number of Deaths, Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL), and Hospitalizations in Lake County Due to Firearms, 2018-2020

Years of potential life lost is defined as the number of years lost to a certain cause - in this case, firearm fatalities - if each person had lived to be a certain age - in this case, 75 is used. For example, if someone were to die by firearm at age 50, their years of potential life lost would be 25.



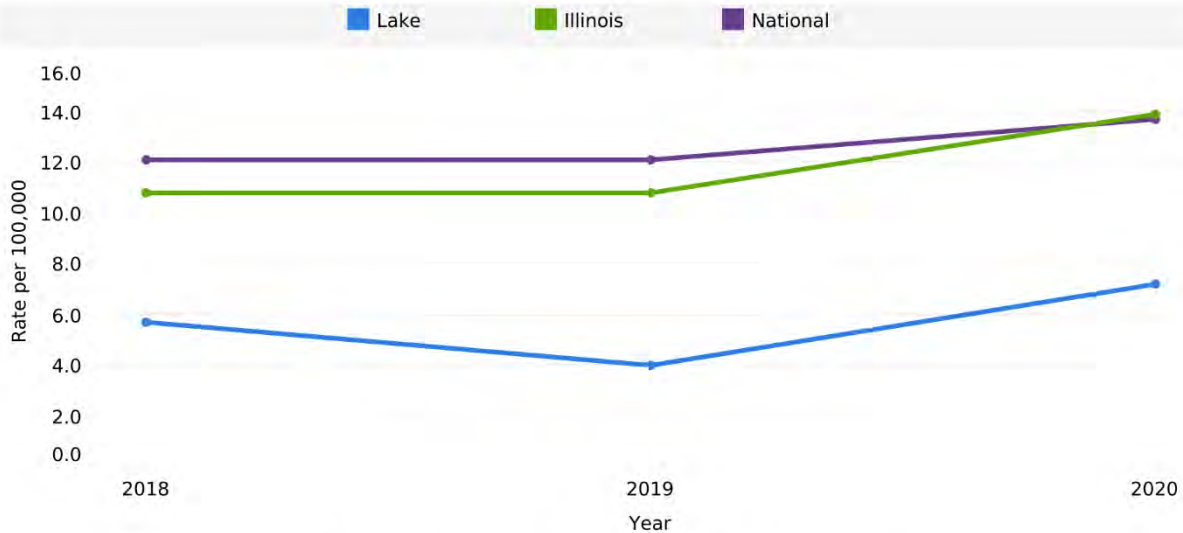
The following ICD-10 codes were used to determine who died by firearm: X93, X94, X95, X72, X73, X74, W32, W33, W34, Y22, Y23, Y24, Y35.0, Y36.4, and Y38.4. 75 was chosen as the age to calculate the YPLL for continuity as this is the number County Health Rankings and Roadmaps uses to calculate YPLL in their data. Data source: CDC Essence 2018-2020, IDPH Vital Statistics 2018-2020

Mortality

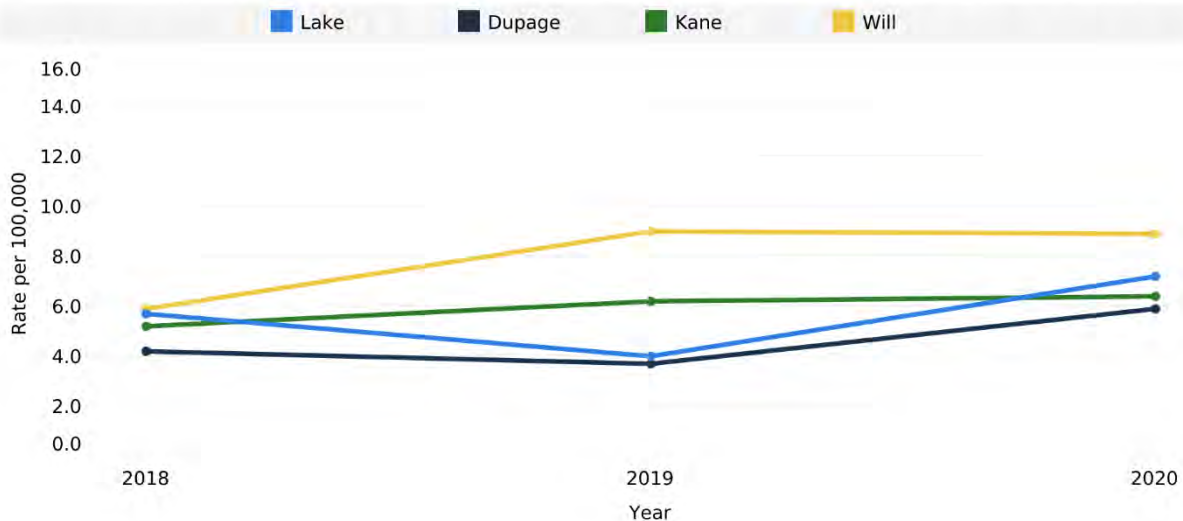
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Rate of Firearm Fatalities per 100,000 in the Population by Location, 2018-2020

Rates of Firearm Deaths in Lake County, Illinois, and United States



Rates of Firearm Deaths in Selected Suburban Chicago Counties



The following ICD-10 codes were used to determine who died by firearm: X93, X94, X95, X72, X73, X74, W32, W33, W34, Y22, Y23, Y24, Y35.0, and Y36.4. Data for Y38.4 was not available in this data source.
Data Source: CDC Wonder 2018-2020

Mortality

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Firearm Fatalities Among Lake County Residents by Fatality Type and Race, 2018-2020

Years of potential life lost is defined as the number of years lost to a certain cause - in this case, firearm fatalities - if each person had lived to be a certain age - in this case, 75 is used. For example, if someone were to die by firearm at age 50, their years of potential life lost would be 25.

Slide to Select Year
2020

Select Intent of Fatality
All Types

Select Race
White

Filtered to
year 2020
and White

Incidence of Firearm Deaths Per 100,000 Lake County Residents by Race

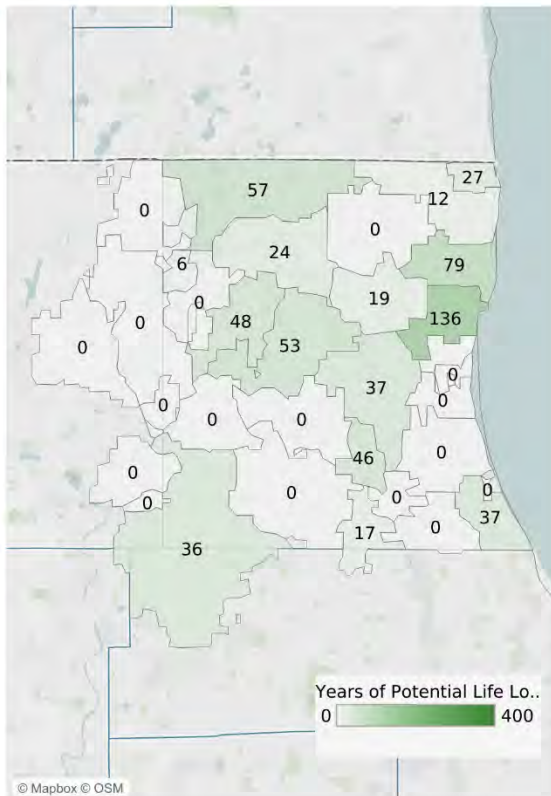
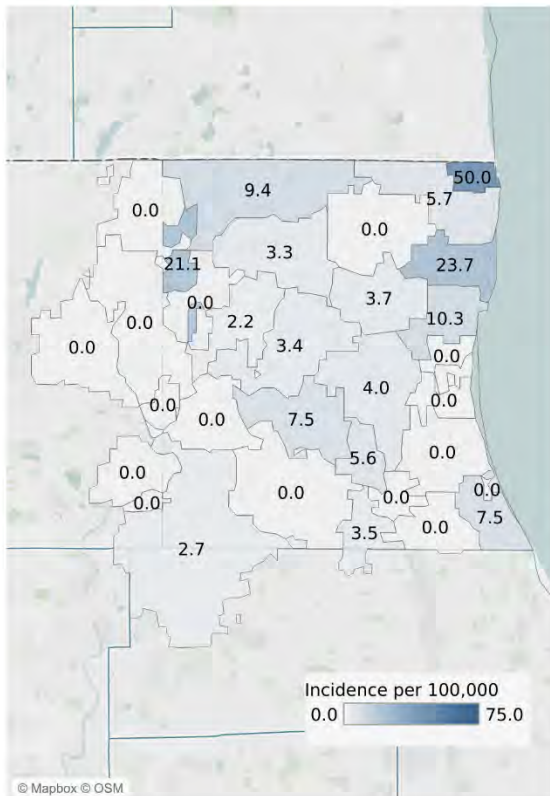
Years of Potential Life Lost by Firearm Deaths Among Lake County Residents by Race

Overall Lake County Rate

5.1

Overall Lake County YPLL

634



The following ICD-10 codes were used to determine who died by firearm: X93, X94, X95, X72, X73, X74, W32, W33, W34, Y22, Y23, Y24, Y35.0, Y36.4, and Y38.4.

75 was chosen as the age to calculate the YPLL for continuity as this is the number County Health Rankings and Roadmaps uses to calculate YPLL in their data.

Data from IDPH Vital Statistics, 2018-2020 and American Community Survey 2018-2020

Mortality

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Firearm Fatalities Among Lake County Residents by Fatality Type and Race, 2018-2020

Years of potential life lost is defined as the number of years lost to a certain cause - in this case, firearm fatalities - if each person had lived to be a certain age - in this case, 75 is used. For example, if someone were to die by firearm at age 50, their years of potential life lost would be 25.

Slide to Select Year
2020

Select Intent of Fatality
All Types

Select Race
Black or African American

Filtered to
year 2020
and Black
or African
American

Incidence of Firearm Deaths Per 100,000 Lake County Residents by Race

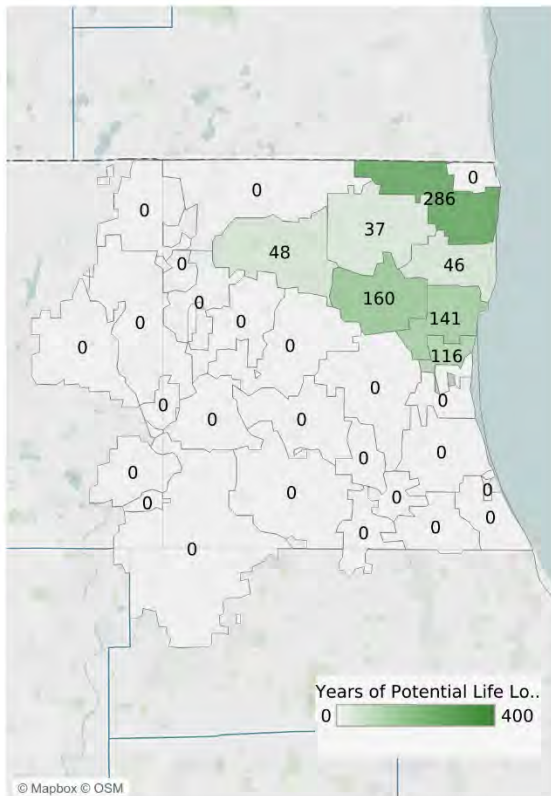
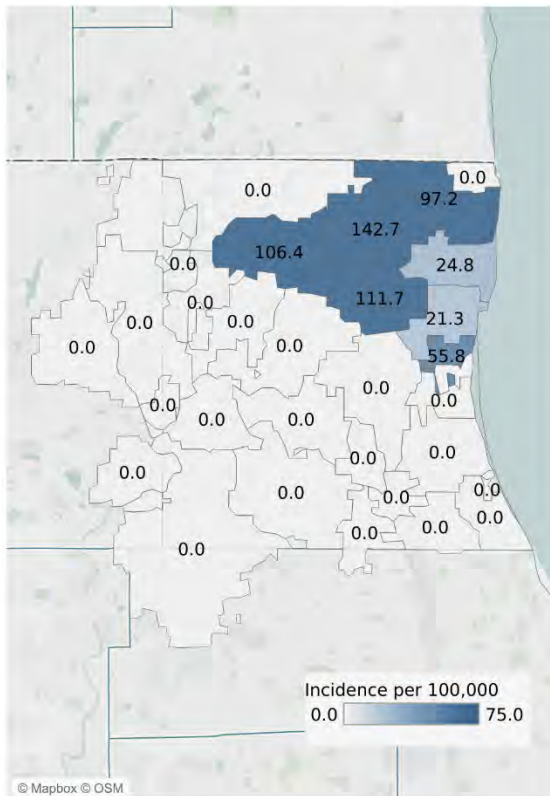
Years of Potential Life Lost by Firearm Deaths Among Lake County Residents by Race

Overall Lake County Rate

38.0

Overall Lake County YPLL

834



The following ICD-10 codes were used to determine who died by firearm: X93, X94, X95, X72, X73, X74, W32, W33, W34, Y22, Y23, Y24, Y35.0, Y36.4, and Y38.4.

75 was chosen as the age to calculate the YPLL for continuity as this is the number County Health Rankings and Roadmaps uses to calculate YPLL in their data.

Data from IDPH Vital Statistics, 2018-2020 and American Community Survey 2018-2020

Mortality

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Firearm Fatalities Among Lake County Residents by Fatality Type and Ethnicity, 2018-2020

Years of potential life lost is defined as the number of years lost to a certain cause - in this case, firearm fatalities - if each person had lived to be a certain age - in this case, 75 is used. For example, if someone were to die by firearm at age 50, their years of potential life lost would be 25.

Select Year
2020

Select Intent of Fatality
All Types

Select Ethnicity
Hispanic/Latino

Filtered to
year 2020
and
Hispanic
or Latino

Incidence of Firearm Deaths Per 100,000 Lake County Residents by Ethnicity

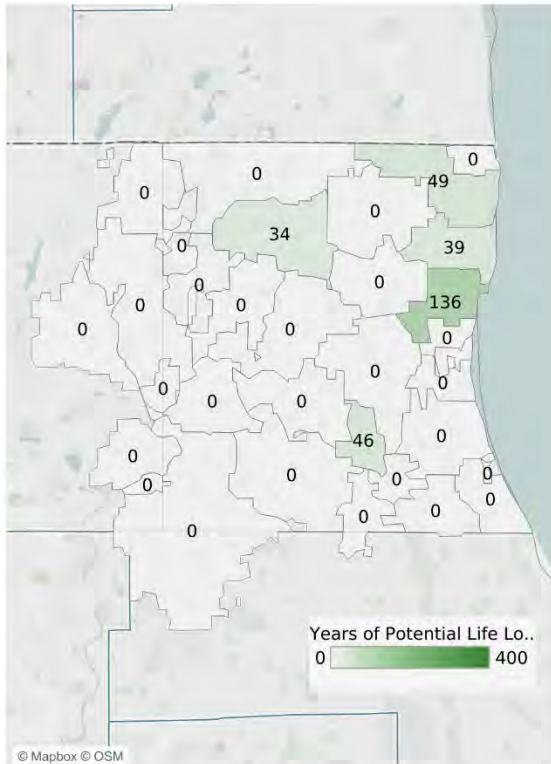
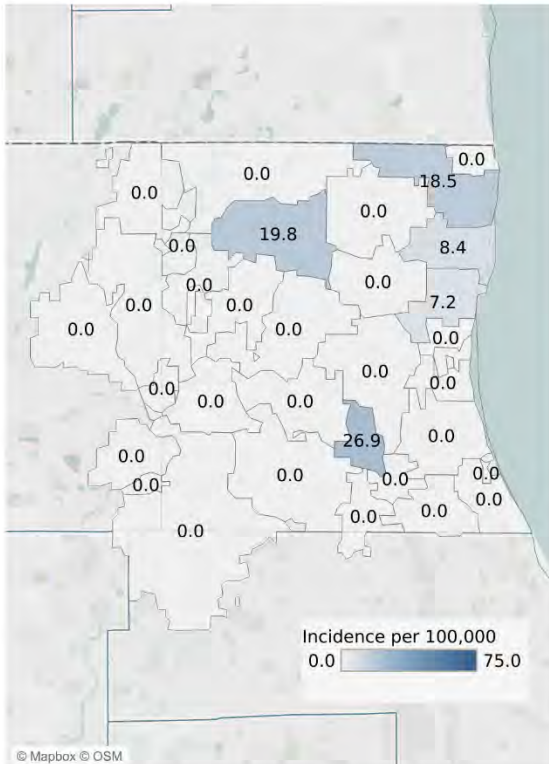
Years of Potential Life Lost by Firearm Deaths Among Lake County Residents by Ethnicity

Overall Lake County Rate

5.2

Overall Lake County YPLL

304



The following ICD-10 codes were used to determine who died by firearm: X93, X94, X95, X72, X73, X74, W32, W33, W34, Y22, Y23, Y24, Y35.0, Y36.4, and Y38.4.

75 was chosen as the age to calculate the YPLL for continuity as this is the number County Health Rankings and Roadmaps uses to calculate YPLL in their data.

Data from IDPH Vital Statistics, 2018-2020 and American Community Survey 2018-2020

Mortality

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

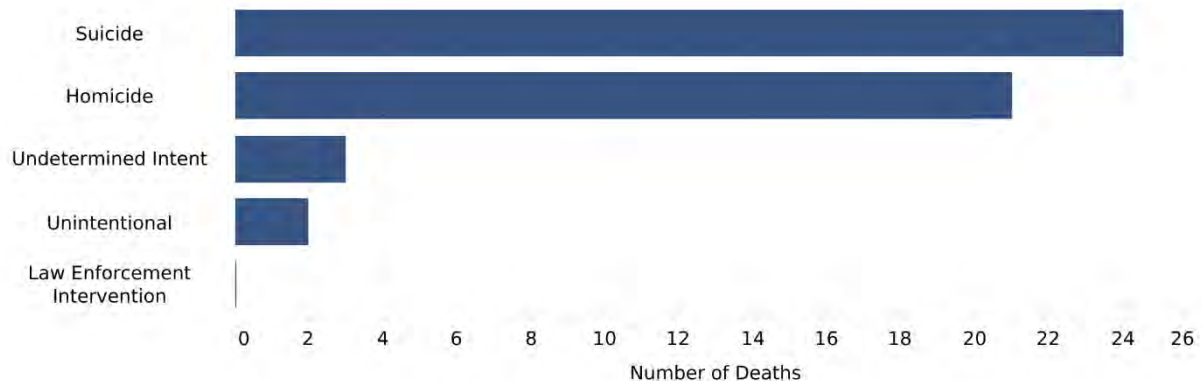
Firearm Deaths by Intent Among Lake County Residents, 2018-2020

Years of potential life lost is defined as the number of years lost to a certain cause - in this case, firearm fatalities - if each person had lived to be a certain age - in this case, 75 is used. For example, if someone were to die by firearm at age 50, their years of potential life lost would be 25.

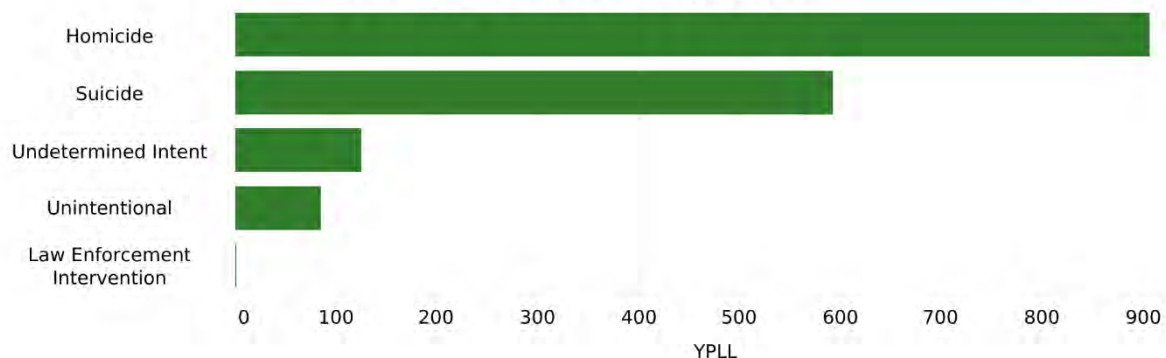
2020 Slide to Select Year

Filtered to year 2020

Number of Firearm Deaths Among Lake County Residents by Intent



Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Due to Firearms Among Lake County Residents by Intent



The following ICD-10 codes were used to determine who died by firearm: X93, X94, X95, X72, X73, X74, W32, W33, W34, Y22, Y23, Y24, Y35.0, Y36.4, and Y38.4. Intent was determined by these ICD-10 codes.

75 was chosen as the age to calculate the YPLL for continuity as this is the number County Health Rankings and Roadmaps uses to calculate YPLL in their data.

Data from IDPH Vital Statistics, 2018-2020 and American Community Survey 2018-2020

Quality of life

Resident Quality of Life, 2007-2022

Pg 183

Social Vulnerability Index in Lake County, 2014-2020

Pg 194



LakeCounty

Health Department and
Community Health Center



**Live Well
Lake County**

Quality of Life

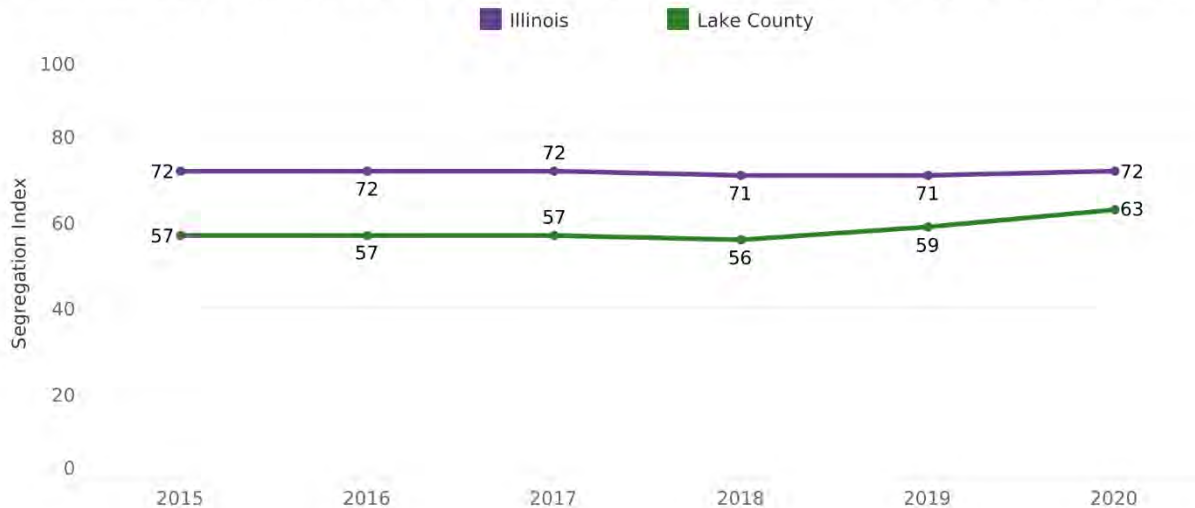
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

50. Resident Quality of Life in Lake County, 2007-2022

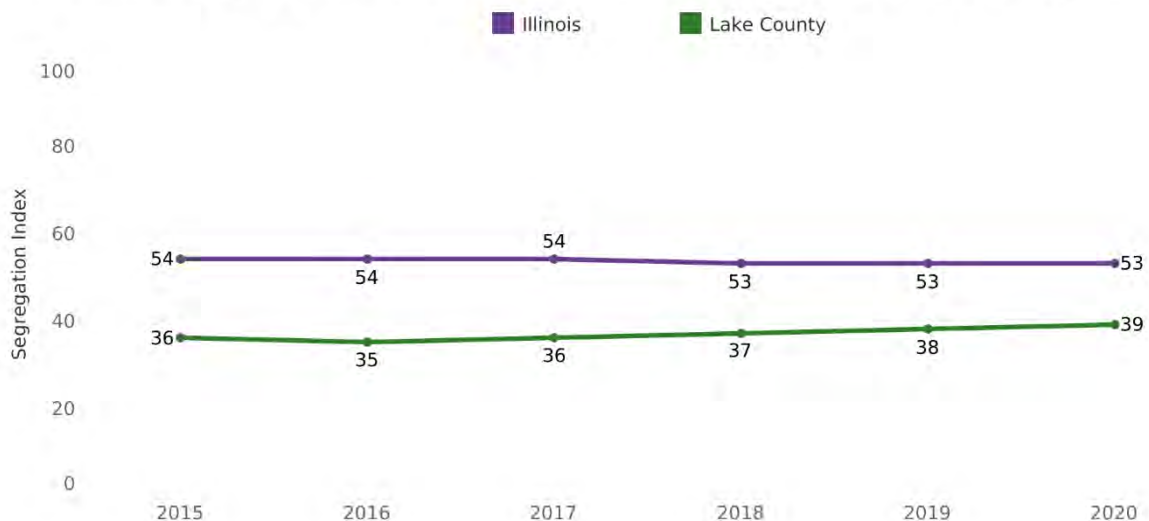
Residential Segregation in Lake County

Racial/ethnic residential segregation refers to the degree to which two or more groups live separately from one another in a geographic area. The residential segregation index ranges from 0 (complete integration) to 100 (complete segregation).

Residential Segregation Between Black and White Lake County Residents



Residential Segregation between Non-White and White Lake County Residents



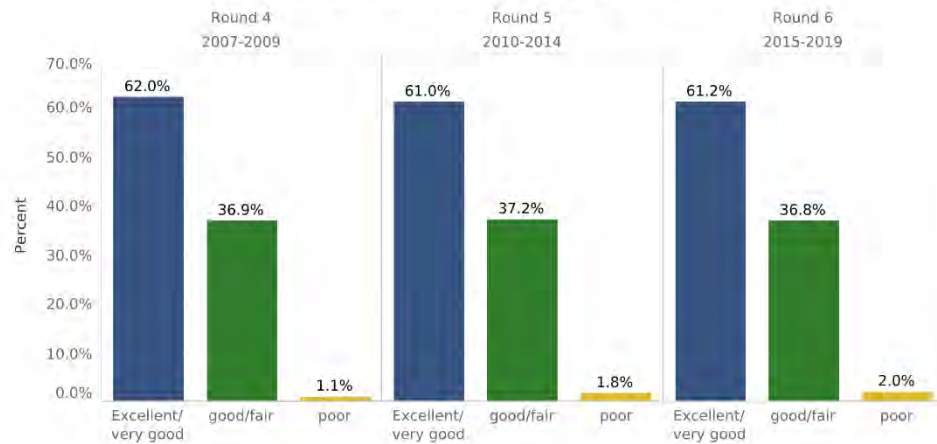
Data Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Quality of Life

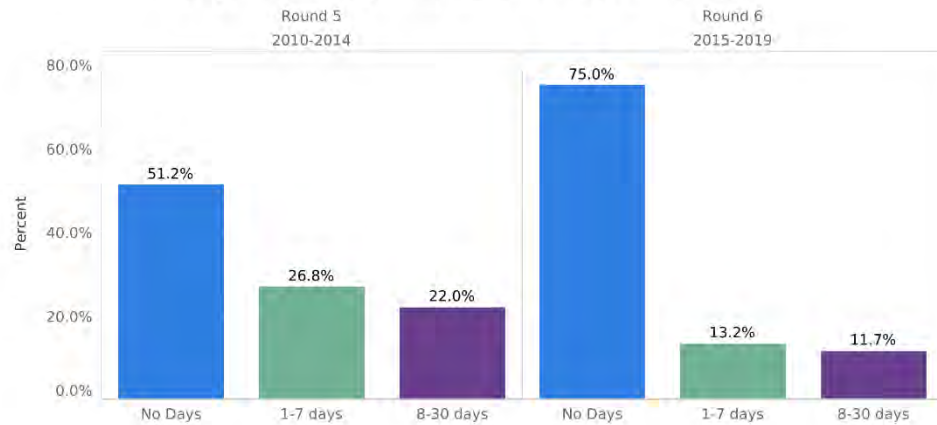
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Health Status of Lake County Adults

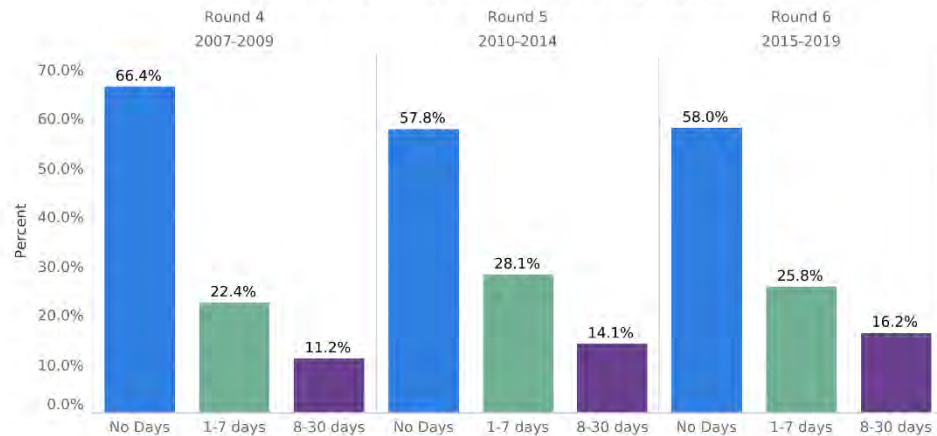
General Health Rating Among Adults



Days Health Kept Resident from Usual Activities



Days Physical Health Not Good In Adults



Data Sources: Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

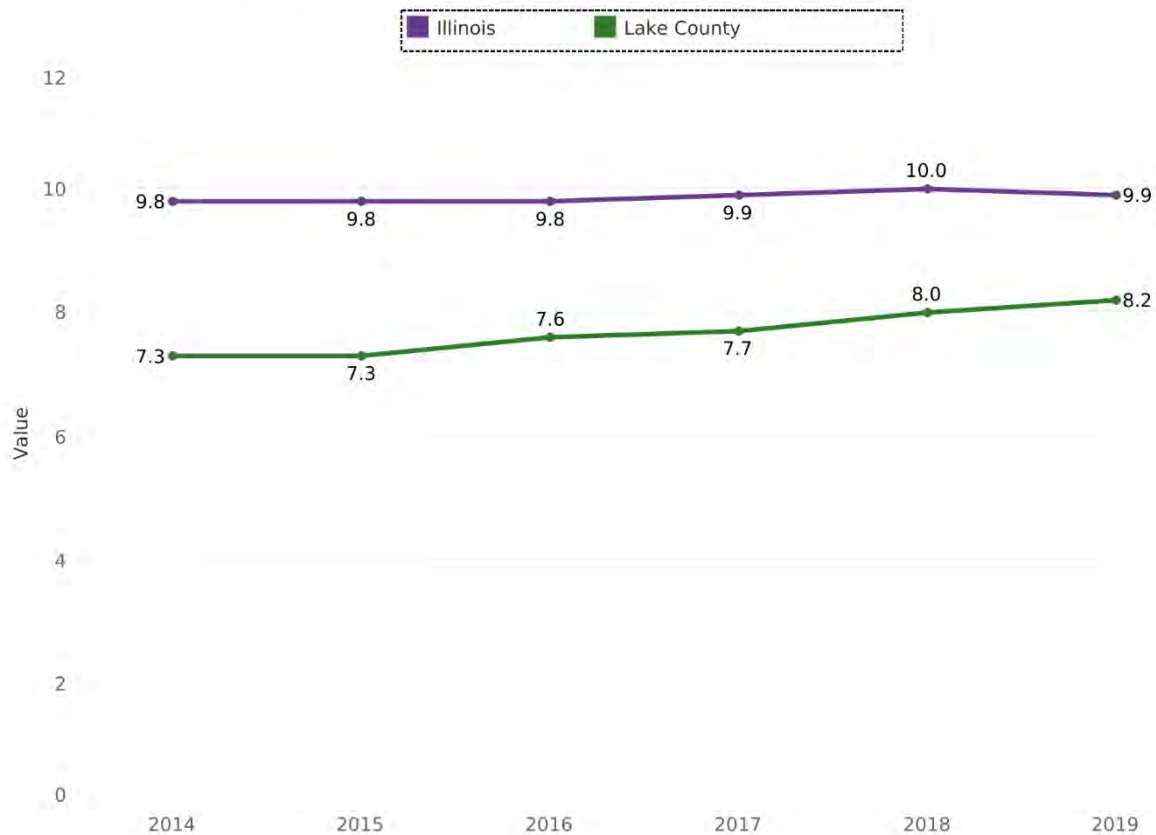
Quality of Life

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Social Factors Impacting Quality of Life in Lake County

Social Associations

Social Associations measures the number of membership associations per 10,000 population. The associations include membership organizations such as civic organizations, bowling centers, golf clubs, fitness centers, sports organizations, religious organizations, political organizations, labor organizations, business organizations, and professional organizations. This measure does not account for important social connections offered via family support structures, informal networks, or community service organizations.



Data Source: County Business Patterns

Quality of Life

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

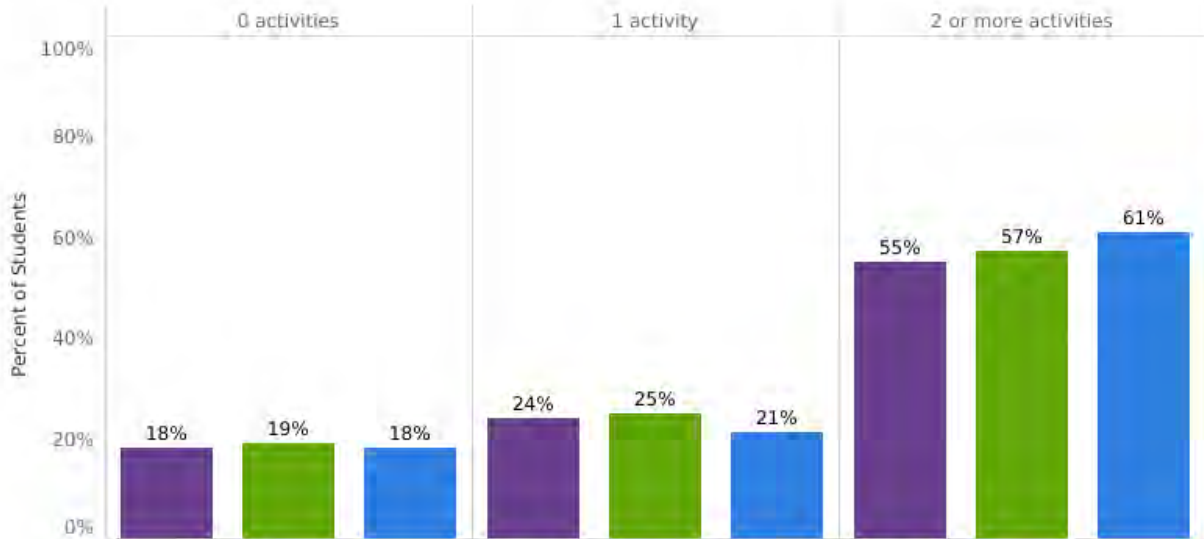
Activity Participation by Lake County Students, 2014-2022

8th Grade 10th Grade 12th Grade

Number of Activities Done by Lake County Students

Slide to Select Year

2022

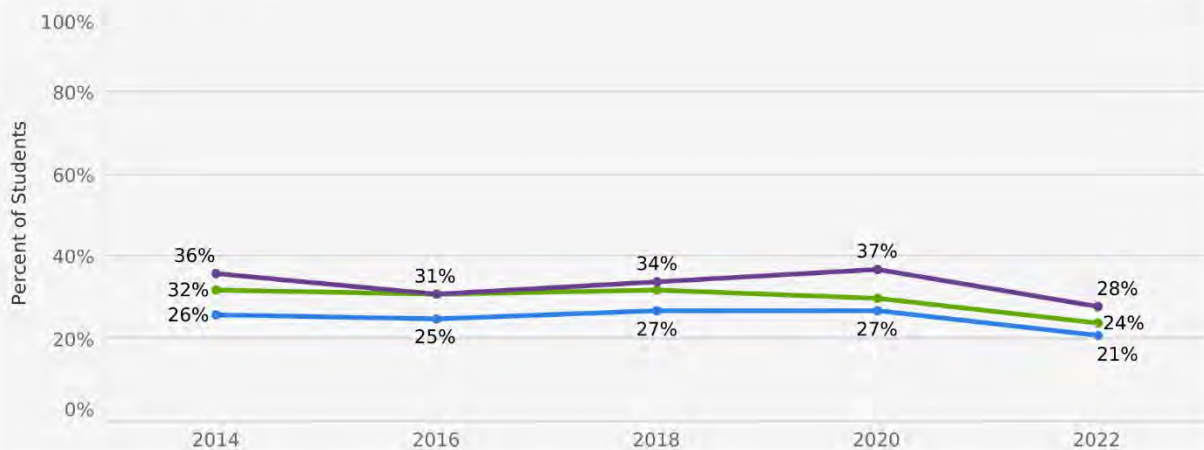


Activity Participation by Activity Type by Lake County Students

Not all activity types applicable to all years

Select Activity Type

Faith-based youth groups



Filtered to Faith based youth groups

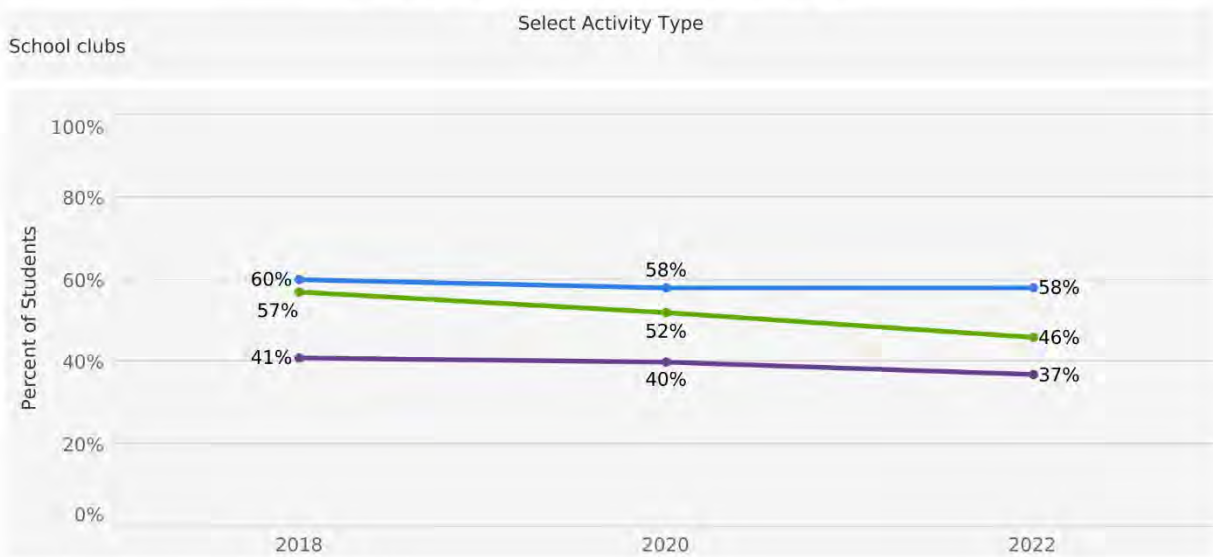
Data from Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

Quality of Life

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Activity Participation by Activity Type by Lake County Students

Not all activity types applicable to all years

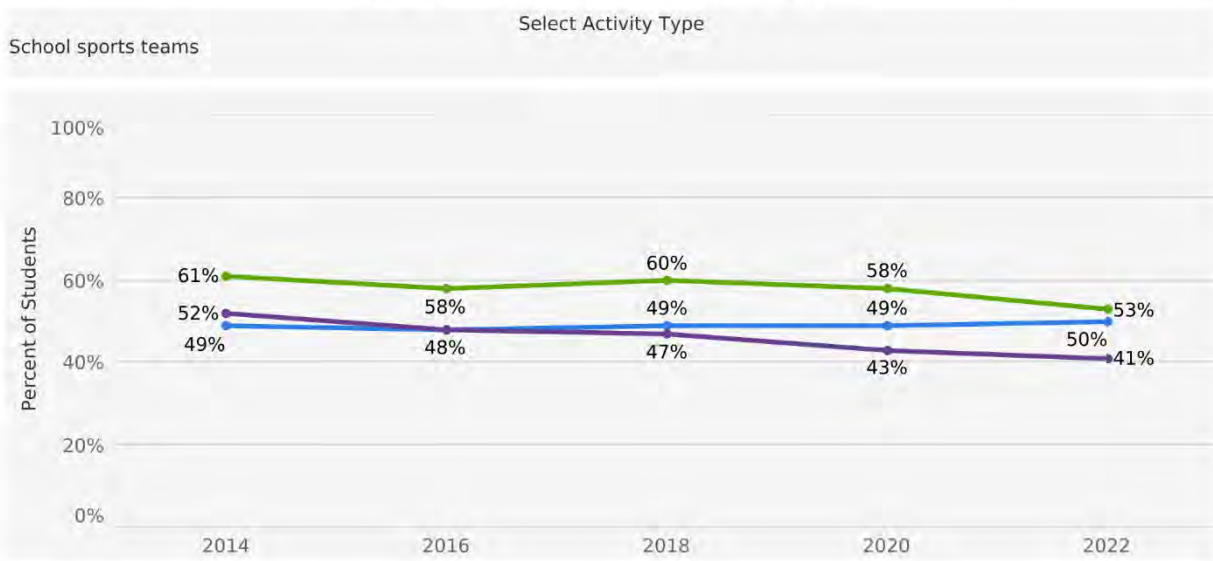


Data from Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

Filtered
to
School
clubs

Activity Participation by Activity Type by Lake County Students

Not all activity types applicable to all years



Data from Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

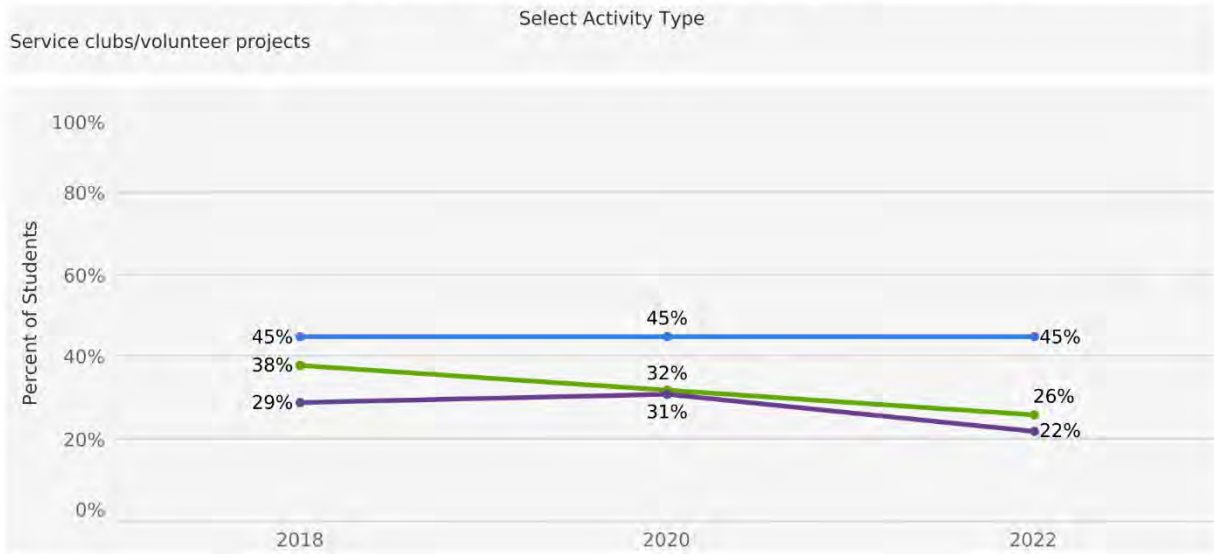
Filtered
to
School
sports
teams

Quality of Life

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Activity Participation by Activity Type by Lake County Students

Not all activity types applicable to all years



Data from Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

Filtered
to
Service
clubs or
volunteer
projects

Quality of Life

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

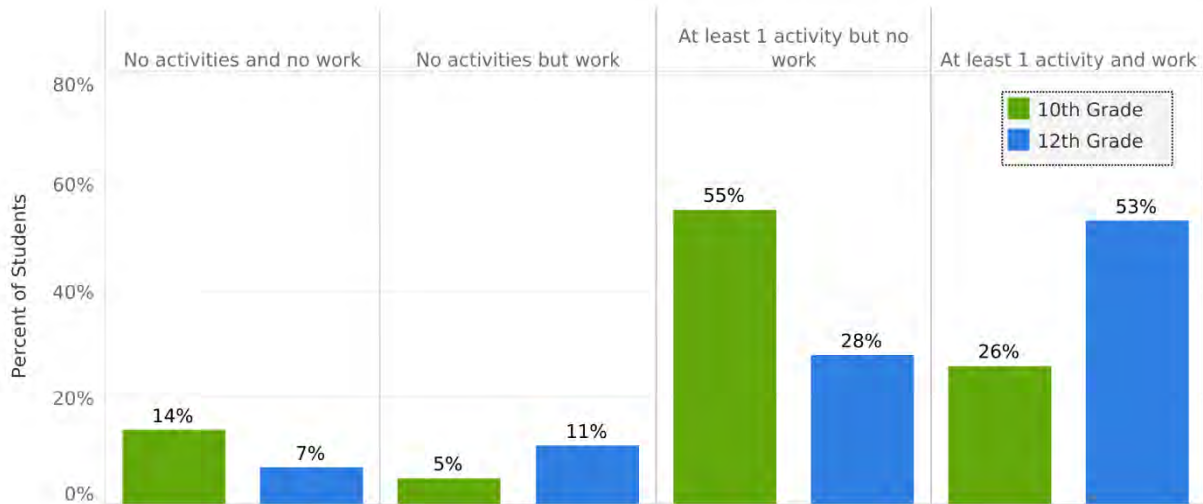
Youth Connections in Lake County

Activities and Work Among Lake County Students, 2014-2022

2022

Slide to Select Year

Filtered to
year 2022



Disconnected Youth

Disconnected Youth is the percentage of teens and young adults ages 16 to 19 who are neither working nor in school.



Data from Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

Quality of Life

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Bullying Experience Among Lake County Students, 2014-2022

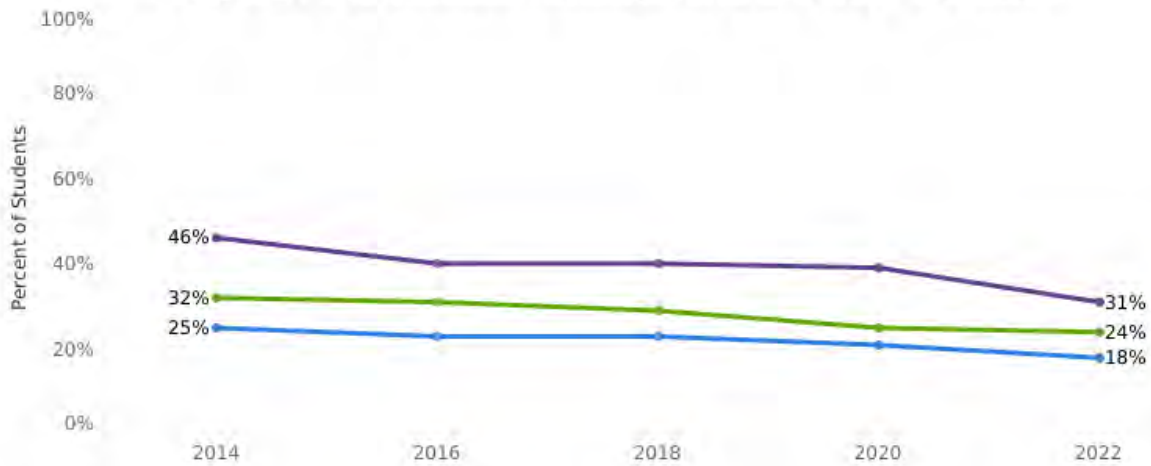
8th Grade 10th Grade 12th Grade

Select Amount of Bullying

Ever Bullied (experienced at least 1 type of bullying)

Filtered to
Ever Bullied

Bullying Experiences Among Lake County Students

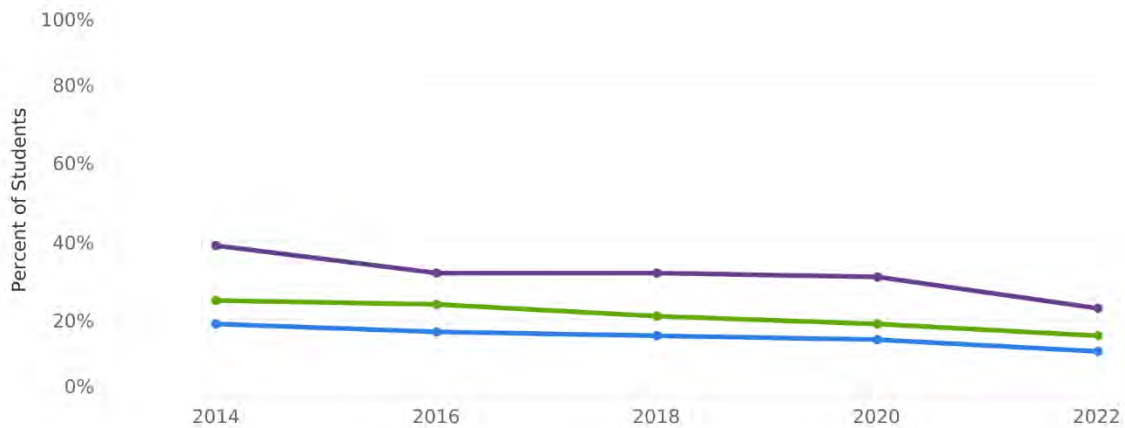


Bullying Types Among Lake County Students

Select Type of Bullying

Bullied by being called names

Filtered to
Bullied by being
called names

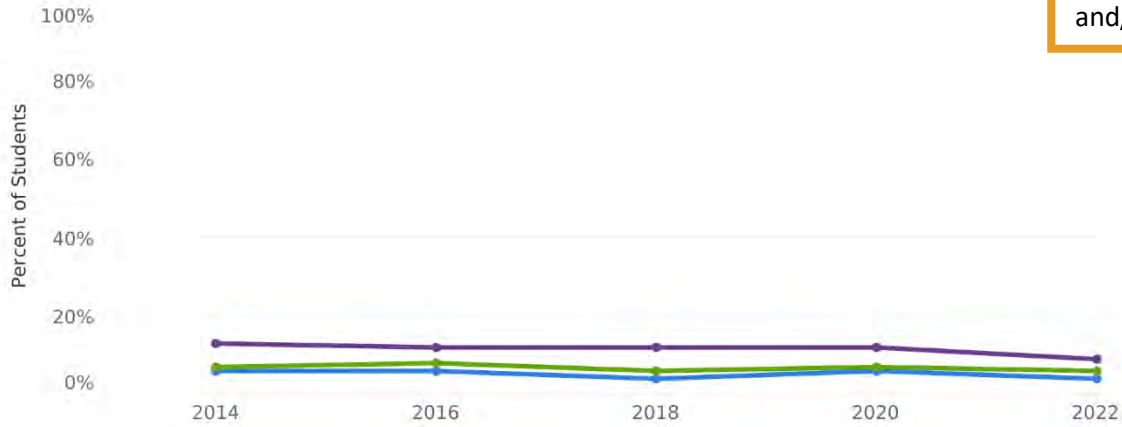


Quality of Life

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Bullying Types Among Lake County Students

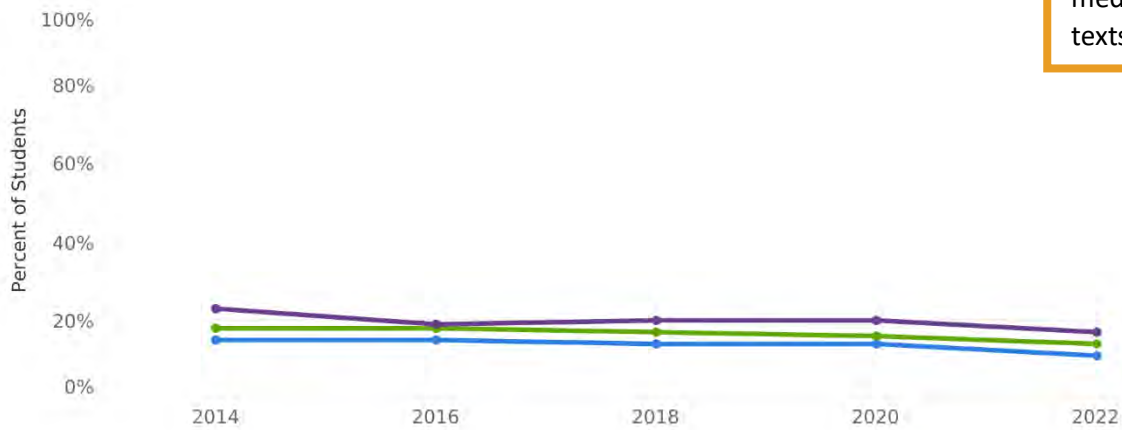
Select Type of Bullying
Bullied by being hit, punched, kicked, and/or pushed



Filtered to Bullied
by being hit,
punched, kicked,
and/or pushed

Bullying Types Among Lake County Students

Select Type of Bullying
Bullied online, on social media, or through texts

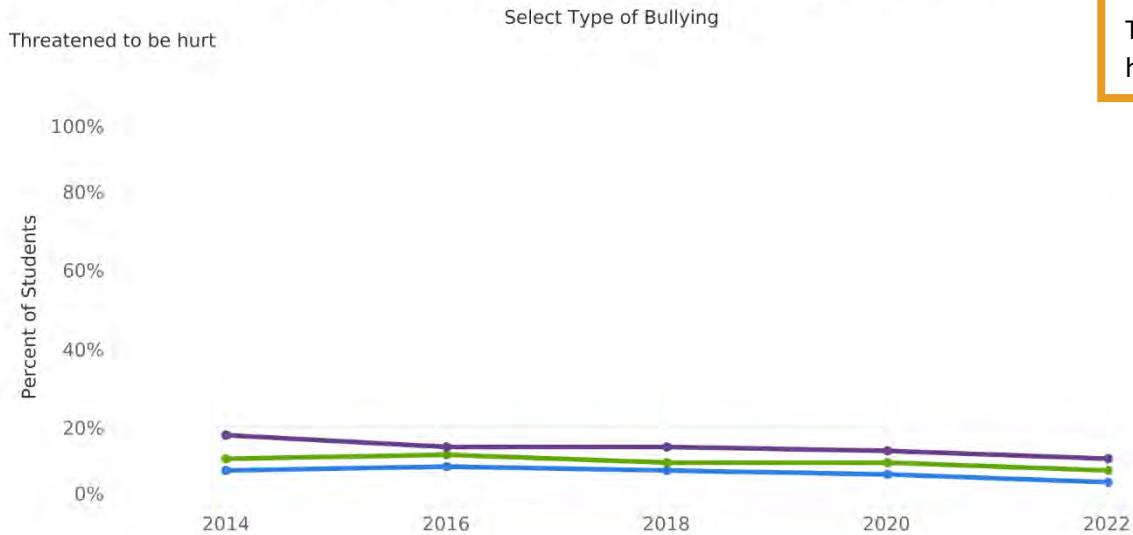


Filtered to Bullied
online, on social
media, or through
texts

Quality of Life

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

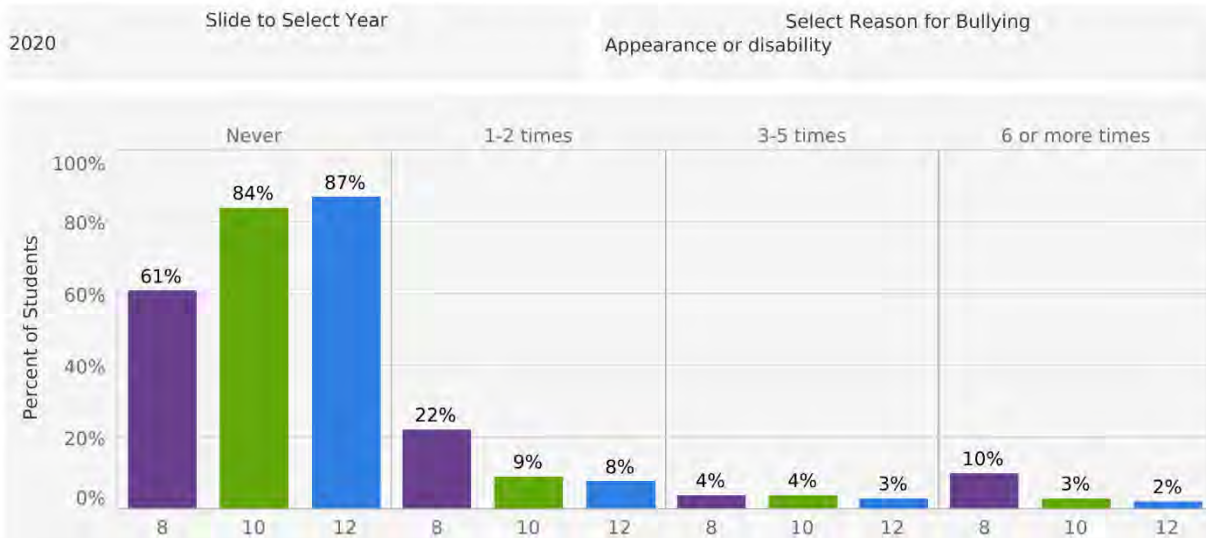
Bullying Types Among Lake County Students



Filtered to
Threatened to be
hurt

Bias-Based Bullying Among Lake County Students

Bias-based bullying includes bullying experiences based on a student's appearance, disability, religion, sexual orientation, race, or ethnicity.



Filtered to
year 2020
and
Appearance
or disability

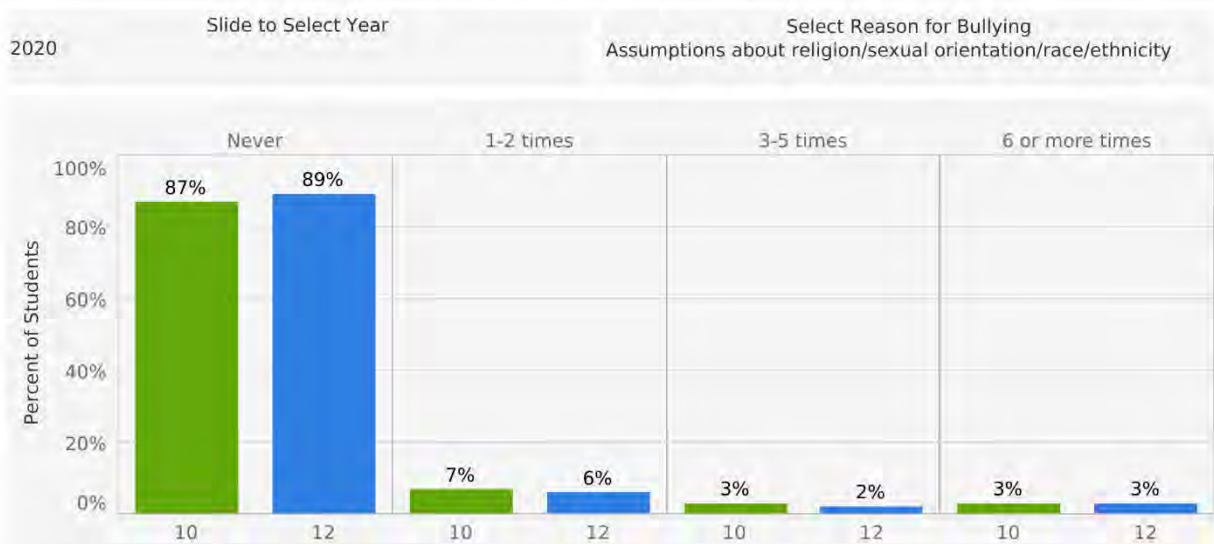
Data from Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

Quality of Life

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Bias-Based Bullying Among Lake County Students

Bias-based bullying includes bullying experiences based on a student's appearance, disability, religion, sexual orientation, race, or ethnicity.



Filtered to
year 2020
and
Assumptions
about
religion,
sexual
orientation,
race,
ethnicity

Data from Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

Quality of Life

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

51. Social Vulnerability Index in Lake County, 2014-2020

CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) Illinois Counties

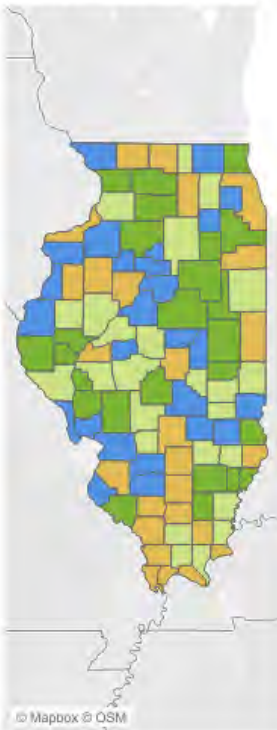
Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters to disease outbreak or human-caused threats. The degree to which a community exhibits certain social conditions may affect that community's ability to prevent human suffering and financial loss in the event of disaster. These factors describe a community's social vulnerability.

The SVI groups 15 census-derived factors into four themes that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable. The four themes include socioeconomic status, household composition and disability, minority status and language, and housing type and transportation. The Social Vulnerability Index combines the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.

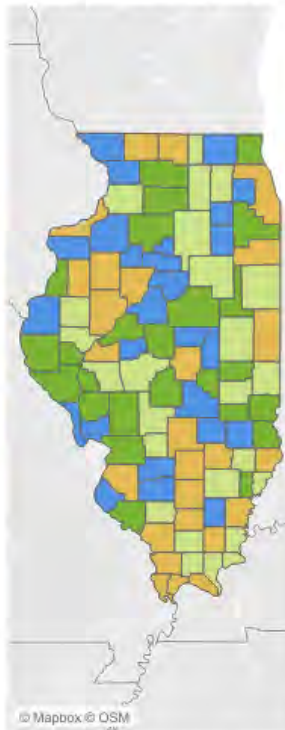
Possible scores range from 0 (lowest vulnerability) to 1 (highest vulnerability).



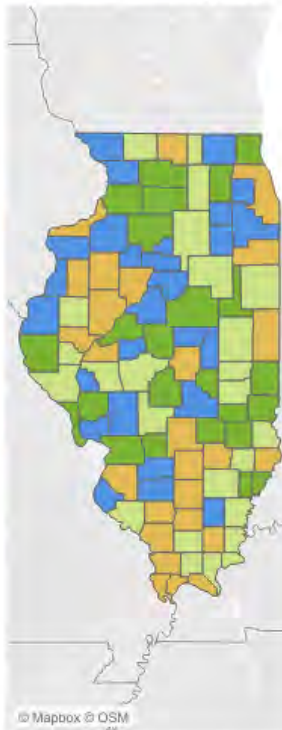
2014 County SVI



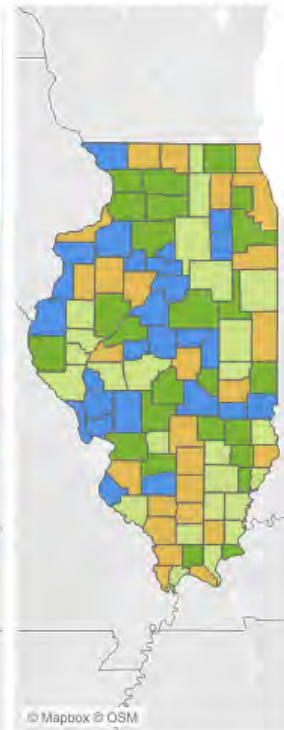
2016 County SVI



2018 County SVI



2020 County SVI



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry/ Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program. CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020 Database Illinois.

In 2020, **Lake County** had a Social Vulnerability Score (SVI) of **0.753**. This indicates a **high level of vulnerability**.

The four themes that make up the SVI are listed below:

Socioeconomic Status = 0.614

Household Composition and Disability = 0.515

Minority Status and Language = 0.980

Housing Type and Transportation = 0.614

Quality of Life

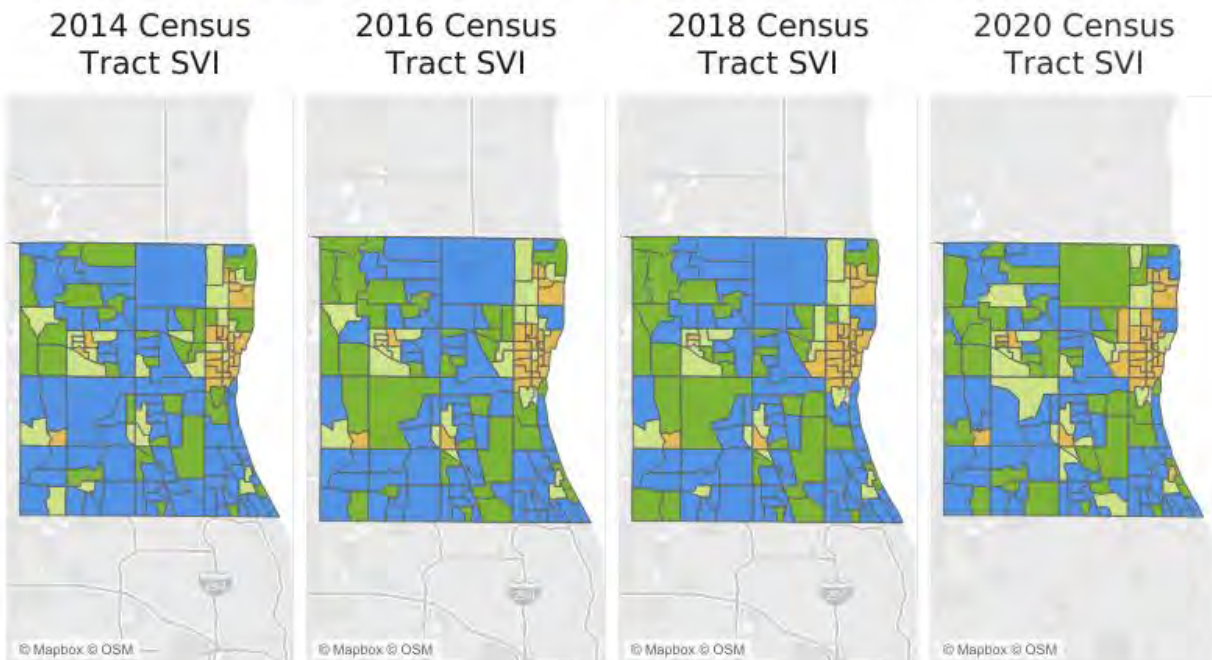
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) Lake County Census Tracts

Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters to disease outbreak or human-caused threats. The degree to which a community exhibits certain social conditions may affect that community's ability to prevent human suffering and financial loss in the event of disaster. These factors describe a community's social vulnerability.

The SVI groups 15 census-derived factors into four themes that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable. The four themes include socioeconomic status, household composition and disability, minority status and language, and housing type and transportation. The Social Vulnerability Index combines the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.

Possible scores range from 0 (lowest vulnerability) to 1 (highest vulnerability).



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry/ Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program. CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020 Database Illinois.

Risk Behaviors

Obesity Among Lake County Adults, 2010-2019	Pg 197
BMI of Lake County Students, 2014-2022	Pg 198
Physical Activity Among Lake County Adults, 2010-2019	Pg 201
Days of Physical Activity Among Lake County Students, 2014-2022	Pg 202
Tobacco Use Among Lake County Residents, 2016-2022	Pg 203
Alcohol Disorders Among Lake County Residents, 2016-2019	Pg 207
Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol Arrests in Lake County, 2010-2017	Pg 208

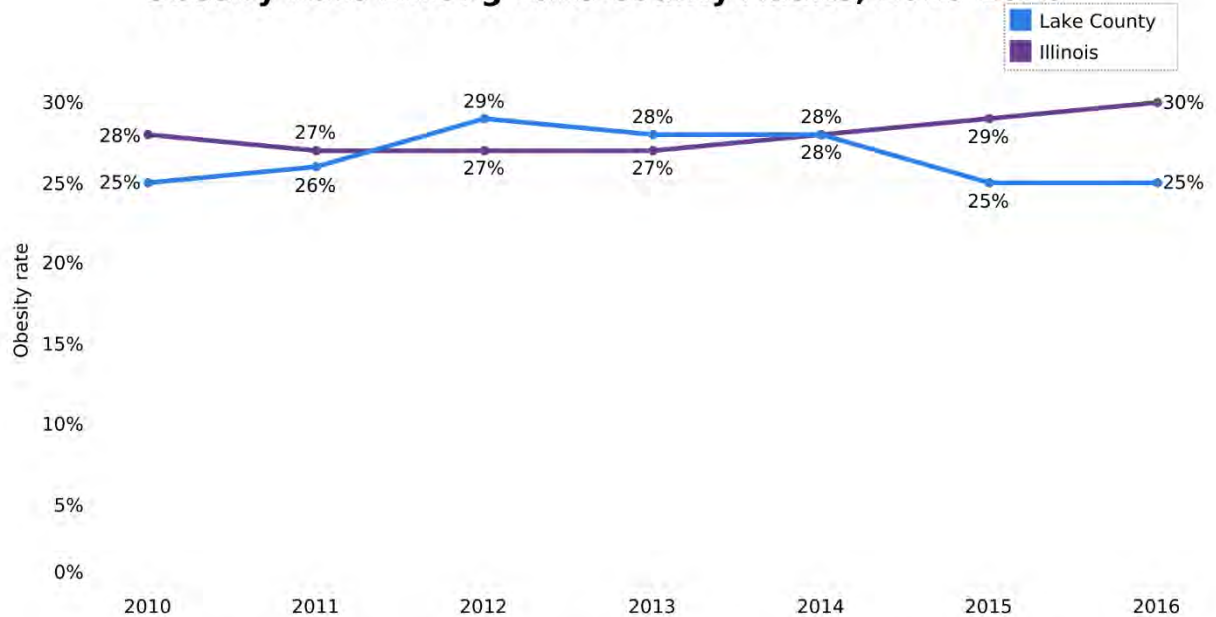
Risk Behaviors

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

52. Obesity Among Lake County Adults, 2010-2019

Obesity Among Lake County Adults

Obesity Rate Among Lake County Adults, 2010-2016



BMI Distribution Among Lake County Adults, 2019



Obesity data from County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2010-2016
BMI distribution data from IDPH BRFSS Round 5 (2015-2019)

Risk Behaviors

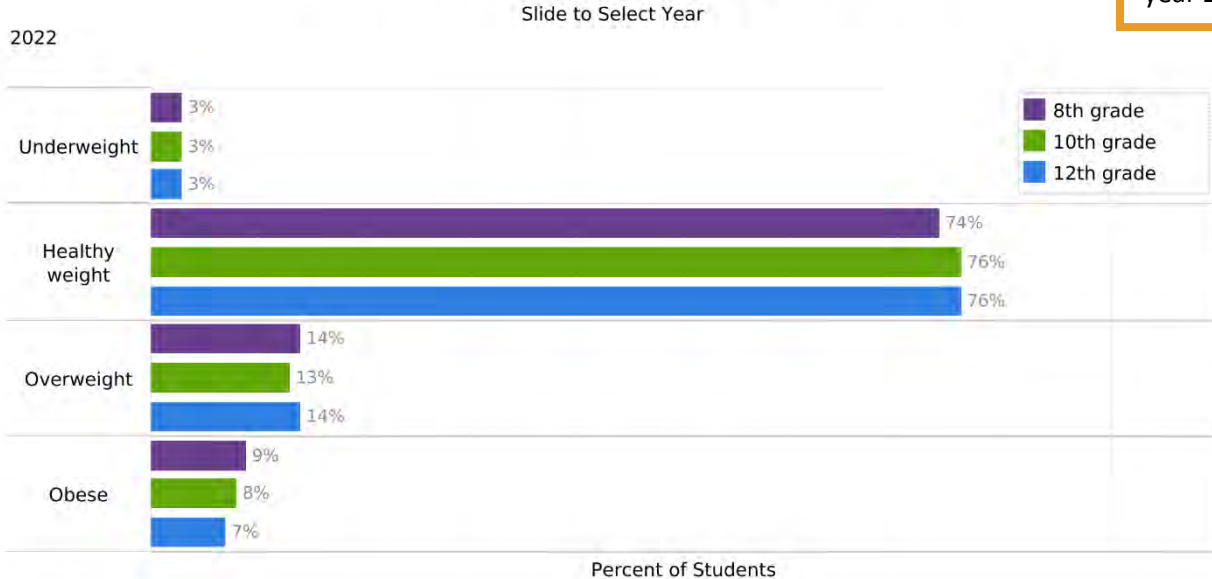
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

53. BMI of Lake County Students, 2014-2022

BMI of Lake County Students, 2014-2022

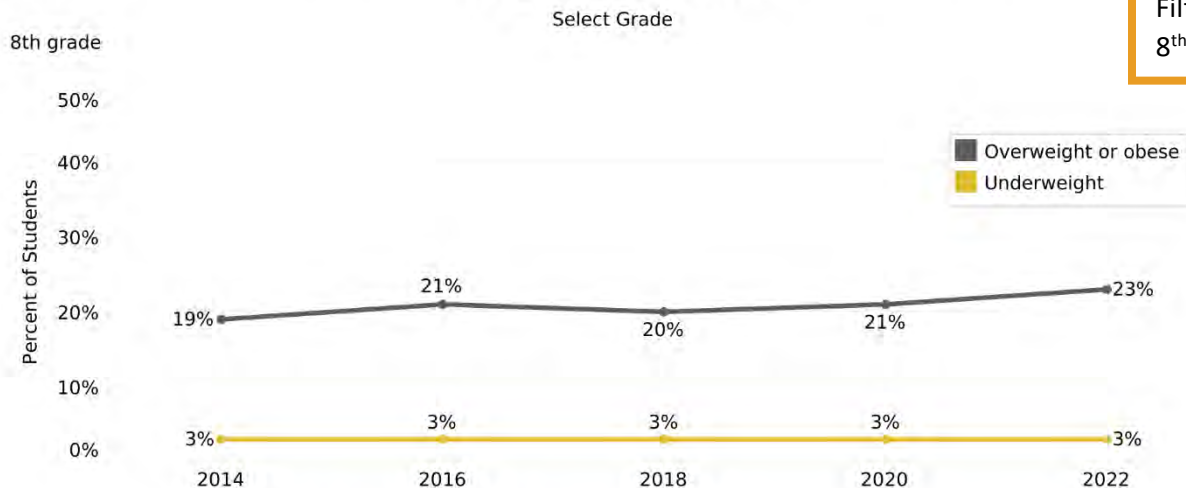
BMI Category of Lake County Students

Filtered to
year 2022



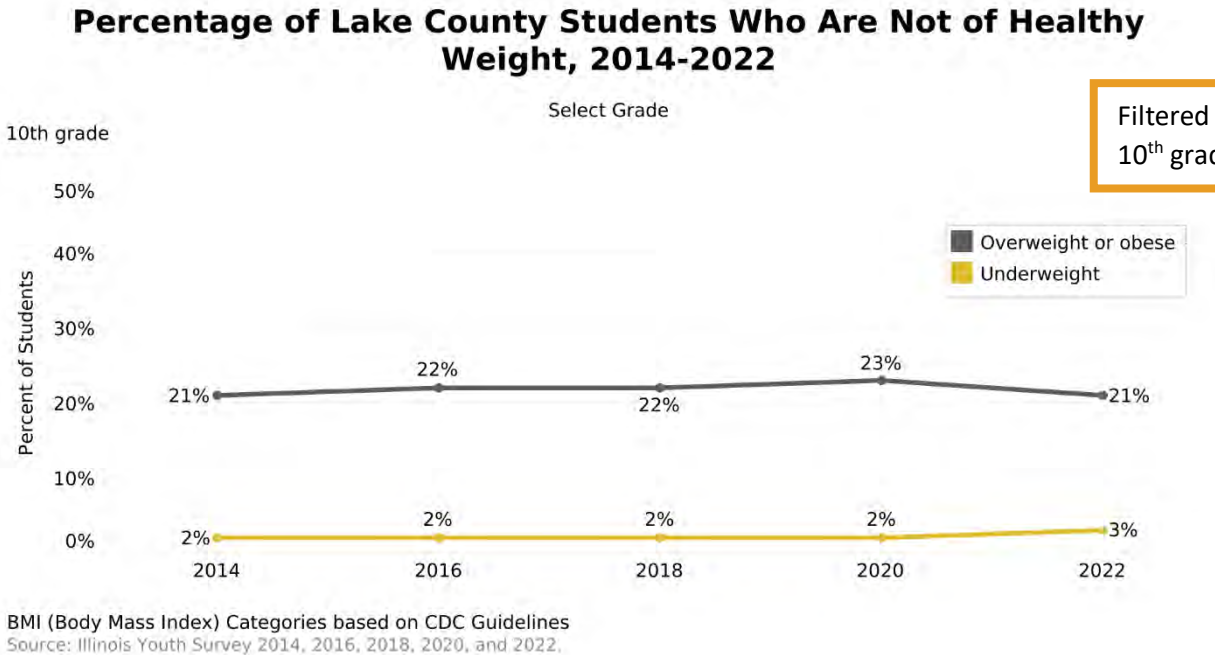
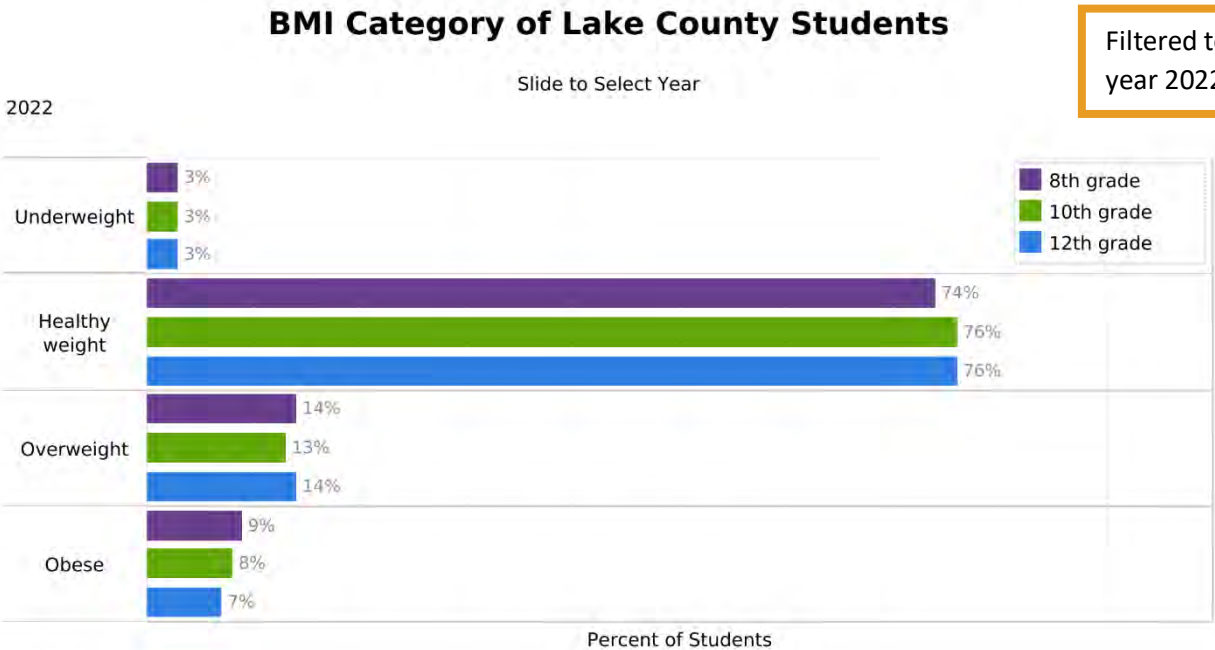
Percentage of Lake County Students Who Are Not of Healthy Weight, 2014-2022

Filtered to
8th grade

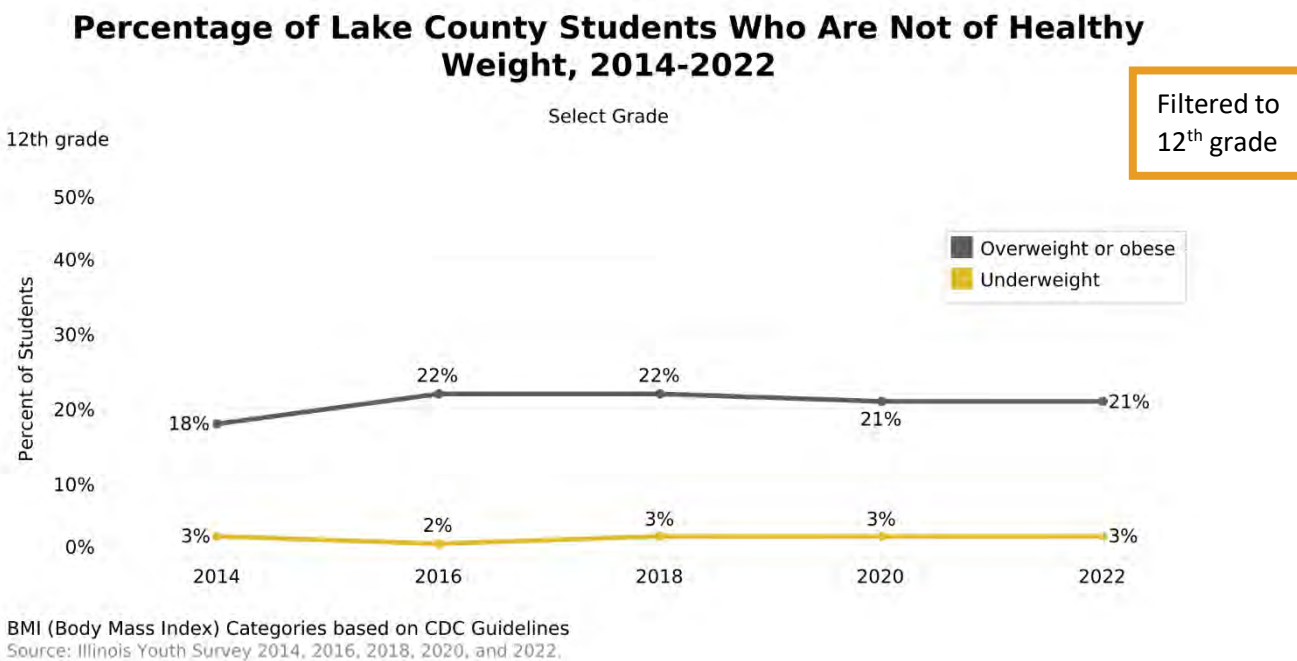
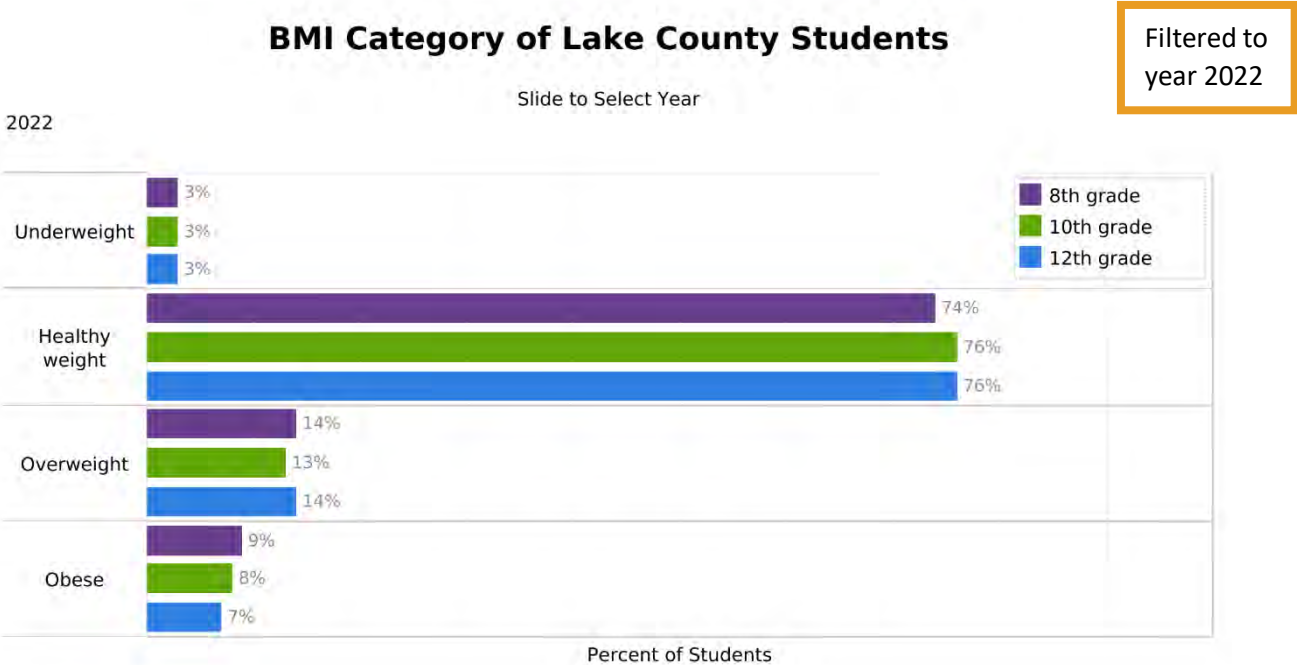


BMI (Body Mass Index) Categories based on CDC Guidelines
Source: Illinois Youth Survey 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022.

BMI of Lake County Students, 2014-2022



BMI of Lake County Students, 2014-2022



Risk Behaviors

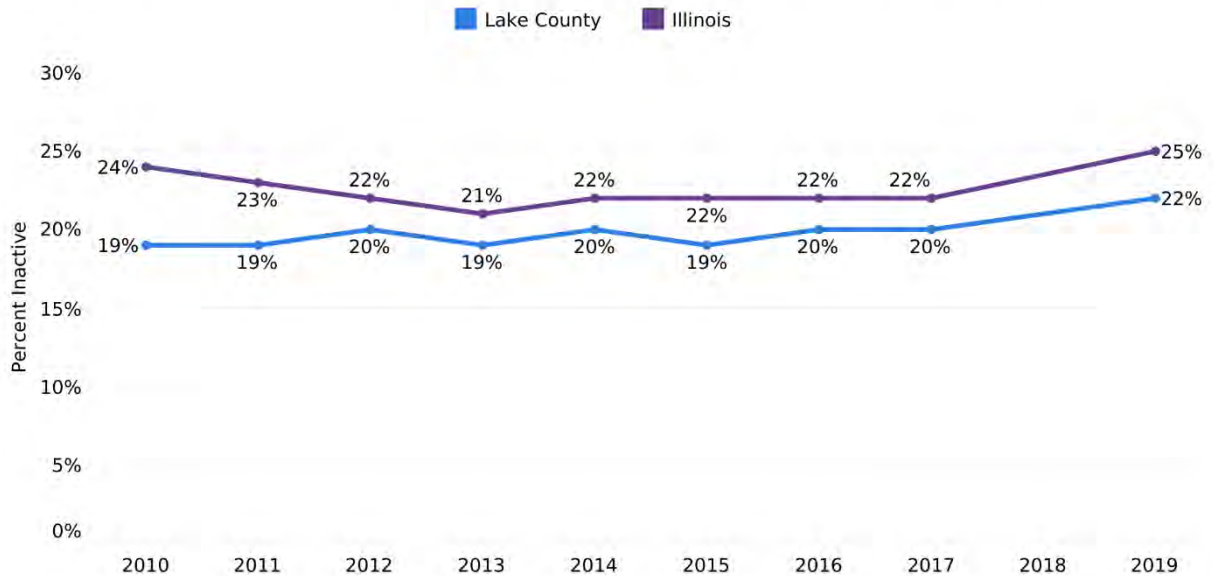
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

54. Physical Activity Among Lake County Adults, 2010-2019

Physical Activity Among Lake County Adults

Physical Inactivity Among Adults in Lake County and Illinois, 2010-2019

2018 data unavailable



**Lake County Adults Not Meeting
Physical Activity Guidelines,
2019**

45.2%

**Lake County Adults Meeting
Physical Activity Guidelines,
2019**

54.8%

Data from County Health Rankings and Roadmaps (2010-2019) and Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2015-2019

Risk Behaviors

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

55. Days of Physical Activity Among Lake County Students, 2014-2022

Days of Physical Activity Among Lake County Students, 2014-2022

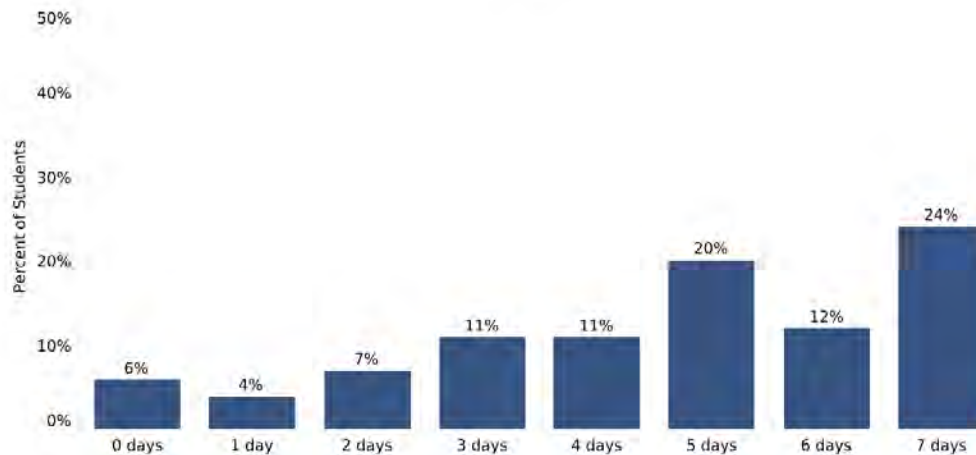
The CDC recommends that children and adolescents ages 6 through 17 should engage in 60 minutes (1 hour) or more of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity daily.

Number of Days Per Week Lake County Students Engaged in At Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity

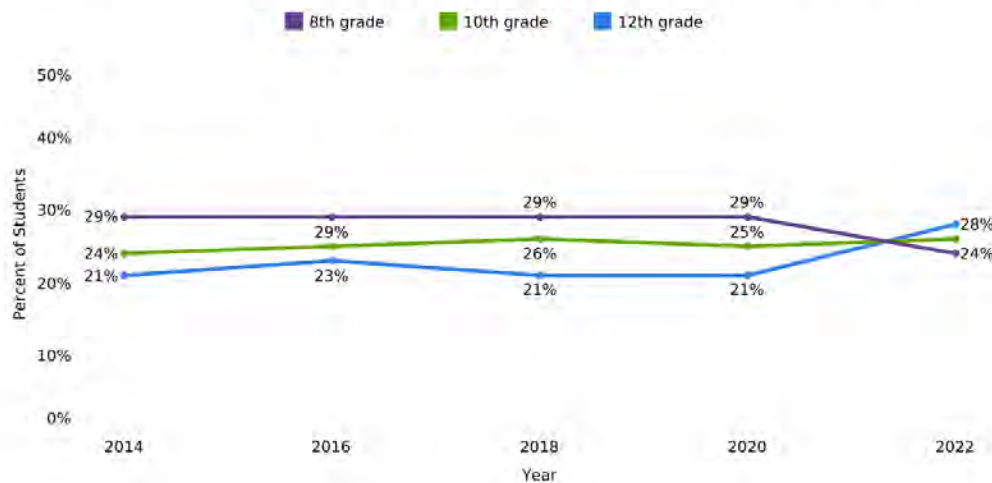
Slide to Select Year
2022

Select Grade
8th grade

Filtered to
year 2022



Percentage of Lake County Students Meeting Physical Activity Guidelines, 2014-2022



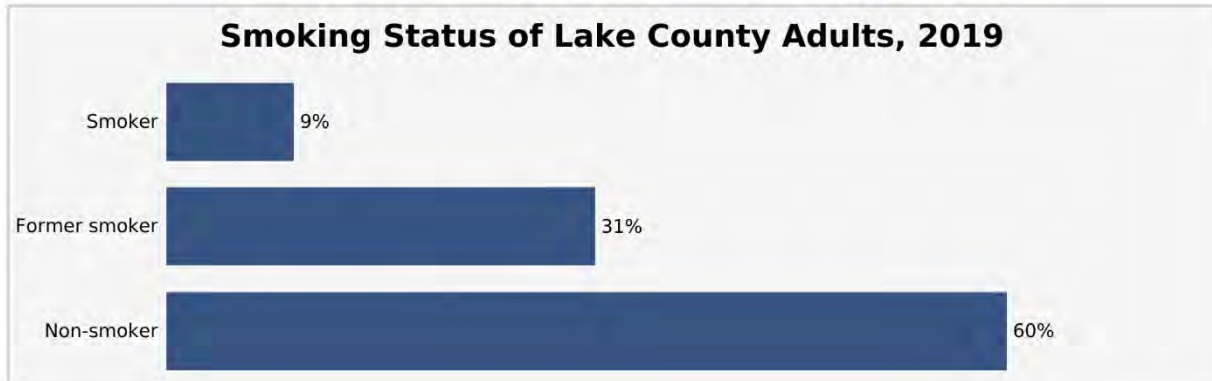
Source: Illinois Youth Survey 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022

Risk Behaviors

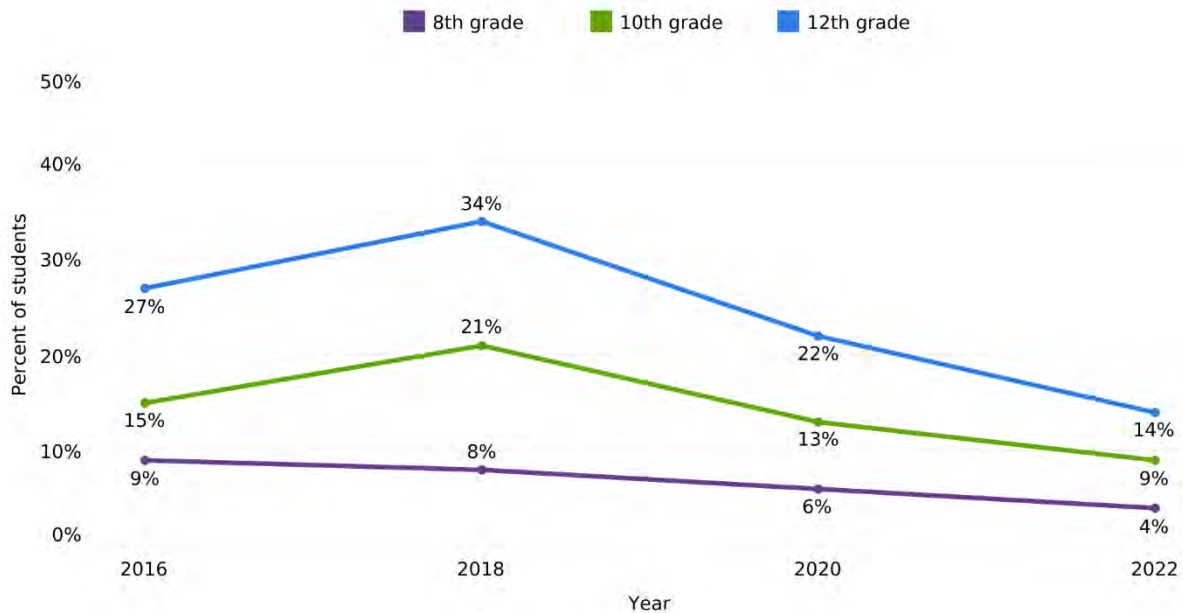
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

56. Tobacco Use Among Lake County Residents, 2016-2022

Tobacco Use Among Lake County Residents



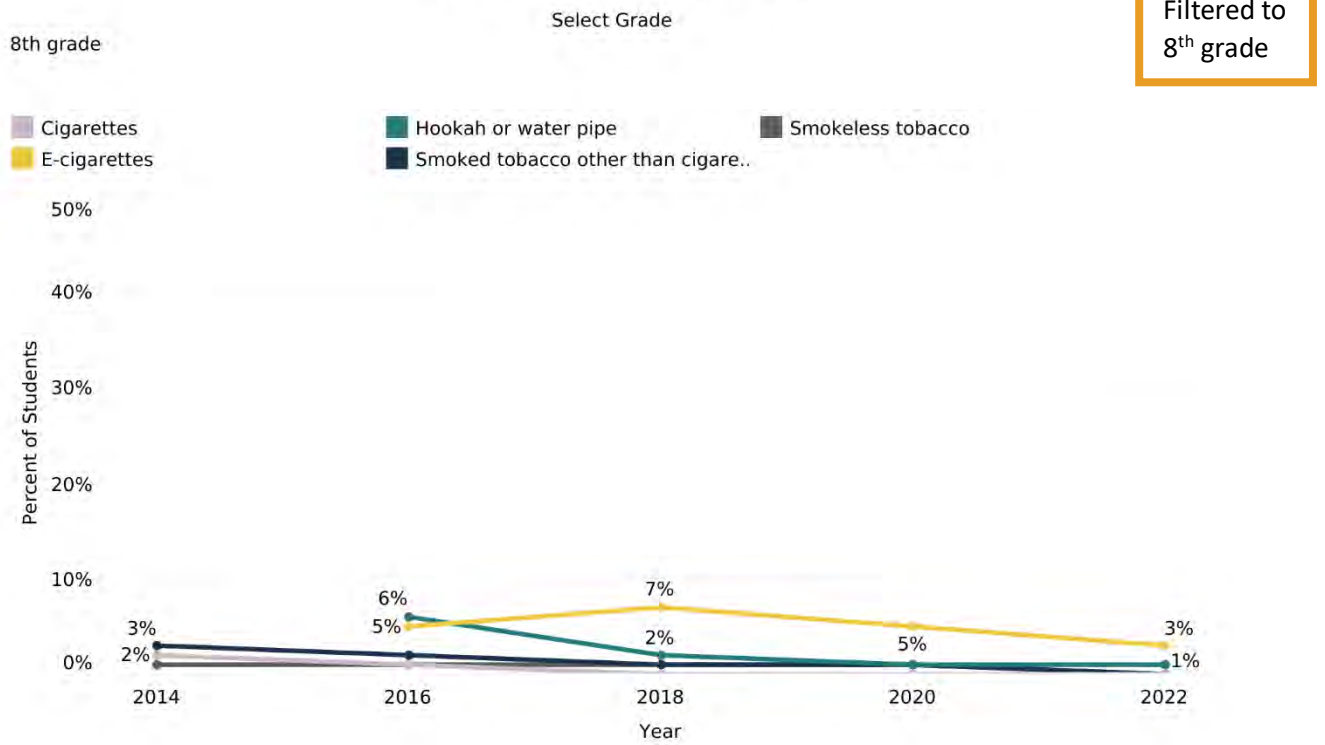
Use of Any Tobacco or Vaping Product Among Lake County 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students



Risk Behaviors

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Type of Tobacco Use by Lake County 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students, 2014-2022

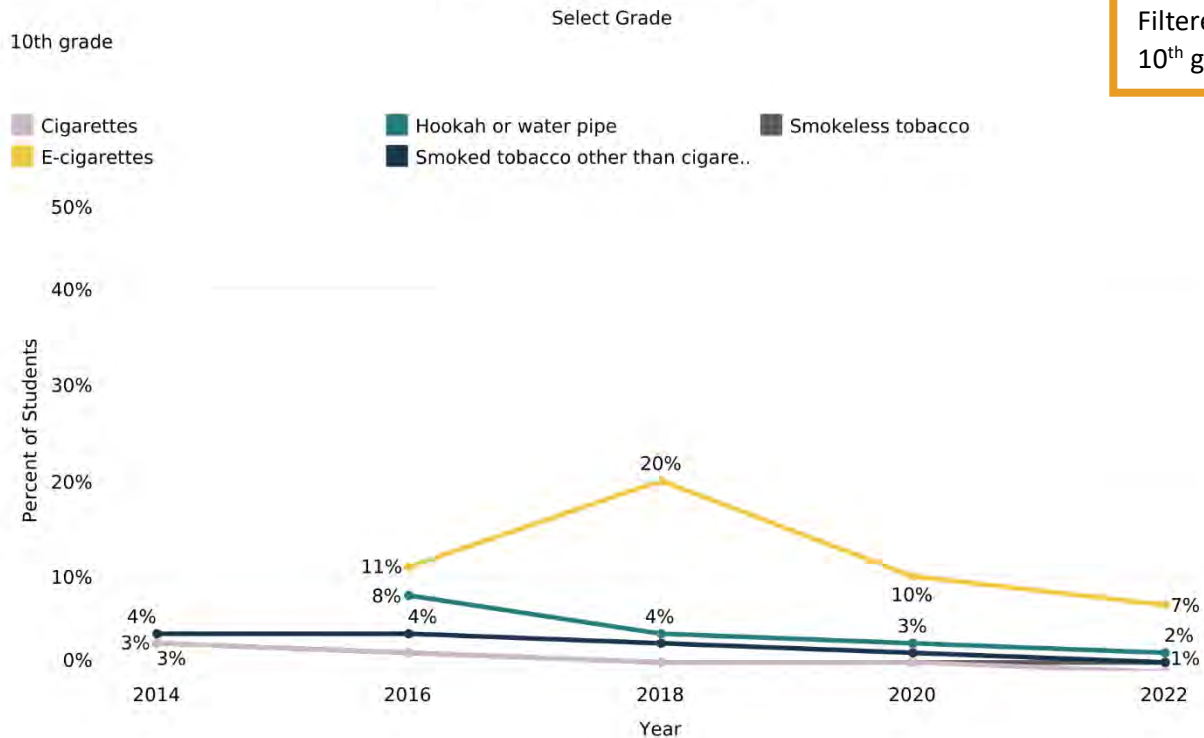


E-cigarette and hookah/water pipe not asked about in 2014.
Data from Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2015-2019 and Illinois Youth Survey, 2016-2022.

Risk Behaviors

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Type of Tobacco Use by Lake County 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students, 2014-2022



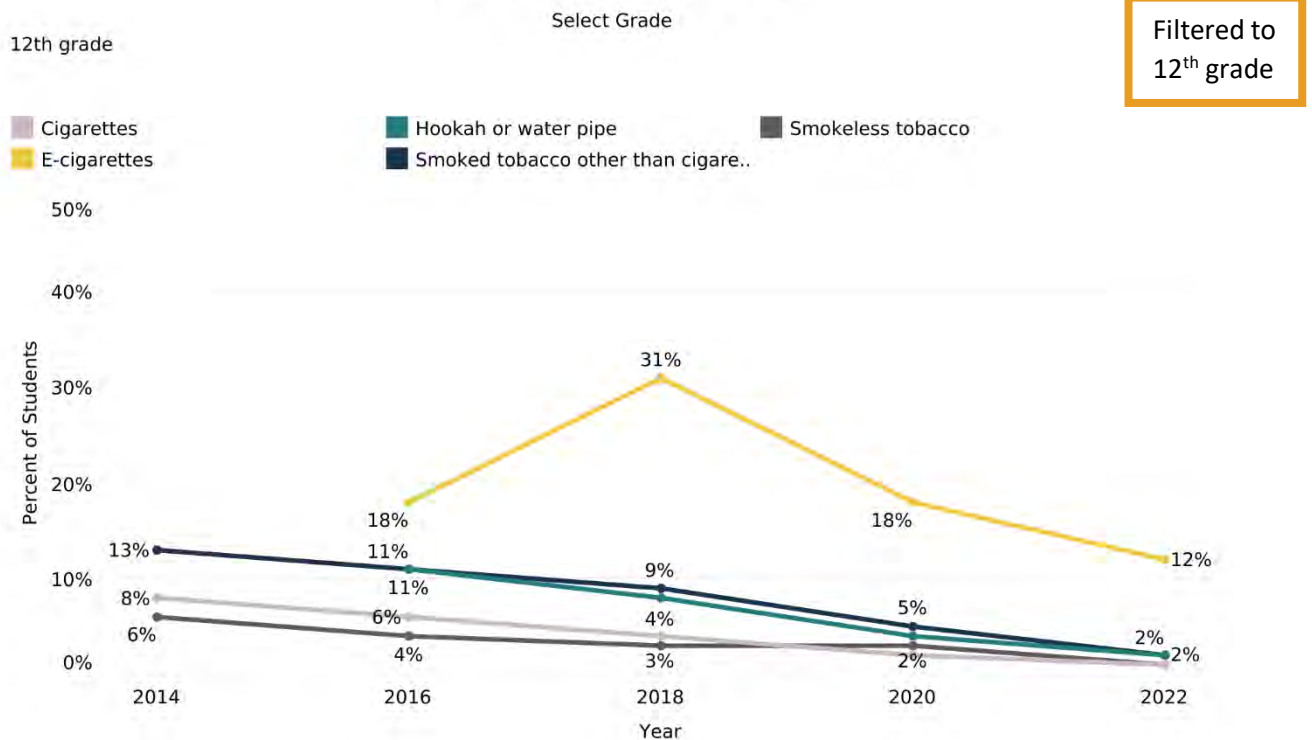
E-cigarette and hookah/water pipe not asked about in 2014.

Data from Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2015-2019 and Illinois Youth Survey, 2016-2022.

Risk Behaviors

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Type of Tobacco Use by Lake County 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students, 2014-2022



E-cigarette and hookah/water pipe not asked about in 2014.

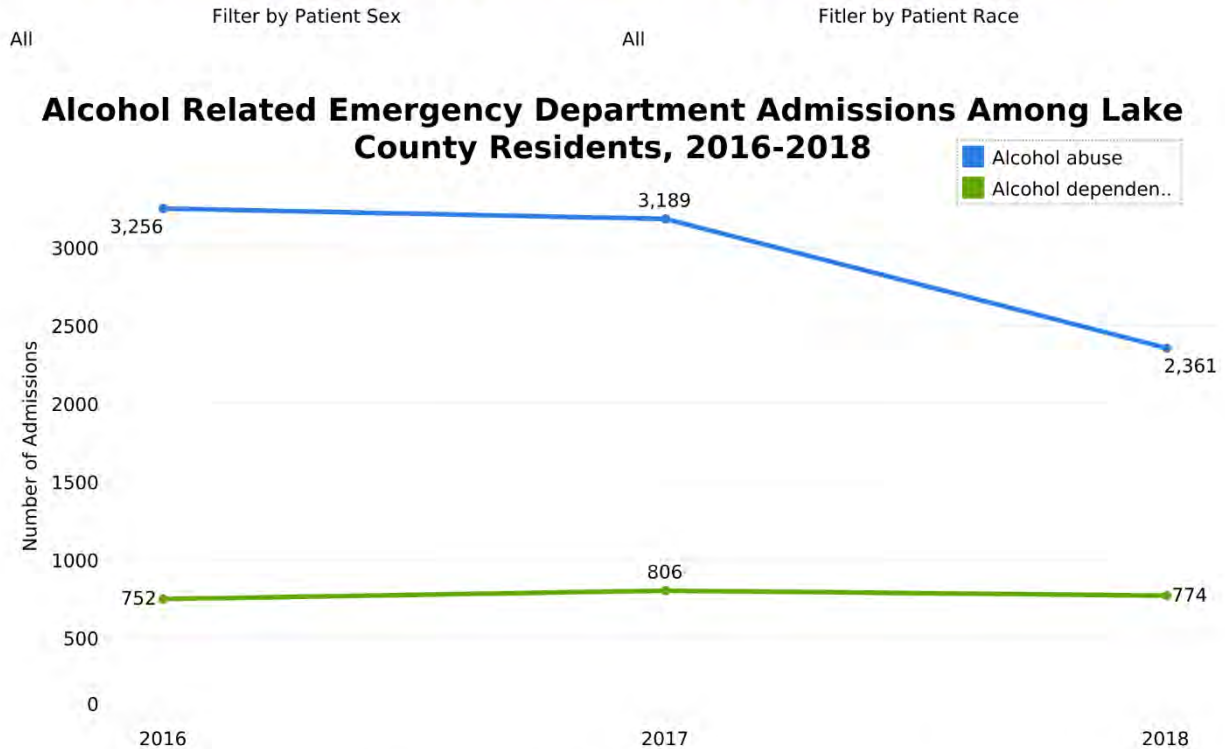
Data from Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2015-2019 and Illinois Youth Survey, 2016-2022.

Risk Behaviors

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

57. Alcohol Disorders Among Lake County Residents, 2016-2019

Alcohol Disorders Among Lake County Residents



Risk for Binge and Chronic Drinking Among Lake County Adults, 2019



Data from Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Round 6 (2015-2019), Hospital Outpatient dataset 2016-2018 (from Illinois Department of Public Health), and the World Health Organization ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioral Health Disorders: Clinical descriptions and diagnostic guidelines.

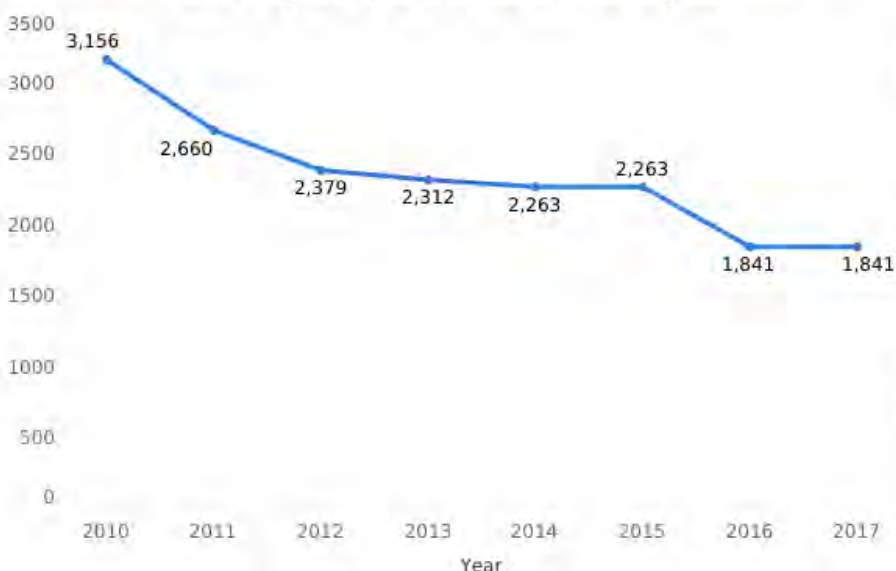
Risk Behaviors

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

58. Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol Arrests in Lake County, 2010-2017

Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol Arrests in Lake County

Total DUI Arrests in Lake County, 2010-2017
Including DUI type and use of breathalyzer



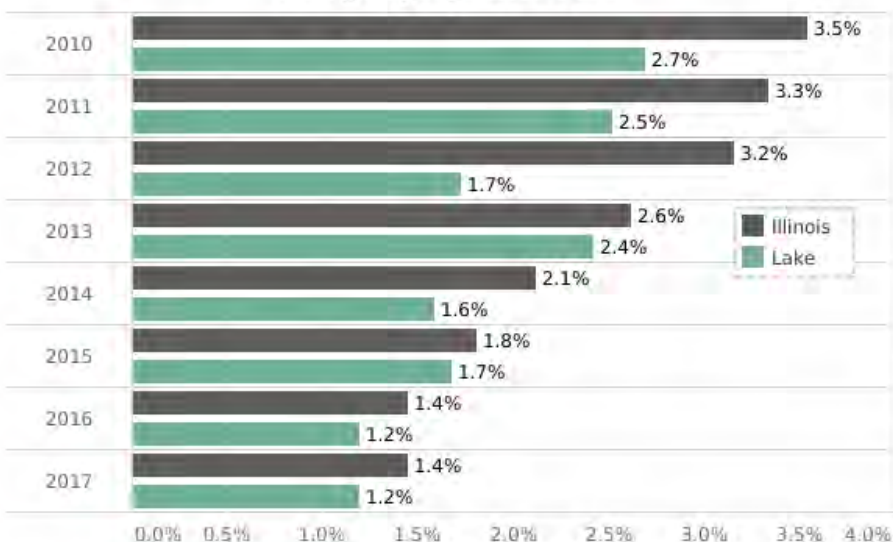
DUI Arrest in Illinois

In Illinois, a statutory summary suspension provides for the automatic suspension of driving privileges of a driver arrested for DUI who fails, refuses to submit to, or fails to complete chemical testing. Failure of chemical testing means a person's Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) was .08 or more or the test showed a trace of other drugs.

Statutory summary suspensions are automatic, effective on the 46th day from the date of the suspension notice - allowing the offender to request a judicial hearing to challenge the arrest.

This suspension does not replace criminal penalties for a DUI conviction.

Rate of Zero Tolerance DUI Arrests by Geography and Year



What is Illinois' Zero Tolerance Law?

A driver under age 21 caught with any trace of alcohol in his/her system will lose his/her driving privileges. A law enforcement officer may request a chemical test after a traffic stop and issuance of a citation for any offense, when the officer has probable cause to believe an underage driver has any trace of alcohol in his/her system. After administering such tests, the law enforcement officer submits a sworn statement to the Secretary of State's office and the offender's driver's license is suspended.

IMHS Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Transportation

Bus Services in Lake County, 2022

Pg 210

Transportation Mean of Lake County Residents Age 16
and Older Who Work, 2010-2020

Pg 214



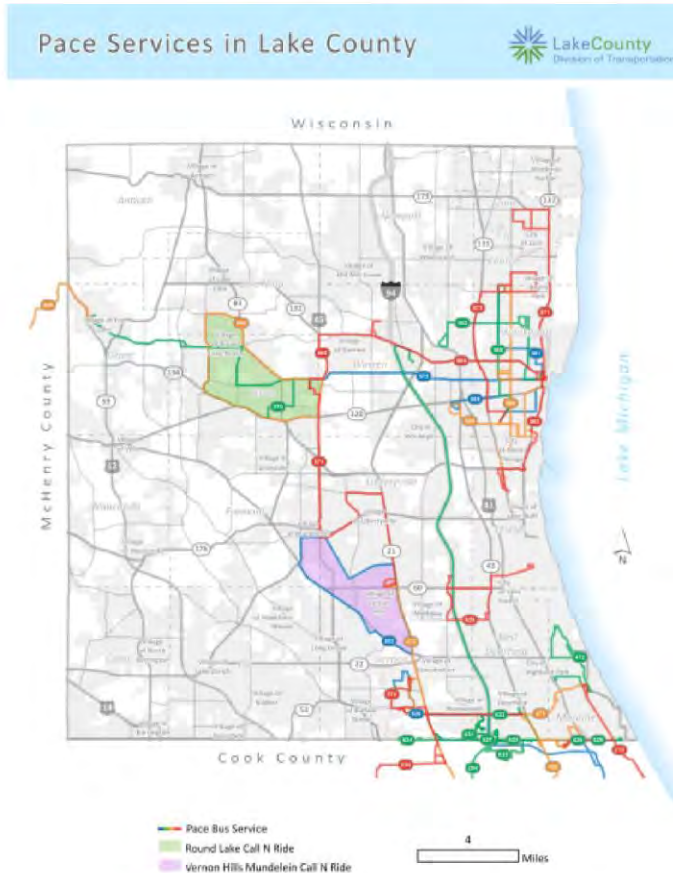
Transportation

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

59. Bus Services in Lake County

Bus Services in Lake County

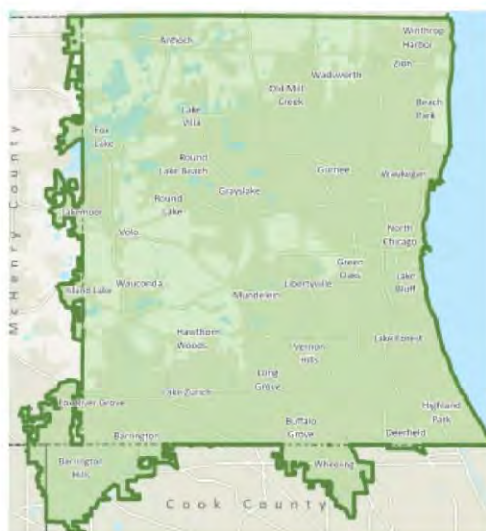
*See next tab for routes schedules



All of the 21 fixed-route bus routes operate on weekdays. Twelve bus routes operate on Saturdays and two routes offer Sunday service. Regular fixed route and local fixed routes fare cost \$2.00 or \$1.00 with reduced fare.

The Call-n-Ride service is a reservation-based, shared-ride service for the general public that picks up passengers and takes them to destinations within the designated service area (see map). Trip reservations are granted on a first come, first served basis. A oneway trip costs \$1.75.

Ride Lake County Service Area

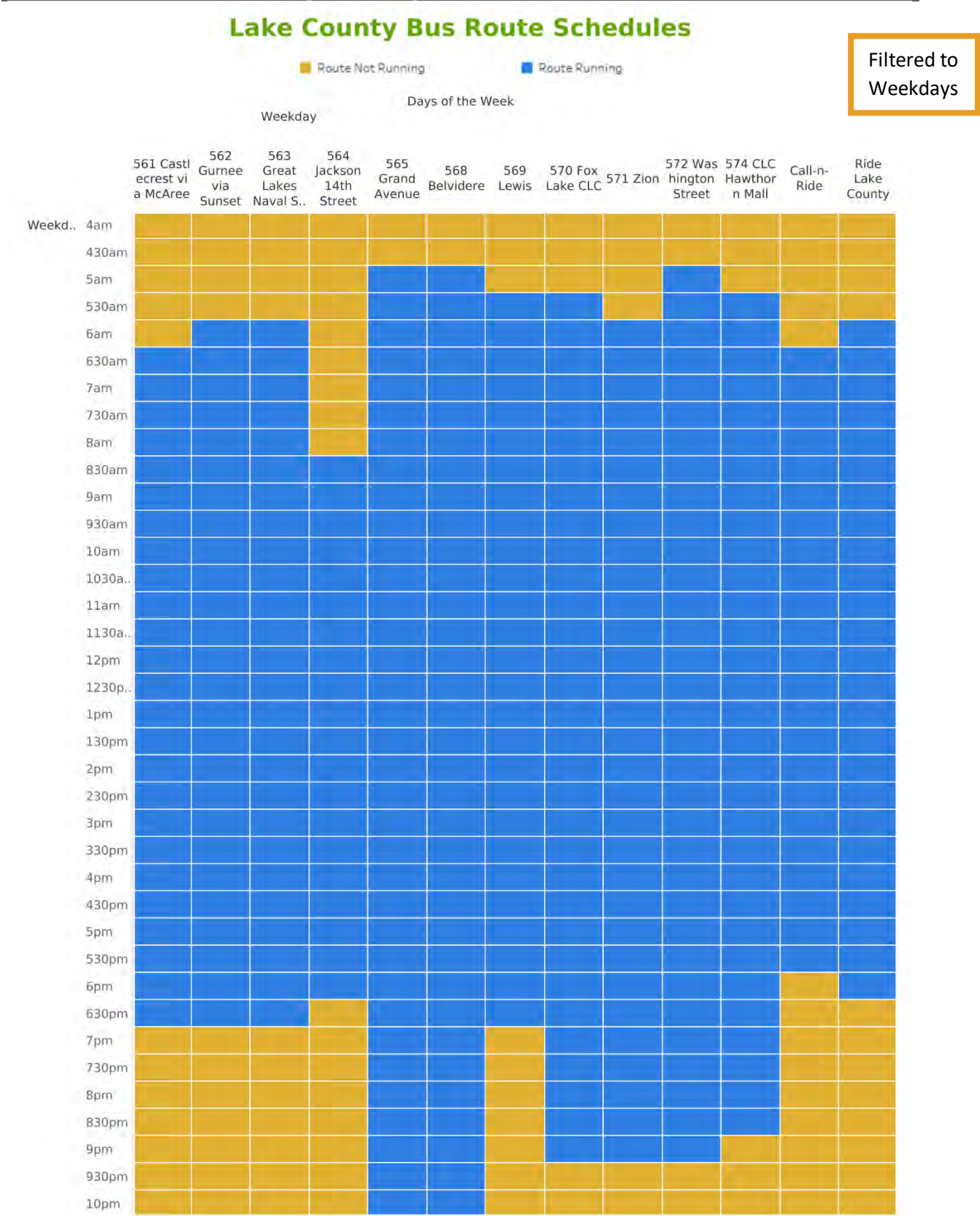


Ride Lake County is a countywide paratransit service that provides seniors age 60+ and people with disabilities transportation to any area of Lake County. As a reservation-based program, vehicles do not travel on a fixed route each day. Riders schedule their trips in advance and the vehicles provide curb-to-curb service from the rider's desired pick-up and drop-off destinations. Ride Lake County is a shared-ride service, so vehicles may make stops for other passengers.

One-Way Fare Cost:
\$2.00 each way for trips under 5 miles
\$4.00 each way for trips between 5 and 10 miles
\$6.00 each way for trips over 10 miles

Transportation

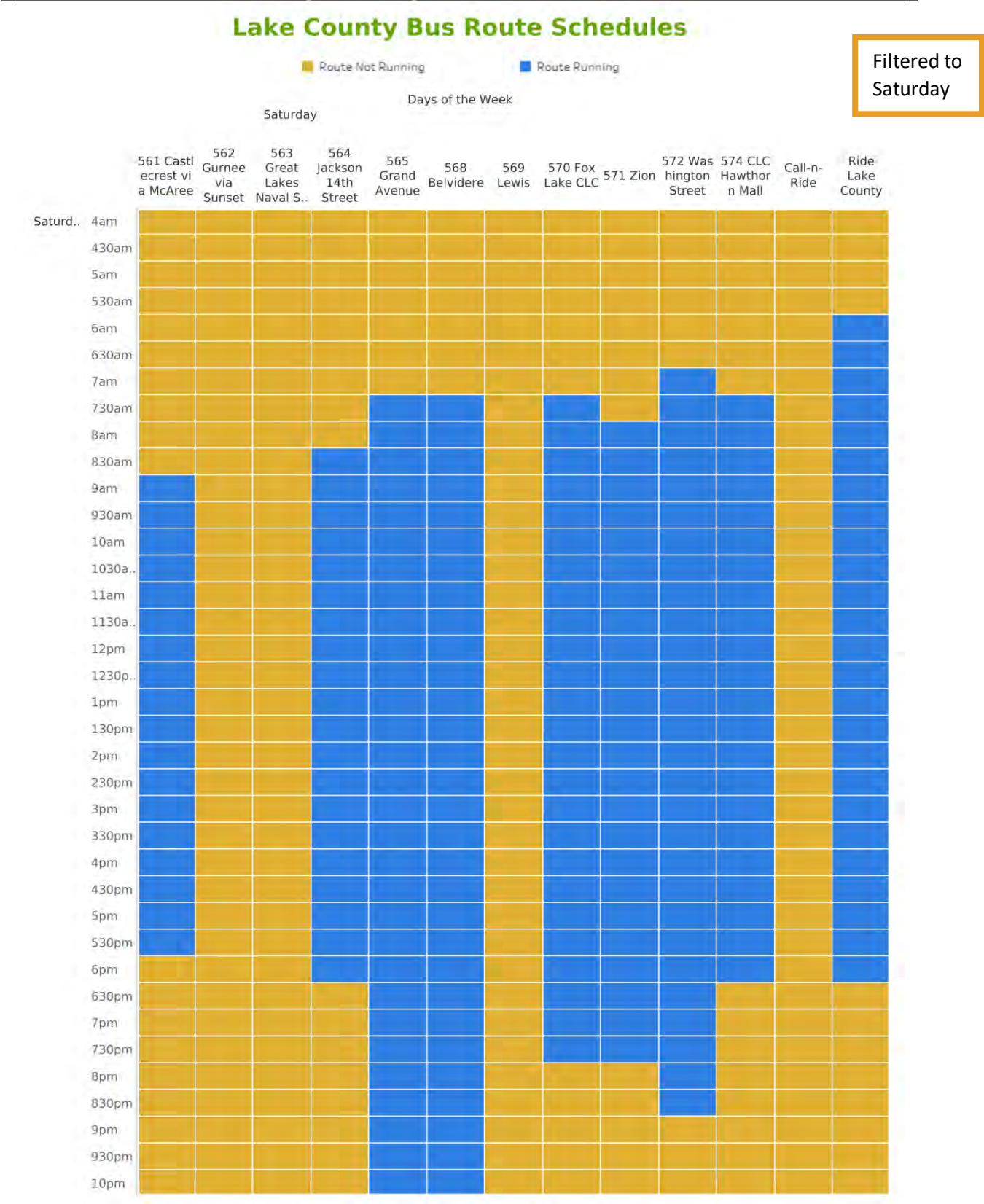
(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)



Data Source: Pace Bus and Lake County Department of Transportation

Transportation

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)



Data Source: Pace Bus and Lake County Department of Transportation

Transportation

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

Lake County Bus Route Schedules

Route Not Running Route Running

Filtered to Sunday



Data Source: Pace Bus and Lake County Department of Transportation

Transportation

(Click on image to navigate to interactive visualization)

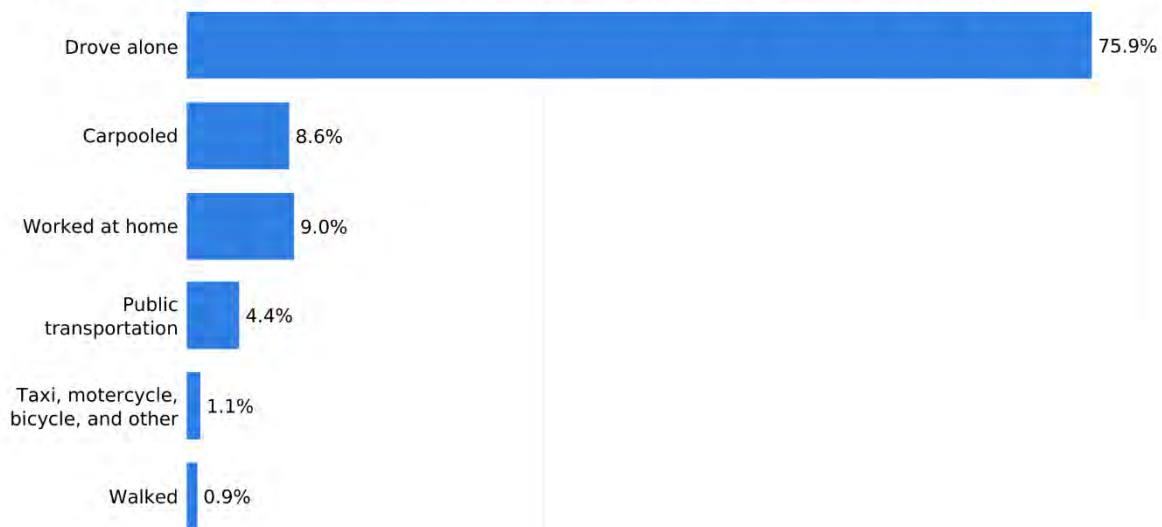
60. Transportation Means of Lake County Residents Age 16 and Older Who Work, 2010-2020

Transportation Means of Lake County Residents Age 16 and Older Who Work, 2010-2020

Slide to Select Year
2020

Filtered to
year 2020

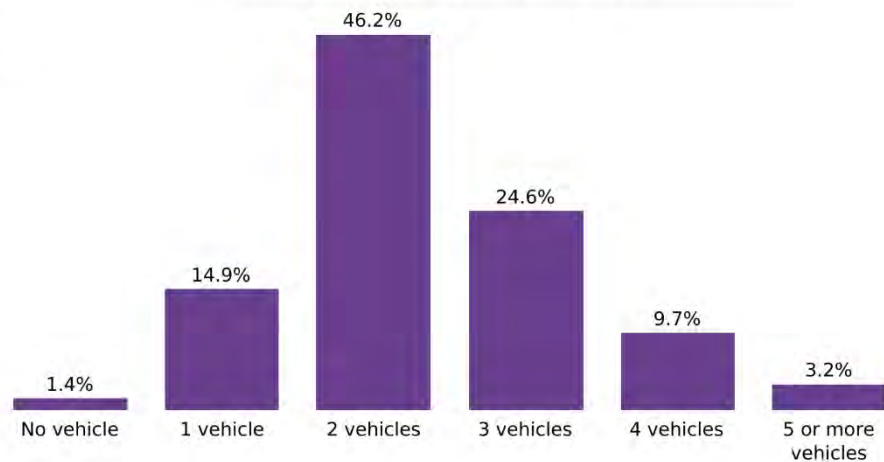
Means of Transportation to Work Among Lake County Residents



Percent of Lake County Residents Who are 16 Years and Older and Work

49.1%

Number of Vehicles Available in Households of Lake County Residents



Data from American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates (2010-2020)

Focus Areas

Focus areas

Information from the existing data sources, the community survey, and focus groups were combined to create “briefing sheets”. These reports about each of the 12 selected determinants were used by the LWLC committee to make data informed decisions.

These reports consisted of four sections:

- “What We Heard” – assessment summary of both the qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis.
- “Community Voices” – themes found during the qualitative analysis of the focus groups and the free response answers in the community health survey.
- “What the Numbers Say” – overview of data from the county-wide survey and existing data sources.
- “Data in Pictures” – links to the interactive visualizations corresponding to the focus area used to inform the quantitative overview.

The reports were utilized by LWLC to understand the impact and current state of each determinant to prioritize the determinants.

Table 4. 12 Selected Determinants and Demographics

Access to Information
Community Engagement
Crime and Justice
Demographics
Diversity and Immigration
Education
Environment
Food, Nutrition, and Physical Activity
Housing
Access to Care (Physical and Mental Healthcare)
Transportation
Work

Access to Information

What We Heard:

- Many community members from across the county are seeking resource and information support, especially for housing and shelter.
- Many community members struggle to understand information from their healthcare providers, including medication labels and medical forms.
- Information must be culturally tailored in addition to being available in multiple languages in order to be most accessible for community members.
- Black/African American community members in particular expressed barriers to trusting and understanding health information.
- Community leaders are trusted messengers and can help community members access and utilize the information and resources they need.

Community Voices:

- Many community members are looking for guidance but are unsure where to go to find timely, accurate information and resources.
 - *"We are so isolated now, thanks to the internet, apps and the phone, which allow us to navigate everything, but because you navigate everything, you don't know who is telling you the truth."* – Latinx Community Member
- The way we communicate about information and resources must be tailored to the specific needs of our diverse community members, including language, culture, and formats.
 - *"Where I would trust most information are resources that kind of talk to the least comprehending of us. They're taking something that's complex and they're putting it in a way that makes it simple. So, it feels like they're looking out for everybody, not just certain groups. When you start looking at just certain groups and you're talking on that high level, I think that it just creates a suspicion to me."* – Black/African American Community Member
 - *"Whom do people believe in to a certain extent? It is in those who understand their language, who understand their culture and who have the educational background to serve them."* – Latinx Community Member
 - *"What really brought it home to me was listening to those doctors and those scientists that looked like me. That's what convinced me. And the national NAACP put on a huge forum about that, and I went to each one of them and I listened intently and not just them, but it was other people that also put it on there. And so, when I kept hearing it from people that look like me, that was at the table that let us understand scientifically what something is about. And so I tend to believe those that look a lot like me and explain it to me on a level. And, you know, sometimes they got down to a level that you could truly understand and you can carry it to the other community members that don't understand large terminology. So, yeah, so they did it in different*

Focus Areas: Access to Information

terminologies and brought it home that I could understand it. So, for me, it's someone that looks like me and then someone again, you have to feel like you trust those people.” – Black/African American Community Member

- Community organizations are trusted sources of information, and we should work to equip their leaders with the knowledge they need to help their community members.
 - *“[There] are organizations that already have the trust of the community, and precisely one of the things that you have already mentioned and that is super important is that these people can positively influence the community through the trust that they have already generated... I think those organizations are key, they are organizations that are already with the community and already have the trust of these people.” – Latinx Community Member*

What the Numbers Say:

- The top need presented to 211 Lake County is housing and shelter (43% of calls).¹⁴
- Waukegan residents contact 211 most often (30% of calls), but there are callers from all over Lake County, including from more well-resourced communities like Grayslake and Vernon Hills.¹⁴
- Community members of color are less likely to report receiving information from their providers that is easy to understand (59% for Black/African American, 75% for Asian, 67% for Latinx) than White community members (85%).¹⁵
- Many community members struggle to understand medical forms most or all the time. 71% of White respondents reported understanding medical forms most of the time or always, while only 51% of Black/African American respondents, 58% of Asian respondents, and 62% of Latinx respondents reported understanding medical forms most of the time or always.¹⁵
- Many community members struggle to understand medication labels. 78% of White respondents, 60% of Black/African American respondents, 67% of Asian respondents, and 72% of Latinx respondents reported understanding medication labels always or most of the time.¹⁵

Data in Pictures:

[Lake County Contact with 211](#)

[County CHSA Survey](#)

- Reference “Health Literacy” section

[Additional Community Voices and Analysis](#)

¹⁴ United Way of Lake County 211, 2019-2021

¹⁵ Lake County Community Health Survey, 2022

Community Engagement

What We Heard:

- Community members are interested in increasing their involvement with their local communities and need to be invited and welcomed into those spaces.
- The lack of representation of minority groups in community leadership positions may discourage some from participating in certain community spaces.
- There is an opportunity to encourage and support community members of color and women to take on leadership roles in their communities.
- Closing the gap between registered voters and those who actually vote may help increase community representation among elected officials.

Community Voices:

- The pandemic has had a profound effect on how people engage with their communities, and many people feel more isolated now than ever. Community members are looking for opportunities to engage with their community in person.
 - *"I think after two years of the pandemic, we as a people, we have to get back to the community is getting connected together in person and really sharing our experiences... I think over the years, we've gotten accustomed to working in silence and being by ourselves and feel like we have to do it on our own. And now, more than ever, the time where we need to come together, but again, coming together virtually, there's a barrier there. I think it has to be in-person events where we can really connect and get back to how we used to be." - Black/African American Community Member*
- Communities are built by actively inviting and engaging community members in ways that are meaningful to them. This can be as simple as being friendly with your neighbors.
 - *"Creating community does not happen by chance. There has to be a plan, there has to be effort, work. There is no magic formula. Community is created; it does not become a healthy community or a thriving community by chance. You have to work for it." - Latinx Community Member*
- While community members relate most easily to those that share similar identities and common interests, they are looking for ways to connect with and build community with people who are different from them.
 - *"I think the diversity of our people is something that makes us strong. We have people from all over the world. We have people that we can meet and deal with different and new things. I think that makes us strong." - Latinx Community Member*
- There is a need to create spaces to learn about other communities, and to enable people to feel safe and welcomed outside of their normal spaces.

Focus Areas: Community Engagement

- *"I feel more diversity education is necessary to educate people regarding various cultures. However, real conversations need to occur and a lot of people just don't have the ability to be honest when it comes to race and culture. Race and culture is a sensitive topic but in order for real change to occur, honest conversations need to happen."* – Live Well Lake County Representative

What the Numbers Say:

- Latinx community members are underrepresented in school administrators, state legislators, and physicians. 4.5% of physicians identify as Latinx, while 22% of the general population identifies as Latinx.¹⁶
- Community leaders tend to skew older with more education than the general population.^{17,18}
- Females are underrepresented in physicians and state legislators.^{17,18}
- Lake County has a higher rate of veterans and active-duty service members than the state and national average.¹⁹
- Lake County has a high voter registration rate (>95%), but there is a large disconnect between the number of people registered to vote and the number of people who actually cast ballots (11% for midterms, 60% for national elections).²⁰
- The Latinx community expresses greater optimism about their ability to make a difference in their community than other racial/ethnic groups, despite only about 40% of respondents overall feeling that people take an active role in their community.²¹

Data in Pictures:

[Lake County Veterans and the Military](#)

[Demographic makeup of our community leaders](#)

[Voter Turnout Among Lake County Residents](#)

[County CHSA Survey](#)

- Reference "Community" section

[Additional Community Voices and Analysis](#)

¹⁶ Illinois State Board of Education School Report Cards, 2020-2021

¹⁷ National Conference of State Legislatures, 2015 & 2020

¹⁸ American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2015 & 2020

¹⁹ American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2010-2020

²⁰ Office of Lake County Clerk, 2015-2020

²¹ Lake County Community Health Survey, 2022

Crime and Justice

What We Heard:

- Despite official crime rates decreasing, many community members remain concerned with crime and violence in their communities.
- There are substantial differences across racial and ethnic groups and their experiences with the police, with community members of color less likely to trust the police or feel like the police treat people fairly.
- There is an opportunity to improve relationships between police and community members as well as alternatives to calling the police in emergency situations to improve reporting and crime interventions.

Community Voices:

- Many community members are concerned about the rise of crime and violence in their neighborhoods.
- Some community members feel safe and empowered to call the police if they need help, while others do not.
 - *"I feel a little more safer out there now than I used to. I used to be scared because, like, one time when I was at [local store], I had this experience where somebody took advantage of me, so I felt really scared that day. And I told my mom, and she called [the police] and said this boy is, you know, doing the wrong thing."* – Disability Community Member
 - *"Even as a white person, the police give me more of a sense of anxiety than they do a sense of safety. I think a lot of this is due to the community I grew up in (Waukegan) and the prevalence of police violence and brutality."* – Live Well Lake County Representative
- Individuals at higher risk of committing crimes need access to resources and supports, especially youth and those with previous involvement in the justice system.
 - *"Oftentimes [people committing crimes are] young adults and it's teens and not having anything to do with not having a place, not having their energy directed into positive platforms, right?"* – Black/African American Community Member
- Community members want to explore ways to increase trust between the local community and the police as well as alternatives to calling law enforcement.
 - *"It would be a good time to start having those conversations with our own government and our own police or security system so that they understand our culture more and also to have a promise from them, that they are not going to force certain rules that make us feel persecuted instead of us feeling helped."* – Latinx Community Member

Focus Areas: Crime and Justice

○ *"I also think it would be important that the police that we hire be of the community. I think a lot of the problems we have right now with police is, they want the job. They want the money. They want the income, but they're scared of the people that they have to shepherd over. So constantly demanding that, if you're going to be a policeman in this area, you have to be one that cares for the people...So instead of people thinking, "This is a job, and that's all I'm doing," we need more for our community to flourish." – Black/African American Community Member*

What the Numbers Say:

- Index crime overall and jail admissions are decreasing in Lake County.^{22,23}
- Black/African American community members are substantially overrepresented in admissions to the Lake County Jail (Black/African Americans made up 35% of admissions versus 7% of total Lake County population).²³
- Latinx and Black/African American community members reported that they are less likely to call the police to report a crime when compared to White residents.²⁴
- While 75% of White respondents reported they feel the police treat people fairly or respectfully, only 50-60% of community members of color felt that way.²⁴
- Over 80% of White respondents reported trusting the police, while only 55% of Black/African American respondents, 60% of Latinx respondents, and 75% of Asian respondents felt they could trust the police.²⁴
- Older respondents are more likely to trust and contact the police in an emergency as compared to younger respondents.²⁴
- Community members in the Northeast demographic quadrant of Lake County have the least amount of trust in the police when compared to other demographic quadrants.²⁴

Data in Pictures:

[Lake County Crime](#)

[Lake County Jail Dashboard](#)

[County CHSA Survey](#)

- Reference "Crime and Safety" section

[Additional Community Voices and Analysis](#)

²² Illinois State Police Annual Index Crime Report, 2014-2020

²³ Office of Lake County Sheriff, 2013-2021

²⁴ Lake County Community Health Survey, 2022

Demographics

What We Heard:

- Lake County is a diverse community, and its diversity continues to increase over time.
- 1 in 5 Lake County community members identifies as Latinx.²⁵
- Younger community members are more likely to identify as LGBTQ+ than older community members.²⁵
- 1 in 10 community members in Lake County has some kind of disability.²⁵
- Most of Lake County's racial and ethnic diversity is concentrated in specific zip codes in the Northeast and West Central demographic quadrants.²⁵
- The Northeast and West Central demographic quadrants are home to younger community members, including more children, while older community members tend to be in the North Central and South demographic quadrants.²⁵

Who lives here:

- According to the American Community Survey, 72% of Lake County residents identify as White, 8% as Asian, 7% as Black/African American, 12% as some other race or more than one race.
 - Note that in these briefing sheets, Black/African American is used to describe this population, per the African American Community Partnership Group's (AACPG) request. Some data sources may use these terms interchangeably to describe this population, but all analysis materials refer to this population as the Black/African American community.
 - The rate of individuals who identify as "some other race" has steadily increased since 2015 (3%-7.3%)
- 1 in 5 (22%) Lake County residents identify as Latinx.²⁵ Note that in these briefing sheets Latinx, not Hispanic, is used to describe this community, per the Asociacion Comunitaria Latina's (ACL) request. Some data sources may use Hispanic to describe this population, but all analysis materials refer to this population as the Latinx community.
 - In the Northeast demographic quadrant, up to 60% of residents identify as Latinx.²⁵
- 3 in 10 (29%) of Lake County residents do not speak English at home.²⁵
- 86% of Lake County residents overall identify as heterosexual or straight, but younger community members are less likely to report identifying as heterosexual or straight (77%) than older community members (96%). In the Northeast demographic quadrant, up to 1 in 5 community members reported not identifying as heterosexual/straight.²⁶

²⁵ American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2020

²⁶ Lake County Community Health Survey, 2022

Focus Areas: Demographics

- Nearly 1 in 10 (9.3%) of community members have some kind of disability, according to the American Community Survey. Almost 1 in 5 (17%) of survey respondents reported having a disability.²⁶ Older populations have a higher rate of disability than younger populations.²⁶
- 14% of Lake County residents are 65 years old or older. This population tends to be concentrated in the South and North Central demographic quadrants.²⁵
- 41% of Lake County residents are under 20 years old. This population tends to be concentrated in the Northeast and West Central demographic quadrants.²⁵

Who lives where:

- Community members of similar races, ethnicities, and socioeconomic statuses tend to live in the same zip codes.
- In this community health assessment, zip codes are grouped in two main ways for analysis:
 1. Geographic quadrants: divides zip codes along township boundaries.
 2. Demographic quadrants: divides zip codes along demographic and socioeconomic similarities. These quadrants are contiguous except for Winthrop Harbor (more aligned with Quadrant 2) and Highwood (more aligned with Quadrant 3).
 - a. Quadrant 1/Northeast Quadrant: Zion, Beach Park, Waukegan, and North Chicago
 - b. Quadrant 2/North Central Quadrant: Wadsworth, Gurnee, Lindenhurst, Antioch, and Winthrop Harbor
 - c. Quadrant 3/West Central Quadrant: Fox Lake, Ingleside, Volo, Round Lake, Grayslake, Island Lake, Wauconda, Mundelein, and Highwood.
 - d. Quadrant 4/South Quadrant: Libertyville, Great Lakes, Lake Bluff, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Deerfield, Lincolnshire, Buffalo Grove, Vernon Hills, Lake Zurich, Long Grove, Hawthorn Woods, Kildeer, and Barrington

Focus Areas: Demographics

Data Source	Quadrant	Range/Details	Other Notes
Median Income ²⁵	1	\$42,298 - \$64,452	
	2	\$82,317 - \$104,960	Winthrop Harbor MI: \$82,317
	3	\$58,365 - \$93,905	Highwood MI: \$74,875
	4	\$98,080 - \$189,013	
% Living in Poverty ²⁵ (All ages)	1	6.2% - 20.3%	
	2	2.3% - 7.5%	Winthrop Harbor Pov: 2.3%
	3	5.0% - 17.2%	Highwood Pov: 17.2%
	4	2.4% - 6.2%	
Race/Ethnicity ²⁵ (W – White; B/AA – Black/African American; A – Asian; LX – Latinx)	1	W = 25.6-58.1%; B/AA = 15.9-35.3%; A = 2.4-5.9%; LX = 13.7-59.8%	
	2	W = 70.7-92.6%; B/AA = 0.0-7.4%; A = 1.1-9.8%; LX = 5.3-10.8%	
	3	W = 71.9-93.5%; B/AA = 0.2-6.1%; A = 1.1-10.2%; LX = 10.8-46.7%	
	4	W = 66.3-92.6%; B/AA = 0.3-3.3%; A = 2.9-24.0%; LX = 2.7-10.1%	

Data in Pictures:

[Map references](#)

[Lake County demographics](#)

[County CHSA Survey](#)

- Reference “Demographics” section

Diversity and Immigration

What We Heard:

- Levels of racial and socioeconomic segregation across Lake County neighborhoods has remained consistent over the past seven years, leading to many community members not feeling comfortable in areas outside their local neighborhood.
- Fears of Public Charge among immigrant families continue today and may contribute to fear of accessing critical services and resources as shown by the lower insurance rates among non-citizens.
- Racial and ethnic minorities are more likely to experience discrimination in their daily lives when compared to White respondents.
- Women, community members of color, and LGBTQ+ are interested in having a provider who is culturally competent and/or similar to them in some way. Community members of color also reported being treated with respect by providers at a lower rate than White community members. However, there is an underrepresentation of these demographic groups among Lake County providers.

Community Voices:

- Some community members feel unwelcomed in certain areas in Lake County because of the political environment and/or experiences of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, documentation status, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, religion, ability, or socioeconomic status.
 - *"Although we have an extremely diverse community, I have definitely sensed an unwelcoming energy in some municipalities."* – Live Well Lake County Representative
 - *"There are times that people are mean to me because I am different. I have a disability."* – Disability Community Member
 - *"In the wealthier, Caucasian communities, I always feel unwelcomed and down on. Also I hate when I'm shopping in these communities and the staff feel the need to follow me around. Racial profiling is still an issue; racism is still a problem. In my own community that is primary Hispanic, there is so much racism against other minority communities."* – Live Well Lake County Representative
- Fears about Public Charge continue to prevent immigrant families from using a wide range of public and community-based services.
 - *"I am afraid of calling an ambulance because I don't have money to pay for it. I am undocumented and prefer not to call the police."* – Latinx Community Member

Focus Areas: Diversity and Immigration

- There is a need to equip service providers (including those in healthcare, mental healthcare, and social services) with the tools and training they need to serve in a culturally sensitive manner.
 - *There are people who are the specialist but all their specialists who are also people who you don't have to then go and explain the nuances your gender, and gender identity in general, much less on how not to understand how your gender identity and the trauma that you've been through influences all of the rest."* – LGBTQ+ Community Member
 - *"We also need to know the culture of the person who is providing the therapy because if we do not recognize that, it is not possible to help, to listen and to show empathy, not to feel superior to the person."* – Latinx Community Member
 - *"Whom do people believe in to a certain extent? It is in those who understand their language, who understand their culture and who have the educational background to serve them."* – Latinx Community Member

What the Numbers Say:

- 33% of White respondents reported never having been treated with less courtesy or respect in their day-to-day life, compared to 23% of Latinx community, 15% of Asians, and 16% of Black/African Americans. This trend holds across demographics for reports of receiving poorer service and acting like you are not smart.²⁷
- 75% of White respondents reported having never felt that people act as if they are afraid of them, compared to 62% of Latinx, 58% of Asians, and 35% of Black/African American respondents. Black/African Americans are also the most likely to experience threats or harassment when compared to other racial groups.²⁷
- Racial minorities, especially Black/African American and Latinx community members, tend to be more concentrated in lower income zip codes in the county. This trend has remained constant for the past seven years.²⁸
- Over 30% of non-citizens reported having no insurance, versus 4% of citizens.²⁸
- 87% of Latinx respondents and 68% of Black/African American respondents said that it was important for their provider to be "similar" to them in some way, versus 41% of White respondents. 67% of females felt similarly, compared to 43% of males.²⁷
- 90% of White respondents reported being treated with respect by their healthcare providers, while only 62% of Black/African American respondents, 82% of Asian respondents, and 81% of Latinx respondents reported being treated with respect by their healthcare providers.²⁷

²⁷ Lake County Community Health Survey, 2022

²⁸ American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2020

Focus Areas: Diversity and Immigration

Data in Pictures:

[Lake County Demographics](#)

[County CHSA Survey](#)

- Reference “Discrimination” and “Provider Cultural Competence” sections

[Quality of Life](#)

[Lake County Resident Insurance Status](#)

[Additional Community Voices and Analysis](#)

Education

What We Heard:

- Among adults, there is a need to communicate financial and health information in culturally tailored ways that are easily understood and relatable, especially for community members of color.
- There are substantial disparities in educational attainment for Lake County adults along racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic lines.
- Better resourced Lake County schools have students with higher English Language Arts (ELA) and math test scores.
- Many Lake County students struggle with bullying and poor mental health.
- Lake County is not providing the recommended rate of school counselors to support students.
- There are not enough available publicly funded slots for early childhood programs for the number of eligible children in Lake County.

Community Voices:

- There is a need to increase financial and health literacy and to provide general wellness education. This information should be delivered by trusted messengers in a culturally tailored, family-centric way that feels safe and accessible to diverse community members. This includes helping people be able to identify misinformation
 - *"To be honest, after COVID 19, we have been locked in, so we can barely get any outside information. So, we usually get some from TV, or a little information via our cellphones on Google, and what our friends send to us. Generally, getting information is very difficult."* – Korean Community Member
- Education alone is not enough. Community members also need to have the resources, supports, and access points to apply their knowledge.
 - *"I think we continue to get caught up in the cycle of giving fish away and not teaching somebody how to fish. We're not educating so that way we continue to have to rely on these sources for the food and all that kind of stuff. So, I think that we're giving away food, but we're not empowering people. And there should be free cooking classes that go along with these locations that give away food."* – Black/African American Community Member
- All educational materials should also be easy to understand, available in multiple languages, and use pictures/infographics when possible to illustrate important points.
 - *"Where I would trust most information are resources that kind of talk to the least comprehending of us. They're taking something that's complex and they're putting it in a way that makes it simple. So, it feels like they're looking out for everybody, not just certain groups. When you start looking at just*

Focus Areas: Education

certain groups and you're talking on that high level, I think that it just creates a suspicion to me.” – Black/African American Community Member

What the Numbers Say:

- 85% of White respondents reported receiving information from their provider that is easy to understand, compared to 58% of Black/African American respondents, 75% of Asian respondents, and 67% of Latinx respondents.²⁹
- Schools with higher levels of funding tend to have students with higher math and ELA proficiency.³⁰
- High school educational attainment is disproportionately low for Latinx community members when compared with other races. Racial/ethnic minorities in Lake County are less likely to have a college degree when compared with White residents.³¹
- 30% of students in Lake County report having poor mental health.³²
- 12% of Lake County high school seniors have seriously considered suicide.³²
- 30% of Lake County students on average have experienced bullying, with middle school students experiencing the highest rate of bullying.³²
- The number of early childcare programs in Lake County has declined since 2019, despite an increase in the number of eligible children.³³
- In Lake County, there are 665 students per school counselor. The national and Illinois recommendation is to have 250 students per counselor.³⁴
- There are 12,000 eligible children 5 years old and younger in Lake County that lack spots in publicly funded childcare programs.³³

Data in Pictures:

[Education of Lake County Residents](#)

[Poor Mental Health Among Students in Lake County, 2014-2022](#)

[Quality of Life: Bullying Experience Among Lake County Students, 2014-2022](#)

[School Climate in Lake County](#)

[Early Childhood in Lake County](#)

[School Counselors and School Psychologists in Lake County](#)

[Illinois State Board of Education District Report Card for Lake County](#)

[Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map](#)

[County CHSA Survey](#)

- Reference “Health Literacy” section

[Additional Community Voices and Analysis](#)

²⁹ Lake County Community Health Survey, 2022

³⁰ Illinois State Board of Education District Report Cards, 2021

³¹ American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2020

³² Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

³³ Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map, 2021

³⁴ Illinois State Board of Education, 2015-2021

Environment

What We Heard:

- Forest preserves are relatively equitably distributed throughout the county, but there are less parks available on the Western and Northern sides of the county. However, while green spaces (defined as parks, playgrounds, forest preserves, nature preserves, and state parks) may be available, there are disparities in the quality and accessibility to those spaces.
- Residents on the Northeast and West Central demographic quadrants reported the highest levels of access, safety, and maintenance concerns to parks and greens spaces. Those concerns were highest among community members of color, with as many as 1 in 2 Black/African American community members reporting concerns.³⁸
- There is an opportunity to improve the quality, safety, and accessibility of our parks to increase use across the county.

Community Voices:

- People across the county value and appreciate Lake County's many parks and forest preserves.
 - *"We have green, beautiful areas in this community where we can hang out in Lake County."* – Latinx Community Member
- Disparities in the upkeep/maintenance, cleanliness, lighting, sidewalks, and perceptions of safety across neighborhoods lead to different levels of use. There are also concerns about air quality and pollution.
 - *"I don't feel safe shopping in my community due to violence. I would love to feel safe at my local parks and playgrounds."* – Live Well Lake County Representative
 - *"There is a lot of litter and trash around. A lot of people don't clean up after themselves or just throw their trash into the street or on the ground. Few people seem to care. Structures and roads are also not well maintained. I see broken roads and poorly maintained park equipment regularly. No one does anything about it, and I'm not sure what I can do about such things."* – Survey Free Response
- Improvements in accessibility to green spaces and neighborhoods including the addition of better lighting, sidewalks, signage, and public transportation options may improve use.
 - *"My Asian immigrant mother... does not have easy access to parks or walking paths and has pointed out that certain areas of Vernon Hills are very difficult to walk in. I see unpaved trails in a number of places where people walk often but the sidewalk just stops. There needs to be better sidewalks along busy streets so people can be safe walking. It shouldn't just be for the areas that are affluent."* – Survey Free Response

What the Numbers Say:

- Only 14% of children in Lake County have been tested for blood lead levels.³⁵
- Air quality levels have remained relatively stable across the county over the past 4 years.³⁶
- Forest preserves are available for use throughout the county, but there are fewer public parks available on the Western and Northern sides of the county.³⁷
- Almost half of Lake County respondents reported concerns with their parks and green spaces, although levels of concern vary by geographic region and racial/ethnic identity. Only 41% of White respondents had concerns about their open green spaces, while 65% of Black/African American respondents, 69% of Asian respondents, and 55% of Latinx respondents had concerns. 57% of respondents in the Northeast demographic quadrant had concerns, while only 38% of respondents in the South demographic quadrant had concerns.³⁸
- 21% of White respondents had Access, Safety or maintenance concerns for their parks and green spaces, but 47% of Black/African American respondents, 41% of Asian respondents, and 31% of Latinx respondents reported these concerns. The Northeast demographic quadrant has the highest rate of concern at 40%, compared to the West Central demographic quadrant at 29%, the North Central demographic quadrant at 23%, and the South demographic quadrant at 13%.³⁸

Data in Pictures:

[Green Space in Lake County](#)

[Lake County Childhood Lead](#)

[Air Quality in Lake County](#)

[County CHSA Survey](#)

- Reference “Green Spaces” section

[Additional Community Voices and Analysis](#)

³⁵ CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programing, 2017-2019

³⁶ EPA Air Quality Index Report, 2018-2021

³⁷ Lake County GIS

³⁸ Lake County Community Health Survey, 2022

Food, Nutrition, and Physical Activity

What We Heard:

- Food insecurity continues to be an issue for many Lake County families. Cost of food and lack of access to healthy options limits the ability for families to purchase enough food.
- Childhood food insecurity is a major barrier to healthy eating for Lake County children. 30% of students are eligible for free school lunches, and 30% of students reported experiencing hunger in the last 30 days. Only 50% of students reported eating at least one fruit or vegetable daily.³⁹
- Lake County adults report access, financial, time, and educational barriers to eating healthy and exercising regularly.
- Tailoring nutrition and fitness interventions to the daily realities of community members, combined with addressing structural access barriers, may improve their ability to adopt a healthy lifestyle.

Community Voices:

- Many community members face barriers to maintaining a healthy diet and exercising, including access, cost, awareness, and time.
 - *"It is very hard to purchase good food due to my limited budget. My goal is to provide my family with healthy choices but my finances prohibit this."* – Live Well Lake County Representative
 - *"As you mentioned, price is one. How about accessibility to these meals? For example, people who live far away from the supermarket where they sell fresh food, where the only thing you have is a gas station on the corner where you can buy something fast but the supermarket is not close by."* – Latinx Community Member
- Nutrition and fitness education should be tailored to the lived realities of our community members: busy families without a lot of time or expendable income.
 - *"In these programs that we have, like going to the gym, right? Again, that's accessibility. In my case, my insurance covers the gym expenses. But, that's not accessible to everyone, right? And if we could have programs with reduced prices for gyms and things like that—or with grocery stores. Or to see what resources could be shared in the community so they can have access to those things."* – Latinx Community Member
 - *"Our family's work and school schedule can be chaotic. When we don't meal plan, we rely on takeout or easy frozen options like pizza."* – Live Well Lake County Representative

³⁹ Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

Focus Areas: Food, Nutrition, and Physical Activity

- Systemic barriers, especially poverty and resource deserts, must be addressed to ensure equitable access to healthy foods and fitness opportunities.
 - *“People need to have money to pay utilities. Because, when you cook your utilities increase and there are people when you just don't have enough money, you're like, I'm watching the electric bill, I'm watching the gas bill. And so I'm making certain choices. And so how do we make sure that people can afford right to not only access and get and know what to do with it, but prepare it and help them be able to make choices like how you spend your money?” – Black/African American Community Member*

What the Numbers Say:

- Food deserts are primarily concentrated in the Northeast and Northwest demographic quadrants of the county.⁴⁰
- While food insecurity has been decreasing since the start of the pandemic, rates are still higher now (8.3%) than they were in 2019 (7%).⁴¹
- 8% of Lake County households receive SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits.⁴²
- Childhood food insecurity is higher than the overall food insecurity rate in Lake County, with 10% of Lake County children being food insecure.⁴¹
- On average, 30% of Lake County students reported experiencing hunger at least once in the past 30 days due to a lack of food at home. About 30% of students are eligible to receive free lunches at school.⁴³
- On average, about 50% of Lake County students are eating fruits and vegetables at least once per day.⁴³
- About 25% of Lake County students are meeting CDC's physical activity guidelines.⁴³
- About 55% of Lake County adults are meeting physical activity guidelines. 22% report not getting any physical activity in the past 30 days.⁴⁴

Data in Pictures:

[Lake County Food Deserts](#)

[Food Assistance Program Usage Among Lake County Residents](#)

[Food Insecurity in Lake County and Illinois, 2015-2021](#)

[Lake County Student Nutrition](#)

[Adult Physical Activity](#)

[Youth Physical Activity](#)

[Additional Community Voices and Analysis](#)

⁴⁰ USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2019

⁴¹ Feeding America, 2015-2020

⁴² American Community Survey, 2015-2020

⁴³ Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

⁴⁴ Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015-2019

Housing

What We Heard:

- Many community members struggle to afford housing (for both renting or owning), and community members of color are more likely than White respondents to report having housing or utility issues.
- The rates of homeownership vary significantly by zip code in Lake County, with rates as low as 40% in some areas and as high as 90% in others.⁴⁵
- To address housing and homelessness disparities along racial/ethnic lines, interventions must be tailored to the unique needs of those specific populations.

Community Voices:

- Investments in the built environment at the local neighborhood level (specifically streetlights, sidewalks, and litter collection) are wanted and needed in under-resourced communities.
 - *"I had just moved to a neighborhood whereby, I am the minority and I went in during the daytime, I feel pretty safe, but at night it gets a little scary for me because the roads leading to my place is are very, very dark. And I just think if we put more lighting, more lighting whereby like on the side roads, I think that would help me personally feel safe because I live alone."* – Black/African American Community Member
 - *"Clean, well lit, streets, facilities and public buildings - some areas do not feel safe at all around here... Sidewalks (non existent in my street), well kept gardens..."* – Live Well Lake County Representative
- Many community members (especially seniors) struggle to afford a home in Lake County. The abundance of rental properties leads to fewer homeowners and higher rents, pushing long-time residents out of their neighborhoods.
 - *"There is also a lack of affordable housing available in my community. Which has started to push long-time residents out because rent prices are becoming unaffordable."* – Survey Free Response
 - *"I want to see affordable senior housing --townhomes or condos for rent or for purchase that won't take life's savings."* – Survey Free Response
- There is a need for additional, anti-racism supports for community members of color to navigate the homebuying, mortgage, and property tax evaluation processes.
 - *"Many Latinos would like to have their own house but it is too complicated there are no banks that lend and those who lend the process are too complicated and with a lot of racism."* – Latinx Community Member

⁴⁵ American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2015-2020

Focus Areas: Housing

What the Numbers Say:

- Lake County has a higher rate of homeownership when compared to the state and national average. However, this varies dramatically (ranging from 40-90%) across different zip codes.⁴⁵
- Community members of color are at least twice as likely to report not having housing or not having stable housing when compared to White respondents.⁴⁶
- Latinx and Black/African American respondents are twice as likely to report having issues with their housing when compared to White respondents.⁴⁶
- Community members of color are three to four times more likely to report concerns with losing utility service when compared to White respondents.⁴⁶
- Only 14% of children in Lake County have been tested for blood lead levels.⁴⁷
- The number of individuals experiencing homelessness in Lake County is at an all-time high.⁴⁸
- Black/African Americans are disproportionately represented among Lake County's homeless population.⁴⁸
- Lake County has a higher rate of homeless youth (32%) than the state overall (23%).⁴⁸
- 26% of Lake County's homeless population has a severe mental illness, compared to the state overall (17%).⁴⁸

Data in Pictures:

[Homelessness in Lake County](#)

[Housing in Lake County](#)

[Lake County Childhood Lead](#)

[County CHSA Survey](#)

- Reference "Housing" section

[Additional Community Voices and Analysis](#)

⁴⁶ Lake County Community Health Survey, 2022

⁴⁷ CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 2017-2019

⁴⁸ Continuum of Care Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports, 2016-2021

Focus Areas: Access to Care (Physical and Mental Healthcare)

Access to Care: Physical health and Mental Healthcare

What We Heard:

- Community members of color and individuals with unique health needs struggle to access affordable, culturally tailored physical and mental healthcare.
- Many community members, especially non-citizens, still do not have health insurance. Even those that do have insurance struggle to afford mental and physical healthcare costs. Lack of employer-provided benefits, including paid time off, is another barrier many community members face to utilizing healthcare services.
- While there is a growing number of mental health providers in Lake County, many community members continue to struggle to access and afford mental healthcare.

Community Voices:

- Having insurance is not enough—individuals need to have enough funds and insurance with adequate coverage in order to use healthcare resources (e.g., mental health, primary care, dental care, specialty care).
 - *“Pretty sure mental health care is just a thing for rich people, right?” – LGBTQ+ Community Member*
- Community members of color, immigrants, queer, and disabled community members struggle to find providers that reflect their identities and that accept public insurance or sliding scale options.
 - *“I think the cultural aspect is the biggest for Koreans, and secondly, the price is also a factor, because [mental healthcare] is not that cheap.” – Korean Community Member*
 - *“When I tried to get an appointment in the community clinic, I’ve faced some very difficult situations. The main obstacle is that they say, “Yes, we have one, look, here is an appointment in three months’ time.” And one is facing a really tough situation and we have to wait for three months? I’d rather be shot. Plain as day.” – Latinx Community Member*
 - *“I have special medical needs and have trouble finding doctors who specialize and I have to go to Chicago and it is far and I get lost easy. So that is very hard. I usually ask a family member to come with me to help me hear and understand what the doctors say to me. I was denied access to testing which resulted in an emergency room visit. I got the tests in the hospital but it cost the insurance company a lot more than if they had just approved it the first time. I just skip going to the doctor a lot because I have to take time off work and it cost money to go. A lot of doctors here don’t take new patients, it is VERY hard to find one that will, so I don’t have one right now.” – Disability Community Member*

Focus Areas: Access to Care (Physical and Mental Healthcare)

- There is a need for additional access points for affordable physical and mental healthcare for low income, un/underinsured community members.
 - *"I am on Medicaid and it's difficult to find a doctor who accepts my insurance, especially specialists. I have to go far to see a doctor. There are no doctors in Zion who accept my insurance. I have mental health issues (C-PTSD and related problems) and there are no support groups anywhere for me or other male victims of trauma that I can find anywhere in Lake County. No one cares about us. They want us to just die."* – Survey Free Response
 - *"For bilingual staff, people who speak the language, who are usually not close to their community, they have to go to places that are an hour or an hour and a half away and if they don't have the transportation. If they don't have the ability to go there or if they are afraid to drive there, all that is also a problem."* – Latinx Community Member
- Community Health Workers, doulas, and support groups offer a more accessible and affordable care alternative for community members.

What the Numbers Say:

- 90% of White respondents reported being treated with respect by their healthcare providers, while only 62% of Black/African American respondents, 82% of Asian respondents, and 81% of Latinx respondents reported being treated with respect by their healthcare providers.⁴⁹
- 30% of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in Lake County report having poor mental health.⁵⁰
- 12% of Lake County high school seniors have seriously considered suicide.⁵⁰
- Over 30% of non-citizens reported having no insurance, versus 4% of citizens.⁵¹
- While the number of mental health providers in Lake County has consistently increased over time, cost, and other access barriers limit utilization.^{52,53}
- The number of primary care providers has remained constant in Lake County for the past 7 years, despite a growing unmet need.⁵²
- 1 in 10 Lake County community members could not see a doctor or get a prescription filled due to cost.⁵³
- In the South demographic quadrant of Lake County, mothers average 19-20 prenatal visits, while mothers in the Northeast and Northcentral quadrants average 13-15 prenatal visits.⁴⁹
- 1 in 3 (34%) Latinx residents report not being provided any benefits through their employer, including paid time off.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ Lake County Community Health Survey, 2022

⁵⁰ Illinois Youth Survey, 2014-2022

⁵¹ American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2020

⁵² County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 2015-2021

⁵³ Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019

Focus Areas: Access to Care (Physical and Mental Healthcare)

Data in Pictures:

[Lake County Resident Insurance Status](#)

[Ratio of Lake County Population to Health Professionals](#)

[Medical Access in Lake County](#)

[Poor Mental Health and Suicidal Ideation Among Lake County Students, 2014-2022](#)

[County CHSA Survey](#)

- Reference “Work” and “Provider Cultural Competence” sections

[Prenatal Care and Term Pregnancy in Lake County](#)

[Additional Community Voices and Analysis](#)

Poverty

What We Heard:

- Despite Lake County's high average income, many community members struggle to afford basic living expenses.
- Surveyed community members of color are over two times more likely to not be able to pay their bills if they had a \$400 emergency expense when compared to White community members.⁵⁴
- Poverty tends to be concentrated in the Northeast and West Central demographic quadrants, where median incomes are up to five times lower than they are in the South demographic quadrant.⁵⁵

Community Voices:

- Cost of living in Lake County is a major issue for our community members. Many families aren't making enough money to cover their basic expenses and are trapped in survival mode, limiting their ability to make healthy choices for their families.
 - *"And it was all about finance at that time: not being able to afford this and can't do, I mean, the bare minimum and not spending anything. No, no. Nothing was frivolous at all, but I still can't survive."* – Black/African American Community Member
 - *"...also the saturation of places where they sell only junk food and you can pay by using SNAP or EBT, so that they eat. The goal is to keep them from going hungry, but at the same time, the food that they are bringing to their children, with the best intentions, are not the healthiest one."* – Latinx Community Member
- Resource deserts (including access to medical care, affordable housing, availability of healthy foods, exercise opportunities, education, etc.) continue to affect many community members, especially in under-resourced areas.
 - *"It doesn't seem possible that Lake Forest or Libertyville or even Mundelein are in the same county as someplace like Waukegan or Zion...Two different universes in one county."* – Survey Free Response
 - *"Mental health care was inaccessible to me, even with good insurance, because the co-pays were still enough that I didn't have 30 or more dollars per month to help even one visit a month..."* – LGBTQ+ Community Member
 - *"True to life is that programs are not affordable. For example, the park district programs that many families use are expensive. The problem is access. We go back to the economic factor. That's why families are forced to work so hard... not everybody has that extra \$100 to buy the club membership."* – Latinx Community Member

⁵⁴ Lake County Community Health Survey, 2022

⁵⁵ American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2016-2020

Focus Areas: Poverty

- Poverty combined with other forms of discrimination (i.e., racism, xenophobia, etc.) prevent community members from using publicly available resources and supports.
 - *“Another thing I also think is that people are afraid to look for assistance because they feel that they are going to be flagged in the system if someone has anxiety or any kind of situation. They feel that they are going to be flagged in the system and they are going to be discriminated against in that way.” – Latinx Community Member*

What the Numbers Say:

- While Lake County's median income is higher than the state average, median incomes range from \$42,000 - \$189,000 in different Lake County zip codes.⁵⁵
- Poverty rates in the Northeast demographic quadrant are as high as 46%, while poverty rates in the South demographic quadrant are as high as 6%.⁵⁵
- Racial minorities, especially Black/African American and Latinx community members, tend to be more concentrated in the lower income zip codes in the county. This trend has remained constant for the past seven years.⁵⁵
- While Lake County's social vulnerability index (SVI) score overall is moderate, the West Central and Northeast demographic quadrants have high or moderately high SVI scores. The higher socioeconomic statuses of those in the South demographic quadrant of the county lower the overall SVI for the county.⁵⁶
- Individuals in the Northeast demographic quadrant only earn about 60% of a living wage in Lake County, while those in the South demographic quadrant earn about 230% of a living wage in Lake County.^{55,57}
- Only about half of surveyed Black/African American and Latinx community members would be able to pay all their bills if they had a \$400 emergency expense. 70% of surveyed Asian community members and 82% of surveyed White community members would be able to pay all their bills with a \$400 emergency expense.⁵⁴
- About half of Black/African American, Latinx, and Asian community members report not being able to afford basic expenses (housing, clothing, food, childcare, medicine, etc.) in the past year. Only about 20% of White community members report not being able to afford basic expenses in the past year.⁵⁴

Data in Pictures:

[Lake County Income and Poverty Distribution](#)
[Poverty Among Lake County Residents](#)
[Resident Quality of Life in Lake County](#)
[Social Vulnerability Index in Lake County](#)
[Living Wage in Lake County](#)

⁵⁶ CDC ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index, 2014-2018

⁵⁷ MIT Living Wage Calculator, 2020

Focus Areas: Poverty

[County CHSA Survey](#)

- Reference "Poverty" Section

[Additional Community Voices and Analysis](#)

Transportation

What We Heard:

- Lake County community members mostly rely on cars to get around the county. Gas, maintenance, and insurance costs are unaffordable for many low-income community members.
- People that rely on public transportation have limited transportation options outside of working hours on weekdays. Individuals on the Western side of the county have little-to-no access to public transportation.
- Community members in the Northeast and West Central demographic quadrants are more likely to face transportation barriers.
- There is a need for additional protected bike lanes in Lake County cities to increase cycling as a safe transportation option.

Community Voices:

- Affordable, accessible public transportation options are needed that can get individuals to their destination on time.
 - *"One of my young adults does not have a car. It is really hard for him to get to work since no bus stop nearby and it wouldn't get him all the way to TriState Pkwy. He has to ask random people and us for rides. Uber at times. He has to order delivery from the store."* – Survey Free Response
- Certain identity groups (seniors, people with disabilities, LGBTQ population, Black/African American, Latinx) report difficulty getting transportation to the resources they need (food, healthcare, etc.)
 - *"So if you don't have transportation, then it is extremely hard to get what you need, and the areas that are close to you are going to be the most expensive."* – Black/African American Community Member
- Having a car helps many get around the county, but maintenance and gas costs make it difficult for low-income community members to afford.
 - *"We have the pace bus system and I've taken that to get to work. But it was along the pace bus route and then we moved and then I was no longer on a peace bus route. And thankfully by that time we could get a second car. We couldn't have paid any sort of car payment on any of the vehicles we had, but we got them from family. Thankfully, that's the only reason I've been able to stay living in Lake County, honestly, is because I've had family who have been able to use support one way or another. So it's very cost prohibitive to live here."* – LGBTQ+ Community Member
- There is a need for bike lanes in many areas to help make cycling a safe transportation option.
 - *"Bike and walking trails are badly needed to connect communities."* – Survey Free Response

What the Numbers Say:

Focus Areas: Transportation

- Lake County is heavily car dependent. 84% of Lake County households have access to at least 2 cars.⁵⁸
- Most working-aged community members (76%) report driving alone as their main form of transportation to work.⁵⁸
- There are 21 fixed-route bus routes on weekdays in Lake County. There are only 8 round-trip fixed-route bus routes on Saturdays and only 2 on Sundays. These routes are confined to the eastern side of the county. There are virtually no routes available on the western side of the county.^{59,60}
- Weekday bus services run on average from 6AM-6PM. There is limited service available outside of those hours. Weekend services have reduced hours and limited routes.^{59,60}
- Ride Lake County, which is available for seniors and people with disabilities, offers low-cost curb-to-curb services throughout Lake County.^{59,60}
- Lack of transportation has challenged 13% of Lake County community members from getting where they need to go, but community members of color are more likely to face this barrier. While 8% of White respondents reported facing this barrier, 25% of Latinx respondents, 11% of Asian respondents, and 31% of Black/African American respondents report facing a transportation barrier.⁶¹
- Surveyed community members in the West Central (16%) and Northeast (27%) demographic quadrants reported facing the highest rates of transportation barriers when compared to the North Central (5%) and South (5%) demographic quadrants.⁶¹

Data in Pictures:

[Means of Transportation to Work in Lake County](#)
[Bus Services in Lake County](#)
[County CHSA Survey](#)

- Reference “Transportation” section
[Additional Community Voices and Analysis](#)

⁵⁸ American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate, 2010-2020

⁵⁹ Pace Bus

⁶⁰ Lake County Department of Transportation

⁶¹ Lake County Community Health Survey, 2022

Work

What We Heard:

- Many Lake County community members do not receive a living wage or benefits from their employers. This makes it difficult to have the time and resources to seek out health-promoting activities, including accessing healthcare.
- White community members are more likely to report being retired or voluntarily not working when compared with community members of color.
- Community members of color are more likely to report being employed through temporary work agencies, which often pay lower wages and do not offer benefits.

Community Voices:

- Many community members work in low-wage, unbenefited jobs. This increases the amount of time people spend working (and whether or not they have time and energy to adopt a healthy lifestyle).
 - *"We are in a vicious circle. Lots of work, no time, eating fast, no time to exercise or to take the children to do sports."* – Latinx Community Member
 - *"My work schedule [is a barrier]. I work two jobs and am constantly on the run between work and home."* – Live Well Lake County Representative
- Sometimes the pay and benefits people receive from their jobs are not enough to cover expenses for co-pays or specialty care.
 - *"Mental health care was inaccessible to me, even with good insurance, because the co-pays were still enough that I didn't have 30 or more dollars per month to help even one visit a month."* – LGBTQ+ Community Member
- Members of the Latinx, Black/African American, Disability, and LGBTQ+ communities reported difficulty finding quality, benefitted job opportunities that offer a living wage in Lake County. This is also true for youth and individuals with previous involvement in the justice system.
 - *"Yeah, that is actually a challenge in general in Lake County, for any organization, much less anybody individually living in Lake County. It's incredibly expensive to live here and as especially trans people generally don't make as much money. We don't have as much opportunity. We don't have as much choice in where we can work and still be safe. And many of those places also pay less."* – LGBTQ+ Community Member
 - *"Our high school just seems to be a pipeline for our young people being incarcerated. And we know that a lot of the problems right now are because there are no jobs for young people, you know?... It's hard times. We have to remember that, as they release our incarcerated, they release them with absolutely no money, and they release them to the family... Where was he going to get a job, you know? So a lot of people are being made to feel as*

Focus Areas: Work

though they're not contributing to the family. So they released you, they released you with no income...it's a vicious cycle. – Black/African American Community Member

What the Numbers Say:

- The demographics of Lake County workers mirror the demographics of the Lake County population overall.⁶²
- 41% of North Chicago's working population reported working full-time year-round, compared to 49% of Waukegan's working population, and 55% of Highland Park's working population.⁶²
- While Lake County's median income is higher than the state average, median incomes range from \$42,000 - \$189,000 in different zip codes.⁶²
- Poverty rates in the Northeast demographic quadrant are as high as 46%, while poverty rates in the South demographic quadrant are as high as 6%.⁶²
- Individuals in the Northeast demographic quadrant only earn about 60% of a living wage in Lake County, while those in the Southern demographic quadrant earn over 230% of a living wage in Lake County.⁶³
- When compared to state and national averages, Lake County has a lower rate of middle-income individuals.⁶²
- White respondents are more likely to report being unemployed but not seeking work (32%) when compared to Black/African American (12%), Asian (14%), and Latinx (9%) respondents. Individuals not working due to retirement is significantly higher among White respondents (13%) than Black/African American (1%), Latinx (0.6%), and Asian (3.5%) respondents.⁶⁴
- Only 1.5% of White respondents reported being paid by a temporary work agency, compared with 18% of Black/African American, 10% of Asian, and 9% of Latinx workers.⁶⁴
- 34% of Latinx residents report not being provided any benefits through their employer, including paid time off. 16% of White respondents, 21% of Black/African American respondents, and 7% of Asian respondents reported not being provided any benefits through their employer.⁶⁴

Data in Pictures:

[Occupation of Lake County Residents, 2010-2020](#)

[Demographics of Lake County Residents Age 16 and Older Who Work](#)

[Lake County Demographics, 2015-2020](#)

[Work Situations of Lake County Residents Over Time, 2016-2020](#)

[Living Wage and Poverty Wages as a Percentage of Median Income by Zip Code, by Living Situation, in Lake County](#)

[Poverty and Income Distribution of Lake County Residents](#)

⁶² American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2010-2020

⁶³ MIT Living Wage Calculator, 2020

⁶⁴ Lake County Community Health Survey, 2022

Focus Areas: Work

[OHSA Injuries](#)

[County CHSA Survey](#)

- Reference “Work” and “Poverty” sections

[Additional Community Voices and Analysis](#)

Prioritization Process

Prioritization Process

On June 17, 2022, LWLC voting members reviewed the data collected via focus groups, the community health survey, and existing data sources for each of the 12 determinants and narrowed them down to three priority areas to focus on over the next five years. First, LWLC members broke into small groups to discuss the following questions:

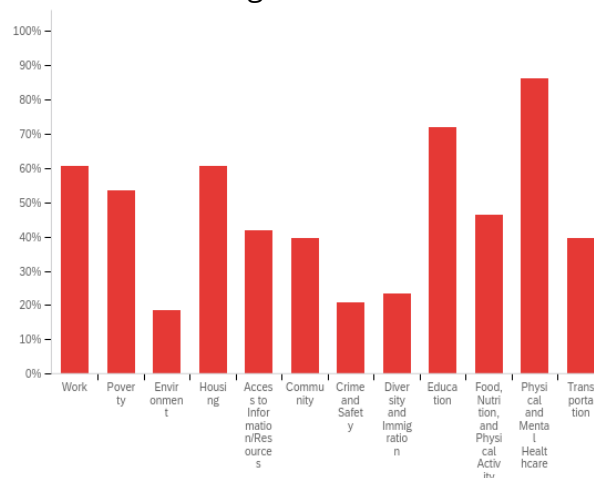
- What caught your attention about the data you see?
- What needs stand out to you as most impactful to the health and quality of life of the community you serve?
- What impact would doing nothing about this need have on our community?
- What assets or capacity exist to address the need?
- Based on those observations, what needs should we prioritize as a community?

Then, LWLC members reconvened in the large group to vote on their priorities. LWLC voting members considered the following factors in the prioritization process:

- The impact and seriousness of each determinant on the community
- Feedback from community members
- The resources available
- The consequences of doing nothing

LWLC used a two-phase rank-choice voting process to identify these priorities. Before each round of voting, participants were given time to consult with other members of their organization before casting their votes. In Round 1, each voting member selected their top six determinants. After the first round of voting, the six determinants with the lowest number of votes were eliminated.

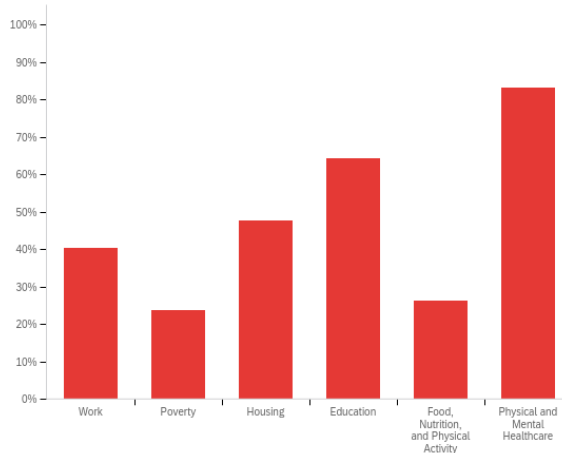
Figure 3: Round 1 Voting Results



Prioritization Process

Based on the Round 1 Vote, the top six priorities were: Physical and Mental Healthcare, Education, Housing, Work, Poverty, and Food, Nutrition, and Physical Activity. In between the first and second round of voting, members had the opportunity to discuss their thoughts and concerns and potential reframing of determinants. In the second round of voting, voting members chose three of the remaining six determinants.

Figure 4: Round 2 Voting Results



The top three determinants after the second round of voting were: Physical and Mental Healthcare, Education, and Housing. The Physical and Mental Healthcare team later voted to rename their determinant Access to Care.

Selected Community Health Priorities

Selected Community Health Priorities

Below are summary infographics for the three selected health priority areas for the 2022-2026 CHIP.

- A. Housing
- B. Education
- C. Access to Care

Housing

HOUSING in Lake County

Home ownership
ranges between



40%
to **90%**
across zip codes

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2020



Survey respondents from
North Chicago, Waukegan, and Zion are **2x**
more likely to report
issues with their housing
(i.e., pests, lead, leaks, mold, appliances)

Sources: 2022 Community Health Assessment Survey

People of color
who completed the survey are

2 - 3x
more likely
to have
unstable housing



Sources: 2022 Community Health Assessment Survey

People of color
who completed the survey are

3-4x
more likely to
report concerns about
losing utility services



Sources: 2022 Community Health Assessment Survey



Lake County zip codes
have a median income too low to support
basic living expenses such as housing

Sources: MIT Living Wage Calculator 2020

Education

EDUCATION in Lake County



Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2020



Source: Illinois Early Education Childhood Asset map



Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2020



Source: 2022 Community Health Assessment Survey

Selected Community Health Priorities

Access to Care

ACCESS TO CARE in Lake County

1 in **10**
could not see a
doctor



or get a
prescription
filled due to
cost

Source: Illinois Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2019



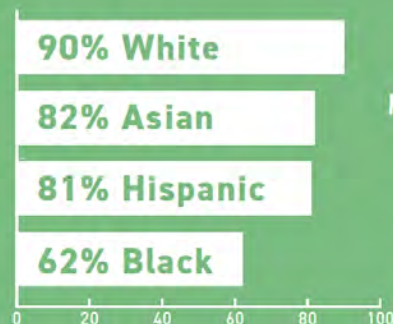
over **30%**
of non-citizens
reported having
no insurance

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2020



Expectant mothers in
47% of Lake
County
zip codes
don't attend the recommended
number of **prenatal visits**

Source: Illinois Department of Vital Statistics,
2017 HHS Office on Women's Health



Source: 2022 Community Health Assessment Survey

survey
respondents feel
respected
by their
healthcare providers



Appendix

Appendix

Appendix A. Focus group guide

Live Well Lake County 2022 Community Health Assessment Focus Group Guide

Opening remarks

Every three years, Live Well Lake County—a collaboration of over 50 organizations working to advance the health of Lake County—conducts a county-wide Community Health Survey to better understand the barriers to and opportunities for health for community members. We use multiple sources of data, including existing resources, surveys, online listening sessions, and focus groups. Our hope is to gain a deeper understanding of how different factors in our neighborhoods affect our health, and what we can do to make sure that all community members have access to the opportunities and resources they need to be healthy. After we collect all our data, our community-led Data Team will help interpret the results and provide recommendations to Live Well Lake County for what we need to focus on for our next Community Health Improvement Plan.

We are so grateful to you all for taking time out of your day to help deepen our understanding of these important issues. This session should take about 90 minutes total. We will be recording and transcribing this session for analysis purposes, but will store the recording and transcript on a secure server and will de-identify all speakers before analysis to assure that your comments remain anonymous. We encourage you to be as open and honest as you can with your responses.

Today's focus group will cover five main topics: Access to Information and Resources, Lifestyle, Mental Health, Community and Belonging, and Safety. I will help move the conversation along so we cover all of the topics.

The first area we want to better understand are the modes and methods of communication that are most relevant, accessible, and meaningful for you. For context, when we talk about health information and resources, we mean information and resources about your general health or health conditions, as well as resources that affect your health related to housing/utilities, employment, education, transportation, or others.

1. When learning about health or resources related to improving your health, what is the best way for you to learn more information?
 - a. What sources of information do you trust or believe most? (Health Dept, faith leaders, CBOs, social media, etc.)
 - b. What's the best way for you to receive more information about your health and other resources? (Flyers, social media, infographics, videos, etc.)
2. What would make information about your health or resources more accessible AND understandable for you and your family?

Lifestyle

Appendix

Eating right and exercising are key elements to living a healthy life. We want to better understand the barriers and opportunities you face in leading a healthy lifestyle.

1. What factors help support you in preparing or serving healthy meals for yourself and your family?
2. What gets in your way of preparing/serving healthy meals for yourself and your family?
 - a. Probe for: Access, availability, cost, cultural factors, not sure how to prepare certain foods, time, etc.
3. What factors help you and your family exercise on a regular basis (3 or more times a week for at least 20 minutes)?
4. What gets in the way of you and your family exercising on a regular basis?

Mental Health

We know that everyone struggles sometimes with feeling sad, anxious, or overwhelmed. We want to better understand what factors influence your ability to get the mental healthcare you need.

1. When you struggle with feeling sad, anxious, or overwhelmed, what do you normally do? Who do you reach out to?
2. What words or feelings come to mind when you think about mental healthcare?
3. What factors help you and your family access mental healthcare?
4. What factors get in the way of you and your family accessing mental healthcare?
 - a. Probe for: access, availability, cost, cultural factors, time, stigma, fear, etc.

Community and Belonging

Feeling welcomed and a sense of belonging is an important factor in building a healthy community. Help us better understand what factors help support a strong sense of community and belonging.

1. How do you define your community?
 - a. Probe for: geographic, racial/ethnic, religious, other, etc.
2. What makes you feel a sense of belonging or welcomed or in your local Lake County community?
 - a. What are the strengths of your community? What are the challenges?
 - b. Can anyone share a time where you felt unwelcomed in your local Lake County community?
3. Have you observed others feeling unwelcomed or being unwelcoming in the Lake County community?
4. What do you suggest we need to do as a community to be more welcoming or inclusive?

Safety

Making sure that all our community members feel safe in Lake County is key to building a healthy community. We will end our session today discussing your perceptions and experiences of community safety.

Appendix

1. What does safety look like or feel like in your community on a day-to-day basis? (In your home, going shopping, at work, socializing, worshipping, walking outside, etc.)
 - a. What factors make you feel safe?
 - b. What factors make you feel unsafe?
2. If you have an emergency or safety issue, who do you reach out to outside of your immediate family/social circle?
3. What role do first responders play in the safety of your community?
 - a. What role do police play in the safety of your community?
4. Imagine we are 2, 5, or 10 years in the future, and you feel completely safe in your community. What does that community look like? How is it different from what you see today?
 - a. What else needs to happen to improve safety in your community?

Closing

Thank you all for your thoughtful and honest comments today. Your comments will help shape the priorities and interventions for our next Community Health Improvement Plan. As I explained before, we will take your feedback and de-identify the speakers before analyzing the content of our conversation.

Appendix B. Community Survey (English Version)

Community Health Assessment Survey 2022

Q58

Your health. Your community. Your voice.

Lake County needs you to help improve the health and wellness of its residents. Please complete the following 10-minute survey to tell us about your health. Your participation will be completely anonymous. We are not tracking your data other than what you enter into the survey.

What zip code do you live in?

Q2 Are you Hispanic or Latino?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ I choose not to answer this question (3)
-

Appendix

Q3 Which race(s) are you? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Asian (1)
 - ☐ Pacific Islander (2)
 - ☐ White (3)
 - ☐ Native Hawaiian (4)
 - ☐ Black/African American (5)
 - ☐ American Indian/Alaskan Native (6)
 - ☐ Other (7) _____
 - ☐ I choose not to answer this question (8)
-

Q5 How old are you?

Q6 What was your sex at birth?

- ☐ Male (1)
 - ☐ Female (2)
 - ☐ Intersex/ambiguous (3)
 - ☐ I don't know (4)
 - ☐ I choose not to answer this question (5)
-

Appendix

Q7 How do you describe yourself? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Male (1)
 - ☐ Female (2)
 - ☐ Transgender male (3)
 - ☐ Transgender female (4)
 - ☐ Gender non-conforming (5)
 - ☐ Nonbinary (6)
 - ☐ Other (please specify) (7) _____
 - ☐ I don't know (8)
 - ☐ I choose not to answer this question (9)
-

Q8 Which of the following best represents how you think of yourself?

- ☐ Heterosexual or straight (1)
 - ☐ Gay or lesbian (2)
 - ☐ Bisexual (3)
 - ☐ Other (please specify) (4) _____
 - ☐ I don't know (5)
 - ☐ I choose not to answer this question (6)
-

Appendix

Q9 Do you have a disability? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ I do not have a disability (1)
 - ☐ I have a hearing disability (2)
 - ☐ I have a vision disability (3)
 - ☐ I have a physical or mobility disability (4)
 - ☐ I have a self-care disability (5)
 - ☐ I have an independent living disability (6)
 - ☐ I have a cognitive disability (7)
 - ☐ I have an intellectual or developmental disability (8)
 - ☐ I have a learning disorder (9)
 - ☐ I have a military service-connected disability (10)
 - ☐ Other disability (please specify) (11)
-
- ☐ I choose not to answer this question (12)

Q10 Do you provide unpaid assistance or care to a family member or friend because of a health condition or disability?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ I don't know (3)
- ☐ I choose not to answer this question (4)

Page Break

Appendix

Q11 The following questions are about your financial situation.

Q12 What was your entire household income last year before taxes?

- ☐ Less than \$20,000 (1)
 - ☐ \$20,000 to \$34,999 (2)
 - ☐ \$35,000 to \$49,999 (3)
 - ☐ \$50,000 to \$74,999 (4)
 - ☐ \$75,000 to \$99,999 (5)
 - ☐ \$100,000 to \$149,999 (6)
 - ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999 (7)
 - ☐ \$200,000 or more (8)
 - ☐ I don't know (9)
-

Appendix

Q13 Suppose that you have an emergency expense that costs \$400. Based on your current financial situation, how would you pay for this expense? (select all that apply)

- ☐ Put it on my credit card and pay it off in full at the next statement (1)
 - ☐ Put it on my credit card and pay it off over time (2)
 - ☐ With the money currently in my checking/savings account or with cash (3)
 - ☐ Using money from a bank loan or line of credit (4)
 - ☐ By borrowing from a friend or family member (5)
 - ☐ Using a payday loan, deposit advance, or overdraft (6)
 - ☐ By selling something (7)
 - ☐ I wouldn't be able to pay for the expense right now (8)
-

Q14 How would a \$400 emergency expense that you had to pay impact your ability to pay your other bills this month?

- ☐ Would still be able to pay all bills (1)
 - ☐ Could not pay some bills (2)
-

Appendix

Q15 In the past year, have you or any family members you live with been unable to get any of the following when it was really needed? (select all that apply)

- ☐ Food (1)
- ☐ Clothing (2)
- ☐ Utilities (3)
- ☐ Child Care (4)
- ☐ Medicine or any health care (medical, dental, mental health, vision) (5)
- ☐ Phone (6)
- ☐ Other (please write) (7) _____
- ☐ Does not apply to me (8)

Page Break

Q16 The following questions are about your housing situation.

Q18 What is your housing situation today?

- ☐ I do not have housing (I am staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, living outside on the street, on a beach, in a car, abandoned building, bus or train station, or in a park) (1)
 - ☐ I have housing today, but I am worried about losing housing in the future (2)
 - ☐ I have housing (3)
-

Appendix

Q19 Think about the place you live. Do you have problems with any of the following? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Bug infestation (1)
 - ☐ Mold (2)
 - ☐ Lead paint or pipes (3)
 - ☐ Inadequate heat (4)
 - ☐ Oven or stove not working (5)
 - ☐ No or not working smoke detectors (6)
 - ☐ Water leaks (7)
 - ☐ Other (please specify) (8)
 - ☐ None of the above (9)
-

Q20 In the past 12 months has the electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services in your home?

- ☐ Yes (1)
 - ☐ No (2)
 - ☐ Already shut off (3)
-

Page Break

Q21 The following questions are about your work situation.

Appendix

Q22 What is your current work situation?

- ☐ Unemployed (1)
 - ☐ Part-time or temporary work (2)
 - ☐ Full-time work (3)
 - ☐ Otherwise unemployed but not seeking work (student, retired, disabled, unpaid primary care giver) (please specify) (4) _____
-

Q23 How would you describe your work arrangement in your job? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ I am an independent contractor, an independent consultant, self-employed or a freelance worker (1)
 - ☐ I am on call and work only when called to work (2)
 - ☐ I am paid by a temporary agency (3)
 - ☐ I work for a contractor who provides workers and services to others under contract (4)
 - ☐ I am a regular, permanent employee (5)
 - ☐ Other (6) _____
-

Appendix

Q24 Are the following benefits offered by your employer? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Health insurance (1)
- ☐ Mental health insurance (2)
- ☐ Dental insurance (3)
- ☐ Vision insurance (4)
- ☐ Flexible Spending Accounts (FSA) or Health Savings Accounts (HSA) (5)
- ☐ Life insurance (6)
- ☐ Assistance with education/tuition (7)
- ☐ Retirement (for example. Contribution to retirement savings, 401(k), pension) (8)
- ☐ Paid Maternity or Paternity leave (9)
- ☐ Paid sick leave (10)
- ☐ Other paid caregiving leave (for example, care for sick family member) (11)
- ☐ Paid disability leave (12)
- ☐ Paid vacation leave (13)
- ☐ Other paid leave (for example, bereavement, emergency, jury duty) (14)
- ☐ Ability to take unpaid leave (15)
- ☐ Transit options (such as help with transportation to and from work) (16)
- ☐ On-site medical care (17)
- ☐ Employee assistance programs (such as programs that help workers with personal or work-related problems) (18)
- ☐ None of the above (19)

Appendix

Page Break

Q26 The following questions are about your experience with health care.

Q27 Some people think it is important for their providers to understand or share their race or ethnicity or gender or religion or beliefs or native language.

How important is it to you that your health care providers understand or are similar to you in any of these ways?

- ☐ Very important (1)
- ☐ Somewhat important (2)
- ☐ Slightly important (3)
- ☐ Not important at all (4)
- ☐ Neither important or unimportant (5)

Q28 How often were you able to see health care providers who were similar to you in any of these ways (race or ethnicity or gender or religion or beliefs or native language)?

- ☐ Always (1)
- ☐ Most of the time (2)
- ☐ Some of the time (3)
- ☐ None of the time (4)
- ☐ Does not apply to me (5)

Appendix

Q29 How often were you treated with respect by your health care providers?

- ☐ Always (1)
 - ☐ Most of the time (2)
 - ☐ Some of the time (3)
 - ☐ None of the time (4)
 - ☐ Does not apply to me (5)
-

Q30 How often did your health care providers ask for your opinions or beliefs about your medical care or treatment? For example, what kind of tests, procedures, or medications you prefer.

- ☐ Always (1)
 - ☐ Most of the time (2)
 - ☐ Some of the time (3)
 - ☐ None of the time (4)
 - ☐ Does not apply to me (5)
-

Q31 How often did your health care providers tell or give you information about your health and health care that was easy to understand?

- ☐ Always (1)
 - ☐ Most of the time (2)
 - ☐ Some of the time (3)
 - ☐ None of the time (4)
 - ☐ Does not apply to me (5)
-

Appendix

Q32 How often are medical forms written in a way that is easy to read and understand?

- ☐ Always (1)
 - ☐ Most of the time (2)
 - ☐ Some of the time (3)
 - ☐ None of the time (4)
 - ☐ Does not apply to me (5)
-

Q33 How often are medication labels written in a way that is easy to read and understand?

- ☐ Always (1)
 - ☐ Most of the time (2)
 - ☐ Some of the time (3)
 - ☐ None of the time (4)
 - ☐ Does not apply to me (5)
-

Page Break

Q35 The following questions are about your experience with transportation.

Appendix

Q36 In the past 12 months, has lack of transportation kept you from medical appointments, meetings, work, or from getting things needed for daily living? (Check all that apply)

☐

Yes, it has kept me from medical appointments or getting medications (1)

☐

Yes, it has kept me from non-medical meetings, appointments, work, or getting things that I need (2)

☐

No (3)

Appendix

Q37 Which of the following are reasons that you do not use public transit more often? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Service is not available near my home (1)
 - ☐ Service doesn't go where I need it to go (2)
 - ☐ I don't know how to use the service (need information about routes/fees/schedules) (3)
 - ☐ I had a bad experience with the service (treated poorly, arrived late, did not feel safe) (4)
 - ☐ It takes too long to get to destinations compared to travel by car (5)
 - ☐ Service is not offered at the time I need it (6)
 - ☐ Buses do not come by frequently enough (7)
 - ☐ I don't feel safe riding the bus (8)
 - ☐ I just prefer to drive (9)
 - ☐ No park and ride lots nearby (10)
 - ☐ Other (please specify) (11)
-
- ☐ I use public transit often (12)

Page Break

Q38 The following questions are about your experience with green spaces such as parks or recreational spaces.

Appendix

Q39 In general, which of the following do you think are important for a park or open space? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Landscaping, maintained gardens, flowers, or lawn (1)
 - ☐ Socializing, spending time with others (2)
 - ☐ Place for children to play (3)
 - ☐ Pet-friendly (4)
 - ☐ Places to sit (5)
 - ☐ Places to walk including trails (6)
 - ☐ Places to exercise or play sports (7)
 - ☐ Places to BBQ and cook food (8)
 - ☐ Educational opportunities (e.g., informational signage, guided trails) (9)
 - ☐ Opportunities to view wildlife (10)
 - ☐ Trees and shade (11)
 - ☐ Water feature (e.g., river, lake, pond, ocean, fountain, sprinkler, pool) (12)
 - ☐ Other (please specify) (13)
-
- ☐ None of the above (14)
 - ☐ I don't know (15)
-

Appendix

Q40 Does the park or open space that you visit most often provide the following benefits? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Landscaping, maintained gardens, flowers, or lawn (1)
 - ☐ Socializing, spending time with others (2)
 - ☐ Place for children to play (3)
 - ☐ Pet-friendly (4)
 - ☐ Places to sit (5)
 - ☐ Places to walk / trails (6)
 - ☐ Places to exercise, play sports (7)
 - ☐ Places to BBQ, cook food (8)
 - ☐ Educational opportunities (e.g., informational signage, guided trails) (9)
 - ☐ Opportunities to view wildlife (10)
 - ☐ Trees and shade (11)
 - ☐ Water feature (e.g., river, lake, pond, ocean, fountain, sprinkler, pool) (12)
 - ☐ Other (please specify) (13)
 - ☐ None of the above (14)
 - ☐ I do not visit parks or open spaces (15)
-

Appendix

Q41 Currently, what concerns, if any, do you have with visiting parks or open space? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ I do not have easy access (1)
- ☐ Too crowded (2)
- ☐ Does not meet my needs (3)
- ☐ Not being maintained (4)
- ☐ People are not practicing social distancing (5)
- ☐ Not child-friendly (6)
- ☐ Not open during the times I would like to go (7)
- ☐ Not enough lighting (8)
- ☐ Use of chemicals to control weeds (9)
- ☐ Not enough park staff (10)
- ☐ Too much police presence (11)
- ☐ It does not feel safe (12)
- ☐ Other (please specify) (13)
- ☐ I do not have any concerns (14)

Page Break

Q43 The following questions are about your neighborhood and community.

Appendix

Q44 About how long have you lived in your present neighborhood?

- ☐ Less than 1 year (1)
- ☐ 1-3 years (2)
- ☐ 4-10 years (3)
- ☐ 11-20 years (4)
- ☐ More than 20 years (5)
- ☐ I don't know (6)

Page Break

Q45 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your neighborhood?

Q65 There are people I can count on in this neighborhood.

- ☐ Strongly agree (1)
- ☐ Agree (4)
- ☐ Neither agree nor disagree (5)
- ☐ Disagree (6)
- ☐ Strongly disagree (7)

Appendix

Q66 Most people in this area take an active role in the community.

- ☐ Strongly agree (1)
 - ☐ Agree (4)
 - ☐ Neither agree nor disagree (5)
 - ☐ Disagree (6)
 - ☐ Strongly disagree (7)
-

Q67 I am motivated to be involved in my community.

- ☐ Strongly agree (1)
 - ☐ Agree (4)
 - ☐ Neither agree nor disagree (5)
 - ☐ Disagree (6)
 - ☐ Strongly disagree (7)
-

Q68 I know I can make a difference in my community.

- ☐ Strongly agree (1)
 - ☐ Agree (4)
 - ☐ Neither agree nor disagree (5)
 - ☐ Disagree (6)
 - ☐ Strongly disagree (7)
-

Page Break

Appendix

Q46 The following questions are about the safety of your neighborhood.

Q47 I feel safe in my community when I am outside alone during the day.

- ☐ Strongly agree (9)
 - ☐ Somewhat agree (10)
 - ☐ Neither agree nor disagree (11)
 - ☐ Somewhat disagree (12)
 - ☐ Strongly disagree (13)
-

Q48 I feel safe in my community when I am outside alone at night.

- ☐ Strongly agree (9)
 - ☐ Somewhat agree (10)
 - ☐ Neither agree nor disagree (11)
 - ☐ Somewhat disagree (12)
 - ☐ Strongly disagree (13)
-

Appendix

Q49 If I saw a crime happening in my neighborhood, I would call the police to report it.

- ☐ Strongly agree (9)
 - ☐ Somewhat agree (10)
 - ☐ Neither agree nor disagree (11)
 - ☐ Somewhat disagree (12)
 - ☐ Strongly disagree (13)
-

Q50 I feel my law enforcement agency (such as police) treats people fairly.

- ☐ Strongly agree (9)
 - ☐ Somewhat agree (10)
 - ☐ Neither agree nor disagree (11)
 - ☐ Somewhat disagree (12)
 - ☐ Strongly disagree (13)
-

Q51 I feel the officers in my law enforcement (such as police) agency are respectful.

- ☐ Strongly agree (9)
 - ☐ Somewhat agree (10)
 - ☐ Neither agree nor disagree (11)
 - ☐ Somewhat disagree (12)
 - ☐ Strongly disagree (13)
-

Appendix

Q52 I feel my law enforcement agency (such as police) is responsive to the concerns of community members.

- ☐ Strongly agree (9)
 - ☐ Somewhat agree (10)
 - ☐ Neither agree nor disagree (11)
 - ☐ Somewhat disagree (12)
 - ☐ Strongly disagree (13)
-

Q53 I trust my law enforcement agency (such as police).

- ☐ Strongly agree (9)
 - ☐ Somewhat agree (10)
 - ☐ Neither agree nor disagree (11)
 - ☐ Somewhat disagree (12)
 - ☐ Strongly disagree (13)
-

Page Break

Q54 The following questions are about your experience with discrimination or harassment.

Q59

In your day-to-day life how often have any of the following things happened to you?

Appendix

You are treated with less courtesy or respect than other people.

- ☐ Almost every day (1)
 - ☐ At least once a week (2)
 - ☐ A few times a month (3)
 - ☐ A few times a year (4)
 - ☐ Less than once a year (5)
 - ☐ Never (6)
-

Q60 You receive poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores.

- ☐ Almost every day (1)
 - ☐ At least once a week (9)
 - ☐ A few times a month (10)
 - ☐ A few times a year (11)
 - ☐ Less than once a year (12)
 - ☐ Never (13)
-

Appendix

Q61 People act as if they think you are not smart.

- ☐ Almost every day (1)
 - ☐ At least once a week (9)
 - ☐ A few times a month (10)
 - ☐ A few times a year (11)
 - ☐ Less than once a year (12)
 - ☐ Never (13)
-

Q62 People act as if they are afraid of you.

- ☐ Almost every day (1)
 - ☐ At least once a week (9)
 - ☐ A few times a month (10)
 - ☐ A few times a year (11)
 - ☐ Less than once a year (12)
 - ☐ Never (13)
-

Appendix

Q63 You are threatened or harassed.

- ☐ Almost every day (1)
 - ☐ At least once a week (9)
 - ☐ A few times a month (10)
 - ☐ A few times a year (11)
 - ☐ Less than once a year (12)
 - ☐ Never (13)
-

Appendix

Q56 What do you think is the main reason for these experiences? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Your Gender (1)
- ☐ Your Race (4)
- ☐ Your Age (5)
- ☐ Your Religion (6)
- ☐ Your Language (7)
- ☐ Your Height (8)
- ☐ Your Weight (9)
- ☐ Some other Aspect of your Physical Appearance (10)
- ☐ Your Sexual Orientation (11)
- ☐ Your Education or Income Level (12)
- ☐ A Disability (13)
- ☐ Your Citizenship (14)
- ☐ Other (please specify) (15)

Q57 Please use the space below to provide any additional thoughts about the survey, your community, or your health.

Appendix

Appendix C. Diving into Data visualizations with links to Tableau Public

Category	Title	Link to Tableau Public
Access	Lake County Resident Insurance Status, 2015-2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/InsuranceStatus/LakeCountyInsuranceStatus?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link
Access	Ratio of Lake County Population to Health Professionals	https://public.tableau.com/views/ProviderRatio/ProviderRatio?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link
Access	Medical Access in Lake County	https://public.tableau.com/views/MedicalAccessinLakeCounty/MedicalCost?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Access	Lake County Contact with 211	https://public.tableau.com/views/211Interaction/211Interactions?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Aging	Aging and Older Adults	https://public.tableau.com/views/Aging_16070355975980/Aging?:language=en&:display_count=y&:origin=viz_share_link
Built Environment	Housing in Lake County, 2015-2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/Housing_16068468255280/HousingUnits?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Built Environment	Homelessness in Lake County	https://public.tableau.com/views/HomelessnessinLakeCounty/HomelessCount?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Built Environment	Median Rent in Lake County, 2019-2021	https://public.tableau.com/views/MedianRent_16201393529410/MedRent?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Civic Participation	Lake County Veterans and the Military, 2010-2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/Veteransmilitary/VeteranandActiveDutyCounts?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

Appendix

Civic Participation	Voter Turnout Among Lake County Residents	https://public.tableau.com/views/Voting_16068470700960/VoterTurnout?:language=en-US&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link
Crime and Safety	Crime in Lake County, 2014-2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/LakeCountyCrime/IndexCrimes?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Crime and Safety	Lake County Jail Dashboard	https://public.tableau.com/views/LakeCountyJailDashboardVersion/Story1?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Demographics	Lake County Demographics	https://public.tableau.com/views/LakeCountyDemographics/Summary?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Demographics	Demographic Makeup of Our Community Leaders	https://public.tableau.com/views/DemographicsofLeadersinLakeCounty/BusinessOwners?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Demographics	Demographics of Lake County Residents Age 16 and Older Who Work	https://public.tableau.com/profile/lake.county.health.department#!/vizhome/Workerdemographics/WorkerDemographics
Economic Stability	Poverty Among Lake County Residents, 2015 - 2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/Childhoodpoverty_16067671682060/PovertybyZipCodeAgeGroup?:language=en-US&:display_count=y&:origin=viz_share_link
Economic Stability	Poverty and Income Distribution of Lake County Residents	https://public.tableau.com/views/IncomeandPovertyDistribution/Income?:language=en-US&:display_count=y&:origin=viz_share_link
Economic Stability	Living Wage in Lake County	https://public.tableau.com/views/LivingWageinLakeCounty/LivingWage?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Economic Stability	Types of Work Schedules in Lake County, 2016-2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/TypesofWorkSchedulesinLakeCounty/TypesofWorkOverTime?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

Appendix

Economic Stability	Occupation of Lake County Residents, 2010-2020	https://public.tableau.com/profile/lake.county.health.department#!/vizhome/occupation_16067786507270/Occupation
Economic Stability	Workplace Severe Injuries and Fatalities in Lake County Reported to OSHA, 2010-2021	https://public.tableau.com/profile/lake.county.health.department#!/vizhome/OSHAIinjuries/OSHAIinjuries
Economic Stability	Unemployment Rate in Lake County and Illinois, 2010-2019	https://public.tableau.com/profile/lake.county.health.department#!/vizhome/Unemployment_16067792807330/Unemployment
Education	Education of Lake County Residents, 2010-2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/EducationinLakeCounty/Education?:language=en&display_count=y&:origin=viz_share_link
Education	School Climate in Lake County, 2014-2022	https://public.tableau.com/views/SchoolClimateinLakeCounty/Climate-Caring?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Education	Early Childhood in Lake County, 2016-2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/EarlyChildhoodinLakeCounty/ChildCare?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Education	School Counselors and School Psychologists in Lake County, 2015-2021	https://public.tableau.com/views/SchoolCounselorsandSchoolPsychologistsinLakeCounty/CounselorsandPsychologistsinSchools?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Education	Illinois State Board of Education District Report Card for Lake County, 2021	https://public.tableau.com/views/IllinoisStateBoardofEducationDistrictReportCardforLakeCounty/ISBEReportCardLakeCounty?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Environment	Percent of Days Per Year in Air Quality Index (AQI) Categories in Lake County, 2018-2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/AirQuality_16298383947640/CountyOverview?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Environment	Green Space in Lake County, 2021	https://public.tableau.com/views/GreenSpaceinLakeCounty/LakeCountyGreenSpace?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

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Environment	Lake County Childhood Lead, 2017-2019	https://public.tableau.com/views/LakeCountyChildhoodLead/ChildLead6?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Food Security	Food Insecurity in Lake County and Illinois, 2015-2022	https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/lake.county.health.department/viz/FoodInsecurity_16067680706450/FoodInsecurity
Food Security	Lake County Food Deserts, Community Gardens, and Farmers Markets, 2019-2022	https://public.tableau.com/views/LakeCountyFoodDeserts/GroceryStoresandFoodPantries2022?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Food Security	Assistance Program Use Among Lake County Residents, 2015-2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/FoodAssistancePrograms/HouseholdFoodAssistance?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Food Security	Lake County Student Nutrition, 2014-2022	https://public.tableau.com/views/LakeCountyStudentNutrition/MealswithParents?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Maternal and Child Health	Live Births in Lake County, 2010-2017	https://public.tableau.com/views/LiveBirthsinLakeCounty/MotherDemographics?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link
Maternal and Child Health	Low Birth Weight in Lake County, 2010-2017	https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/lake.county.health.department/viz/LowBirthWeight_16067994869520/LBW
Maternal and Child Health	Vaccinations in Lake County Schools, 2020-2021 School Year	https://public.tableau.com/profile/lake.county.health.department#!/vizhome/LakeSchoolVaccinationRates/Mapandprotection
Maternal and Child Health	Prenatal Care and Term Pregnancy in Lake County, 2010-2017	https://public.tableau.com/views/PrenatalCareandTermPregnancy/PrenatalCareandGestation?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link
Mental Health	Mental Health in Lake County Adults, 2015-2019	https://public.tableau.com/views/AdultMentalHealth/AdultMentalHealth?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

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Mental Health	Poor Mental Health Among Students in Lake County, 2014-2022	https://public.tableau.com/views/YouthMentalHealthandSuicide/YouthSuicide?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Morbidity	Primary ICD-10 Code for Hospital Visits in Lake County by Visit Type, 2016-2018	https://public.tableau.com/views/Hospitalvisits_16068434427410/LakeCountyHospitalVisits?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link
Morbidity	Chronic Diseases Statistics in Lake County, 2011-2019	https://public.tableau.com/profile/lake.county.health.department#!/vizhome/chronicdisease/OpeningDash
Morbidity	Opioid Overdose in Lake County 2015-2021	https://public.tableau.com/views/OpioidOverdose_16068131639430/OpioidOverdose?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link
Morbidity	Opioid Prescriptions in Lake County, 2013-2018	https://public.tableau.com/views/opioids_16067810572740/Opioids?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Morbidity	HIV Indicators in Lake County, 2018-2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/HIVIndicators/HIVIndicators?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Morbidity	STI Rates in Lake County, 2016-2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/STIRates/STIRates?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Mortality	Top Cause of Death by Number of Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) in Lake County Zip Codes, 2010-2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/CauseofDeath_16068449905450/TopCauseofDeathbyZip?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Mortality	Average Age at Death Among Lake County Residents by Zip code, 2010-2020	https://public.tableau.com/profile/lake.county.health.department#!/vizhome/Avgagedeath/DeathZip
Mortality	Firearm Fatalities in Lake County, 2018-2020	https://public.tableau.com/views/FirearmsDatainLakeCounty/HomePage?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

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Mortality	Vehicular Deaths in Lake County, 2017	https://public.tableau.com/views/MotorVehicleFatalities_JEMW/VehicularDeaths?:language=en&:display_count=y&:origin=viz_share_link
Quality of Life	Resident Quality of Life in Lake County, 2007-2022	https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/lake.county.health.department/viz/QualityofLife_16068228921050/ResidentialSegregation
Quality of Life	Social Vulnerability Index in Lake County, 2014-2018	https://public.tableau.com/views/SocialVulnerabilityIndexinLakeCounty/CensusTractSocialVulnerabilityIndex?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Risk Behaviors	Obesity Among Lake County Adults, 2010-2019	https://public.tableau.com/profile/lake.county.health.department#!/vizhome/AdultBMI_16067709045240/ObeseBMI
Risk Behaviors	BMI of Lake County Students, 2014-2022	https://public.tableau.com/profile/lake.county.health.department#!/vizhome/YouthBMI/YouthBMI
Risk Behaviors	Physical Activity Among Lake County Adults, 2010-2016	https://public.tableau.com/profile/lake.county.health.department#!/vizhome/Adultinactivity/Inactivity
Risk Behaviors	Days of Physical Activity Among Lake County Students, 2014-2022	https://public.tableau.com/views/Youthactivity_16067762365150/StudentPhysicalActivity?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
Risk Behaviors	Tobacco Use Among Lake County Residents, 2016-2020	https://public.tableau.com/profile/lake.county.health.department#!/vizhome/Tobacco_16067763732730/TobaccoUse
Risk Behaviors	Alcohol Disorders Among Lake County Residents, 2016-2019	https://public.tableau.com/profile/lake.county.health.department#!/vizhome/Alcohol_16067767102560/Alcohol
Risk Behaviors	Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol Arrests in Lake County, 2010-2017	https://public.tableau.com/views/DUIArrests_16068480725610/DUIArrests?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link
Transportation	Bus Services in Lake County	https://public.tableau.com/views/BusServicesinLakeCounty/BusServices?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

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Transportation	Transportation Means of Lake County Residents Age 16 and Older Who Work, 2010-2020	https://public.tableau.com/profile/lake.county.health.department#!/vizhome/transportation_16067807829400/Transportation
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