2024 COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Saint Anthony Hospital Primary Service Area
Chicago, Illinois

Sponsored by

SAINT ANTHONY HOSPITAL

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Prepared by
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INTRODUCTION

PROJECT OVERVIEW

A Community Health Needs Assessment provides information so that communities may identify issues of greatest concern and decide to commit resources to those areas, thereby making the greatest possible impact on community health status.

This Community Health Needs Assessment — a follow-up to similar studies conducted in 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021 — is a systematic, data-driven approach to determining the health status, behaviors, and needs of residents in the service area of Saint Anthony Hospital. Subsequently, this information may be used to inform decisions and guide efforts to improve community health and wellness.

This assessment was conducted on behalf of Saint Anthony Hospital by PRC, Inc., a nationally recognized health care consulting firm with extensive experience conducting Community Health Needs Assessments in hundreds of communities across the United States since 1994.

Methodology

This assessment incorporates data from the PRC Community Health Survey, allowing for trending and comparison to benchmark data at the state and national levels.

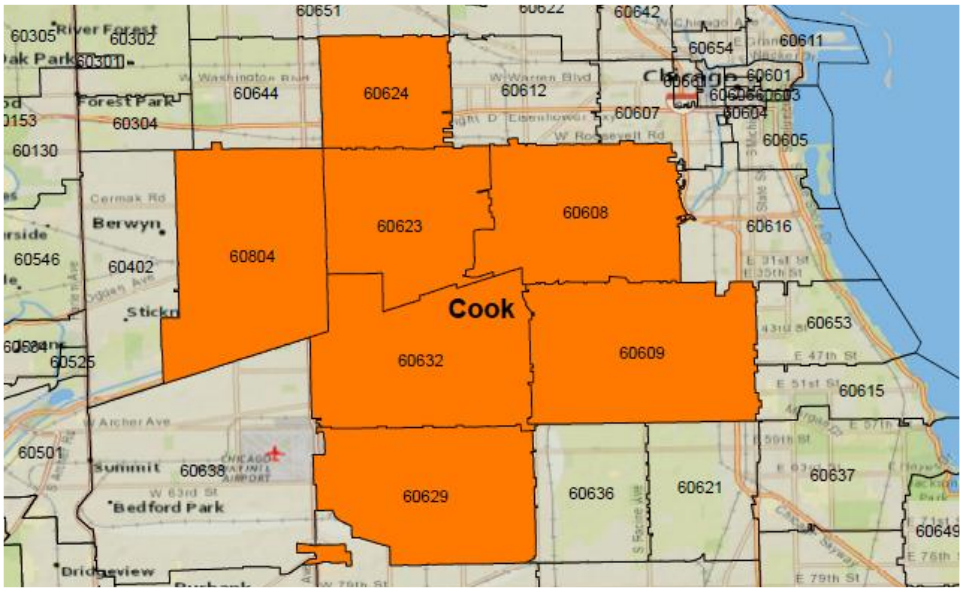
PRC Community Health Survey

Survey Instrument

The survey instrument used for this study is based largely on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), as well as various other public health surveys and customized questions addressing gaps in indicator data relative to health promotion and disease prevention objectives and other recognized health issues. The final survey instrument was developed by Saint Anthony Hospital and PRC and is similar to the previous surveys used in the region, allowing for data trending.

Community Defined for This Assessment

The study area for the survey effort (referred to as the “Primary Service Area” or “PSA” in this report) is defined as seven ZIP Codes (60608, 60609, 60623, 60624, 60629, 60632, and 60804). This community definition was determined based on the approximately 77% of Saint Anthony Hospital’s patients who originate from this area. This definition is illustrated in the following map.



Sample Approach & Design

A precise and carefully executed methodology is critical in asserting the validity of the results gathered in the PRC Community Health Survey. Thus, to ensure the best representation of the population surveyed, a mixed-mode methodology was implemented. This included targeted surveys conducted by PRC via telephone (landline and cell phone) or through online questionnaires, as well as a community outreach component promoted by the study sponsors through social media posting and other communications.

RANDOM-SAMPLE SURVEYS (PRC) ► For the targeted administration, PRC administered 200 surveys throughout the service area.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH SURVEYS (Saint Anthony Hospital) ► PRC also created a link to an online version of the survey, and Saint Anthony Hospital promoted this link locally in order to drive additional participation and bolster overall samples. This yielded an additional 241 surveys to the overall sample.

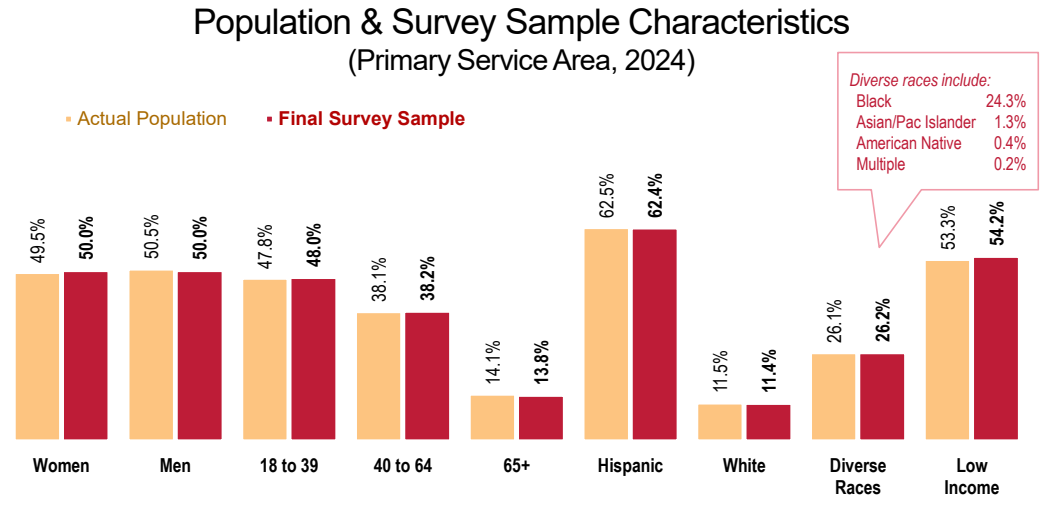
In all, 441 surveys were completed through these mechanisms. Once the interviews were completed, these were weighted in proportion to the actual population distribution so as to appropriately represent the Primary Service Area as a whole. All administration of the surveys, data collection, and data analysis was conducted by PRC.

For statistical purposes, for questions asked of all respondents, the maximum rate of error associated with a sample size of 441 respondents is ±4.9% at the 95 percent confidence level.

Sample Characteristics

To accurately represent the population studied, PRC strives to minimize bias through application of a proven telephone methodology and random-selection techniques. While this random sampling of the population produces a highly representative sample, it is a common and preferred practice to "weight" the raw data to improve this representativeness even further. This is accomplished by adjusting the results of a random sample to match the geographic distribution and demographic characteristics of the population surveyed (poststratification), so as to eliminate any naturally occurring bias.

The following chart outlines the characteristics of the Primary Service Area sample for key demographic variables, compared to actual population characteristics revealed in census data. [Note that the sample consisted solely of area residents age 18 and older; data on children were given by proxy by the person most responsible for that child's health care needs, and these children are not represented demographically in this chart.]



Sources:
- US Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- "Low Income" reflects those living under 200% FPL (federal poverty level, based on guidelines established by the US Department of Health & Human Services).
- All Hispanic respondents are grouped, regardless of identity with any other race group. Race reflects those who identify with a single race category, without Hispanic origin. "Diverse Races" includes those who identify as Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or as being of multiple races, without Hispanic origin.

The sample design and the quality control procedures used in the data collection ensure that the sample is representative. Thus, the findings may be generalized to the total population of community members in the defined area with a high degree of confidence.

Benchmark Data

Trending

Similar surveys were administered in the Primary Service Area in 2009, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021 by PRC on behalf of Saint Anthony Hospital. Trending data, as revealed by comparison to prior survey results, are provided throughout this report whenever available.

Illinois Data

Statewide risk factor data are provided where available as an additional benchmark against which to compare local survey findings; these data represent the most recent *BRFSS (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System) Prevalence and Trends Data* published online by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

National Data

Nationwide risk factor data, which are also provided in comparison charts, are taken from the *2023 PRC National Health Survey*; the methodological approach for the national study is similar to that employed in this assessment, and these data may be generalized to the US population with a high degree of confidence.

Healthy People 2030

Healthy People provides 10-year, measurable public health objectives — and tools to help track progress toward achieving them. Healthy People identifies public health priorities to help individuals, organizations, and communities across the United States improve health and well-being. Healthy People 2030, the initiative's fifth iteration, builds on knowledge gained over the first four decades.

The Healthy People 2030 framework was based on recommendations made by the Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2030. After getting feedback from individuals and organizations and input from subject matter experts, the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) approved the framework which helped guide the selection of Healthy People 2030 objectives.

Determining Significance

Differences noted in this report represent those determined to be significant. For survey-derived indicators (which are subject to sampling error), statistical significance is determined based on confidence intervals (at the 95 percent confidence level), using question-specific samples and response rates.

Information Gaps

While this assessment is quite comprehensive, it cannot measure all possible aspects of health in the community, nor can it adequately represent all possible populations of interest. It must be recognized that these information gaps might in some ways limit the ability to assess all of the community's health needs.

For example, certain population groups — such as the homeless, institutionalized persons, or those who only speak a language other than English or Spanish — are not represented in the survey data. Other population groups — for example, pregnant women, undocumented residents, and members of certain racial/ethnic or immigrant groups — while included in the overall findings, might not be identifiable or might not be represented in numbers sufficient for independent analyses.

In addition, this assessment does not include secondary data from existing sources, which can provide relevant data collected through death certificates, birth certificates, or notifications of infectious disease cases in the community.

BOARD APPROVAL

The 2024 Saint Anthony Hospital (SAH) Community Health Needs Assessment and 2025-2027 Implementation Strategy were approved by the SAH Board of Directors on June 26, 2026. These documents are available on the Saint Anthony Hospital website.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Significant Health Needs of the Community

The following "Areas of Opportunity" represent the significant health needs of the community, based on the information gathered through this Community Health Needs Assessment. From these data, opportunities for health improvement exist in the area with regard to the following health issues (see also the summary tables presented in the following section).

The Areas of Opportunity were determined after consideration of various criteria, including: standing in comparison with benchmark data (particularly national data); identified trends; the preponderance of significant findings within topic areas; the magnitude of the issue in terms of the number of persons affected; and the potential health impact of a given issue.

AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY IDENTIFIED THROUGH THIS ASSESSMENT	
ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES	▪ Lack of Health Insurance ▪ Barriers to Access – Appointment Availability – Difficulty Finding a Physician ▪ Difficulty Accessing Children's Health Care ▪ Routine Medical Care (Children) ▪ Ratings of Local Health Care
DIABETES	▪ Prevalence of Borderline/Pre-Diabetes ▪ Kidney Disease
HEART DISEASE & STROKE	▪ Heart Disease Prevalence ▪ High Blood Pressure Prevalence ▪ Overall Cardiovascular Risk
INJURY & VIOLENCE	▪ Violent Crime Experience
MENTAL HEALTH	▪ "Fair/Poor" Mental Health ▪ Stress
NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & WEIGHT	▪ Worry About Food Running Out ▪ Difficulty Accessing Fresh Produce ▪ Leisure-Time Physical Activity ▪ Children's Physical Activity ▪ Overweight & Obesity [Adults & Children]
ORAL HEALTH	▪ Regular Dental Care [Adults]
RESPIRATORY DISEASE	▪ Asthma Prevalence [Adults]
SUBSTANCE USE	▪ Illicit Drug Use ▪ Use of Prescription Opioids
TOBACCO USE	▪ Cigarette Smoking in the Home

Summary Tables: Comparisons With Benchmark Data

Reading the Summary Tables

In the following tables, Primary Service Area results are shown in the larger, gray column.

The columns to the right of the Primary Service Area column provide trending, as well as comparisons between local data and any available state and national findings, and Healthy People 2030 objectives. Symbols indicate whether the Primary Service Area compares favorably (B), unfavorably (h), or comparably (⏠) to these external data.

Note that blank table cells signify that data are not available or are not reliable for that area and/or for that indicator.

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% Unable to Pay Cash for a $400 Emergency Expense	39.3		34.0		
% Worry/Stress Over Rent/Mortgage in Past Year	49.5		45.8		41.7
% Unhealthy/Unsafe Housing Conditions	19.8		16.4		
% Worried About Food Running Out in the Past Year	48.1		h 40.7		h 36.5
		B better	similar	h worse	

OVERALL HEALTH	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% "Fair/Poor" Overall Health	22.2	h 16.9	h 15.7		18.8
		B better	similar	h worse	

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% [Age 18-64] Lack Health Insurance	16.4		h	h	B

		12.3	8.1	7.6	44.7
% Difficulty Accessing Health Care in Past Year (Composite)	**44.8**		B 52.5		☁ 44.3
% Cost Prevented Physician Visit in Past Year	**21.0**		☁ 21.6		☁ 21.8
% Cost Prevented Getting Prescription in Past Year	**21.8**		☁ 20.2		B 32.4
% Difficulty Getting Appointment in Past Year	**29.9**		☁ 33.4		h 18.0

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE (continued)	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS			
		vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% Inconvenient Hours Prevented Dr Visit in Past Year	**24.3**		☁ 22.9		☁ 21.2
% Difficulty Finding Physician in Past Year	**19.2**		☁ 22.0		h 6.9
% Transportation Hindered Dr Visit in Past Year	**15.2**		☁ 18.3		☁ 17.8
% Language/Culture Prevented Care in Past Year	**7.5**		☁ 5.0		☁ 4.5
% Stretched Prescription to Save Cost in Past Year	**17.5**		☁ 19.4		☁ 17.3

% [Insured] Went Without Insurance in the Past Year	**19.3**				13.2
% Difficulty Getting Child's Health Care in Past Year	**14.9**		11.1		h 4.0
% Have a Specific Source of Ongoing Care	**65.9**		69.9	h 84.0	
% Routine Checkup in Past Year	**63.0**	h 76.7	65.3		67.9
% [Child 0-17] Routine Checkup in Past Year	**86.6**		B 77.5		h 98.7
% Two or More ER Visits in Past Year	**16.0**		15.6		21.0
% Rate Local Health Care "Fair/Poor"	**20.5**		h 11.5		B 32.1
		B better	similar	h worse	

CANCER	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND

% Cancer	**2.8**	B 10.7	B 7.4		☁ 3.6
% [Women 50-74] Breast Cancer Screening	**84.6**	B 72.8	B 64.0	☁ 80.5	☁ 76.1
% [Women 21-65] Cervical Cancer Screening	**80.6**		☁ 75.4	☁ 84.3	☁ 79.6
% [Age 50-75] Colorectal Cancer Screening	**76.0**	☁ 69.4	☁ 71.5	☁ 74.4	☁ 68.5
		B better	☁ similar	h worse	

DIABETES	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% Diabetes/High Blood Sugar	**11.3**	☁ 12.0	☁ 12.8		☁ 8.0
% Borderline/Pre-Diabetes	**29.5**		h 15.0		
% [Non-Diabetics] Blood Sugar Tested in Past 3 Years	**60.1**		B 41.5		☁ 53.4
% Kidney Disease	**6.4**	h 3.6	☁ 4.1		h 2.7
		B better	☁ similar	h worse	

DISABLING CONDITIONS	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% 3+ Chronic Conditions	25.2		B 38.0		B 41.0
% Activity Limitations	14.4		B 27.5		☁ 11.0
% High-Impact Chronic Pain	9.3		B 19.6	h 6.4	☁ 10.4

DISABLING CONDITIONS (continued)	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% Sickle-Cell Anemia	2.0				☁ 1.9
% Caregiver to a Friend/Family Member	19.5		☁ 22.8		☁ 25.1
		B better	☁ similar	h worse	

HEART DISEASE & STROKE	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% Heart Disease	6.2	☁ 6.2	B 10.3		h 1.6
% Stroke	2.0	☁	B		☁

		3.4	5.4		1.2
% Blood Pressure Checked in Past 2 Years	**82.4**				78.6
% High Blood Pressure	**35.4**	h 30.0	40.4	B 42.6	h 18.3
% [HBP] Taking Action to Control High Blood Pressure	**81.6**				76.4
% Cholesterol Checked in Past 5 Years	**82.7**				76.9
% High Cholesterol	**30.7**		32.4		27.4
% [HBC] Taking Action to Control High Blood Cholesterol	**83.3**				77.4
% 1+ Cardiovascular Risk Factor	**92.2**		h 87.8		93.2
		B better	similar	h worse	

	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS			
INJURY & VIOLENCE		**vs. IL**	**vs. US**	**vs. HP2030**	**TREND**
% Ever Lost a Loved One to Violence	**30.2**				

					26.1
% Victim of Violent Crime in Past 5 Years	**14.5**		h 7.0		☁ 13.8
% Victim of Intimate Partner Violence	**12.4**		B 20.3		☁ 18.2
		B better	☁ similar	h worse	

MENTAL HEALTH	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% "Fair/Poor" Mental Health	**26.8**		☁ 24.4		h 10.6
% Typical Day Is "Extremely/Very" Stressful	**16.0**		B 21.1		h 7.0
% Have Ever Sought Help for Mental Health	**32.6**				B 19.9
% Receiving Mental Health Treatment	**13.4**		B 21.9		☁ 12.6
% Unable to Get Mental Health Services in Past Year	**15.8**		☁ 13.2		☁ 10.4
		B better	☁ similar	h worse	

	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS

NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & WEIGHT	Primary Service Area	vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% "Very/Somewhat" Difficult to Buy Fresh Produce	38.3		h 30.0		
% No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	42.4	h 22.8	h 30.2	h 21.8	h 32.2
% Meet Physical Activity Guidelines	25.9	23.4	30.3	29.7	22.5

NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & WEIGHT (continued)	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% [Child 2-17] Physically Active 1+ Hours per Day	23.1		27.4		h 48.4
% Overweight (BMI 25+)	69.3	67.2	h 63.3		61.5
% Obese (BMI 30+)	35.7	33.3	33.9	36.0	30.1
% [Child 5-17] Overweight (85th Percentile)	48.2		h 31.8		41.2
% [Child 5-17] Obese (95th Percentile)	35.5		h 19.5	h 15.5	
		B better	similar	h worse	

ORAL HEALTH	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% Have Dental Insurance	70.2		72.7	h 75.0	
% Dental Visit in Past Year	48.1	h 65.9	h 56.5	45.0	57.3
% [Child 2-17] Dental Visit in Past Year	85.0		77.8	B 45.0	86.0
		B better	similar	h worse	

RESPIRATORY DISEASE	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% Fully/Partially Vaccinated for COVID-19	83.8				B 74.8
% Asthma	12.6	h 8.7	B 17.9		h 3.5
% [Child 0-17] Asthma	10.8		16.7		4.1

RESPIRATORY DISEASE (continued)	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% COPD (Lung Disease)	5.5		B		

		5.8	11.0		3.9
		B	☁	h	
		better	similar	worse	

SEXUAL HEALTH	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS			
		vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% [Age 18-64] Ever Tested for HIV	65.0				☁ 62.0
% [Age 18-44] HIV Test in the Past Year	40.0				☁ 33.7
		B	☁	h	
		better	similar	worse	

SUBSTANCE USE	Primary Service Area	PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS			
		vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% Liver Disease	2.6				☁ 2.7
% Excessive Drinking	29.7	h 18.0	☁ 34.3		☁ 22.6
% Used an Illicit Drug in Past Month	13.0		h 8.4		h 3.6
% Used a Prescription Opioid in Past Year	12.3		☁ 15.1		h 6.3

% Ever Sought Help for Alcohol or Drug Problem	**4.4**		6.8		7.4
% Personally Impacted by Substance Use	**42.0**		45.4		34.5
		B		h	
		better	similar	worse	

PRIMARY SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS

TOBACCO USE	Primary Service Area	vs. IL	vs. US	vs. HP2030	TREND
% Smoke Cigarettes	**26.0**	h 12.4	23.9	h 6.1	21.4
% Someone Smokes at Home	**30.0**		h 17.7		h 19.9
% Use Vaping Products	**12.0**	h 5.2	B 18.5		6.9
% [Nonsmokers] Quit Smoking in the Past 15 Years	**32.6**				
		B		h	
		better	similar	worse	

DATA CHARTS

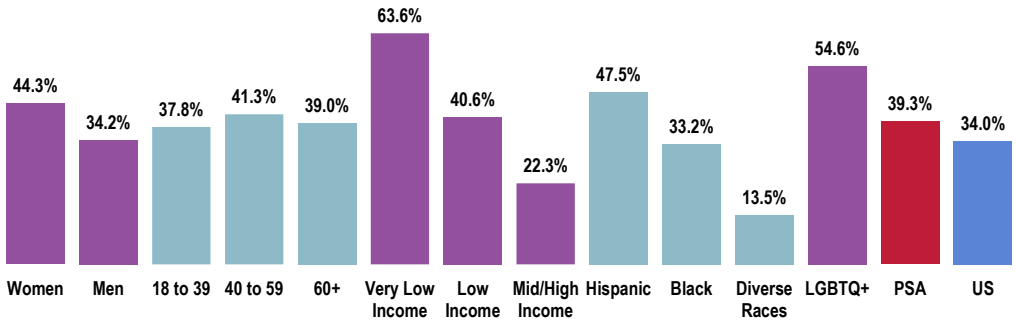
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Financial Resilience

PRC SURVEY ► "Suppose that you have an emergency expense that costs $400. Based on your current financial situation, would you be able to pay for this expense either with cash, by taking money from your checking or savings account, or by putting it on a credit card that you could pay in full at the next statement?"

The following chart details "no" responses in the Primary Service Area in comparison to benchmark data, as well as by basic demographic characteristics (such as gender, age groupings, income [based on poverty status], race/ethnicity, and LGBTQ+ self-identification).

Do Not Have Cash on
Hand to Cover a $400 Emergency Expense
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 53]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Includes respondents who say they would not be able to pay for a $400 emergency expense either with cash, by taking money from their checking or savings account, or by putting it on a credit card that they could pay in full at the next statement.

INCOME & RACE/ETHNICITY

INCOME ► Income categories used to segment survey data in this report are based on administrative poverty thresholds determined by the US Department of Health & Human Services. These guidelines define poverty status by household income level and number of persons in the household (e.g., the 2022 guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at $27,750 annual household income or lower). In sample segmentation: "very low income" refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status; "low income" refers to households with incomes just above the poverty level and earning up to twice (100%-199% of) the poverty threshold; and "mid/high income" refers to those households living on incomes which are twice or more (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

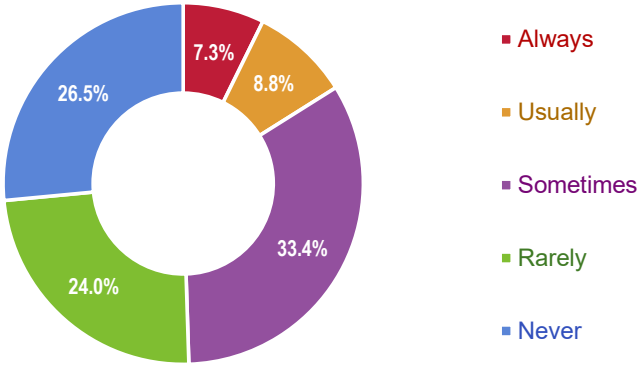
RACE & ETHNICITY ► In analyzing survey results, mutually exclusive race and ethnicity categories are used. All Hispanic respondents are grouped, regardless of identity with any other race group. Data are also detailed for individuals identifying with a race category, without Hispanic origin. "Black" reflects those who identify as Black or African American alone, without Hispanic origin. "Diverse Races" includes those who identify as White, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or as being of multiple races, without Hispanic origin.

Housing

Housing Insecurity

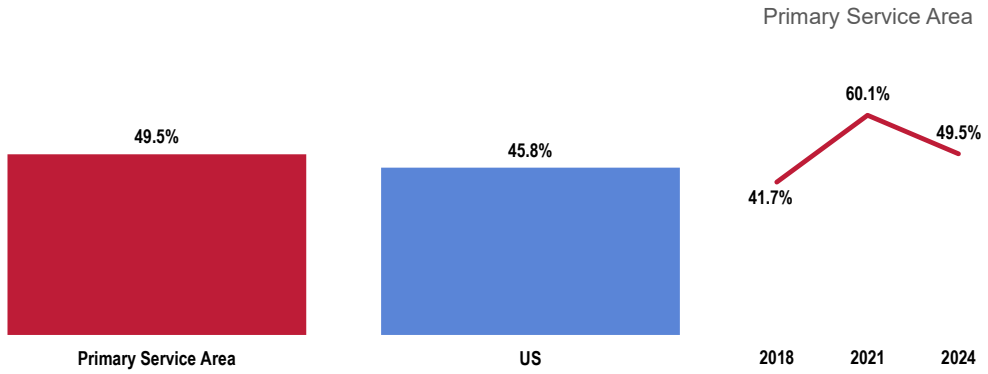
PRC SURVEY ► "In the past 12 months, how often were you worried or stressed about having enough money to pay your rent or mortgage? Would you say you were worried or stressed: always, usually, sometimes, rarely, or never?"

Frequency of Worry or Stress
About Paying Rent or Mortgage in the Past Year
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources: ● 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 56]
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

Always/Usually/Sometimes Worry About Paying Rent/Mortgage



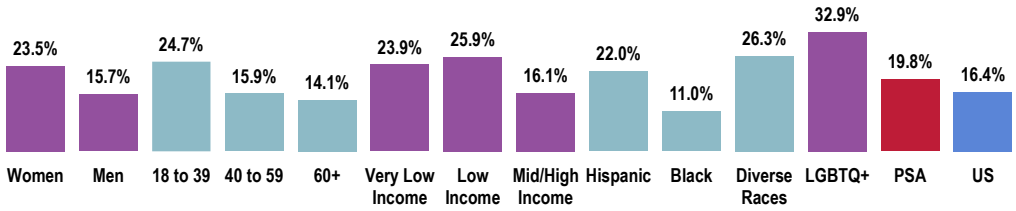
Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 56]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Includes respondents who say they experienced ongoing problems in their current home with water leaks, rodents, insects, mold, or other housing conditions that might make living there unhealthy or unsafe.

Unhealthy or Unsafe Housing

PRC SURVEY ► "Thinking about your current home, over the past 12 months have you experienced ongoing problems with water leaks, rodents, insects, mold, or other housing conditions that might make living there unhealthy or unsafe?"

Unsafe Housing Conditions
(Primary Service Area, 2024)

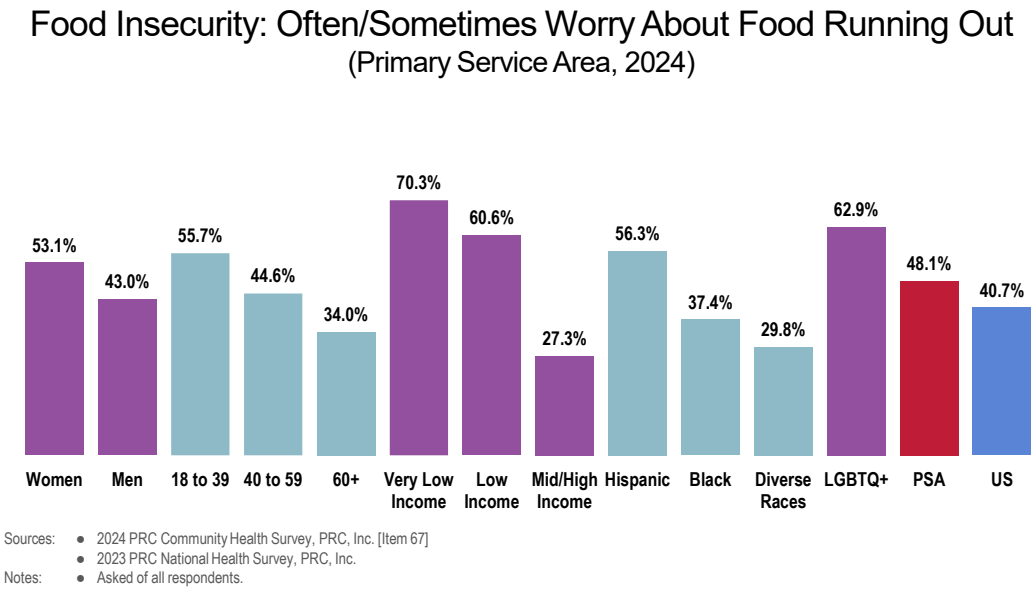


Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 55]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Includes respondents who say they experienced ongoing problems in their current home with water leaks, rodents, insects, mold, or other housing conditions that might make living there unhealthy or unsafe.

Food Insecurity

PRC SURVEY ► "Please tell me whether this statement was 'often true,' 'sometimes true,' or 'never true' for you in the past 12 months: The food that we bought just did not last, and we did not have money to get more."



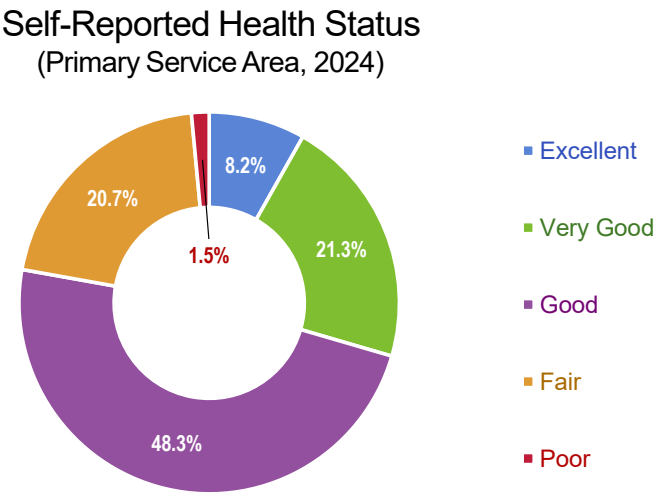
Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 67]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

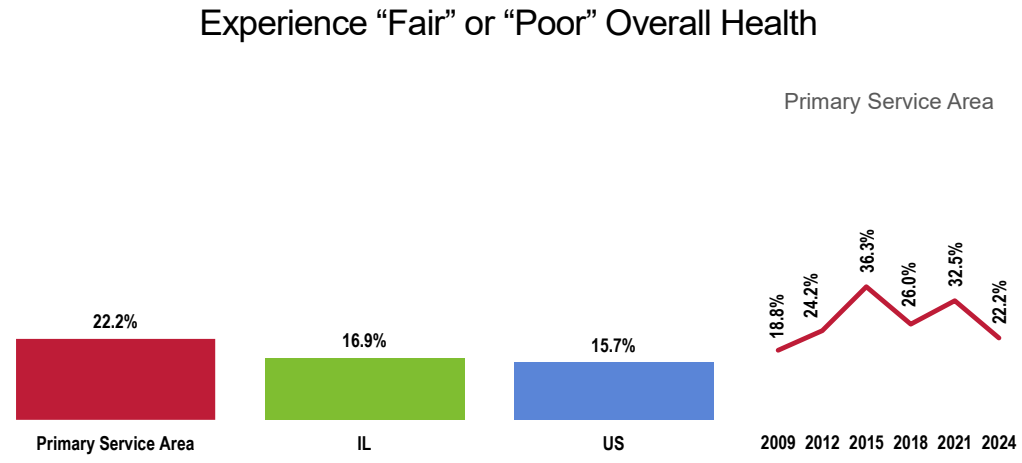
HEALTH STATUS

Overall Health

PRC SURVEY ► "Would you say that in general your health is: excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

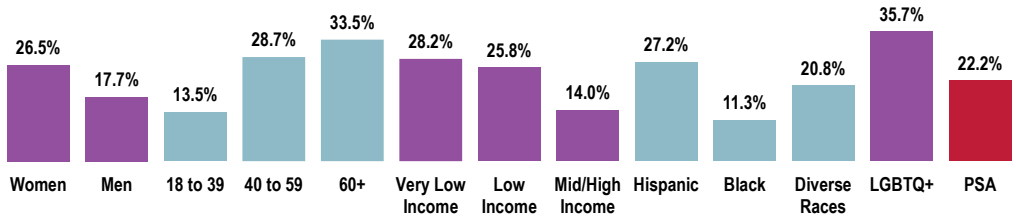


Sources: ● 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 4]
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.



Sources: ● 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 4]
● Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
● 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

Experience “Fair” or “Poor” Overall Health
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 4]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Mental Health

ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH & MENTAL DISORDERS

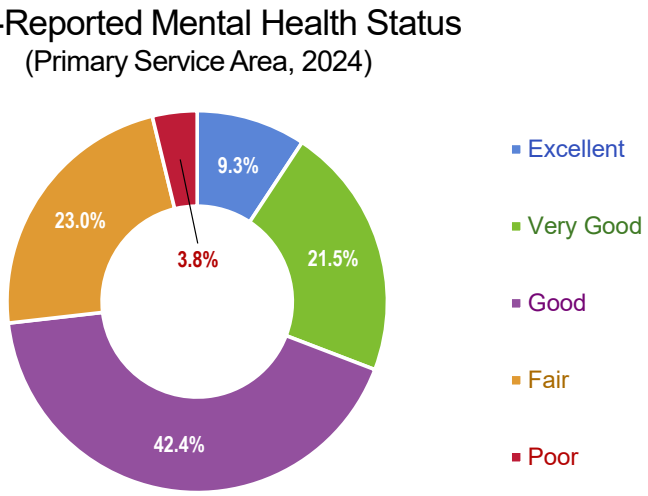
About half of all people in the United States will be diagnosed with a mental disorder at some point in their lifetime. …Mental disorders affect people of all age and racial/ethnic groups, but some populations are disproportionately affected. And estimates suggest that only half of all people with mental disorders get the treatment they need.

In addition, mental health and physical health are closely connected. Mental disorders like depression and anxiety can affect people's ability to take part in healthy behaviors. Similarly, physical health problems can make it harder for people to get treatment for mental disorders. Increasing screening for mental disorders can help people get the treatment they need.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

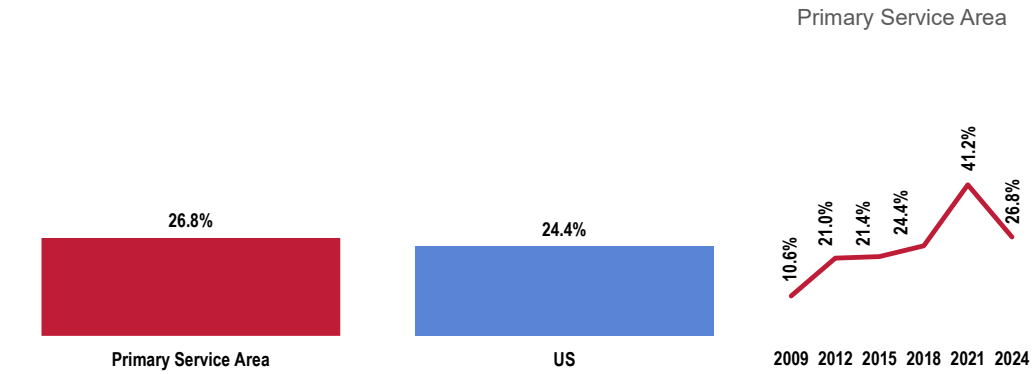
Mental Health Status

PRC SURVEY ► "Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, would you say that, in general, your mental health is: excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"



Sources: • 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 77]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Experience “Fair” or “Poor” Mental Health

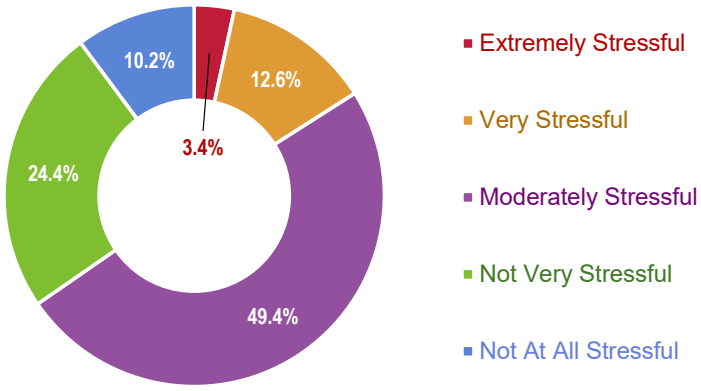


Sources: ● 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 77]
● 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

Stress

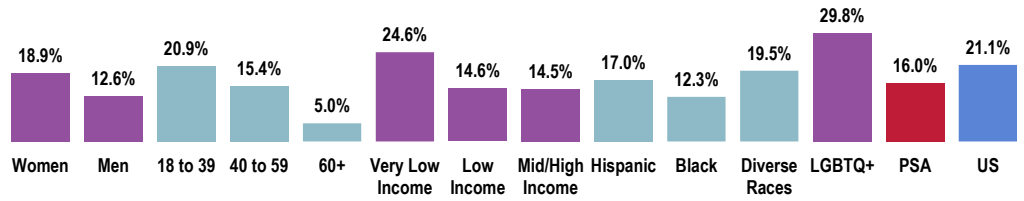
PRC SURVEY ► “Thinking about the amount of stress in your life, would you say that most days are very stressful, moderately stressful, not very stressful, or not at all stressful?”

Self-Reported Level of Daily Stress
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources: ● 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 79]
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

Experience “Extremely” or “Very” Stressful Days
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 79]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

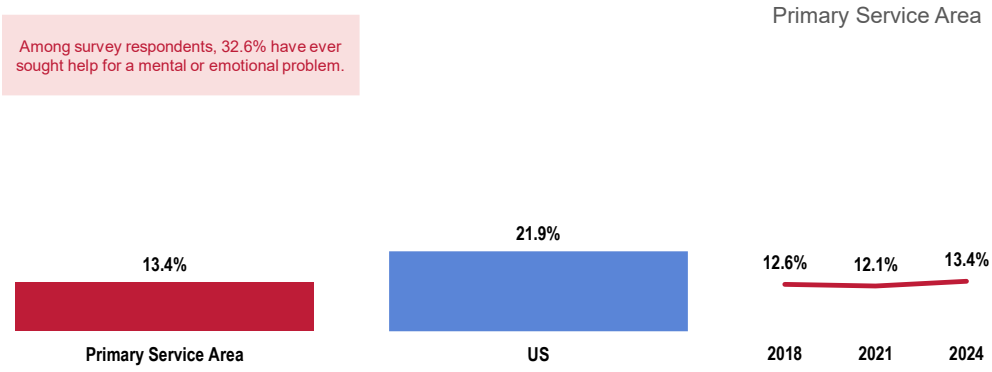
Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

Mental Health Treatment

PRC SURVEY ► “Are you now taking medication or receiving treatment from a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?”

Currently Receiving Mental Health Treatment

Among survey respondents, 32.6% have ever sought help for a mental or emotional problem.

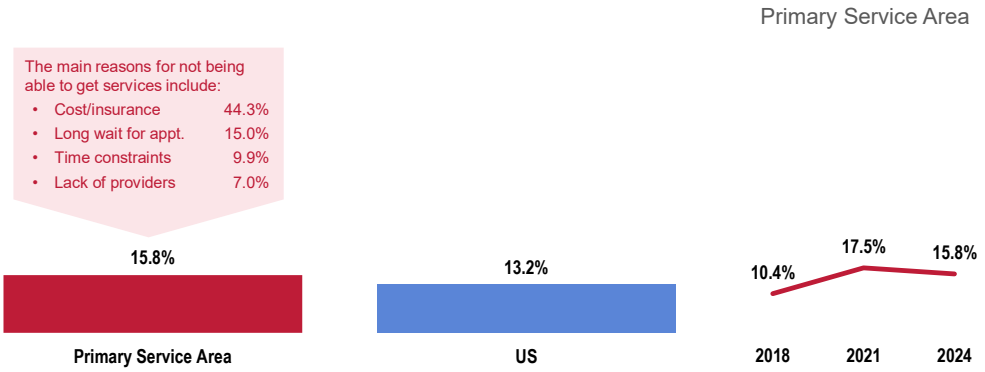


Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 81, 317]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Includes those now taking medication or otherwise receiving treatment for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem.

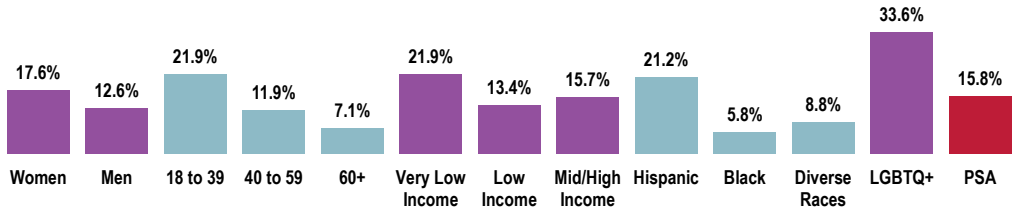
PRC SURVEY ► "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed mental health services but were not able to get them?"

Unable to Get Mental Health Services When Needed in the Past Year



Sources: ● 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 82, 318]
● 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.
● Includes those now taking medication or otherwise receiving treatment for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem.

Unable to Get Mental Health Services When Needed in the Past Year
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources: ● 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 82]
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

CHRONIC DISEASE & CONDITIONS

Cardiovascular Disease

ABOUT HEART DISEASE & STROKE

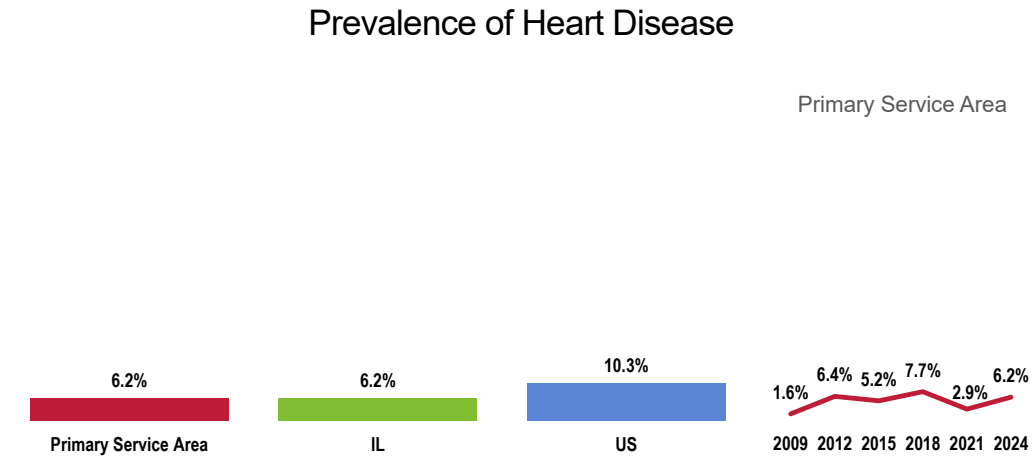
Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States, and stroke is the fifth leading cause. …Heart disease and stroke can result in poor quality of life, disability, and death. Though both diseases are common, they can often be prevented by controlling risk factors like high blood pressure and high cholesterol through treatment.

In addition, making sure people who experience a cardiovascular emergency — like stroke, heart attack, or cardiac arrest — get timely recommended treatment can reduce their risk for long-term disability and death. Teaching people to recognize symptoms is key to helping more people get the treatment they need.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

Prevalence of Heart Disease & Stroke

PRC SURVEY ► "Have you ever suffered from or been diagnosed with heart disease, including heart attack or myocardial infarction, angina, or coronary heart disease?"



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 22]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Includes diagnoses of heart attack, angina, or coronary heart disease.

PRC SURVEY ► "Have you ever suffered from or been diagnosed with a stroke?"

Prevalence of Stroke

Primary Service Area

Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 23]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

Cardiovascular Risk Factors

Blood Pressure & Cholesterol

PRC SURVEY ► "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that you had high blood pressure?"

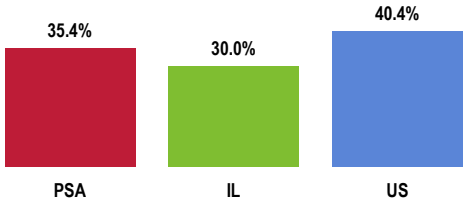
PRC SURVEY ► "Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that your blood cholesterol is high?"

Prevalence of High Blood Pressure

Healthy People 2030 = 42.6% or Lower

Most service area adults (82.4%) have had a blood pressure screening in the past 2 years.

Of those with high blood pressure, 81.6% are taking action to control it (e.g., medication, diet, exercise).



Prevalence of High Blood Cholesterol

Most service area adults (82.7%) have had a blood cholesterol screening in the past 5 years.

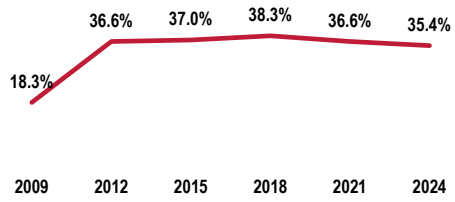
Of those with high cholesterol, 83.3% are taking action to control it (e.g., medication, diet, exercise).

Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 29-30, 307-310]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

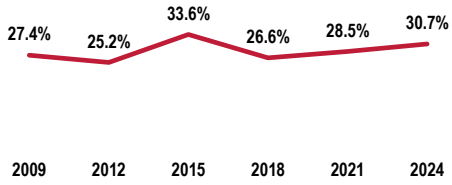
Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

Prevalence of High Blood Pressure (Primary Service Area)

Healthy People 2030 = 42.6% or Lower



Prevalence of High Blood Cholesterol (Primary Service Area)



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 29-30]
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

Total Cardiovascular Risk

Total cardiovascular risk reflects the individual-level risk factors which put a person at increased risk for cardiovascular disease, including:

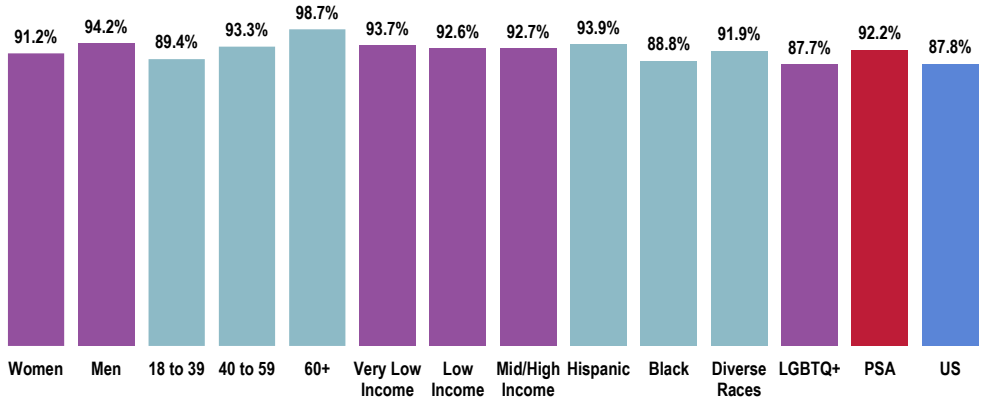
- High Blood Pressure
- High Blood Cholesterol
- Cigarette Smoking
- Physical Inactivity
- Overweight/Obesity

Modifying these behaviors and adhering to treatment for high blood pressure and cholesterol are critical both for preventing and for controlling cardiovascular disease.

RELATED ISSUE
See also *Nutrition*, *Physical Activity & Weight* and *Tobacco Use* in the **Modifiable Health Risks** section of this report.

The following chart reflects the percentage of area adults who report one or more of the following: being overweight; smoking cigarettes; being physically inactive; or having high blood pressure or cholesterol.

Exhibit One or More Cardiovascular Risks or Behaviors
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 100]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Reflects all respondents.
- Cardiovascular risk is defined as exhibiting one or more of the following: 1) no leisure-time physical activity; 2) regular/occasional cigarette smoking; 3) high blood pressure; 4) high blood cholesterol; and/or 5) being overweight/obese.

Cancer

ABOUT CANCER

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States. …The cancer death rate has declined in recent decades, but over 600,000 people still die from cancer each year in the United States. Death rates are higher for some cancers and in some racial/ethnic minority groups. These disparities are often linked to social determinants of health, including education, economic status, and access to health care.

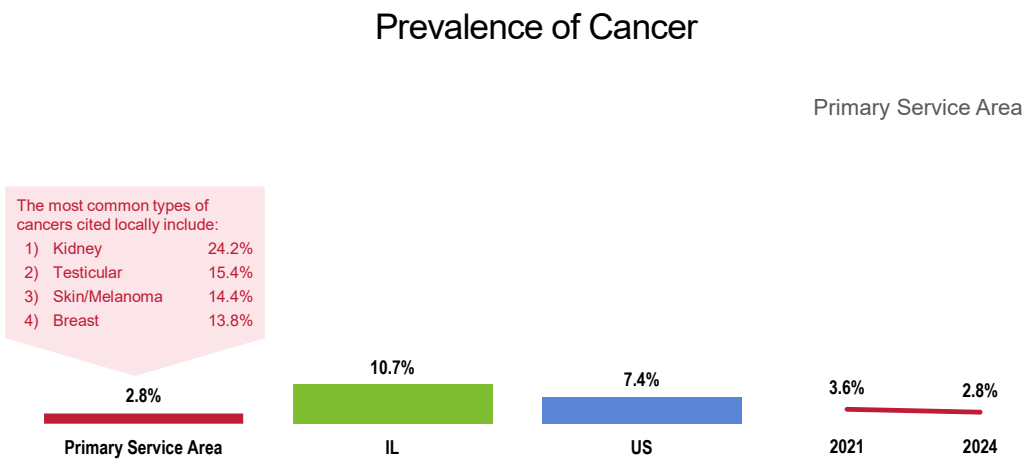
Interventions to promote evidence-based cancer screenings — such as screenings for lung, breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer — can help reduce cancer deaths. Other effective prevention strategies include programs that increase HPV vaccine use, prevent tobacco use and promote quitting, and promote healthy eating and physical activity. In addition, effective targeted therapies and personalized treatment are key to helping people with cancer live longer.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

Prevalence of Cancer

PRC SURVEY ► "Have you ever suffered from or been diagnosed with cancer?"

PRC SURVEY ► "Which type of cancer were you diagnosed with? (If more than one past diagnosis, respondent was asked about the most recent.)



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 24-25]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

Cancer Screenings

FEMALE BREAST CANCER

The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends biennial screening mammography for women age 50 to 74 years.

CERVICAL CANCER

The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening for cervical cancer every 3 years with cervical cytology alone in women age 21 to 29 years. For women age 30 to 65 years, the USPSTF recommends screening every 3 years with cervical cytology alone, every 5 years with high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing alone, or every 5 years with hrHPV testing in combination with cytology (cotesting). The USPSTF recommends against screening for cervical cancer in women who have had a hysterectomy with removal of the cervix and do not have a history of a high-grade precancerous lesion (i.e., cervical intraepithelial neoplasia [CIN] grade 2 or 3) or cervical cancer.

COLORECTAL CANCER

The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening for colorectal cancer starting at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years.

– US Preventive Services Task Force, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, US Department of Health & Human Services

Note that other organizations (e.g., American Cancer Society, American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Physicians, National Cancer Institute) may have slightly different screening guidelines.

Screening levels in the community were measured in the PRC Community Health Survey relative to the following cancer sites:

Breast Cancer Screening

PRC SURVEY ► "A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?"

Breast cancer screening is calculated here among women age 50 to 74 who indicate mammography within the past 2 years.

Cervical Cancer Screening

PRC SURVEY ► "A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?"

[If Pap test in the past five years] **"HPV, or the human papillomavirus, is a common infection that can cause several types of cancer. When you received your last Pap test, were you screened for HPV?"**

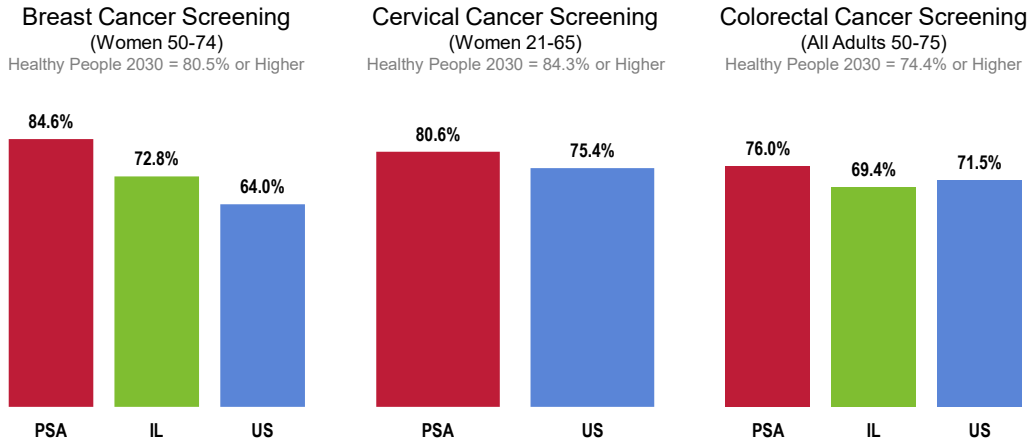
"Appropriate cervical cancer screening" includes Pap smear testing (cervical cytology) every three years in women age 21 to 29 and Pap smear testing and/or HPV testing every 5 years in women age 30 to 65.

Colorectal Cancer Screening

PRC SURVEY ► "Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the colon for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?"

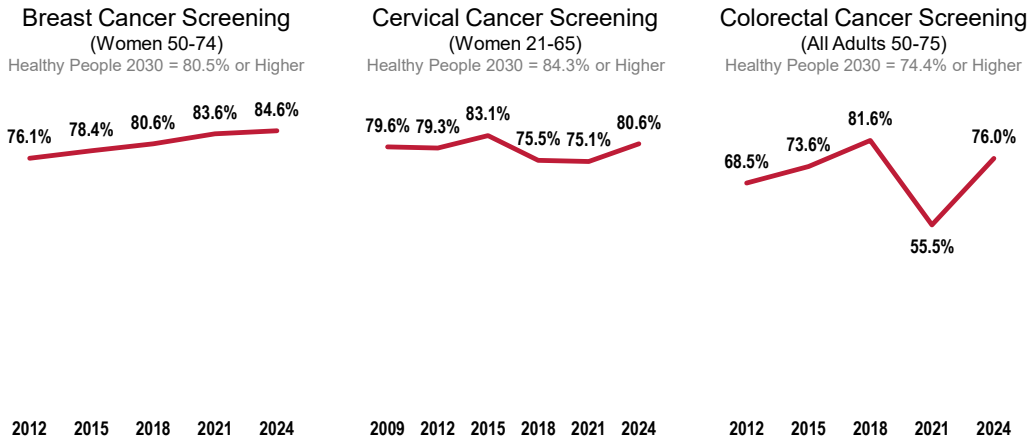
PRC SURVEY ► "A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had your last blood stool test?"

"Appropriate colorectal cancer screening" includes a fecal occult blood test within the past year and/or lower endoscopy (sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy) within the past 10 years.



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 101-103]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

Notes:
- Each indicator is shown among the gender and/or age group specified.



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 101-103]
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

Notes:
- Each indicator is shown among the gender and/or age group specified.

Respiratory Disease

ABOUT RESPIRATORY DISEASE

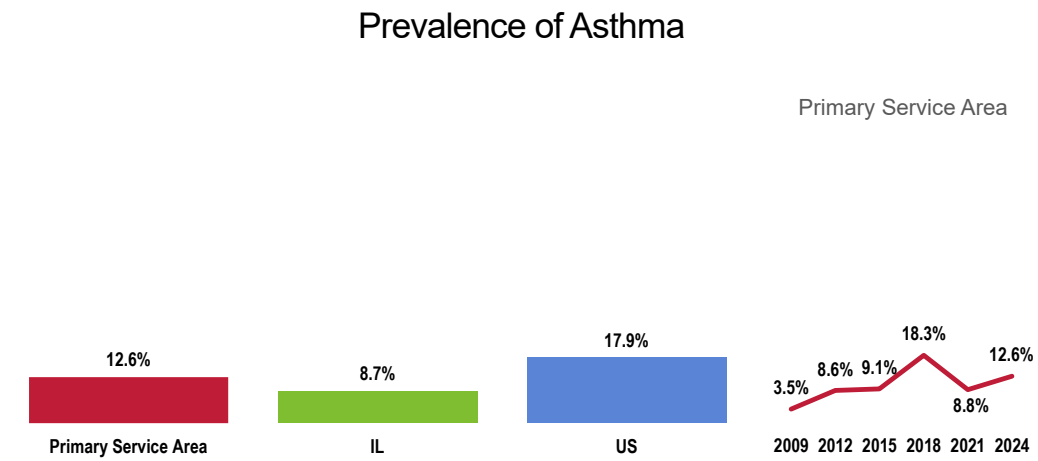
Respiratory diseases affect millions of people in the United States. …More than 25 million people in the United States have asthma. Strategies to reduce environmental triggers and make sure people get the right medications can help prevent hospital visits for asthma. In addition, more than 16 million people in the United States have COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), which is a major cause of death. Strategies to prevent the disease — like reducing air pollution and helping people quit smoking — are key to reducing deaths from COPD.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

Prevalence of Respiratory Disease

Asthma

PRC SURVEY ► "Do you currently have asthma?"



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 26]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

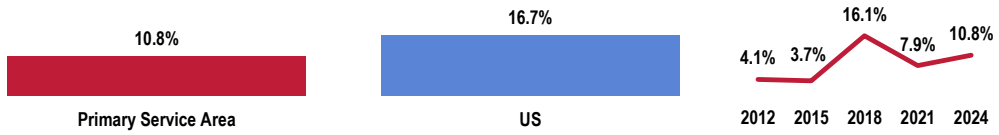
Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

PRC SURVEY ► "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that this child had asthma?"

PRC SURVEY ► "Does this child still have asthma?"

Prevalence of Asthma in Children
(Children 0-17)

Primary Service Area



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 105]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents with children age 0 to 17 in the household.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

PRC SURVEY ► "Would you please tell me if you have ever suffered from or been diagnosed with COPD or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, including bronchitis or emphysema?"

Prevalence of
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Primary Service Area

Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 21]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Includes conditions such as chronic bronchitis and emphysema.
- *Survey reflected the prevalence of **chronic lung disease** (including bronchitis or emphysema).

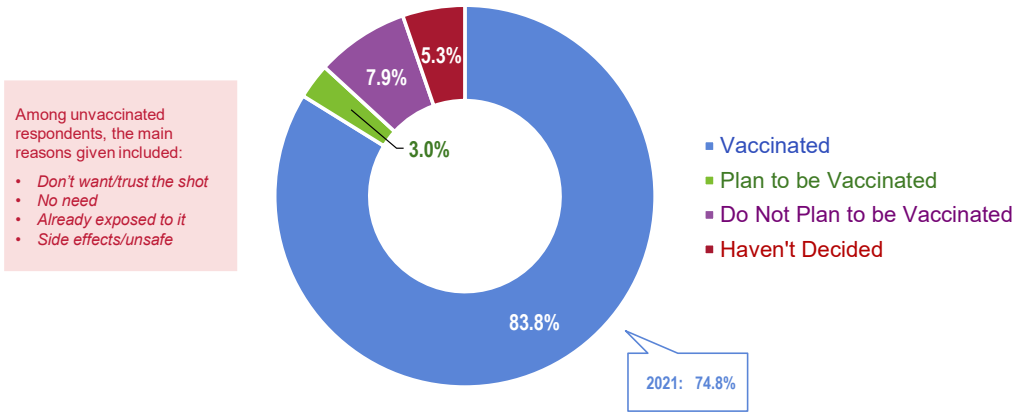
Prevention

COVID-19

PRC SURVEY ► "Please tell me which of the following statements best describes you: *I am vaccinated against COVID-19*, *I plan to receive the vaccine*, *I do not plan to receive the vaccine*, or *I haven't decided whether or not to receive the vaccine*?"

PRC SURVEY ► [Those without vaccination] **"What is the main reason you have not received the COVID-19 vaccine?"**

Prevalence of COVID-19 Vaccination
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 319-320]

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

Injury & Violence

ABOUT INJURY & VIOLENCE

INJURY ► In the United States, unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death in children, adolescents, and adults younger than 45 years. …Many unintentional injuries are caused by motor vehicle crashes and falls, and many intentional injuries involve gun violence and physical assaults. Interventions to prevent different types of injuries are key to keeping people safe in their homes, workplaces, and communities.

Drug overdoses are now the leading cause of injury deaths in the United States, and most overdoses involve opioids. Interventions to change health care providers' prescribing behaviors, distribute naloxone to reverse overdoses, and provide medications for addiction treatment for people with opioid use disorder can help reduce overdose deaths involving opioids.

VIOLENCE ► Almost 20,000 people die from homicide every year in the United States, and many more people are injured by violence. …Many people in the United States experience physical assaults, sexual violence, and gun-related injuries. Adolescents are especially at risk for experiencing violence. Interventions to reduce violence are needed to keep people safe in their homes, schools, workplaces, and communities.

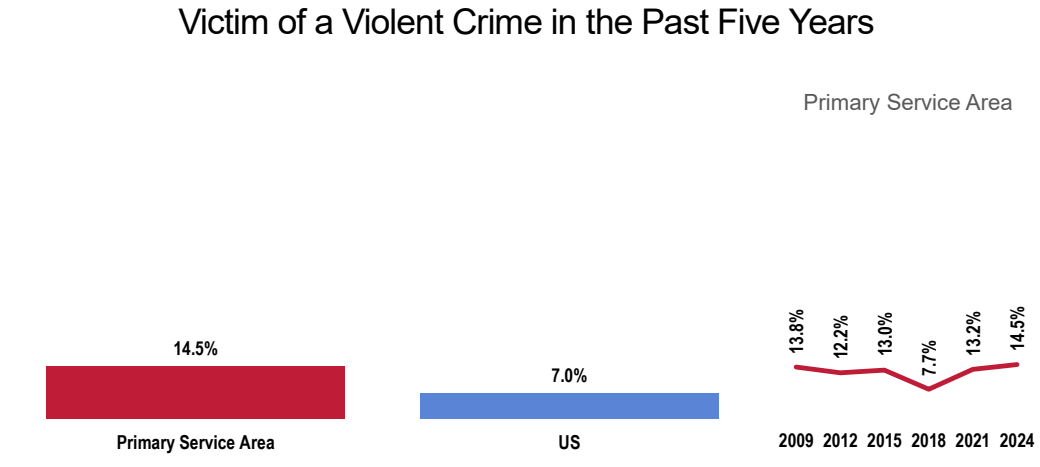
Children who experience violence are at risk for long-term physical, behavioral, and mental health problems. Strategies to protect children from violence can help improve their health and well-being later in life.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

Unintentional Injury

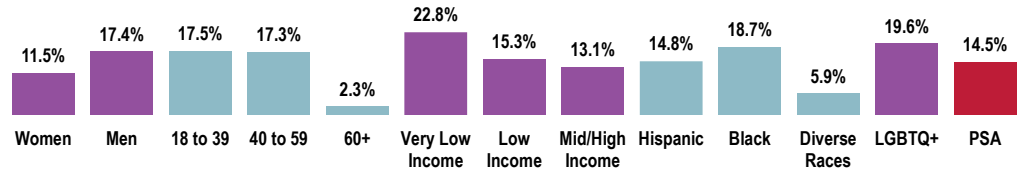
Violent Crime Experience

PRC SURVEY ► "Thinking about your own personal safety, have you been the victim of a violent crime in your area in the past 5 years?"



Sources: ● 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 32]
● 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

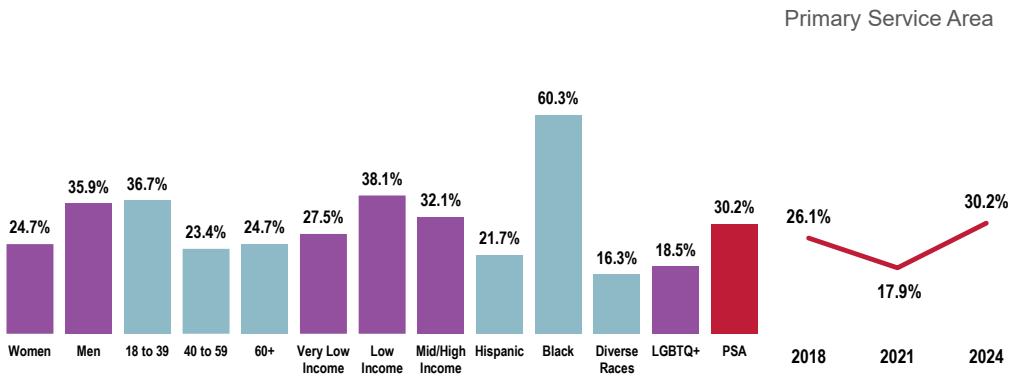
Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past Five Years
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 32]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

PRC SURVEY ▶ "Thinking more broadly about all types of violence, have you ever lost a loved one to violence?"

Have Lost a Loved One to Violence
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



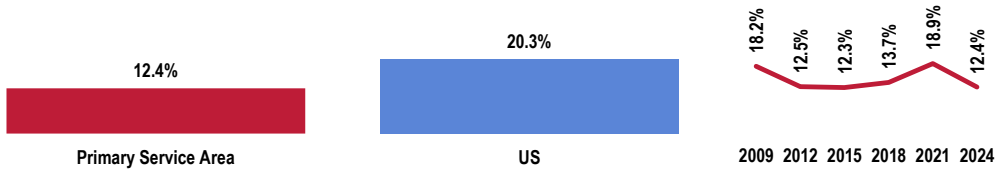
Sources: • 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 311]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Intimate Partner Violence

PRC SURVEY ▶ "The next question is about violence in relationships with an intimate partner. By an intimate partner, I mean any current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend. Someone you were dating, or romantically or sexually intimate with, would also be considered an intimate partner. Has an intimate partner ever hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or hurt you in any way?"

Have Ever Been Hit, Slapped, Pushed, Kicked, or Hurt in Any Way by an Intimate Partner

Primary Service Area



Sources: ● 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 33]
● 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

Diabetes

ABOUT DIABETES

More than 30 million people in the United States have diabetes, and it's the seventh leading cause of death. …Some racial/ethnic minorities are more likely to have diabetes. And many people with diabetes don't know they have it.

Poorly controlled or untreated diabetes can lead to leg or foot amputations, vision loss, and kidney damage. But interventions to help people manage diabetes can help reduce the risk of complications. In addition, strategies to help people who don't have diabetes eat healthier, get physical activity, and lose weight can help prevent new cases.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

Prevalence of Diabetes

PRC SURVEY ► "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have diabetes, not counting diabetes only occurring during pregnancy?"

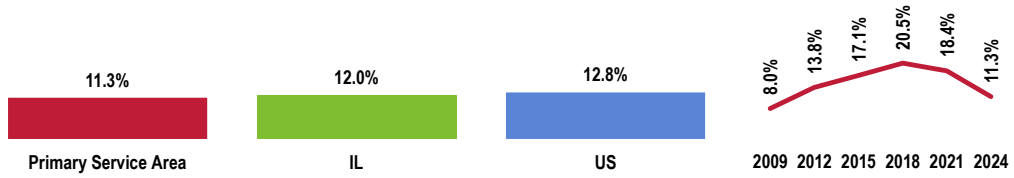
PRC SURVEY ► "Other than during pregnancy, have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes?"

PRC SURVEY ► "Have you had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years?"

Prevalence of Diabetes

Another 29.5% of adults have been diagnosed with "pre-diabetes" or "borderline" diabetes.

Primary Service Area

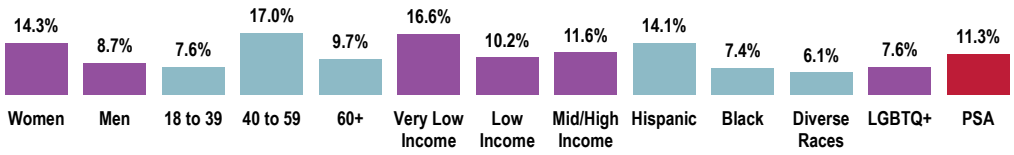


Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 106]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents. Excludes gestational diabetes (occurring only during pregnancy).

Prevalence of Diabetes
(Primary Service Area, 2024)

Note that among adults who have not been diagnosed with diabetes, 60.1% report having had their blood sugar level tested within the past three years.



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 106, 306]

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Excludes gestational diabetes (occurring only during pregnancy).

Kidney Disease

PRC SURVEY ► "Have you ever suffered from or been diagnosed with kidney disease?"

Prevalence of Kidney Disease

Primary Service Area

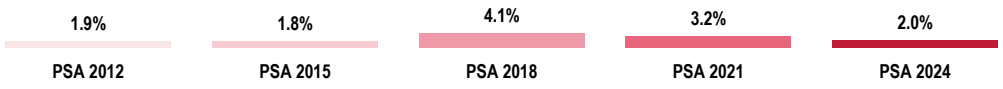
Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 303]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

Sickle-Cell Anemia

PRC SURVEY ► "Have you ever suffered from or been diagnosed with sickle-cell anemia?"

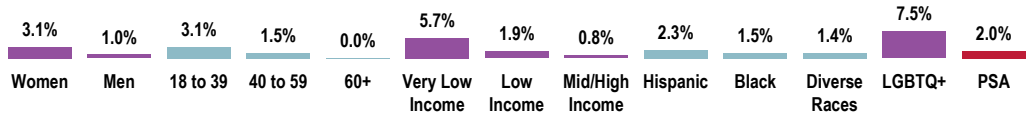
Prevalence of Sickle-Cell Anemia



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 305]

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

Prevalence of Sickle-Cell Anemia
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 305]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Disabling Conditions

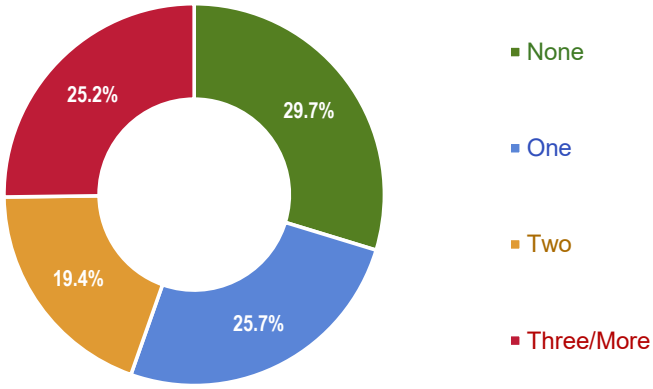
Multiple Chronic Conditions

The following charts outline the prevalence of multiple chronic conditions among surveyed adults, taking into account all of the various conditions measured in the survey.

For the purposes of this assessment, chronic conditions include:

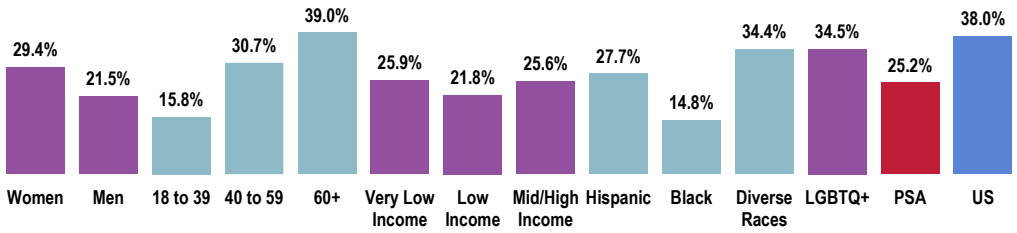
- Asthma
- Cancer
- Chronic pain
- Diabetes
- Heart disease
- High blood cholesterol
- High blood pressure
- Kidney disease
- Liver disease
- Lung disease
- Obesity
- Sickle-Cell Anemia
- Stroke

Number of Chronic Conditions
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 107]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• In this case, chronic conditions include lung disease, cancer, kidney disease, liver disease, sickle-cell anemia, heart attack/angina, stroke, asthma, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes, high-impact chronic pain, and/or obesity.

Have Three or More Chronic Conditions
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 107]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- In this case, chronic conditions include lung disease, cancer, kidney disease, liver disease, sickle-cell anemia, heart attack/angina, stroke, asthma, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes, high-impact chronic pain, and/or obesity.

Activity Limitations

ABOUT DISABILITY & HEALTH

Studies have found that people with disabilities are less likely to get preventive health care services they need to stay healthy. Strategies to make health care more affordable for people with disabilities are key to improving their health.

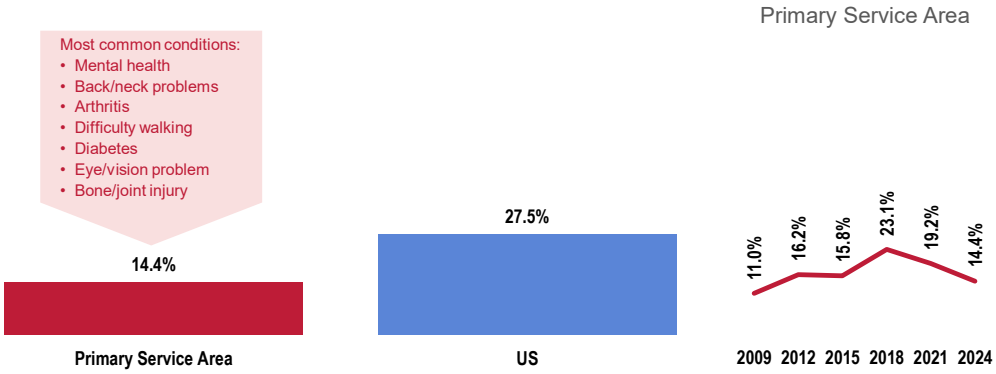
In addition, people with disabilities may have trouble finding a job, going to school, or getting around outside their homes. And they may experience daily stress related to these challenges. Efforts to make homes, schools, workplaces, and public places easier to access can help improve quality of life and overall well-being for people with disabilities.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

PRC SURVEY ► "Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?"

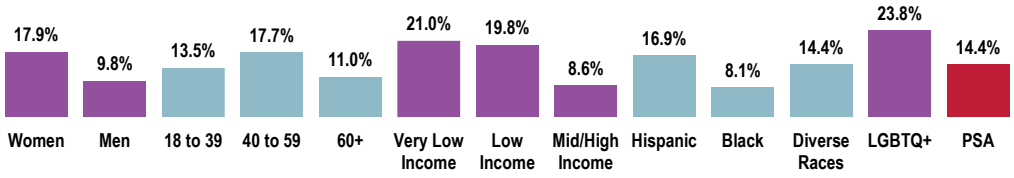
PRC SURVEY ► [Adults with activity limitations] **"What is the major impairment or health problem that limits you?"**

Limited in Activities in Some Way Due to a Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problem



Sources: ● 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 83-84]
● 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

Limited in Activities in Some Way Due to a Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problem
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources: ● 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 83]
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

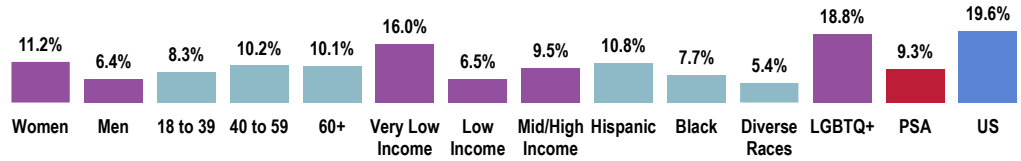
High-Impact Chronic Pain

PRC SURVEY ► "Over the past six months, how often did physical pain limit your life or work activities? Would you say: never, some days, most days, or every day?" (Reported here among those responding "most days" or "every day.")

Experience High-Impact Chronic Pain

(Primary Service Area, 2024)

Healthy People 2030 = 6.4% or Lower



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 31]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

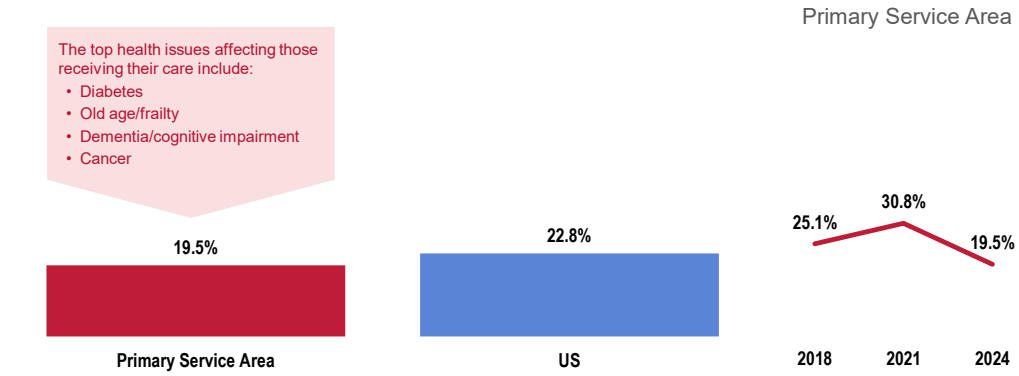
Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- High-impact chronic pain includes physical pain that limits life or work activities on "most days" or "every day" of the past six months.

Caregiving

PRC SURVEY ► "People may provide regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem, long-term illness, or disability. During the past 30 days, did you provide any such care or assistance to a friend or family member?"

PRC SURVEY ► [Among those providing care] **"What is the main health problem, long-term illness, or disability that the person you care for has?"**

Act as Caregiver to a Friend or Relative with a Health Problem, Long-Term Illness, or Disability



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 85-86]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

MODIFIABLE HEALTH RISKS

Nutrition

ABOUT NUTRITION & HEALTHY EATING

Many people in the United States don't eat a healthy diet. …People who eat too many unhealthy foods — like foods high in saturated fat and added sugars — are at increased risk for obesity, heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and other health problems. Strategies and interventions to help people choose healthy foods can help reduce their risk of chronic diseases and improve their overall health.

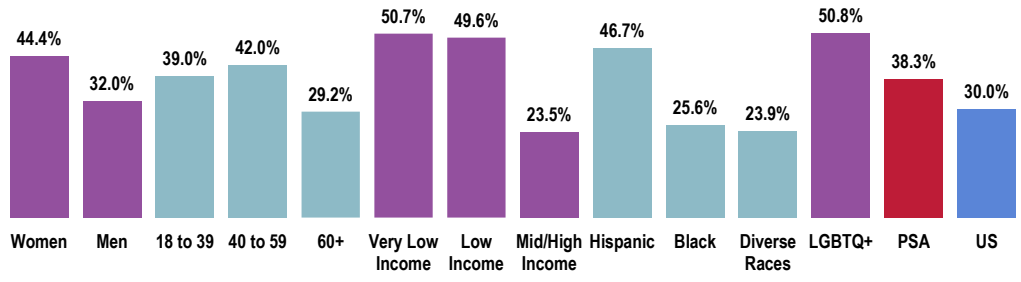
Some people don't have the information they need to choose healthy foods. Other people don't have access to healthy foods or can't afford to buy enough food. Public health interventions that focus on helping everyone get healthy foods are key to reducing food insecurity and hunger and improving health.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

Access to Fresh Produce

PRC SURVEY ▶ "How difficult is it for you to buy fresh produce like fruits and vegetables at a price you can afford — would you say: very difficult, somewhat difficult, not too difficult, or not at all difficult?"

Find It "Very" or "Somewhat"
Difficult to Buy Affordable Fresh Produce
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 66]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

Physical Activity

ABOUT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

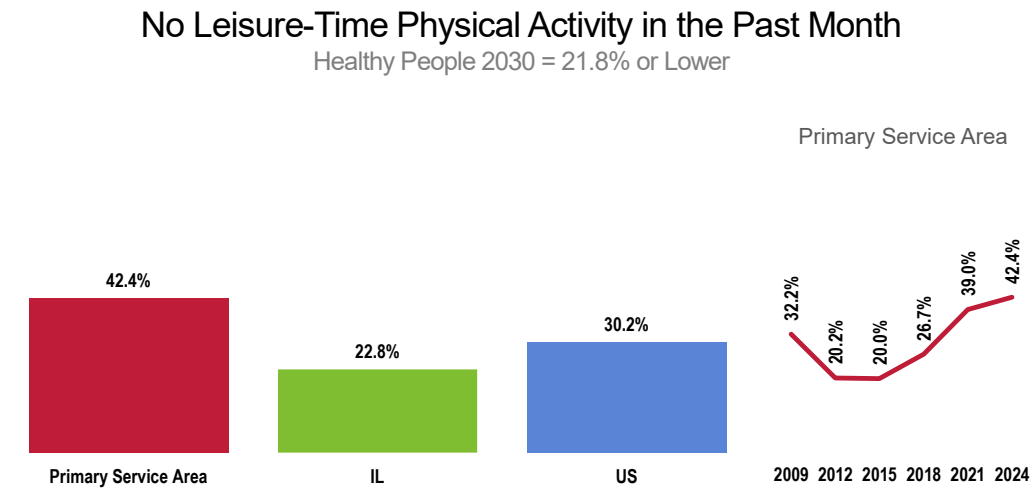
Physical activity can help prevent disease, disability, injury, and premature death. The Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans lays out how much physical activity children, adolescents, and adults need to get health benefits. Although most people don't get the recommended amount of physical activity, it can be especially hard for older adults and people with chronic diseases or disabilities.

Strategies that make it safer and easier to get active — like providing access to community facilities and programs — can help people get more physical activity. Strategies to promote physical activity at home, at school, and at childcare centers can also increase activity in children and adolescents.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

Leisure-Time Physical Activity

PRC SURVEY ▶ "During the past month, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises, such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?"



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 69]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

Meeting Physical Activity Recommendations

ADULTS: RECOMMENDED LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

"Meeting physical activity recommendations" includes adequate levels of both aerobic and strengthening activity:

- **Aerobic activity** is at least 150 minutes per week of light-to-moderate activity, 75 minutes per week of vigorous physical activity, or an equivalent combination of both;
- **Strengthening activity** is at least 2 sessions per week of exercise designed to strengthen muscles.

– 2013 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, US Department of Health and Human Services. www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity

To measure physical activity frequency, duration and intensity, respondents were asked:

PRC SURVEY ► "During the past month, what type of physical activity or exercise did you spend the most time doing?"

PRC SURVEY ► "And during the past month, how many times per week or per month did you take part in this activity?"

PRC SURVEY ► "And when you took part in this activity, for how many minutes or hours did you usually keep at it?"

Respondents could answer the above series for up to two types of physical activity. The specific activities identified (e.g., jogging, basketball, treadmill, etc.) determined the intensity values assigned to that respondent when calculating total aerobic physical activity hours/minutes.

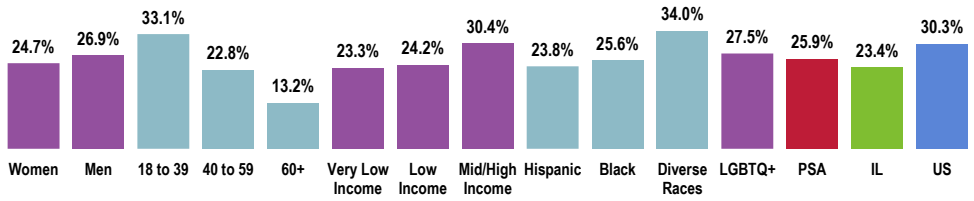
Respondents were also asked about strengthening exercises:

PRC SURVEY ► "During the past month, how many times per week or per month did you do physical activities or exercises to strengthen your muscles? Do not count aerobic activities like walking, running, or bicycling. Please include activities using your own body weight, such as yoga, sit-ups, or push-ups, and those using weight machines, free weights, or elastic bands."

Meets Physical Activity Recommendations

(Primary Service Area, 2024)

Healthy People 2030 = 29.7% or Higher



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 110]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

Children's Physical Activity

CHILDREN: RECOMMENDED LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

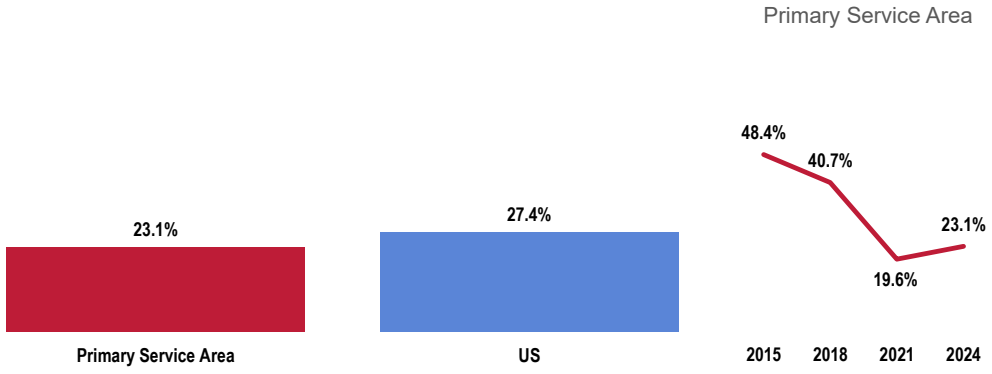
Children and adolescents should do 60 minutes (1 hour) or more of physical activity each day.

– 2013 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, US Department of Health and Human Services. www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity

PRC SURVEY ► "During the past 7 days, on how many days was this child physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?"

Child Is Physically Active for One or More Hours per Day

(Children 2-17)



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 94]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents with children age 2-17 at home.
- Includes children reported to have one or more hours of physical activity on each of the seven days preceding the survey.

Weight Status

ABOUT OVERWEIGHT & OBESITY

Obesity is linked to many serious health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and some types of cancer. Some racial/ethnic groups are more likely to have obesity, which increases their risk of chronic diseases.

Culturally appropriate programs and policies that help people eat nutritious foods within their calorie needs can reduce overweight and obesity. Public health interventions that make it easier for people to be more physically active can also help them maintain a healthy weight.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

Body Mass Index (BMI), which describes relative weight for height, is significantly correlated with total body fat content. The BMI should be used to assess overweight and obesity and to monitor changes in body weight. In addition, measurements of body weight alone can be used to determine efficacy of weight loss therapy. BMI is calculated as weight (kg)/height squared (m^2). To estimate BMI using pounds and inches, use: [weight (pounds)/height squared ($inches^2$)] x 703.

In this report, overweight is defined as a BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 kg/m^2 and obesity as a BMI ≥30 kg/m^2. The rationale behind these definitions is based on epidemiological data that show increases in mortality with BMIs above 25 kg/m^2. The increase in mortality, however, tends to be modest until a BMI of 30 kg/m^2 is reached. For persons with a BMI ≥30 kg/m^2, mortality rates from all causes, and especially from cardiovascular disease, are generally increased by 50 to 100 percent above that of persons with BMIs in the range of 20 to 25 kg/m^2.

– Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report. National Institutes of Health. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in Cooperation With The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. September 1998.

Adult Weight Status

CLASSIFICATION OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY BY BMI	BMI (kg/m^2)
Underweight	<18.5
Healthy Weight	18.5 – 24.9
Overweight	25.0 – 29.9
Obese	≥30.0

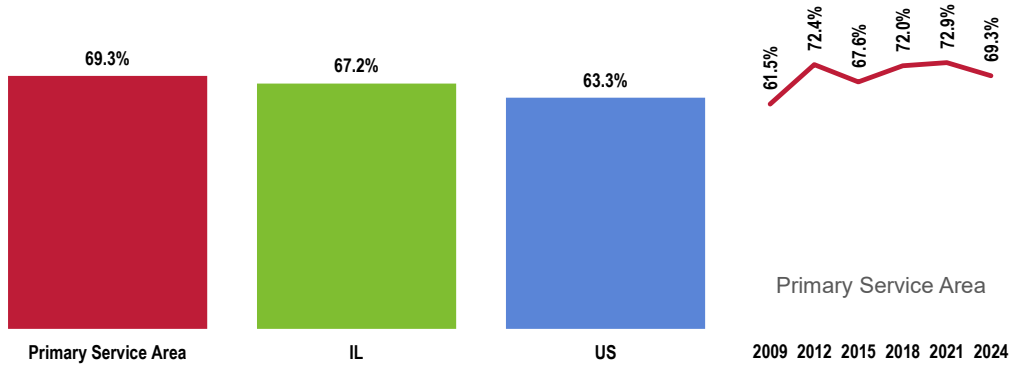
Source: Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report. National Institutes of Health. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in Cooperation With The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. September 1998.

PRC SURVEY ► "About how much do you weigh without shoes?"

PRC SURVEY ► "About how tall are you without shoes?"

Reported height and weight were used to calculate a Body Mass Index or BMI value (described above) for each respondent. This calculation allows us to examine the proportion of the population who is at a healthy weight, or who is overweight or obese (see table above).

Prevalence of Total Overweight (Overweight and Obese)

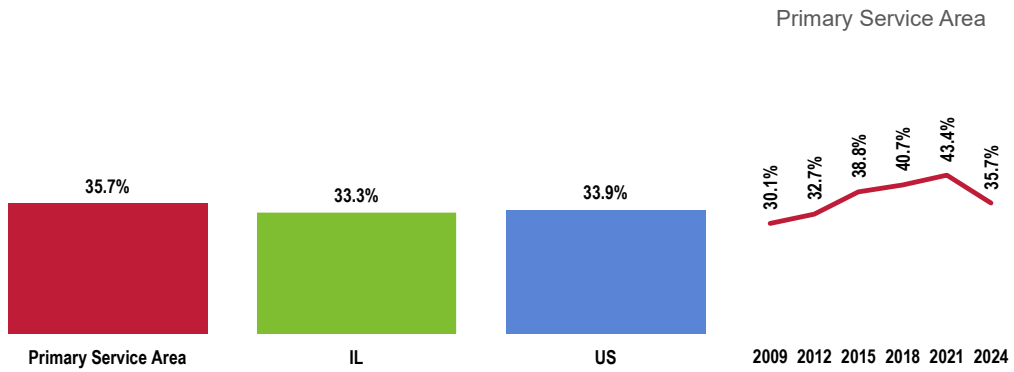


Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 112]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Based on reported heights and weights, asked of all respondents.
- The definition of overweight is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 25.0. The definition for obesity is a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

Prevalence of Obesity

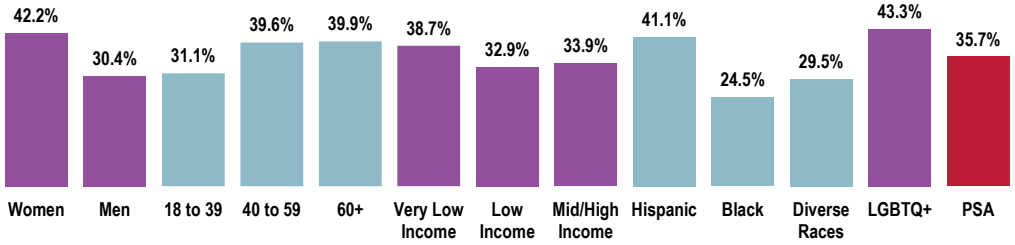
Healthy People 2030 = 36.0% or Lower



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 112]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

Notes:
- Based on reported heights and weights, asked of all respondents.
- The definition of obesity is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 30.0.

Prevalence of Obesity
(Primary Service Area, 2024)
Healthy People 2030 = 36.0% or Lower



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 112]
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

Notes:
- Based on reported heights and weights, asked of all respondents.
- The definition of obesity is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 30.0, regardless of gender.

Children's Weight Status

ABOUT WEIGHT STATUS IN CHILDREN & TEENS

In children and teens, body mass index (BMI) is used to assess weight status – underweight, healthy weight, overweight, or obese. After BMI is calculated for children and teens, the BMI number is plotted on the CDC BMI-for-age growth charts (for either girls or boys) to obtain a percentile ranking. Percentiles are the most commonly used indicator to assess the size and growth patterns of individual children in the United States. The percentile indicates the relative position of the child's BMI number among children of the same sex and age.

BMI-for-age weight status categories and the corresponding percentiles are shown below:

- Underweight — $<5^{th}$ percentile
- Healthy Weight — $\geq 5^{th}$ and $<85^{th}$ percentile
- Overweight — $\geq 85^{th}$ and $<95^{th}$ percentile
- Obese — $\geq 95^{th}$ percentile

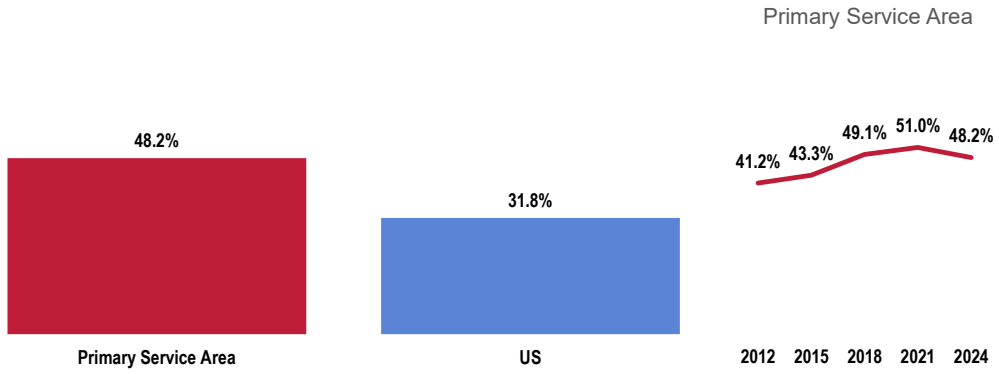
– Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The following questions were used to calculate a BMI value (and weight classification as noted above) for each child represented in the survey:

PRC SURVEY ► "How much does this child weigh without shoes?"

PRC SURVEY ► "About how tall is this child?"

Prevalence of Overweight in Children
(Children 5-17)



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 113]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents with children age 5-17 at home.
- Overweight among children is determined by children's Body Mass Index status at or above the 85th percentile of US growth charts by gender and age.

Substance Use

ABOUT DRUG & ALCOHOL USE

More than 20 million adults and adolescents in the United States have had a substance use disorder in the past year. …Substance use disorders can involve illicit drugs, prescription drugs, or alcohol. Opioid use disorders have become especially problematic in recent years. Substance use disorders are linked to many health problems, and overdoses can lead to emergency department visits and deaths.

Effective treatments for substance use disorders are available, but very few people get the treatment they need. Strategies to prevent substance use — especially in adolescents — and help people get treatment can reduce drug and alcohol misuse, related health problems, and deaths.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

Alcohol

Excessive Drinking

Excessive drinking includes heavy and/or binge drinkers:

- HEAVY DRINKING ► men reporting 2+ alcoholic drinks per day or women reporting 1+ alcoholic drink per day in the month preceding the interview.
- BINGE DRINKING ► men reporting 5+ alcoholic drinks or women reporting 4+ alcoholic drinks on any single occasion during the past month.

PRC SURVEY ► "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage, or liquor?"

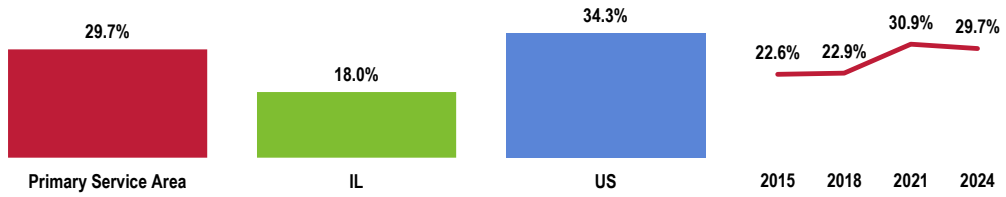
PRC SURVEY ► "On the day(s) when you drank, about how many drinks did you have on average?"

PRC SURVEY ► "Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 (if male)**/4** (if female) **or more drinks on an occasion?"**

Engage in Excessive Drinking

Note that 2.6% of service area adults have been diagnosed with liver disease.

Primary Service Area



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 116, 304]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Excessive drinking reflects the percentage of persons age 18 years and over who drank more than two drinks per day on average (for men) or more than one drink per day on average (for women) OR who drank 5 or more drinks during a single occasion (for men) or 4 or more drinks during a single occasion (for women) during the past 30 days.

Drugs

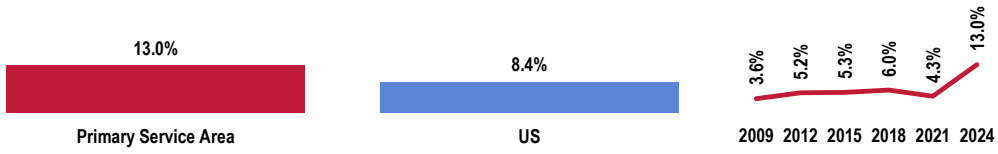
Illicit Drug Use

Note: As a self-reported measure – and because this indicator reflects potentially illegal behavior – it is reasonable to expect that it might be underreported, and that actual illicit drug use in the community is likely higher.

PRC SURVEY ► "During the past 30 days, have you used an illegal drug or taken a prescription drug that was not prescribed to you?"

Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month

Primary Service Area



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 40]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

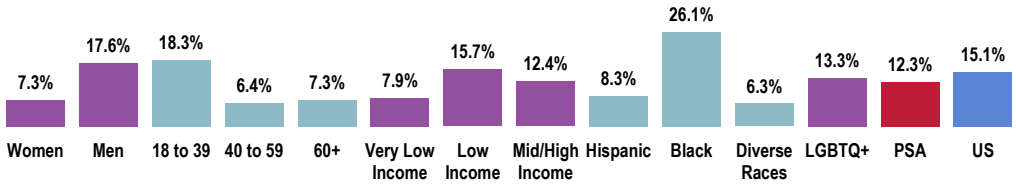
Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

Use of Prescription Opioids

Opioids are a class of drugs used to treat pain. Examples presented to respondents include morphine, codeine, hydrocodone, oxycodone, methadone, and fentanyl. Common brand name opioids include Vicodin, Dilaudid, Percocet, OxyContin, and Demerol.

PRC SURVEY ► "Opiates or opioids are drugs that doctors prescribe to treat pain. Examples of prescription opiates include morphine, codeine, hydrocodone, oxycodone, methadone, and fentanyl. In the past year, have you used any of these prescription opiates?"

Used a Prescription Opioid in the Past Year
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



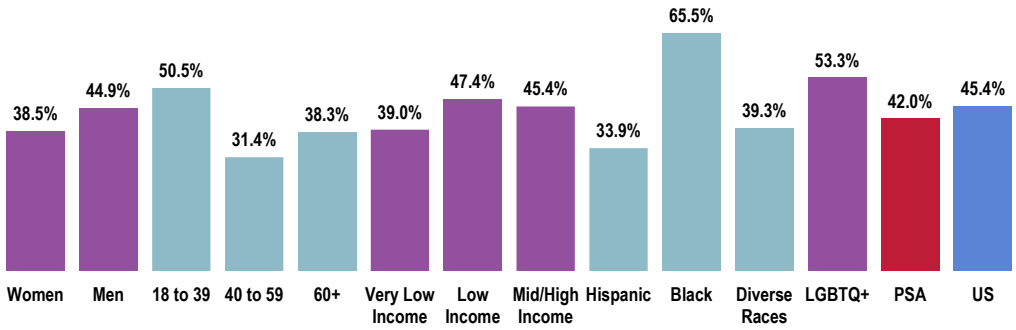
Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 41]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

Personal Impact From Substance Use

PRC SURVEY ► "To what degree has your life been negatively affected by your own or someone else's substance use issues, including alcohol, prescription, and other drugs? Would you say: a great deal, somewhat, a little, or not at all?"

Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Use (by Self or Someone Else)
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



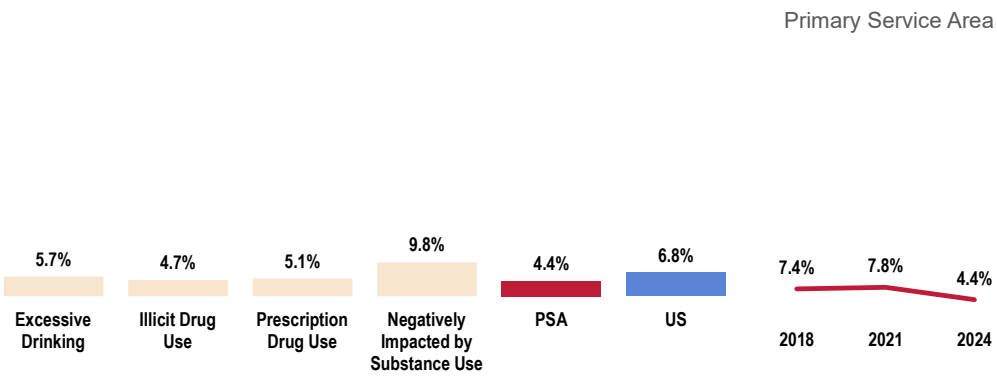
Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 43]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Includes response of "a great deal," "somewhat," or "a little."

Professional Help

PRC SURVEY ► "Have you ever sought professional help for an alcohol- or drug-related problem?"

Have Sought Professional Help for a Drug/Alcohol Problem
(Primary Service Area, 2024; By Substance Use Factors)



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 42]

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Excessive drinking reflects the percentage of persons age 18 years and over who drank more than two drinks per day on average (for men) or more than one drink per day on average (for women) OR who drank 5 or more drinks during a single occasion (for men) or 4 or more drinks during a single occasion (for women) during the past 30 days.

Tobacco Use

ABOUT TOBACCO USE

More than 16 million adults in the United States have a disease caused by smoking cigarettes, and smoking-related illnesses lead to half a million deaths each year.

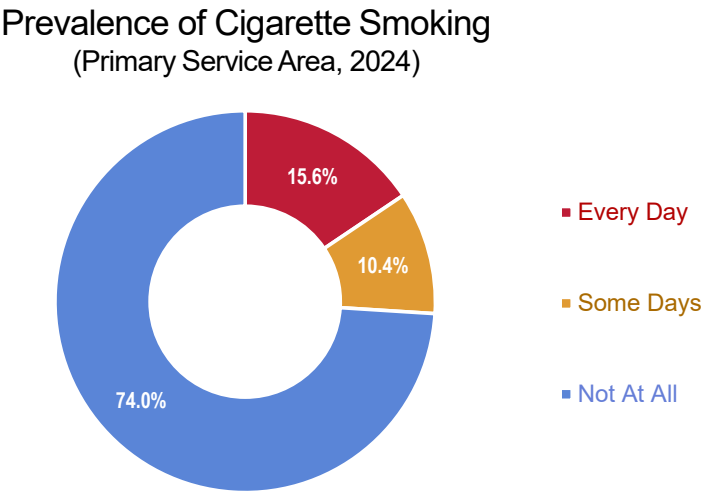
Most deaths and diseases from tobacco use in the United States are caused by cigarettes. Smoking harms nearly every organ in the body and increases the risk of heart disease, stroke, lung diseases, and many types of cancer. Although smoking is widespread, it's more common in certain groups, including men, American Indians/Alaska Natives, people with behavioral health conditions, LGBT people, and people with lower incomes and education levels.

Several evidence-based strategies can help prevent and reduce tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke. These include smoke-free policies, price increases, and health education campaigns that target large audiences. Methods like counseling and medication can also help people stop using tobacco.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

Cigarette Smoking

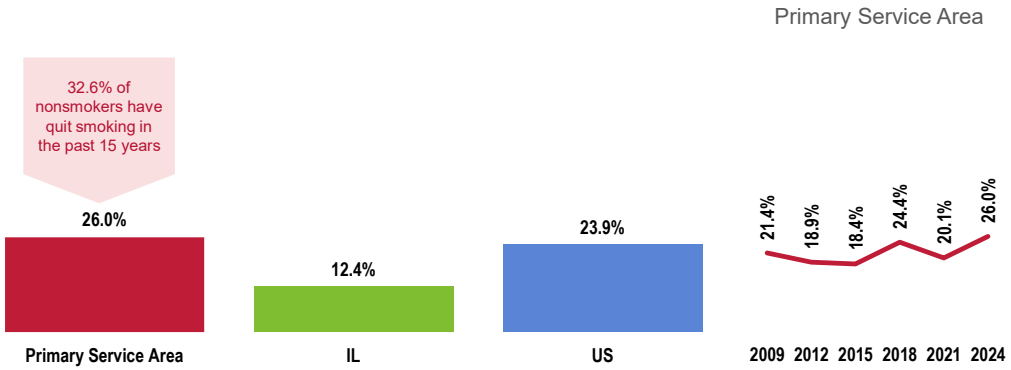
PRC SURVEY ► "Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?"
("Currently Smoke Cigarettes" includes those smoking "every day" or on "some days.")



Sources: • 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 34]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Currently Smoke Cigarettes

Healthy People 2030 = 6.1% or Lower



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 34, 312]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

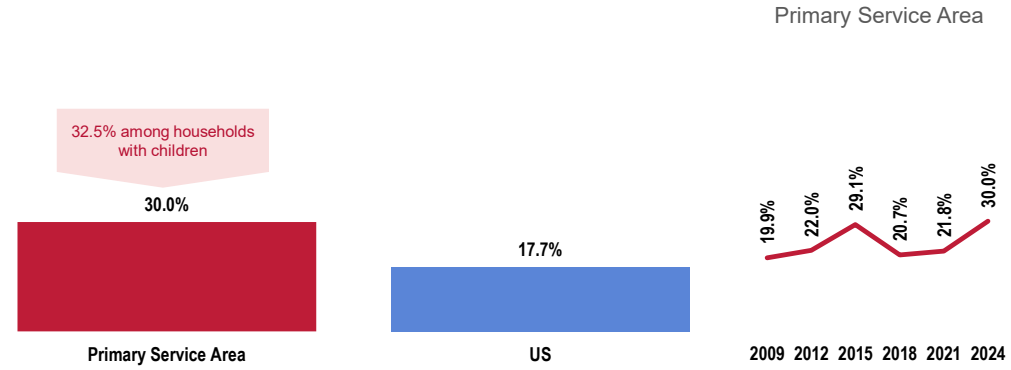
Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Includes those who smoke cigarettes every day or on some days.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke

PRC SURVEY ► "In the past 30 days, has anyone, including yourself, smoked cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere in your home on an average of four or more days per week?"

The following chart details these responses among the total sample of respondents, as well as among only households with children (age 0-17).

Member of Household Smokes at Home



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 35, 114]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

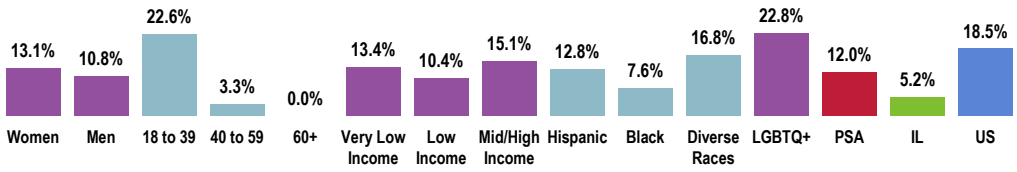
Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- "Smokes at home" refers to someone smoking cigarettes, cigars, or a pipe in the home an average of four or more times per week in the past month.

Use of Vaping Products

PRC SURVEY ► "Electronic vaping products, such as electronic cigarettes, are battery-operated devices that simulate traditional cigarette smoking but do not involve the burning of tobacco. Do you currently use electronic vaping products, such as electronic cigarettes, every day, some days, or not at all?"

("Currently Use Vaping Products" includes use "every day" or on "some days.")

Currently Use Vaping Products
(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 36]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Includes those who use vaping products every day or on some days.

Sexual Health

ABOUT HIV & SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Although many sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are preventable, there are more than 20 million estimated new cases in the United States each year — and rates are increasing. In addition, more than 1.2 million people in the United States are living with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus).

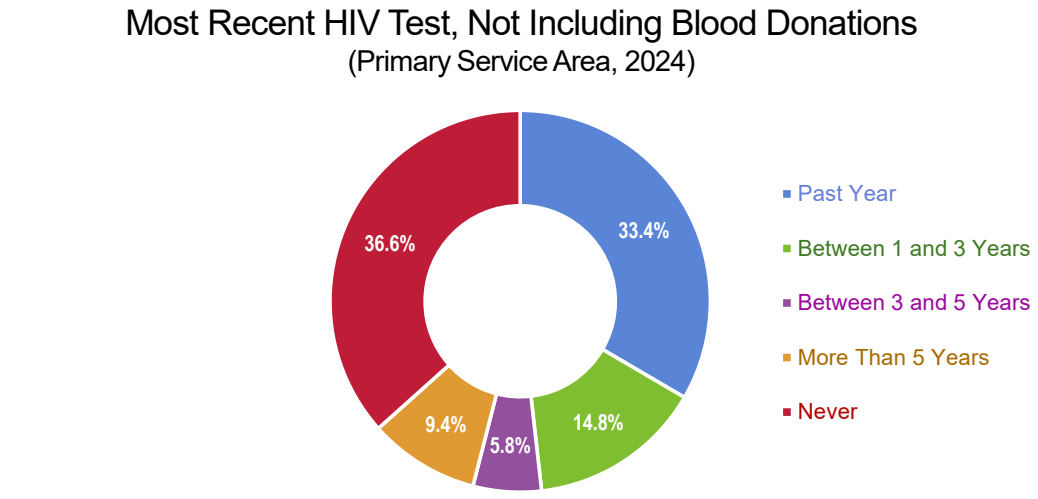
Adolescents, young adults, and men who have sex with men are at higher risk of getting STIs. And people who have an STI may be at higher risk of getting HIV. Promoting behaviors like condom use can help prevent STIs.

Strategies to increase screening and testing for STIs can assess people's risk of getting an STI and help people with STIs get treatment, improving their health and making it less likely that STIs will spread to others. Getting treated for an STI other than HIV can help prevent complications from the STI but doesn't prevent HIV from spreading.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

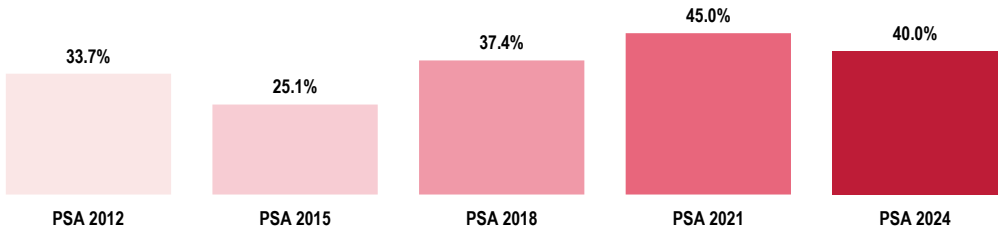
HIV

PRC SURVEY ► "Remember that your answers are strictly confidential. Not counting tests you may have had when donating or giving blood, when was the last time you were tested for HIV?"



Sources: • 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 316]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Tested for HIV in the Past Year
(Primary Service Area Adults Age 18-44)



Sources: • 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 323]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

ABOUT HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Many people in the United States don't get the health care services they need. …About 1 in 10 people in the United States don't have health insurance. People without insurance are less likely to have a primary care provider, and they may not be able to afford the health care services and medications they need. Strategies to increase insurance coverage rates are critical for making sure more people get important health care services, like preventive care and treatment for chronic illnesses.

Sometimes people don't get recommended health care services, like cancer screenings, because they don't have a primary care provider. Other times, it's because they live too far away from health care providers who offer them. Interventions to increase access to health care professionals and improve communication — in person or remotely — can help more people get the care they need.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

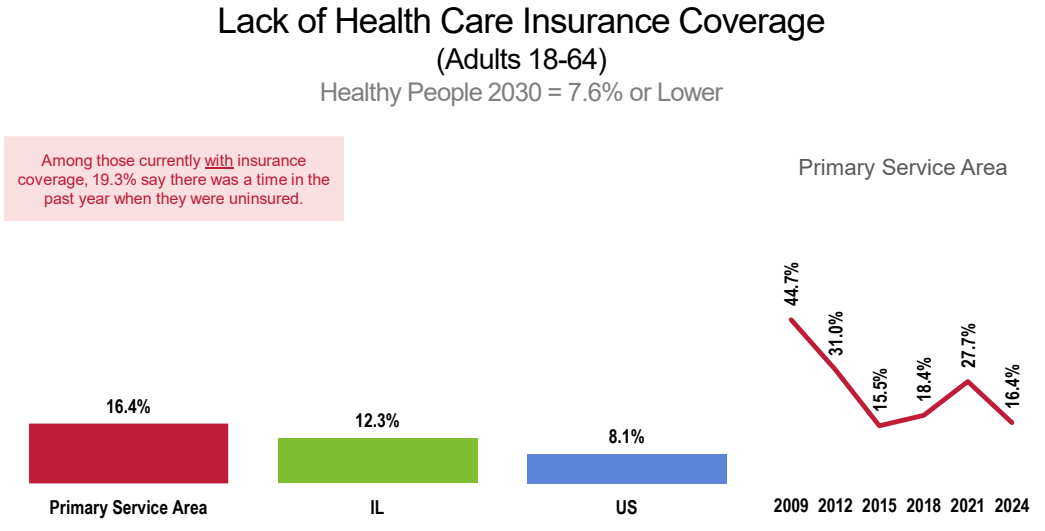
Lack of Health Insurance Coverage

Here, lack of health insurance coverage reflects respondents age 18 to 64 (thus, excluding the Medicare population) who have no type of insurance coverage for health care services – neither private insurance nor government-sponsored plans.

Survey respondents were asked a series of questions to determine their health care insurance coverage, if any, from either private or government-sponsored sources.

PRC SURVEY ► "Do you have any government-assisted health care coverage, such as Medicare, Medicaid, or VA/military benefits?"

PRC SURVEY ► "Do you currently have: health insurance you get through your own or someone else's employer or union; health insurance you purchase yourself or get through a health insurance exchange website; or, you do not have health insurance and pay entirely on your own?"



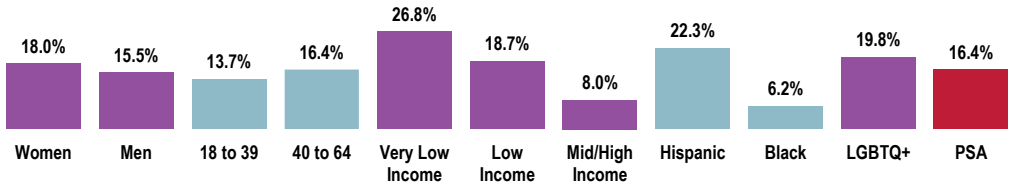
Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 117, 315]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

Notes:
- Reflects respondents age 18 to 64.

Lack of Health Care Insurance Coverage

(Adults 18-64; Primary Service Area, 2024)

Healthy People 2030 = 7.6% or Lower



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 117]
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

Notes:
- Reflects respondents age 18 to 64.

Difficulties Accessing Health Care

Barriers to Health Care Access

To better understand health care access barriers, survey participants were asked whether any of the following barriers to access prevented them from seeing a physician or obtaining a needed prescription in the past year.

PRC SURVEY ► "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed medical care but had difficulty finding a doctor?"

PRC SURVEY ► "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you had difficulty getting an appointment to see a doctor?"

PRC SURVEY ► "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of the cost?"

PRC SURVEY ► "Was there a time in the past 12 months when a lack of transportation made it difficult or prevented you from seeing a doctor or making a medical appointment?"

PRC SURVEY ► "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you were not able to see a doctor because the office hours were not convenient?"

PRC SURVEY ► "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed a prescription medicine but did not get it because you could not afford it?"

PRC SURVEY ► "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you were not able to see a doctor due to language or cultural differences?"

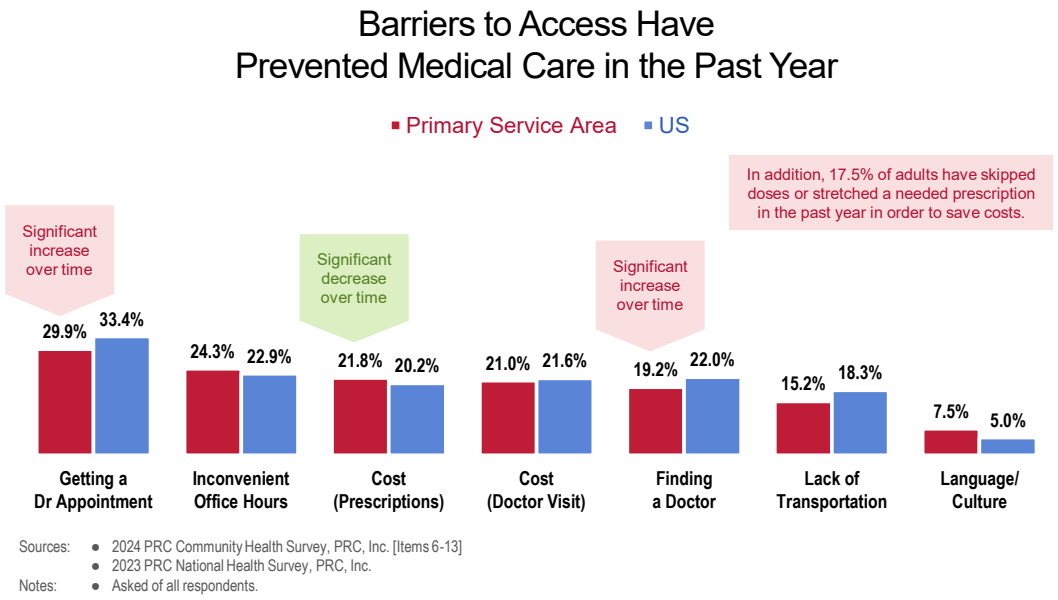
Also:

PRC SURVEY ► "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you skipped doses or took smaller doses in order to make your prescriptions last longer and save costs?"

PRC SURVEY ► "In the past 12 months, how many times have you gone to a hospital emergency room about your own health? This also includes ER visits that resulted in hospital admission."

PRC SURVEY ► "What is the main reason you used the emergency room instead of going to a doctor's office or clinic?"

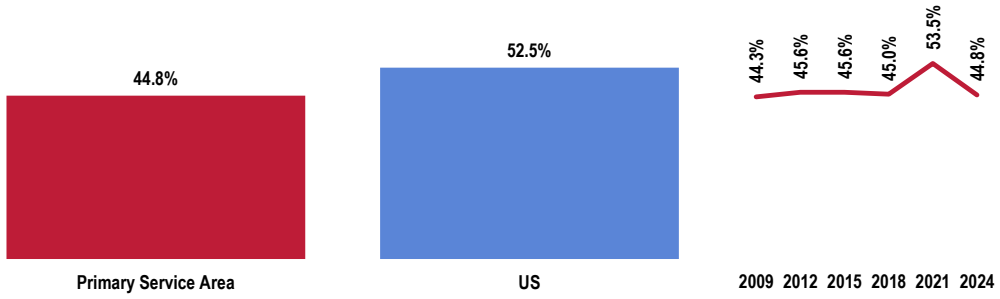
The percentages shown in the following chart reflect the total population, regardless of whether medical care was needed or sought.



The following charts reflect the composite percentage of the total population experiencing problems accessing health care in the past year (indicating one or more of the aforementioned barriers or any other problem not specifically asked), again regardless of whether they needed or sought care.

Experienced Difficulties or Delays of Some Kind in Receiving Needed Health Care in the Past Year

Note that 16.0% of adults visited a hospital ER for their own health more than once in the past year. Of these residents, 29.8% cited access-related reasons.

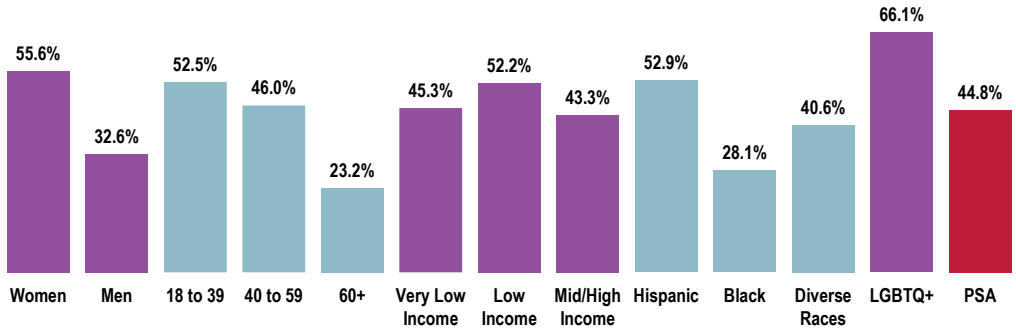


Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 19, 119, 302]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Percentage represents the proportion of respondents experiencing one or more barriers to accessing health care in the past 12 months.

Experienced Difficulties or Delays of Some Kind in Receiving Needed Health Care in the Past Year

(Primary Service Area, 2024)



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 119]

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
- Percentage represents the proportion of respondents experiencing one or more barriers to accessing health care in the past 12 months.

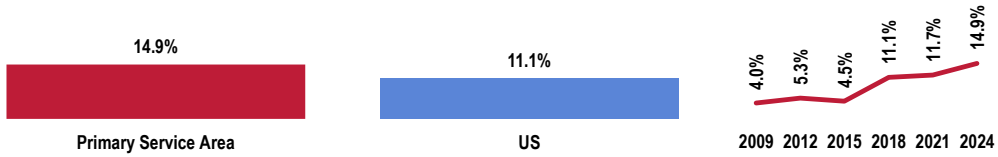
Accessing Health Care for Children

Surveyed parents were also asked if, within the past year, they experienced any trouble receiving medical care for a randomly selected child in their household.

PRC SURVEY ► "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed medical care for this child but could not get it?"

Had Trouble Obtaining Medical Care for Child in the Past Year
(Children 0-17)

Primary Service Area



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 90]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents with children age 0 to 17 in the household.

Primary Care Services

ABOUT PREVENTIVE CARE

Getting preventive care reduces the risk for diseases, disabilities, and death — yet millions of people in the United States don't get recommended preventive health care services.

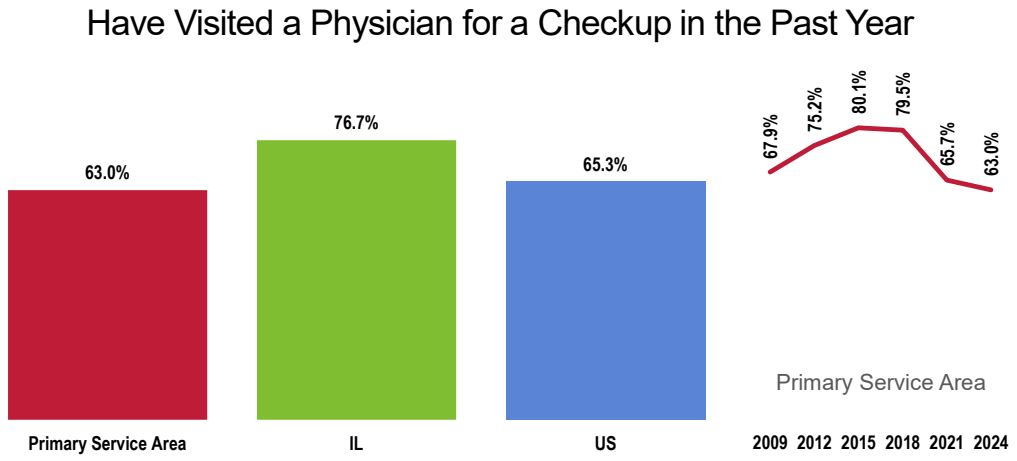
Children need regular well-child and dental visits to track their development and find health problems early, when they're usually easier to treat. Services like screenings, dental check-ups, and vaccinations are key to keeping people of all ages healthy. But for a variety of reasons, many people don't get the preventive care they need. Barriers include cost, not having a primary care provider, living too far from providers, and lack of awareness about recommended preventive services.

Teaching people about the importance of preventive care is key to making sure more people get recommended services. Law and policy changes can also help more people access these critical services.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

Utilization of Primary Care Services

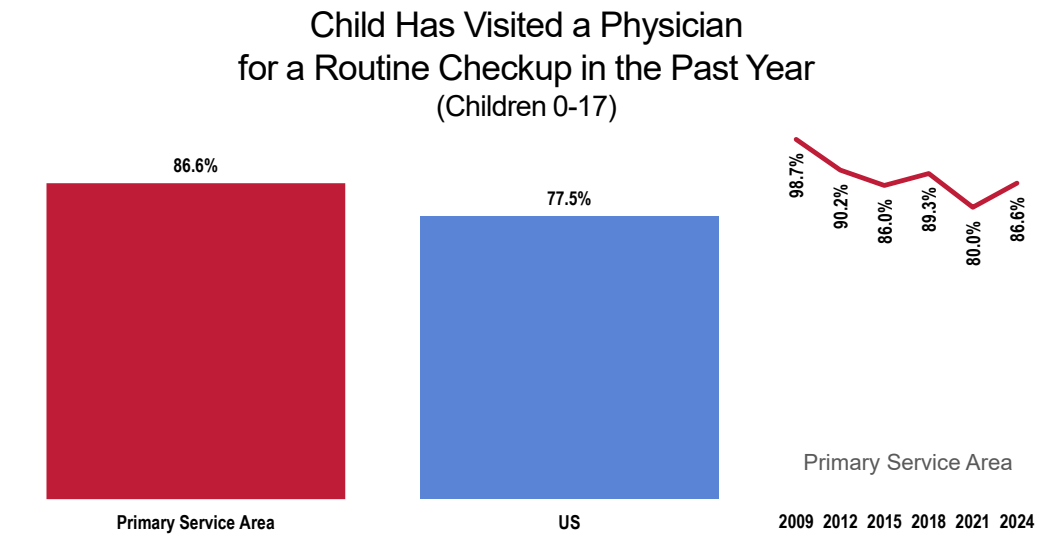
PRC SURVEY ▶ "A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition. About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?"



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 16]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

PRC SURVEY ► "About how long has it been since this child visited a doctor for a routine checkup or general physical exam, not counting visits for a specific injury, illness, or condition?"



Sources: ● 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 91]
● 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents with children age 0 to 17 in the household.

Oral Health

ABOUT ORAL HEALTH

Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease in children and adults in the United States. …Regular preventive dental care can catch problems early, when they're usually easier to treat. But many people don't get the care they need, often because they can't afford it. Untreated oral health problems can cause pain and disability and are linked to other diseases.

Strategies to help people access dental services can help prevent problems like tooth decay, gum disease, and tooth loss. Individual-level interventions like topical fluorides and community-level interventions like community water fluoridation can also help improve oral health. In addition, teaching people how to take care of their teeth and gums can help prevent oral health problems.

– Healthy People 2030 (https://health.gov/healthypeople)

Dental Care

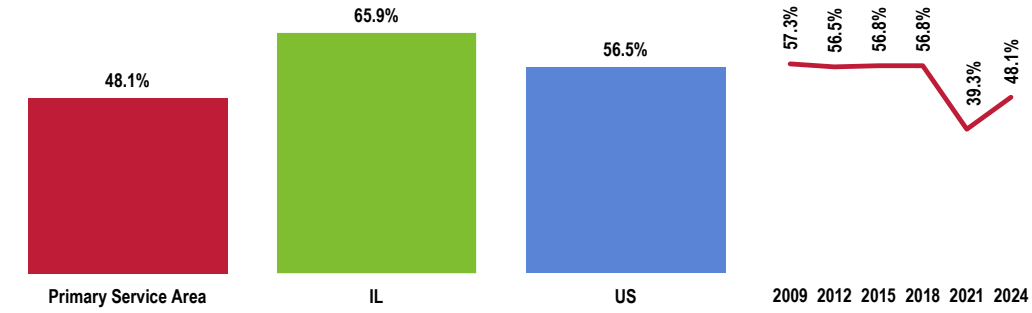
PRC SURVEY ► "About how long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?"

PRC SURVEY ► "Do you currently have any health insurance coverage that pays for at least part of your dental care?"

Have Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic Within the Past Year

Healthy People 2030 = 45.0% or Higher

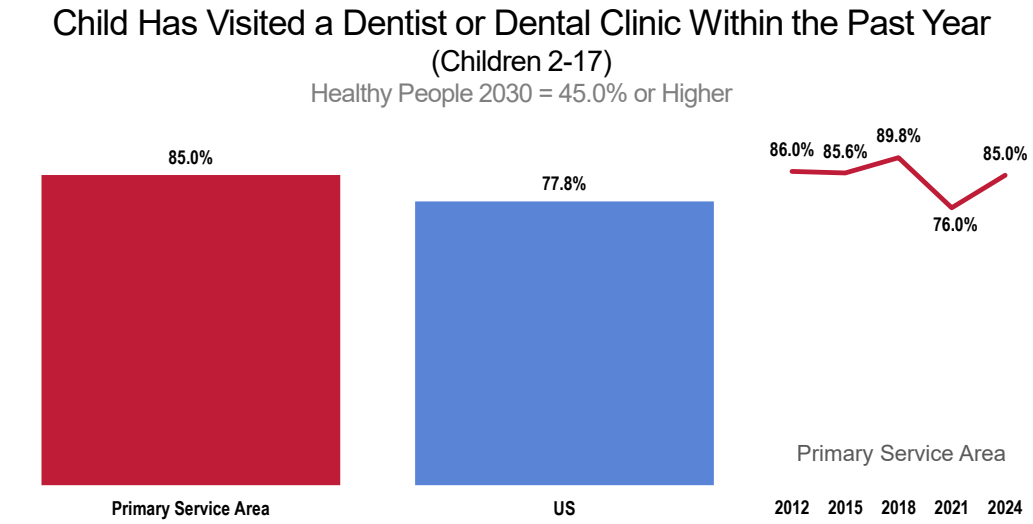
70.2% of survey respondents have dental insurance for at least part of their dental care.



Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 17-18]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2022 Illinois data.
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.

PRC SURVEY ▶ [Children Age 2-17] **"About how long has it been since this child visited a dentist or dental clinic?"**

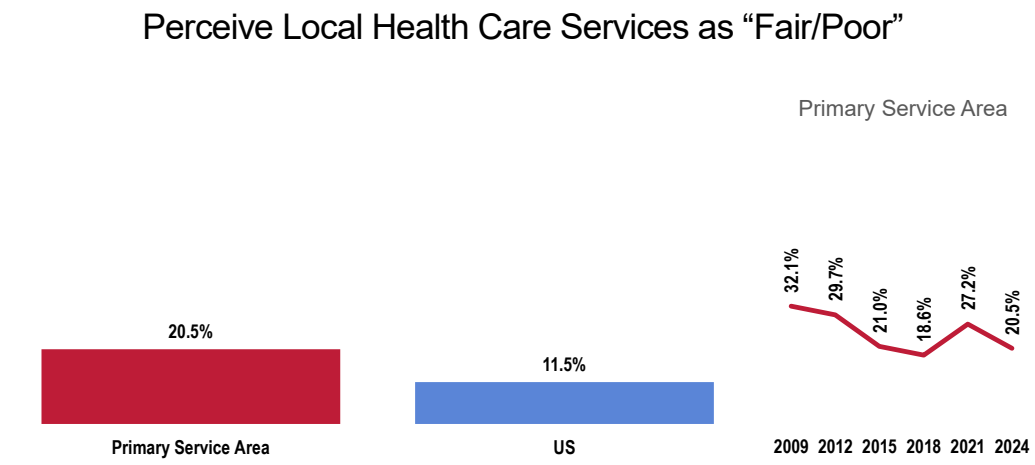


Sources:
- 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 93]
- 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. https://health.gov/healthypeople

Notes:
- Asked of all respondents with children age 2 through 17.

PERCEPTIONS OF LOCAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES

PRC SURVEY ► "How would you rate the overall health care services available to you? Would you say: excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"



Sources: ● 2024 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 5]
● 2023 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.