Advocate Health Care

2025

Advocate Condell Medical Center

Community Health Needs Assessment Report

3815 Highland Ave., Main Fl.
Downers Grove, IL 60515

Letter from Division President

October 2025

At Advocate Health, we are redefining care for you, for us, for all. This purpose calls us to see health not just as a service, but as a shared journey. From discovery to everyday moments, everyone plays a vital role.

Our Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNA) are more than just reports. They are roadmaps for our future, centered on strong partnerships that lead to real and lasting solutions.

Throughout the CHNA process, we strive to listen deeply, learn continuously and act boldly to address the changing needs and strengths of our communities. By working together with our community partners, engaging with our neighbors and analyzing local data, we aim to provide the best possible care that extends beyond the walls of our hospitals and clinics.

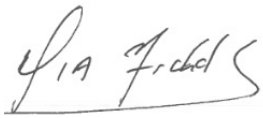
As we close another CHNA cycle, I'm inspired by the profound difference we make each day across our Illinois Division. From groundbreaking research and exceptional clinical care to meaningful patient programs and cutting-edge innovations, our work is driven by the patients, families and communities we serve. Together, we are shaping healthier futures for all.

We are deeply grateful to the many individuals and organizations who contributed to this assessment. Your perspectives and partnership are essential to improving the health and well-being of our communities, and we are proud to stand beside you in this work.

Publishing this CHNA is not the end of the conversation. It's an invitation to keep it going. We welcome your feedback, ideas and suggestions. At the end of this report, you'll find a link where you can share your thoughts on how we can strengthen community programs and strategies to better serve you and your neighbors.

Let's move forward toward better health for all.

Together always,



Dia Nichols
President, Illinois Division, Advocate Health

Table of Contents

I. Executive Summary 04

II. Description of Advocate Health Care and Advocate Condell Medical Center 05

A. Advocate Health Care 05

B. Advocate Condell Medical Center 05

III. 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment 06

A. Community Definition 06

B. How the CHNA was Conducted 10

C. Summary of CHNA Findings 11

IV. Prioritization of Health-Related Issues 23

A. Priority Setting Process 23

B. Health Needs Selected 23

C. Health Needs Not Selected 24

V. Approval of Community Health Needs Assessment 24

VI. Vehicle for Community Feedback 24

VII. Evaluation of Impact from Previous CHNA 25

VIII. Appendices 26

Appendix 1: 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources 26

Appendix 2: Community Resources Available for Significant Needs 26

Appendix 3: Definitions 27

Appendix 4: References 28

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Thank you for taking the time to learn more about the community that Advocate Condell Medical Center serves through our Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). This report offers a comprehensive overview of the health status and social needs of the communities served by Advocate Condell Medical Center. By understanding these needs, we are better equipped to provide safe, high-quality care delivered with compassion and dignity.

The hospital is deeply committed not only to exceptional patient care, but also to improving the overall health and well-being of our communities through valued partnerships and collaborative efforts.

Every three years, the hospital partners with local organizations and stakeholders to complete a comprehensive CHNA. This process includes close collaboration with county health departments and extensive community engagement. The Community Health department gathers data from our internal platform and conducts outreach to capture input directly from residents—ensuring that the assessment reflects the lived experiences and needs of the people we serve. Additionally, the hospital's Community Health Council plays a vital role in the CHNA process by reviewing data, guiding priorities, and providing strategic insight.

Key Findings

Based on community data and feedback, the Council has identified three priority health areas for the 2025 CHNA:

1. Obesity
2. Behavioral Health (including Mental Health and Substance Use)
3. Diabetes

Next Steps

Moving forward, Advocate Condell will implement culturally appropriate strategies and interventions that address the root causes of these issues, guided by research, best practices, and evidence-informed approaches.

It is our honor to work alongside community partners, leaders, and residents to improve the health and wellness of the diverse populations we serve. With a thorough and data-driven understanding of our communities' needs, Advocate Condell is committed to helping people live well and enhancing the quality of life for individuals, children, and families across our service area.

ADVOCATE HEALTH CARE

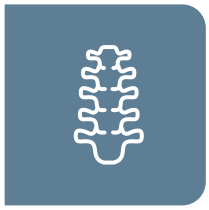
Advocate Health Care is the largest health system in Illinois and a national leader in clinical innovation, health outcomes, consumer experience and value-based care. One of the state's largest private employers, the system serves patients across 11 hospitals, including two children's campuses, and more than 250 sites of care. Advocate Health Care, in addition to Aurora Health Care in Wisconsin and Atrium Health in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, is a part of Advocate Health, the third-largest nonprofit health system in the United States. Committed to redefining care for all, Advocate Health provides nearly $6 billion in annual community benefits.

ADVOCATE CONDELL MEDICAL CENTER

Advocate Condell has been providing high quality, acute care to residents in the northern Chicago suburbs for 90 years. The medical center is the largest health care provider, and the only Level I trauma center in Lake County, Illinois, with 257 beds. Advocate Condell is a non-profit medical center that offers a full spectrum of medical services. Included in the U.S. News & World Report Best Hospitals list, the medical center offers comprehensive cardiac care and Lake County's most comprehensive cardiovascular program. A wide-range of orthopedic services from diagnostics to treatment and rehabilitation are offered. Advocate Condell also offers a full range of women's services, comprehensive cancer care, home health services, pediatric alternatives in creative rehabilitation therapy, state-of-the-art neurosurgical technologies and it is the only Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) site in Lake County. The SANE team provides 24/7 care and support for victims of sexual assault.

Level 1 Trauma Center

Heart Care



Orthopedics

Women's Health

Cancer Care

Neurosciences

2025 COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) is an analysis of the population, resources, services, health care statuses, health care outcomes, and other data within a defined community or service area that helps identify potential health issues being experienced by community members. Every nonprofit hospital is required to complete a CHNA every three years under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), to demonstrate that a hospital is committed to promoting health.

A CHNA report is designed to inform a wide range of groups to learn more about a community's health and most urgent needs. It is a key tool for promoting health for all, as it lifts the community voice and encourages collaboration between different groups to create focused strategies to address the health needs identified in the CHNA.

Community Definition

For the purposes of the 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment, "community" is defined as the medical center's primary service area (PSA). Because Advocate Condell serves all of Lake County, the PSA used is all of Lake County and data was gathered representing all Lake County residents. Additionally, McHenry County was often used as a comparison, as patients come from the nearby community as well.

Understanding who lives in a community is an important part of the CHNA process. A community is more than just a place on a map - it's made up of the people who live there, their shared experiences, and their differences. These differences can include things like age, income, education, race or ethnicity, and what people know about health. Learning about these details helps us see what specific health problems people face and what support they may need.

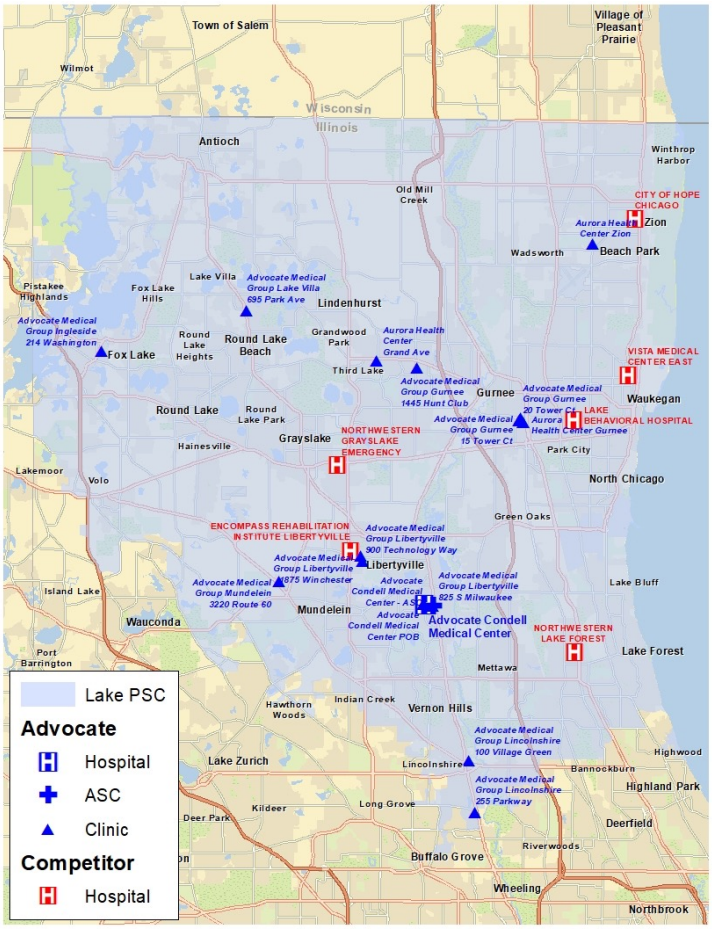


Exhibit 1:
Advocate Condell Medical Center, Patient Service Area Map
Source: Advocate Health Care, Business Development, 2024

2019-2023 Data Estimates

Population
711,885

Largest Communities:
Waukegan: 72,763
Round Lake: 62,000
Long Grove: 44,100

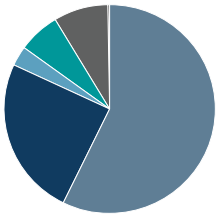
Gender
49.7% Female
50.3% Male

Median Age
38.9 years PSA
40.1 years Females
37.7 years Males

The median age has slightly increased from the median age of 38.4 years in the previous CHNA.

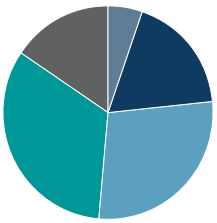
Population by Race/Ethnicity

Non-Hispanic (NH) White	57.5%
Hispanic or Latino	24.6%
Two or More Races	3.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	6.4%
Asian	8.4%
Two or more races	0.1%



Population by Age Group

Infants 0-4	5.4%
Juveniles 5-17	18.2%
Young Adults 18-39	27.9%
Middle-Age 40-64	33.2%
Seniors 65+	15.3%



Spanish as Primary Language Spoken at Home
Top 5 Zip Codes

50.9% 60085 Waukegan
42.2% 60087 Waukegan
38.9% 60064 North Chicago
33.5% 60073 Round Lake
25.7% 60099 Zion

Highest Hispanic Population
Top 5 Zip Codes

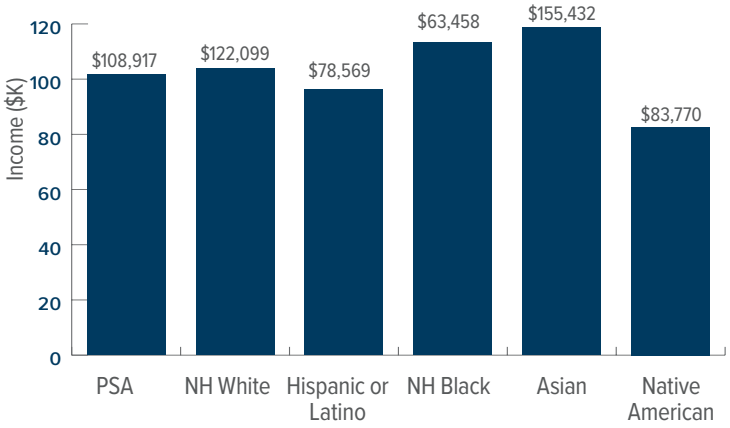
62.3% 60085 Waukegan
55.8% 60087 Waukegan
53.6% 60064 North Chicago
51.2% 60075 Wadsworth
44.6% 60073 Round Lake

Household/Family
5.4% Single Parent Households
24.9% Seniors Living Alone
18.2% Children under age 18

Education
High School Graduation
90.6% PSA

College Graduation
46.9% PSA

Income by Race/Ethnicity



Employment
Unemployment rate of population 16+ (2018-2022)

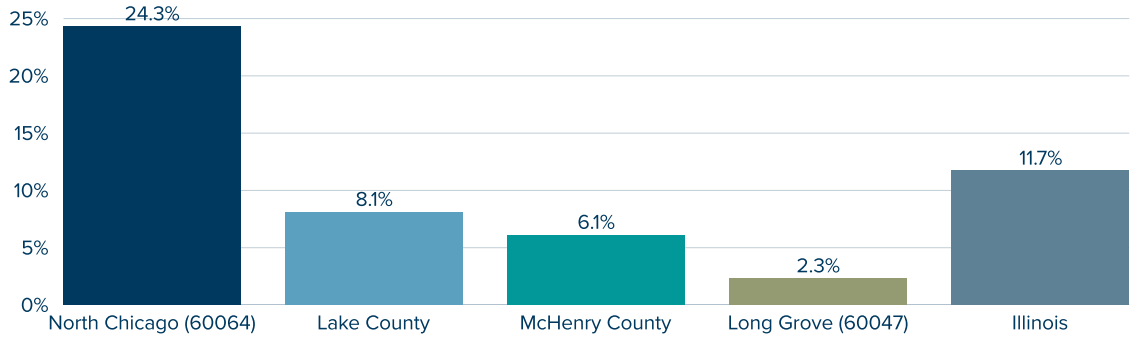
5.0% PSA
11.6% Winthrop Harbor (60096)
11.2% North Chicago (60064)
7.3% Long Lake (60041)
7.1% Zion (60099)
6.0% Illinois

Source: Metopio, ACS, 2019-2023 & 2018-2022

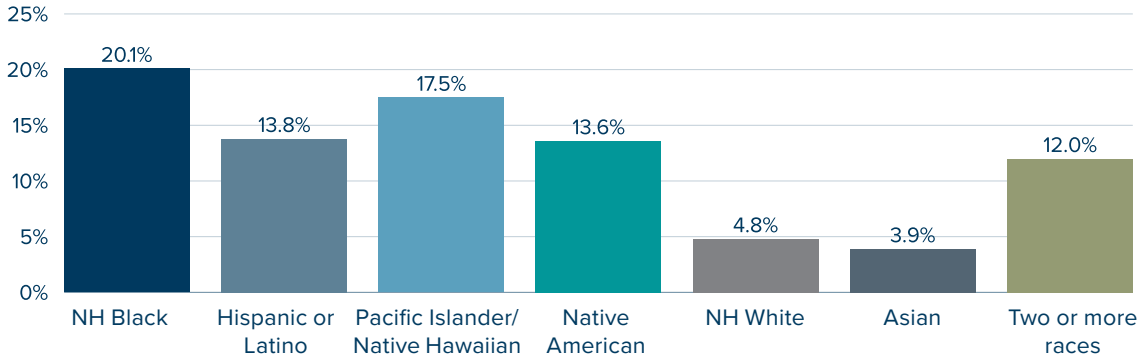
2019-2023 Data Estimates

Populations Living Below Poverty Level

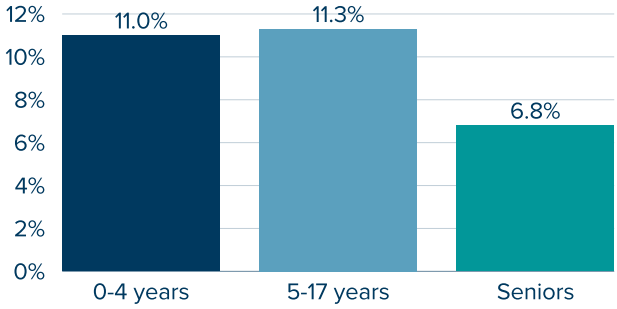
By Community



By Race

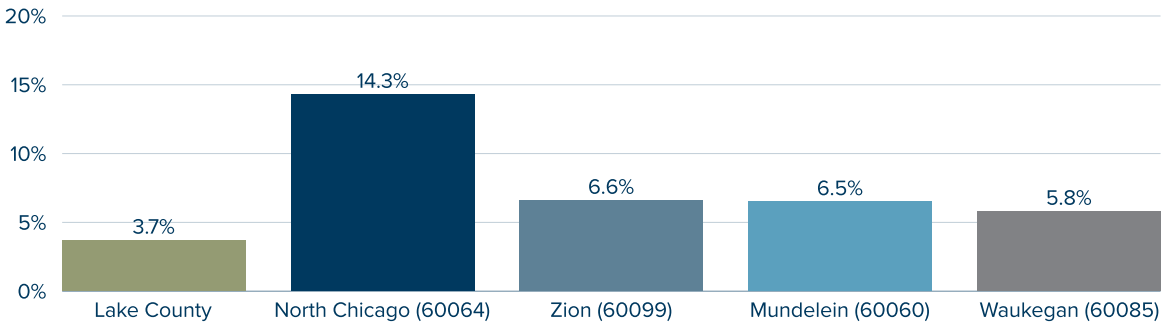


By Age



Deep Poverty

(income is ***less than half*** of the Federal Poverty Level in the past twelve months)



Social Drivers of Health

Social drivers of health are the things in our everyday lives that can help us stay healthy or make it harder to be healthy. These include where we live, the food we eat, the schools we go to, the jobs our families have, and whether we can see a doctor when we need to.

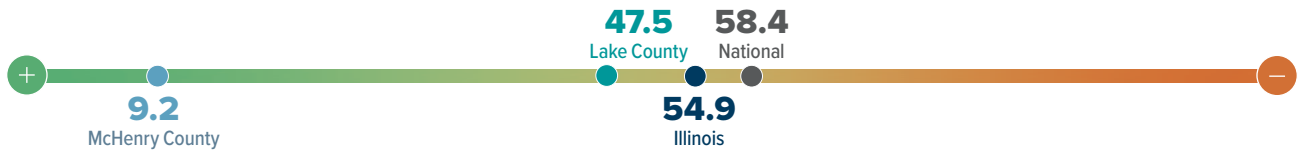
Social Drivers of Health can also cause health differences between groups of people. For example, if someone lives far from a store with healthy food, it's harder for them to eat well. This can lead to health problems like heart disease or diabetes. Just telling people to eat healthy isn't enough - we need to make sure they have what they need to make healthy choices. That's why people who work in health, schools, housing, and transportation must work together to help everyone live a healthy life.

Social Conditions at a Glance

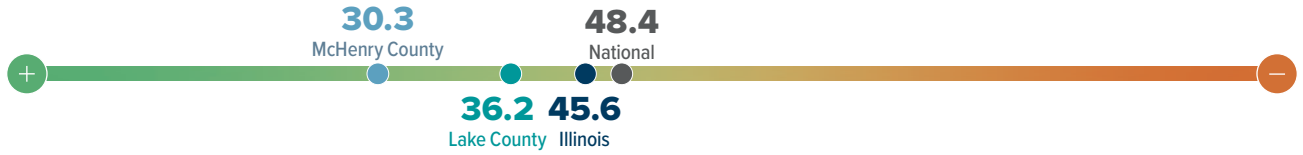
To better understand these factors and identify health inequities in a community, Advocate Health has partnered with Metopio, a software company that focuses on how communities are connected through people and places. Metopio's tools use data to show how different factors in each area influence health. It uses the latest data to create visual tools that focus on specific communities and hospital service areas.

The following section contains descriptions of two important indices and another indicator found in Metopio. These indices combine various data points to compare areas in the community, helping to identify disparities caused by social factors that impact health. By doing this, it can better focus health improvement efforts where they are most needed.

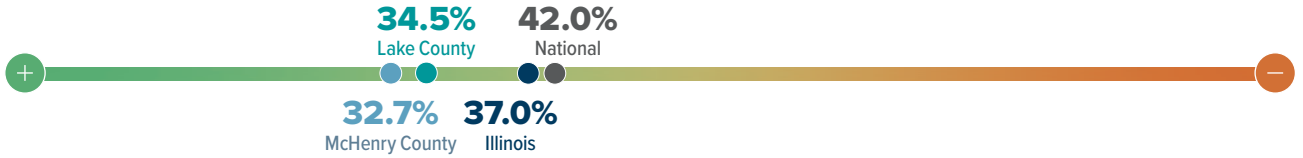
Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) – The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) shows how vulnerable a community is based on 15 social factors like unemployment, disability, and minority status to help identify and map the communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a hazardous event. Scores range from 0 (least vulnerable) to 100 (most vulnerable). *(Source: Metopio, CDC, 2022)*



Hardship Index – This index shows how much hardship a community faces. It includes things like unemployment, poverty, and crowded housing. Higher scores mean more hardship. In Lake County, the zip codes with the highest hardship index scores are North Chicago (60064) at 88.4, Waukegan (60085) at 78.7 and Zion (60099) at 70.4. (Source: Metopio, U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2018–2022)



ALICE Households – ALICE stands for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed. It shows the percentage of working households that earn above the poverty line but still can't afford basic needs like housing, food, and childcare. The three communities that have the highest Hardship Index scores also have the highest percent of households below the ALICE threshold - North Chicago (60064) at 64.9 percent, Waukegan (60085) at 59.3 percent and Zion (60099) at 56.6 percent (Metopio, United Way ALICE Data, 2022).



How the CHNA Was Conducted

Purpose and Process

Every three years, Advocate Condell Medical Center conducts a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) by collecting and analyzing a wide range of primary and secondary data since the hospital's previous CHNA. From January 2025 through May 2025, the Advocate Condell Community Health staff presented extensive findings to the Community Health Council (CHC) during a series of five meetings. The data shared included indicators on demographics, economics, education, employment, social determinants of health, health status, and health behaviors. Additionally, subject matter experts provided in-depth presentations on selected health topics to further inform CHC members about key health issues within the Lake County area. At the May 2025 meeting, CHC members identified the top three health priorities for the 2026–2028 implementation strategy: behavioral health (including mental health and substance use), obesity and diabetes. These priorities were subsequently approved by the Advocate Condell Medical Center Governing Council.

Partnership

Advocate Condell worked closely with the Lake County Health Department (LCHD) throughout the CHNA process. The Community Health staff participated in the health department's ongoing Community Health Assessment process (CHA) and often consulted the LCHD staff for interpretation of data, as it was released. Additionally, Advocate Condell collaborated with Northwestern Lake Forest Hospital to contract an outside consultant, PRC, a nationally recognized health care consulting firm with extensive experience conducting CHNA studies in communities across the U.S., to conduct a random sample community survey of Lake County residents and an online key informant survey.

The LCHD's community health improvement process, named Live Well Lake County, was developed within the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) framework. MAPP is a community-driven strategic planning framework utilized in community health improvement which assists communities not only in the prioritization of public health issues, but also in creating a platform to develop and implement efforts to address them, leading to action. In 2021, the county-wide community health assessment process was guided by the Live Well Lake County Steering Committee, a diverse group of stakeholders from multiple sectors of Lake County that influence the health of the county residents. Advocate Health Care's Director of Community Health for the north region is an active member of this steering committee.

For the 2025 CHNA, Advocate Condell collaborated with numerous stakeholders. The key stakeholders included:

- Advocate Condell Community Health Council (CHC)
- Advocate Condell Governing Council
- Lake County Health Department and Community Health Center
- Erie Health Reach Waukegan
- Live Well Lake County Steering Committee
- Advocate Health system and medical center leadership.

Data Collection and Analysis

To begin the CHNA, Advocate Condell convened its long-standing CHC to review primary and secondary health data. The CHC was co-chaired by a former medical center Governing Council member. Other members of the CHC included community leaders representing and serving low-income and at-risk populations. Seventy-nine percent of the CHC is comprised of community members and the remaining members represent various medical center departments and Community Health staff. In 2021, the council reviewed an updated charter, outlining its authority, purpose and scope.

Advocate Condell Community Health staff presented demographic, economic, education, employment, social drivers of health and health status data to the council in a series of five meetings over a six-month period. These indicators were coupled with key hospitalization and emergency department (ED) rates pulled from Metopio. Advocate Condell consulted with several additional community organizations to inform the medical center of key issues for the CHNA. These included the two Federally Qualified Health Centers in Lake County —Erie HealthReach Waukegan and the Lake

County Health Department and Community Health Center. Additionally, a key informant survey was conducted by PRC with a variety of community-based organizations and coalition representatives working in social support services, health care, mental health, substance use disorder treatment and recovery and immigrant services. Many of the organizations have a focus on medically underserved low-income and minority populations.

Lake County Community Assessment, 2025

This Community Health Assessment report focuses on Lake County, IL, and was developed in collaboration with various community partners. The primary data used in this report includes surveys, focus groups, interviews, claims data, and Metopio. These data types were essential in identifying and understanding the community's health needs and challenges.

Secondary Data

Advocate Health has a contract with Metopio to provide an internet-based data resource for their hospitals. This robust platform offers curated data from public and proprietary sources for information on health behaviors and health risks, health outcomes, health care utilization, demographic, and community-level drivers of health like economic, housing, employment, and environmental conditions. Data for each indicator is presented by race, ethnicity, and gender when the data is available. All data collected through Metopio was quantitative and included data comparisons between county, the state of Illinois and United States data.

Summary of Findings

Overall Health Status

Overall, Lake County's and McHenry County's health outcomes are better than the average county in Illinois for population health and well-being, and better than the average county in the nation.

However, many disparities - or differences in outcomes - exist between groups of populations in nearly every social and health issue, especially for Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC) populations. These disparities are often caused by barriers that these communities face. Health inequities are the unfair differences in health that can be avoided, measured and are often linked to injustice (AMA, 2021).

As you look at the data in the following sections, it is important to remember that these health issues are connected to many of these broader social and environmental factors.

Mortality - Leading Causes of Death in Lake County

The top 10 leading causes of death for Illinois residents of all ages in 2022 were heart disease, cancer, accidents (unintentional injuries), COVID-19, stroke, chronic lower respiratory diseases, Alzheimer disease, diabetes, kidney disease, influenza and pneumonia.

(Illinois Department of Public Health, Website Data–Deaths 2022 Website data - Deaths 2021.xlsx (illinois.gov), 2022).

Life Expectancy

- Lake County – 80.4 years
- McHenry County – 79.5 years
- Illinois – 77.5 years

(County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2020-2022).

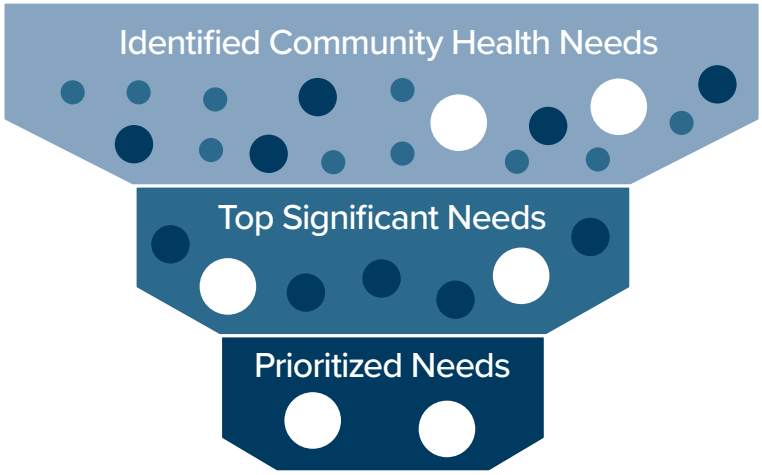
Identified Significant Needs

The following health needs section reviews parts of health such as health outcomes, social factors, and health behaviors.

- **Health outcomes** are the results of how healthy people are. This includes how many people in our community are affected by long-term illnesses, and the differences we see between groups of people.
- **Social factors** include things like income, education, jobs, and access to healthcare.
- **Health behaviors** are the choices people make, like what they eat and how much they move, and are often shaped by where people live and what is normal in their community.

Community input is important during this CHNA process, as it helps us decide which problems to focus on first. A health need is seen as important, or significant, if it's a big concern for the community, matches public health goals, and is backed up by data.

From the list of significant needs, we choose a smaller group of prioritized needs. These are the needs we will focus on first, in a very targeted way. This helps us make a plan to improve community health in the best way possible.



The following pages summarize the top identified needs – also known as significant needs - from the CHNA process.

Access to Care

SIGNIFICANT NEED

Why is this important? Access to health care is important for early detection, treatment, and overall well-being. However, many individuals do not receive recommended services, such as cancer screenings, because they lack a primary care provider or live too far from available services. Improving access to healthcare professionals and enhancing communication, whether in person or remotely, can help ensure more people receive the care they need.

Significant Need Reasoning

Uninsured individuals and those insured through Medicaid were identified as priority populations for access to care in the Lake County CHNA focus groups and interviews.

Key Findings

- In the Lake County survey, 51 percent of respondents identified affordable medical care as a top health issue, while 32 percent cited the cost of medication.
- In Lake County, the percentage of adults without health insurance peaked at 17.3 percent in 2019, dropped to 9.1 percent in 2021, and began increasing again in 2022.
- The number of Medicaid physicians per capita (100,000 residents) declined steadily from 97.8 in 2021 to 84.9 in 2025.

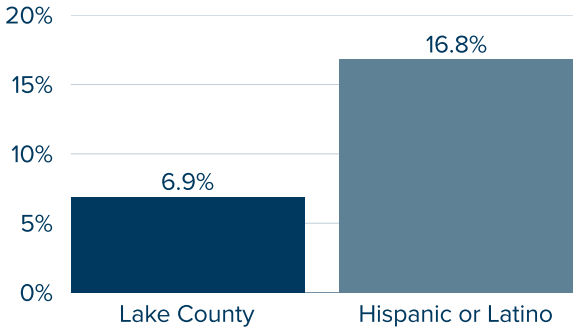
Contributing Factors

Access to care is not equal for all. Barriers such as lack of insurance, high costs, limited coverage, and provider shortages prevent many individuals from receiving necessary care. Challenges can include isolation from living far from healthcare providers, unreliable transportation, long wait times, language barriers, and challenges faced by individuals with disabilities or those living in rural areas further limit access.

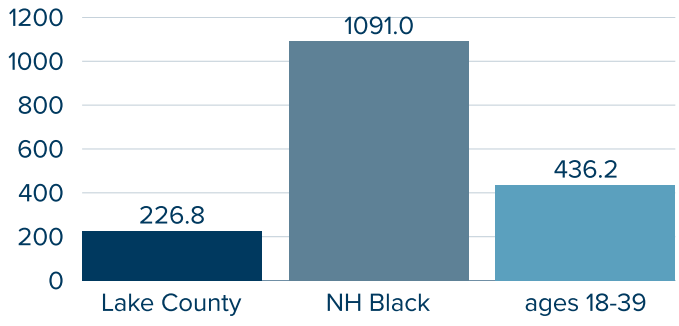
- Barriers & Challenges:
  - » Long wait times reported
  - » Transportation difficulties
  - » Language barriers
  - » High costs and lack of insurance coverage

HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

Uninsured Adults



Age-adjusted ED rates due to Dental Problems*



(per 100,000 residents)

There is a significant concern regarding access to healthcare, including timely appointments with primary care providers and specialists. Community members face challenges in finding available medical and dental providers - particularly those accepting Medicaid - along with transportation barriers, resulting in long wait times and difficulty receiving necessary care.

– Stakeholder Insight, Lake County Key Informant Interview

Sources: Metopio, PLACES, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2018-2023
Metopio, Illinois Medicaid Provider Directory, Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services (IDHFS), 2021-2025
Metopio, ACS, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023
Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2019-2023

Substance Use: Alcohol and Drug Misuse

SIGNIFICANT NEED

Why is this important? Alcohol and substance use (including tobacco, illegal mood-altering drugs and misusing prescription drugs) contribute to preventable health issues and are linked to social and economic issues. Alcohol and substance use are also closely linked to mental health challenges, including depression, anxiety, and trauma-related disorders. These conditions often co-occur, making recovery difficult without proper support.

Significant Need Reasoning

The opioid-related ED visit & hospitalization rates have decreased 2020 to 2022; the highest ED visit rates are in North Chicago and Long Lake, and the highest hospitalization rates are in North Chicago & Fox Lake.

Individuals who are 18-39 years, non-Hispanic Black residents and males have the highest drug overdose mortality rates in Lake County.

According to the Lake County Health Department, there were 119 deaths from drug overdose in Lake County in 2024.

77% of the deaths were attributable to opioids; 80% of the opioid overdose deaths involved Fentanyl.

Key Findings

- Males and young adults aged 18-39 years, have the highest emergency department and hospitalization rates due to alcohol use.
- The percentage of adults who excessively drink is lower in Lake County (19.5 percent) than McHenry County (22.2 percent) and the Illinois state average (19.3 percent). Rates in Lake County have increased over the past three years.
- Alcohol-impaired driving deaths are more prevalent in Lake (33 percent) and McHenry (40.4 percent) Counties compared to the state average (26.4 percent).
- In both Lake and McHenry Counties, males have a drug overdose mortality rate that is twice as high as that of females.

Contributing Factors

Access to treatment and support for drug and alcohol use is not equitable. Individuals from low-income backgrounds or those living in resource-limited communities often face significant barriers when seeking help.

- Barriers and Challenges:
  - » Social culture around alcohol
  - » Limited treatment options
  - » Increasing marijuana use
  - » Co-occurring mental health conditions

Alcohol and substance use remain significant concerns in our community. Addressing stigma, increasing awareness of prevention and treatment resources, and promoting lifesaving interventions such as Narcan are critical to reducing harm and supporting individuals affected by substance use.

– Stakeholder Insight, Lake County Key Informant Interview

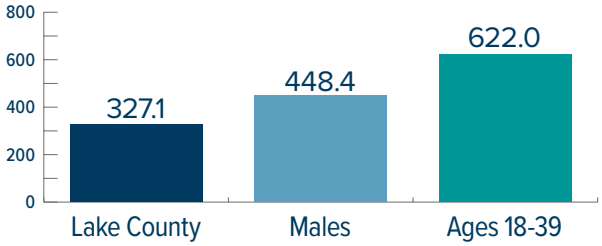
Increased access to Narcan throughout the community has contributed to a decrease in opioid-related hospitalizations and deaths.

Substance Use: Alcohol and Drug Misuse
continued

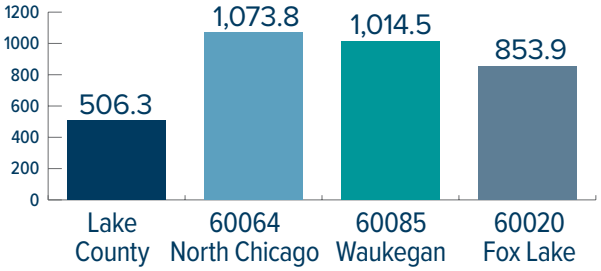
SIGNIFICANT NEED

HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

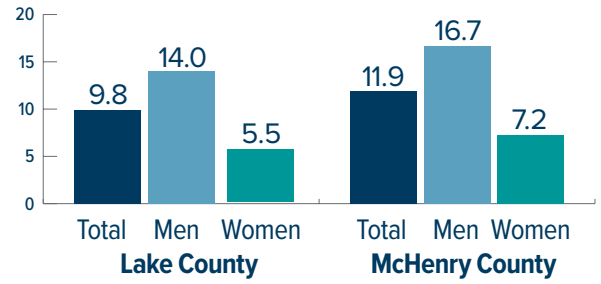
ED Visits* due to Alcohol Use



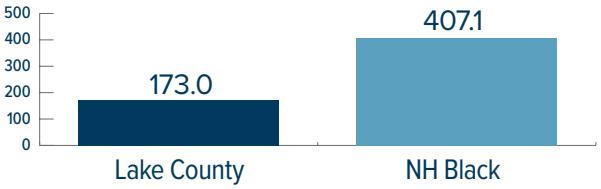
ED Visits* due to Substance Use



Alcohol-related deaths*



Hospitalizations* due to Opioid Use



**Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 residents*

Sources: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2019-2023
Metopio, County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2020-2022
Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2019-2023
Metopio, ACS, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023

Cancer

SIGNIFICANT NEED

Why is this important? Cancer is a disease where certain cells in the body grow and divide in an uncontrolled way. Unlike normal cells, these abnormal cells don't stop growing when they should. They can form lumps (called tumors), damage nearby tissues, and sometimes spread to other parts of the body. Some things increase a person's chance of getting cancer. These are called risk factors, and they include: tobacco use, unhealthy diet, lack of exercise, being overweight, alcohol use, too much sun, family history, and exposure to harmful chemicals.

Significant Need Reasoning

Lake county has a higher non-invasive breast cancer diagnoses rates that McHenry County and Illinois.

The highest mortality rate for colorectal cancer occurs among non-Hispanic Black residents in Lake County, which is higher than the state rate.

Key Findings

- The overall cancer diagnosis rate has been trending up over time in both Lake and McHenry Counties.
- The invasive breast cancer rates continue to increase each year in Lake and McHenry Counties.
- Lake County (11.8) breast cancer mortality rates are lower than the rates in McHenry County (15.3) but higher than Illinois (10.9) per 100,000 residents.
- The colorectal cancer death rates are over three times higher in individuals over the age of 65 years. Additionally, in both Lake and McHenry Counties, males have higher rates of diagnosis and mortality than females.

In Lake County, there's a critical need to increase breast cancer screening and prevention efforts in Lake Forest, Wadsworth, Libertyville and Vernon Hills, focusing on outreach to seniors (ages 65 and older) and middle-aged adults (ages 40-64).

HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

Colorectal Cancer	Diagnosis Rate*		Mortality*	
County	**Lake**	**McHenry**	**Lake**	**McHenry**
Total	41.0	45.6	13.0	16.3
65 years and older	141.6	153.9	42.3	53.8
Males	42.5	49.0	13.1	19.0
Females	39.6	42.2	12.8	13.7

**Rates per 100,000 residents*

Sources: Metopio, Illinois State Cancer Registry, Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), 2018-2022
Metopio, NVSS-M, CDC, 2019-2023

Cardiometabolic Disease

SIGNIFICANT NEED

Why is this important? This is a group of health problems that affect your heart and how your body uses energy. It includes conditions like heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and kidney disease. These conditions often occur together and share common risk factors such as obesity, physical inactivity, poor diet, smoking, high blood pressure, and high blood sugar. Addressing these shared causes can reduce the risk of multiple serious health outcomes.

Significant Need Reasoning

According to the Lake County Survey, 27 percent of respondents selected diabetes as the top health issue.

10.6% of adults are diagnosed with diabetes in Lake County.

The percentage of adults in Lake County with diagnosed diabetes increased.

Key Findings

- The percentage of adults in Lake County with diagnosed diabetes increased by 39.5% between 2017 and 2022.
- Emergency department visits and hospitalization rates for hypertension are highest among adults aged 65 and older, females, and individuals who are non-Hispanic White or African American.
- Lake County reports a higher incidence rate of coronary heart disease at 5.4 percent of adult residents, exceeding McHenry County at 5.3 percent, Illinois at 3.4 percent and the national average of 3.8 percent.
- Stroke diagnoses have steadily increased in Lake County over the past decade.

Contributing Factors

While many cardiometabolic conditions are preventable through healthy lifestyle choices, not everyone has equal access to the resources needed to maintain good health. People with higher income, education, and social support are more likely to live longer and avoid chronic disease. In contrast, those facing food insecurity, housing instability, long work hours, or mental health challenges often struggle to prioritize healthy behaviors. It's important to understand that making healthy choices isn't always easy – and it's not equal for everyone.

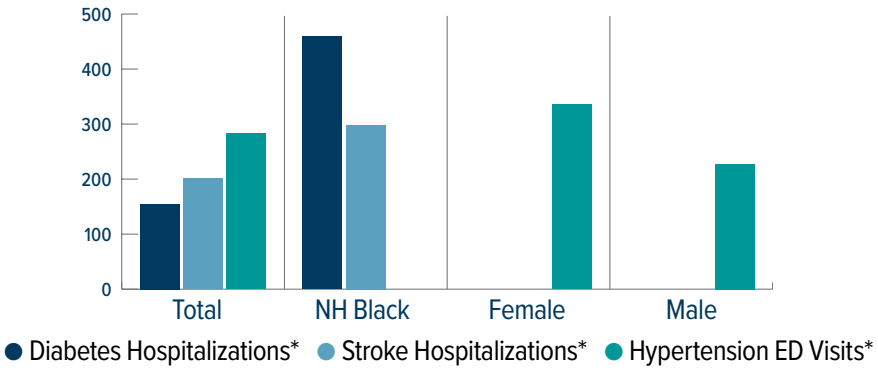
More funding, education and access to all types of health care are strategies needed to help chronic disease issues.

–Key Stakeholder Insight

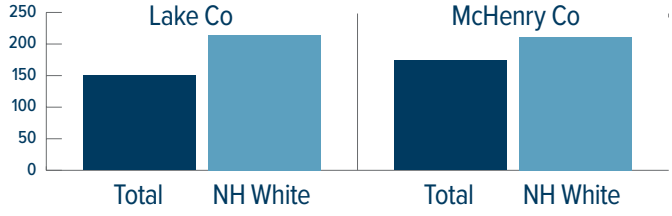
Diabetes remains a significant concern, as many patients lack proper education on the condition-its implications, the importance of maintaining control, and the long-term consequences of unmanaged blood sugar levels.

HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

Lake County Disparities



Heart Disease Mortality



Sources: Metopio, PLACES, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2002-2022
Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2019-2023

**Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 residents*

Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health

SIGNIFICANT NEED

Why is this important? In the United States, more women die from problems during pregnancy or childbirth than in other wealthy countries. Maternal health is directly tied to infant health. To lower the risk of death or illness for both mother and baby, it is important for women to get health care before and during pregnancy and avoid risky habits like smoking or drinking alcohol. Healthy moms are more likely to have healthy babies who live beyond their first birthday.

Significant Need Reasoning

The maternal obesity rates are continuing to increase in both Lake and McHenry Counties.

The Illinois preterm birthrates were higher than the national rates.

Key Findings

- Lake County has a lower rate of infant mortality (3.9), compared to McHenry County (4.4) (deaths per 1,000 live births).
- Overall, rates of low birth weight are higher in Lake County (7.6 percent) than in McHenry County (6.9 percent).
- Similar to low birth weight trends, preterm birth rates are also higher in Lake County (11.1 percent) compared to McHenry County (10.4 percent).

Contributing Factors

Women with low income or limited education may face challenges accessing prenatal care, which is leading to increased risks of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Lack of stable housing or reliable transportation can delay or prevent necessary medical visits, while food insecurity and exposure to environmental hazards can negatively impact both maternal and infant health. Addressing these social barriers is important to improve the health of mothers and babies.

HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

Preterm Births

- **Lake County: 11.1%**
  - » **Non-Hispanic Black: 18.6%**

Infants with Low Birth Weight

- **Lake County: 7.7%**
  - » **Non-Hispanic Black: 14.9%**

Births to Mothers with Obesity

- **Lake County: 28.6%**
  - » **Non-Hispanic Black: 41.5%**
  - » **Hispanic: 36.1%**
- **McHenry County: 29.6%**
  - » **Non-Hispanic Black: 39.2%**
  - » **Hispanic: 35.1%**

> The early days are so critical, not just for the baby, but for the person who gave birth, and we don't prioritize that the way that we should, and the system is not set up to support those very new families.
>
> – Focus Group Insight, Lake County

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

- **Lake County: 20.7%**
  - » **Non-Hispanic Black: 23.9%**
- **McHenry County: 20.9%**
  - » **Non-Hispanic Black: 26.1%**

Sources: Metopio, Maternal and Infant Health Mapping Tool, HRSA's Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB), 2020-2022 Metopio, NVSS-N, CDC, 2017-2021 & 2019-2023

Mental Health

SIGNIFICANT NEED

Why is this important? This includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. Mental health influences how we manage stress, build relationships, make decisions, and engage with all areas of our lives. Mental health is not just the absence of a mental health condition but also the ability to thrive. (CDC, 2025)

Significant Need Reasoning

In the Lake County survey, 51 percent of all respondents chose adolescent and adult mental health as the top health challenges.

Key Findings

- Rates of poor self-reported mental health are increasing in the Lake County and McHenry County area.
- In Lake County, young adults (ages 18–39) have the highest rates of ED visits and hospitalizations for mental health. This age group also has the highest hospitalization rates for suicide and self-injury.
- Lake County has lower suicide and intentional self-injury rates than both McHenry County and the Illinois state average.
- Suicide rates among males are three times higher than among females in both Lake and McHenry Counties.

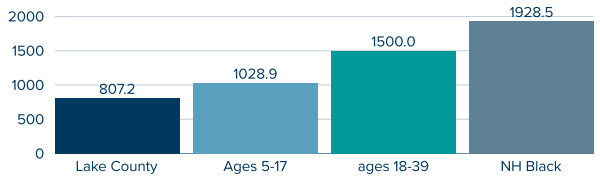
Contributing Factors

Mental health is influenced by a wide range of factors, including genetics, stress, sleep, diet, trauma, and economic challenges. Because these factors vary greatly between individuals, each person's experience with mental health is unique. Although programs and services exist to promote mental well-being, resilience, and recovery, access to these resources is not equitable.

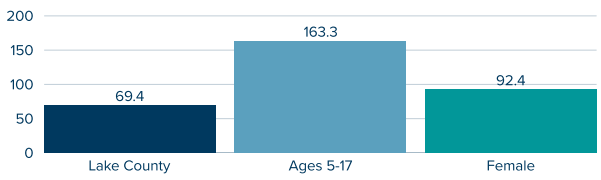
Several social drivers of health can act as barriers to mental health care, particularly for youth. These include limited access to transportation, long wait times for services, and a shortage of mental health providers. Additional challenges include social isolation, poor coping skills, untreated substance use, and difficulty maintaining accountability with medication.

HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

Mental Health ED Visits*



Suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury ED Visits*



	Depression in Medicare Population		Suicide Mortality*	
County	**Lake**	**McHenry**	**Lake**	**McHenry**
Total	16%	16%	11.1	11.5
Females	19%	20%	5.4	4.6
Males	11%	11%	16.7	18.3

Depression and social isolation are major concerns in our community. Increasing access to preventative, holistic, and trauma-informed mental health services is essential to support well-being and provide care that avoids retriggering or re-traumatization.

– Key Stakeholder Insight

Sources: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2019-2023
Metopio, NVSS-M, CDC, 2019-2023
Metopio, Mapping Medicare Disparities, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), 2023

**Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 residents*

Obesity, Physical Activity and Access to Healthy Foods

SIGNIFICANT NEED

Why is this important? Having regular access to healthy food options like fresh fruits, vegetables, and meat is important for staying healthy. When people do not have regular access to healthy foods, they can develop problems like diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, or obesity. Reasons some people have a hard time getting food may include living far from grocery stores, lacking support from others, or not being able to afford it.

Significant Need Reasoning

According to the Lake County Survey, 31 percent of survey respondents said access to affordable food is a top health issue.

Key Findings

- The percentage of population in Lake County with obesity increased by 29.7 percent from 2017 to 2022.
- For the first time, all the zip codes in Lake County have over 25 percent of the adult population with obesity.
- The Lake County food insecurity rate increased by 52.3 percent from 2017 to 2022.
- The zip codes with the highest food insecurity rates in Lake County are 60064 (North Chicago), 60088 (Great Lakes) and 60085 (Waukegan).

Contributing Factors

Obesity can happen for many reasons, and it's not always about personal choices. People who have higher income, education, and support usually have an easier time finding healthy food and staying active. In contrast, individuals with limited resources may face significant barriers, such as food insecurity, lack of nearby grocery stores with healthy options, or reliance on low-cost, high-calorie processed foods. Busy work and personal schedules, multiple jobs, and mental health challenges can also make it harder to prioritize healthy eating and regular exercise.

HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

Obesity

Lake County: 31.9%
60064 (North Chicago): 42.2%
60085 (Waukegan): 38.8%
60099 (Zion): 38.5%

Food Insecurity

Lake County: 9.9%
60064 (North Chicago): 19.3%
60085 (Waukegan): 15.6%
60088 (Great Lakes): 16.5%

No Exercise

Lake County: 21.3%
McHenry County: 20.1%

> Nutrition and access to healthy food remain a major concern, as many community members face high costs and limited time to prepare meals due to work and other commitment.
>
> – Key Stakeholder Insight

Sources: Metopio, PLACES, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2017-2022
Metopio, Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America, 2017-2022
Metopio, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2022

Respiratory Disease

SIGNIFICANT NEED

Why is this important? Respiratory diseases are illnesses that affect the lungs and breathing. Common examples are asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Things like smoking, air pollution, and viruses (like the flu or COVID-19) can make these diseases worse or easier to spread. Public health programs help by teaching people how to protect their lungs, encouraging clean air, and making sure people get medical care when they need it.

Key Findings

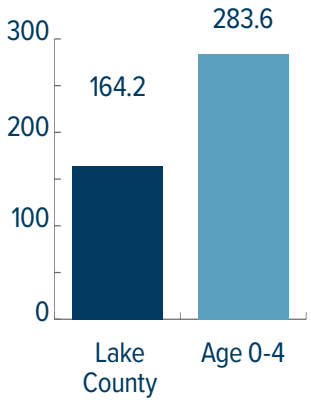
- Children ages 0-4 years and 5-17 years have the highest rates for asthma in Lake County.
- The rate of adults with COPD peaked in 2018, then fell but began rising again in 2021.
- The chronic lower respiratory disease mortality rate in Lake County has remained consistent since 2016.

Contributing Factors

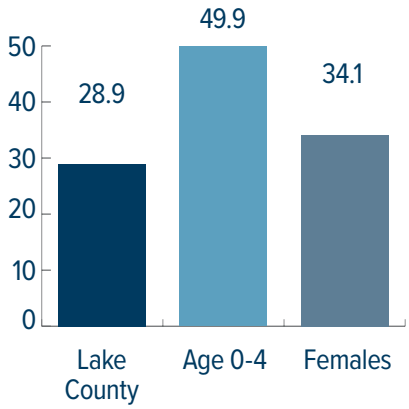
People living in low-income areas are more likely to be exposed to air pollution, mold, pests, and poor ventilation, all of which can trigger or worsen asthma, COPD, and other respiratory illnesses. Substandard housing and crowded living conditions further increase these risks, while limited education can reduce awareness of symptoms and available treatment options. Additionally, lack of insurance or reliable healthcare access often leads to delayed diagnoses and unmanaged conditions. These overlapping social challenges disproportionately impact vulnerable populations and contribute to persistent respiratory health disparities.

HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

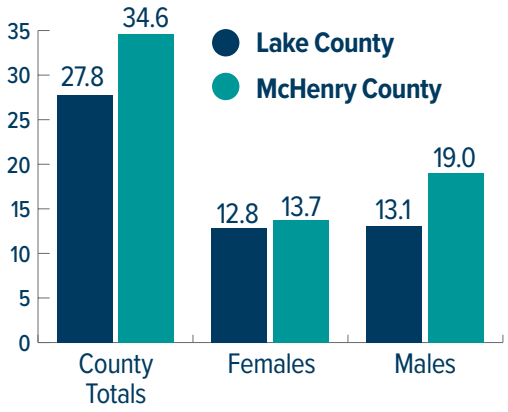
Asthma ED Visits*



Asthma Hospitalizations*



Chronic lower respiratory disease mortality*



Adults with COPD

5.3%	7.7%	7.5%	7.5%
Lake County	60020 (Fox Lake)	60041 (Long Lake)	60064 (North Chicago)

Asthma significantly impacts children in our community, affecting their ability to play, learn, and thrive. Ensuring timely access to care, education for families on triggers, and children to manage their condition and lead healthy, active lives. -Community insight

Sources: Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2019-2023
Metopio, NVSS-M, CDC, 2019-2023

**Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 residents*

Safe and Affordable Housing

SIGNIFICANT NEED

Why is this important? Affordable housing means having a safe and stable place to live that doesn't cost more than an individual or family can afford. High housing costs, frequent moves, or fear of eviction can affect mental health and even physical well-being. Problems in living spaces like mold, bugs, peeling paint, drafts and energy inefficiencies, and too many people in one space can also impact health.

Significant Need Reasoning

According to the Lake County Survey, 39 percent of respondents chose safe and affordable housing as the top health issue.

Key Findings

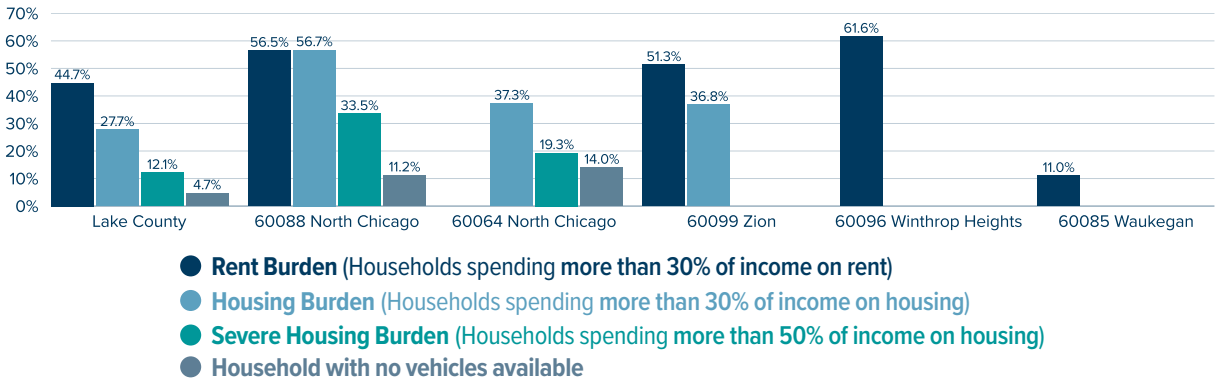
- Households spending more than 30 percent of income on rent in Lake County is 44.7 percent from 2019-2023.
- Households spending more than 50 percent of income on rent in Lake County is 22.01 percent from 2019-2023.
- In Lake County, households spending more than 30 percent to 50 percent of their income on housing is slightly decreasing.
- The average minutes travelled to work have slightly decreased in the last five years in Lake County.

Contributing Factors

Low income and unstable employment reduce the ability to afford rent or qualify for homeownership, while limited education can restrict job opportunities and earning potential. Structural racism and discriminatory practices, such as redlining and biased lending, disproportionately affect communities of color, restricting access to safe neighborhoods and quality housing. Additionally, inadequate access to healthcare and social services can make it difficult for individuals, particularly those with chronic conditions or disabilities, to maintain stable housing. These social factors create ongoing challenges that trap vulnerable populations in cycles of poverty and housing instability, reinforcing systemic inequality and undermining community health and well-being.

HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

The Lake County household income of $108,917 is higher than McHenry County and Illinois. Median household income in the county varies greatly by zip code



High housing cost burdens, eviction rates, vacant (unused) housing, or crowded housing translate directly into poorer socioeconomic and health outcomes, including housing instability and homelessness.

– Focus Group Insight, Lake County

Sources: Metopio, ACS, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023

PRIORITIZATION OF HEALTH-RELATED ISSUES

PRIORITY SETTING PROCESS

In 2025, Advocate Condell Medical Center Community Health Council (CHC) was presented with demographic and health data for Lake County, by the hospital's Community Health staff through a series of five meetings. At the fifth meeting of the year, CHC members participated in a guided visual voting process to prioritize health concerns. As a result of this process, the council selected diabetes, obesity and behavioral health (including mental health and substance use) as the top community health priorities.

Severity: How serious is the issue? Does it cause significant harm or disability?

Urgency: Does it require immediate attention? Is it time-sensitive?

Impact on Quality of Life: How much does it affect daily activities, mental health, or overall well-being?

Cost of Treatment/Intervention: What are the financial costs for individuals and the system?

Preventability: Can it be prevented or reduced through lifestyle changes, interventions, or screening?

Potential for Long-Term Consequences: Will it lead to lasting health problems, complications, or disabilities?

Significant Health Needs Selected

Behavioral Health (Mental Health and Substance Use)

The Community Health Council (CHC) identified behavioral health as a continuing priority due to its widespread impact across the community and its closely connected to other health challenges. Rates of poor self-reported mental health and suicide mortality are increasing, with young adults experiencing the highest rates of emergency department visits and hospitalizations related to mental health, suicide, and self-injury. Substance use, including opioid-related overdoses and alcohol-related hospitalizations, continues to place a heavy burden on individuals and families. Because of these persistent challenges and the need for trauma-informed, preventive, and accessible mental health services, behavioral health remains a critical focus for improving overall community well-being.

Obesity

Obesity continues to be a significant health concern and was identified as a priority in the past three Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) cycles. The prevalence of obesity has steadily increased both locally and nationally. In Lake County, the percentage of adults with obesity rose from 27.3% in 2014 to 31.9% in 2022. For the first time, all eleven ZIP codes in Lake County now report that more than a quarter of their adult populations are living with obesity. Statewide, Illinois has an even higher adult obesity rate of 34.4%, and that number is also on the rise. Due to the strong association between obesity and numerous chronic health conditions, the Community Health Council (CHC) voted to continue prioritizing obesity as a key focus area for health improvement efforts.

Diabetes

The Community Health Council identified diabetes as a priority due to its rising prevalence and the significant burden it places on the community. Hospitalization and emergency department visit rates remain high in Lake County especially among older adults, men, and African Americans. Given its strong correlation with obesity, addressing diabetes through prevention, education, and improved access to care is critical to reducing long-term health complications and improving overall community well-being.

Note: The Community Health team presented the Diabetes profile and Cardiovascular Conditions profile separately during the CHC review and prioritization process. The Council ultimately selected Diabetes as a standalone priority, while cardiovascular conditions were discussed but not identified as a separate priority are for this CHNA cycle.

HEALTH NEEDS NOT SELECTED

Access to Care

Access to health care is essential to the overall health and well-being of a community. At Advocate Health Care, ensuring access is a core responsibility—and one we fulfill every day. Because access to care is already embedded in our mission and daily clinical operations, it was not selected as a standalone priority in the Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). However, it will be integrated into the Community Health Implementation Strategy (CHIS) where applicable.

Cardiovascular Conditions

Advocate Condell currently promotes and conducts heart health risk assessments using the American Heart Association tool, conducts heart scan CTs to identify calcium in the heart and promotes prevention measures such as good nutrition and physical activity in the community. All of these activities are coordinated with the Advocate Heart Institute programs focused on treating cardiovascular disease in the county. Since heart disease death rates are declining and many community-based programs to address cardiovascular disease are already active, the CHC decided it was more beneficial to prioritize obesity due to its relationship to increased risk for heart disease.

Respiratory Conditions

Advocate Condell community health staff work collaboratively with local health departments, the Cancer Care Center and the American Cancer Society to coordinate lung cancer screenings and prevention efforts for respiratory conditions. The council decided to continue focusing on other health issues as priorities, given that other programs addressing respiratory diseases are in place at this time.

Social Drivers of Health - Safe and Affordable Housing

Social determinants of health are complex, systemic issues that require broad, community-wide collaboration. Advocate Health Care supports these efforts, and actively refers patients to community resources when social needs like housing issues are identified during care.

Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health

Maternal, child and reproductive health was not selected as a health priority based on the data presented in the CHNA. Advocate Health Care addresses a system-wide strategy in targeted geographic areas where infant mortality rates are highest. Based on these efforts, and the status of other maternal and child health indicators, the council did not feel that this health need was a priority for this CHNA cycle.

Cancer

Advocate Condell community health staff are part of the Advocate Aurora Health Integrated Network Cancer Program (INCP) committee for the north Illinois PSA and work closely with Cancer Center staff to address barriers to navigation and promote early screening and detection for several types of cancer, including breast, colorectal and lung cancer. To meet the Commission on Cancer standards, ongoing focus on prevention and screening is required. Cancer was not included in the voting choices for the CHC because activities related to cancer screening and prevention are already integrated into the regular programming of both the community health program and the Cancer Center through the INCP. CHNA data is presented annually to the INCP leadership and is used to develop prevention and screening outreach and educational programs.

APPROVAL OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Advocate Condell CHC selected behavioral health (which includes mental health and substance use), obesity and diabetes as the health priorities on May 16, 2025. The Advocate Condell Governing Council approved the CHNA findings on October 21, 2025. The Advocate Health Care Board approved the report on December 10, 2025.

VEHICLE FOR COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

Community Feedback

If you have any questions or comments on the CHNA, please send an email to us at: AHC-CHNAReportCmtyFeedback@aah.org.

This report can be viewed online at Advocate Health Care's Community Health Needs Assessment Report webpage via the following link: https://www.advocatehealth.com/hospital-chna-reports-implementation-plans-progress-reports

A paper copy of this report may also be requested by contacting the hospital's Community Health Department.

EVALUATION OF IMPACT FROM PREVIOUS CHNA

The priorities selected in the previous CHNA were obesity and behavioral health (mental health and substance use). The following is a summary of the impact of programs and strategies implemented by Advocate Condell to address these issues.

Program Outcomes for Obesity

Since 2022, Advocate Condell and local partners have been working together to address food insecurity in the Lake Villa area through the implementation of a Rx Mobile Food Pantry. From February 2022 to December 2024, the Advocate Condell's Rx Mobile Food Pantry program served 7,931 families and 25,829 household members. Over the course of three years, over 350,000 pounds of food were distributed in Lake Villa. The program served all residents in need of food.

Program Outcomes for Behavioral Health (Mental Health and Substance Use)

In 2023, community health began their work at Advocate Condell to decrease opioid overdoses by implementing education and training to administer Narcan. In 2023, 29 Advocate Condell leaders and community members were trained in Narcan administration by Nicasa Behavioral Health, a community partner that provides substance use prevention and treatment. In 2024, nine nurses from Advocate Condell joined the NARCAN® Training Crew Program, receiving specialized training in nasal NARCAN® administration from the Lake County Health Department. The Congregational Outreach program worked with more than 10 churches across the north Illinois area to train 300 faith leaders and parishioners in Narcan administration. Advocate Condell community health and congregational health staff continue to be active members of the Lake County Opioid Initiative coalition, and community health staff shared updated clinical guides and educational resources on Xylazine and Fentanyl with clinical leaders leading internal opioid mitigation strategies.

The Warm Handoff Program is a partnership with Gateway Foundation, an addictions treatment provider. A Gateway engagement specialist meets with a patient in the Advocate Condell Emergency Department (ED) being treated for substance use-related health issues. The engagement specialist screens and links the patient into addiction treatment. Additionally, a recovery coach on the Gateway Foundation team provides community support to patients as they transition into treatment. In 2024, Gateway Foundation completed 142 patient encounters and 59% of those patients were successfully placed in treatment. The full 2023 Community Health Implementation Strategy report can be found at: https://www.advocatehealth.com/hospital-chna-reports-implementation-plans-progress-reports/condell-chna-report-2022.

Appendix 1: 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources

To view the Lake County Community Health Assessment report, which includes summaries of the community feedback, descriptions of the data collection methods and the members of the collaborative, along with the full survey reports, visit: https://www.lakecountyil.gov/2655/Community-Health-Improvement-Plan-Assess

Appendix 2: Community Resources Available for Significant Needs

The resources under each significant need are not a complete list. For more community resources, visit: https://advocateauroracommunity.org/

Access to Care

Organization	Website	Contact
Lake County Department of Health	https://www.lakecountyil.gov/4917/Health-Department-Community-Health-Cente	847-377-8000
Nicasa Behavioral Health Services	https://nicasa.org/	847-546-6450
Greater Family Health	https://greaterfamilyhealth.org/	844-599-3700
Catholic Charities	https://www.catholiccharities.net/	847-546-5733
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science	https://www.rosalindfranklin.edu/	847-578-3000
Northwestern Lake Forest Hospital	https://www.nm.org/locations/lake-forest-hospital	847-234-5600
Round Lake Area Public Library	https://www.rlalibrary.org/	847-546-7060
United Way Chicago	https://www.unitedwayillinois.org/211-2/	312-906-2350
Mano a Mano Family Resource Center	https://mamfrc.org/	847-201-1521
Community Partners for Affordable Housing	https://www.cpahousing.org/?utm_source=GMBlisting&utm_medium=organic	847-263-7478
PADS Lake County	https://padslakecounty.org/	847-689-4357

Behavioral Health (Mental Health and Substance Use)

Organization	Website	Contact
Lake County Department of Health	https://www.lakecountyil.gov/4917/Health-Department-Community-Health-Cente	847-377-8000
NAMI Lake County	https://namilake-il.org/	847-249-1515
Choose Your Path- Substance Use Prevention Coalition	https://chooseyourpath118.org/	847-546-6450
Gateway Foundation	https://www.gatewayfoundation.org/	877-505-4673

Chronic Diseases (Respiratory, Cardiometabolic, Cancer)

Organization	Website	Contact
Lake County Department of Health	https://www.lakecountyil.gov/4917/Health-Department-Community-Health-Cente	847-377-8000
YWCA of Lake County	https://ywcachicago.org/	847-662-4247
Illinois Extension	https://extension.illinois.edu/lm	847-223-8627

Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health

Organization	Website	Contact
Lake County Department of Health	https://www.lakecountyil.gov/4917/Health-Department-Community-Health-Cente	847-377-8000

Obesity & Access to Healthy Foods

Organization	Website	Contact
Lake County Department of Health	https://www.lakecountyil.gov/4917/Health-Department-Community-Health-Cente	847-377-8000
Illinois Extension	https://extension.illinois.edu/lm	847-223-8627
Northern Illinois Food Bank	https://solvehungertoday.org/	630-443-6910
Holy Family Episcopal Church	https://www.episcopalchurch.org/find-a-church/	847-356-7222
Grant Township	https://granttownshipcenter.org/	847-740-2233

Social Drivers of Health - Housing

Organization	Website	Contact
Lake County Department of Health	https://www.lakecountyil.gov/4917/Health-Department-Community-Health-Cente	847-377-8000
Illinois Extension	https://extension.illinois.edu/lm	847-223-8627
PADS Lake County	https://padslakecounty.org/	847-689-4357

Appendix 3: Definitions

Community Health Needs Assessments: An analysis of the population, resources, services, health care statuses, health care outcomes, and other data within a defined community or service area that helps identify potential health issues being experienced by community members. Every nonprofit hospital is required to complete a CHNA every three years under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), to demonstrate that a hospital is committed to promoting health.

Community Health Implementation Strategy: A written plan in response to the CHNA to address the priority needs chosen. The CHIS is a requirement under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA).

Community Health Needs:

- **Identified Community Needs:** An identified community need is any issue that comes forward from the assessment process.
- **Significant Community Needs:** A identified health need is considered significant when it is a major concern for the community, aligns with public health goals, and is supported by reliable data. This is a smaller list of needs that a large number of people find to be concerning.
- Prioritized Community Needs: These are needs that a hospital team focuses on first, in a targeted way. A plan is created on these prioritized community needs to improve community health in the best way possible.

Disparities: Differences in outcomes exist between groups of populations in nearly every social and health issue. These disparities are often caused by barriers that these communities face.
Focus Groups: A small group of people who give feedback on a topic to help others learn what they think or feel.

Health Behaviors: The choices people make, like what they eat and how much they move, and are often shaped by where people live and what is normal in their community.

Health Outcomes: The results of how healthy people are. This includes how many people in our community are affected by long-term illnesses, and the differences we see between groups of people.

Key Stakeholders: Individuals and/or representatives of organizations that play an important role in informing the assessment process, often in the form of one-on-one interviews.

Race and Ethnicity: To ensure consistency and alignment with national standards, Advocate Health Care uses race and ethnicity definitions based on the U.S. Census Bureau, which follows the guidelines set by the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These definitions help ensure accurate and respectful representation of the communities we serve.

- White – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
- Black or African American – A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.
- American Indian or Alaska Native – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- Asian – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

Sex: In Census Bureau surveys and the decennial census, sex indicates a person's biological sex.

Social Conditions / Factors: Includes things like income, education, jobs, and access to healthcare.

Social Drivers of Health: Things in our everyday lives that can help us stay healthy or make it harder to be healthy. These include where we live, the food we eat, the schools we go to, the jobs our families have, and whether we can see a doctor when we need to.

Appendix 4: References

Advocate Aurora Business Development Analytics, 2025

Advocate Aurora Health – EpicHB 2023

Advocate Condell Finance Department, 2023

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Topic: Access to Care, 2023

Alzheimer's Association. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2023

American Diabetes Association, 2023

American Cancer Society, 2023

America's Health Rankings, 2024

American Heart Association, 2023

American Public Health Association. Maternal and Child Health, 2023

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), America's Health Rankings, United Health Foundation, 2023

CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, mortality data file, 2023

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Oral Health Conditions, 2023

Center for Prevention Research and Development. (2019. 2021, 2023). Illinois Youth Survey, Lake County.

County Health Rankings. Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2016-2020

County Health Rankings, 2023

Healthy People 2030. 2023

Illinois Department of Public Health. Heart Disease and Stroke, 2023

Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan, 2022-2027 (Illinois Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan 2022-2027)

Illinois Department of Public Health. Website Data-Deaths, 2023

Illinois Department of Public Health. Website Data-Death Causes by County 2023

Lake County Health Department: 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment

Metopio. Accessed via a contract with Advocate Aurora Health. Website is unavailable to the public. The following data sources were accessed through the portal:

American Community Survey, 2019-2023
Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2022
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Razzaghi, Wang, et.al. (MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2020), PLACES, 2022).
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention WONDER, 2018-2023
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2022
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Provider Identifier, 2022
Diabetes Atlas, 2022
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), EJSCREEN, 2021Feeding America, 2020
Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2022
FBI Crime Data Explorer, 2016-2020
Food Access Research Atlas, 2022
Health Resources and Services Administration, 2018
Illinois Department of Public Health, 2019-2023
IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2019-2023
Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2018-2022
Map the Meal Gap, 2022
Maternal Hardship Index 2016-2023
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2022
National Low Income Housing Coalition (Out of Reach 2022), 2020
National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, 2018-2022
National Vital Statistics System-Natality (NVSS-N), 2018-2022
SAMHSA, 2022
UIC School of Public Health, 2020, 2021
United Way ALICE Data, 2022
USDA, Food Access Research Atlas, 2022

Advocate Health Care®

Thank You

Phone

847-723-2210

Online

https://www.advocatehealth.com/gsam

Address

3815 Highland Ave., Main Fl.
Downers Grove, IL 60515