

Community Health **NEEDS**
ASSESSMENT
2016-2018



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) require all non-profit hospital facilities in the United States to conduct a community health needs assessment and adopt an implementation strategy to meet the identified community health needs. In the process of conducting the community health needs assessment, all non-profit hospitals are required to take into account input from individuals who represent a broad interest of the community served, including those with special knowledge or expertise in public health.

Decatur Memorial Hospital conducts a community health needs assessment every three years to evaluate the health of the community, identify high priority health needs, and develop strategies to address the needs of the community. The 2016—2018 Decatur Memorial Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment represents a combination of quantitative and qualitative information from reputable statistical sources, a community member survey, and focus group survey completed by community leaders. This report summarizes the results of the analysis. Following this 2016—2018 Decatur Memorial Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment, a comprehensive implementation plan will be developed.

Inquiries regarding the 2016—2018 Decatur Memorial Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment should be directed to:

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METHODOLOGY

The assessment process included a combination of secondary data, including IPLAN, U.S. Census Data, reference to Healthy People 2020, among other sources. Valuable data from a community member survey, and a community leader focus group survey, provided primary data for the assessment. Decatur Memorial Hospital used the six-step assessment process outlined below.

Step 1: Establishing the Assessment Infrastructure

Participants in the community leader focus group and focus group survey included Decatur Memorial Hospital, Richland Community College, Macon County Health Department, Southern Illinois University, City of Decatur, Boys and Girls Club, Crossing Healthcare, DMH Medical Staff Physicians, Good Samaritan Inn, Decatur Police Department, Victory Pharmacy, Evergreen Senior Living, Decatur Correctional Center, Decatur Park District and Salvation Army.

Decatur Memorial Hospital's role:

- Coordinate the overall assessment process
- Provide the meeting space for the community leader focus group
- Motivate other community organizations to participate
- Collect and organize secondary data
- Conduct a community leader focus group to collect primary data
- Design, implement and analyze a community member survey
- Identify priority issues
- Develop and implement initiatives to address priority issues

Partner organizations, contributions, and roles:

- All organizations provide participants and input

Key factors in developing/maintaining partnerships:

- Maintaining mutual respect and a common language
- Following through on commitments

Step 2: Defining Purpose and Scope (Defining the Community)

The purpose of the assessment was to evaluate the current health needs of the community, the resources currently in place to meet those needs as well as identifying major gaps between the two. Data from the assessment is used to develop an action plan to bridge the gap and better meet the health needs of the community.

The Community Health Needs Assessment Report focuses on primary and secondary information for Macon County, Illinois, including the city of Decatur and nearby towns. This was determined because the majority of patients reside in Macon County (more than 70% of patients). In some instances, data was not available for Macon County, so city of Decatur data was used.

Step 3: Collecting and Analyzing Data

Primary data consists of a community survey and a focus group survey. The primary data collection of the community survey data began on July 7, 2015, and extended through Oct. 5, 2015. Furthermore, on Nov. 10, 2015, Decatur Memorial Hospital and Macon County Health Department hosted a community leader focus group to discuss community health needs. After reviewing local data with the focus group attendees, the survey previously sent to community members, was administered.

Secondary data was collected through several sources. The Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs (IPLAN) is a community health assessment and planning process that is conducted every five years by local health jurisdictions in Illinois. Based on the Assessment Protocol for Excellence in Public Health (APEX-PH) model, IPLAN is grounded in the core functions of public health and addresses public health practice standards. Additional resources were used throughout the process, including (but not limited to) US Census Bureau American Fact Finder, Social Impact Research Center at Heartland Alliance, Illinois District Report Card, and Illinois County Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

Step 4: Selecting Priorities

The leadership team at Decatur Memorial Hospital determined the top 3 community health needs following careful discussion of the primary and secondary data.

Step 5: Documenting and Communicating Results

The final report, including results, will be communicated to attendees and the general public through bound copies of the report and online access. Online access includes posting to the Decatur Memorial Hospital website.

Step 6: Planning for action and monitoring progress

Following the completion of the 2016—2018 Community Health Needs Assessment Report, an Implementation Plan will be created to meet the applicable identified needs. Efforts will be measured appropriately and progress will be reported regularly.

SECONDARY DATA: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Demographics: Population Growth/Age Distribution.

Decatur Memorial Hospital is located in Decatur, Illinois, serving Macon County and the immediate surround area. Encompassing 581 square miles, Macon County has an approximate population of 110,263. The population of Macon County declined by 4% between 2000 and 2013, with a mean age increase from 38 years in 2000 to 40.2 years in 2013. In comparison to the state of Illinois' mean age of 36.8, Macon County's population is slightly older. Between 2000 and 2013, Macon County gained 5,232 residents over the age of 55, but lost 9,676 residents under the age of 55 during the same time period, most likely due to an aging population and relocation.

Age Distribution, Macon County (2013)

<u>Age Range</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
less than 5 years	6,803	6.2
5—14 years	13,883	12.6
15—24 years	14,608	13.3
25—44 years	25,647	23.3
45—59 years	23,850	21.7
60 years and older	25,472	23.1
Total	110,263	100.2

U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder

Demographics: Race and Ethnicity

The racial composition of Macon County is predominantly white (79.2%), with approximately 20% of the population representing racial or ethnic minority groups. The overall population of Macon County is similar to the racial composition of the state of Illinois; however the state's Hispanic/Latino population is much higher. In a reported 97% of Macon County households, English is the only language spoken in the home.

Demographics: Family Configuration

As evident by the population age distribution, there are fewer households with one or more people under age 18 years in Macon County, compared to the state of Illinois as a whole. Additionally, there are more households with one or more people age 65 and over in Macon County. With the average Illinois household size of 2.61, Macon County households are slightly smaller with a mean family size of 2.39. Furthermore, the Macon County divorce rate is slightly higher than the state of Illinois.

Socio-Economic Indicators: Education

The Macon County community education level is comparable to the state of Illinois, in regards to high school graduate or higher education. However, the high school graduation rate (all students vs. low-income students) is lower in Macon County than the state, with nearly 25% of Macon County high school students failing to graduate. By examining the population as a whole, Macon County is comparable to the state of Illinois for the percentage of the population having a high school diploma or higher. Macon County does fall behind the state of Illinois in regards to college educated residents, as shown on the two following charts:

High School Graduation Information, Macon County and Illinois (2013-2014)

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Macon County Value</u>	<u>Illinois Value</u>
High School Graduation Rate for Low-Income Students, 2013-2014 Academic Year	75.7%	78.5%
High School Graduation Rate, 2013-2014 Academic Year	79.1%	86.0%
Average ACT Composite Score, 2013-2014 Academic Year	75.7%	78.5%
Percent Meeting or Exceeding Standards on the ISAT, 2013-2014 Academic Year	53.9%	58.2%

Social Impact Research Center at Heartland Alliance, Macon County

Education Breakdown, Macon County and Illinois (2013)

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Macon County Value</u>	<u>Illinois Value</u>
Some College, No Degree	24.0%	21.3%
Associate's Degree	7.3%	7.4%
Bachelor's Degree	14.5%	19.5%
Graduate or Professional Degree	7.7%	12.0%
High School Graduate or Higher	88.1%	89.8%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	26.6%	38.2%

U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder

Socio-Economic Indicators: Employment, Income, and Poverty Status

The area’s major employers include industrial companies, Archer Daniels Midland Company, Caterpillar, Inc., and Tate & Lyle and two hospitals, Decatur Memorial Hospital, and St. Mary’s Hospital. Between 2002 and 2009, Macon County lost 5,117 employees who lived and worked in the county, but gained 9,934 employees who worked in Macon County, but lived elsewhere. According to the Economic Development Corporation of Decatur and Macon County in 2013 there were 5,762 total businesses in Macon County and Decatur with 47,096 total employees. This leaves Decatur and Macon County with an employee to business ratio of 8.17 employees per business.

The U. S. Census Bureau reports Macon County’s mean income of \$46,559, which is more than \$10,000 less than the state of Illinois mean income (\$56,797). Macon County’s lower mean income can be attributed to a high unemployment rate (7.3% Macon County compared to 6.9% state of Illinois), aging population with a higher percentage of retirement age individuals (16.7 % over age 65 Macon County compared to 12.9% state of Illinois), and a higher number of manufacturing based positions (18% Macon County compared to 12.6% state of Illinois).

Household Income and Benefit Dollars, Macon County and Illinois (2013)

Income Level	Macon County Value	Illinois Value
Below \$10,000	8.5%	7.1%
\$10,000-\$24,999	18.3%	14.8%
\$25,000-\$49,999	26.5%	22.6%
\$50,000-\$99,999	30.5%	30.8%
\$100,000-\$199,999	13.5%	19.4%
\$200,000 and Above	2.8%	5.3%

U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder

As shown, more than half (53.3%) of Macon County households report an annual income (including benefit dollars) of under \$50,000 (compared to 44.5% state of Illinois). Just under 85% of Macon County households report an annual income of \$99,999 or

less, while nearly 25% of the Illinois households report an annual income of \$100,000 or higher.

Approximately 17.6% of Macon County living at or below poverty (compared to 14.1% state of Illinois). Over one fourth of children in Macon County are living at or below the poverty level. Furthermore, nearly 76% of students enrolled in Decatur Public Schools are considered part of low-income families (compared to 62% state of Illinois).

According to the U. S. Census Bureau, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as the Food Stamp Program, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (USDA/FNS) is a low-income assistance program that is uniform in eligibility requirements and benefit levels across states, with the exception of Alaska and Hawaii, where benefit levels and income eligibility requirements are higher. The table below shows the SNAP benefit utilization from 2009 to 2013 among Macon County and Illinois residents.

Children in households receiving SNAP or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, most foster children, and those who qualify per the federal income guidelines, are eligible for free or reduced-priced meals through school districts. The table below shows

the percentage of children eligible for free or reduced-cost lunches. Nearly half of children in Macon County are eligible for this benefit.

Socio-Economic Indicators: Transportation

The Decatur Public Transit System (DPTS) operates 15 bus routes

and a downtown trolley route on a pulse system with buses departing the downtown Transit Center at 15 and 45 minutes past each hour, 7 days a week with varying, convenient hours. Additionally, DPTS provides “Operation Uplift,” a door-to-door paratransit service

for individuals who are unable to use the fixed bus system due to a disability. With affordable fees and access for disabled passengers, DPTS allows for a convenient and affordable transportation option.

Decatur Memorial Hospital's "PrimeTime" program strives to make healthcare more accessible, affordable and responsive to the dynamic needs of its members (ages 55 or older) by offering a broad array of healthcare, education, lifestyle, information, and access opportunities. DMH "PrimeTime" provides members and senior citizens with free transportation to and from non-emergency DMH medical service facilities in the Macon County Area. This service is available Monday through Friday by appointment.

Socio-Economic Indicators: Housing and Cost of Living

With the majority of homes being built in Macon County (80%) and Illinois (70%) before 1980, most homes in the area are over 30 years old. The table below shows the values of owner occupied homes in Macon County and Illinois. Median home values in Macon County are less than half of the median home value for the state of Illinois. Nearly half (50.6%) of homes in the state of Illinois are valued at or above \$200,000, while 11.5% of homes in Macon County are valued at or above the same price point.

Poverty Rates, Macon County and Illinois (2013)

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Macon County Value</u>	<u>Illinois Value</u>
Child Poverty Rate	26.5%	20.6%
Overall Poverty Rate	18.1%	14.6%
Social Impact Research Center at Heartland Alliance, Macon County		

Low-Income Students, Decatur and Illinois (2013-2014)

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Decatur SD61 Value</u>	<u>Illinois Value</u>
Percent Low-Income	76.1%	52%

2014 Illinois District Report Card, Decatur SD61

Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits, Macon County and Illinois (2009-2013)

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Macon County Value</u>	<u>Illinois Value</u>
Food Stamp/SNAP Benefit	77.1%	78.2%

Social Impact Research Center at Heartland Alliance, Macon County

Free or Reduced-Cost Lunch Eligibility, Macon County/Illinois (2013-2014 School Year)

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Macon County Value</u>	<u>Illinois Value</u>
Free or Reduced-Cost Eligibility	53.2%	57.1%

Social Impact Research Center at Heartland Alliance, Macon County

Values of Owner Occupied Homes, Macon County and Illinois (2009-2013)

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Macon County Value</u>	<u>Illinois Value</u>
Less than \$50,000	18.5%	7.3%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	35.8%	15.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	21.3%	15.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	11.1%	16.7%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	7.9%	21.5%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	3.8%	16.0%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	1.4%	6.1%
\$1,000,000 or more	0.3%	1.4%
Median	\$93,300	\$182,300

U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder

Macon County has been given an overall cost of living rating of 81/100, compared to the state of Illinois' rating of 96/100, with 100 being the United State's rating overall. The table below shows Macon County's cost of living being lower than the state of Illinois.

Cost of Living Ratings, Macon County and Illinois

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Macon County Value</u>	<u>Illinois Value</u>
Overall	81	96
Food	89.6.....	97.1
Utilities	95.....	101
Miscellaneous.....	96.....	98

U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder

SECONDARY DATA:
HEALTH RISK INDICATORS

Environment: Lead

According to the Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois has the highest percentage of lead poisoned children in the nation. In 2010 alone, approximately 1,237 newly confirmed cases of lead poisoning (10 micrograms per deciliter or greater) were identified in the state. Deteriorating paint is the primary source of lead poisoning and about 2 million Illinois-pre1978 housing units are estimated to have lead-based paint. Lead exposure routes include: ingestion, inhalation, milk, skin, placenta, and endogenous exposure. The irreversible health effects of lead poisoning include learning disabilities and behavioral problems.

Blood Lead Level Rates, Macon County (2012)

2012 Macon County Population Younger than 6 Years of Age	Total Tested	Ug/dL			
		5—9	10—14	15—19	20+
9,661	1,390	66	30	7	9

State of Illinois, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Lead Program and Healthy Homes 2012 Annual Surveillance Report, January 2014

There were 9,661 children under age 6 residing in Macon County in 2012. Of that 9,661 children, 1,390 were tested for elevated blood lead levels. In 2012,

there were 46 confirmed cases of lead poisoning (10 micrograms per deciliter or greater) in children under the age of 6 years old, residing in Macon County.

Environment: Water Quality

The 2015 Annual Water Quality Report provided by the City of Decatur, with assessment information provided by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, states Lake Decatur as the primary water source for the City of Decatur and Village of Mt. Zion. Lake Decatur, which is 2,850 surface acres in size, is located entirely within the city limits of Decatur. The Sangamon River is the primary source of water for Lake Decatur, which has a drainage area of 925 square miles, 83% of which is used for growing corn and soybeans. When Lake Decatur water levels are low, the city uses wells located in Piatt and DeWitt counties to supplement the water supply.

During 2014, hundreds of water samples were taken in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminates. Of all substances present and measured, there were no violations in amount detected.

While Lake Decatur is the primary water source of the City of Decatur and Village of Mt. Zion, groundwater is the primary drinking water source for the Village of Forsyth. A variety of wells is used to supply the drinking water and is monitored regularly. The Forsyth Public Water Supply 2014 Drinking Water Report showed two violations.

Environment: Air Quality

According to a recent Illinois Annual Air Quality Report, air quality is an important issue for all Illinois residents, especially those with chronic lung and heart disorders. With the creation of the Illinois EPA in 1970, progress has been made in regards to improving the air we breathe. The annual reports include air quality data on the six criteria pollutants: particulate matter, ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monox-

ide and lead, plus heavy metals, nitrates, sulfates, volatile organic and toxic compounds. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) have been established for each criteria pollutant, which define the maximum legally allowable concentration.

The 2013 Annual Air Quality Report reflects relatively typical weather conditions compared to the extraordinary weather experienced in 2012. As explained in the executive summary, ozone levels in 2013 never reached the “unhealthy” (red) category, compared to 11 in 2012. The number of days at the “unhealthy for sensitive groups” (orange) category had a significant drop from 40 in 2012 to just 13 in 2013. As a result, the 10-year air quality trends continue to show progress and improvements in overall air quality.

Monitoring locations in Macon County include:

- IEPA Trailer, 2200 N. 22nd Street, Decatur, IL
- Mueller, 1226 E. Garfield, Decatur, IL

Environment: Solid Waste

All counties with a population of 100,000 or greater are required to adopt an action plan for implementation of policies and programs that are environmentally sound and economically feasible for the management of the waste stream generated. Macon County’s Environmental Management Department follows the plan by implementing recycling initiatives, environmental education in Macon County Schools, inspecting county landfills and other permitted sites, as well as assisting residents with various environmental issues.

Through delegation by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Macon County Environmental Management Department inspects the Veolia ES Valley View Landfill and other sites that are permitted as pollution control facilities. The Department also inspects areas where open dumping is reported. Macon County continues to exceed state goals for recycling.

Area residents have several permanent recycling trailer locations strategically placed for convenient drop off recycling. Macon County has implemented

new recycling programs that include: glass, electronics and fluorescent bulb recycling while expanding the scope of other programs.

Public Safety: Crime Index

In comparison to the state of Illinois, Macon County’s total crime index is slightly higher. Crime index information for criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault/battery, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson are shown below. Macon County experiences fewer incidences of motor vehicle theft, but substantially more cases of burglary and arson.

Crime Index Offenses/Crime Rate Comparison, Decatur Police Department and Illinois (2014)

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Macon County</u>	<u>State of Illinois</u>
Total Crime Index	2,817.7	2,393.2
Criminal Homicide	1.8	5.2
Rape	11.1	31.7
Robbery	93.2	117
Aggravated Assault/Battery	259.3	207.7
Burglary	680.2	376.9
Theft	1,689.9	1,501.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	60	136.4
Arson	22.2	16.1

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports
Rate per 100,000

Public Safety: Traffic Safety

According to the US Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Macon County experienced 13 traffic fatalities in 2014, giving the area a traffic fatality rate of 12 per 100,000 people. In the same year, Macon County experienced 4 fatalities from crashes involving an alcohol-impaired driver (BAC=.08+).

Public Safety: Substance Abuse and Tobacco Use

The Illinois Department of Public Health’s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a state-based program that gathers information on risk factors

among Illinois adults 18 years of age and older through monthly telephone surveys. Established in 1984 as collaboration between the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and state health departments, the BRFSS has grown to be the primary source of information related to the leading causes of death for adults in the general population.

The Illinois County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys (ICBRFS) are conducted for individual counties, such as Macon County, employing the same procedures and questions as the BRFSS. As shown below, surveyed Macon County residents are comparable the other state of Illinois residents in terms of being at risk for acute/binge drinking. However, 25% of surveyed Macon County residents reported that they smoked (compared to 16.9% of surveyed Illinois residents).

Surveyed Adults at Risk for Acute/Binge Drinking, Macon County and Illinois (2007-2009)

Factor	Macon County	State of Illinois
At Risk	14.7%	18.3%
Not at Risk	85.3%	87.7%

Illinois County Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Surveyed Adults' Smoking Status, Macon County and Illinois (2007-2009)

Factor	Macon County	State of Illinois
Smoker	25.8%	16.9%
Non Smoker	52.9%	60%
Former Smoker	21.2%	23.1%

Illinois County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys

Health Behaviors: Overweight and Sedentary Lifestyle

The 2015 County Health Rankings and Roadmaps program, sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, reports that 33% of Macon County adults are obese, compared to 27% of adults throughout other Illinois counties; 25% of Macon County adults report physical inactivity compared to 23% of residents in other Illinois counties. Further, 19% of Macon County residents rate their health as poor to fair.

Maternal and Child Health

According to the latest IPLAN information for Macon County, there were 1,445 live births in 2006. Of those live births, 73.3% were white, 24.6% black, 1.3% Asian, and .8% other. In the same year, 6.4% of births were to mothers under the age of 18 years old (compared to 3.5% state average). The 2006 infant mortality rate for Macon County (13.1 per 1,000 live births) was nearly double the infant mortality rate for the state of Illinois (7.4 per 1,000 live births). Low birth weight (<2,500 grams) and very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) births are comparable for Macon County and the state of Illinois. However, as shown in the table below, the percentage of mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy is much higher among mothers residing in Macon County than the state average.

Smoking During Pregnancy, Macon County/Illinois (2006)

Factor	Macon County	State of Illinois
Total	22.1%	8.6%
Black	18.3%	10.1%
White	23.4%	8.7%
Other	19.4%	1.5%

State of Illinois, Illinois Department of Public Health, IPLAN Data System

Vaccine Preventable Diseases

The Macon County Health Department's 2010 Annual Report shows the following types of diseases and total number of cases as follows: Influenza A (H1N1), 0 cases; Hepatitis A, 0 cases; Hepatitis B (Acute) 1 case; Hepatitis B Carriers Prenatal Hepatitis B (2 cases); Hepatitis B Carriers (10 cases); Hib. Influenzae Bacteremia (0 cases); Mumps (3 cases); Pertussis (4 cases); Tetanus (0 cases); and Varicella (5 cases).

Infectious Disease

The 2011 IPLAN Data System shows higher rates (per 100,000) of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in Macon County residents compared to other counties throughout the state of Illinois. The syphilis rate for

Macon County is too low to calculate, but gonorrhea and Chlamydia are both significantly higher than other counties throughout the state of Illinois. The Macon County Health Department's 2014 Annual Report shows 3 cases of AIDS in Macon County in 2014 and 6 cases of HIV. AIDS and HIV incidence rates are slightly lower than the average rate for the state of Illinois.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Macon County/Illinois (2006)

Factor	Macon County	State of Illinois
Syphilis	—	3.4
Gonorrhea.....	488.2	157.3
Chlamydia	591.7	417.6

State of Illinois, Illinois Department of Public Health, IPLAN Data System

Chronic Disease: Diabetes

The Healthline Reference Library describes diabetes as a common group of chronic metabolic diseases that cause high blood sugar (glucose) levels in the body due to defects in insulin production or function. Symptoms of diabetes occur when a lack of insulin or insulin resistance stops glucose from entering the cells and fueling and energizing the body. The resulting spike in glucose can result in symptoms such as increased hunger and thirst, weight loss, fatigue, and frequent infections. Long-term complications include kidney failure, nerve damage, and blindness.

The most recent diabetes data for Macon County shows that 9% of residents over the age of 20 have been diagnosed with diabetes. According to the Macon County Health Department's IPLAN report, the 9% of residents in Macon County who have been diagnosed with diabetes is significantly higher than the percentage of residents from other counties who have been diagnosed with diabetes (7%).

Chronic Disease: Mortality

As reported by the 20011 IPLAN Data, the top 3 leading causes of death for residents of Macon County, and residents of other counties throughout Illinois, are diseases of the heart (28%), malignant neoplasms (22%), and coronary heart disease (14%). The table below

shows other leading causes of death for Macon County and other Illinois Counties, as reported in 2006. Both Macon County and the state of Illinois have similar leading causes of death, differing only slightly.

Cancer Incidence

The State of Illinois Department of Public Health's Illinois County Cancer Statistics Review, Incidence, 2008-2012, reports on invasive cancer with the exception of urinary bladder (includes in situ) and breast cancer in situ as a separate category. Incidence counts are five-year totals. Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population. The table below shows the incidence rates for Macon County and the state of Illinois. As you can see from the chart below, Macon County's cancer incidence rate is higher than the state of Illinois rate.

Cancer Incidence, Macon County/Illinois (2008—2012)

Factor	Macon County	State of Illinois
All sites	560.1	482.5
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	15.7	11.8
Esophagus.....	6.8	5.2
Stomach.....	5.6	7.1
Colon and Rectum.....	50.9	46.8
Liver 5.8.....	Liver	5.9
Pancreas.....	13.4	13.1
Lung and Bronchus	94.8	69.4
Bones and Joints.....	0.6	0.8
Melanoma of the Skin	24.1	17.9
Breast (invasive)	72.0	69.2
Cervix	10.6	8.1
Corpus and Uterus, NOS.....	24.3	28.5
Ovary	10.3	12.1
Prostate	158.0	138.9
Testis.....	5.3	5.7
Urinary Bladder (includes in situ)	42.3	21.9
Kidney and Renal Pelvis.....	24.3	17.3
Brain and Nervous System	6.5	6.5
Hodgkin Lymphoma.....	2.5	2.9
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	35.5	19.5
Myeloma	6.5	6.2
Leukemia.....	19.9	13.3
All Other Sites	74.7	55.8
Breast in situ (not in total)	42.0	33.9

State of Illinois, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois County Cancer Statistics Review

Leading Causes of Death, Macon County and Illinois (2006)

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Macon County</u>	<u>Factor</u>	<u>State of Illinois</u>
Diseases of Heart	28%	Diseases of Heart.....	26%
Malignant Neoplasms.....	22%	Malignant Neoplasms	24%
Coronary Heart Disease	14%	Coronary Heart Disease.....	19%
Cerebrovascular Disease.....	8%	Lung Cancer	7%
Chronic Lower Resp. Dis.	6%	Cerebrovascular Disease	6%
Lung Cancer	6%	Chronic Lower Resp. Dis.	5%
Nephritis	3%	Accidents	4%
Influenza and Pneumonia ...	3%	Diabetes Mellitus.....	3%
Diabetes Mellitus	3%	Influenza and Pneumonia ...	3%
Colorectal Cancer.....	3%	Colorectal Cancer	2%

State of Illinois, Illinois Department of Public Health, IPLAN Data System

PRIMARY DATA: COMMUNITY SURVEY

Community Survey Overview

During the spring and summer months of 2015, Decatur Memorial Hospital and the Macon County Health Department designed a community health needs assessment survey. The primary data collection of community survey data began on July 7, 2015 and extended through Oct. 5, 2015. During this time period, 10,000 surveys were mailed to randomly selected Macon County residents who were age 18 and older. A postage paid envelope was included with the survey. Additionally, the option to complete the survey on-line was available. This was advertised through social media sources. An incentive to participate included a chance to win a one-year membership to the DMH Specific Performance Enhancement Center. When the survey ended on Oct.5, 2015, 697 completed surveys were analyzed. With the sample size of 697, the survey was found to have a confidence level of 99% and confidence interval of 5. The survey included 11 questions (7 general/socioeconomic and 4 health needs ratings).

Research Design

The community survey was a questionnaire style, self-administered survey available on the internet and on paper. The process followed a cross sectional research design, taking a snapshot of Macon County residents at a single moment in time.

Participants

Key Characteristics of Survey Respondents

- 91% of respondents have resided in Macon County for more than 10 years
- 66% of respondents were female
- 78% of respondents were age 56 and older
- 90% of respondents were white or Caucasian
- 41% of respondents were college graduates

or held a post graduate degree

- 38% of respondents have a yearly income of \$50,000 or above
- 37% of respondents were employed
- 50% of respondents were retired

Community Survey Findings

The following tables show the results, regarding health needs ratings, from the community survey.

3 Most Important Factors for a Healthy Community

Factor	Number (N=686)	Percent
Access to health care (e.g. family doctor)	409	60%
Good jobs and healthy economy.....	400	58%
Healthy behaviors and lifestyles	206	30%

3 Most Important Health Problems in our Community

Factor	Number (N=688)	Percent
Cancer	350	51%
Heart disease and stroke	342	50%
Obesity	331	48%

3 Most Dangerous Risky Behaviors

Factor	Number (N=687)	Percent
Drug abuse	414	60%
Alcohol abuse.....	322	47%
Untreated illnesses	264	38%

Top 3 Unmet Needs in Our Community

Factor	Number (N=656)	Percent
Access to primary care physicians	211	32%
(e.g. family doctor)		
Access to mental health providers/services	190	29%
Access to safe neighborhoods	190	29%

Survey Limitations

As demonstrated by the key characteristics of the survey respondents, the majority of survey respondents were long-time residents of Macon County, white or Caucasian females, over the age of 55. With the overall sample size of 697, the survey was found to have a confidence level of 99% and confidence interval of 5. However, concerns were noted with the lack of diversity in the survey respondents.

PRIMARY DATA: **COMMUNITY LEADER** **FOCUS GROUP**

Decatur Memorial Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment Committee

Members of the Community Health Needs Assessment Committee, part of the hospital's Growth Pillar, include Decatur Memorial Hospital employees, representing various areas of the hospital. The Committee oversees the Community Health Needs Assessment progress.

Committee Members

- Darin Buttz, Director, Health and Wellness
- John Ridley, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
- Julie Brilley, Administrative Director, Medical Staff
- Mike Cassell, Director of Marketing
- Marsha Cordts, Director of Surgery Center
- Don Hendrian, Decision Support Analyst
- Betty Hughes, Executive Director of DMH Medical Group
- Carol Pearson, Patient Centered Medical Home Coordinator
- Frances Sperry, Analytics and Performance Manager
- Paige Toth, Director of Legal Affairs

Focus Group Attendees

- Rev. Brohard, Executive Director, The Good Samaritan Inn
- Signe Kimmel, Decatur Memorial Hospital
- Jerry Bauer, Assistant City Manager, City of Decatur
- Tanya Andricks, Executive Director, Crossing Healthcare
- Dana Coit, Director, Evergreen Senior Living
- Shelith Hansbro, Warden, Decatur Correctional Center
- Bruce Jeffery, Executive Director, Boys and Girls Club
- Bill Clevenger, Executive Director, Decatur Park District

- Jonathan Locke, MD, Medical Staff President, Decatur Memorial Hospital
- John Bradley, MD, Physician, Southern Illinois University School of Medicine
- Lisa McGregory, Executive Director of Public Information, Richland Community College
- Julie Moore, Mayor, City of Decatur
- Wole Adeoye, President, Victory Pharmacy
- Linda Reed-Thompson, Social Services Director, Salvation Army
- Kim Wolpert, Oncology Service Line Leader, Decatur Memorial Hospital
- Jim Getz, Lieutenant, Decatur Police Department
- Timothy Stone, Jr., President and CEO, Decatur Memorial Hospital

Focus Group Overview

On Nov. 10, 2015, Decatur Memorial Hospital and the Macon County Health Department hosted a community leader focus group to discuss community health needs. After reviewing local data with the focus group attendees, the survey previously sent to community members, was administered. Since the purpose of this portion of the survey was to determine the community's top needs, as seen in the eyes of local community leaders, the socioeconomic responses were not analyzed.

There were 15 surveys completed. This diverse group of community leaders was chosen to participate in the 2015 Community Health Needs Assessment Focus Group because of their insight to the community's population, including health needs. During the hour-long session, participants were educated on the needs assessment process, including primary and secondary data collection methods. Additionally, results from the 2013—2015 Community Health Needs Assessment Implementation Plan were shared with the group. Participants were encouraged to complete a survey to assist in identifying the top health needs in the community, including important factors for a healthy community, most important health problems, most dangerous risky behaviors, and the top three unmet needs.

Focus Group Findings

The following tables show the survey results, regarding health needs ratings, from the 2015 Community Health Needs Assessment Focus Group:

3 Most Important Factors for a Healthy Community

Factor	Number N=15	Percent
Access to health care (e.g. family doctor)	8	53%
Good jobs and healthy economy	8	53%
Healthy behaviors and lifestyles	9	60%

3 Most Important Health Problems in our Community

Factor	Number N=15	Percent
Cancer	6	40%
Heart Disease and Stroke	11	73%
Obesity	7	47%

3 Most Dangerous Risky Behaviors

Factor	Number N=15	Percent
Alcohol abuse	7	47%
Drug abuse	8	53%
Untreated illnesses (e.g. managing illness, such as diabetes, heart disease, mental health, etc.)	9	60%

Top 3 Unmet Needs in Our Community

Factor	Number N=15	Percent
Access to primary care physicians (e.g. family doctor)	9	60%
Access to mental health providers and service	8	53%
Access to addiction support services for tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs	8	53%

IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Upon completion of the community health needs assessment and focus group surveys, and following review of the secondary data, the Decatur Memorial Hospital administrative team selected three top health needs. These top needs will be appropriately included in the hospital's strategic planning process.

1. **Access to primary care physicians** (e.g. family doctor)
2. **Access to medical specialists** (e.g., cardiologists, pulmonologists, urologists)
3. **Access to mental health providers and services**

CONCERNS:

Identified as a leading topic area and leading health indicator in the Health People 2020 Report, access to comprehensive, quality health care services is important for the achievement of health equity and for increasing the quality of life for everyone. Access to health care, including primary care physicians, medical specialists, and mental health providers results in timely use of personal health services to achieve the best health outcomes. Disparities in access to health services affect individuals and society, and access to health care impacts the overall physical, social, and mental health status. Furthermore, prevention of disease and disability, and early detection and treatment of health conditions can be attributed to access to primary care physicians.

Survey respondents, both community and focus group members, feel strongly that access to primary care physicians (e.g. family doctor), access to medical specialists (e.g., cardiologists, pulmonologists, urologists), and access to mental health providers and services are top unmet needs in Macon County. Additional identified needs include access to addiction support services and access to safe neighborhoods. Secondary data confirms these concerns, as rates in Macon County for numerous health indicators are significantly

higher than the state average. These higher rates include, but are not limited to, cancer incidence, sexually transmitted infections, smoking, obesity, and physical inactivity.

RESOURCES:

Decatur Memorial Hospital

2300 North Edward Street
Decatur, IL 62526
217-876-2856

Decatur Memorial Hospital (DMH) is Central Illinois' regional medical center. DMH is committed to providing outstanding medical service to further our mission of improving the health of the people of Central Illinois. Residents can contact the DMH Link Line at 217-876-2856 for assistance in identifying a new primary care physician or for referral information for specialists.

SIU School of Medicine-Decatur Family Medicine

250 West Kenwood Avenue
Decatur, IL 62526
217-872-3800

SIU Healthcare is a group of family physicians that are trained to care for the entire family. They are concerned with each family member's total well-being and believe that taking care of the entire family helps them to better understand each member. Residents can contact 217-872-3800 for assistance.

St. Mary's Hospital

1800 East Lake Shore Drive
Decatur, IL 62521
217-464-2966

The mission of St. Mary's Hospital is to reveal and embody Christ's healing love for all people through our high quality Franciscan health care ministry. Residents can contact St. Mary's Hospital at 217-464-2966 for assistance in identifying a new primary care physician or for referral information for specialists.

Crossing Healthcare

320 Central Avenue
Decatur, IL 62521
217-877-9117

The mission of Crossing Healthcare is to provide excellent comprehensive healthcare that is affordable and accessible for the medically underserved. Residents can contact Crossing Healthcare at 217-877-9117 for assistance.

Macon County Health Department

1221 East Condit Street
Decatur, IL 62521
217-423-6988

The Macon County Health Department (MCHD) is a Certified Local Health Department that provides clinical and social preventive services for all ages through the operation of various programs, services, and partnerships. Their vision is to lead Macon County to be one of the healthiest counties in Illinois and their mission is to promote the health and healthy practices of all residents of Macon County. Residents can contact 217-423-6988 for assistance.

Heritage Behavioral Health

151 North Main Street
Decatur, IL 62523
217-362-6262

Heritage Behavioral Health (HBH) provides comprehensive community-based services to treat the most serious behavioral disorders and links patients closely with providers of inpatient care; they provide these services to over 4,000 people annually. HBH also provides a wide variety of innovative outreach, crisis intervention and prevention services in the community. Residents can contact 217-362-6262 for assistance.

Decatur Manor Healthcare

1016 West Pershing Road
Decatur, IL 62526
217-875-0833

Decatur Manor Healthcare is an Intermediate Care facility for the chronically mentally ill. The psych-social rehabilitation programs include anger management, substance abuse groups and medication management. Decatur Manor Healthcare provides 24 hour, 7 day a

week crisis intervention, assessment and admission service. Their goal is to assist residents in the development of positive behaviors and skills needed in order for successful functioning while allowing them to live as independently as possible in the community. Residents can contact 217-875-0833 for assistance.

Macon County Mental Health Board

132 South Water Street, Suite 604
Decatur, IL 62523
217-423-6199

The mission of the Board is to assure that a comprehensive and coordinated system of effective and efficient public mental health services is available and accessible to all of the citizens of Macon County in need of such services. The Mental Health Board engages in planning activities designed to better determine the mental health service needs within Macon County. The Board oversees the provision of disaster mental health services and critical incident stress management for emergency service providers. Residents can contact 217-423-6199 for assistance.

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