



Johnson County Health Data Profile

**Southern Illinois Healthcare, Community Benefits Department
2003**

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Demographics

The health of a community cannot be fully assessed without a clear knowledge of the makeup of the population. (The number of residents, where do they reside, is a community growing, and what are the racial and ethnic characteristics of the population?)

Johnson County, Illinois

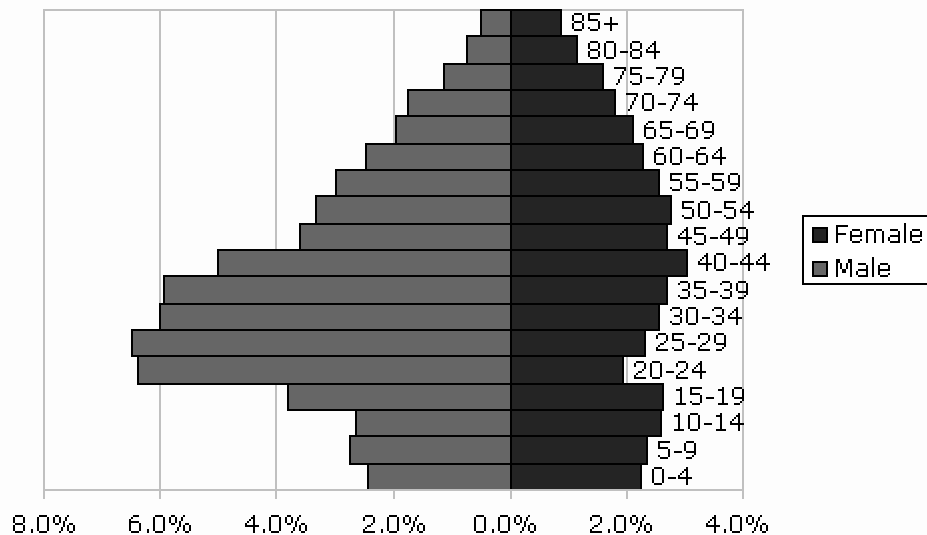
Demographics – Age and Gender of Population

U.S. Census Bureau 2000 data.

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	12,878	100
SEX AND AGE		
Male	7,706	59.8
Female	5,172	40.2
Under 5 years	604	4.7
5 to 9 years	654	5.1
10 to 14 years	673	5.2
15 to 19 years	827	6.4
20 to 24 years	1,074	8.3
25 to 34 years	2,235	17.4
35 to 44 years	2,147	16.7
45 to 54 years	1,593	12.4
55 to 59 years	714	5.5
60 to 64 years	611	4.7
65 to 74 years	977	7.6
75 to 84 years	591	4.6
85 years and over	178	1.4

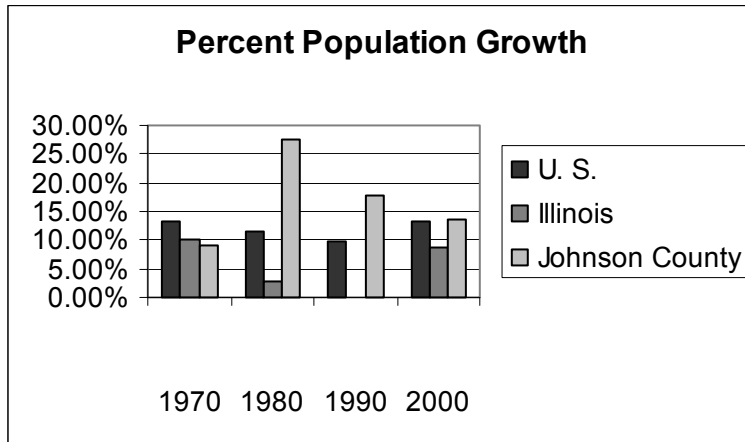
The median population age in Johnson County, Illinois is 36.7 years. The population is almost 60% male. The gender disparity is most obvious in the population listed as 18 to 60 years of age. The presence of a state correctional facility housing almost 1000 males is the local factor that explains the large percentage of males in the county.

Age Distribution, 2000

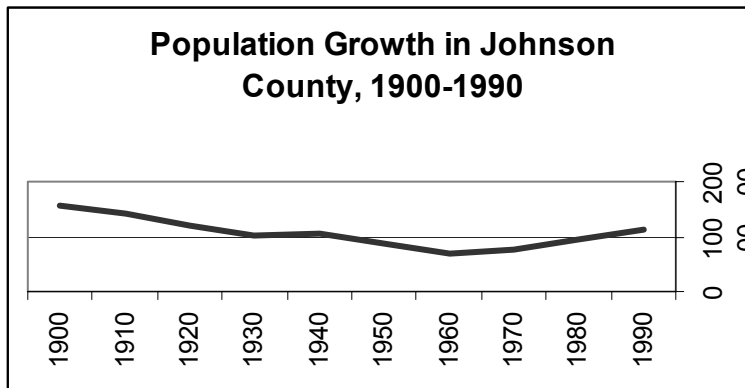


From: <http://www.census.gov>

Population Change



Source: Census 2000 analyzed by the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN).



Data from: <http://www.census.gov>

Population growth in Johnson County declined steadily from 1900 to 1960, and has increased steadily since that time.

Johnson County, Illinois

Cities and Townships in Johnson County

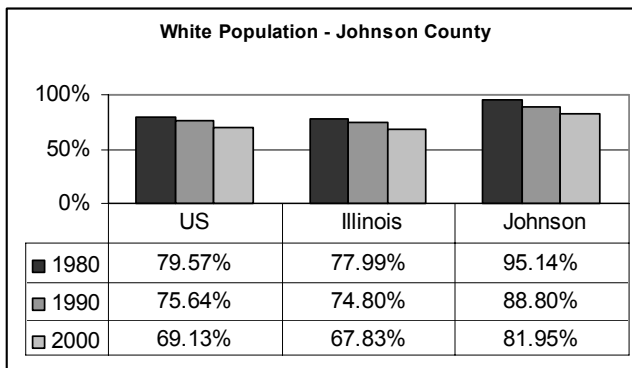
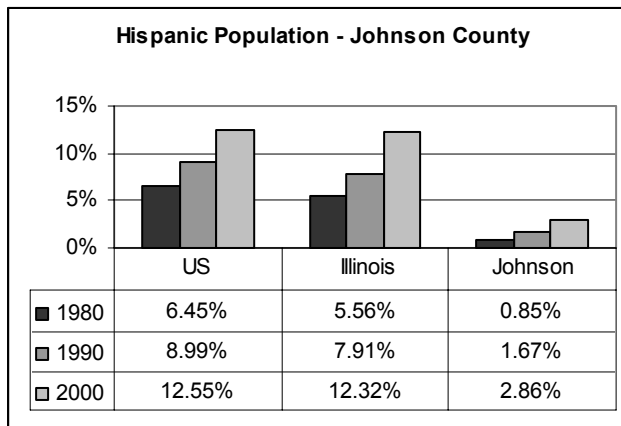
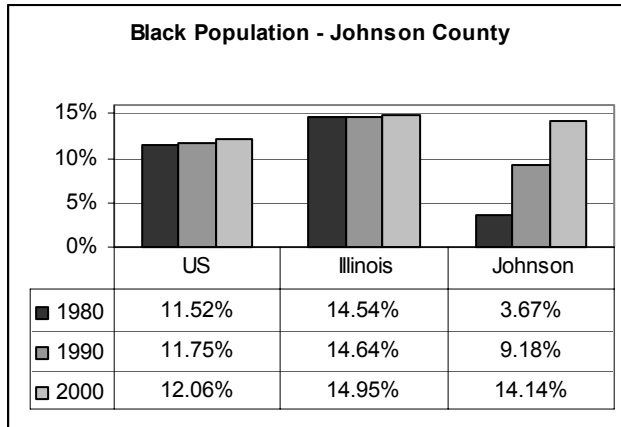
City	Population
Vienna	1,612
Goreville	982
Cypress	305
New Burnside	289
Buncombe	228
Belknap	137
Simpson	67
Boles	-
Grantsburg	-
Ozark	-
Robbs	-
Tunnel Hill	-

<http://www.capitolimpact.com>

Johnson County, Illinois

Racial Diversity

Data from: www.censusscope.org



Johnson County, Illinois

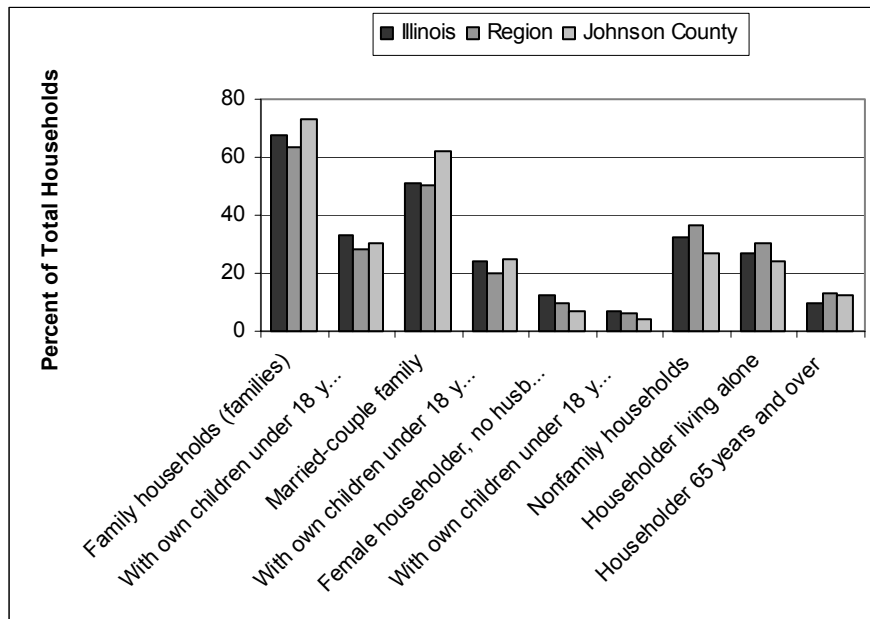
Johnson County Household Types

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	Illinois		Region*		Johnson	
Total households	4,591,779	100.00	96,950	100.0	4,183	100
Family households (families)	3,105,513	67.60	61,690	63.6	3,052	73
With own children under 18 years	1,514,561	33.00	27,235	28.1	1,280	30.6
Married-couple family	2,353,892	51.30	48,797	50.3	2,607	62.3
With own children under 18 years	1,113,582	24.30	19,625	20.2	1,030	24.6
Female householder, no husband present	563,718	12.30	9,553	9.9	299	7.1
With own children under 18 years	315,957	6.90	5,826	6.0	175	4.2
Nonfamily households	1,486,266	32.40	35,260	36.4	1,131	27
Householder living alone	1,229,807	26.80	29,550	30.5	1,011	24.2
Householder 65 years and over	438,693	9.60	12,803	13.2	505	12.1
Households with individuals under 18 years	1,663,878	36.20	29,444	30.4	1,382	33
Households with individuals 65 years and over	1,064,919	23.20	26,589	27.4	1,226	29.3
Average household size	2.63		2.35		2.43	(X)
Average family size	3.23		2.90		2.87	(X)

U.S. Census 2000 Data

*Region includes seven area counties, Franklin, Jackson, Johnson, Perry, Saline, Union and Williamson

**Indented housing types are subsets of the housing type above them.



Johnson County has a higher percentage of family households and married couple families than the state or region.

Johnson County, Illinois

Household Types, 1990-2000

Household Types, 1990-2000 - Johnson County

	1990		2000		Illinois 2000
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Total Households	3,725	100.00%	4,183	100.00%	100.00%
Married Couple	2,438	65.40%	2,607	62.30%	51.30%
With Children*	987	26.50%	1,030	24.60%	24.30%
Without Children*	1,451	39.00%	1,577	37.70%	27.00%
Female-Headed	249	6.70%	299	7.10%	12.30%
With Children*	133	3.60%	175	4.20%	6.90%
Without Children*	116	3.10%	124	3.00%	5.40%
Male-Headed	90	2.40%	146	3.50%	4.10%
With Children*	45	1.20%	75	1.80%	1.90%
Without Children*	45	1.20%	71	1.70%	2.20%
Non-Family	948	25.40%	1,131	27.00%	32.40%
Householder Living Alone	897	24.10%	1,011	24.20%	26.80%
Two or More Persons	51	1.40%	120	2.90%	5.60%

* For the purposes of this table, "children" are people under age 18.

Source: Census 2000 analyzed by the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN).

Housing

	Johnson	Illinois
Housing	County	
Housing units, 2000	5,046	4,885,615
Homeownership rate, 2000	84.7%	67.3%
Multi-unit housing structures, percent, 2000	4.0%	34.0%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct age 5+, 2000	59.5%	56.8%
Med. value of owner-occ housing units, 2000	\$64,700	\$130,800
Households, 2000	4,183	4,591,779
Persons per household, 2000	2.43	2.63
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2000	X	51,944

Data source: www.census.gov

An indication of quality of life is the presence in a county of affordable (and adequate) housing and home ownership. There are areas in the United States where the cost of housing is beyond the financial grasp of some residents. This can lead to a lack of stability within the county.

Income and Economic Characteristics

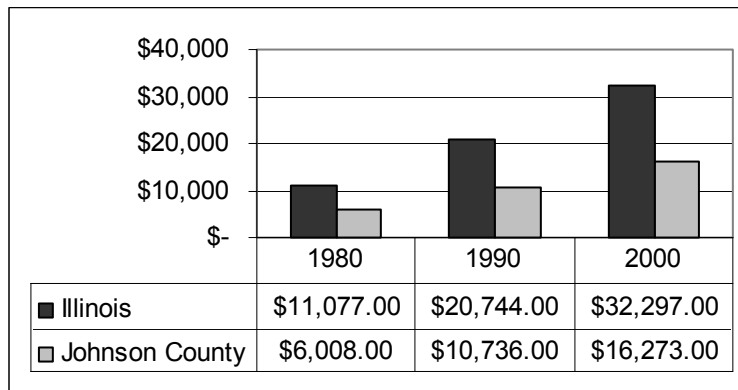
A major factor influencing the health of a county is the health of its economy. Can residents find employment? How does the economy react to nationwide recessions and periods of economic growth or decline? What are personal, household and family income levels?

Johnson County, Illinois

Per Capita Personal Income – Johnson County

(Data source: www.bea.gov)

Personal income affects our communities and our lives. Income inequality leads to a poor standard of living, deficiencies in even the most basic of necessities such as food and health care. Personal, family and household incomes are measures that influence the type of house we occupy, automobile we drive and may even affect how our children perform in school.



In Johnson County, *per capita* personal income is growing much more slowly than for the state of Illinois. Indeed, it is barely half the income enjoyed in the state. These data demonstrate the economic problems facing Johnson County.

Johnson County, Illinois

Household Income

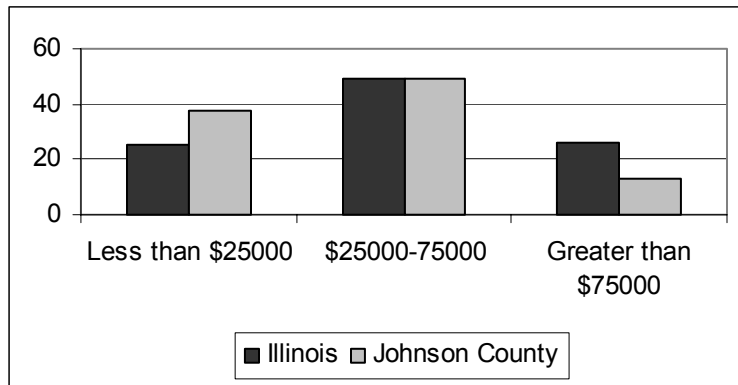
INCOME IN 1999 - Johnson County, Illinois

Household Income	Number	Percent
Total	4,154	100
Less than \$10,000	489	11.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	356	8.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	725	17.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	586	14.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	745	17.9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	728	17.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	314	7.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	136	3.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	0.2
\$200,000 or more	67	1.6
Median household income (dollars)	33,326	(X)

U.S. Census 2000 Data

The chart and graph indicate that a large percentage of Johnson County households (37.9 percent) have income of less than \$25,000 per year. The median household income of Johnson County (\$33,326) is far below that of the state of Illinois (\$46,590). The high percentage of households in the low income ranges suggest that healthcare needs for Johnson County must reflect an above average need for assistance programs for the uninsured and underinsured.

Percent of Households with Low, Medium and High Incomes in Johnson County



U.S. Census 2000

Household income differs in Johnson County compared to the state of Illinois. The percentage of households in the \$25,000 - \$75,000 range is similar, but there are proportionately more low income households and less high income households in Johnson County.

The percentage of households in a county that fall below the poverty level in household income is used to measure economic well-being.

Johnson County, Illinois

Family Income

www.census.gov census 2000 data

Families	Johnson County		Illinois	
	3,023	100	3,125,318	100
Less than \$10,000	151	5	156,205	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	176	5.8	105,747	3.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	444	14.7	273,712	8.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	462	15.3	331,907	10.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	629	20.8	506,429	16.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	690	22.8	736,897	23.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	276	9.1	445,390	14.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	131	4.3	356,068	11.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5	0.2	101,955	3.3
\$200,000 or more	59	2	111,008	3.6
Median family income (dollars)	40,275	(X)	55,545	(X)

The Johnson County median family income of \$40,275 is 73 percent of the median income (\$55,545) for the state of Illinois.

Johnson County has nearly 26 percent of its families with income of less than \$25,000. In the state of Illinois, 17.2 percent of families have incomes below \$25,000.

Family income is an indicator of quality of health in the population. Low family incomes may not support provision of nutritious food, proper sanitation, adequate housing, medical care and coverage.

Johnson County, Illinois

Poverty Status, 1999 Data – Johnson County

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/index.html>

POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 (below poverty level)	Number	Percent
Families	245	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	8.1
With related children under 18 years	152	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	11.3
With related children under 5 years	84	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	17
Families with female householder, no husband present	92	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	30.4
With related children under 18 years	70	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	37
With related children under 5 years	38	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	62.3
Individuals	1,149	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	11.3
18 years and over	877	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	11.2
65 years and over	194	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	11.5
Related children under 18 years	263	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	11.3
Related children 5 to 17 years	166	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	9.5
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	430	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	30.3

(X) Not Applicable

Johnson County, Illinois

Poverty Thresholds for 2002 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years (Dollars)

Source: www.census.gov

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	9,359								
Under 65 years	8,628								
65 years and over									
Two persons	12,047	12,400							
Householder under 65 years	10,874	12,353							
Householder 65 years and over	14,072	14,480	14,494						
Three person	18,556	18,859	18,244	18,307					
Four persons	22,377	22,703	22,007	21,469	21,141				
Five persons	25,738	25,840	25,307	24,797	24,038	23,588			
Six persons	29,615	29,799	29,162	28,718	27,890	26,924	25,865		
Seven persons	33,121	33,414	32,812	32,285	31,538	30,589	29,601	29,350	
Eight persons	39,843	40,036	39,504	39,057	38,323	37,313	36,399	36,173	34,780
Nine persons or more									

Labor Force and Employment

Source: www.census.gov

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Johnson County		Illinois	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 16 years and over	10,801	100	9,530,946	100
In labor force	4,758	44.1	6,230,617	65.4
Civilian labor force	4,754	44	6,208,597	65.1
Employed	4,398	40.7	5,833,185	61.2
Unemployed*	356	3.3	375,412	3.9
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	(X)	6	(X)
Armed Forces	4	0	22,020	0.2
Not in labor force*	6,043	55.9	3,300,329	34.6
Females 16 years and over	4,184	100	4,934,988	100
In labor force	2,195	52.5	2,913,502	59
Civilian labor force	2,195	52.5	2,909,574	59
Employed	2,071	49.5	2,740,019	55.5

*** Definitions:**

Unemployed

All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness.

Not in labor force

Not in labor force includes all people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers interviewed in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

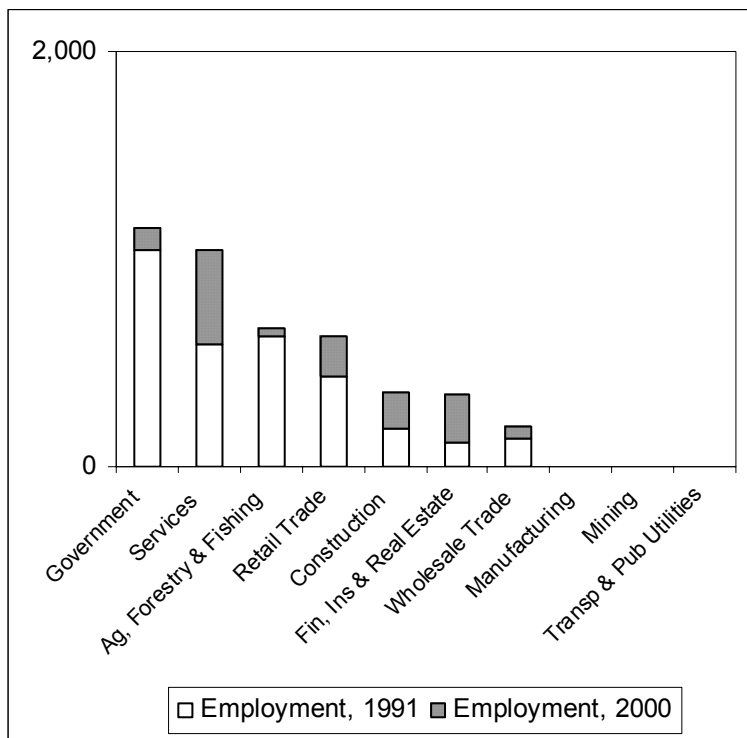
Five Major Employers

http://www.illinoisbiz.biz/com/community_profiles/c.html

City	Employer	Number Employed
Vienna	Shawnee Corr. Ctr.	471
Vienna	Vienna Corr. Ctr.	430
Vienna	Vienna Schools	112
Vienna	Hillview Nursing Home	55
Vienna	Johnson Cty. Gov.	50

Employment Growth by Sector

Employment growth (1991-2000) in each economic sector:



Johnson County experienced a large increase in employment in the services, construction and finance sectors from 1991 to 2000.

Having employment in diverse sectors of the economy provides job opportunities vital to the health of the county. Readily available jobs help the county retain young talent, attract new workers, and bring new business to the area. The above chart helps to visualize the strengths and weaknesses of the job market in Johnson County, Illinois.

Education

There is a close relationship between education and economic health. To be competitive in our current national economy, communities must prepare individuals who are qualified to compete in a fast changing economic environment. When individuals gain knowledge and develop life skills pertaining to their own physical well-being and the means by which they can access needed services they are better prepared to maintain good overall health.

“Historically, the economy did not depend on education as much as it does today. A strong back mattered more than a strong mind. Today, there is an opportunity for schools and business to work together to meet the demands of a new workforce. Businesses can communicate needs, standards and expectations to our educators – and schools can respond to those needs.”

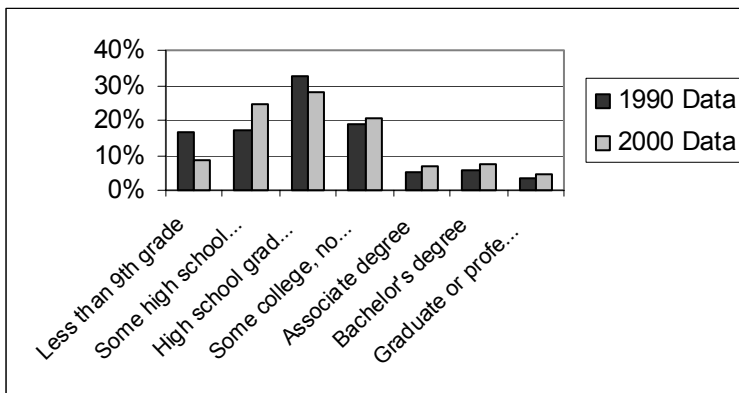
*Thomas Wolf
President, The Wolf Organization*

Johnson County, Illinois

Education Attainment of the Population in Johnson County, Illinois

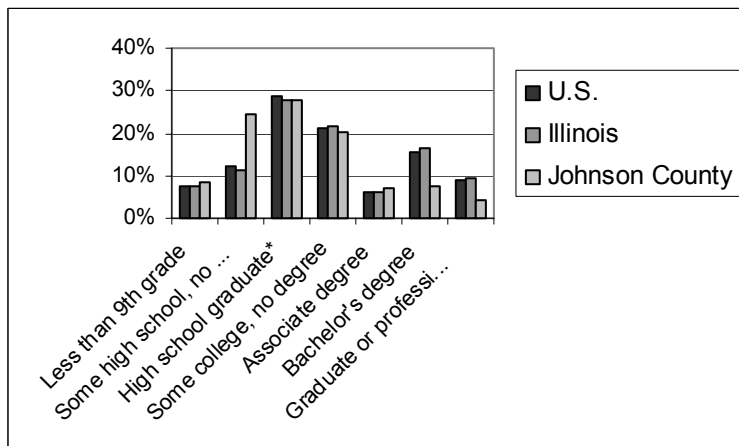
Data from www.census.gov

Percent of Population and Educational Attainment



A high percentage of the Johnson County population has not completed high school. A low percentage of the population has earned college degrees.

Educational Attainment of Johnson County, Illinois and the U.S. (2000)



Johnson County population data demonstrate that residents exceed the nation and state with those having less than a high school education, and trail the national and state levels of educational attainment of bachelors and graduate degrees.

Johnson County, Illinois

TABLE BY SCHOOL SCHOOL YEAR 2001-2002

SCHOOL NAME (SCHOOL)	STATE ABBR (SCHOOL)	COUNTY NAME (DISTRICT)	TOTAL STUDENTS (SCHOOL)	BLACK, NON- HISPANIC STUDENTS (SCHOOL)	HISPANIC STUDENTS (SCHOOL)	WHITE, NON- HISPANIC STUDENTS (SCHOOL)	PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO (SCHOOL)
BUNCOMBE CONS SCHOOL	IL	JOHNSON	56	0	0	56	10
CYPRESS ELEM SCHOOL	IL	JOHNSON	104	0	0	104	10.4
GOREVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	IL	JOHNSON	432	1	0	430	17.1
GOREVILLE HIGH SCHOOL	IL	JOHNSON	174	0	0	174	12.7
NEW SIMPSON HILL	IL	JOHNSON					
SIMPSON HILL SCHOOL	IL	JOHNSON	253	0	3	250	19.5
VIENNA ELEM SCHOOL	IL	JOHNSON	407	3	6	396	14.5
VIENNA HIGH SCHOOL	IL	JOHNSON	367	2	5	360	17.1

(**)= Column Data for Previous School Year
Numbers reported represent valid responses.

Totals for Table

(totals only for numeric columns)

TOTAL STUDENTS (SCHOOL)	1,793
TOTAL BLACK, NON-HISPANIC STUDENTS (SCHOOL)	6
TOTAL HISPANIC STUDENTS (SCHOOL)	14
TOTAL WHITE, NON-HISPANIC STUDENTS (SCHOOL)	1,770

School Year 2001-2002

<http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/index.asp>

Implementation of the 8 Components of Coordinated School Health, 2001-2002

Schools – Johnson County, Illinois	Health Education	Physical Education	Health Services	Nutrition Services	Health Promotion for Staff	Counseling & Psychological Services	Healthy School Environment	Parent/Community Involvement
BUNCOMBE CONS SCHOOL								
CYPRESS ELEM SCHOOL								
GOREVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL								
GOREVILLE HIGH SCHOOL								
NEW SIMPSON HILL								
SIMPSON HILL SCHOOL								
VIENNA ELEM SCHOOL								
VIENNA HIGH SCHOOL								

Eight Components from: http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/about/school_health.htm
 Schools from NCES: <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/index.asp>

Health Care

Indicators of the health of the residents in a county are descriptors of the vitality and life of its communities. These indicators include access to health care, the incidence of disease, and the extent to which residents engage in health risk behaviors. A community's health goes beyond these areas to examine issues of safety, environment and crime. While many take for granted the ability to see a doctor or access an emergency room, the reality is that many people do not get this access, and thereby endanger their health and their lives.

Johnson County, Illinois

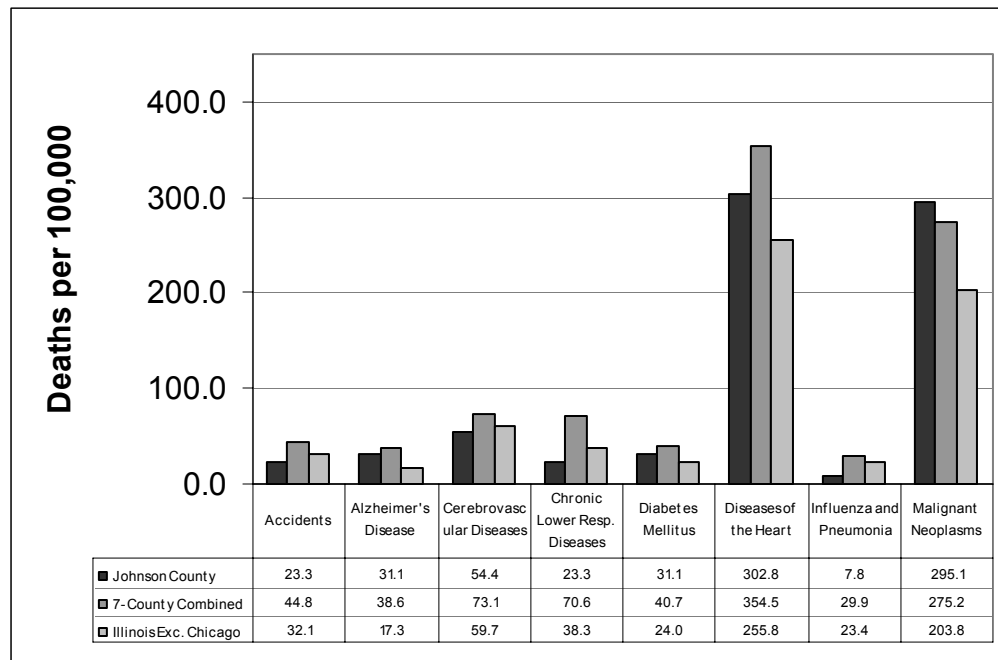
Leading Causes of Mortality – 2000

Source: IDPH, ICHS

Cause of Death	Johnson	7-County Combined	Illinois Exc. Chicago
All Causes	1032.8	1199.1	855.8
Accidents	23.3	44.8	32.1
Alzheimer's Disease	31.1	38.6	17.3
Cerebrovascular Diseases	54.4	73.1	59.7
Chronic Lower Resp. Diseases	23.3	70.6	38.3
Diabetes Mellitus	31.1	40.7	24.0
Diseases of the Heart	302.8	354.5	255.8
Influenza and Pneumonia	7.8	29.9	23.4
Malignant Neoplasms	295.1	275.2	203.8

* A bold number indicates a county rate higher than state average

7-County combined includes seven area counties, Franklin, Jackson, Johnson, Perry, Saline, Union and Williamson

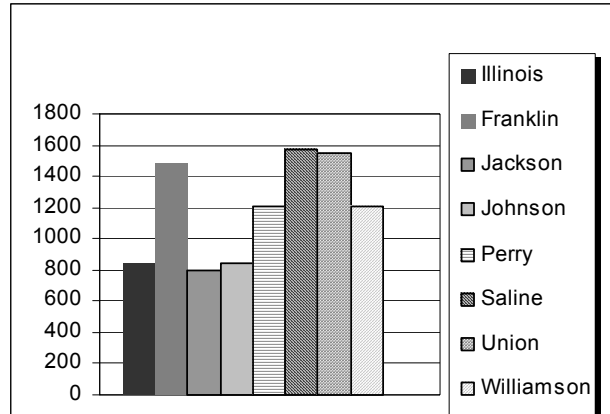


7-County combined includes seven area counties, Franklin, Jackson, Johnson, Perry, Saline, Union and Williamson

Johnson County, Illinois

Mortality Rates (Deaths/100,000) in Illinois and Johnson County, 2001 Data from IPLAN

	Deaths/100,000	Deaths
Illinois	840.1	104858
Franklin	1478.1	575
Jackson	799.0	469
Johnson	848.5	112
Perry	1208.7	278
Saline	1566.5	412
Union	1544.0	281
Williamson	1203.6	745



Mortality rate in Johnson County (IPLAN, 2001) is similar to the rate in the state of Illinois. Although the overall mortality rate is similar, there may be various causes of mortality that should be investigated.

There is always the possibility that one-year mortality data is not representative of the true mortality rate in a small county. However, the rate for 12 years (1990 to 2001) is very similar (939) to the 12-year mortality for Illinois (884). Johnson County has a very small native population (12,878) with approximately 978 prisoners housed in the county. The presence of a large prisoner population may conceal a problem as measured by mortality rate per 100,000.

Five year mortality rates (1997-2001) for Johnson County

Year	Johnson County		Illinois	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
2001	848.5	112	840.1	104,858
2000	1032.8	133	855.8	106,287
1999	757.4	103	891.5	108,122
1998	970.6	132	864.0	104,070
1997	1053.4	138	860.8	102,404

Johnson County, Illinois

Years of Potential Life Lost

Source: IPLAN data system

Johnson County - 2001	Years
Total for All Races	
Accidents	156
Motor Vehicle Accidents *	116
Diseases of Heart	71
Malignant Neoplasms	65
Coronary Heart Disease *	63
Firearms	61
Suicide	61
Septicemia	27
Lung Cancer *	21
Chronic Lower Resp. Disea	14

Illinois - 2001	Years
Total for All Races	
Accidents	80,731
Malignant Neoplasms	75,999
Diseases of Heart	61,568
Perinatal Conditions	47,689
Coronary Heart Disease *	39,589
Motor Vehicle Accidents *	36,679
Homicide	35,179
Firearms	34,289
Suicide	21,079
Congenital Malformation	18,311

*This is a subcategory of preceding causes

Definitions:

2.06.02 Cause-Specific Years of Potential Life Lost, ICD-10

This indicator reports the number of Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) for deaths before age 65 due to major causes of death, by race. Included among the major causes are subcategories (marked by "@"), such as "coronary heart disease" as a subcategory of "diseases of heart."

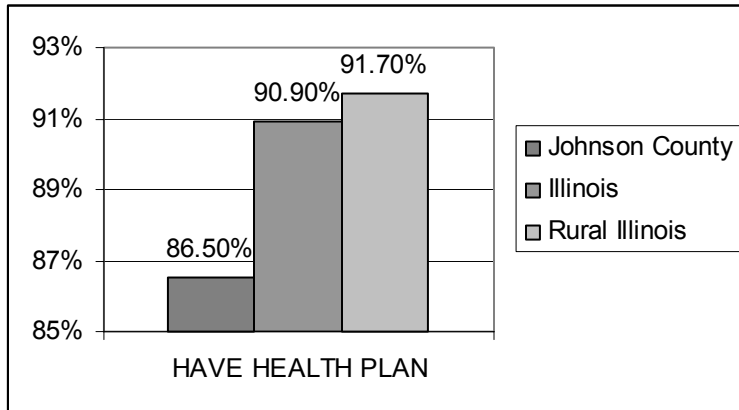
Note: Due to the age groups used in the IPLAN Data System, the YPLL values may vary from other published YPLL values from IDPH.

Firearm deaths can be due to different causes or intentions, specifically homicide, suicide, unintentional injuries, and undetermined injury (i.e., not determined if the death was due to homicide, suicide or accident)

In comparing county and state data, observe that the years potential life lost (YPLL) are a total for all counties in Illinois. Any factor that causes many deaths and/or causes many deaths of people at a young age, will rise to the top of the YPLL list. It is, however, possible to compare the relative effect of various causes of YPLL between the state and a county. Accidents often claim the life of younger people, thus in the state, represent the largest cause of YPLL. In Johnson County, a very rural area, accidents, specifically motor vehicle accidents, claim many lives at an early age.

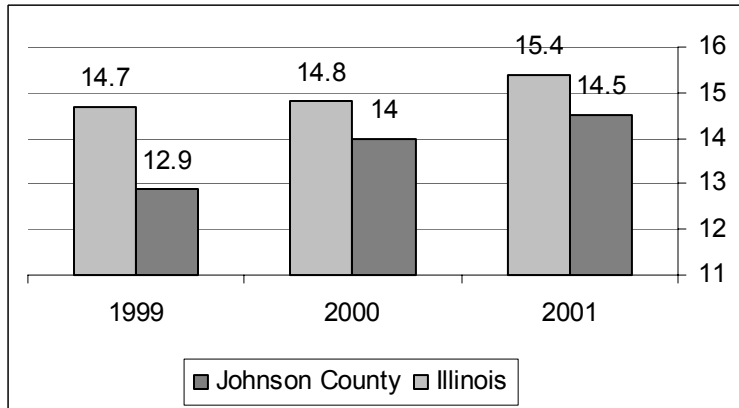
Johnson County, Illinois

Johnson County – Percent of Population with a Health Plan



Source: BRFSS

Population Enrolled in Medicaid



Source: IPLAN

MUA/MUP Medically Underserved Areas/Medically Underserved Populations

State	County	MCD Name	Status	IMU Score	Desig Type
Illinois	JOHNSON		Designated	57	MUA

Source: <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/databases/newmua/> * For definitions, see list of sources.

Medicaid Enrollees to Medicaid Physician Vendors Ratio

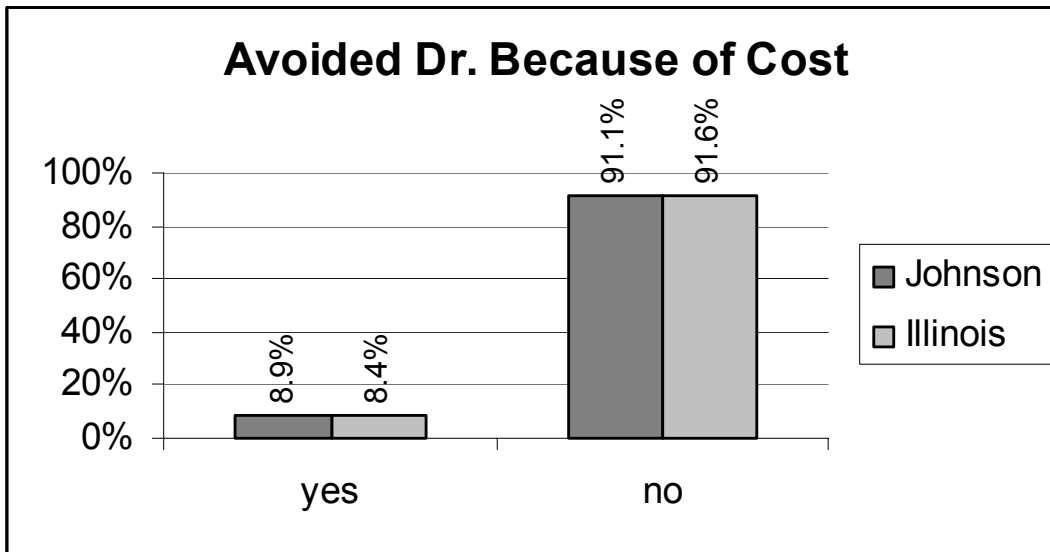
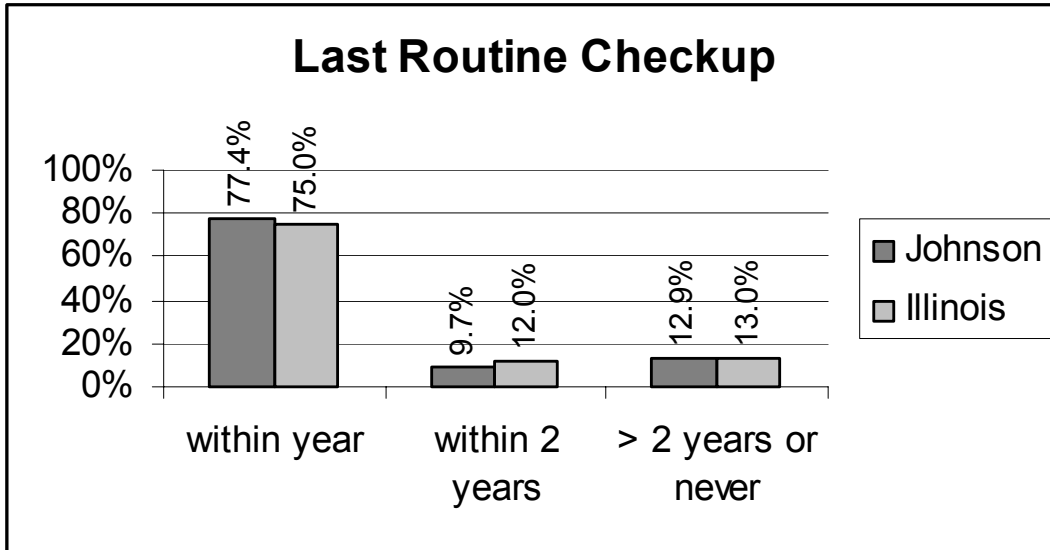
YEAR: 2001	JOHNSON	Illinois
Total	1917.0:1	91.2:1

Source: IPLAN

Medical expenses often come unexpectedly. Lack of a health plan often leads to lack of care. This will impact the well-being of a community.

Health Care Utilization

Source: BRFSS



Johnson County, Illinois

Sentinel Events* – Five Year Totals (1995-1999)

Source: IPLAN

COUNTY	CATEGORY	COUNTY RATE**	COUNTY COUNT	STATE RATE**	STATE COUNT	** Note: The county and state rates have been calculated from the population (2000 census). The five-year county and state counts are from IPLAN data.
JOHNSON	Dehydration	6.2	4	14.2	8796	
JOHNSON	Fever	0.0	0	0.2	135	
JOHNSON	Asthma	17.1	11	67.4	41872	
JOHNSON	TB	3.1	2	7.8	4867	
JOHNSON	Hypertension	48.1	31	72.1	44787	

* 7.01 Sentinel Events

These indicators include: 1. infants (ages 0-1), hospitalization for dehydration (this indicator reports the number of hospitalizations resulting from gastroenteritis or diarrhea), 2. children (ages 1-17), hospitalization for rheumatic fever, hospitalization for asthma, and vaccine-preventable diseases (this indicator reports the number of hospitalizations due to rheumatic fever for children (ages 1-17), hospitalizations due to asthma for children (ages 1-14), and the number of cases of measles, mumps, polio, and tetanus for children (ages 1-17)), 3. adults (ages greater than or equal to 18), tuberculosis, and hospitalization for uncontrolled hypertension (this indicator reports the number of cases of TB for adults and the hospitalizations for uncontrolled hypertension in adults).

Description: Sentinel health events are those indicators that serve as a warning signal that the quality of care may need to be improved. They assume that unnecessary disease, unnecessary disability and unnecessary untimely death would have been prevented or managed if the health care system had functioned satisfactorily. The occurrence of any of these diseases, disabilities and untimely deaths should indicate that something is wrong in the health care system and can be used to determine the level of health of the general population and the effects of economic, political and other environmental effects upon it (Dever, 1984).

Sentinel Events – Cancer*– Five Year Totals (1996-2000)

County	Category	County Rate	County Count	State Rate	State Count	US Rate
JOHNSON	ISBC	0	6	26.3	8243	30.4
JOHNSON	LCC	0	0	4.5	1432	3.4

Note: Rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to 2000 US standard.

7.02 Sentinel Events - Cancer

Females late cervical cancer (LCC) and in situ breast cancer (ISBC).

This indicator reports the 5-year total number of cases and age-adjusted rate (US 2000 std) for females with late stages (regional and late) cervical cancer and in situ breast cancer, by race.

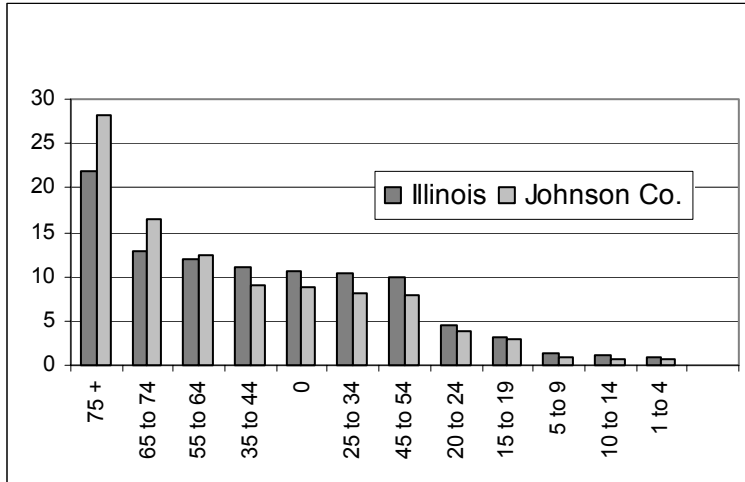
Description:

Sentinel health events are those indicators that serve as a warning signal that the quality of care may need to be improved. They assume that unnecessary disease, unnecessary disability and unnecessary untimely death would have been prevented or managed if the health care system had functioned satisfactorily. The occurrence of any of these diseases, disabilities and untimely deaths should indicate that something is wrong in the health care system and can be used to determine the level of health of the general population and the effects of economic, political and other environmental effects upon it (Dever, 1984). NOTE: rates are suppressed if based on less than 15 cases.

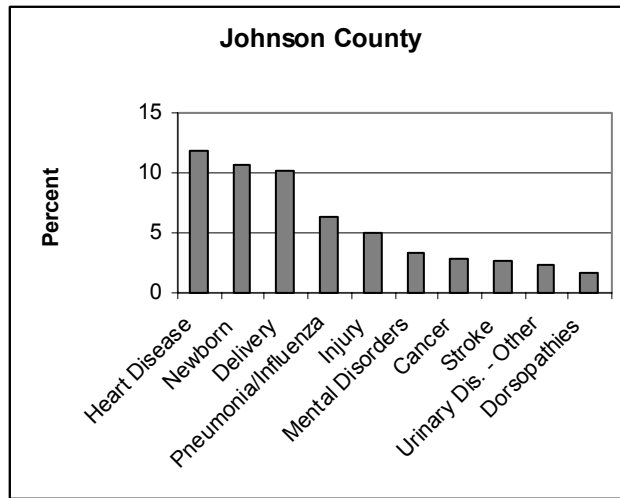
Hospital Discharge Data

<http://app.idph.state.il.us/emsrpt/form-hospitalization.asp>

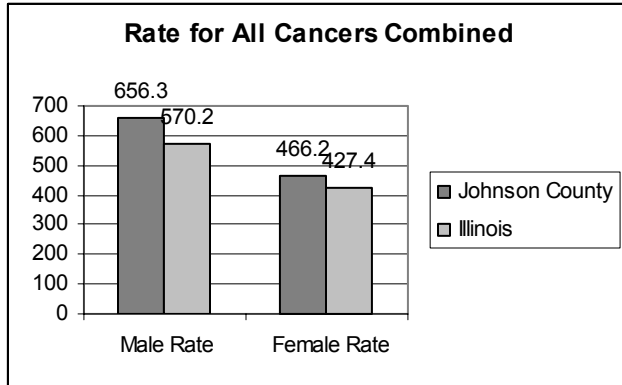
Age of County Residents discharged from a Hospital, 2001



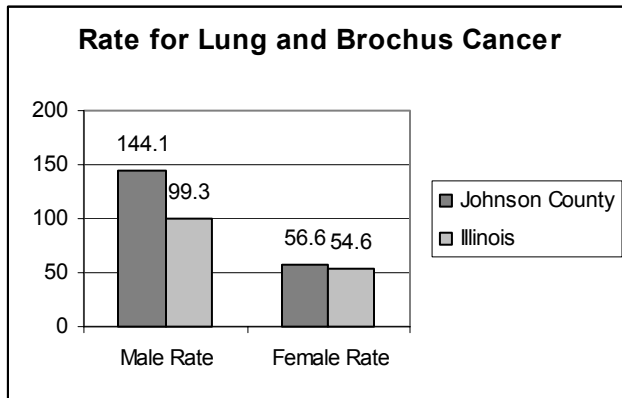
Leading Ten Diagnoses at Time of Hospital Discharge



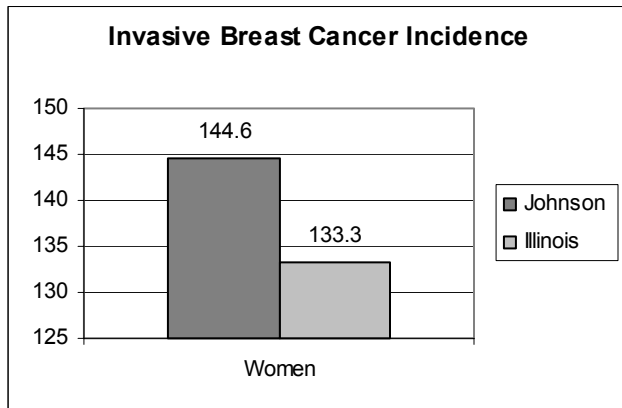
Cancer Incidence – 1996-2000



Cancer rates in Johnson County are similar to those for Illinois.



Males in Johnson County have a slightly higher incidence of lung and bronchus cancer than males in Illinois.

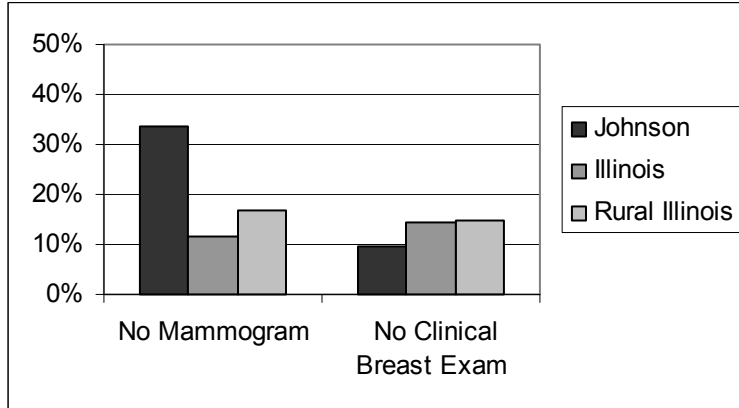


Females tend to have a higher incidence of invasive breast cancer in Johnson County, when compared to the state incidence.

Five Year Cancer Incidence Counts and Age-adjusted rates (US 2000 Std) with 95% CI
<http://app.idph.state.il.us/EpiStudies/public/genericdb/code/GenericList.asp>

Johnson County Women's Health – Mammogram

Percent of Women over 40 Who Have Not Been Examined for Breast Cancer



Of those women who have had mammograms, 24.3 percent have not had a mammogram in the past year. This compares to 14 percent for the state of Illinois and 15.2 percent of rural county women in Illinois.

Of those women who have had a clinical breast exam, 12.7 percent have not been examined within the past year. This compares to 9.5 percent for the state of Illinois and 13.6 percent of rural county women in Illinois.

Above data from: IPLAN, at <http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/default.asp>

The rate of invasive breast cancer in Johnson County is similar to the rate in the state of Illinois.

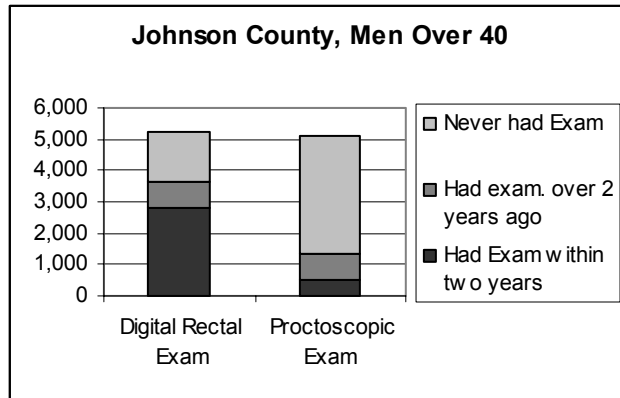
Invasive Breast Cancer Incidence Data, Johnson County and Illinois, 1996-2000				
County	Female Count	Female Rate	Female Lower CI*	Female Upper CI*
Johnson	47	144.6	105.6	196.8
Illinois	43087	133.3	132	134.5

*Lower and upper CI refers to the confidence interval – a statistical term that implies the true rate is between these two extremes

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, Public Dataset as of January, 2003.

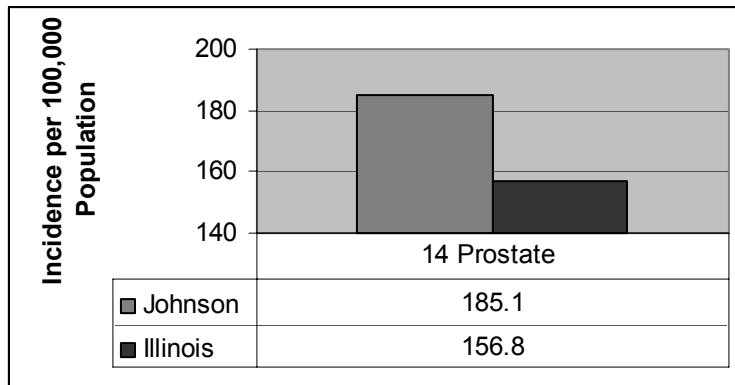
Johnson County, Illinois

Colorectal Screening in Men Over Forty Years of Age



<http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/default.asp>

Incidence of Prostate Cancer, 1996 – 2000



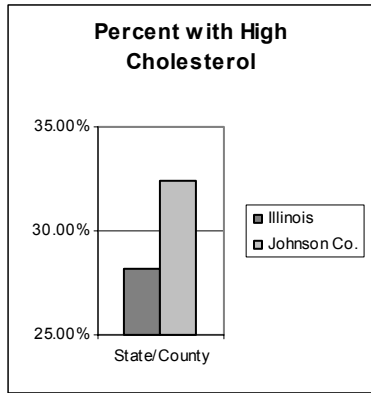
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry

Johnson County, Illinois

Johnson County

At risk – Cholesterol

Data from: <http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/countydata.asp>



Of Johnson County adults, 76 percent have had their cholesterol checked, but for 18 percent it has been over a year ago.

2000 Johnson County, Illinois Adults		County	State
HAD CHOLESTEROL CHECKED	yes	76.20%	76.00%
	no	23.80%	24.00%
Total		100.00%	
LAST CHOLESTEROL CHECK	within year	82.30%	85.80%
	> 1 year ago	17.70%	14.20%
Total		100.00%	
TOLD CHOLESTEROL HIGH	yes	32.40%	28.20%
	no	67.60%	71.80%
Total		100.00%	

At Risk - Obesity

Data from: <http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/countydata.asp>

2001 Illinois Adults		%
OBESITY	underweight/normal	44.20%
	overweight	36.20%
	obese	19.70%
Total		100.00%

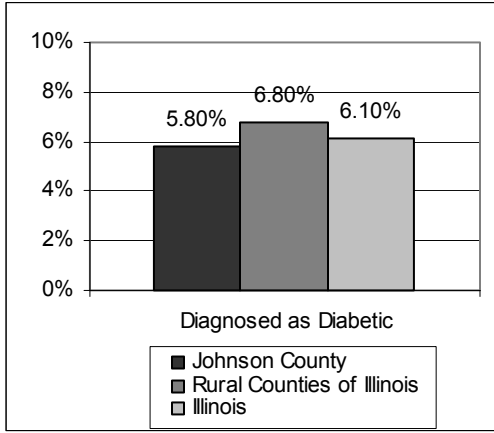
2001 Rural County Adults		%
OBESITY	underweight/normal	40.00%
	overweight	37.10%
	obese	22.90%
Total		100.00%

2000 Johnson County, Illinois Adults		%
OBESITY RISK FACTOR	obese	34.70%
	not obese	65.30%
Total		100.00%

Although the categories in the Illinois and rural county charts above are different from the county data on the left, it is clear that rural counties have a population that tends to greater obesity. The fact that 35 percent of the adult population in Johnson County report themselves as obese is a telling statistic on a local healthcare need.

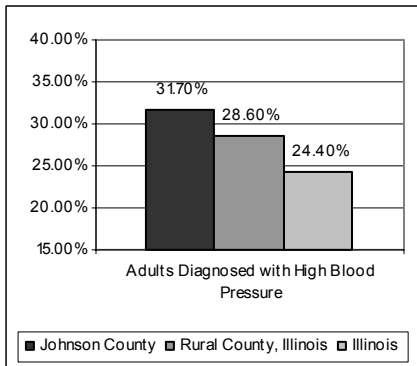
Johnson County Heart Disease Risk Factors

Diabetes



Diagnoses of diabetes in Johnson County occur in a similar percentage of the adult population than in the state or in rural counties of the state of Illinois.

High Blood Pressure



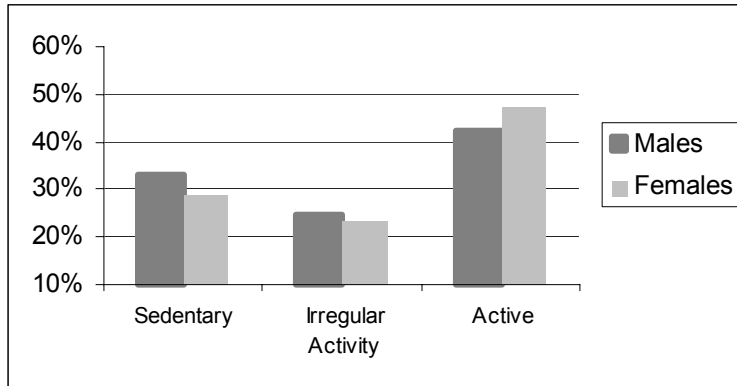
A higher percentage of Johnson County adults are diagnosed with high blood pressure (BP) than in the state or in rural counties of the state of Illinois.

Of Johnson County adults, 73.4 percent have had BP exams in the past year, 15.2 percent have not had a BP measurement in the past year and 11.5 percent have never had BP measured.

Data from: <http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/default.asp>

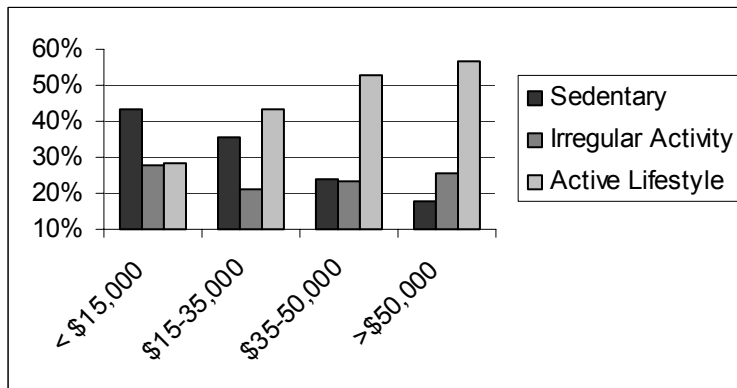
Southern Seven Counties (Includes Johnson and Union)

Demographics of an Active Lifestyle - Gender



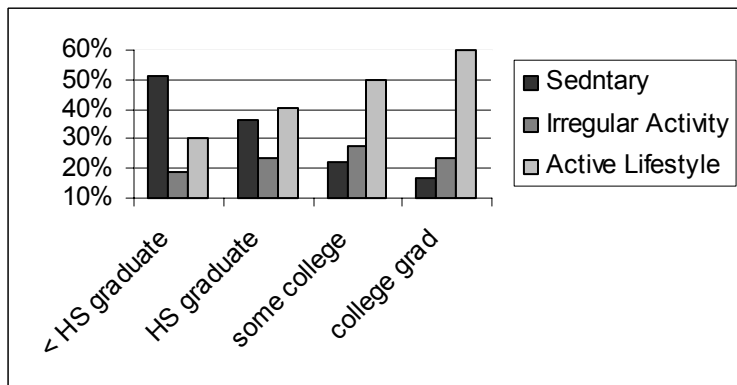
An active lifestyle is apparent in both genders in the Southern Seven counties of Illinois.

Demographics of an Active Lifestyle – Household Income



Examination of the black bars reveals that lower household incomes tend to produce a more sedentary lifestyle. Examination of the light gray bars reveals that higher income households are more likely to produce a more active lifestyle.

Demographics of an Active Lifestyle – Education



Income and education are correlated – and the same trend in physical activity seen with household income is evident when analyzed by educational attainment.

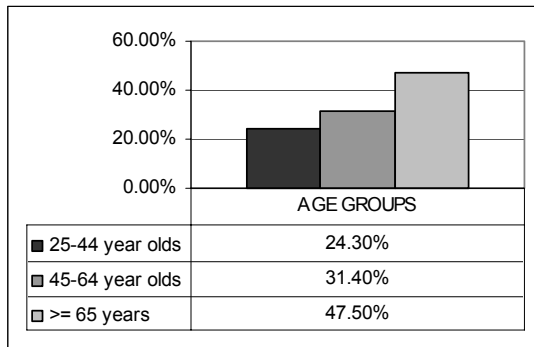
Data from: <http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/countydata.asp>

There is a strong correlation an active lifestyle and maintenance of a proper body weight. Regular physical activity, even if only moderate, is associated with lower death rates for adults of any age.

Adapted from: York PA brochure

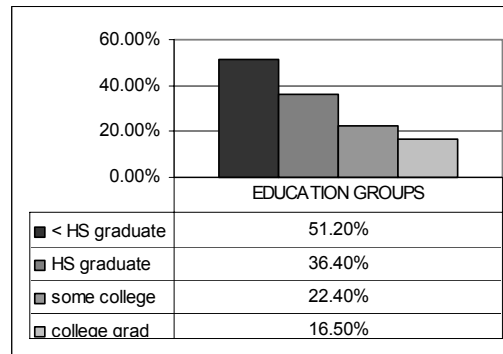
Sedentary Lifestyle (data include Johnson County)

Data source: 2000 Southern Seven Health Department BRFSS

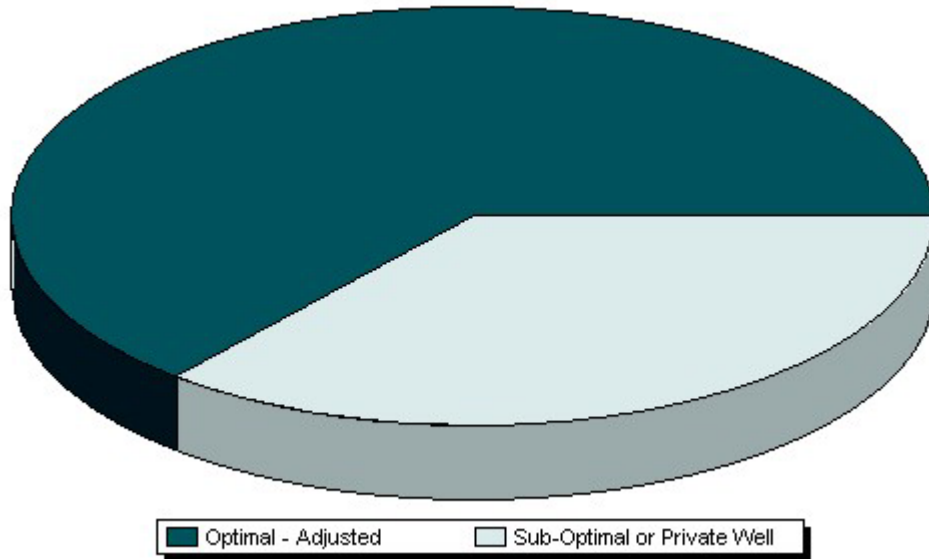


The percentage of the population leading sedentary lifestyles increases with age. These data suggest that health programs to encourage physical exercise would benefit the older population. If the percentage of the population who were sedentary could be held at the 24 percent level found in younger adults, there should be a decrease in such maladies as heart disease, hypertension and diabetes.

The relationship between a sedentary lifestyle and level of education is clearly demonstrated in the graph. The more education, the lesser percentage of the population is reported as sedentary. Programs that promote physical activity should focus on the population with less education to increase overall health in the county. The relationship also holds for level of income (not shown). Programs to promote physical activity should focus on the lower income population.



**Johnson County Public Water Systems (PWS)
Population VS. Fluoridation Status**



Group	Number of People	County PWS Population %
Optimal - Adjusted	8,385	63.9%
Optimal - Natural	0	0.0%
Sub-Optimal or Private Well	4,745	36.1%
Total	13,130	100%

Health Risk Behaviors

Indicators of the health of the residents in a county are descriptors of the vitality and life of its communities. These indicators include access to health care, the incidence of disease, and the extent to which residents engage in health risk behaviors. A community's health goes beyond these areas to examine issues of safety, environment and crime. While many take for granted the ability to see a doctor or access an emergency room, the reality is that many people do not get this access, and thereby endanger their health and their lives.

Johnson County, Illinois

Gonorrhea Cases - Johnson County

1991 - 2001

COUNTY	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
JOHNSON	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
TOTAL ILLINOIS	33,823	29,275	26,593	24,511	20,515	19,324	19,524	22,499	24,136	24,812	24,025
Total IL Excluding Chicago	12,218	10,821	9,292	9,705	9,159	7,010	7,208	8,356	8,967	9,940	9,699

Gonorrhea Rates - Johnson County

1991 - 2001

COUNTY	2000 Population	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
JOHNSON	12,878	26.4	17.6	8.8	8.8	17.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	17.6	15.5	15.5
ILLINOIS TOTAL	12419293	295.9	256.1	232.6	214.4	179.5	169.1	170.8	196.8	211.2	199.8	193.4
Total IL Excluding Chicago	9523277	141.3	125.1	107.5	112.2	105.9	81.1	83.4	96.6	103.7	104.4	101.8

Rates are per 100,000 population

Chlamydia Rates – Johnson County

1991 - 2001

COUNTY	2000 Population	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
JOHNSON	12,878	88.1	70.5	88.1	8.8	88.1	44.1	70.5	35.3	114.6	93.2	93.2
ILLINOIS TOTAL	12419293	202.1	220.9	215.2	204.1	216.3	230.8	255.3	287.5	318.5	324.9	352
Total IL Excluding Chicago	9523277	154.5	152.8	155.3	146	149.8	144.4	162.1	183.2	211.5	215.9	223.6

Rates are per 100,000 population

Johnson County has a low rate of infections reported of both gonorrhea and chlamydia. There have been no reported cases of syphilis since 1997. Rate of STD infections is consistently lower than Illinois as a whole and in Illinois excluding Chicago.

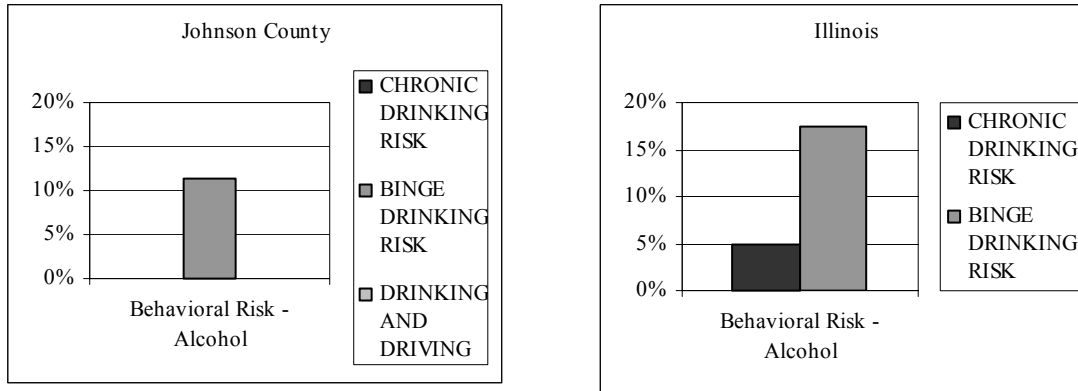
Source: IPLAN

Transmission rates for STDs (number per population of 100,000) are a measure of the at-risk sexual behavior in the county

Johnson County, Illinois

At Risk – Alcohol

<http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss>



There is incomplete data available for Johnson County. Binge drinking behavior is less than in the state of Illinois. Less than 0.1 percent of hospital discharges (1999 through 2001) were from chronic liver disease or cirrhosis – compared with 0.3 percent for the state of Illinois. (<http://app.idph.state.il.us/emsrpt>)

* Note: The data set for the state of Illinois differed from that for the individual counties, in that there were no data on the behavioral risk for drinking and driving for the state.

Johnson County – Smoking rates

2000 Johnson County, Illinois Adults		Count	Col %	Unweighted Count
SMOKING STATUS	smoker	1,951	23.50%	57
	former smoker	3,064	36.90%	86
	non-smoker	3,299	39.70%	102
Total		8,315	100.00%	245
AMOUNT SMOKED PER DAY	1 pack or less	1,541	80.80%	45
	more than 1 pack	367	19.20%	11
Total		1,908	100.00%	56
QUIT SMOKING 1 OR MORE DAYS	yes	1,202	63.00%	33
	no	706	37.00%	23
Total		1,908	100.00%	56
LAST SMOKED REGULARLY	within past year	452	14.50%	10
	more than a year ago	2,632	84.70%	76
	never			1
Total		3,108	100.00%	87

*Unweighted counts represent the number of survey respondents who fit each category.

*Counts represent the projected number in the county for each category and is based upon the number responding in the survey.

* "Col%" or "Row%" indicates the percentage of the population that fit each category.

Smoking is the single most important cause of death that is preventable. It causes death by heart disease, cancer and respiratory illnesses. It leads to more deaths than AIDS, alcohol, cocaine, heroin, homicide, suicide, motor vehicle crashes and fire combined.

From: York County, PA brochure

2001 Illinois Adults		Count	Col %	Unweighted Count
SMOKING STATUS	smoker	2,117,560	23.20%	934
	former smoker	2,162,233	23.70%	978
	non-smoker	4,834,003	53.00%	2,064
Total		9,113,796	100.00%	3,976
STOPPED SMOKING FOR ONE DAY OR MORE	yes	1,216,219	57.40%	522
	no	901,342	42.60%	412
Total		2,117,560	100.00%	934

"The average teenage smoker begins to smoke at 14 years old and becomes a daily smoker before age 18. And those children soon regret this loss of freedom. A Gallup Poll in 1992 found that 70% of smokers between the ages of 12 and 17 regret beginning to smoke and 66 percent want to quit."

"Of the almost 3,000 young people who became regular smokers each day, nearly 1,000 of them will have their lives shortened from tobacco-related diseases."

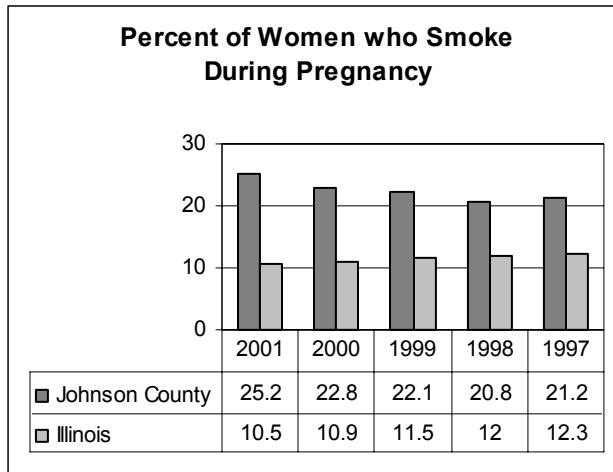
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

2001 Rural County Adults	smoker			former smoker			non-smoker		
	Count	Row %	Unwt Count	Count	Row %	Unwt Count	Count	Row %	Unwt Count
	430,303	26.60%	238	430,303	0.266	238	774,611	0.479	425

Data from: <http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/countydata.asp>

Johnson County, Illinois

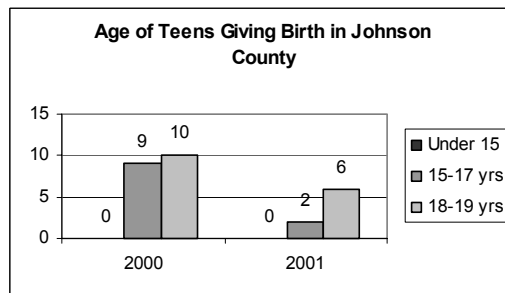
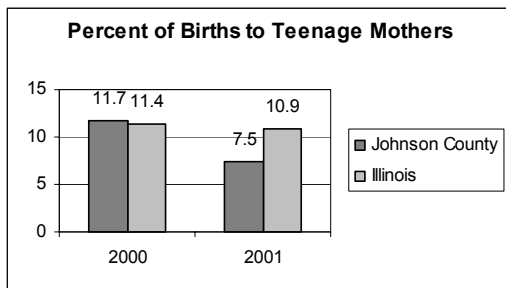
Percent of Women who Smoke During Pregnancy



The percent of women who report they smoked during pregnancy in Johnson County is double the rate for the state of Illinois. The rates may be actually higher, since these data were calculated by dividing the number of women who reported smoking during pregnancy by the total live births. Smoking is known to cause miscarriage in some women, among other problems.

Data from: <http://app.idph.state.il.us/data/CountyLevel.asp?menu=1>

Births to Teen Mothers



Data from IDPH, accessed at <http://www.idph.state.il.us>

In Johnson County, the percent of births to teenage mothers is comparable to that for the state of Illinois in the years 2000 and 2001. As expected, the older teens (18-19 years) represent the group most likely to become pregnant.

Teen Mothers

With the highest rate of teen pregnancy and births in the western industrialized world, the United States pays a cost of at least \$7 billion annually. Teen mothers are at higher risk to not complete high school, and to require welfare. Children of teenage mothers risk a lower birth weight, poorer performance in school, and abuse and neglect. Sons are more likely to be imprisoned, and daughters are more likely to become teen mothers.

Adapted from York, PA brochure

Johnson County, Illinois

Immunizations

Source: IPLAN

Healthy People 2010 Objective: By 2010, increase immunization levels among children aged 19 to 35 months to at least 90 percent (Objective 14-22a through 14-22f).

County	Category	County Rate	County Count	State Rate
JOHNSON	Basic Series	85		77.6

Note: Illinois number does not include Chicago.

Healthy People 2010 Objective: By 2010, reduce indigenous cases of vaccine-preventable diseases: 0 for diphtheria, 0 for tetanus, 0 for polio, 0 for measles, 0 for rubella, 0 for mumps, and 2,000 for pertussis (Objective 14-01b, 14-01e through 14-01j).

VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES

County	Category	County Rate	County Count	State Rate	State Count
JOHNSON	Total		2		4027
JOHNSON	Diphtheria		0		0
JOHNSON	Pertussis		0		1699
JOHNSON	Tetanus		0		15
JOHNSON	Measles		0		1485
JOHNSON	Mumps		2		782
JOHNSON	Rubella		0		46
JOHNSON	Polio		0		0

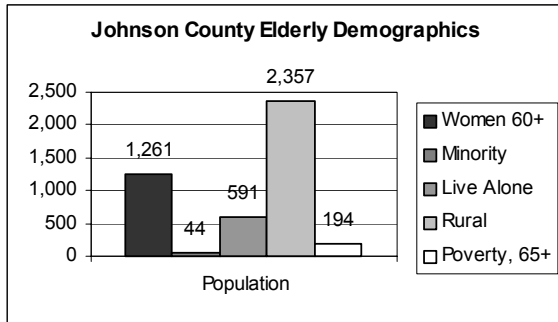
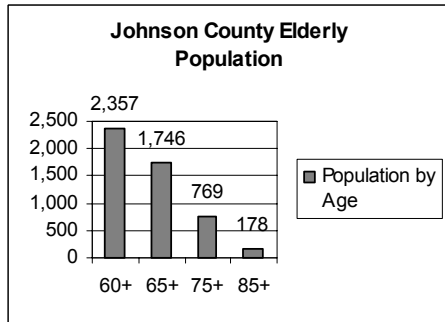
Year Group (9): 1998, 1997, 1996, 1995, 1994, 1993, 1992, 1991, 1990

Crime and Violence

Violent crimes, spousal abuse and child abuse are indicators of the health of a community. Violence can rapidly destroy a sense of well-being in a community.

Johnson County, Illinois

Elder Abuse



Data from: <http://www.state.il.us/aging/2demografx/CensusMap.htm>

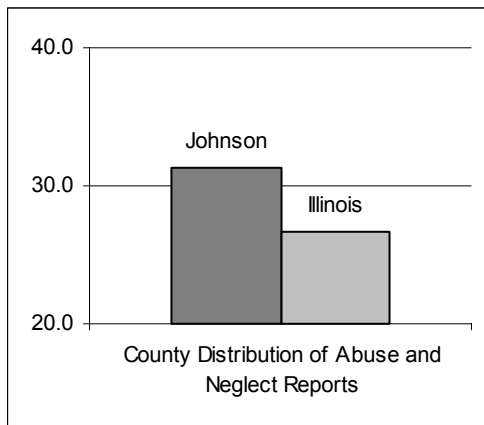
The population and demographics of the elderly in Johnson County are shown in the charts above. All elderly in the county are considered “rural.” State of Illinois services to the county are provided through the Egyptian Area Agency on Aging (<http://www.egyptianaaa.org/>), serving the southern 13 counties of Illinois.

Elder abuse in Illinois and this region is described as follows;

*It is estimated that 4 percent of older persons are abused, neglected or financially exploited. There were 5,883 elder abuse cases reported to the Illinois Department on Aging in FY 97. Approximately 80 percent of the abusers were relatives of the victim (adult children, spouses or other relatives.) The city of Chicago had 1,024 reports of elder mistreatment, suburban Cook County had 896 reports, the Peoria area had 458, and the southern 13 counties had 762 reports in FY 98. **The southern 13 counties had the highest percentage increase in reporting of all areas compared to FY97 statistics.** (Illinois Department on Aging <http://www.state.il.us/aging/>)*

Johnson County, Illinois

Child Abuse



Child abuse in Johnson County is only slightly higher than in the state of Illinois.

<http://www.state.il.us/dcf/cants2002table7.shtml>

Johnson County, Illinois

Violent Index Offenses Johnson County

Offense Name	Year				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Murder	0	0	2	0	0
Criminal Sexual Assault	4	6	7	5	3
Robbery	0	0	0	3	0
Aggravated Assault	22	16	47	47	29
http://www.icjia.state.il.us					

Crimes Against Children and Domestic Violence

Year	Crimes against Children	Domestic Violence
2002	0	0
2001	0	0
%change	nc	nc

Illinois State Police Report, 2002

http://www.isp.state.il.us/docs/cii/cii02/cii02sectionii_crimeindex&rate.pdf

Violence often brings fear into a community. Domestic violence may bring a tragic ending to an on-going situation, and is an indication of overall public safety. Children who are abused often become abusive parents.

Sources

The data contained herein are largely collected from publicly accessible internet web sites. After downloading the specific data for the county, graphs, charts and tables have been constructed and assembled. There is a wealth of further information present on the internet, both from the sources listed and used herein, and from many additional sources. Neither the data nor the sources used are intended to be all-inclusive.

Johnson County, Illinois

Sources

- <http://www.census.gov> Census data – demographics, etc.
- <http://censusscope.org> Census data with some analysis, graphs and charts
- <http://capitalimpact.com> Detailed data on every county in U.S. (used by congress).
- <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/index.asp> Information of every school in the U.S.
- http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/about/school_health.htm Coordinated school health
- <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/databases/newmua/> Data on medically underserved areas
- <http://app.idph.state.il.us/IPLANDataSystem.asp?menu=1> IPLAN Site
- <http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/> Risk behavior data
- <http://app.idph.state.il.us/emsrpt/> Hospitalization data
- <http://app.idph.state.il.us/EpiStudies/public/genericdb/code/GenericList.asp> Cancer data
- <http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/su/med/healthstat/mental.html> Mental Health data
- <http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/su/med/healthstat/mental.html> Illinois Household survey on Alcohol, Tobacco and Substance Abuse
- <http://www.icjia.state.il.us> Source of information on violent crimes.
- <http://hcup.ahrq.gov/SafetyNet/SafetyNet.asp> Another source of data – from Woody Elder Abuse and Elder Services (<http://www.egyptianaaa.org/>)
- www.bea.gov Economic data by U.S. County
- http://www.illinoisbiz.biz/com/community_profiles/c.html - Business profiles of Counties
- <http://www.state.il.us/aging/2demografx/CensusMap.htm> Information on Elderly
- <http://www.state.il.us/dcf/cants2002table7.shtml> Statistics on child abuse
- <http://www.icjia.state.il.us> Violent Crime data
- http://www.isp.state.il.us/docs/cii/cii02/cii02sectionii_crimeindex&rate.pdf Adobe Acrobat (pdf) file from Illinois State Police – includes domestic violence and crimes against Children data.