



2025

Advocate Children's Hospital - Park Ridge

Community Health Needs Assessment Report

1775 Dempster St.
Park Ridge, IL 60068

Letter from Market President

October 2025

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

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

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

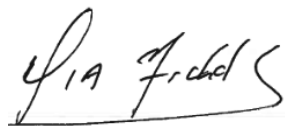
As we close another CHNA cycle, I'm inspired by the profound difference we make each day across our Illinois Division. From groundbreaking research and exceptional clinical care to meaningful patient programs and cutting-edge innovations, our work is driven by the patients, families and communities we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

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

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

Let's move forward toward better health for all.

Together always,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dia Nichols", written over a thin horizontal line.

Dia Nichols

President, Illinois Division, Advocate Health

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Advocate Children's Hospital – Park Ridge (ACH-PR) completed a comprehensive hospital community health needs assessment (CHNA) in 2025. For purposes of this report, the Advocate Children's Hospital – Park Ridge "community" or primary service area (PSA) consists of 69 zip codes across Lake, DuPage, and Cook Counties. We've collected and analyzed data accordingly. This report describes the assessment process and includes demographic, socioeconomic and health status data along with key findings regarding the health of residents in our PSA. The goal of this assessment is to provide a clear picture of the health status and social needs of the communities we serve and determine areas of focus for community outreach programming.

Data shows that the ACH-PR PSA population is 57.1 percent Non-Hispanic White, 25.4 percent Hispanic, 10.5 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, 4.0 percent Non-Hispanic Black, and 2.8 percent are two or more races. 50.4 percent are female, and 49.6 percent are male. Children ages 0-4 comprise 5.6 percent of the total population and children ages 5-17 comprise 17.3 percent of the total population. This number is similar to the total composition of all individual counties in the PSA and the State of Illinois. The median household income for the PSA is \$103,634 annually, higher than the state average.

As part of the CHNA process, ACH-PR established a Community Health Council (CHC) comprised of hospital and community stakeholders who provided insight and perspective on key issues affecting health in the PSA. CHC members reviewed data presented by the hospital's community outreach department. Under the leadership of the ACH-PR Director of Community Outreach and Population Health, the CHC worked through a prioritization process to determine the key health needs in the PSA. Data shared during the process included these issues:

- Access to Care
- Behavioral Health
- Food Insecurity
- Violence/Adverse Childhood Experiences
- Dental Care
- Asthma
- Injury Prevention
- Obesity

CHC members were guided through a voting exercise to select the top health issues, taking into consideration prevalence, incidence, and mortality. The CHC also recognized the importance of addressing root causes of health and urged the ACH-OL community outreach team to integrate social drivers (SDOH) into strategies developed to address identified needs.

After this process, the priorities chosen for the 2026-2028 implementation strategy cycle are:

- Access to Care
- Behavioral Health

To ensure the hospital develops an effective implementation strategy, the CHC and community outreach department will continue to collaborate to create programming to address priority health needs. Healthy People 2030 goals will serve as a critical benchmark and guide for the development of goals, objectives and metrics to track our impact and effectiveness in addressing the identified health issues.

ADVOCATE HEALTH CARE

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

ADVOCATE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL - PARK RIDGE

Advocate Children's Hospital is one of Illinois' largest pediatric care networks, with campuses in Oak Lawn and Park Ridge. We provide comprehensive, family-centered care for children of all ages. Nationally ranked by U.S. News & World Report in pediatric cardiology and heart surgery, we recently launched a pediatric heart transplant program to bring lifesaving care closer to home for children with complex heart conditions. We're also part of the Chicagoland Children's Health Alliance, a collaborative network with University of Chicago Comer Children's Hospital and Pediatrics at Endeavor Health.



Pediatric Critical Care Center



2025 COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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

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

Community Definition

For the purposes of this assessment, the Advocate Children's Hospital - Park Ridge "community" is defined as the Primary Service Area (PSA) which consists of 69 zip codes across Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, Kendall and McHenry Counties. There is a total population of 2,509,271 in the Park Ridge PSA. The map below, however, illustrates the entire service area for Advocate Children's Hospital including both the Park Ridge and Oak Lawn campuses illustrating the nine-county area from which our patients come.

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

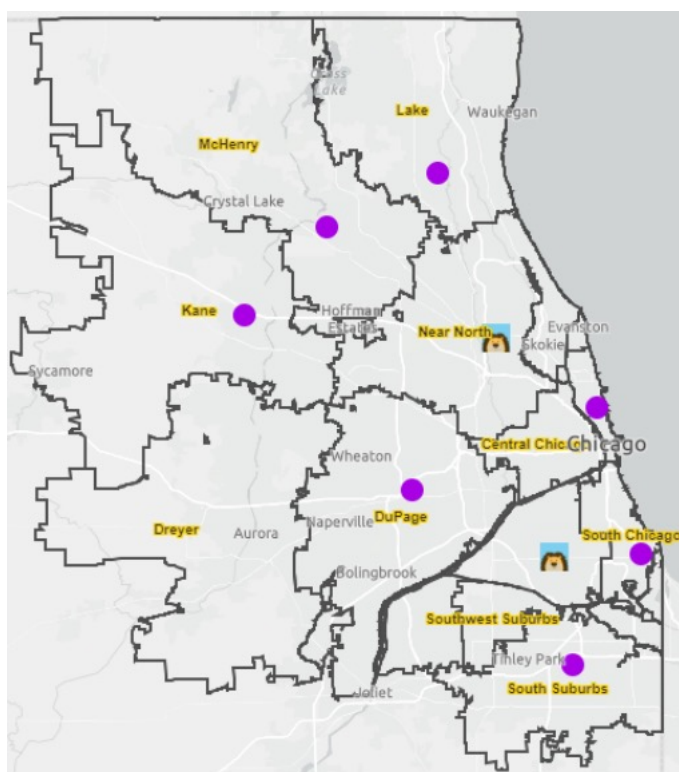


Exhibit 1:
Advocate Children's Hospital, Patient Service Area Map
Source: Advocate Health Care, Business Development Analytics, 2025

2019-2023 Data Estimates

Population

2,509,271 Within 69 zip codes
 Most populous zip codes: 60618 (Irving Park)
 60625 (Lincoln Square)
 60085 (Waukegan)

Gender

49.6% Male
50.4% Female



Population age 5+ language spoken at home
(households with limited English proficiency)

7.53% **7.16%** **5.11%** **4.89%**
 PR PSA Cook Lake DuPage

Education

Individuals with a high school degree

89.80% **88.34%** **90.59%** **93.19%** **90.26%**
 PR PSA Cook Lake DuPage Illinois

Individuals with a bachelor's degree

43.81% **41.95%** **46.95%** **51.45%** **37.19%**
 PR PSA Cook Lake DuPage Illinois

Unemployment Rate

4.73% PR PSA
6.88% Cook County
5.07% Lake County
4.82% DuPage County
5.80% Illinois

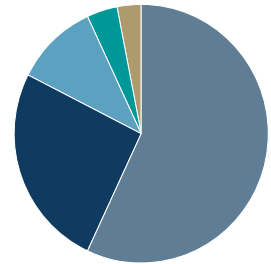
Household/Family in OL PSA



5.01% Single Parent Families
5.65% Children Living with Grandparents

Race/Ethnicity

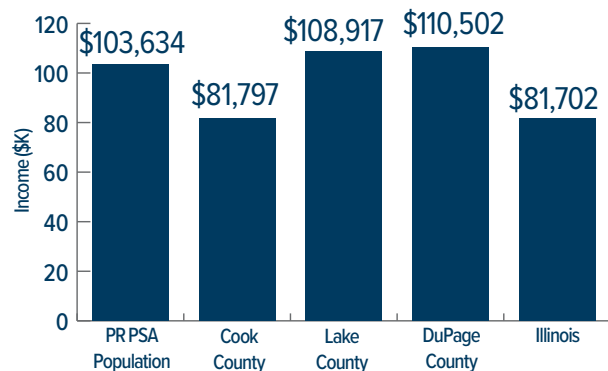
Non-Hispanic White **57.1%**
Hispanic or Latino **25.4%**
Asian **10.5%**
Non-Hispanic Black **4.0%**
Two or more races **2.8%**



Population by Age Group

Age	PR PSA	Cook	Lake	DuPage	Illinois
0-4 years	5.6%	5.6%	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%
5-17 years	17.3%	15.8%	18.2%	16.8%	16.5%

Median Household Income by Community



Population Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level

20.29% **28.74%** **19.06%** **15.48%** **26.18%**
 PR PSA Cook Lake DuPage Illinois

Children Living Below the Poverty Level

Age (years)	PR PSA	Cook	Lake	DuPage	Illinois
0-4	9.51%	17.91%	10.97%	7.15%	16.58%
5-17	10.81%	18.01%	11.29%	7.40%	14.95%

Social Drivers of Health

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

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

Social Conditions at a Glance

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

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

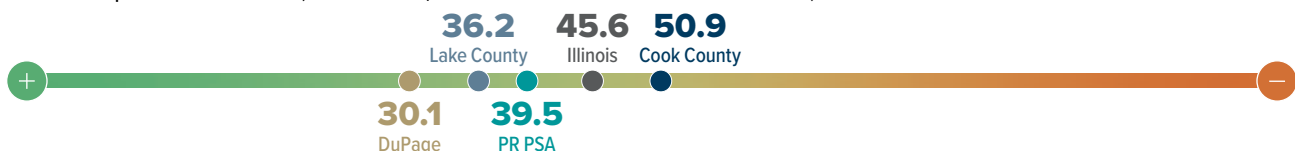
Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) – The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) shows how vulnerable a community is based on 15 social factors like unemployment, disability, and minority status to help identify and map the communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a hazardous event. The SVI in Park Ridge PSA is lower than the state averages and Cook County, but still high enough to indicate a need for more resources in the community. (Source: Metopio, CDC, 2022)



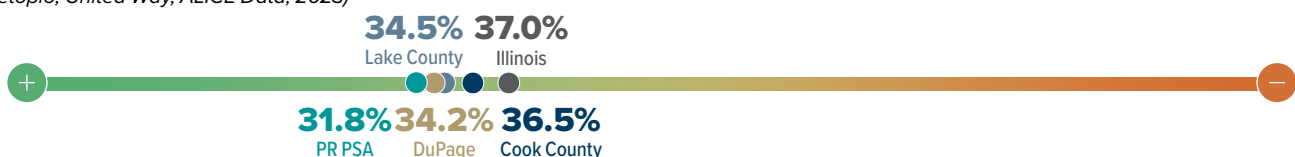
Childhood Opportunity Index (COI) – The COI measures how well neighborhoods support children's healthy growth. Scores range from Very Low (1–19) to Very High (80–100). Advocate Children's Hospital PSA has a COI of 65, which is slightly higher than the State average and Cook County, but much lower than Lake and DuPage County who rank in the 'very high' category. (Source: Metopio, [Diversitydatakids.org](https://diversitydatakids.org), 2019–2023).



Hardship Index – This index shows how much hardship a community faces. It includes things like unemployment, poverty, and crowded housing. Higher scores mean more hardship. The PR PSA score is lower than the state average, indicating less hardship than the state. (Source: Metopio, U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2018–2022).



ALICE Threshold – ALICE stands for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed. It shows the percent of working households that earn above the poverty line but still can't afford basic needs like housing, food, and child care. (Source: Metopio, United Way, ALICE Data, 2023)



How the CHNA Was Conducted

Purpose and Process

The purpose of the Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) is to identify health disparities in the primary areas that Advocate Children's Hospital serves. The federal government requires not-for-profit hospitals to complete a CHNA every three years which serves as a comprehensive guide to the identified health needs on which the hospital, community stakeholders, organizations and individuals can focus their efforts during this period. As ACH inpatient services are located on the Advocate Lutheran General Hospital campus (Park Ridge), the ACH CHNA is included and approved as part of that facility's published report. In December 2024, Advocate Children's Hospital's Community Outreach Department convened a Community Health Council comprised of hospital and community members focused solely on children's issues. The Council's responsibility was to assess children's health care needs in our Primary Service Area using data and discussion to determine areas of focus. Over several council meetings held from February – May 2025, the Children's Hospital Community Outreach Department presented extensive data covering demographics, economics, education, employment, Social Drivers of Health, and other health indicators for the primary service area. The data presented was collected from secondary data sources and qualitative primary data. During the priority setting meeting held in April 2025, the community health council members voted to select the highest priority needs to be addressed in the 2025 CHNA and the 2026-2028 implementation strategy.

The needs selected were Access to Care and Behavioral Health. Advocate Children's Hospital received approval for the CHNA findings through Advocate Lutheran General Hospital's Governing Council at its November 2025 meeting. The Advocate Aurora Board of Directors approved the Advocate Children's Hospital CHNA report in December.

Partnership

For Advocate Children's Hospital's 2025 CHNA, the hospital convened a Community Health Council (CHC). The council often met to discuss strengths and weaknesses in the hospital's PSA focusing on social, economic, and health issues. The CHC's responsibilities were to oversee the CHNA process, serve as subject-matter experts, suggest community collaborations for health initiatives, and select and recommend community health priorities for Advocate Children's Hospital CHNA. The affiliation and titles of the CHC are listed below. The CHC member affiliations representing at-risk populations are indicated with an asterisk.

2025 CHC Members

- School Based Health Center & Mobile Care, Community Outreach and Population Health Practice Manager*
- Community Consolidated School District 21, School Based Health Center, Family Nurse Practitioner*
- Maine Township High School District 207, Assistant Superintendent for Business/CSBO/Title IX*
- U-46 Elgin and surrounding areas, Health Services Supervisor*
- Ronald McDonald House, Program Director*
- Birth to Five, Regional Council Manager*
- Advocate Children's Hospital, Community Outreach and Injury Prevention Specialist*
- Advocate Children's Hospital Mobile Dental Program, Program Clinical Coordinator*
- Advocate Children's Hospital, Community Health Coordinator
- Advocate Children's Hospital Director, Community and Health Relations

Alliance for Health Equity

The Alliance for Health Equity is a partnership between the Illinois Public Health Institute, hospitals, health departments, and community organizations across Chicago and Cook County. This initiative is one of the largest collaboratives hospital community partnerships to exist in the county, and currently has over 30 nonprofit and public hospitals, seven health departments, and over 100 representatives from community organizations on the Alliance.

Advocate Children's Hospital is a part of a coalition led by a steering committee through the Alliance for Health Equity and receives support from the Illinois Public Health Institute (IPHI). The Alliance creates and distributes health surveys throughout Chicago and Cook County and provides information on the overall concerns, strengths, and health needs of the community. Primary and secondary data gathering from the Alliance includes focus groups and hospital utilization data, which is analyzed by the IPHI.

Illinois Association of School Nurses

The Illinois Association of School Nurses (IASN) promotes wellness and educational success in school communities by supporting, developing, and advocating for professional school nurse leaders.

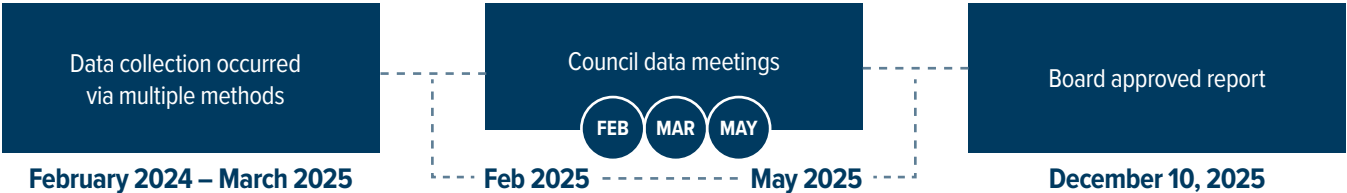
Advocate Children’s Hospital has been a proud supporter and partner of IASN and leads the school nurses annual conference. This year IASN members were asked to be the respondents for the Alliance for Health Equity survey to get a comprehensive understanding of where children in our community thrive most and what disparities prohibit their futures.

Data Collection and Analysis

Advocate Children’s Hospital’s community outreach team presented extensive public health data to the Community Health Council over the course of three meetings from February 2025 to May 2025. While data specifically for children is more limited than for adults, the hospital collected all available published data at the county and local municipal level giving us a solid picture of the state of children’s health in our service area. Hospital inpatient and Emergency Department discharge data was also provided to further demonstrate and clarify the need through utilization of actual services.

Additionally, in March 2025 as mentioned above, the Alliance for Health Equity partnered with Advocate Children’s Hospital to develop a survey distributed by the Illinois Association of School Nurses to school nurses working in the service area. Thirty-one nurses responded to the survey on behalf of their school communities. Most nurses lived in the communities they worked in (63%) and had worked in their communities for more than five years (69%). Nurses that responded to the survey served diverse grade levels.

For secondary data, Advocate Health Care utilized Metopio to provide information including health and demographic indicators specific to Advocate Children’s Hospital’s primary service area. Where available for children, Metopio also provides county, state and zip code level data, to address social drivers of health in all the communities that the Children’s Hospital serves. Data was also collected from the Cook County Department of Public Health, Alliance for Health Equity, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S Census Bureau and other data platforms.



Summary of Findings

Overall Health Status

Overall, Advocate Children's Hospital in Park Ridge health outcomes are comparable to the average county in the state.

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

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

Mortality - leading causes of death

- According to the Illinois Department of Public Health, the leading causes of death for children ages 1-17 include unintentional injuries, assault (homicide), malignant neoplasms (cancer), intentional self-harm (suicide) and congenital malformations.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, 2022

Life Expectancy

- PR PSA: 80.6 years
- Cook: 78.5
- Lake: 80.3
- DuPage: 81.3
- Illinois: 78.7

Source: Metopio, Center for Urban Population Health, 2022



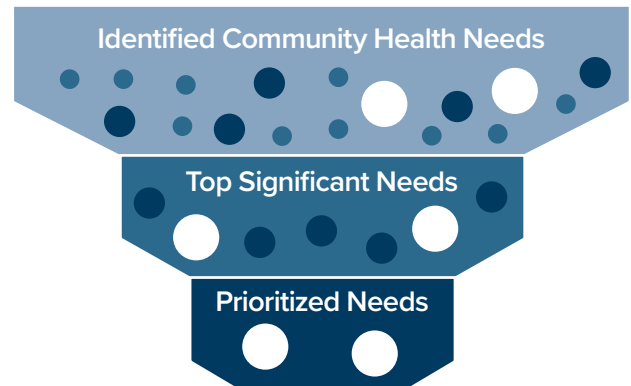
Identified Significant Needs

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

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

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

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



Top Health Concerns in Patient Service Area

The following needs listed below represent the significant health needs of the community, based on the information gathered through the assessment process.

Areas of Opportunity Found Through the Assessment

- **Access to Care**
 - » Number one health issue voted by community
 - » Care deserts, with little to no access to a pediatrician or doctor
 - » Few Medicaid providers in PSA and counties
- **Behavioral Health**
 - » Number two health issue voted by community
 - » Poor mental health outcomes; high ED visit rates
- **Alcohol/Substance Misuse**
 - » High substance misuse ED visits
- **Community Safety**
 - » Fire-arm violence
 - » Unintentional injuries
 - » Bullying
- **Food Insecurity**
 - » Food deserts across the PSA, especially Lake County
- **Disease and Chronic Conditions**
 - » Asthma and diabetes are common among youth
- **Economic and Housing Stability**
 - » Unequal employment opportunity by race/ethnicity
 - » Children living below the poverty line within PSA and counties
- **Maternal and Child Health**
 - » Low birth weight
 - » African American mothers at most risk for poor outcomes

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

Why is this important? Access to care means having the ability to obtain affordable, relevant health services and wellness programs that raise the quality of life for everyone. It includes local options for basic health care like screening and prevention services and having access to health care providers when urgent health care needs arise.

Significant Need Reasoning

Limited access to affordable pediatric care and specialists was a recurring theme, especially in underserved areas.

- Participants noted gaps in regular check-ups, immunizations, and screenings. Lack of access to reliable transportation compounded these issues.

Secondary data shows that PR PSA is comparable, if not doing better than its neighboring counties and the state for timely access to healthcare. Though, there are zip codes within the community area that have few to no providers within their radius.

Key Findings

- **Medicaid Coverage (0-17 years)** (*Metopio, U.S. Census Bureau, 2023*)
 - » PR PSA: 29.62% | Cook: 42.07% | Lake: 27.55% | DuPage: 21.36%
 - » IL: 36.36%
- **Private Health Insurance** (*Metopio, U.S. Census Bureau, 2023*)
 - » PR PSA: 72.54% | Cook: 65.24% | Lake: 75.39% | DuPage: 78.56%
 - » IL: 69.71%
 - » Highest private insurance coverage: Deerfield (60015), Long Grove (60047), Glenview (60029).
- **Dentists Enrolled as Medicaid Providers** (per 100,000 residents) (*Metopio, Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services, 2025*)
 - » PR PSA: 27.55 | Cook: 35.72 | Lake: 20.21 | DuPage: 32.11
 - » IL: 24.89
- **Pediatricians** (per 100,000 residents) (*Metopio, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2025*)
 - » PR PSA: 36.18 | Cook: 71.81 | Lake: 28.87 | DuPage: 45.33
 - » IL: 45.60
 - » Eleven PSA zip codes have zero pediatricians, including Antioch (60002) and Long Grove (60047).

Contributing Factors

Access to care is not equal for everyone because many people face barriers like lack of insurance, high costs, or limited coverage. Others live far from clinics or don't have reliable transportation. Long wait times, limited providers, and language challenges also make care harder to get for some people.

- Barriers & Challenges:
 - » Availability of services/providers
 - » Transportation
 - » Persons living in rural communities, with disabilities or language barriers
 - » Cost, Insurance
 - » Communication between healthcare services



HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

Children in certain PSA zip codes experience “care deserts,” with no available pediatricians or limited access to Medicaid-accepting dentists

Zip codes with the highest uninsured rates (nearly 17% of children without coverage): Prospect Heights (60070), Waukegan (60085), Aurora (60505).

Uninsured rate by race/ethnicity

- 4.89%** Non Hispanic White
- 8.41%** Non Hispanic Black
- 14.02%** Hispanic or Latino
- 7.30%** Asian
- 10.65%** Two or More Races

Health Care Resources in the Defined Community

Name of Facility	Type	Location
Access Genesis Center for Health and Empowerment	Federally Qualified Health Center	Des Plaines
Oak Street Health	Medicare Clinic	Chicago
Old Irving Park Clinic	Community Clinic	Chicago
Heartland Health Centers	Federally Qualified Health Center	Skokie
Cook County Department of Public Health	Community Clinic	Des Plaines
Ascension Holy Family Medical Center	Hospital	Des Plaines
Shriners Children's Chicago	Hospital	Chicago
Northshore University Health System	Hospital	Glenview
Community First Medical Center	Hospital	Chicago
Northshore University Health System-Glenbrook	Hospital	Glenview
Chicago Behavioral Hospital	Hospital	Des Plaines
Maryville Children's Healthcare Center, Bolingbrook	Hospital	Chicago
Amita Health Adventist Medical Center, Bolingbrook	Hospital	Chicagoland Area
Rush-Copley Medical Center	Hospital	Chicago
Amita Mercy Medical Center	Hospital	DuPage
Advocate Good Shepard	Hospital	McHenry
Ann & Robert Lurie Children's Hospital	Hospital	Chicago
UI Health System	Hospital	Central Chicagoland
Northwestern Medicine Central DuPage Hospital	Hospital	Chicago, Chicagoland Area
Northwestern Medicine Central DuPage Hospital	Hospital	DuPage
Edward-Elmhurst Health	Hospital	Chicagoland Area
Loyola Medicine	Hospital	Chicago
Northshore Swedish Hospital	Hospital	Central Chicagoland
Advocate Good Shepard	Hospital	McHenry
Maine East High School	School Based Health Center	Park Ridge
Glenbrook School District	School Based Health Center	Glenview
Community Consolidated School District 21	School Based Health Center	Wheeling

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

Significant Need Reasoning

53% of the school nurses' respondents voted for child and adolescent mental health being the biggest health issue in schools

- Additionally, 67% of school nurses voted for schools needing more access to mental health care for students.

Second most voted need by community health members'.

Secondary data shows that PR PSA residents and neighboring counties need targeted behavioral health programming.

Key Findings

- Mental health ED visit rates (ages 5–17): (Metopio, IHA COMPdata informatics, 2020-2024)
 - » ACH Park Ridge PSA: 869.6 per 100,000
 - » Cook County: 825.4 | Lake: 946.4 | DuPage: 827.6 | Illinois: 1,027.7
- Suicide & self-injury ED visit rates (ages 5–17): (Metopio, IHA COMPdata informatics, 2020-2024)
 - » ACH Park Ridge PSA: 135.2 per 100,000
 - » Cook County: 108.0 | Lake: 161.0 | DuPage: 118.2 | Illinois: 160.2
- Youth survey (grades 8, 10, 12): (Source: Illinois Youth Survey 2024 County Report)
 - » Suicidal ideation: 9–10% of 10th & 12th graders
 - » Persistent sadness/hopelessness: 26–27% of 10th & 12th graders
 - » 8th graders: slightly lower rates (22% DuPage, 25% Lake, 27% Cook)

Contributing Factors

Many things affect a person's mental health - like genetics, stress, sleep, diet, trauma, and economic challenges. Since these factors vary for everyone, each person's experience with mental health is unique. While there are programs and services that support mental health and build resilience and recovery, not everyone has the same access to them.

- Barriers & Challenges
 - » Coping skills
 - » Access/transportation to treatment
 - » Social isolation
 - » Lack of youth therapy
 - » Stigma of embarrassment
 - » Not understanding services
 - » Long waits, availability of services
 - » Lack of providers
 - » Cost of services
 - » Underlying substance use
 - » Accountability taking medication



HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

ED Visits Due To:	NH White	NH Black	Asian	Hispanic/Latino	Full Population
Mental health*	783.5	2,180.8	330.1	618.0	700.0
Suicide and self-injury*	63.0	150.6	31.1	56.0	56.6

*per 100,000 residents

(Metopio, IHA COMPdata informatics, 2020-2024)

School Nurses Respondents Insights:

Young people are particularly vulnerable to poor mental health. Anxiety, depression, and other mental health issues among young people are common.

Focus group participants linked these concerns to academic pressures, social media, and lack of support systems. LGBTQIA+ youth face unique challenges such as finding inclusive support spaces and navigating mental health concerns related to identity and transition.

Why is this important? Substance misuse – including alcohol and drug use - contributes to preventable health issues and is linked to social and economic issues. Substance misuse is also closely linked to mental health challenges, including depression, anxiety, and trauma-related disorders. These conditions often co-occur, making recovery difficult without proper support.

Significant Need Reasoning

Voted by community members as a major health need in the community and schools.

Secondary data shows that PR PSA youth are facing challenges with substance misuse, with high ED visits related to substance and alcohol use.

Key Findings

- **Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBSS)**, Chicago Public Schools Youth Substance Use (Chicago Public Schools, Youth Risk Behavior Survey System, 2023)
 - » 40% of high school students reported drinking alcohol.
 - » Early initiation (before age 13) of alcohol, marijuana, and vaping is common.
 - » 1% of middle school and 4% of high school students used two or more tobacco products in the past 30 days.
 - » 15% of high school students have tried two or more tobacco products at least once.
- **ED & Hospitalization Rates (per 100,000 residents, ages 5–17)** (Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2020-2024)
 - » Alcohol hospitalization rates (ages 5–17): DuPage County had the highest rate at 1.3 per 100,000 residents; Cook County reported 0.7.
 - » Alcohol-related ED visit rates (ages 5–17): Lake County had the highest rate at 47.3 per 100,000 residents; Children's Hospital Park Ridge PSA had the next highest rate at 45.5.
 - » Substance-related ED visit rates (ages 5–17): Lake County reported the highest with 141.5 visits per 100,000; Cook County followed with 132.0.
 - » Substance use hospitalization rates (ages 5–17): Cook and DuPage Counties led with 5.4 admissions per 100,000 residents, above the state average of 5.2.

Contributing Factors

Treatment and support for drug and alcohol use are not easily accessible to all people, especially for populations that are experiencing low income or have limited resources within their community.

- **Barriers & Challenges:**
 - » Increasing drug use
 - » Treatment options
 - » Availability and cost
 - » Mental Health
 - » Local drinking culture/ social norms
 - » Increase of vaping
 - » OWI Laws



HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

- **Binge drinking among high school students by race/ethnicity** (Source: Chicago Health Atlas, 2021):
 - » Full Population: 7.8%
 - » Non-Hispanic White: 16.3%
 - » Hispanic/Latino: 9.1%
 - » Non-Hispanic Black: 2.1%
- **Substance use ED and hospitalizations (ages 5–17):** The PSA counties' rates exceed the state averages, showing local youth are disproportionately affected.
- **Geography:** Areas lacking safe youth spaces report higher youth exposure to substance use and related arrests.

Illinois School Nurses Survey Response:

Substance use was often linked to peer pressure, stress, and lack of structured activities. Some participants mentioned increased arrests related to gun violence and substance use at their schools.

"For my school specifically, substance abuse is a big thing because once in a while, almost like every week, someone from school gets arrested for gun violence or drug use."

Children were exposed to drug use in their neighborhoods, with parents recounting experiences of finding needles and other paraphernalia in areas meant for play.

Access to Healthy Foods

**SIGNIFICANT
NEED**

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

Significant Need Reasoning

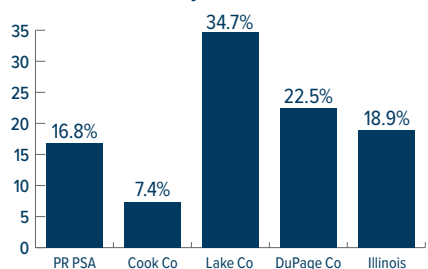
School Nurses respondents listed obesity as one of the main health concerns at their schools.

Secondary data places PR PSA comparable with counties that are food insecure. Children are relatively in the healthy weight status but still have limited resources for healthy foods and nutrients.

Key Findings

- Food insecurity rate: Park Ridge PSA 10.5% | Cook County 12.1% | Lake County 9.9% | DuPage County 9.0% | Illinois 12.0% (*Metopio, Feeding America, 2022*)

- Children with very low food access: (*Metopio, USDA, 2019*)



- BMI (8th, 10th, 12th graders): (*Illinois Youth Survey 2024 County Report*)
 - » Majority of students across counties are at a healthy weight
 - » Obesity rates decrease with age across all counties
 - » DuPage County: healthiest profile (highest healthy weight, lowest overweight)
 - » Cook County: lowest obesity rates across grades
 - » Lake County: highest percentage of overweight students

Contributing Factors

- Economic Barriers: High cost of healthy food and reduced financial assistance (e.g., SNAP cuts) limit access for many families.
- Geographic Barriers: Food deserts and limited grocery store presence, particularly in certain zip codes and in Will County, reduce availability of healthy options.
- Transportation Barriers: Families without reliable transportation struggle to access grocery stores offering fresh produce.
- Social and Structural Barriers: Systemic inequities in resource allocation, along with reliance on convenience and fast foods, contribute to disparities.
- Protective Supports: Community-based food programs, school meal programs, and partnerships with food pantries provide some relief, though reach and sustainability remain challenges.

Statement from the Alliance for Health Equity Cook County focus group:

Poor access to nutritious, affordable food was highlighted as a major issue, contributing to both malnutrition and obesity in children and youth. Focus group participants noted the impact of food deserts and reliance on unhealthy, processed foods. Reductions in programs like SNAP benefits and other financial assistance were described as exacerbating the issue.



HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

Children and youth in Lake County face disproportionately high barriers to accessing grocery stores (34.7 with low access). (*Metopio, USDA, 2022*)

Fruit & vegetable consumption (high school students):

- Asian students reported higher intake compared to national peers
- Hispanic/Latino students reported lower intake compared to national peers.

(*Metopio, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2023*)

Physical activity (high school students):

- » Non-Hispanic White: 28.4% met daily activity goals
- » Hispanic/Latino: 15.4% met daily activity goals

(*Metopio, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2021*)

Community Safety

(Addressing Violence and Accidental Injuries)

**SIGNIFICANT
NEED**

Why is this important? Community safety means making sure people feel safe in their neighborhoods, schools and public spaces. It includes preventing injuries, helping survivors of violence and working with first responders to improve their ability to respond to emergencies. Feeling safe supports better physical and mental health.

Significant Need Reasoning

Community violence was indicated as a significant health and safety concern by the community health members.

Secondary data illustrates the gun violence, morality rates, and bullying across the PSA and counties are high.

Key Findings

- Firearms are the leading cause of death for children and adolescents aged 0–19 in the U.S.
- Unintentional injuries (e.g., car crashes, drowning, suffocation) remain the top cause of death for ages 0–24, with over 7,000 deaths in 2019 (20 per day).
- Nearly 600 deaths due to unintentional injuries occurred among children aged 1–17 in Illinois.
 - » Unintentional injury mortality (ages 5-17): Cook County: 8.1 | Lake County: 16.3 | DuPage County: 11.7 | Illinois: 8.5. *(Metopio, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, 2019-2023)*
 - » Cook County has the highest unintentional injury death rate for all ages: 61.0 per 100,000 residents in 2019-2023, up from 44.9 in 2016-2020.
 - » Firearm-related ED visit rates (ages 5-17): Park Ridge PSA: 10.7 | Cook County: 36.1 | Lake County 16.5 | DuPage County 4.3 | Illinois: 24.3 *(Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2020-2024)*
- Bullying *(Illinois Youth Survey, 2024)*
 - » Electronic bullying: Illinois 16.0%
 - » In-school bullying: Illinois 19.9%
 - » Lake County: highest verbal/overall bullying in 8th grade.
 - » DuPage County: lowest physical/overall bullying in 8th grade.

Contributing Factors

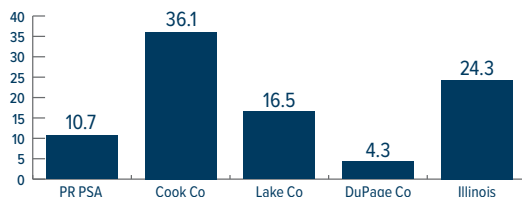
Safety is shaped by many factors, including the social, economic and environmental makeup of the community. A strong sense of connection among residents, strong support systems in place and trusting leaders and public safety workers tend to make communities safer.

- Barriers & Challenges
 - » Financial reliance
 - » Funding
 - » Awareness
 - » Stigma for accusers
 - » Lack of community engagement

HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES



- Firearm-related ED visits (ages 5-17) are over three times higher in Cook County compared to Park Ridge PSA.**



- Unintentional injury mortality rates in Cook County significantly increased since 2016-2020 to 2019-2023 (44.9 → 61.0 deaths per 100,000).**
- Bullying remains a widespread issue, particularly in early high school years, with cyberbullying increasing in visibility.**

Quotes from Alliance for Health Equity Cook County Focus Group:

"I also see for the young kids in our community, there's no safe space for them to go. They're in the streets. And they're in front of their houses. There are no playgrounds. There are no parks that are clean for them to go to."

"Gentrification has really hit us very hard. We don't see our neighborhood as 'it's up and rising.' Nobody knows the struggles we go through at night. You hear gunshots every week."

"The other day we heard commotion, and my little cousin told me, 'Oh, I'm used to it.'"

Disease and Chronic Conditions

SIGNIFICANT
NEED

Why is this important? Chronic Diseases are long-term health problems that often develop slowly from genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors. Some common ones are heart disease, diabetes, cancer, and asthma. These diseases can make daily life harder and often need ongoing medical care. Over half of Americans have at least one chronic disease. ([CDC, 2024](#))

Significant Need Reasoning

Secondary data shows that diabetes and asthma related conditions are a concern for the PSA counties, especially Lake and Cook.

Key Findings

- Cancer and heart disease are less frequent in youth but remain significant due to their long-term health implications.
 - » Cancer (Leukemia & Lymphoma diagnoses, ages 5–17): Cook: 4.6 | Lake: 5.6 | DuPage: 5.4 | Illinois: 4.5 (Metopio, Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2018-2022)
 - » Cardiovascular disease deaths (ages 5–17): Cook County 1.5 | Illinois 0.8 | Lake & DuPage – no data (Metopio, Chicago Department of Public Health, 2019-2023)

Contributing Factors

- **Environmental:** Air quality and housing conditions exacerbate asthma prevalence in OL PSA.
- **Healthcare access:** Insufficient preventive and specialist care contributes to reliance on ED services.
- **Socioeconomics:** Higher levels of poverty and food insecurity increase the risk for chronic conditions such as diabetes.
- **Behavioral:** Low physical activity and dietary risk factors contribute to early onset of obesity-related chronic disease.

Summary of Health Outcomes

Emergency Department Visit Rates for Children*

Disease	Park Ridge PSA		Cook County		Lake County		DuPage		Illinois	
age (years)	0-4	5-17	0-4	5-17	0-4	5-17	0-4	5-17	0-4	5-17
Diabetes	n/a	n/a	6.3	47.4	6.2	46.1	5.0	41.5	8.9	52.7
Asthma	355.4	259.4	569.8	479.1	294.5	235.9	321.4	216.8	409.2	349.7

*per 100,000 residents

(Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2020-2024)

HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

- **Asthma ED visits:** Highest burden seen in Cook County across all ages.
- **Cardiovascular disease:** Cook County youth mortality rate (1.5) is almost double Illinois overall (0.8).
- **Diabetes ED visits:** Statewide rates are highest, but Cook and Lake Counties also experience disproportionately high visits compared to DuPage County.

(Metopio, IHA COMPdata Informatics, 2019-2023)



Why is this important? Parents having a steady job with safe working conditions provides more than just a paycheck. It often comes with access to health insurance, the ability to afford childcare and education, and the funds to cover basic needs like housing and food. People with stable employment are less likely to live below the poverty line and are more likely to have better health outcomes. Affordable housing means having a safe and stable place to live that doesn't cost more than an individual or family can afford. High housing costs, frequent moves, or fear of eviction can affect mental health and even physical well-being.

Significant Need Reasoning

Secondary data shows that despite having better economic outcomes and homeownership, there are gaps in the community where children are living below the poverty level and unequal distribution for unemployment opportunities by race/ethnicity.

Key Findings

- Homeownership: 71.09%
 - » Lowest rates: Lincoln Square (60625), Chicago (60659), Waukegan (60085).
- Rent Burden (30%+ income spent on rent):
 - » ACH PR PSA: 44.34%
 - » Cook: 45.05%
 - » Lake: 44.69%
 - » DuPage: 41.91%
 - » Illinois: 43.8%
- Households Without a Vehicle:
 - » ACH PR PSA: 6.74%
 - » Cook County: 17.95%
 - » Lake: 4.77%
 - » DuPage: 4.24%
 - » Illinois: 10.9%

(Metopio, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023)

Contributing Factors

Having a job and access to a steady paycheck is connected to many benefits, as listed above. Housing is one of those benefits, which comes with its own set of struggles that the focus groups discussed.

- Barriers & Challenges – specific to housing:
 - » Current market
 - » Lack of available houses
 - » Impact on economic profile
 - » Cost
 - » Waitlist
 - » Lack of community support
 - » Stigma against homeless
 - » Not enough city attention



Alliance for Health Equity Focus Group Insight:

Participants recommended the promotion of workforce development programs, job creation, and training opportunities to address unemployment and poverty, which are often linked to violence. This was often coupled with recommendations to increase access to quality education and after-school programs to keep youth engaged and reduce their involvement in risky behaviors.



HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

- **Unemployment Rate by race/ethnicity**
 - » NH White: 4.52%
 - » Non-Hispanic Black: 9.29%
 - » Asian: 3.63%
 - » Hispanic or Latino: 4.33%
- **Children living below poverty**
 - » 0-4 years
 - ◇ PR PSA: 9.51%
 - » 5-17 years
 - ◇ PR PSA: 10.81%

(Metopio, American Community Survey, 2019-2023)

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

Significant Need Reasoning

Secondary data is only available for Cook, Lake and DuPage Counties but shows that Cook County does fare worse than Lake and DuPage counties when it comes to early prenatal care, maternal risk factors, infant mortality, preterm births, and low birth weight.

Key Findings

- Prenatal Care (Healthy People 2030 goal: 80.5%) (Metopio, HRSA's Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) 2020-2022)
 - » DuPage: 82.4%; Highest, above state average
 - » Lake: 79.8%
 - » Cook: 75.1%; Lowest, below state average
- Births with ≥1 Maternal Risk Factor (Metopio, CDC, 2019-2023)
 - » Cook: 22.5% | Lake: 20.7% | DuPage: 20.3% | Illinois: 23.5%
- Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births, post-neonatal):
 - » Non-Hispanic Black mothers have double the mortality rate compared to the full population across Cook, Lake, DuPage, Illinois, and U.S.
- Pre-term Births (<37 weeks) (Metopio, HRSA's MCHB, 2020-2023):
 - » Cook: 10.5% | Lake: 9.6% | DuPage: 9.1% | Illinois: 10.6%
 - » 1 in 9 babies in Illinois are born preterm; rates highest among Black infants.
- Very Low Birth Weight (<1,500g) (Metopio, ACS, 2019-2023):
 - » Non-Hispanic Black mothers: 2.9% in Cook, DuPage, Illinois; 2.7% in Lake.
- Teen Birth Rate (ages 15–19, per 1,000 women):
 - » ACH PSA: ↓ from 19.3 (2007–2011) to 4.09 (2019–2023)
 - » Cook: ↓ from 30.0 to 5.96 in the same period

Contributing Factors

- **Access & Quality Gaps:** Early care access is lower in some areas, and even those with care may experience lower quality care.
- **Social Determinants:** Housing instability, transportation, and health literacy impact prenatal care and birth outcomes.
- **Maternal Health Risks:** Chronic illness, smoking, and stress increase complications during pregnancy.
- **Youth Risk:** Teen pregnancy has declined, but youth still need reproductive education and support to maintain the trend.



HIGHLIGHTED DISPARITIES

- Cook County lags in prenatal care and has higher maternal risks compared to DuPage and Lake.
- Studies have shown that Non-Hispanic Black mothers who access prenatal care are more likely to experience lower quality prenatal care and experience more complications.
- In 2023, 1 in 9 babies (10.8% of live births) were born preterm in Illinois with most pre-term births occurring for Black infants.

PRIORITIZATION OF HEALTH-RELATED ISSUES

PRIORITY SETTING PROCESS

In April 2025, the community health council voted on significant needs based on the criteria below.

Size/seriousness of the problem

Effectiveness of available interventions

Available resources to address the health issue

Health care system adequately situated to address the health issue

Meets a defined community need as identified through data

Potential for issue to impact other health and social issues

Ability to effectively address or impact health issue through collaboration

Significant Health Needs Selected



Access to Care

Access to Care was chosen as one of the health need priorities due to the strong connection between the lack of pediatric providers available for public health insurance families and the rate of families using the emergency department for services that are typically preventable through a pediatrician's office. The CHC determined that the data demonstrating a limited number of providers accepting Medicaid and CHIP showed a definite need for the community. The council also recognized that obstacles such as transportation needs, problems with Medicaid enrollment, and limited education about appropriate care sites, reduce access to necessary care for children. Potential initiatives to address this need include the primary care services of our Ronald McDonald Care Mobiles, dental services offered on our new ACH dental mobile and possible expansion of our Children's Health Resource Center to provide referrals to community based social services.



Behavioral Health

A U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) study published in the American Medical Association's journal reports significant increases in the number of children diagnosed with mental health conditions. Local data collected for the CHNA confirms this and the significant shortage of mental health resources only adds to the problem (Lebrun-Harris et al., 2020). Potential programming includes offering additional mental health resources to patients on our Ronald McDonald Care Mobiles and in our school-based health centers, as well as education for school partners in recognition and basic mental health first aid for school staff.

HEALTH NEEDS NOT SELECTED

Community Violence

While not selected as a priority, we are very active participants in the system's violence prevention project called Southland RISE, an initiative to reduce gun violence through providing grants to organizations within the Chicagoland area serving youth and adolescents. There is also The Advocate Trauma Recovery Center, which is a health care-based violence intervention program that provides quality services and resources to survivors of intentional trauma with compassion, respect and care.

Alcohol and Drug Misuse

Alcohol and substance use are serious public health concerns that impact physical health and mental wellbeing. At ACH, addressing these issues is already part of our daily clinical services, including screening, counseling, and treatment planning. As these services are embedded in our care delivery, alcohol and substance use were not prioritized as standalone focus areas in the CHNA. However, they remain closely tied to mental health challenges and may be addressed within the mental health priority.

Disease and Chronic Disease

Outreach resources are currently limited to providing diabetes and asthma education and intervention within the community. However, there are a large amount of community-based programs/assets already serving the area as well as resources available through our Children's Health Resource Centers. We actively refer patients to resources as needed.

Maternal and Infant Mortality

ACH addresses maternal and infant mortality through specialized programming like Perinatal Palliative Care and Illinois Perinatal Quality Collaborative. Additionally, ACH is a level IV co-perinatal center.

Economic and Housing Stability

This is a larger systemic issue that requires a community-wide, collective response. ACH Park Ridge will support efforts within the community as needed, especially in healthcare workforce development. Additionally, providers will refer to community resources for identified needs of individual patients in our healthcare facilities.

Access to Healthy Foods

Food insecurity was not selected as an area of focus; however, ACH does have emergency food processes already in place through our Ronald McDonald Care Mobiles, and inpatient and outpatient clinics to address this need. ACH does have the Healthy Active Living program for children battling excess weight to get personalized attention to achieve a healthier and happier lifestyle.

APPROVAL OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The 2025 CHNA was presented to the local Governing Council as well as the Advocate Health Care Board, the authorizing body of the hospital. The board approved the report on December 10, 2025.

VEHICLE FOR COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

Community Feedback

If you have any questions or comments on the CHNA, please send an email to us at:

AHC-CHNAReportCmtyFeedback@aah.org.

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

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

EVALUATION OF IMPACT FROM PREVIOUS CHNA

Behavioral Health

Advocate Children's continued to operate the Maine Township school-based health center (SBHC) located on the campus of Maine East High School, which serves students at Maine Township High School District 207. The goal of the SBHC is to improve the physical and emotional health of the students in the district, which includes all of Park Ridge and most of Des Plaines as well as portions of Glenview, Harwood Heights, Morton Grove, Niles, Norridge, and Norwood Park Township. Nearly 50% of the students at two of the district's schools have low incomes. Services provided include health assessments and screenings, physicals, dental services, immunizations, assessment of stress/emotional state, assessment of alcohol and drug use and abuse, individual and family counseling, counseling for emotional, behavioral and adjustment-related issues. This same model was then implemented at Glenbrook South School Health Center with much success.

In partnership with Advocate Lutheran General, Advocate Children's also worked with community schools to increase awareness about mental health through implementation of Ending the Silence program. Advocate Children's will also complete a five-year PATH 2 Purpose research study to provide two depression early intervention/prevention treatment models in adolescents 13-18 years. Study compares "golden standard" cognitive behavioral health prevention group treatment (8-weekly sessions) vs self-directed online prevention program. Over 500 adolescents who have elevated symptoms of depression and anxiety received services through the research study. In 2024, Advocate Children's continued to provide mental health services through Maine Township High School District 207's SBHC and Glenbrook South School Health Center.

In 2024, Advocate Children's Hospital partnered with a new School Based Health Center in Wheeling at Community Consolidated School District 21. The district 21 Health Center aims to provide comprehensive primary and preventative physical, mental and educational health services for children and adolescents within their district. In 2024, 384 students were seen for mental health services by the staffed social worker.

Access to Care

In addition to the collaborative priorities (behavioral health and healthy lifestyles), Advocate Children's continued to offer free school-based health services to high-risk, low-income children who are uninsured or receive Medicaid through the Ronald McDonald Care Mobiles (RMCM). Services provided by the two RCMCs include physicals, immunizations, completion of HPV vaccine series, assistance with securing a medical home, health and wellness education, community-based social service referrals and food insecurity screening and resourcing.

As of 2025, Advocate Children's continues to partner with Ronald McDonald House Charities of Chicagoland and Northwest Indiana to provide access to free school physicals and immunizations for at-risk children through the RCMCs. In 2024, these mobile units in the North saw 1,751 patients and provided nearly 3,984 immunizations and over 680 physicals. Approximately 776 patients had Medicaid, and 847 patients were uninsured.

As for our SBHC's which provided medical and mental health care services to children and adolescents with no insurance or Medicaid, Glenbrook South School Health Center serviced 245 students, who were seen for reasons such as physicals, acute care, mental health visits, immunizations and more. Wheeling School District 21 saw 1,051 students. Lastly, Maine East School District serviced 1,533 students in 2024. As these numbers note, the utilization of the SBHC is high and desperately needed in these communities.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources

To view the Alliance for Health Equity CHNA report, which includes summaries of the community feedback, descriptions of the data collection methods and the members of the collaborative, along with the full survey reports, visit: <https://www.allhealthequity.org/chna>

Appendix 2: Community Resources Available for Significant Needs

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

Access to Care

Organization	Website	Contact
Aunt Martha's Health & Wellness	https://www.auntmarthas.org/healthcare/pediatrics/	877-692-8686
Zero to Three	https://elearn.zerotothree.org/itcp	800-899-4301
Brightpoint	https://www.brightpoint.org/thriving-children/early-childhoodcare-education/home-based-early-learning/	312-424-0200
Dental Care – Chicago Family Health Center	https://chicagofamilyhealth.org/	773-768-5000

Behavioral Health

Organization	Website	Contact
Connections for Abused Women and their Children	https://www.cawc.org/domestic-violence-services/#children	773-489-9081
Samara Care	https://samaracarecounseling.org/reduced-cost-care-2/	630-357-2456
City of Chicago Mental Health Clinics	https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cdph/supp_info/behavioral-health/mental_health_centers.html	Phone numbers for centers listed on the website.

Alcohol and Drug Misuse

Organization	Website	Contact
OMNI	https://www.omni4all.org/substance-use-treatment-recovery-program	847-353-1500
Rogers Behavioral Health	https://rogersbh.org/screening-request/	833-308-5887
Aurora- Outpatient Mental Health and Psychiatry	https://mercymedcenter.com/	708-410-0615

Disease and Chronic Conditions

Organization	Website	Contact
Pediatric Diabetes Program at Lurie Children's Hospital	https://www.luriechildrens.org/en/specialties-conditions/juvenile-diabetes/	Find on website
Access Health Network	https://www.achn.net/services--programs/pediatric-services/	866-267-2353
Respiratory Health Association	https://resphealth.org/asthma-programs/	eroy@resphealth.org

Community Violence and Accidental Injuries

Organization	Website	Contact
National Safety Council	https://www.safety-connection.org/caregiver/	See on website
Step-Up	https://www.lcsao.org/360/STEP-UP	847-377-7850
Build Chicago	https://www.buildchicago.org/	773-227-2880

Maternal and Child Health

Organization	Website	Contact
Firman Community Services	http://www.firmancs.org/programs_mchcmp.html	847-222-1200
Alliance for Black NICU Families- Breast Pumps	https://blacknicufamilies.org/breast-pump-program	571-520-6428
Loyola Medicine, Support Group for Postpartum Depression	https://www.loyolamedicine.org/services/womens-health/womens-health-conditions/postpartum-depression	708-216-4300

Economic and Housing Stability

Organization	Website	Contact
Youth HYPE Housing Program	https://northwestcompass.org/	847-392-2344
Family Promise Chicago North Shore, Shelters	https://www.familypromisetchicagons.org/about	847-475-4500
Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), IDPH	https://www.achn.net/services--programs/adult-and-senior-services/obstetrics-and-midwifery/	866-267-2353

Appendix 3: References

Chicago Health Atlas, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017-2021. Retrieved from <https://www.cps.edu/globalassets/cps-pages/about-cps/district-data/health-data/2021-cps-yrbs-data-report.pdf>

Chicago Public Schools, Youth Risk Behavior Survey System, 2023. Retrieved from https://www.cps.edu/globalassets/cps-pages/about-cps/district-data/metrics/high-school_sy2023_v3.pdf

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

- American Community Survey 2019-2023
- Centers for Disease Control, 2022
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2025
- Center for Urban Population Health, 2022
- Feeding America, 2022
- IHA COMPdata informatics, 2020-2024
- Chicago Department of Public Health, 2023
- Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services, 2025
- Illinois State Cancer Registry, 2024
- National Vital Statistics System-Mortality, 2023
- United Way, ALICE Data, 2023
- USDA, 2022
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023

Illinois Department of Public Health, 2022. Retrieved from: <https://dph.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/idph/publications/idph/data-and-statistics/vital-statistics/death-statistics/leading-causes-by-age-2022.pdf>

Illinois Cook Youth Survey 2024 County Report. Retrieved from: https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/UserFiles/Servers/Server_178052/File/2024/2024%20Revisions/Cnty24_Cook-Non_Chicago.pdf

Illinois DuPage Youth Survey 2024 County Report. Retrieved from: https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/UserFiles/Servers/Server_178052/File/2024/2024%20Revisions/Cnty24_DuPage.pdf

Illinois Lake Youth Survey 2024 County Report. Retrieved from: https://iys.cprd.illinois.edu/UserFiles/Servers/Server_178052/File/2024/2024%20Revisions/Cnty24_Lake.pdf

Youth Risk Behavior Survey | CDC. (n.d.) <https://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/#/>

Thank You

Phone

855.312.5437

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<https://www.advocatechildrenshospital.com/>

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Park Ridge, IL 60068