Kish Health System
VALLEY WEST
Community Hospital

COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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DEKALB COUNTY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS: 2012

September 2012

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Prevent • Protect • Promote

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Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Introduction

The DeKalb County Community Analysis presents a comprehensive overview of DeKalb County, describing county residents through secondary sources of information which characterize the population. Topics include population size, age, race/ethnicity, gender, family structure, income and poverty, education, employment, housing, births, deaths, health status including morbidity, health behaviors, disability, health resources, health care utilization, social indicators, and crime and violence.

The major sources of information for the Community Analysis are the *2010 Census of Population and Housing, 2008-2010 American Community Survey,* other U.S. Census updates, vital statistics collected by the Illinois Department of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, and social and economic indicators primarily from state and regional agencies.

The DeKalb County Community Analysis relies quite heavily upon recent data from the American Community Survey (ACS). Historically, the Census Bureau has collected detailed demographic, housing, social and economic data every ten years, selecting a sample of one in six households to complete the "long form." Desiring more timely information, the Census Bureau has replaced the decennial "long form" used in 2000 with the ACS, which collects the same type of data every year. Three million households across the nation are surveyed annually, using a multi-stage sampling technique and a varying percentage of households depending on an area's size. Because the sample is limited, years are combined for greater reliability. This report primarily relies on 2008-2010 data so as to reflect the impact of the recession.

This report provides the primary source for development of the fourth IPLAN for the DeKalb County Health Department. IPLAN is required by the Illinois Department of Public Health to be completed every five years. From the data provided, community representatives choose priorities for action and develop implementation strategies. In addition, Kishwaukee Hospital will use the information as input for their first Community Health Needs Assessment as required for not-for-profit hospitals by the Affordable Care Act.

Health Systems Research of the University of Illinois College of Medicine at Rockford, which specializes in community needs assessments for health and human services organizations, prepared earlier reports for the DeKalb County Health Department. This edition was prepared by Joel Cowen, MA and Karen Lytwyn, MPH, retirees from Health Systems Research.

Summary of Findings

A summary of key findings for each chapter of the *DeKalb County Community Analysis* is presented below.

Chapter 2: Population

- In 2010, the population of DeKalb County stood at 105,160, up 18.2% from 88,969 in 2000. The county is presently the state's twentieth largest county and was the fifth fastest growing Illinois county from 2000-2010.

- DeKalb County has grown in all decades since 1900 except for 1910-1920. The greatest growth took place following the broadening of Northern Illinois University by the state in 1955, with peak gains in the 1960s when the county added nearly 20,000 persons and grew by 38.6%.

- The Census Bureau estimates the July 1, 2011 DeKalb County population at 104,743, yielding an estimated loss of 417 persons since April 1, 2010.

- Among the twelve DeKalb County incorporated communities, all except Shabbona (-0.4%) experienced 2000-2010 growth. Cortland more than doubled (+106.7%) in the decade to lead DeKalb County places, followed by Kirkland (+49.6%), Somonauk (+46.2%) and Sycamore (+45.7%).

- DeKalb (43,862) is the county's largest community, with Sycamore (17,519) next in size. These two adjacent cities contain 58.4% of the county's entire population.

- When viewed by township, DeKalb Township (46,781), Sycamore Township (14,425) and Cortland Township (10,968) account for two-thirds (68.6%) of county residents. Fastest growing from 2000-2010 among townships were Cortland (+57%), Sycamore (+38.7%), Genoa (+36.6%), and Afton (+34.5%). Five townships lost population in the past decade including Victor (-17.9%), Milan (-9.1%), South Grove (-4.3%), Pierce (-4%), and Shabbona (-0.1%).

- Of the 18,358 estimated 2000-2009 growth, about two-thirds (68.4%) was due to net in-migration. Of the estimated 12,562 net in-migration, 10,123 came from within the United States and 2,439 originated in other nations. Estimated growth for the prior 1990-1999 decade was only 9,061 or half of the 2000-2009 period. Growth from international net migration was greater than domestic migration in the recent decade.

- IRS migration summaries for the past decade show that DeKalb County has changed from being an in-migration area, the case in the past decade until 2007, to a net loss from 2007-2010. In the most recent years for which IRS data are available, 2009 to 2010, 4,362 persons entered the county while 5,086 left. Kane and Cook Counties are the major sources of both in- and out-migrants.

Chapter 3: Race, Ethnicity, Language, Ancestry

- According to the 2010 Census, the racial composition of DeKalb County was 85.1% white, 6.4% black and 2.3% Asian. Other categories total four percent while two percent name more than one race. Hispanic is considered an ethnic group rather than a race. About half of Hispanics choose white and nearly half choose "other" for their racial designation.

- All racial groups experienced growth from 2000-2010 led by "other", +71%, a reflection of Hispanic growth, black (+64.8%), and "multiple races" (50%). The Asian population rose 13.7% over the decade and the white population grew by 13.7%. Among racial groups, the black population has risen appreciably in terms of percentage from 2.2% in 1980 to 6.4% in 2010.

- Hispanic is considered an ethnic identity, not a race, by the Census Bureau. The 2010 DeKalb County Hispanic count stood at 10,647 or one of every ten residents. Expansion of the Hispanic population has been rapid. The 2000 Census found 5,830 Hispanic individuals so that the 2000-2010 increase stood at 82.6%.

- Mexican is the ancestry for most DeKalb County Hispanics, 83.5% in 2010. Puerto Rican (6%) is the second largest group.

- Eight of ten (79.7%) residents are white non-Hispanic. Next in size are Hispanics (10.1%) and blacks (6.3%), followed by Asians (2.3%). When compared to the state and nation, all minority groups are present at lower levels in DeKalb County.

- For the communities of DeKalb and Sycamore, 2010 minority presence is slightly higher than for the remainder of the county. DeKalb is 12.5% Hispanic and 12.5% black, while Sycamore is 7% Hispanic, but only 2.8% black. NIU students may constitute a significant proportion of DeKalb County's black and Asian population depending on whether their residence is local.

- Minority presence is much higher in youth than older populations. For instance, 10.9% of children under age 5 are black non-Hispanic compared to 6.3% for the entire DeKalb County populace. Also, only 1.5% of blacks are aged 65+. With the Hispanic group, 11.9% are children aged 0-4 compared to just 2% of Hispanics who are senior citizens aged 65+.

- Among county public schools, District #428, the DeKalb schools, is the most diverse with only 59% white non-Hispanic, as well as 21.2% Hispanic and 13.3% black. Sizeable Hispanic student presence also appears in Genoa-Kingston #424 (13.3%) and Hinckley-Big Rock #429 (10.6%). For the DeKalb schools the white non-Hispanic percent fell by more than 10%, from 69.6% in 2005-2006 to 59% in 2010-2011.

- The two leading ancestries locally are German (32.4% designating) and Irish (17.4%). Other ancestries named by 5% or more of respondents were English (8.6%), Polish (7%), Italian (6.4%) and Swedish (6.3%). As compared to the nation, the area has nearly twice the percent, 32.4%, of German ancestry than the nation (16.4%). Irish ancestry, at 17.4%, also exceeds the nation (11.8%) substantially. Present at levels well above the U.S. are Swedish (6.3% vs. 1.4%), Norwegian (4.7% vs. 1.5%) and Polish (7% vs. 3.2%)

- The vast majority of DeKalb County residents (93.4%) was born in the United States. According to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, 6.6% are foreign born, much lower than either the state (13.8%) or nation (12.8%), as shown in Table 3.14. One-third of the foreign born have become citizens, a level somewhat lower than found for the state and U.S. Of the 25,313 students enrolled at NIU in 2010, 603 (2.4%) were categorized as non-resident aliens.

- Mexico is the leading place of birth for local foreign-born residents, the birthplace for half of all foreign-born persons. Following are India (10.4%), China (5.3%), Philippines (2.7%), and Poland (2.5%).

- Among foreign-born individuals in the county, one-third (34.3%) have entered the United States since 2000 and more than 70% have entered since 1990. The median year of entry was 1994.

- Of the 98,363 DeKalb County residents five and older, 88.7% speak only English at home, while 11.3%, representing 11,090 persons, speak some other language at home. The leading non-English language spoken at home is Spanish, spoken by 6,533 DeKalb County residents or 6.6%. Other language groupings spoken are Indo-European (2.7%) and Asian/Pacific Islander (1.6%).

- About half (46.5%) of Spanish speakers speak English well and half speak English less than very well (53.5%). Children (64%) are more likely to speak English well than seniors (32.9%).

Chapter 4: Age and Gender

- The age structure of DeKalb County is dominated by the large number of students at NIU so that the 18-24 year-old cohort gives the county about double the proportion than present for the nation - 20.7% of residents are 18-24 compared to 9.9% for the nation. As a result of the college student presence, the DeKalb County median age in 2010 was 29.3 years compared to 37.2 for the U.S. Otherwise, the age structure would be fairly typical, especially if the college students were excluded. Somewhat of a lower older group is present, 9.8% compared to 13.1% nationally for those aged 65+, but “baby boomers” 55-64 represent 9.8% of the population versus 11.8% for the U.S.

- From 1990-2000 the fastest growing age group was persons 45-54 which grew 47.7%. In the 2000-2010 decade, the largest growth was in the 55-64 age group, 66.1%. This expansion of the”boomers” indicates that DeKalb County will soon experience a larger senior citizen proportion.

- The current median age of NIU students stands at 25.6 years, 21.3 for the larger undergraduate group and 31.5 for the graduate/professional students. Older students are becoming more common at NIU.

- In 2010, the median age for women was 30.3 years, 1.8 years older than males, owing primarily to gender differences in longevity. The minority population is substantially younger than the white non-Hispanic group. The black median age in 2010 was 20.5, with Hispanics at 22.5, compared to 33.4 for the white non-Hispanic group.

- Overall, DeKalb County contains 52,530 males and 52,630 females for a gender ratio of 99.8 males per 100 females. Males are the majority in most younger age groups. However, in senior cohorts, the gender ratios become increasingly lower with a ratio of 46.9 at 85 and older, or two women for every man.

- In 2010, as expected, the City of DeKalb (23.6) has a much younger median age than Sycamore (34.9). DeKalb has a larger proportion of males (101.2 gender ratio) than Sycamore (95.2). Sycamore contains higher proportions of both children aged 0-17 and seniors aged 65+.

Chapter 5: Household Characteristics, Marital Status, and Marriage/Divorce

- In 2010, more than nine in ten (93.7%) DeKalb County residents lived in a household. In DeKalb County, 39.1% of persons living in a household in 2010 were the householder, similar to state and national levels, while about one in five was a spouse. Over one-fourth (28.4%) of those in a household was a child, slightly lower than Illinois (30.7%) and the U.S. (29.5%). Nonrelatives accounted for one in ten household members, while "other relative" stood at 4.1%. The DeKalb County nonrelative proportion is well above that of the U.S.

- The number of DeKalb County households stood at 38,484 in the 2010 Census, up from 34,583 in 2000. 61.8% of households are family households, lower than the 65.8% for Illinois and 66.4% for the nation, most likely because of NIU students living in group quarters. he proportion of households which are the "traditional" married couple with children is rather low in today's society. Only one in five (20.8%) DeKalb County households are "traditional" married couples with children, similar to state (21.0%) and U.S. (20.2%) levels, but down a bit from 22.3% in 2000.

- In 2010, the county contained 3,416 (8.8%) single parent households, up from 8.4% in the 2000 Census. Of the single parent households, three-fourths (74.8%) are headed by a female. The proportion of single father households rose from 1.4% in 2000 to 2.2% in 2010, while single mother households showed a slight decline, dropping from 7% to 6.6%.

- The average household size was 2.56 persons in the last Census, just slightly lower than both state (2.59) and U.S. (2.58) averages. The average family has just 3.11 persons, somewhat smaller than Illinois (3.20) and U.S. (3.14) families. Since 1970, the average size of a DeKalb County household declined steadily from 1970 through 1990, falling from 3.08 in 1970 to 2.64 in 1980, then dropping again to 2.56 in 1990. Since 1990, average household size has remained constant, about 2.56 persons. The average DeKalb County family size has followed a similar pattern, falling from 3.19 persons in 1980 to 3.10 in 1990, and standing at 3.11 for both 2000 and 2010.

- Hispanic households (3.61) have a much higher average household size than either white non-Hispanic (2.48) or black non-Hispanic (2.40) households. The same is true for average family size in that the average Hispanic family contains 4.00 persons, compared to 3.03 for both white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic families.

- Over two-thirds (67.3%) of DeKalb County children under age 18 lived in a married couple family in 2010, higher than state (63.2%) and national (61.3%) proportions. Living with a single female parent are 18.6% of DeKalb County children, while six percent reside with a single male parent.

- In DeKalb County, 1,052 children or 4.5%, were living in a home where a grandparent is the householder, somewhat below state (7.6%) and U.S. (7.9%) proportions. Hispanic children are most likely to live with a grandparent, standing at 6.3%, although well below Illinois and U.S. levels. Just 3.2% of black (Hispanic or not) children live with a grandparent, far fewer than for the state (16.1%) and nation (13.2%). The proportion of white children living with a grandparent stands at 4.1% for the county.

- The vast majority (94.8%) of persons aged 65 and older in DeKalb County lived in a household, primarily as a householder or spouse. Almost three in ten (28.3%) of the county's elderly lived alone, primarily women. The number of elderly women living alone stood at 2,125 in the 2010 Census, representing one in five elderly. One in nineteen (5.2%) DeKalb County elderly resides in group quarters, such as senior housing or nursing homes.

- Households in both cities are smaller than the county overall (2.56). Average family size in both cities is also a bit below the DeKalb County average (3.11). DeKalb is home to a smaller proportion of married-couple with children families (15%) compared to the county (20.8%) and Sycamore (22.9%). Single mother households are slightly more common in the two cities than for the county overall (6.6%).

- DeKalb County contained 2,772 unmarried partner households according to the 2010 Census. Of these, 92.8% are male/female households, with just 2.4% containing persons who are both male, and 4.8% in which the individuals are both female. The county has a lower proportion of same sex partners than found in the state or nation, especially for male/male households.

- The number of DeKalb County residents living in group quarters in 2010 was 6,673, comprising 6.3% of the population. Those living in a college dormitory (5,844) accounted for 87.6% of these persons, while individuals in nursing homes comprised 8.5% of the group quarters population. Dorm residents are 5.6% of the county population. Few individuals locally reside in other types of group quarters.

- Among DeKalb County residents, four in ten (40.2%) are single (never married), 46.3% are married, nine percent divorced or separated, and 4.4% widowed. The county contains elevated levels of never married individuals compared to the state and nation, most likely due to the presence of NIU students. A higher proportion of males than females are never married, while many more DeKalb County women (6.9%) than men (2%) are widowed, due to longer female longevity.

- In 2009, DeKalb County residents recorded 546 marriages and 302 divorces for a dissolution ratio of 55.3 divorces for every 100 marriages, the highest ratio since 1998 and somewhat higher than the 2009 Illinois ratio of 44.6. DeKalb County recorded its highest dissolution ratio in 1998 at 66.5, with a low of 39.2 in 1983.

Chapter 6: Housing

- DeKalb County contained 41,079 housing units in 2010. Of these 41,079 units, 6.3% or 2,595, were vacant on April 1, 2010 with vacancies far more common in rental units (7.1%) than owner-occupied units (2.3%). Although the vacancy rate of 6.3% is less than the state (9.9%) and nation (11.4%), vacancies were up appreciably from 4% in 2000. Proportionally, rental vacancies grew the most, from 3.8% in 2000 to 7.1% in 2010.

- Home ownership stood at 61.2% of units in 2010, the highest level in recent decades. Home ownership was 59.5% in 2000. Illinois (67.5%) and the nation (65.1%) exhibit higher levels of home ownership.

Renter-occupied units comprised 38.8% of the occupied housing in 2010, down slightly from 40.5% in 2000. With a major university present, the rental proportion is relatively high.

- The level of white non-Hispanic (66.5%) households who own their home is higher than Hispanic (45.4%) or Asian (32.6%), while black home ownership (12.7%) is considerably lower. Home ownership in 2010 peaked at 83.4% in the 65-74 age group, then fell somewhat among seniors aged 75+. During the past decade, home ownership rose in the 25-34 and 65+ age groups, but declined for all others.

- The area's housing stock in terms of structure was dominated in 2008-2010 by one-unit detached (single family) homes, comprising six in ten (59.2%) of the residential buildings. Another 9.8% are attached single units, such as townhouses. The next most common housing type is structures with 10 or more units, comprising 14.3% of structures.

- The median year that the DeKalb County householder moved into their housing unit was 2004, more recent than the nation at 2002. Owners recorded a median year of 2001 with renters later than 2005. Fewer than one-third (31.6%) of householders lived in DeKalb County before 2000.

- The median year in which DeKalb County housing units were built was 1975, the same year as median housing age for the nation. For Illinois, housing is older with a median year built of 1965. Approximately one in five housing units (20.1%) has been built since 2000. At the other end of the age spectrum, almost as many (18%) were constructed before 1940.

- Recent years have seen a rapid decline in home sales along with lower prices. Single family houses sold fell from a recent peak of 1,820 in 2006 to a low of 537 in 2010. The average price of DeKalb County homes sold declined by one-third (33.5%), from $215,966 in 2006 to $143,561 in 2011. Condominium sales in DeKalb County also experienced similar drops. Sales fell from 368 in 2007 to 127 just two years later. Average condominium price was $159,431 in 2006, but only $105,411 in 2011.

- Renters are somewhat more likely to pay more of their income for housing than owners. Paying 35% or more of their income in 2008-2010 was half (50.8%) of renters compared to 28.5% of owners. While the median percent of income paid for housing is 35% for renters, the like figure for owners is 26.7%. Housing costs are slightly higher relative to income locally than the state or nation.

- In 2008-2010, overall, 1.6% of DeKalb County households did not have access to a phone (including cell) and 5.9% did not have an available vehicle. Among householders aged 65 and older, one in eight (12.7%) did not have an available vehicle.

- Sycamore (67.6%) has a higher proportion of owner-occupied housing units than the City of DeKalb (41.2%) relative to all available units. The median home values are relatively alike at just over $180,000, though the median gross rent of $853 in Sycamore exceeds DeKalb's median of $732.

Chapter 7: Education and Employment

- More than nine in ten (91.1%) DeKalb County adults aged 25 years and older are high school graduates, exceeding both Illinois (86.5%) and the U.S. (85.3%). Bachelor's degrees have been obtained by 27.5% of residents aged 25+, while graduate degrees stand at 10.2%. Despite the high level of high school graduates and the presence of Northern Illinois University, the proportion with Bachelor's and graduate degrees are below the state and nation.

- Perhaps because a large proportion of the black population is associated with NIU, blacks lead attainment with 95.4% high school graduates and 39.8% college graduates, both higher than the white non-Hispanic group. Only 68.8% of Hispanics aged 25+ have a high school diploma and just 7.9% have completed a Bachelor's degree.

- For the school year 2010-2011, only three of eight DeKalb County school districts exceeded the state graduation rate of 87.8%: Hinckley-Big Rock (96.7%), Somonauk (94.3%), and Genoa-Kingston (88.2%). Lowest was Sandwich, standing at 79.4%.

- Of DeKalb County residents aged 16+, men (75%) were more likely than women (65.2%) to be in the labor force, according to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey. The overall county participation rate of 70.1% is higher than Illinois (66.9%) and the U.S. (65.1%). Women in the workforce, especially those with preschool children, escalated from 53.4% in 1980 to 63.6% in 2000. Of children aged 0-5 in DeKalb County, 64.8% had all parents working. For children aged 6-17, all parents were working for 78.3%.

- Two occupational categories led the 2008-2010 DeKalb County workforce. These were management, professional and related occupations (32.6%) and sales and office occupations (26.4%). Occupational patterns are similar to the nation.

- Educational, health and social services, which employ more than one in four workers (25.9%) constitutes the leading industry sector, slightly above the U.S. level of 22.6%. The next largest local industries are retail trade (13.9%), manufacturing (11.1%), and arts, recreation, accommodations, food (11.1%). Since 2000, manufacturing fell from 16.2% to 12.6%.

- Unemployment in DeKalb County has typically run under national rates. The recent rate bottomed in 2007 at 3.9%, typical of the late 1990s. However, the rate rose to 9.8% in both 2009 and 2010 with nearly 6,000 persons locally lacking jobs. For 2011, some improvement took place as the rate fell to 9.2%.

- Male 2011 unemployment stood at 8.7% compared to 9.7% for females. The black populace displays the highest rate of unemployment - 31.6%, even higher for black females (36.5%). The Hispanic unemployment rate stood at 12.5%, similar for both genders. Though blacks constitute only 5% of the labor force, they are 17.2% of the unemployed.

- The leading employer, by far, in DeKalb County is Northern Illinois University with 4,648 employees, according to the DeKalb County Economic Development Corporation. Other educational entities among the top employers include the DeKalb School District (#3 with 871 employees), Sycamore School District (#6 with 515 employees) and Kishwaukee College (#7 with 500 employees). KishHealth System is the second largest employer with 1,443 persons employed. Also serving the local area is DeKalb County Government, standing at #4 with 696 employees. Distribution centers constitute the largest local private sector, including 3M (#5 with 596 employees) and Target, which stands at #8 (494 employees). Retailers Wal-Mart Super Center (#9 with 475 employees) and HyVee grocery stores (#10, 360 employees) round out the top ten.

- Over time, average commuting time for workers has extended from 15.7 minutes in 1980 to 26.1 minutes for 2008-2010. While the commuting time was well below the U.S. from 1980-2000, DeKalb County now exhibits a slightly longer commute than the nation.

- From 1990 through 2010 a major change took place in that more residents commute elsewhere and more workers living outside of the county work in DeKalb County.

- For DeKalb County residents in 2010, less than half (42.2%) worked within the county, down from 73.6% in 1990. Kane (17.4%), Cook (10%), and DuPage (7.8%) Counties are the major destinations for DeKalb County residents. External worker sources included the following counties: Kane (6.6%), Cook (6.2%) and Ogle (4%). Just over half (52.8%) of DeKalb County workers live in the county.

Chapter 8: Income and Poverty

- The 2008-2010 DeKalb County median household income ($51,241) was very similar to the median for both the U.S. ($51,222) and Illinois ($52,972). From the 2000 Census to 2008-2010, DeKalb County's median household income rose from $45,828, a 11.8% increase, but lower than the state (13.7%) and U.S. (22%) increases.

- County households headed by 45-54 year olds earned the most in 2008-2010, $67,467. The county's youngest and oldest households reported the lowest median incomes. Households headed by persons aged 15-24 earned a median income of just $17,647, while the median for those aged 65 and older stood at $36,186.

- Among ethnic groups, the 2008-2010 median household income for white, non-Hispanics stood at $54,325,which was 68.1% higher than the median for Hispanic households ($32,322) and more than double the black median ($22,061). Hispanic income fell during the period from $35,018. Median household income for black households (whether Hispanic or not) increased by 31% during the decade.

- DeKalb County families earn a median income ($68,735), far higher than nonfamily households ($27,491) which include a number of college students and elderly householders. The county's 2008-2010 per capita income was $23,222, somewhat lower than state and national levels.

- The largest proportion of both households (19.9%) and families (23.9%) earn in the $50,000-$74,999 range. One-fourth of area households and 12.3% of families earned less than $25,000 in 2008-2010. At the other end of the income range, 18.2% of households earned more than $100,000, compared to 27.6% of families.

- In 2010, DeKalb County's per capita personal income (PCPI) of $30,725 ranked 87th of the 102 Illinois counties. DeKalb County's PCPI was 26.9% lower than the state ($42,040) and 23% lower than the U.S. level of $39,937. However, although low, the 2010 PCPI reflected a 7.5% rise from 2009 and is the highest per capita in recent years for DeKalb County.

- More DeKalb County residents live in poverty (16.3%) as a proportion of the population than the state (13.8%) and nation (14.4%), according to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey. During the past decade, DeKalb County poverty increased, following state and national trends. DeKalb County's level rose from 11.4% in the 2000 Census, after dropping during the 1990s.

- Fewer local children aged 0-17 (14.8%) fall below the poverty level than the population as a whole, a pattern which is opposite Illinois and the nation. The county's poverty rate for children is well below both the state (19.4%) and U.S. (20.1%). However, since the 2000 Census (7.1%), the poverty rate for local children has doubled.

- DeKalb County Hispanics (29.3%) recorded a 2008-2010 poverty rate two and a half times higher than the level for white non-Hispanics (11.7%). For both Illinois and the U.S., the Hispanic rate is about double that of white non-Hispanics. Black poverty (whether Hispanic or not)- 39.2% - is even higher than the Hispanic level and more than triple the white non-Hispanic rate.

- Among household groups, female-headed families are most likely to be poor, particularly female-headed families with young children. Almost three in ten (29.6%) female-headed families lives in poverty, reaching 86% of female-headed families with children aged 0-4. The lowest levels of poverty are experienced by senior citizens (4.7%) and families (8.5%).

- Almost one-third (32.3%) of DeKalb County residents live between poverty and 200% of poverty or twice the poverty level. The 2009 poverty threshold was $21,756 for a family of four with two children and $10,956 for a person living alone.

- The City of DeKalb's 2008-2010 median household income ($36,829) was much lower than DeKalb County as a whole ($51,241), most likely because of the large number of NIU students. The City of DeKalb's median family income stood at $63,467, a bit lower than the $68,735 for the county. The city's per capita income ($18,488) was also less than the overall county per capita of $23,222. Sycamore recorded both a fairly high median household income ($66,359) and median family income ($79,274). Sycamore's per capita income was also higher than the overall county per capita.

- In June 2011, the number of persons receiving Medicaid in DeKalb County stood at 15,735, a 243% increase from ten years earlier, and representing 14.5% of the county's population. Historically, since 1995, the number and proportion of Medicaid recipients generally has risen consistently, with 2011 being the highest level in recent years.

Chapter 9: Births

- DeKalb County reported 1,322 births in 2009, the largest number since 2006 and the second highest number of births since 1980. Since 1980, the number of births in DeKalb County has ranged from a low of 864 in 1984 to a high of 1,334 in 2006. The 1,322 births in 2009 represent a 3.7% increase from 2008, as well as a 18.2% rise since 2000, an increase similar to the population growth.

- DeKalb County birth rates (births per 1,000 population) have consistently fallen below state and national birth rates, largely the result of the presence of a significant college-aged population who tend to be non-child bearing. The 2009 DeKalb County birth rate of 12.3 births per 1,000 population was lower than both the state (14.1) and U.S. (13.5).

- Although relatively low, the DeKalb County fertility rate, a more specific measure of birth activity, has risen somewhat from 1990 to 2009. DeKalb County fertility in 2009 stood at 51.3 births per 1,000 females ages 15-44 compared to 46.6 for 1990.

- In 2009, 88.7% of DeKalb County births were white, while blacks constituted 8.7% of births, much more diverse than in 1980, when white births comprised 95.8% of all DeKalb County newborns and blacks made up just 3% of births. Another natality change has been the growing proportion of births classified as Hispanic, an ethnic identity separate from race. 1995 saw almost a tripling of the proportion of Hispanic births, standing at 9.3% of all births. Since 1995, both the number and proportion of Hispanic births have continued to increase, reaching 225, or one in six, births (17%) in 2009.

- 2009 birth rates by race/ethnicity were white non-Hispanic (11.4), black non-Hispanic (16.7), other non-Hispanic (8.3) and Hispanic (21.1).

- In 2009, almost one-third (32.3%) of DeKalb County births were to women ages 25-29 years, while one-quarter (24.7%) were born to women ages 30-34 and another quarter (24.5%) to ages 20-24. DeKalb County's median age of mother at 27.9 years (2009) is similar to the Illinois (28.5) and U.S. (27.9) figures.

- DeKalb County showed higher 2009 fertility than national rates for women aged 30-34 (103.4 vs. 97.7). Fertility rates among all other age groups were lower than U.S. levels. Fertility for women 15-19 and 20-24 was less than half the U.S. level, likely reflecting the large number of female college students.

- DeKalb County recorded 92 teen births in 2009, 7% of all births, and rising from 6.2% in 2008, which was the lowest proportion in 25 years. Historically, the county's teen birth proportion has generally fallen three or more percentage points below both the state and nation, another reflection of low fertility in the college population. The U.S. level in 2009 was 10%, with Illinois at 9.6%. Most DeKalb County teen births are to mothers in the 18-19 age group, nearly three-fourths (73.9%) in 2009. Teen births

proportions in 2009 for race/ethnic groups were white non-Hispanic (5.8%), black non-Hispanic (8.2%), other non-Hispanic (5.9%) and Hispanic (11.6%).

- In 2009, over one-third (36.7%) of DeKalb County births were to unmarried mothers, a record high for the county and more than three times the 1980 proportion (9.7%). The county's proportion of births to unmarried women has consistently fallen below the state and national levels, though the local rate of increase has been greater so the gap with the state and nation is narrowing. By race/ethnicity, the unmarried proportions in 2009 were white non-Hispanic (20%), black non-Hispanic (76.4%), other non-Hispanic (26.5%) and Hispanic (56.9%).

- In 2009, 84 DeKalb County births were of low weight (less than 2,500 grams or five and half pounds) accounting for 6.4% of all births, falling from 7% in 2008. This proportion was somewhat lower than Illinois at 8.4% and the U.S. at 8.2%. Low birth weight percentages by race/ethnicity for 2009 were white non-Hispanic (7%), black non-Hispanic (4.5%), other non-Hispanic (14.7%) and Hispanic (3.1%).

- In 2008, the most recent year available, almost nine in ten (86.1%) DeKalb County births received first trimester prenatal care, the highest level since 1980. In 2009, 76.6% of DeKalb County births received adequate care according to the Kessner Index while a slightly higher percentage (80.1%) obtained adequate plus or adequate care based on Kotelchuck.

- For 2009 births, one in eleven (9.2%) county births was delivered by women who had used tobacco while pregnant, higher than the 2008 state level at 7.9%. The county's level of tobacco use during pregnancy has fluctuated a bit over the past decade, but generally is lower than during the 1990s. Far fewer DeKalb County women report using alcohol during pregnancy than smoking. Researchers widely believe that drinking alcohol during pregnancy is under-reported on the birth certificate. In 2009, just two (0.2%) mothers reported drinking alcohol during pregnancy.

- During 2004-2008, 74 DeKalb County infants were born with cardiovascular defects, a rate of 116.7 per 10,000 births, compared to 112.9 for Illinois. The number of newborns with cardiovascular defects was followed by perinatal deaths, which stood at 68, for a rate of 107.3. The rate of genitourinary defects (69.4) locally was somewhat higher than for the state (60.3), while rates for central nervous defects, alimentary tract, musculoskeletal defect, chromosomal defect, serious congenital infection, and fetal alcohol syndrome fell below Illinois levels.

- Over one-third (34.1%) of DeKalb County 2008 births were delivered by Cesarean section, a bit higher than 30.6% for Illinois. The proportion of vaginal deliveries stood at 64.8% in 2008, slightly below the state (67.5%). Just nine DeKalb County births were VBAC births in 2008.

- According to data obtained from the Strong Start program of the Illinois Department of Human Services for the combined five-year period 2005-2009, DeKalb County experienced 2,754 Medicaid births, accounting for 42.6% of all births. In 1993, Medicaid births constituted just 21% of all births. Premature Medicaid births, early deliveries before 37 weeks, totaled 283 constituting 10.3% of Medicaid births.

- DeKalb County women recorded 270 abortions in 2009, the highest number since at least 1995 (Table 9.19). The county has experienced a rapid increase of abortions since 2005, when the number was 148. With 206.5 induced pregnancy terminations per 1,000 births, the 2009 county rate is the highest since 1996.

- DeKalb County reported 11 infant deaths in 2009, a rate of 8.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. 2009's infant death rate was higher than both the state (6.9) and U.S. (6.5). Until 2001, DeKalb County's rate was generally lower than Illinois and the nation. However, the county infant death rate has been higher than the state and U.S. for five of the last ten years.

- In 2009, City of DeKalb residents had 581 births for a crude birth rate of 13.2, while Sycamore residents recorded 273 births with a crude birth rate of 15.6. Most minority births took place in DeKalb. Unmarried mothers were more common in DeKalb (42.9%) than Sycamore (29.3%).

Chapter 10: Deaths

- DeKalb County recorded 675 deaths in 2009 yielding a crude death rate of 6.3 deaths per 1,000 population. Nursing homes (36.5%) were the leading place of death, followed by hospitals (27.6%) and home (24.7%). The crude death rate has been somewhat variable over the past decades with a range from a high of 7.4 in 1984 to a low of 5.9 in both 2007 and 2008. DeKalb County crude death rates have consistently fallen below state and national levels. When the effects of the population's age structure are eliminated through the use of age-adjusted rates, the DeKalb County age-adjusted rate is slightly lower than the state (7.6) and nation (7.5) with an age-adjusted rate of 7.4.

- Minority deaths are relatively few owing to the young age structure of these groups and the relatively small size of these populations in DeKalb County. For 2007-2009, black deaths totaled 32, yielding a crude death rate of 156.7 per 100,000 population and an age-adjusted rate of 793.3. Hispanic deaths for 2007-2009 also numbered 32 for a crude death rate of 105.6 and an age-adjusted rate of 364.8.

- During 2007-2009, DeKalb County rates were below the nation for most age groups. The only exceptions were infant deaths and the elderly aged 75+.

- Heart disease and cancer together account for almost half (45.1%) of all deaths with 441 heart disease and 426 cancer deaths for 2007-2009. Following were stroke (111), accidents (109), Alzheimer's (99) and chronic lower respiratory disease(CLRD) (88).

- When compared to the nation, the DeKalb County age-adjusted death rate for heart disease is much lower (168.9) than the nation (185.8). The county is also substantially under the U.S. death rate for chronic lower respiratory disease, cancer, and influenza/pneumonia. Substantially above the nation are the DeKalb County rates for Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, diabetes, and stroke. Overall, cancer for DeKalb County (168.8) is below the nation (185.8). In terms of cancer sites, lung cancer is the clear leader, although the age-adjusted rate for DeKalb County is substantially under the nation. Colorectal, the second most common cancer site, on the other hand, is one-fourth higher than the U.S.

- Although many more DeKalb County women died than men, the male age-adjusted rate for all causes is 851.6 per 100,000 population, nearly one-third higher than the female rate of 648.0. Cancer (195.0) is 27.9% higher for men when compared to women (152.4). Additionally, heart disease is higher for men (148.3) than women (135.4). Men also exhibit higher rates for most other causes with the largest gaps apparent for accidents and suicide. For suicide in the 2007-2009 period, six male suicides took place for every one female suicide.

- Perinatal conditions accounted for nearly half (42.9%) of all deaths among 0-14-year-olds in 2007-2009. Accidents claim almost half (43.2%) of all deaths in the 15-44 age group, while for middle-aged residents aged 45-64, cancer was the number one killer, accounting for one-third (34.7%) of all deaths. Cancer (37%) also produced the most deaths among the "young elderly," persons aged 65-74. Among those 75+, heart disease was the leading cause, accounting for one-fourth (25.6%) of deaths.

- For 2009, the life expectancy for DeKalb County is 77.5 for men and 81.3 for women, a difference of nearly four years. DeKalb County life expectancy is exactly the same as the U.S. level for women, but the DeKalb County male life expectancy is 1.3 years better than the nation.

- During the 2007-2009 period, 440 or 22.9% deaths involved individuals under age 65, somewhat better than the U.S. at 27.5%. For minority groups, though based on small numbers, the proportions dying prior

to age 65 is far higher, five of every eight (62.5%) Hispanic deaths and more than half (53.1%) of black deaths. Suicide is most apt to be an early death in that 78.6% of 2007-2009 suicides were before age 65. Accidental deaths involve persons under age 65 nearly three-fourths (74.3%) of the time.

Chapter 11: Health Status and Behaviors

- More than half (54.5%) of DeKalb County adults consider themselves to be in very good or excellent health according to the latest results of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey. While this level is similar to the state at 55.1%, the 2009 figure represents a decline from the county's 2004 figure of 57.9%. Just under one in twenty DeKalb County adults (4.5%) rated their health as poor in 2009, a higher proportion than reported in earlier surveys.

- The majority (60.8%) of DeKalb County adults enjoyed good mental health during all days of the past month in 2009, similar to the state level, while 16.9% of DeKalb adults said they experienced poor mental health for more than one week of the past month, the highest proportion in all of the survey administrations.

- Over one-fourth of DeKalb County adults have high cholesterol (27.3%) or high blood pressure (25.9%), according to the BRFS, and 18.2% of DeKalb County adults suffer from arthritis, with 18.5% who live with asthma. Diabetes afflicts 4.4% of the county's population 18 years and older, much lower than the Illinois rate of 8.2%. At 65+ county prevalence is much higher - arthritis (56.1%), high blood pressure (55.9%), high cholesterol (45.6%) and diabetes (18.9%).

- When applying national prevalence rates to the county population, lower back pain and chronic joint symptoms top the list of chronic conditions, each having more than 20,000 individuals with one of these conditions. Hypertension (18,111), arthritis (15,670), and migraines (14,109) are next highest in prevalence. By age group, DeKalb County residents aged 18-44 are most likely to suffer from lower back pain. migraines, and chronic joint symptoms, while middle-aged adults aged 45-64 most commonly have chronic joint symptoms, lower back pain, and arthritis. Hypertension, arthritis, and chronic joint symptoms occur at higher levels than other chronic conditions among the county's elderly, both those 65-74 and 75+.

- Almost two-thirds (64.4%) of DeKalb county adults are overweight or obese based on body mass index (BMI) calculated from height and weight, a level above the state at 61.5%. The proportion of obese individuals has risen substantially since 2001, when the proportion stood at 18.8%.

- More than one in five DeKalb County adults are at risk for binge drinking based on their alcohol consumption, the lowest level since 1997, but well above the Illinois rate of 18.3%. The proportion of DeKalb County adults who currently smoke is 29.5%, much higher than previous rates and 75% higher than the 16.9% for the state.

- Showing levels lower than the state, 86.2% of all DeKalb County women aged 40 years and older have had a mammography exam, with 56.2% reporting their most recent mammogram within the past year. Rates of pap smears among DeKalb County women are very high, standing at 98.3%, compared to 92.6% for Illinois.

- In 2004 almost two-thirds (63.9%) of men aged 40 years or older had obtained a PSA test. A greater proportion (82.3%) have had the other test, a digital rectal exam. The 2004 screening levels of both these tests were higher for DeKalb County men than for the state in 2009.

- Among the population 50 years and older in 2009, 65.3% have received a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy, while 51.7% have completed a blood stool test.

- For the five-year period 2004-2008, DeKalb County's average annual age-adjusted cancer incidence rate of 479.4 cases per 100,000 population was a bit lower than the state's 490.4. Similar to the statewide picture, cancer occurs more often in DeKalb County men (a rate of 547.9) than women (438.7).

- The leading cancer sites for men are prostate, lung, and colon/rectum. For women, breast, colon/rectum, and lung are the leading incidence sites. Aside from gender specific sites, men reveal higher rates of incidence for all cancer sites except bones/joints.

- In 2011, hepatitis led all other reportable communicable diseases with the three forms of hepatitis, A, B and C, accounting for 15 cases (13 cases of hepatitis C and two cases of hepatitis B), followed by salmonella with 13 cases and giardiasis with 11 cases.

- Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) comprise a major group of infectious diseases with required reporting of three forms: syphilis, chlamydia and gonorrhea. DeKalb County has witnessed an upward chlamydia rate trend since the early 1990s, hitting a fifteen-year high in 2006 (519.3 cases per 100,000 population). The 2009 level of 406 cases for a rate of 456.3 is more than double the 1994 rate of 204.0, although declining since 2006. Consistently, the county's rates have exceeded the state-except-Chicago rates and, in some years, have also been above the total state rates.

- DeKalb County reported a gonorrhea rate of 79.8 in 2009, about half the Illinois rate of 160.7 and lower than the state-except-Chicago rate of 94.0. For all of the past 20 years, the county's gonorrhea rate has fallen below the total state and state-except-Chicago rates, usually by a wide margin. In recent years, syphilis has become a relatively infrequent disease, although 2009 saw an increase in early syphilis from just one case or none since 2002 to four cases in 2009.

- Four AIDS cases were reported in the county in 2011 for a cumulative total of 16 cases since January 2005, a rate of 2.1 per 100,000 population. The rate of AIDS cases is well below the Illinois rate of 8.6. HIV had six reported cases in 2011, with a total of 33 cases reported since January 1, 2005. This translates to a rate of 4.4 per 100,000 population, much lower than the state's 14.7.

- Four children, or 0.3% of those tested in 2010, showed blood lead levels of 15 or more micrograms per deciliter (mcg/dL). Each year since 2004, the proportion of tested children with blood lead levels of 15+ mcg/dL has been below one percent.

- On December 1, 2010, a total of 2,223 DeKalb County students were receiving special education services. Of these, 306 (13.8%) were ages 3-5, while 1,917 (86,2%) were ages 6-21. The largest categories of student exceptional characteristics are specific learning disability (32.7%) and speech/language impairment (20.2%).

- Within the past year, at least 12,580 DeKalb County residents aged 18-54 can be estimated to have been affected by a mental disorder. The leading mental disorders are any anxiety disorder (16.4%) and any mood disorder (7.1%). An estimated 4,340 DeKalb County residents aged 55 and older have a mental disorder.

- The number of persons aged 12+ currently using illicit drugs based on 2010 population in DeKalb County is estimated to be about 7,948. Marijuana is the primary illegal substance used, an estimated 6,162 persons. Illicit drug use declines with age. By age group, 7,705 youth aged 12-17 are estimated to currently use an illegal drug, with 5,101 persons aged 18-25, and 3,824 aged 26 and older. Based on the national estimates, 6,634 whites, 563 blacks, and 636 Hispanics currently use an illegal drug. By gender, the number for DeKalb County males stands at 5,972, while 3,685 women currently use an illicit drug.

- During 2010, DeKalb County recorded seven traffic crash fatalities. One of the seven traffic crash fatalities (14.3%) involved alcohol impaired driving (blood alcohol content of .08 or higher), somewhat lower than 21.4% seen five years earlier.

- During 2010, Driving Under the Influence (DUI) arrests in DeKalb County totaled 585, for a rate of 694.9 DUI arrests per 100,000 DeKalb County residents aged 16 and older, higher than the Illinois rate of 416.0.

Chapter 12: Health Resources and Utilization

- According to the 2009 BRFS, 89.3% of DeKalb County adult residents have a health plan which covers them, a level which exceeds the state proportion of 85.4%. Only 78.9% of residents have a "usual health care provider" considerably below the state level of 84.4%. One of six residents (16.1%) have avoided the doctor in the past year due to cost, up from 7.4% in 2002 and higher than the 2008 state level of 12.4%. An additional 18.2% avoided getting medications due to cost, twice the state rate of 9.2%.

- Similar 2008 data for dental insurance reveals that the proportion of the adult population with dental insurance stands at 71.6%, compared to 61.9% for the state (2006). However, about one-fourth of DeKalb County residents reported not being able to afford a dentist in the past year, up from 14.9% in 2004, and considerably higher than the 2006 state rate of 13.5%.

- The ACS results for health coverage (89.8%) are virtually identical to the Illinois BRFS. Public coverage, primarily Medicare and Medicaid, is shown at 21.1% and 10.2% are estimated to be uninsured. DeKalb County appears to have more insured and fewer uninsured than the nation, with somewhat less dependence on public programs.

- The total number of DeKalb County residents enrolled in Medicare in 2010 was 12,417, or 11.8% of the population. Total Medicare recipients have grown 18.1% since 2003, or slightly faster than the overall population. Disabled persons enrolled in Medicare total 1,663 and have grown 44.6% since 2003, much faster than gains in elderly enrollment.

- DeKalb County residents are hospitalized as inpatients somewhat less frequently than the nation. With a 2011 rate of 1,010.2 hospitalizations per 10,000 population, the county's rate falls below the U.S. 2009 level of 1,181.2. The DeKalb County use is 14.5% under the nation. In 2006, the county was 9.8% below the nation with a rate of 1,075.5. Females (1,184.8) are 42.1% more likely to have been an hospital inpatient during 2011 than males (834.0). DeKalb County hospitalization rates are below U.S. rates for age groups 15-44 and 45-64, but higher for the 0-14 and 65+ age groups.

- Being a normal newborn was the leading reason that DeKalb County residents were hospital inpatients in 2011, with 875 discharges or 8.3% of all inpatients. The most frequent non-birth related diagnosis in 2011 was psychoses, with 540 cases. The DeKalb hospitalization rate for psychoses was 22.8% below the state.

- Of the top ten DRGs, four are related to delivery including normal newborn (1), vaginal delivery uncomplicated (2) and Cesareans, both uncomplicated (5) and complicated (9). In addition to psychoses (3), other leading hospitalization reasons were major joint replacement or reattachment of a lower extremity (4), esophagitis, gastroenteritis or other uncomplicated digestive disorders (6), pneumonia (7), cellulitis (8) and kidney/ urinary tract infection (10).

- The leading DRGs which occur at higher rates than Illinois include cardiac arrhythmia, Cesarean-uncomplicated, pneumonia, joint replacement-lower and COPD. Much lower than the state were 2011 hospitalizations for substance abuse, septicemia, neonates with problems, vaginal delivery-complicated, and heart failure.

- When patient days are viewed, psychoses becomes the leading hospital reason by a wide margin, generating 4,209 patient days with an average length of stay of 7.2 days. On an average day, 11.5 DeKalb County residents are hospitalized in community and specialty hospitals for psychoses.

- In terms of charges, the clear leader is lower joint replacements, which generate charges of $20.6 million. Charges are also substantial for psychoses ($8 million) and uncomplicated vaginal delivery ($7.3 million). Above five million in total charges are recorded for Cesarean uncomplicated, digestive disorders, pneumonia, septicemia, and PCTA with stent.

- Three uncomplicated delivery and birth reasons (vaginal delivery, normal newborn, Cesarean) lead the hospitalization reasons for females, while normal newborn is first for males. Psychoses discharges in 2011 were relatively similar by gender, but women were more likely to experience major lower joint procedures. Women were also more likely to have digestive admissions, kidney/UTI, cellulitis, and metabolic plus uterine non-malignancy.

- For children under the age of 5, non-birth activity tended to be respiratory related, including pneumonia, bronchitis and asthma, respiratory distress, otitis media and URI. Prematurity generates extremely expensive cases, often over $100,000 in charges for each premature infant. Behavioral reasons dominate hospital activity for persons aged 5-14 with psychoses easily first, followed by personality disorders/impulse control. Psychoses continues to lead non-birth hospitalization reasons in the 15-44 age group. Major lower joint procedures are on top for both those aged 45-64 and 65-74. In the oldest age group, 75+, pneumonia leads.

- According to 2011 COMPdata, residents of DeKalb County made 31,467 visits to hospital emergency departments. The rate is 300.4 per 1,000 population or three visits for every hundred persons. ED use is greatest for children aged 0-4, 681.9 visits for every one thousand children in the age group.

- Upper respiratory conditions account for the three most common ED 2011 visit reasons - otitis media, acute pharyngitis, and acute URI. Combined with other respiratory conditions in the top 25, the number of cases for 2011 was 3,789, or more than ten a day. Other conditions in the top ten include headache, gastroenteritis, urinary tract infections, chest pain, bronchitis, and abdominal pain. In terms of cost among the leading reasons, chest pain (about $9,000 charge per visit) is most costly followed by syncope ($7,400) and abdominal pain ($5,300).

- Kishwaukee Community Hospital is the largest with 94 beds, with nearly 6,000 admissions in 2010 which generated 20,000 patient days. Valley West is smaller with a 2010 average daily census of 8.8. Medicare is the largest payor for inpatient services, covering about half of patients at each facility. Other insurance and Medicaid provide coverage for most of the remaining patients.

- On December 31, 2010 a total of 658 persons were residing in DeKalb County nursing homes, 620 in nursing care, 13 in an ICF/DD and 25 in sheltered care. About one in five (19%) had a primary diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease, while 16.9% were in the facility due to circulatory system disorders. In nursing care, women predominated, outnumbering men with 441 (71.1%) female residents compared to 179 (28.9%) male. Over half (51.5%) of nursing care residents were aged 75 or older at the end of 2010. Medicaid (46.7%) is the largest payment source.

- DeKalb County is home to two assisted living facilities which provide more of a social than medical environment for older persons. They are Grand Victorian with 61 beds and Lincolnshire Place with 40 beds. Both are located in Sycamore.

- According to the 2008-2010 ACS, 5,375 DeKalb County residents are employed in health care and social assistance. Of these, 83.5% are female. Median earnings are $25,959.

- According to the American Medical Association (AMA), on December 31, 2010, 79 physicians provided patient care in DeKalb County, similar to 78 six years earlier. The 2010 population per physician was 1,331.1 compared to the U.S. level of 410.7. Of the 79 patient care physicians in 2010, 11 were in family or general practice, 27 in medical specialties, 25 in surgical specialties and 13 in other specialties. Three were engaged in hospital-based practice. Physician availability relative to the population trails the U.S. in all specialty types.

Chapter 13: Crime and Violence

- The 2,741 crimes committed in DeKalb County during 2009 yielded a rate of 2,578.0 crimes per 100,000 population, lower than Illinois' 3,299.8. DeKalb County had lower rates than Illinois in 2009 for all offenses except sexual assault. The county's one-year crime rate fell by 2.8% from 2,651.1 in 2008, and is the lowest level recorded in at least 20 years.

- The City of DeKalb's 2009 crime rate of 3,573.8 was highest, by far, among DeKalb County communities, and was 6.7% higher than 2008's rate of 3,350.9. DeKalb was followed by the DeKalb County portion of Somonauk (2,093.9) and Sycamore (1,736.5). The DeKalb County Sheriff's Department recorded a 2009 crime rate of just 1,578.5, falling by 17.4% from 2008's rate of 1,912.0. The county's lowest 2009 crime rate was recorded in Malta (423.0).

- Northern Illinois University recorded 209 crimes during 2009, dropping 1.9% from 213 crimes in 2008. Three-fourths of these crimes were thefts.

- During 2011, the DeKalb Police Department arrested 2,872 persons, 2,412 adults and 460 juveniles. Of the adults arrested, 70.9% were male with 29.1% female. Males (62.1%) also dominated juvenile arrests. For adults, the peak age of arrest is 20, accounting for 15.5% of all adult arrests. Among juveniles, almost three in ten (29.1%) of those arrested are 16 years of age, followed by 17 at 24.6%.

- In 2009, the county recorded 571 drug arrests, for a rate of 537.1 arrests per 100,000 population. The number of drug arrests rose from 525 in 2008, and has shown a slight increase (+1.2%) since 2000. Generally, about 90% of drug arrests are for cannabis or drug paraphernalia. The rate of 537.1 drug arrests per 100,000 DeKalb County population was well below the Illinois rate of 742.7. However, the 2009 DeKalb County arrest rate for drug paraphernalia (193.8) is 77% higher than the state rate of 109.6.

- In 2011, the DeKalb Police Department, Sycamore Police Department, and the DeKalb County Sheriff's Department responded to 1,488 domestic related reports, with DeKalb Police responding to the largest number of calls - 901.

- Safe Passage, DeKalb County's domestic violence agency, saw 587 clients during FY2011. Of these, 484 (82.5%) were females, with the vast majority of male clients being children. Overall, 73.1% of the program's clients were adults aged 16 and older. By race, 60.1% were white, with 16.9% black, 14.1% Hispanic and 3.1% bi-racial or another race. Over eight in ten of the program's adult clients were either married (40.2%) or single (42.4%), while 11.1% were divorced. Almost half (47.5%) of the adult clients were employed; however 21.1% reported no income.

- During 2009, the average daily population (ADP) at the DeKalb County jail was 117 persons, down slightly from 124 in 2008, for a rate of 109.4 per 100,000 population. This average number was almost double the daily jail population in 1995.

- Elder abuse reports in DeKalb County have risen dramatically since initiation of the Illinois Elder Abuse and Neglect Program of 1991. DeKalb County recorded 100 reports of elder abuse during FY2011, for a rate of 7.5 per 1,000 persons aged 60 and older, the most reports since 1993. During 1993, just 12

elder abuse reports were received. However, better reporting procedures could account for part of the increase.

- During FY2010, reports of child abuse in DeKalb County numbered 696, a rate of 29.6 per 1,000 children aged 0-17, exactly the same as the Illinois rate, and the lowest county rate since 2004. Of the reported cases, 169 (24.2% of reported) were indicated, for a rate of 7.2, lower than the state indicated rate of 8.3.

- Historically, the rate of reported child abuse in DeKalb County has fluctuated a bit since 1990. The highest child abuse report rate was in 1994 (44.2), with the lowest occurring in 2004 (27.1). Correspondingly, indicated cases of child abuse fluctuated widely, with a low of 6.0 in 2007 and a high rate of 22.2 in 1991.

- As of December 31, 2010 DeKalb County had 137 active juvenile cases. Of these, 62 or 45.3% were probation cases, while 61 (44.5%) were being continued under supervision. Juvenile programs were ordered for 103 youth, with 18.4% of the juveniles referred to alcohol and drug programs and 11.7% ordered to mental health programs.

Chapter 2
POPULATION

Population

According to the 2010 Census, the population of DeKalb County stood at 105,160, up 18.2% from 88,969 in 2000. Table 2.1 details this and last century's population for DeKalb County. The county is presently the state's twentieth largest county and was the fifth fastest growing Illinois county from 2000-2010.

Table 2.1
DEKALB COUNTY
POPULATION: 1900 - 2011

Year	Population	Percent Change
2011 (Est.)	104,743	-0.4%
2010	105,160	+18.2%
2000	88,969	+14.2%
1990	77,932	+4.4%
1980	74,628	+4.2%
1970	71,654	+38.6%
1960	51,714	+26.8%
1950	40,781	+18.6%
1940	34,388	+5.3%
1930	32,644	+4.2%
1920	31,339	-6.3%
1910	33,457	+5.4%
1900	31,756	---

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: decennial counts as of April 1; 2011 estimate for July 1- percent change since April 1, 2010.

DeKalb County has grown in all decades since 1900 except for 1910-1920. The greatest growth took place following the broadening of Northern Illinois University by the state in 1955, with peak gains in the 1960s when the county added nearly 20,000 persons and grew by 38.6%. The most recent decade, 2000-2010, recorded the second largest numerical gain, adding 16,191 persons.

The Census Bureau estimates the July 1, 2011 DeKalb County population at 104,743, yielding an estimated loss of 417 persons since April 1, 2010.

With a 2010 land area of 6,313 square miles, the DeKalb County density was 166.6 persons per square mile compared to 231.1 for Illinois and 87.4 for the nation.

Table 2.2 displays the population from 1980-2010 for all incorporated places (cities, villages) within the county along with minor civil divisions (townships).

Table 2.2
DEKALB COUNTY COMMUNITIES AND TOWNSHIPS
CENSUS POPULATION 1980 - 2010

Area	1980	1990	2000	2010	2000-2010 Change	
					Number	Percent
DeKalb County	74,628	77,932	88,969	105,160	16,191	18.2%
Community						
Cortland Town	1,019	963	2,066	4,270	2,204	106.7%
DeKalb City	33,099	34,952	39,018	43,862	4,844	12.4%
Genoa City	3,276	3,083	4,169	5,193	1,024	24.6%
Hinckley Village	1,447	1,682	1,994	2,070	76	3.8%
Kingston Village	618	562	980	1,164	184	18.8%
Kirkland Village	1,155	,011	1,166	1,744	578	49.6%
Malta Village	995	865	969	1,164	195	20.1%
Sandwich City	3,672	5,606	6,505	7,421	916	14.0%
Shabbona Village	851	897	929	925	-4	-0.4%
Somonauk Village	1,107	1,031	1,190	1,893	703	46.2%
Sycamore City	9,219	9,708	12,020	17,519	5,499	45.7%
Waterman Village	943	1,074	1,224	1,606	382	23.0%
Balance of DeKalb Co.	17,227	15,727	16,521	16,429	-92	-0.6%
Township						
Afton Township	605	665	640	861	221	34.5%
Clinton Township	1,451	1,521	1,663	1,868	205	12.3%
Cortland Township	4,297	4,637	6,986	10,968	3,982	57.0%
DeKalb Township	36,375	38,710	42,189	46,781	4,592	10.9%
Franklin Township	1,891	1,879	2,026	2,502	476	23.5%
Genoa Township	4,195	4,210	5,342	5,704	362	6.8%
Kingston Township	1,809	1,955	2,577	3,519	942	36.6%
Malta Township	1,484	1,335	1,402	1,608	206	14.7%
Mayfield Township	769	741	810	979	169	14.7%
Milan Township	413	373	364	331	-33	9.1%
Paw Paw Township	398	384	306	334	28	9.2%
Pierce Township	512	506	473	454	-19	-4.0%
Sandwich Township	5,739	5,990	6,920	7,709	789	11.4%
Shabbona Township	1,372	1,379	1,454	1,453	-1	-0.1%
Somonauk Township	1,610	1,543	1,805	2,101	296	16.4%
South Grove Township	532	461	535	512	-23	-4.3%
Squaw Grove Township	2,175	2,387	2,712	2,802	90	3.3%
Sycamore Township	8,549	8,843	10,401	14,425	4,024	38.7%
Victor Township	448	413	364	299	-65	-17.9%

Source: Census Bureau Decennial Census.

Among the twelve DeKalb County incorporated communities, all except Shabbona (-0.4%) experienced 2000-2010 growth. Cortland more than doubled (+106.7%) in the decade to lead DeKalb County places, followed by Kirkland (+49.6%), Somonauk (+46.2%) and Sycamore (+45.7%).

DeKalb (43,862) is the county's largest community, with Sycamore (17,519) next in size. These two adjacent cities contain 58.4% of the county's entire population. Sandwich (7,421), Genoa (5,193) and Cortland (4,270) stand third to fifth among communities.

When viewed by township, DeKalb Township (46,781), Sycamore Township (14,425) and Cortland Township (10,968) account for two-thirds (68.6%) of county residents. Fastest growing from 2000-2010 among townships were Cortland (+57%), Sycamore (+38.7%), Genoa (+36.6%), and Afton (+34.5%). Five townships lost population in the past decade including Victor (-17.9%), Milan (-9.1%), South Grove (-4.3%), Pierce (-4%), and Shabbona (-0.1%).

Migration and Components of Change

Population change is composed of both natural increase (births minus deaths) and migration, both domestic and foreign. The Census Bureau presents components of change as part of their estimates program. The last relevant data were part of the 2009 estimates. Table 2.3 shows change components estimates for 2000-2009 with a comparison to 1990-1999.

Of the 18,358 estimated 2000-2009 growth, about two-thirds (68.4%) was due to net in-migration. Of the estimated 12,562 net in-migration, 10,123 came from within the United States and 2,439 originated in other nations. International migrants may be foreign nationals or American citizens. Estimated growth for the prior 1990-1999 decade was only 9,061 or half of the 2000-2009 period. Growth from international net migration was greater than domestic migration in the recent decade.

Because the Census Bureau overestimated the 2009 DeKalb County population at 107,333 (more than 2,000 higher than the 2010 decennial census count) migration likely was slightly lower than estimated.

Table 2.3
DEKALB COUNTY
COMPONENTS OF MIGRATION: 1990-1999 AND 2000-2009

Components	2000-2009	1990-1999
Total Births	11,531	9,296
- Total Deaths	5,735	5,146
= Natural Increase	5,796	4,150
Population Change	+18,358	+9,061
Migration (Population Change - Natural Increase)	+12,562	+4,911
International	+2,439	+669
Domestic	+10,123	+4,433

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

IRS County Migration Data

County-to-county migration data provided by the Internal Revenue Service show movement patterns among counties based on year-to-year changes in the addresses entered on income tax returns from individual taxpayers. Persons not filing a tax return are not part of these figures. All 1040 forms filed by citizens and resident aliens are included in the database with social security numbers used for matching purposes, but only for the primary taxpayer in the household.

IRS migration summaries for the past decade (Table 2.4) shows that DeKalb County has changed from being an in-migration area, the case in the past decade until 2007, to a net loss from 2007-2010. The major change appears to be fewer persons entering DeKalb County since those leaving was relatively constant. In the most recent years for which IRS data are available, 2009 to 2010, 4,362 persons entered the county while 5,086 left, based on tax filings.

Table 2.4
DEKALB COUNTY
YEARLY MIGRATION: 2000-2010

Years	In	Out	Net
2009-2010	4,362	5,086	-724
2008-2009	4,988	5,291	-303
2007-2008	5,498	5,659	-161
2006-2007	6,358	5,329	1,029
2005-2006	6,681	5,363	1,318
2004-2005	6,669	5,221	1,448
2003-2004	6,545	5,640	905
2002-2003	6,065	5,326	739
2001-2002	6,026	5,233	293
2000-2001	5,749	5,580	169

Source: IRS Statistics of Income.
Data is for the number of persons (exemptions) in filed returns.

Movement as detailed by county for the latest period, 2009 to 2010, appears in accompanying Table 2.5.

Table 2.5
DEKALB COUNTY
MIGRATION: 2009 - 2010

County/State	In-Migration[1] (Moved From)			Out-Migration[2] (Moved To)		
	Households[3]	Persons[3]	Percent	Households[3]	Persons[3]	Percent
Northwest Illinois Counties[4]						
Boone	38	81	1.9%	34	64	1.3%
Lee	43	78	1.8%	34	73	1.4%
Ogle	124	215	4.9%	140	257	5.1%
Stephenson	0	0	0.0%	13	19	0.4%
Whiteside	16	21	0.5%	14	22	0.4%
Winnebago	103	156	3.6%	135	213	4.2%
Cook and Collar Counties[4]						
Cook	429	710	16.3%	469	691	13.6%
DuPage	221	326	7.5%	240	355	7.0%
Grundy	11	19	0.4%	0	0	0.0%
Kane	448	812	18.6%	429	771	15.2%
Kendall	169	304	7.0%	166	299	5.9%
Lake	48	57	1.3%	48	65	1.3%
McHenry	96	144	3.3%	88	149	2.9%
Will	89	136	3.1%	83	135	2.7%
Other Illinois Counties[4]						
Champaign	19	27	0.6%	10	15	0.3%
Jackson	0	0	0.0%	11	16	0.3%
LaSalle	103	182	4.2%	94	197	3.9%
McLean	13	15	0.3%	0	0	0.0%
Peoria	0	0	0.0%	12	14	0.3%
Rock Island	12	22	0.5%	0	0	0.0%
Sangamon	0	0	0.0%	14	22	0.4%
Other Illinois	95	134	3.1%	113	178	3.5%
Other States[4]						
Maricopa AZ	0	0	0.0%	28	37	0.7%
Dane WI	12	18	0.4%	15	21	0.4%
Dallas TX	0	0	0.0%	16	24	0.5%
San Diego CA	0	0	0.0%	10	12	0.2%
Other U.S.	500	905	20.7%	833	1,437	28.3%
Total Movers	**2,589**	**4,362**	**100.0%**	**3,049**	**5,086**	**100.0%**

[1]New residents came from this county or state from 2009-2010.
[2]Residents moved to this county or state from 2009-2010.
[3]Households are number of filings, persons are number of exemptions.
[4]Individual county named if ten or more households shown for in- or out-migration..
Source: Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income for 2009-2010*

As Table 2.6 illustrates, migration figures show Kane and Cook Counties as the major sources of both in- and out-migrants. For the years 2009-2010, a net in-migration of 41 occurred with Kane and 19 with Cook. Residents are lost to DuPage (-29) and Ogle (-42) Counties.

Table 2.6
DEKALB COUNTY
LEADING MIGRATION COUNTIES: 2009-2010

Persons Moving into DeKalb County Came From:			Where DeKalb County Residents Moved:		
County	Number	Percent	County	Number	Percent
Kane	812	18.6%	Kane	771	15.2%
Cook	710	16.3%	Cook	691	13.6%
DuPage	326	7.5%	DuPage	355	7.0%
Kendall	304	7.0%	Kendall	299	5.9%
Ogle	215	4.9%	Ogle	257	51.0%

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income.

Average household income for both in- and out-migrant householdss is also provided by the IRS in the geographical movement data. In-migrants ($31,016) had slightly lower incomes than those who left DeKalb County ($32,640) for 2009-2010.

As Table 2.7 reveals, household income levels for movers have shifted downward abruptly over the past five years. With a slowdown of in-migrants, the mover mix now may be reflecting a higher college student proportion.

Table 2.7
DEKALB COUNTY
MIGRANT AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME: 2005-2006 - 2009-2010

Years	In-migrants	Out-migrants
2009-2010	$31,016	$32,640
2008-2009	$34,180	$35,153
2007-2008	$37,717	$37,559
2006-2007	$38,759	$37,481
2005-2006	$37,321	$36,440

Source: Internal Revenue Service,
Statistics of Income.

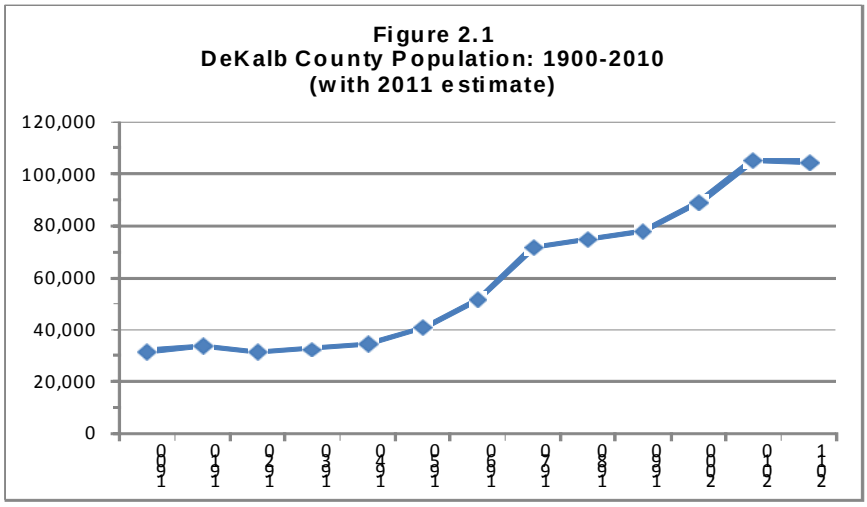


Figure 2.1
DeKalb County Population: 1900-2010
(with 2011 estimate)
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0

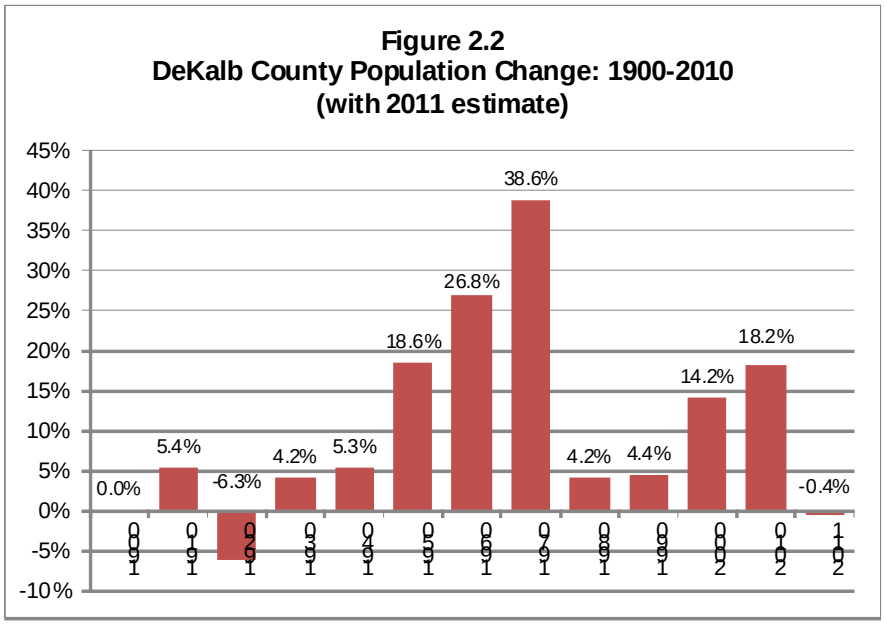


Figure 2.2
DeKalb County Population Change: 1900-2010
(with 2011 estimate)
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
-5%
-10%
0.0%
5.4%
-6.3%
4.2%
5.3%
18.6%
26.8%
38.6%
4.2%
4.4%
14.2%
18.2%
-0.4%

Chapter 3
RACE, ETHNICITY, LANGUAGE, ANCESTRY

Race

According to the 2010 Census, the racial composition of DeKalb County was 85.1% white, 6.4% black and 2.3% Asian. Other categories total four percent while two percent name more than one race. Hispanic is considered an ethnic group rather than a race. About half of Hispanics choose white and nearly half choose "other" for their racial designation. Table 3.1 arrays race and Hispanic origin for DeKalb County for 2000 and 2010.

Table 3.1
DEKALB COUNTY
PERSONS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 2000 AND 2010

	2010		2000		2000-2010 Increase	
Race/Ethnic	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	105,160	100.0%	88,969	100.0%	16,191	18.2%
White	89,453	85.1%	78,704	88.5%	10,749	13.7%
Black	6,732	6.4%	4,084	4.6%	2,648	64.8%
American Indian	267	0.3%	197	0.2%	70	35.5%
Asian	2,438	2.3%	2,145	2.4%	293	13.7%
Other	4,172	4.0%	2,440	2.7%	1,732	71.0%
Multiple Races	2,098	2.0%	1,399	1.6%	699	50.0%
Hispanic (any race)	10,647	10.1%	5,830	6.6%	4,817	82.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

All racial groups experienced growth from 2000-2010 led by "other", +71%, a reflection of Hispanic growth, black (+64.8%), and "multiple races" (50%). The Asian population rose 13.7% over the decade and the white population grew by 13.7%. The population of the county overall gained 18.2% from 2000-2010.

Among racial groups, the black population has risen appreciably in terms of percentage from 2.2% in 1980 to 6.4% in 2010 (Table 3.2). Asians rose from one percent in 1980 to 2.2% in 1990, but has been relatively stable since. Before 2010, the Asian population also included Pacific Islanders, but now Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander are combined. However, only 23 DeKalb County residents fell into this racial category in 2010.

Hispanic Ethnicity

Hispanic is considered an ethnic identity, not a race, by the Census Bureau. The term was first adopted for the 1980 Census. Before then, the Census counted Spanish-speaking individuals or counted Spanish surnames in some western states. Hispanics generally trace their roots to a Spanish-speaking nation, although both race and ethnic categories are self-designated.

The 2010 DeKalb County Hispanic count stood at 10,647 or one of every ten (10.1%) residents. Expansion of the Hispanic population has been rapid. The 2000 Census found 5,830 Hispanic individuals so that the 2000-2010 increase stood at 82.6% (Table 3.2). In 1980, the county contained only 1,405 Hispanic residents.

Table 3.2
DEKALB COUNTY
PERSONS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1980 - 2010

Race/Ethnic	2010		2000		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	105,160	100.0%	88,969	100.0%	77,932	100.0%	74,624	100.0%
White	89,453	85.1%	78,704	88.5%	72,968	93.6%	71,040	95.2%
Black	6,732	6.4%	4,084	4.6%	2,069	2.7%	1,659	2.2%
Amer. Indian	267	0.3%	197	0.2%	123	0.2%	98	0.1%
Asian[1]	2,438	2.3%	2,145	2.4%	1,751	2.2%	710	1.0%
Other Race	4,172	4.0%	2,440	2.7%	1,021	1.3%	1,117	1.5%
Multiple Races[2]	2,098	2.0%	1,399	1.6%	---	---	---	---
Hispanic (any race)	10,647	10.1%	5,830	6.6%	2,329	3.0%	1,405	1.9%

[1]Asian included Pacific Islander until 2010.
[2]Multiple Race category added in the 2000 Census.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 1980 -2010 Censuses.

With the Census separation of race and ethnicity, how do Hispanics describe their race. Table 3.3 details the 2000 and 2010 distributions. In both years, about half of Hispanics said their race was white. Most of the remainder marked “other.”

Table 3.3
DEKALB COUNTY
RACE OF THE HISPANIC POPULATION: 2000 -2010

Race	2010		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Hispanic	10,647	100.0%	5,830	100.0%
White	5,628	52.9%	2,932	50.3%
Black	153	1.4%	44	0.8%
American Indian	140	1.3%	51	0.9%
Asian[1]	38	0.4%	38	0.7%
Other	4,039	37.9%	2,348	40.3%
Multiple Races	649	6.1%	417	7.2%

[1]2000 included Pacific Islander
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 decennial Censuses.

Also available is Hispanic ancestry, generally the country of origin for themselves or their family. Mexican is the ancestry for most DeKalb County Hispanics, 83.5% in 2010 and 82.3% in 2000. Puerto Rican (6%) is the second largest group. Table 3.4 displays detailed 2010 Hispanic ancestry.

Table 3.4
DEKALB COUNTY
HISPANIC ANCESTRY: 2010

Ancestry	Number	Percent
Total	10,647	100.0%
Mexican	8,886	83.5%
Puerto Rican	643	6.0%
Cuban	140	1.3%
Guatemalan	109	1.0%
Spaniard	92	0.9%
Columbian	78	0.7%
Peruvian	53	0.5%
Spanish	53	0.5%
Peruvian	53	0.5%
Ecuadorian	46	0.4%
Honduran	32	0.3%
Dominican	25	0.2%
Argentinian	22	0.2%
Venezuelan	18	0.2%
Panamanian	18	0.2%
Chilean	16	0.2%
Nicaraguan	15	0.1%
Salvadoran	14	0.1%
Costa Rican	13	0.1%
Bolivian	5	0.0%
Spanish American	3	0.0%
Paraguayan	2	0.0%
Other	311	2.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010 decennial Census.

Race/Ethnicity

As the Hispanic population has grown, consideration of race and ethnicity concurrently is of interest especially because many organizations maintain records in this manner. Table 3.5 reveals race/ethnic identification for DeKalb County residents.

Eight of ten (79.7%) residents are white non-Hispanic. Next in size are Hispanics (10.1%) and blacks (6.3%), followed by Asians (2.3%). When compared to the state and nation, all minority groups are present at lower levels in DeKalb County. Nationally and in Illinois just 63.7% are white non-Hispanic.

Table 3.5
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
PERSONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2000 - 2010

Race/Ethnicity	2010		2000		2000-2010 Change		2010 Illinois	2010 U.S.
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	105,160	100.0%	88,969	100.0%	+16,191	+18.2%	100.0%	100.0%
White	83,825	79.7%	75,772	85.2%	+8,053	+10.6%	63.7%	63.7%
Black	6,579	6.3%	4,040	4.5%	+2,539	+62.8%	14.3%	12.2%
Hispanic	10,647	10.1%	5,830	6.6%	+4,817	+82.6%	15.8%	16.3%
American Indian	127	0.1%	146	0.2%	-19	-13.0%	0.1%	0.7%
Asian	2,400	2.3%	2,107	2.4%	+293	+13.9%	4.5%	4.7%
Other Race	133	0.1%	92	0.1%	+41	+44.6%	0.1%	0.4%
Multiple Races	1,449	1.4%	982	1.1%	+467	+47.6%	1.4%	1.9%

Note: Except Hispanic, all races are non-Hispanic.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

For the larger communities of DeKalb and Sycamore, 2010 minority presence is slightly higher than for the remainder of the county. DeKalb is 12.5% Hispanic and 12.5% black, both up from 9% ten years earlier. Sycamore is 7% Hispanic, but only 2.8% black.

Table 3.6
CITY OF DEKALB AND SYCAMORE
PLACES 10,000+ BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2000 - 2010

Race/Ethnicity	DeKalb						Sycamore					
	2010		2000		Change 2000-10		2010		2000		Change 2000-10	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	43,862	100.0%	39,018	100.0%	+4,844	+12.4%	17,519	100.0%	12,020	100.0%	+5,499	+45.7%
White	30,238	68.9%	29,479	75.6%	+759	+2.6%	15,267	87.1%	10,937	91.0%	+4,330	+39.6%
Black	5,494	12.5%	3,508	9.0%	+1,986	+56.6%	493	2.8%	323	2.7%	+170	+52.6%
Hispanic	5,504	12.5%	3,527	9.0%	+1,977	+56.0%	1,229	7.0%	513	4.3%	+716	+139.6%
American Indian	48	0.1%	63	0.2%	-15	-23.8%	14	0.1%	24	0.2%	-10	-41.7%
Asian	1,769	4.6%	1,828	4.7%	-59	-3.2%	254	1.4%	98	0.8%	+156	+159.2%
Other	73	0.1%	47	0.1%	+26	+55.3%	23	0.1%	20	0.2%	+3	+15.0%
Multiple Races	736	1.7%	566	1.5%	+170	+30.0%	239	1.4%	105	0.9%	+134	+127.6%

Note: Except Hispanics, all races are non-Hispanic.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

Impact of Northern Illinois University

For decennial censuses, college students are counted at their college residence rather than their hometown or parents' home with the actual count taking place on April 1 of the decennial census year.

Northern Illinois University publishes student demographics annually in the Data Book. Fall 2010 enrollment by race/ethnicity is shown in Table 3.7. Not all students live on campus or elsewhere in DeKalb County.

Table 3.7
NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY: FALL 2010

	Total		Undergraduate		Graduate/ Professional	
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,850	100.0%	17,886	100.0%	5,964	100.0%
White	15,865	66.5%	11,638	65.4%	4,227	70.9%
Black	2,989	12.5%	2,630	14.7%	359	6.0%
Hispanic	1,962	8.2%	1,627	9.1%	335	5.6%
American Indian	36	0.1%	24	0.1%	12	0.2%
Asian	1,107	4.6%	848	4.7%	259	4.3%
Non-Resident Alien	752	3.2%	177	1.0%	575	10.2%
Unknown	1,139	4.8%	942	5.3%	197	3.3%

Source: Northern Illinois University: Data Book 2010-2011.

A comparison of NIU race/ethnic composition (Table 3.8) reveals that students may constitute a significant proportion of DeKalb County's black and Asian population depending on whether their residence is local..

Table 3.8
NIU MINORITY STUDENTS COMPARED TO DEKALB COUNTY

Race/Ethnicity	NIU Students	DeKalb County	Percent NIU
Black	2,738	6,579	41.6%
Hispanic	1,673	10,647	15.7%
Asian	1,322	2,400	55.1%

Age Differences in Racial Composition

Tables 3.9 and 3.10 display the age distributions for race and race/ethnic groups. These tables serve to illustrate that minority presence is much higher in youth than older populations.

For instance, 10.9% of children under age 5 are black non-Hispanic compared to 6.3% for the entire DeKalb County populace. Also, only 1.5% of blacks are aged 65+.

With the Hispanic group, 11.9% are children aged 0-4 compared to just 2% of Hispanics who are senior citizens aged 65+.

Table 3.9
DEKALB COUNTY
RACE BY AGE GROUP: 2010

Age Group (Years)	Total Population		White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Other Race		Multiple Races	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Total	105,160	100.0%	89,453	100.0%	6,732	100.0%	267	100.0%	2,438	100.0%	2,438	100.0%	2,098	100.0%
Under 5	6,645	6.3%	4,984	5.6%	743	11.0%	13	4.9%	88	3.6%	88	3.6%	364	17.3%
5 - 9	6,655	6.3%	5,367	6.0%	479	7.1%	27	10.1%	104	4.3%	104	4.3%	288	13.7%
10 - 14	6,351	6.0%	5,276	5.9%	344	5.1%	25	9.4%	94	3.9%	94	3.9%	259	12.3%
15 - 19	9,755	9.3%	7,615	8.5%	1,173	17.4%	35	13.1%	229	9.4%	229	9.4%	263	12.5%
20 - 24	15,901	15.1%	12,246	13.7%	1,920	28.5%	20	7.5%	837	34.3%	837	34.3%	286	13.6%
25 - 29	8,271	7.9%	6,746	7.5%	634	9.4%	21	7.9%	296	12.1%	296	12.1%	157	7.5%
30 - 34	6,496	6.2%	5,428	6.1%	343	5.1%	24	9.0%	166	6.8%	166	6.8%	96	4.6%
35 - 39	5,945	5.7%	5,147	5.8%	237	3.5%	20	7.5%	133	5.5%	133	5.5%	88	4.2%
40 - 44	6,011	5.7%	5,325	6.0%	195	2.9%	26	9.7%	117	4.8%	117	4.8%	79	3.8%
45 - 49	6,702	6.4%	6,159	6.9%	184	2.7%	9	3.4%	91	3.7%	91	3.7%	56	2.7%
50 - 54	6,349	6.0%	5,897	6.6%	178	2.6%	17	6.4%	86	3.5%	86	3.5%	52	2.5%
55 - 59	5,429	5.2%	5,097	5.7%	146	2.2%	13	4.9%	60	2.5%	60	2.5%	39	1.9%
60 - 64	4,313	4.1%	4,121	4.6%	58	0.9%	8	3.0%	52	2.1%	52	2.1%	28	1.3%
65 - 69	3,120	3.0%	3,014	3.4%	38	0.6%	3	1.1%	28	1.1%	28	1.1%	16	0.8%
70 - 74	2,275	2.2%	2,204	2.5%	20	0.3%	2	0.7%	27	1.1%	27	1.1%	11	0.5%
75 - 79	1,870	1.8%	1,812	2.0%	17	0.3%	2	0.7%	17	0.7%	17	0.7%	10	0.5%
80 - 84	1,476	1.4%	1,466	1.6%	16	0.2%	2	0.7%	4	0.2%	4	0.2%	2	0.1%
85+	1,576	1.5%	1,549	1.8%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	9	0.4%	9	0.4%	4	0.1%

Hawaiian/Pacific Islander not shown.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Census

Table 3.10
DEKALB COUNTY
RACE/ETHNICITY[1] BY AGE GROUP: 2010

Age Group (Years)	Total Population		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Multiple Races	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Total	105,160	100.0%	83,825	100.0%	6,579	100.0%	10,647	100.0%	127	100.0%	2,400	100.0%	1,449	100.0%
Under 5	6,645	6.3%	4,290	5.1%	718	10.9%	1,263	11.9%	3	2.4%	85	3.5%	270	18.6%
5 - 9	6,655	6.3%	4,736	5.6%	463	7.0%	1,148	10.8%	10	7.9%	100	4.2%	187	12.9%
10 - 14	6,351	6.0%	4,742	5.7%	335	5.1%	975	9.2%	11	8.7%	91	3.8%	179	12.4%
15 - 19	9,755	9.3%	6,981	8.3%	1,142	17.4%	1,225	11.5%	13	10.2%	219	9.1%	161	11.1%
20 - 24	15,901	15.1%	11,492	13.7%	1,884	28.6%	1,443	13.6%	14	11.0%	832	34.7%	219	15.1%
25 - 29	8,271	7.9%	6,245	7.5%	625	9.5%	990	9.3%	9	7.1%	290	12.1%	104	7.2%
30 - 34	6,496	6.2%	4,978	5.9%	334	5.1%	940	8.8%	9	7.1%	165	6.9%	58	4.0%
35 - 39	5,945	5.7%	4,771	5.7%	232	3.5%	747	7.0%	6	4.7%	129	5.4%	51	3.5%
40 - 44	6,011	5.7%	5,041	6.0%	190	2.9%	592	5.6%	14	11.0%	116	4.8%	53	3.7%
45 - 49	6,702	6.4%	5,944	7.1%	181	2.8%	434	4.1%	6	4.7%	90	3.8%	41	2.8%
50 - 54	6,349	6.0%	5,708	6.8%	176	2.7%	322	3.0%	11	8.7%	86	3.6%	40	2.8%
55 - 59	5,429	5.2%	4,969	5.9%	145	2.2%	212	2.0%	8	6.3%	60	2.5%	32	2.2%
60 - 64	4,313	4.1%	4,027	4.8%	56	0.9%	147	1.4%	5	3.9%	52	2.2%	23	1.6%
65 - 69	3,120	3.0%	2,963	3.5%	38	0.6%	73	0.7%	3	2.4%	28	1.2%	12	0.8%
70 - 74	2,275	2.2%	2,168	2.6%	20	0.3%	48	0.5%	2	1.6%	27	1.1%	8	0.6%
75 - 79	1,870	1.8%	1,778	2.1%	17	0.3%	48	0.5%	1	0.8%	17	0.7%	9	0.6%
80 - 84	1,476	1.4%	1,456	1.7%	16	0.2%	18	0.2%	2	1.6%	4	0.2%	0	0.0%
85+	1,576	1.5%	1,536	1.8%	7	0.1%	22	0.2%	0	0.0%	9	0.4%	2	0.2%

[1]Except for Hispanic, all races are non-Hispanic.
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and "Other Race" not shown.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Census

Race/Ethnicity of Public School Students

Another view of youth diversity may be seen through Fall Housing Reports filed by DeKalb County public school districts. Table 3.11 shows that District #428, the DeKalb schools, is the most diverse with only 59% white non-Hispanic, as well as 21.2% Hispanic and 13.3% black. Sizeable Hispanic student presence also appears in Genoa-Kingston #424 (13.3%) and Hinckley-Big Rock #429 (10.6%).

Table 3.11
DEKALB COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS
PERCENT ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2010-2011

School District	Total Enrollment	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Multi-Racial/ Ethnic
Genoa-Kingston #424	2,103	84.8%	1.2%	13.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Indian Creek #425	803	90.9%	1.7%	4.7%	0.6%	0.2%	1.7%
Hiawatha #426	585	89.6%	0.7%	5.8%	0.2%	0.2%	3.6%
Sycamore #427	3,788	82.1%	2.5%	8.8%	1.9%	0.3%	4.4%
DeKalb #428	5,998	59.0%	13.3%	21.2%	2.0%	0.5%	3.9%
Hinckley-Big Rock #429	734	90.3%	0.3%	6.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%
Sandwich #430	2,391	83.9%	0.2%	10.6%	1.0%	0.2%	4.1%
Somonauk #432	936	94.7%	0.5%	3.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Minority student growth over the last five years is evident by comparing the data in Tables 3.11 and 3.12. During the period, Hispanic student proportion grew by 5.3% and the black student proportion by 3.4% in the DeKalb schools. Hispanic gains exceeded 3% in Hinckley-Big Rock, Sycamore and Hiawatha. For the DeKalb schools the white non-Hispanic percent fell by more than 10%, from 69.6% in 2005-2006 to 59% in 2010-2011.

Table 3.12
DEKALB COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS
PERCENT ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2005-2006

School District	Total Enrollment	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Multi-Racial/ Ethnic
Genoa-Kingston #424	1,940	86.6%	1.1%	11.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%
Indian Creek #425	863	95.6%	1.4%	2.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%
Hiawatha #426	638	85.4%	0.6%	8.9%	1.4%	0.0%	3.6%
Sycamore #427	3,441	87.1%	3.1%	5.7%	1.8%	0.7%	1.5%
DeKalb #428	5,694	69.6%	9.9%	15.9%	2.0%	0.2%	2.4%
Hinckley-Big Rock #429	875	94.2%	1.3%	3.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%
Sandwich #430	2,566	88.2%	0.2%	9.5%	0.3%	0.2%	1.6%
Somonauk #432	1,029	93.0%	0.3%	3.3%	0.5%	0.6%	2.3%

Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Ancestry

The Census Bureau collects information on the ancestry of individuals which is their self-identification of heritage or nationality of descent. Respondents are allowed to name up to two ancestries, although ancestry identification has been declining over time. Results of this tabulation for DeKalb County for 2006-2010 from the American Community Survey appears in Table 3.13 with comparison to Illinois and the nation.

The two leading ancestries locally are German (32.4% designating) and Irish (17.4%). Other ancestries named by 5% or more of respondents were English (8.6%), Polish (7%), Italian (6.4%) and Swedish (6.3%).

Table 3.13
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
LEADING ANCESTRIES REPORTED[1]: 2006-2010

Ancestry	DeKalb County		Illinois	U.S.
	Number	Percent[2]	Percent	Percent
German	33,865	32.4%	20.4%	16.4%
Irish	18,210	17.4%	12.9%	11.8%
English	9,032	8.6%	6.6%	9.0%
Polish	7,317	7.0%	7.7%	3.2%
Italian	6,685	6.4%	6.4%	5.8%
Swedish	6,563	6.3%	2.4%	1.4%
Norwegian	4,915	4.7%	1.4%	1.5%
American	3,947	3.8%	4.6%	6.3%
French	2,957	2.8%	2.1%	3.1%
Dutch	1,919	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%

[1]Respondents could report up to two ancestries.
[2]Percent of 2008 population - 104,601.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2006-2010 American Community Survey

As compared to the nation, the area has nearly twice the percent, 32.4%, of German ancestry than the nation (16.4%). Irish ancestry, at 17.4%, also exceeds the nation (11.8%) substantially. Present at levels well above the U.S. are Swedish (6.3% vs. 1.4%), Norwegian (4.7% vs. 1.5%) and Polish (7% vs. 3.2%)

Persons of Polish ancestry exhibited the largest decade change, rising to 7% in the 2006-2010 ACS from 4.6% in the 2000 Census.

Foreign Born and Citizenship

The vast majority of DeKalb County residents (93.4%) was born in the United States. According to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, 6.6% are foreign born, much lower than either the state (13.8%) or nation (12.8%), as shown in Table 3.14. One-third of the foreign born have become citizens, a level somewhat lower than found for the state and U.S.

Of the 25,313 students enrolled at NIU in 2010, 603 (2.4%) were categorized as non-resident aliens.

Table 3.14
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP: 2008-2010

Nativity/ Citizenship	DeKalb County		Illinois Percent	U.S. Percent
	Number	Percent		
Total	104,983	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Native	98,020	93.4%	86.2%	87.2%
Foreign Born	6,963	6.6%	13.8%	12.8%
Naturalized Citizen	2,349	2.2%	6.1%	5.6%
Not a Citizen	4,614	4.4%	7.7%	7.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

As indicated in Table 3.15, Mexico is the leading place of birth for local foreign-born residents, the birthplace for half of all foreign-born persons. Following are India (10.4%), China (5.3%), Philippines (2.7%), and Poland (2.5%).

Table 3.15
DEKALB COUNTY
PLACE OF BIRTH FOR FOREIGN BORN: 2006-2010

Place of Birth	Number	Percent
Total	7,283	100.0%
Mexico	3,679	50.5%
India	758	10.4%
China	388	5.3%
Philippines	199	2.7%
Poland	183	2.5%
Germany	115	1.6%
Vietnam	110	1.5%
Greece	104	1.4%
Ukraine	105	1.4%
Yugoslavia	100	1.4%
Other	1,542	21.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2006-2010.

Among foreign-born individuals in the county, one-third (34.3%) have entered the United States since 2000 and more than 70% have entered since 1990. The median year of entry was 1994. The full range for year of entry of foreign-born residents is arrayed in Table 3.16.

Table 3.16
DEKALB COUNTY
FOREIGN BORN RESIDENTS YEAR OF ENTRY: 2006-2010

Year	Number	Percent
Total	7,283	100.0%
2000 or later	2,498	34.3%
1990 - 1999	2,622	36.0%
1980 - 1989	831	11.4%
Before 1980	1,332	18.3%
Median Year	1994	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Languages

The Census also asked persons aged five and older whether they speak a language other than English at home. Of the 98,363 DeKalb County residents five and older, 88.7% speak only English at home, while 11.3%, representing 11,090 persons, speak some other language at home.

As seen in Table 3.17, by far, the leading non-English language spoken at home is Spanish, spoken by 6,533 DeKalb County residents or 6.6%. Other language groupings spoken are Indo-European (2.7%) and Asian/Pacific Islander (1.6%).

Table 3.17
DEKALB COUNTY
WHETHER PERSONS 5+ SPEAK ENGLISH AT HOME
AND LEADING LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME OTHER THAN ENGLISH: 2008-2010

Language	Number	Percent
Persons Age 5+	98,363	100.0%
Speak English At Home:		
English Only	82,273	88.7%
Other Language	11,090	11.3%
Leading Languages Spoken At Home:		
Spanish	6,533	6.6%
Indo-European	2,672	2.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,616	1.6%
Other Language	269	0.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2008-2010

As Table 3.18 reveals, about half (46.5%) of Spanish speakers speak English well and half speak English less than very well (53.5%). Children (64%) are more likely to speak English well than seniors (32.9%).

Table 3.18
DEKALB COUNTY
ENGLISH ABILITY BY AGE FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING PERSONS: 2008-2010

Age Group	Number	Speak English Very Well	Speak English Less Than Very Well
All Persons Aged 5+	6,533	46.5%	53.5%
5 to 17 Years	1,456	64.0%	36.0%
18 to 64 Years	484	41.9%	58.1%
65 Years and Over	231	32.9%	67.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2008-2010.

Religion

To maintain separation of church and state, the Census Bureau does not collect information on religious membership. 2010 data was collected by the Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies (ASARB), continuing a once-in-a-decade series originally collected by the Glenmary Research Center.

The ASARB, through the Association of Religion Data Archives (ARDA), identified all religious bodies having U.S. congregations. Data were received from 236 religious bodies representing 344,894 congregations, the most comprehensive study of membership. Some groups were estimated based on available information.

Table 3.19 displays the religious bodies with the most adherents in DeKalb County from 2000 - 2010. Adherents are persons affiliated with the religion, whether members or not. For 2010, the leading religion in DeKalb County, by far, is the Catholic Church, with 19,447 adherents or 18.5% of the population. Following are United Methodist (5.6%), Evangelical Lutheran (4.5%), Muslim estimate (3.1%) and Lutheran-Missouri Synod (2.6%).

As compared to 2000 data, the Muslim and National Missionary Baptist growth were the greatest. Mainstream Christian churches tended to lose adherents.

Compared to the nation, the Catholic presence is similar, with an elevated Lutheran level than found for the U.S. overall.

Table 3.19
DEKALB COUNTY
RELIGIOUS ADHERENTS: 2000 - 2010

2010 Rank	Religious Body	2010		2000	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Catholic Church	19,447	18.5%	17,079	19.2%
2	United Methodist	5,851	5.6%	4,982	5.6%
3	Evangelical Lutheran	4,737	4.5%	5,750	6.5%
4	Muslim (estimate)	3,298	3.1%	200	0.2%
5	Lutheran-Missouri Synod	2,755	2.6%	2,959	3.3%
6	United Church of Christ	1,972	1.9%	3,074	3.5%
7	National Missionary Baptist	1,908	1.8%	405	0.5%
8	Assemblies of God	1,414	1.3%	1,029	1.2%
9	American Baptist	1,145	1.1%	983	1.1%
10	Presbyterian Church USA	757	0.7%	749	0.8%

Source: Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies: Association of Religion Data Archives.

Figure 3.1
DeKalb County Race/Ethnicity 2010

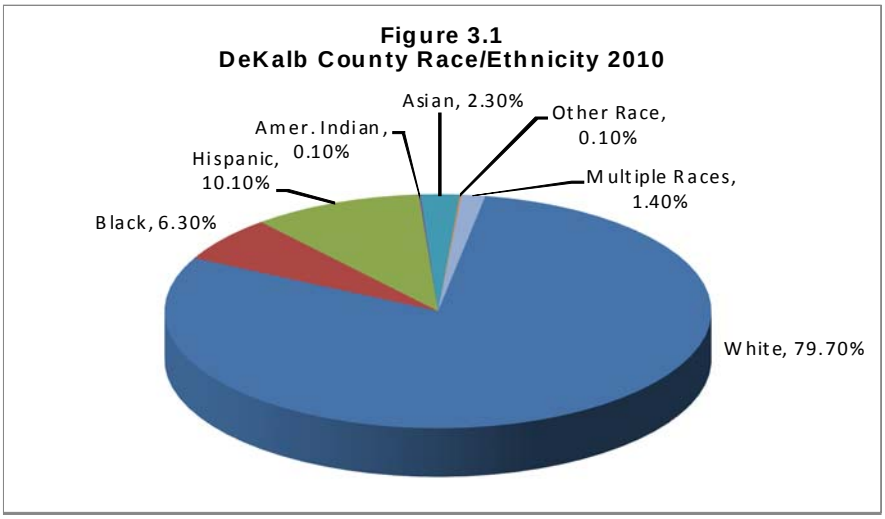
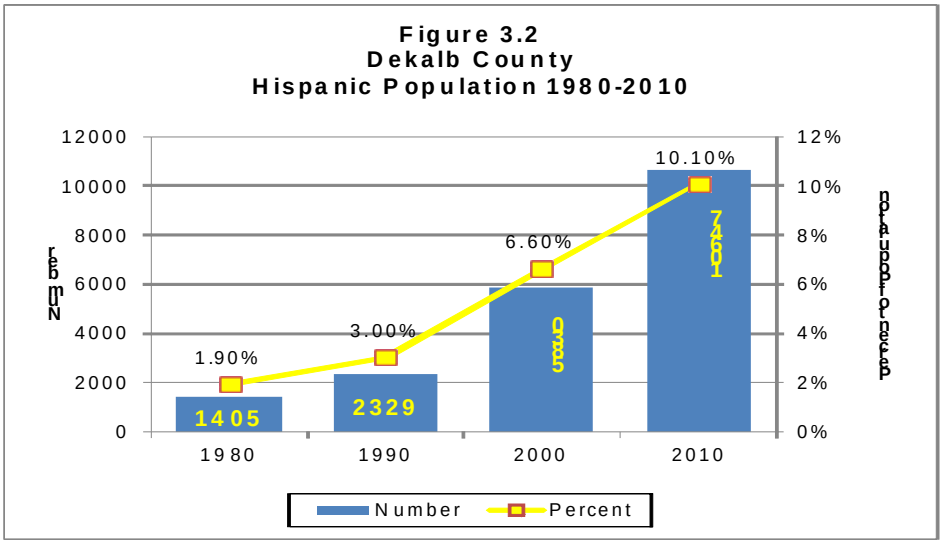


Figure 3.2
Dekalb County
Hispanic Population 1980-2010



Chapter 4
AGE AND GENDER

Age

The age structure of DeKalb County is dominated by the large number of students at NIU so that the 18-24 year-old cohort gives the county about double the proportion than present for the nation - 20.7% of residents are 18-24 compared to 9.9% for the nation.

Table 4.1
DEKALB COUNTY AND U.S.
AGE GROUPS: 2010

Age Group	DeKalb County		U.S.
	Number	Percent	Percent
Total	105,160	100.0%	100.0%
Under 5 Years	6,645	6.3%	6.5%
5 - 17 Years	16,845	16.0%	17.5%
18 - 24 Years	21,817	20.7%	9.9%
25 - 34 Years	14,767	14.0%	13.3%
35 - 44 Years	11,956	11.4%	13.3%
45 - 54 Years	13,051	12.4%	14.6%
55 - 64 Years	9,742	9.3%	11.8%
65 - 74 Years	5,395	5.1%	7.0%
75 - 84 Years	3,366	3.2%	4.3%
85 Years and Over	1,576	1.5%	1.8%
Median Age (Years)	29.3		37.2
Under 18 Years	23,490	22.3%	24.0%
65 Years and Over	10,337	9.8%	13.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Census.

As a result of the college student presence, the DeKalb County median age in 2010 was 29.3 years compared to 37.2 for the U.S. Otherwise, the age structure would be fairly typical, especially if the college students were excluded. Somewhat of a lower older group is present, 9.8% compared to 13.1% nationally for those aged 65+, but “baby boomers” 55-64 represent 9.8% of the population versus 11.8% for the U.S.

Although the DeKalb County median age has risen 2.2 years since 1990 (Table 4.2), the gain was substantially less than the 4.2 year increase for the nation.

Table 4.2
DEKALB COUNTY AND U.S.
MEDIAN AGE: 1990, 2000, AND 2010

Year	DeKalb County	U.S.
2010	29.3	37.2
2000	28.4	35.3
1990	27.1	32.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

Table 4.3 reveals changes among age groups over the past two decades. From 1990-2000 the fastest growing age group was persons 45-54 which grew 47.7%. In the 2000-2010 decade, the largest growth was in the 55-64 age group, 66.1%. This expansion of the"boomers" indicates that DeKalb County will soon experience a larger senior citizen proportion.

As displayed in Table 4.4, the current median age of NIU students stands at 25.6 years, 21.3 for the larger undergraduate group and 31.5 for the graduate/professional students. Older students are becoming more common at NIU.

Table 4.4
NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
ENROLLMENT BY GENDER: 2010 - 2011

	Undergraduate		Graduate/ Professional		Total Enrollment	
Gender/Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Students	17,886	75.0%	5,964	25.0%	23,850	100.0%
Gender						
Male	8,807	49.2%	2,552	42.8%	11,359	47.6%
Female	9,079	50.8%	3,412	57.2%	12,491	52.4%
Age						
18 and Under	2,584	14.4%	0	0.0%	2,584	10.8%
19 Years	2,738	15.3%	0	0.0%	2,738	11.5%
20 Years	2,992	16.7%	29	0.5%	3,021	12.7%
21 Years	2,757	15.4%	296	5.0%	3,053	12.8%
22 Years	1,517	8.5%	491	8.2%	2,008	8.4%
23 - 24 Years	1,461	8.2%	98	1.6%	1,559	6.5%
25 - 29 Years	1,149	6.4%	1,606	26.9%	2,755	11.6%
30 and Older	2,688	15.0%	3,444	59.8%	6,132	25.7%
Median Age	21.3		31.5		25.6	

Source: Northern Illinois University

Table 4.3
DEKALB COUNTY
PERSONS BY AGE GROUP: 1990, 2000, AND 2010

	2010		2000		2000-2010 Change		1990		1990-2000 Change	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	105,160	100.0%	88,969	100.0%	+16,191	+18.2%	77,932	100.0%	+11,037	+14.2%
Under 5	6,645	6.3%	5,551	6.2%	+1,094	+19.9%	4,913	6.3%	+638	+13.0%
5 - 17 Years	16,845	16.0%	15,018	16.9%	+1,827	+12.2%	11,769	15.1%	+3,249	+27.6%
18 - 24 Years	21,817	20.7%	19,614	22.0%	+2,203	+11.2%	19,649	25.2%	-35	-0.2%
25 - 34 Years	14,767	14.0%	12,008	13.5%	+2,759	+23.0%	12,179	15.6%	-171	-1.4%
35 - 44 Years	11,956	11.4%	12,558	14.1%	-602	-4.9%	9,731	12.5%	+2,827	+29.1%
45 - 54 Years	13,051	12.4%	9,643	10.8%	+3,408	+35.3%	6,528	8.4%	+3,115	+47.7%
55 - 64 Years	9,742	9.3%	5,866	6.6%	+3,876	+66.1%	5,173	6.6%	+693	+13.4%
65 - 74 Years	5,395	5.1%	4,285	4.8%	+1,110	+25.9%	4,392	5.6%	-107	-2.4%
75 - 84 Years	3,366	3.2%	3,224	3.6%	+142	+4.4%	2,623	3.4%	+601	+22.9%
85+ Years	1,576	1.5%	1,202	1.4%	+374	+31.1%	975	1.3%	+227	+23.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

Median Age by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Table 4.5 examines median age by gender and race/ethnicity from 1990 to 2010. For the latest decennial census in 2010, the median age for women was 30.3 years, 1.8 years older than males, owing primarily to gender differences in longevity. The minority population is substantially younger than the white non-Hispanic group. The black median age in 2010 was 20.5, with Hispanics at 22.5, compared to 33.4 for the white non-Hispanic group. The white non-Hispanic group has been aging with each Census, while the minority populace has remained relatively stable in regard to median age.

Table 4.5
DEKALB COUNTY
MEDIAN AGE BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNICITY:
1990, 2000, AND 2010

Gender	2010	2000	1990	Race/Ethnicity	2010	2000	1990
Male	28.5	27.5	26.6	White Non-Hispanic	33.4	31.2	27.9
Female	30.3	29.2	27.6	Black	20.5	20.9	20.7
				Hispanic	22.5	22.5	22.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

Gender Ratio

Overall, DeKalb County contains 52,530 males and 52,630 females for a gender ratio of 99.8 males per 100 females (Table 4.6). Males are the majority in most younger age groups. However, in senior cohorts, the gender ratios become increasingly lower with a ratio of 46.9 at 85 and older, or two women for every man.

Some variations in gender ratio are found by race/ethnic group, with an excess of males (104.5) in the Hispanic community and a deficit of males (81.5) among blacks (Table 4.7). The Hispanic growth in the state has been overly male. As a result, perhaps, the overall DeKalb County gender ratio has risen from 96.7 in 1990 to 99.8 currently. The black gender distribution appears to reflect the fact that more black females than males are in attendance at NIU.

Age and Gender for DeKalb and Sycamore

As seen in Table 4.8, in 2010, as expected, the City of DeKalb (23.6) has a much younger median age than Sycamore (34.9). DeKalb has a larger proportion of males (101.2 gender ratio) than Sycamore (95.2). Sycamore contains higher proportions of both children aged 0-17 and seniors aged 65+.

Table 4.8
DEKALB COUNTY PLACES 10,000+
AGE AND GENDER SUMMARY: 2010

Place	2010 Population	Percent < 18	Percent 65+	Median Age (Years)	Gender Ratio[1]
DeKalb	43,862	17.6%	7.5%	23.6	101.2
Sycamore	17,519	25.4%	10.9%	34.9	95.2

[1]Males per 100 females.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 4.6
DEKALB COUNTY
GENDER RATIO[1] BY AGE GROUP: 1990, 2000, AND 2010

Age Group	2010			2000 Ratio	1990 Ratio
	Males	Females	Ratio		
Total	52,530	52,630	99.8	98.2	96.7
0 - 4 Years	3,409	3,236	105.3	104.1	101.7
5 - 9 Years	3,444	3,211	107.3	104.3	106.7
10 - 14 Years	3,289	3,062	107.4	102.5	108.6
15 - 19 Years	4,794	4,961	96.6	94.2	89.2
20 - 24 Years	8,152	7,749	105.2	104.0	98.6
25 - 29 Years	4,360	3,911	111.5	113.1	111.1
30 - 34 Years	3,342	3,154	106.0	103.6	105.4
35 - 39 Years	2,965	2,980	99.5	98.6	104.6
40 - 44 Years	3,031	2,980	101.7	100.2	104.4
45 - 49 Years	3,297	3,405	96.8	103.9	99.7
50 - 54 Years	3,192	3,157	101.1	106.4	97.9
55 - 59 Years	2,690	2,739	98.2	100.1	97.2
60 - 64 Years	2,152	2,161	99.6	92.2	97.1
65 - 69 Years	1,471	1,649	89.2	84.3	82.5
70 - 74 Years	1,037	1,238	83.8	78.2	70.9
75 - 79 Years	801	1,069	74.9	69.3	64.8
80 - 84 Years	601	895	67.2	57.1	53.2
85+ Years	503	1,073	46.9	39.0	34.5

[1]Males per 100 females.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

Table 4.7
DEKALB COUNTY
GENDER RATIO BY RACE: 2010

Race	Number		Gender Ratio[1]
	Males	Females	
White Non-Hispanic	42,016	41,819	100.5
Black Non-Hispanic	2,955	3,624	81.5
Asian Non-Hispanic	1,221	1,179	103.6
Hispanic	5,464	5,231	104.5

[1]Males per 100 females.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Census.

Figure 4.1
Dekalb County
Population By Age Group: 2010

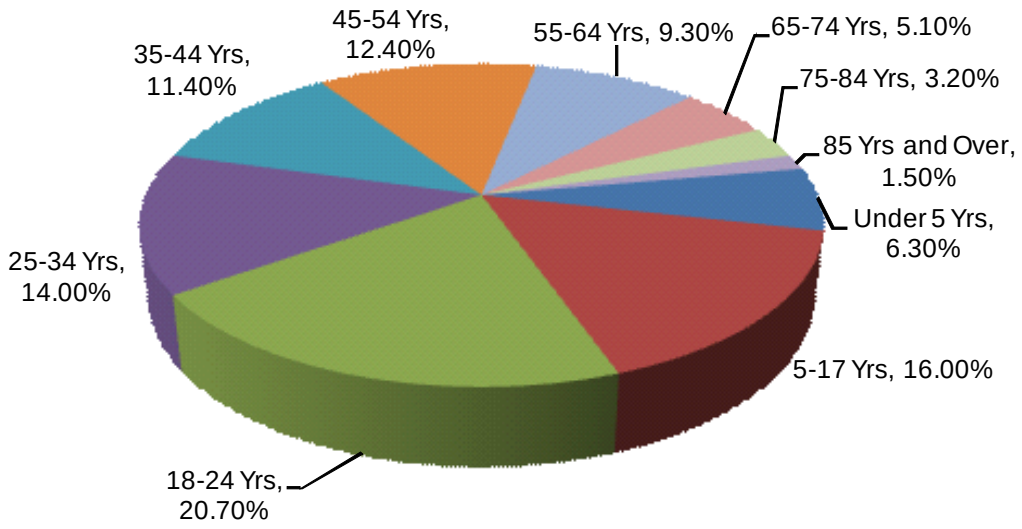
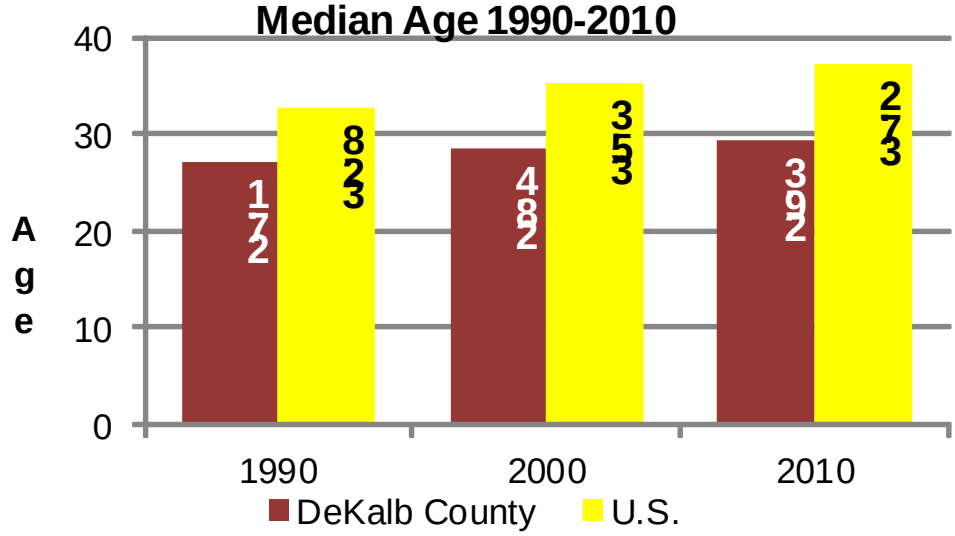


Figure 4.2
DeKalb County and U.S.
Median Age 1990-2010



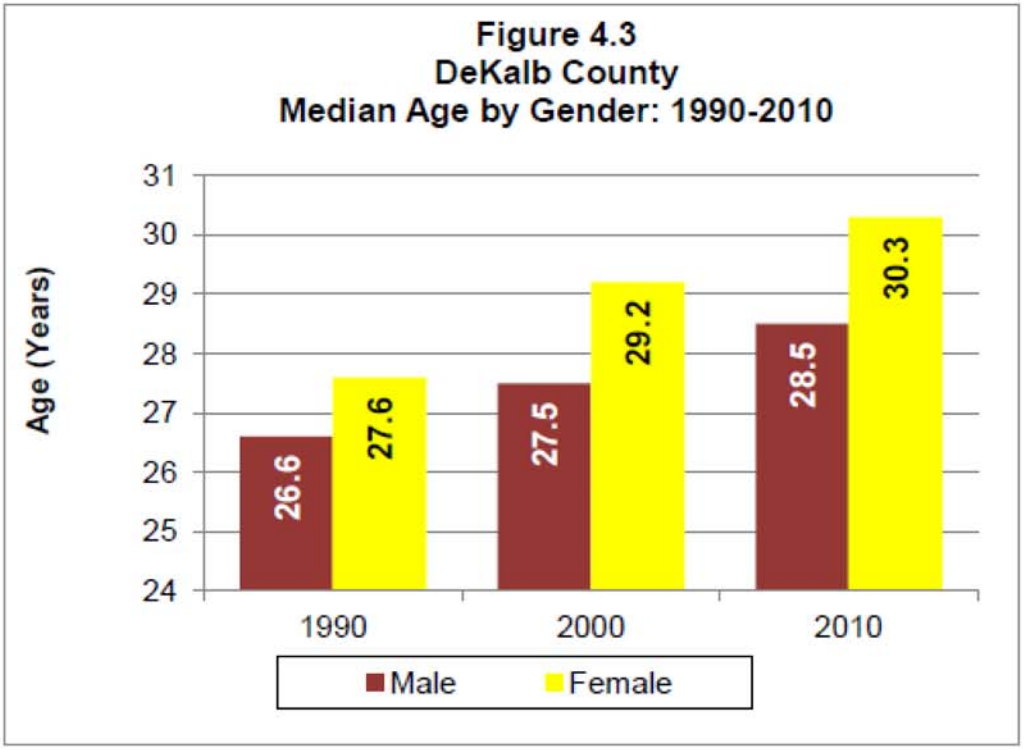


Figure 4.3
DeKalb County
Median Age by Gender: 1990-2010
Age (Years)
31
30
29
28
27
26
25
24
26.6
27.6
27.5
29.2
28.5
30.3
1990
2000
2010
Male
Female

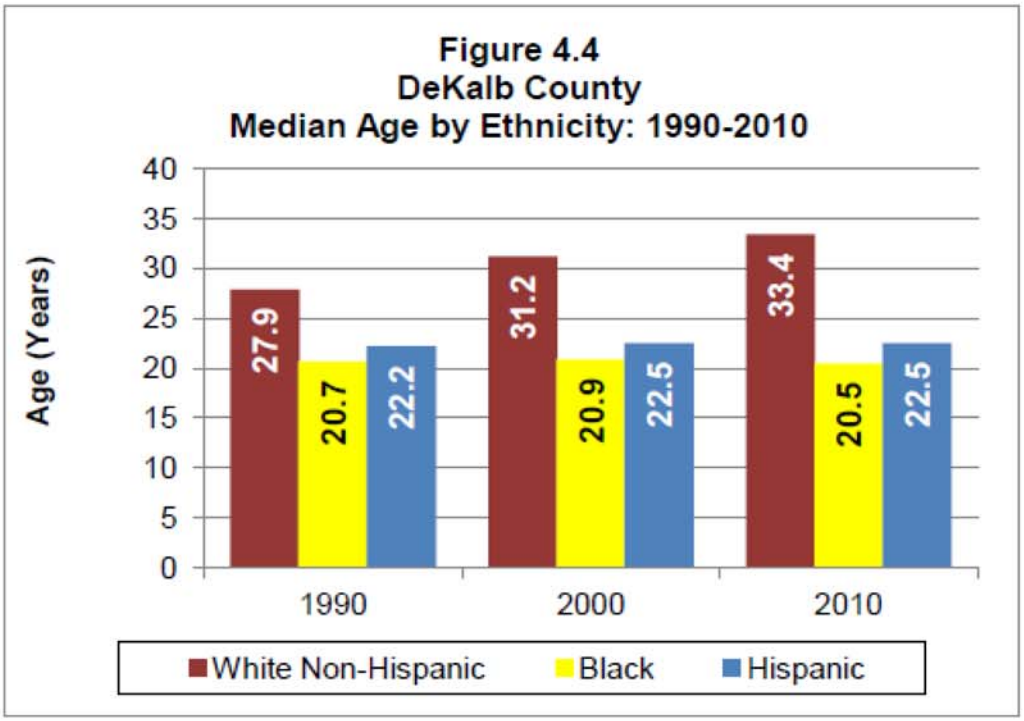


Figure 4.4
DeKalb County
Median Age by Ethnicity: 1990-2010
Age (Years)
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
27.9
20.7
22.2
31.2
20.9
22.5
33.4
20.5
22.5
1990
2000
2010
White Non-Hispanic
Black
Hispanic

Chapter 5
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, MARITAL STATUS, AND MARRIAGE/DIVORCE

Household Relationships

In 2010, more than nine in ten (93.7%) DeKalb County residents lived in a household, which is defined by the Census Bureau as "one or more persons occupying a housing unit." The majority of persons living in a household belong to a family (two or more related persons living together). Those not in a family are considered to be in a nonfamily household, defined as "people living alone and households which do not have any member related to the householder." Each household has a "householder," a term which replaced the former "head of household" used by the Census Bureau before 1990. Those who do not live in a household are in group quarters, which includes institutions, communal living, boarding houses, college dorms, and similar settings.

In DeKalb County, 39.1% of persons living in a household in 2010 were the householder, similar to state and national levels, while about one in five was a spouse. Over one-fourth (28.4%) of those in a household was a child, slightly lower than Illinois (30.7%) and the U.S. (29.5%). Nonrelatives accounted for one in ten household members, while "other relative" stood at 4.1%. The DeKalb County nonrelative proportion is well above that of the U.S. Table 5.1 arrays household relationships for DeKalb County, Illinois and the U.S. in 2010.

Table 5.1
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
RELATIONSHIPS OF ALL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS: 2010

Relationship	DeKalb County		Illinois	U.S.
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Persons Living in Households	98,487	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Householder	38,484	39.1%	38.6%	38.8%
Spouse	18,164	18.4%	18.6%	18.8%
Child	27,983	28.4%	30.7%	29.5%
Other Relative	4,078	4.1%	6.7%	6.8%
Nonrelative	9,778	10.0%	5.4%	6.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010 Census.

Household Structure

The number of DeKalb County households stood at 38,484 in the 2010 Census, up from 34,583 in 2000. Table 5.2 displays 2010 households by type for DeKalb County, Illinois, and the U.S.

In DeKalb County, 61.8% of households are family households, lower than the 65.8% for Illinois and 66.4% for the nation, most likely because of NIU students living in group quarters. The proportion of households which are the "traditional" married couple with children is rather low in today's society. Only one in five (20.8%) DeKalb County households are of this type, similar to state (21.0%) and U.S. (20.2%) levels, but down a bit from 22.3% in 2000.

In 2010, the county contained 3,416 (8.8%) single parent households, up from 8.4% in the 2000 Census. Of the single parent households, three-fourths (74.8%) are headed by a female. The proportion of single father households rose from 1.4% in 2000 to 2.2% in 2010, while single mother households showed a slight decline, dropping from 7% to 6.6%.

Nonfamily households are 38.2% of DeKalb County households, a bit higher than the state and nation. Seniors and singles constitute the majority of these households, although in DeKalb County unrelated persons living together provide another significant group.

The average household size was 2.56 persons in the last Census, just slightly lower than both state (2.59) and U.S. (2.58) averages. The average family has just 3.11 persons, somewhat smaller than Illinois (3.20) and U.S. (3.14) families.

Table 5.2
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE: 2000 - 2010

Household Type	DeKalb County			2010 Illinois Percent	2010 U.S. Percent
	2010 Number	2010 Percent	2000 Percent		
Total Households	38,484	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Family Households	23,781	61.8%	63.6%	65.8%	66.4%
Married Couple	18,164	47.2%	48.3%	48.2%	48.4%
With Children <18	8,003	20.8%	22.3%	21.0%	20.2%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	1,699	4.4%	4.1%	4.7%	5.0%
With Children <18	860	2.2%	1.4%	2.2%	2.4%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	3,918	10.2%	11.2%	12.9%	13.1%
With Children <18	2,556	6.6%	7.0%	6.9%	7.2%
Nonfamily Households	14,703	38.2%	36.4%	34.2%	33.6%
Average Household Size (Persons)	2.56		2.58	2.59	2.58
Average Family Size (Persons)	3.11		3.11	3.20	3.14

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

Table 5.3 shows average household and family size for DeKalb County and the U.S. from 1970-2010. Since 1970, the average size of a DeKalb County household declined steadily from 1970 through 1990, falling from 3.08 in 1970 to 2.64 in 1980, then dropping again to 2.56 in 1990. Since 1990, average household size has remained constant, about 2.56 persons. The average DeKalb County family size has followed a similar pattern, falling from 3.19 persons in 1980 to 3.10 in 1990, and standing at 3.11 for both 2000 and 2010. Historically, both local averages have been smaller than the U.S. average size.

When examined by race/ethnicity, Hispanic households (3.61) have a much higher average household size than either white non-Hispanic (2.48) or black non-Hispanic (2.40) households. The same is true for average family size in that the average Hispanic family contains 4.00 persons, compared to 3.03 for both white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic families.

Table 5.3
DEKALB COUNTY AND U.S.
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY SIZE: 1970 - 2010

Year	Average Household Size (Persons)		Average Family Size (Persons)	
	DeKalb County	U.S.	DeKalb County	U.S.
2010	2.56	2.58	3.11	3.14
2000	2.58	2.59	3.11	3.14
1990	2.56	2.63	3.10	3.17
1980	2.64	2.76	3.19	3.29
1970	3.08	3.14	NA	3.58

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010 Census.

Household Setting for Children

Over two-thirds (67.3%) of DeKalb County children under age 18 lived in a married couple family in 2010, higher than state (63.2%) and national (61.3%) proportions. The living situations of children by household type in 2010 is revealed in Table 5.4.

Living with a single female parent are 18.6% of DeKalb County children, while six percent reside with a single male parent. The level of children living with a single parent is comparable to those found statewide and for the nation. Just 6.1% of children locally live with "other relatives," with a few children also living with nonrelatives or residing in group quarters.

Table 5.4
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
HOUSEHOLD TYPE FOR CHILDREN 0 - 17: 2010

Household Type	DeKalb County		Illinois Percent	U.S. Percent
	Number	Percent		
Total Children	23,490	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Householder Or Spouse Themselves	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
In Married Couple Family	15,818	67.3%	63.2%	61.3%
In Male Household, No Wife	1,400	6.0%	5.6%	6.2%
In Female Household, No Husband	4,366	18.6%	19.2%	19.9%
Live With Other Relatives	1,431	6.1%	10.2%	10.5%
Live With Nonrelatives	438	1.9%	1.5%	1.8%
Live In Group Quarters	32	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010 Census.

Nationally, a growth in the number of children being raised by grandparents has been observed in recent years. Table 5.5 contains 2010 Census data showing that, in DeKalb County, 1,052 children or 4.5%, were living in a home where a grandparent is the householder, somewhat below state (7.6%) and U.S. (7.9%) proportions.

Hispanic children are most likely to live with a grandparent, standing at 6.3%, although well below Illinois and U.S. levels. Just 3.2% of black (Hispanic or not) children live with a grandparent, far fewer than for the state (16.1%) and nation (13.2%). The proportion of white children living with a grandparent stands at 4.1% for the county.

Nearly one-third (31.9%) of all DeKalb County households contain a child under age 18.

Table 5.5
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
CHILDREN AGED 0 - 17 LIVING WITH GRANDPARENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2010

Race/Ethnicity	Children 0-17	Living With Grandparent		Illinois Percent	U.S. Percent
		Number	Percent		
All Children	23,490	1,052	4.5%	7.6%	7.9%
White, Non-Hispanic	16,744	685	4.1%	4.6%	5.8%
Black	1,762	57	3.2%	16.1%	13.2%
Hispanic	3,938	250	6.3%	8.6%	9.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010 Census.

Household Settings for the Elderly

As detailed in Table 5.6, in 2010, the vast majority (94.8%) of persons aged 65 and older in DeKalb County lived in a household, primarily as a householder or spouse. Almost three in ten (28.3%) of the county's elderly lived alone, primarily women. The number of elderly women living alone stood at 2,125 in the 2010 Census, representing one in five elderly.

One in nineteen (5.2%) DeKalb County elderly resides in group quarters, such as senior housing or nursing homes.

Although just 9.8% of the DeKalb County population is aged 65 or older, 18.8% of county households include a senior member.

Table 5.6
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
HOUSEHOLD TYPE FOR PERSONS 65+: 2010

Household Type	DeKalb County		Illinois	U.S.
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	10,337	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In Family Household	6,623	64.1%	64.0%	65.8%
Householder	3,503	33.9%	34.5%	35.0%
Spouse	2,537	24.5%	21.9%	22.8%
Parent/Parent-in-Law	457	4.4%	5.7%	5.8%
Other Relative	107	1.0%	1.6%	1.7%
Nonrelative	19	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
In Nonfamily Household	3,179	30.8%	31.8%	30.6%
Male Householder	862	8.3%	8.8%	8.8%
Living Alone	793	7.7%	8.1%	7.9%
Not Living Alone	69	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%
Female Householder	2,202	21.3%	21.8%	20.3%
Living Alone	2,125	20.6%	21.1%	19.4%
Not Living Alone	77	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%
Nonrelatives	115	1.1%	1.2%	1.5%
In Group Quarters	535	5.2%	4.2%	3.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010 Census.

Household Characteristics for DeKalb and Sycamore

Table 5.7 shows 2010 household characteristics for the cities of DeKalb and Sycamore. Households in both cities are smaller than the county overall (2.56). Average family size in both cities is also a bit below the DeKalb County average (3.11).

DeKalb is home to a smaller proportion of married-couple with children families (15%) compared to the county (20.8%) and Sycamore (22.9%). Single mother households are slightly more common in the two cities than for the county overall (6.6%).

Table 5.7
DEKALB COUNTY PLACES 10,000+
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: 2010

Place	House-holds	Families	Married Couple w/Children		Female Single Parent		Average Size (Persons)	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	House-holds	Families
DeKalb	15,386	7,508	2,314	15.0%	1,207	7.8%	2.44	3.07
Sycamore	6,993	4,574	1,599	22.9%	489	7.0%	2.48	3.06

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010 Census.

Unmarried Partner Households

Since the 2000 Census, the Census Bureau has provided information about unmarried partner households, defined as "a household in which the householder and his or her partner are not legally married or participating in a common law marriage." An unmarried partner is classified by the Census Bureau as "a person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters with, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder." As outlined in Table 5.8, DeKalb County contained 2,772 unmarried partner households according to the 2010 Census. Of these, 92.8% are male/female households, with just 2.4% containing persons who are both male, and 4.8% in which the individuals are both female. The county has a lower proportion of same sex partners than found in the state or nation, especially for male/male households.

Table 5.8
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
UNMARRIED PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE: 2010

Unmarried Household Type	DeKalb County		Illinois	U.S.
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total Unmarried Partner Households	2,772	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male/Female	2,573	92.8%	89.4%	88.4%
Both Male	67	2.4%	5.2%	5.5%
Both Female	132	4.8%	5.4%	6.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010 Census.

Persons in Group Quarters

Table 5.9 reveals that the number of DeKalb County residents living in group quarters in 2010 was 6,673, comprising 6.3% of the population. Those living in a college dormitory (5,844) accounted for 87.6% of these persons, while individuals in nursing homes comprised 8.5% of the group quarters population. Dorm residents are 5.6% of the county population. Few individuals locally reside in other types of group quarters. From 2000-2010, the proportion of residents in correctional institutions increased slightly, from 1% to 1.8%, as did persons in nursing homes, rising from 8.1% in 2000 to 8.5% in 2010.

Table 5.9
DEKALB COUNTY
RESIDENTS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS: 2000 - 2010

Type of Group Quarters	2010		2000
	Number	Percent	Percent
Total Group Quarters	6,673	100.0%	100.0%
Institutionalized persons			
Correctional Institutions	122	1.8%	1.0%
Nursing homes	566	8.5%	8.1%
Hospitals/hospices for chronically ill	0	0.0%	0.0%
Mental (Psychiatric) hospitals	0	0.0%	0.0%
Juvenile institutions	0	0.0%	0.0%
Other institutions	0	0.0%	0.0%
Other persons in group quarters			
College dormitories	5,844	87.6%	88.5%
Military quarters	0	0.0%	0.0%
Other noninstitutional group quarters	141	2.1%	2.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The majority of **institutionalized** persons (76.9%) are aged 65+, living primarily in nursing homes (Table 5.10). All but 35 of those in noninstitutionalized group quarters are aged 18-64, most likely living in NIU dorms. Institutionalized persons are those living in "facilities that house those who are primarily ineligible, unable, or unlikely to participate in the labor force while residents."

Table 5.10
DEKALB COUNTY
RESIDENT AGE GROUP BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS: 2010

Type Of Group Quarters/Age Group	Number	Percent
Institutionalized Persons	688	100.0%
Under 18 Years	3	0.4%
18 - 64 Years	156	22.7%
65 Years And Older	529	76.9%
Noninstitutionalized Persons	5,985	100.0%
Under 18 Years	29	0.5%
18 - 64 Years	5,950	99.4%
65 Years And Older	6	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010 Census.

According to the 2010 Census, college dorms in DeKalb County included 5,844 students. A breakdown of student housing types and location is not available currently, but a 2004-2005 estimate was made by the DeKalb County Economic Development Corporation.

Table 5.11
NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
TYPE OF STUDENT RESIDENCE: 2004 - 2005 SCHOOL YEAR

Residence[1]	Number	Percent
Residence Halls	6,500	26.1%
Private Local Housing	12,938	52.2%
Non-Local Students	5,382	21.7%
Total Enrollment (Undergrad., Grad., Prof.)	24,280	100.0%

[1]Residence numbers are estimated.
Source: DeKalb County Economic Development Corporation

Marital Status

In the decennial Census, marital status was asked of all persons aged 15 and older. Table 5.12 illustrates the results of this question, with comparisons to the state and nation. Among DeKalb County residents, four in ten (40.2%) are single (never married), 46.3% are married, nine percent divorced or separated, and 4.4% widowed. The county contains elevated levels of never married individuals compared to the state and nation, most likely due to the presence of NIU students. A higher proportion of males than females are never married, while many more DeKalb County women (6.9%) than men (2%) are widowed, due to longer female longevity. Data for marital status reflect status at the time of the Census, not the individual's marital history. So, for instance, the proportion divorced does not include persons ever divorced.

Table 5.12
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
MARITAL STATUS BY GENDER OF PERSONS 15+: 2008-2010

Marital Status	Total		Male		Female		Illinois	U.S.
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	85,326	100.0%	42,214	100.0%	43,112	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Never Married	34,334	40.2%	18,230	43.2%	16,104	37.4%	33.6%	31.6%
Married	39,500	46.3%	20,019	47.4%	19,481	45.2%	48.9%	49.6%
Separated	968	1.1%	315	0.7%	653	1.5%	1.7%	2.2%
Divorced	5,791	7.9%	2,825	6.7%	2,966	9.1%	9.7%	10.7%
Widowed	4,733	4.4%	825	2.0%	3,908	6.9%	6.1%	6.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Compared to 2000, marital status is similar, although in 2008-2010 more individuals are never married (40.2% vs. 36.6% in 2000) and fewer are married (46.3% vs. 50% in 2000).

Marriage and Divorce

Table 5.13 examines marriages, divorces, and dissolution ratios (divorces per 100 marriages) for DeKalb County, Illinois, and the U.S. from 1980 through 2009. In 2009, DeKalb County residents recorded 546 marriages and 302 divorces for a dissolution ratio of 55.3 divorces for every 100 marriages, the highest ratio since 1998 and somewhat higher than the 2009 Illinois ratio of 44.6. DeKalb County recorded its highest dissolution ratio in 1998 at 66.5, with a low of 39.2 in 1983.

Table 5.13
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, DISSOLUTION RATIO: 1980 - 2009

Year	DeKalb County			Illinois	U.S.[2]
	Marriages	Divorces	Diss. Ratio[1]		
2009	546	302	55.3	44.6	NA
2008	547	270	49.4	43.4	NA
2007	612	271	44.3	42.8	NA
2006	546	249	45.6	41.2	NA
2005	553	281	50.8	43.1	NA
2004	519	233	44.9	41.4	49.4
2003	512	236	46.1	42.3	50.8
2002	505	272	53.9	44.7	51.2
2001	597	261	43.7	41.7	49.5
2000	565	293	51.9	46.1	50.9
1999	579	304	52.5	48.0	44.2
1998	541	360	66.5	48.0	45.3
1997	555	316	56.9	42.3	49.7
1996	521	307	58.9	44.7	51.1
1995	499	310	62.1	44.8	50.0
1994	570	314	55.1	46.4	50.4
1993	511	298	58.3	47.2	50.9
1992	568	271	47.7	46.3	51.4
1991	629	292	46.4	48.3	50.1
1990	600	327	54.5	45.7	48.0
1989	533	297	55.7	53.5	48.4
1988	450	278	61.8	58.7	49.5
1987	590	234	39.7	49.1	47.8
1986	555	257	44.0	45.7	48.3
1985	581	286	49.2	46.7	48.9
1984	572	256	44.8	45.3	46.4
1983	594	233	39.2	47.5	47.3
1982	604	276	45.7	48.1	47.6
1981	650	314	48.3	46.4	50.1
1980	668	352	52.7	47.5	49.7

[1]Divorces per 100 marriages.
[2]Divorce data not available for five states for 2005-2009 so U.S. dissolution ratios are not computed
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; NCHS (U.S.)

Figure 5.1
DeKalb County and U.S.
Households by Type 2010

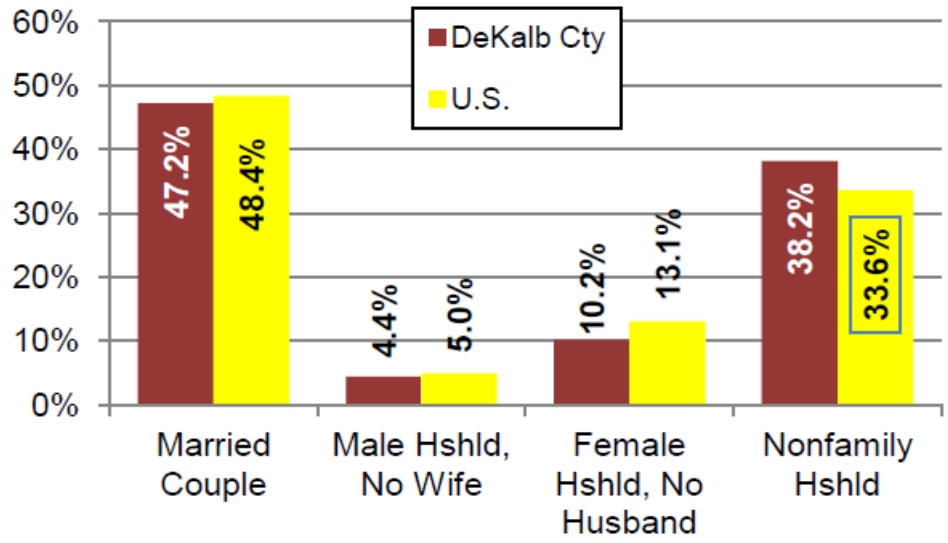
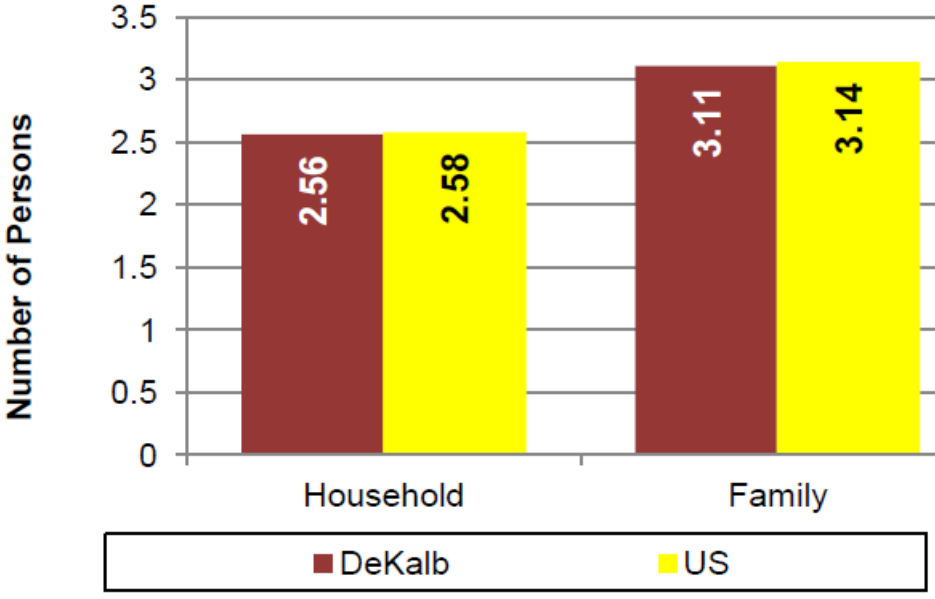


Figure 5.2
DeKalb County and U.S.
Average Household and Family Size: 2010



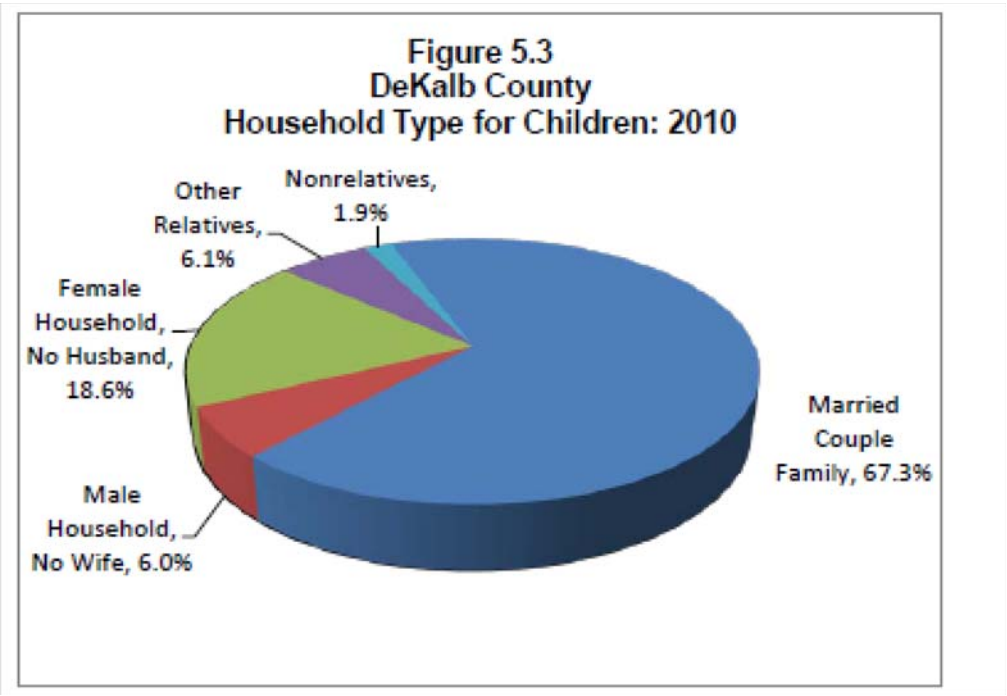


Figure 5.3
DeKalb County
Household Type for Children: 2010
Other Relatives, 6.1%
Nonrelatives, 1.9%
Female Household, No Husband, 18.6%
Married Couple Family, 67.3%
Male Household, No Wife, 6.0%

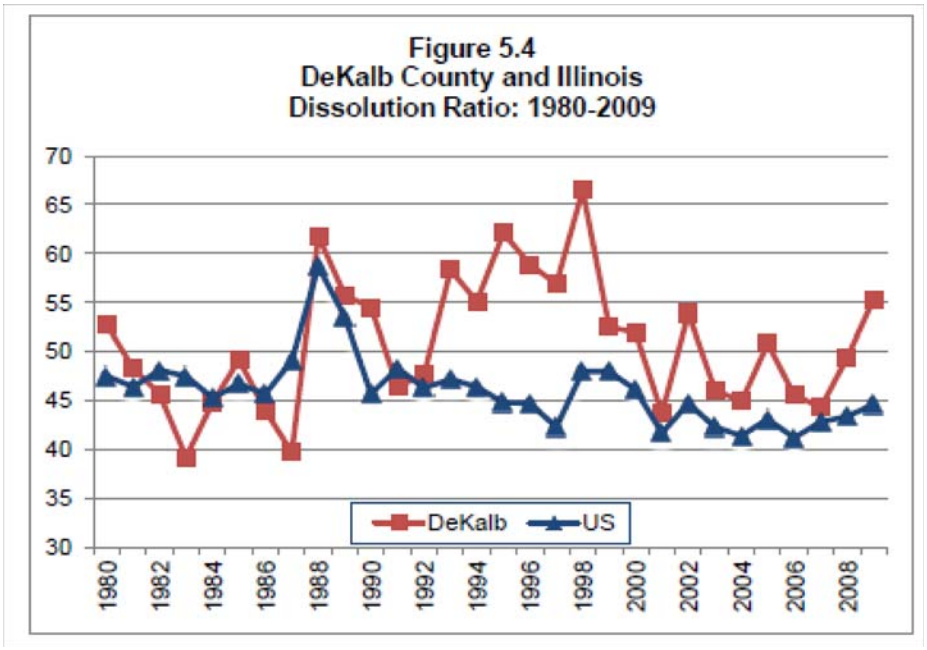


Figure 5.4
DeKalb County and Illinois
Dissolution Ratio: 1980-2009
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
DeKalb
US
1980
1982
1984
1986
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008

Chapter 6
HOUSING

Housing Units and Occupancy

DeKalb County contained 41,079 housing units in 2010. Of these 41,079 units, 6.3% or 2,595, were vacant on April 1, 2010 with vacancies far more common in rental units (7.1%) than owner-occupied units (2.3%). Table 6.1 details housing units and occupancy for 2010.

Table 6.1
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
HOUSING UNITS AND OCCUPANCY: 2010

Indicator	DeKalb County		Illinois	U.S.
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Housing Units	41,079	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupied	38,484	93.7%	90.1%	88.6%
Vacant	2,595	6.3%	9.9%	11.4%
Vacancy Rate (percent)				
Homeowner	2.3%		2.4%	2.4%
Rental	7.1%		7.4%	9.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010 Census.

Although the vacancy rate of 6.3% is less than the state (9.9%) and nation (11.4%), vacancies were up appreciably from 4% in 2000. Proportionally, rental vacancies grew the most, from 3.8% in 2000 to 7.1% in 2010.

One cause of the expansion of vacancies appears clear. The number of DeKalb County housing units grew by 24.5% in the decade while population only grew 18.2%, yielding a mismatch between supply and demand. As a result, sales slowed and prices declined.

Tenure

Home ownership stood at 61.2% of units in 2010, the highest level in recent decades. Home ownership was 59.5% in 2000. Illinois (67.5%) and the nation (65.1%) exhibit higher levels of home ownership. Tenure for DeKalb County, the state and U.S. from 1980-2010 are shown in Table 6.2

Renter-occupied units comprised 38.8% of the occupied housing in 2010, down slightly from 40.5% in 2000. With a major university present, the rental proportion is relatively high.

Table 6.2
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
HOME OWNERSHIP: 1980 - 2010

Year	Occupied Units		Illinois Percent	U.S. Percent
	Number	Percent[1]		
Owner-Occupied				
2010	23,547	61.2%	67.5%	65.1%
2000	18,861	59.5%	67.3%	66.2%
1990	15,351	58.1%	64.2%	64.2%
1980	14,040	57.7%	62.6%	64.4%
Renter-Occupied				
2010	14,937	38.8%	32.5%	34.9%
2000	12,813	40.5%	32.7%	33.8%
1990	11,062	41.9%	35.8%	35.8%
1980	10,313	42.3%	37.4%	35.6%

[1]Percent of Occupied Units.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 1980 - 2010 Censuses.

As Table 6.3 illustrates, some home ownership differences exist according to the race/ethnic category of the householder in that the level of white non-Hispanic (66.5%) households who own their home is higher than Hispanic (45.4%) or Asian (32.6%), while black home ownership (12.7%) is considerably lower.

Table 6.3
DEKALB COUNTY
HOUSING TENURE BY RACE/ETHNIC: 2010

Race/Ethnic	Total	Owner	Renter	Percent Home Owners
White Non-Hispanic	32,694	21,741	10,953	66.5%
Black Non-Hispanic	2,156	273	1,883	12.7%
Hispanic	2,471	1,121	1,350	45.4%
Asian Non-Hispanic	755	246	509	32.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2010 Census.

Another demographic characteristic that tends to differentiate the level of home ownership is the age of the householder. As shown below in Table 6.4, home ownership in 2010 peaked at 83.4% in the 65-74 age group, then fell somewhat among seniors aged 75+. During the past decade, home ownership rose in the 25-34 and 65+ age groups, but declined for all others.

Table 6.4
DEKALB COUNTY
HOMEOWNERS AND PERCENT HOMEOWNERS
BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1990, 2000, AND 2008/2010

	2008-2010		2000		1990
Age of Householder	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Percent[1]
Total Owner-Occupied Housing Units	23,547	100.0%	18,878	100.0%	100.0%
Under 25 Years	274	5.3%	259	6.1%	6.2%
25 - 34 Years	3,242	53.8%	2,251	37.7%	41.5%
35 - 44 Years	4,521	70.2%	4,727	70.4%	66.9%
45 - 54 Years	5,712	77.0%	4,447	79.6%	77.8%
55 - 64 Years	4,631	80.8%	2,967	82.4%	81.1%
65 - 74 Years	2,788	83.4%	2,173	81.6%	78.7%
75+ Years	2,379	73.8%	2,054	71.3%	69.1%

[1]Percent of householders in age group who are homeowners.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 1990 and 2000 from decennial Censuses; 2010 from 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Units in Structure

The area's housing stock in terms of structure was dominated in 2008-2010 by one-unit detached (single family) homes, comprising six in ten (59.2%) of the residential buildings. Another 9.8% are attached single units, such as townhouses. The next most common housing type is structures with 10 or more units, comprising 14.3% of structures.

Table 6.5
DEKALB COUNTY
UNITS IN STRUCTURE: 1990, 2000, AND 2008-2010

	2008-2010		2000		2000-2010 Change		1990	
Indicator	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Housing Units[1]	40,866	100.0%	32,988	100.0%	+7,878	23.9%	27,351	100.0%
Units in Structure								
1-unit, detached	24,205	59.2%	19,645	59.6%	+4,560	+23.2%	16,298	59.6%
1-unit, attached	3,990	9.8%	1,367	4.1%	+2,623	+191.9%	543	2.0%
2 units	1,749	4.3%	1,900	5.8%	-151	-7.9%	2,030	7.4%
3 or 4 units	1,546	3.8%	1,693	5.1%	-147	-8.7%	1,474	5.4%
5 to 9 units	2,604	6.4%	2,785	8.4%	-181	-6.5%	1,449	5.3%
10 or more units	5,840	14.3%	4,529	13.7%	+1,311	+28.9%	4,283	15.7%
Mobile home, Other	932	2.3%	1,069	3.2%	-137	-12.8%	1,274	4.7%

[1]Occupied and vacant.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 1990 and 2000 from decennial Censuses; 2008-2010 from American Community Survey

During the decade, the greatest proportional growth occurred among one-unit attached units, which nearly doubled (+191.9%). Single family homes (+23.2%) and 10+ units (+28.9%) grew by about a quarter. All other housing types dropped in the 2000 - 2008-2010 period. Countywide, 64,240 persons (65.2%) live in owner-occupied units compared to 34,247 (34.8%) in rentals. Group quarters are not included.

Rooms and Occupants

As Table 6.6 shows, the median number of rooms in DeKalb County housing units stood at 5.6 for the 2008-2010 American Community Survey. Owner-occupied units exhibit a median of 6.5 rooms, well above 4.1 rooms in renter-occupied units. Number of rooms grew from 2000. DeKalb County medians resemble the state and nation.

Table 6.6
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
MEDIAN ROOMS: 2008-2010

Indicator	DeKalb County	Illinois	U.S.
All Units	5.6	5.7	5.6
Owner-Occupied	6.5	6.4	6.3
Renter-Occupied	4.1	4.2	4.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

One commonly used indicator of overcrowding is the proportion of units which have more than one person per room. The DeKalb County level of 2.6% of units overcrowded is the same as Illinois, but better than the nation's 3.2%. Overcrowding is slightly more common in rental units (3%) than owner-occupied units (2.5%). The 2.5% owner-occupied overcrowding is greater than the state (1.5%) and nation (1.7%), although rental overcrowding is less common.

Owner-occupied units average 2.73 persons with 2.29 for rental units. The distribution of persons per household by tenure appears in Table 6.7 below.

Table 6.7
DEKALB COUNTY
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE: 2008-2010

Persons	Owner	Renter
Total	23,613	14,657
1	18.4%	41.8%
2	33.3%	29.2%
3	16.9%	13.0%
4 or more	31.3%	16.0%
Average Size (Persons)	2.73	2.29

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Year Moved Into Current Residence

The median year that the DeKalb County householder moved into their housing unit was 2004, more recent than the nation at 2002. Owners recorded a median year of 2001 with renters later than 2005, based on the 2008-2010 American Community Survey. Table 6.8 arrays year moved into current residence.

The county appears relatively transient. Fewer than one-third (31.6%) of householders lived in DeKalb County before 2000.

Table 6.8
DEKALB COUNTY
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO RESIDENCE: 2008-2010

Year	Number	Percent
Total Occupied Housing Units	38,270	100.0%
2005+	18,221	47.6%
2000-2004	7,968	20.8%
1990 to 1999	6,174	16.1%
1980 to 1989	2,738	7.2%
1970 to 1979	1,628	4.3%
1969 or earlier	1,541	4.0%
Median Year Householder Moved Into Unit		2004
Owner-Occupied		2001
Renter-Occupied		2005+

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Age of Housing

The median year in which DeKalb County housing units were built was 1975, the same year as median housing age for the nation. For Illinois, housing is older with a median year built of 1965.

As seen in Table 6.9, approximately one in five housing units (20.1%) has been built since 2000. At the other end of the age spectrum, almost as many (18%) were constructed before 1940.

Table 6.9
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
YEAR HOUSING UNIT BUILT: 2008-2010

Year Structure Built	DeKalb County		Illinois Percent	U.S. Percent
	Number	Percent		
Total Housing Units	40,866	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2005+	3,407	8.3%	3.9%	5.0%
2000 - 2004	4,807	11.8%	6.9%	8.6%
1990 - 1999	6,070	14.9%	10.6%	14.0%
1980 - 1989	3,476	8.5%	8.8%	14.1%
1970 - 1979	5,751	14.1%	14.4%	16.3%
1960 - 1969	4,469	10.9%	12.0%	11.3%
1950 - 1959	4,114	10.1%	13.2%	11.2%
1940 - 1949	1,408	3.4%	7.0%	5.7%
1939 or earlier	7,364	18.0%	23.1%	13.9%
Median Year	1975		1965	1975

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

In recent years, private building permits have declined appreciably from 1,405 in 2005 to only 51 in 2010, according to Census records as shown below in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10
ANNUAL NEW PRIVATELY-OWNED RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS

Type	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Single Family	51	95	112	420	539	1,096
Other Units	0	16	0	100	147	309

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Based on year that the permit was issued.

Home Sales and Value and Gross Rent

As shown in Table 6.11, recent years have also seen a rapid decline in home sales along with lower prices. Single family houses sold fell from a recent peak of 1,820 in 2006 to a low of 537 in 2010. The average price of DeKalb County homes sold declined by one-third (33.5%), from $215,966 in 2006 to $143,561 in 2011.

Condominium sales in DeKalb County also experienced similar drops. Sales fell from 368 in 2007 to 127 just two years later. Average condominium price was $159,431 in 2006, but only $105,411 in 2011.

A small rebound in home sales took place in 2011, although sale prices continued the decline.

Table 6.11
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
HOME SALES: 2004 - 2011

Year	Single Family		Illinois Average Price
	Number	Average Price	
2011	566	$143,561	$196,580
2010	537	$163,187	$202,487
2009	844	$171,213	$196,981
2008	1,071	$205,247	$227,495
2007	1,442	$214,240	$253,094
2006	1,820	$215,966	$254,480
2005	1,772	$198,121	$251,840
2004	1,623	$190,545	$230,103

Year	Condominiums		Illinois Average Price
	Number	Average Price	
2011	140	$105,441	$196,831
2010	129	$121,573	$230,353
2009	127	$130,537	$236,325
2008	170	$160,214	$289,472
2007	368	$159,243	$276,641
2006	365	$159,431	$214,368
2005	367	$148,061	$205,000
2004	353	$139,333	$189,900

Source: Illinois Association of Realtors

Census data reveals the home value for all owner-occupied units as designated by the householder if the home were for sale. Despite the recent weakness in real estate values, the Census data (Table 6.12) reveals that owners perceived considerable appreciation since the 2000 Census. DeKalb County owners judged the median value of their home at $189,700 for 2008-2010, up from $135,900 in 2000. The current perceived value is similar to the U.S. median of $187,500.

Table 6.12
DEKALB COUNTY
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOME SPECIFIED VALUE: 2000 AND 2008-2010

	2008-2010		2000 Census	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner-Occupied Units	23,613	100.0%	16,148	100.0%
Less than $50,000	805	3.4%	86	0.5%
$50,000 to $99,999	854	3.6%	2,774	17.2%
$100,000 to $149,999	4,242	18.0%	7,339	45.4%
$150,000 to $199,999	7,122	30.2%	3,670	22.7%
$200,000 to $299,999	7,494	31.7%	1,898	11.8%
$300,000 to $499,999	2,593	11.0%	305	1.9%
$500,000 to $999,999	302	1.3%	66	0.4%
$1,000,000 or more	201	0.9%	10	0.1%
Median	$189,700		$135,900	
United States	$187,500		$119,600	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 Census and 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Gross rent in the 2008-2010 American Community Survey for DeKalb County stood at $765, up from $577 in the 2000 Census (Table 6.13). Rentals are below the U.S. level of $850. Gross rent includes the payment of utilities.

Table 6.13
DEKALB COUNTY
GROSS RENT: 2000 AND 2008-2010

	2008-2010		2000 Census	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Renter-Occupied Units	14,657	100.0%	12,529	100.0%
Gross Rent				
Less than $200	241	1.6%	600	4.8%
$200 to $299	534	3.6%	544	4.3%
$300 to $499	1,068	7.3%	3,297	26.3%
$500 to $749	4,978	34.0%	4,934	39.4%
$750 to $999	3,785	25.8%	2,097	16.7%
$1,000 to $1,499	2,504	17.1%	661	5.3%
$1,500 or more	940	6.4%	24	0.2%
No cash rent	607	4.1%	372	3.0%
Median (dollars)	$765		$577	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 Census and 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Housing Costs Related to Income

Housing costs as a percentage of income provides a measure of the "burden" of housing expenditures on the financial resources of the household. These proportions are shown separately for owners and renters in Table 6.14.

Renters are somewhat more likely to pay more of their income for housing than owners. Paying 35% or more of their income in 2008-2010 was half (50.8%) of renters compared to 28.5% of owners.

Table 6.14
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER AND RENTER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Percent of Income	DeKalb County		Illinois Percent	U.S. Percent
	Number	Percent		
Owner-Occupied Households[1]	23,574	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
< 20%	8,442	35.7%	43.3%	46.3%
20 - 24%	3,290	14.0%	13.8%	13.4%
25 - 29%	3,153	13.4%	10.6%	10.1%
30 - 34%	1,979	8.4%	7.6%	7.2%
35% +	6,710	28.5%	24.7%	23.6%
Not Computed	(39)	---	---	---
Median[2]	26.7%		24.9%	22.4%
Renter-Occupied Households	13,569	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
< 15%	1,284	6.5%	12.6%	11.9%
15 - 19.9%	1,581	11.7%	12.5%	12.2%
20 - 24.9%	1,616	11.9%	12.6%	12.7%
25 - 29.9%	1,292	9.5%	11.1%	11.6%
30 - 34.9%	899	6.6%	8.8%	9.2%
35% +	6,897	50.8%	42.3%	42.5%
Not Computed	(1,088)	---	---	---
Median[3]	35.0%		31.4%	30.9%

[1]Includes homeowners with a mortgage and homeowners without a mortgage.
[2]Median monthly owner costs as percentage of household income.
[3]Median gross rent as percentage of household income.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

While the median percent of income paid for housing is 35% for renters, the like figure for owners is 26.7% (Table 6.15). Housing costs are slightly higher relative to income locally than the state or nation.

Table 6.15
DEKALB COUNTY
MEDIAN PERCENT OF HOUSING COSTS TO INCOME: 2008-2010

Area	Owner-Occupied Households	Renter-Occupied Households
DeKalb County	26.7%	35.0%
Illinois	24.9%	31.4%
U.S.	22.4%	30.9%

Source: Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Availability of Phones and Vehicles

The availability of phones and vehicles is often used to indicate whether households enjoy certain basic resources. In 2008-2010, overall, 1.6% of DeKalb County households did not have access to a phone (including cell) and 5.9% did not have an available vehicle. Among householders aged 65 and older, one in eight (12.7%) did not have an available vehicle. Table 6.16 distributes telephone and vehicle availability by age groups.

Table 6.16
DEKALB COUNTY
NO PHONE AND NO VEHICLE AVAILABLE
BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER: 2008-2010

Age of Householder	Total Households	No Telephone[1]		No Vehicle[2]	
		Number	Percent[3]	Number	Percent[3]
All Occupied Housing Units	38,484	606	1.6%	2,283	5.9%
15 - 34 Years	12,324	254	2.0%	767	6.2%
35 - 64 Years	19,593	307	1.6%	681	3.5%
65+ Years	6,567	45	0.7%	835	12.7%

[1]Cell phones are included as having telephone service.
[2]Vehicle availability includes those kept at the home for use by household members.
[3]Percent of households without.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Housing in City of DeKalb and Sycamore

As Table 6.17 reveals, Sycamore (67.6%) has a higher proportion of owner-occupied housing units than the City of DeKalb (41.2%) relative to all available units.

Table 6.17
CITY OF DEKALB AND SYCAMORE
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	DeKalb		Sycamore	
Housing Characteristics	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Housing Units	16,102	100.0%	7,028	100.0%
Owner Occupied	6,626	41.2%	4,748	67.6%
Renter Occupied	8,558	53.1%	2,022	28.8%
Vacant	918	5.7%	258	3.7%
Median Home Value	$181,400		$183,800	
Median Gross Rent	$732		$853	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2008-2010 (DeKalb); 2006-2010 (Sycamore).

The median home values are relatively alike at just over $180,000, though the median gross rent of $853 in Sycamore exceeds DeKalb's median of $732.

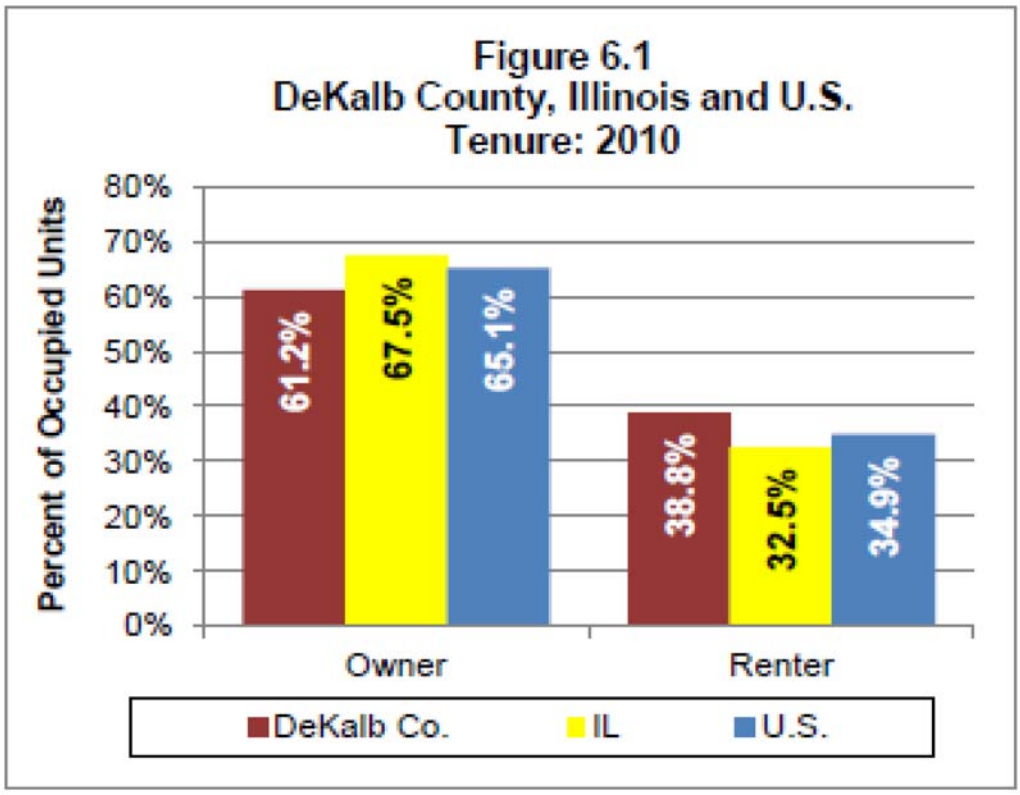


Figure 6.1
DeKalb County, Illinois and U.S.
Tenure: 2010
Percent of Occupied Units
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
61.2%
67.5%
65.1%
38.8%
32.5%
34.9%
Owner
Renter
DeKalb Co.
IL
U.S.

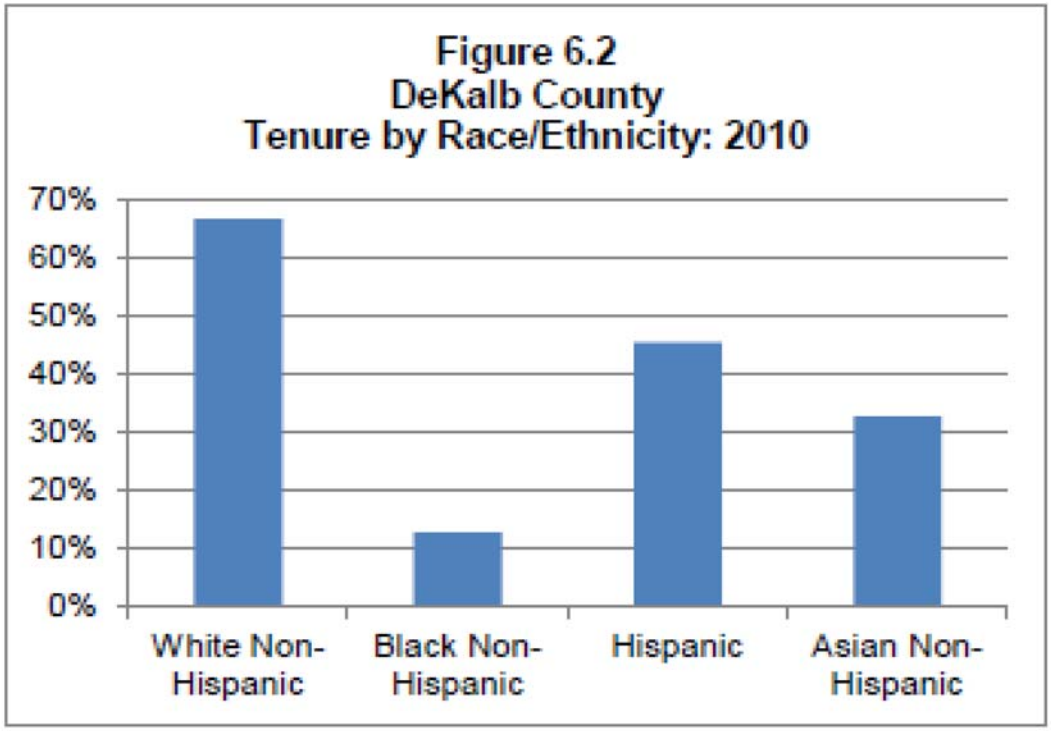


Figure 6.2
DeKalb County
Tenure by Race/Ethnicity: 2010
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
White Non-Hispanic
Black Non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Asian Non-Hispanic

Chapter 7
EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Educational Attainment

More than nine in ten (91.1%) DeKalb County adults aged 25 years and older are high school graduates. The current level is the first time that the county has passed the 90% level. In 1980, only three of four residents held a high school diploma. With 91% of residents having high school graduates, DeKalb County exceeds both Illinois (86.5%) and the U.S. (85.3%).

Bachelor's degrees have been obtained by 27.5% of residents aged 25+, while graduate degrees stand at 10.2%. Despite the high level of high school graduates and the presence of Northern Illinois University, the proportion with Bachelor's and graduate degrees are below the state and nation, as shown in Table 7.1. These figures appear to indicate some out-migration of persons with higher education.

Table 7.1
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
PERCENT EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT PERSONS 25+: 1980 - 2008-2010

Attainment	DeKalb County	Illinois	U.S.
High School Graduate			
2008-2010	91.1%	86.5%	85.3%
2000	87.5%	81.4%	80.4%
1990	83.9%	76.2%	75.2%
1980	75.2%	66.5%	66.5%
Bachelor's Degree or higher			
2008-2010	27.5%	30.6%	28.0%
2000	26.8%	26.1%	24.4%
1990	26.9%	21.0%	20.3%
1980	22.2%	16.2%	16.2%
Graduate Degree[1]			
2008-2010	10.2%	11.6%	10.4%
2000	10.8%	9.5%	8.9%
1990	11.2%	7.5%	7.2%

[1]1980 not available.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: Decennial for 1980, 1990, and 2000; 2008-2010 from American Community Survey

Table 7.2 presents 2008-2010 educational attainment in greater detail. Only 3.1% of county residents aged 25+ did not finish 9th grade, half of the 6.2% level for the U.S. Associate degrees are held by 8.2%, slightly higher than the state or nation.

Table 7.2
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: 2008-2010

Educational Attainment	DeKalb County		Illinois Percent	U.S. Percent
	Number	Percent		
Population 25 years and over	58,999	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 9th grade	1,845	3.1%	5.9%	6.2%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,387	5.7%	7.5%	8.5%
High school graduate or GED	17,767	30.1%	27.3%	28.4%
Some college, no degree	14,910	25.3%	21.3%	21.3%
Associate degree	4,859	8.2%	7.3%	7.6%
Bachelor's degree	10,194	17.3%	19.0%	17.6%
Graduate or professional degree	6,037	10.2%	11.6%	10.4%
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.1%		86.5%	85.3%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.5%		30.6%	28.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Attainment levels show some contrasts when examined by racial/ethnic category (Table 7.3). Perhaps because a large proportion of the black population is associated with NIU, blacks lead attainment with 95.4% high school graduates and 39.8% college graduates, both higher than the white non-Hispanic group. Hispanic attainment trails other racial/ethnic categories. Only 68.8% of Hispanics aged 25+ have a high school diploma (although up from 54.1% in 2000) and just 7.9% have completed a Bachelor's degree. Current Asian figures are not available from the American Community Survey, but Asian residents in 2000 exhibited the highest attainment, especially for Bachelor's degrees, which stood at 62.5% in the 2000 Census.

Table 7.3
DEKALB COUNTY PERSONS AGED 25+
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE/ETHNIC: 2000 AND 2008-2010

Race/Ethnic Category	Percent High School Graduates		Percent College Graduates (Bachelor's Degree)	
	2008-10	2000	2008-10	2000
White Non-Hispanic	93.1%	89.2%	28.4%	26.8%
Black	95.4%	84.9%	39.8%	30.4%
Hispanic	68.8%	54.1%	7.9%	14.6%
Asian	NA	93.3%	NA	62.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 from decennial Census;
2008-2010 from American Community Survey.

When viewed by age group and gender (Table 7.4), educational attainment is relatively uniform, except for lower levels among seniors aged 65+ and 18-24 year-olds, some of whom have yet to complete their higher education.

Table 7.4
DEKALB COUNTY RESIDENTS AGED 18+
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: 2008-2010

Age Group	High School Graduate	Bachelor's or Higher
18-24	96.8%	10.6%
25-44	95.6%	30.9%
45-64	93.2%	27.8%
65+	81.5%	16.9%
Gender		
Male	91.3%	26.7%
Female	91.0%	28.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

High School Graduation Rates

For the school year 2010-2011, only three of eight DeKalb County school districts exceeded the state graduation rate of 87.8%. Graduation rate, as defined by the Illinois State Board of Education, measures "on time graduation, based on the number of students graduating from 12th grade as compared to the number enrolled in 9th grade four years earlier with adjustments for transfers in and out of the district."

As Table 7.5 reveals, only Hinckley-Big Rock (96.7%), Somonauk (94.3%), and Genoa-Kingston (88.2%) exceeded the state graduation level in school year 2010-2011. Lowest was Sandwich, standing at 79.4%. In earlier years, most local school districts performed better than the state.

Table 7.5
DEKALB COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES: 2001 - 2002, 2005 - 2006, AND 2010-2011

School District	2010-2011	2005-2006	2001-2002
Sycamore #427	86.4%	98.1%	100.0%
Somonauk #432	94.3%	95.4%	86.3%
Hinckley-Big Rock #429	96.7%	95.2%	100.0%
Sandwich #430	79.4%	94.2%	100.0%
Indian Creek #425	87.5%	87.5%	81.4%
Genoa-Kingston #424	88.2%	95.7%	98.9%
DeKalb #428	84.4%	90.6%	93.1%
Hiawatha #426	85.1%	97.5%	91.4%
Illinois	87.8%	87.8%	85.2%

Source: Illinois State Board of Education, School Report Cards

Employment Participation

Of DeKalb County residents aged 16+, men (75%) were more likely than women (65.2%) to be in the labor force, according to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey. The overall county participation rate of 70.1% is higher than Illinois (66.9%) and the U.S. (65.1%), as shown in Table 7.6. Women in the workforce, especially those with preschool children, escalated from 53.4% in 1980 to 63.6% in 2000. The 2008-2010 ACS recorded a slightly different measure, percent of children with all parents working. For 2008-2010, of children aged 0-5 in DeKalb County, 64.8% had all parents working. For children aged 6-17, all parents were working for 78.3%.

Table 7.6
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
PERCENT LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION PERSONS 16+: 1980 - 2008-2010

Gender/Children Presence	DeKalb County		Illinois Percent	U.S. Percent
	Number	Percent		
All Persons Ages 16+ in Labor Force				
2008-2010	58,734	70.1%	66.9%	65.1%
2000	48,904	69.3%	65.4%	63.9%
1990	41,808	66.5%	66.4%	65.3%
1980	37,116	62.2%	63.9%	63.8%
Male				
2008-2010	31,253	75.0%	72.7%	70.7%
2000	26,014	75.2%	72.2%	70.7%
1990	22,226	74.1%	75.9%	74.4%
1980	20,595	71.7%	77.3%	77.4%
Female				
2008-2010	27,481	65.2%	61.5%	59.7%
2000	22,890	63.6%	59.0%	57.5%
1990	19,592	59.6%	57.7%	56.8%
1980	16,521	53.4%	51.6%	51.5%
Children 0 - 5 All Parents Working				
2008-2010		64.8%	65.3%	64.5%
Children 6 - 17 All Parent Working				
2008-2010		78.3%	71.6%	72.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: For 1980 - 2000 Decennial Census; for 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Occupation and Industry

Two occupational categories led the 2008-2010 DeKalb County workforce. These were management, professional and related occupations (32.6%) and sales and office occupations (26.4%). Occupational patterns are similar to the nation, as detailed in Table 7.7.

Educational, health and social services, which employ more than one in four workers (25.9%) constitutes the leading industry sector, slightly above the U.S. level of 22.6%. The next largest local industries are retail trade (13.9%), manufacturing (11.1%), and arts, recreation, accommodations, food (11.1%). Since 2000, manufacturing fell from 16.2% to 12.6%. Retail and arts/accommodations grew in the same period.

Table 7.7
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, CLASS OF WORKER: 2008-2010

Occupation/Industry	DeKalb County		U.S. Percent
	Number	Percent	
EMPLOYED WORKERS AGED 16+	52,899	100.0%	100.0%
Occupation			
Management, professional, and related occupations	16,914	32.0%	35.6%
Service occupations	10,131	19.2%	17.6%
Sales and office occupations	13,958	26.4%	25.2%
Construction, extraction, and resources occupations	4,509	8.5%	9.5%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	8,387	14.0%	12.1%
Industry			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	710	1.3%	1.9%
Construction	3,019	5.7%	6.8%
Manufacturing	6,685	12.6%	10.7%
Wholesale trade	1,559	2.9%	2.9%
Retail trade	7,340	13.9%	11.6%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2,102	4.0%	5.0%
Information	1,048	2.0%	2.3%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	2,821	5.3%	6.8%
Professional, scientific, management, adm., waste man.	4,300	8.1%	10.5%
Educational, health and social services	13,677	25.9%	22.6%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food serv.	5,856	11.1%	9.1%
Other services (except public administration)	1,985	3.8%	4.9%
Public administration	1,797	3.4%	4.9%
Class Of Worker			
Private wage and salary workers	34,490	65.2%	67.1%
Government workers	10,529	19.9%	14.9%
Self-employed workers in own incorporated business	1,481	2.9%	3.6%
Unpaid family workers and self-employed not incorporated	NA	6.1%	6.5%
Private not-for-profit workers	NA	5.9%	7.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Unemployment

Unemployment in DeKalb County has typically run under national rates. The recent rate bottomed in 2007 at 3.9%, typical of the late 1990s. However, the rate rose to 9.8% in both 2009 and 2010 with nearly 6,000 persons locally lacking jobs. For 2011, some improvement took place as the rate fell to 9.2% (Table 7.8).

Table 7.8
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
UNEMPLOYMENT: 1980 - 2011

Year	DeKalb County			Illinois Percent	U.S. Percent
	Labor Force	Unemployed	Percent		
2011	58,924	5,392	9.2%	9.8%	8.9%
2010	59,257	5,823	9.8%	10.5%	9.6%
2009	59,851	5,873	9.8%	10.0%	9.3%
2008	60,134	3,578	6.0%	6.4%	5.8%
2007	58,697	2,682	4.6%	5.1%	4.6%
2006	55,046	2,153	3.9%	4.5%	4.6%
2005	53,914	2,845	5.3%	5.7%	5.1%
2004	52,545	2,801	5.3%	6.2%	5.5%
2003	51,660	2,962	5.7%	6.7%	6.0%
2002	50,997	2,788	5.5%	6.5%	5.8%
2001	51,529	2,360	4.6%	5.4%	4.7%
2000	51,250	1,849	3.6%	4.5%	4.0%
1999	48,951	1,805	3.7%	4.5%	4.2%
1998	47,586	1,719	3.6%	4.5%	4.5%
1997	46,260	1,798	3.9%	4.8%	4.9%
1996	46,718	2,117	4.5%	5.3%	5.4%
1995	45,519	1,815	4.0%	5.2%	5.6%
1994	44,689	2,011	4.5%	5.8%	6.1%
1993	43,840	2,618	6.0%	7.4%	6.9%
1992	43,252	2,868	6.6%	7.8%	7.5%
1991	42,713	2,787	6.5%	7.3%	6.8%
1990	42,494	2,078	4.9%	6.3%	5.6%
1985	35,087	2,524	7.2%	9.1%	7.5%
1980	38,710	3,090	8.0%	8.2%	7.1%

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

The Illinois Department of Employment Security has described the 2011 labor force by gender and race/ethnicity (Table 7.9). Of the 52,532 employed persons, 27,563 (52.5%) are male and 24,969 (47.5%) female.

Male 2011 unemployment stood at 8.7% compared to 9.7% for females. The black populace displays the highest rate of unemployment - 31.6%, even higher for black females (36.5%). The Hispanic unemployment rate stood at 12.5%, similar for both genders. Though blacks constitute only 5% of the labor force, they are 17.2% of the unemployed.

Table 7.9
DEKALB COUNTY
LABOR FORCE BY GENDER AND RACE/ETHNIC GROUP: 2011

Gender/Race	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment		Racial/Ethnic Distribution		
			Number	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
Both Genders	58,924	52,532	5,392	9.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	52,154	48,220	3,934	7.5%	88.5%	90.1%	73.0%
Black	2,933	2,007	926	31.6%	5.0%	3.7%	17.2%
Native American	101	101	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,240	1,053	187	15.1%	2.1%	2.0%	3.5%
Remaining Races	2,496	2,151	345	13.8%	4.2%	4.0%	6.4%
Hispanic (any race)	3,499	3,060	439	12.5%	5.9%	5.7%	8.1%
Females	27,651	24,969	2,682	9.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	24,176	22,421	1,795	7.3%	87.4%	89.8%	65.4%
Black	1,771	1,124	647	36.5%	6.4%	4.5%	24.1%
Native American	50	50	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	576	489	87	15.1%	2.1%	2.0%	3.2%
Remaining Races	1,078	885	193	17.9%	3.9%	3.5%	7.2%
Hispanic (any race)	1,423	1,245	178	12.5%	5.1%	5.0%	6.6%
Males	31,273	27,563	2,710	8.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	27,978	22,799	2,189	7.8%	89.5%	82.7%	80.4%
Black	1,162	883	279	24.0%	3.7%	3.2%	10.3%
Native American	51	51	0	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	664	564	100	15.1%	2.1%	2.0%	3.7%
Remaining Races	1,418	1,266	152	10.7%	4.5%	4.6%	5.6%
Hispanic (any race)	2,076	1,815	261	12.6%	6.6%	6.6%	9.6%

Race is both Hispanic and non-Hispanic. Hispanic data is separate from race figures.
Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security, Workforce Availability Information

Other groups exhibiting high unemployment rates according to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey (Table 7.10) included youth aged 16-19 years old (31.9%), persons 26-64 who are not high school graduates (19.9%), and persons below poverty (18.4%).

Table 7.10
DEKALB COUNTY
UNEMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS: 2008-2010

Demographic Group	Percent Unemployed[1]
Total 16+	9.9%
Age Group	
16 - 19 Years	31.9%
20 - 24 Years	12.7%
25 - 44 Years	7.8%
45 - 54 Years	6.7%
55 - 64 Years	6.0%
65 - 74 Years	4.1%
75+ Years	6.5%
Total 20-64 Years	8.4%
Male	10.2%
Female	6.3%
w/Children under 6	6.4%
Below Poverty Past Year	18.4%
Disabled	11.7%
Not High School Grad (25-64)	19.9%

[1]Of civilian labor force.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Further elaboration of the employment status of the 16-19 age group for 2008-2010 is shown in Table 7.11. Most (93.1%) individuals in this age group are enrolled in school although some (26.9%) are employed while attending school. Most of those not in school are high school graduates and most are employed. Of the estimated 74 individuals who are not high school graduates, the great majority - 57 or three of four (77%) are classified as unemployed.

Table 7.11
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
FOR POPULATION 16 - 19 YEARS: 2008-2010

Civilian	DeKalb County	
	Number	Percent
Total	8,851	100.0%
Enrolled in school	8,241	93.1%
Employed	2,378	26.9%
Not enrolled in school	610	6.9%
High school graduate	536	6.1%
Employed	385	4.3%
Unemployed	121	1.4%
Not in labor force	30	0.3%
Not high school graduate	74	0.8%
Employed	17	0.2%
Unemployed	57	0.6%
Not in labor force	0	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Top Employers

The leading employer, by far, in DeKalb County is Northern Illinois University with 4,648 employees, according to the list compiled by the DeKalb County Economic Development Corporation (Table 7.12). Other educational entities among the top employers include the DeKalb School District (#3 with 871 employees), Sycamore School District (#6 with 515 employees) and Kishwaukee College (#7 with 500 employees).

KishHealth System is the second largest employer with 1,443 persons employed. Also serving the local area is DeKalb County Government, standing at #4 with 696 employees.

Distribution centers constitute the largest local private sector, including 3M (#5 with 596 employees) and Target, which stands at #8 (494 employees).

Retailers Wal-Mart Super Center (#9 with 475 employees) and HyVee grocery stores (#10, 360 employees) round out the top ten.

Top employers are dominated by organizations supported largely by taxation or local consumers.

Table 7.12
DEKALB COUNTY
TOP EMPLOYERS: 2012

Rank	Company	Location	Estimated Employees	Product/Service
1.	Northern Illinois University	DeKalb	4,648	Education - University
2.	KishHealth System	DeKalb	1,443	Health Care
3.	DeKalb School District	DeKalb	871	Elementary & Secondary Education
4.	DeKalb County Government	DeKalb & Sycamore	696	County Government & Nursing Home
5.	3M Distribution Center	DeKalb	596	Distribution Center
6.	Sycamore School District	Sycamore	515	Elementary & Secondary Education
7.	Kishwaukee College	Malta	500	Education - Community College
8.	Target Distribution Center	DeKalb	494	Distribution Center
9.	Wal-Mart Super Center	DeKalb	475	Retail General Merchandise & Groceries
10.	HyVee	Sycamore	360	Retail Groceries and Related

Source: DeKalb County Economic Development Corporation

Commuting

Over time, average commuting time for workers has extended from 15.7 minutes in 1980 to 26.1 minutes for 2008-2010. While the commuting time was well below the U.S. from 1980-2000, DeKalb County now exhibits a slightly longer commute than the nation.

Table 7.13
DEKALB COUNTY
COMMUTING TIME: 1980 - 2008-2010

Year	Mean Travel Time in Minutes	
	DeKalb County	U.S.
2008-2010	26.1	25.1
2000	23.8	25.5
1990	18.4	22.4
1980	15.7	21.7

Source: U.S. Census: 1980 - 2000 from decennial Censuses, 2008-2010 from American Community Survey.

As detailed in Table 7.14, local residents are far more likely to drive 35 minutes or more (29.5%) than is true for the U.S. (21.8%). Means of commuting resemble the national pattern, although more local residents walk and fewer take public transportation or carpool.

Table 7.14
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
COMMUTING TIME AND METHOD: 2008-2010

Characteristic	DeKalb County		U.S.
	Number	Percent	Percent
Commuting Time			
Total workers not working at home	47,970	100.0%	100.0%
Less than ten minutes	10,889	22.7%	13.9%
10 - 19 minutes	13,576	28.3%	30.1%
20 - 34 minutes	9,354	19.5%	34.3%
35 - 59 minutes	9,018	18.8%	13.8%
60 minutes or more	5,133	10.7%	8.0%
Means of Commuting			
Total Workers 16+	47,970	100.0%	100.0%
Car, truck, van – drive alone	37,415	78.1%	76.0%
Car, truck, van – car pool	3,982	8.3%	10.2%
Walk	2,494	5.2%	2.8%
Public transport	1,199	2.5%	5.0%
Other means	719	1.5%	1.7%
Work at home	2,111	4.4%	4.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Table 7.15 elaborates on the geographic commuting pattern both into DeKalb County and by residents working outside of the county from 1990 through 2010. Over this thirty-year period, a major change took place in that more residents commute elsewhere and more workers living outside of the county work in DeKalb County.

Table 7.15
DEKALB COUNTY
COMMUTING PATTERNS: 1990 - 2010

	Where DeKalb County Workers Live			Where DeKalb County Residents Work		
County	2010	2000	1990	2010	2000	1990
Boone	0.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Cook	6.2%	2.2%	2.5%	10.0%	5.0%	3.8%
DeKalb	52.8%	76.6%	80.0%	42.2%	64.3%	73.6%
DuPage	3.2%	1.5%	1.1%	7.8%	6.4%	4.2%
Kane	6.6%	3.5%	2.9%	17.4%	14.4%	9.8%
Kendall	3.0%	1.9%	1.6%	2.5%	2.8%	2.3%
Lake	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%
LaSalle	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	1.5%	0.7%	0.8%
Lee	2.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
McHenry	2.2%	0.5%	0.4%	2.1%	1.0%	0.9%
Ogle	4.0%	4.1%	3.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%
Stephenson	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Will	2.1%	0.4%	0.2%	1.8%	0.8%	0.5%
Winnebago	3.1%	1.7%	1.0%	4.2%	1.7%	1.6%
Other	7.9%	1.0%	0.9%	6.6%	0.8%	0.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census for 1990 and 2000; compiled by DeKalb County Economic Development Corporation for 2010.

For DeKalb County residents in 2010, less than half (42.2%) worked within the county, down from 73.6% in 1990. Kane (17.4%), Cook (10%), and DuPage (7.8%) Counties are the major destinations for DeKalb County residents. External worker sources included the following counties: Kane (6.6%), Cook (6.2%) and Ogle (4%). Just over half (52.8%) of DeKalb County workers live in the county.

Education and Employment Characteristics for Cities of DeKalb and Sycamore

Education and employment characteristics for the cities of DeKalb and Sycamore are summarized in table 7.16. In terms of educational attainment, the two communities were similar, although in 2000 DeKalb had a much higher proportion of college graduates.

Table 7.16
DEKALB COUNTY LARGER COMMUNITIES
EDUCATION AND LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS: 2000 AND 2008-2010

Community	Education		Labor Force		Commute Mean Time To Work (Minutes)	Unemployment
	Percent High School Graduate[1]	Percent College Graduate[1]	Number In Labor Force	Percent In Labor Force[2]		
DeKalb						
2008-2010	90.8%	34.7%	24,682	66.5%	20.7	12.2%
2000	87.6%	38.0%	21,652	66.0%	20.7	10.0%
Sycamore						
2008-2010	91.7%	35.0%	9,945	75.5%	26.5	6.5%
2000	90.7%	28.4%	6,566	72.6%	22.1	2.8%

[1]Percent of population 25 years and older.
[2]Percent of population 16 years and older.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: Decennial Census for 2000; American Community Survey for 2008-2010.

For 2008-2010, Sycamore contained a higher proportion of residents in the labor force with an unemployment rate (6.5%) well below that of DeKalb's (12.2%).

The daily commute to work stayed at 20.7 minutes for City of DeKalb residents from 2000 to 2008-2010. However, commute time for Sycamore workers rose from 22.1 minutes to 2000 to 26.5 in 2008-2010.

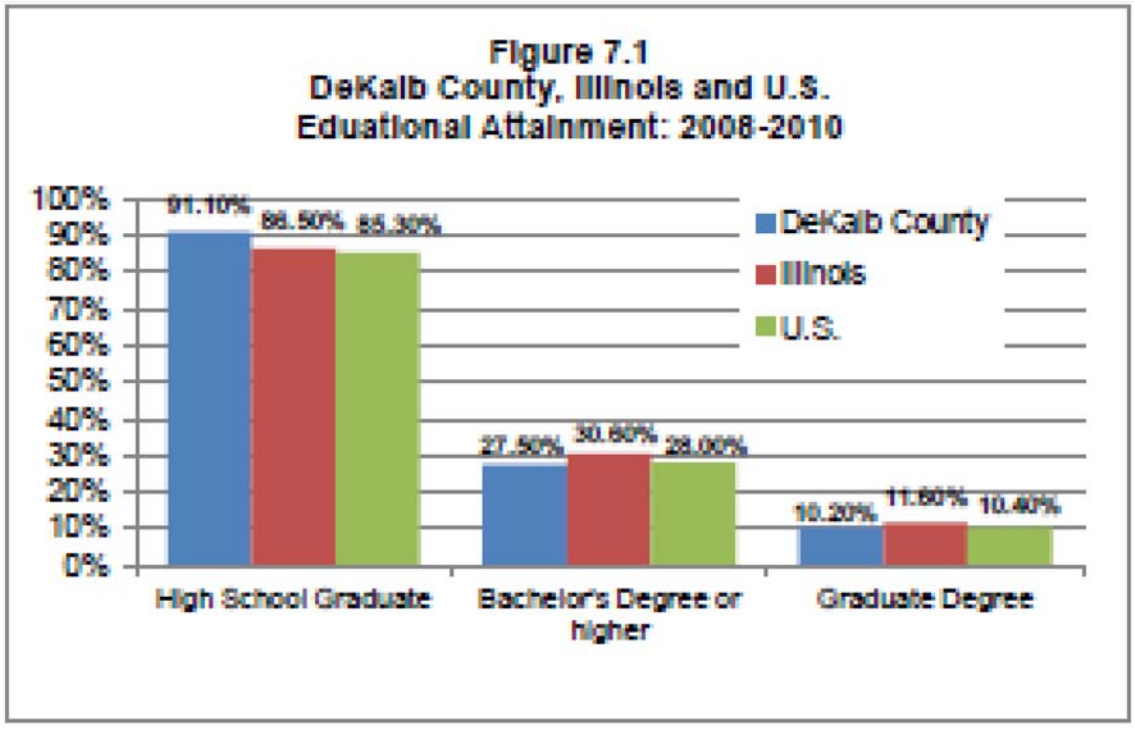


Figure 7.1
DeKalb County, Illinois and U.S.
Eduational Attainment: 2008-2010
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
91.10%
86.50%
85.30%
27.50%
30.60%
28.00%
10.20%
11.60%
10.40%
DeKalb County
Illinois
U.S.
High School Graduate
Bachelor's Degree or higher
Graduate Degree

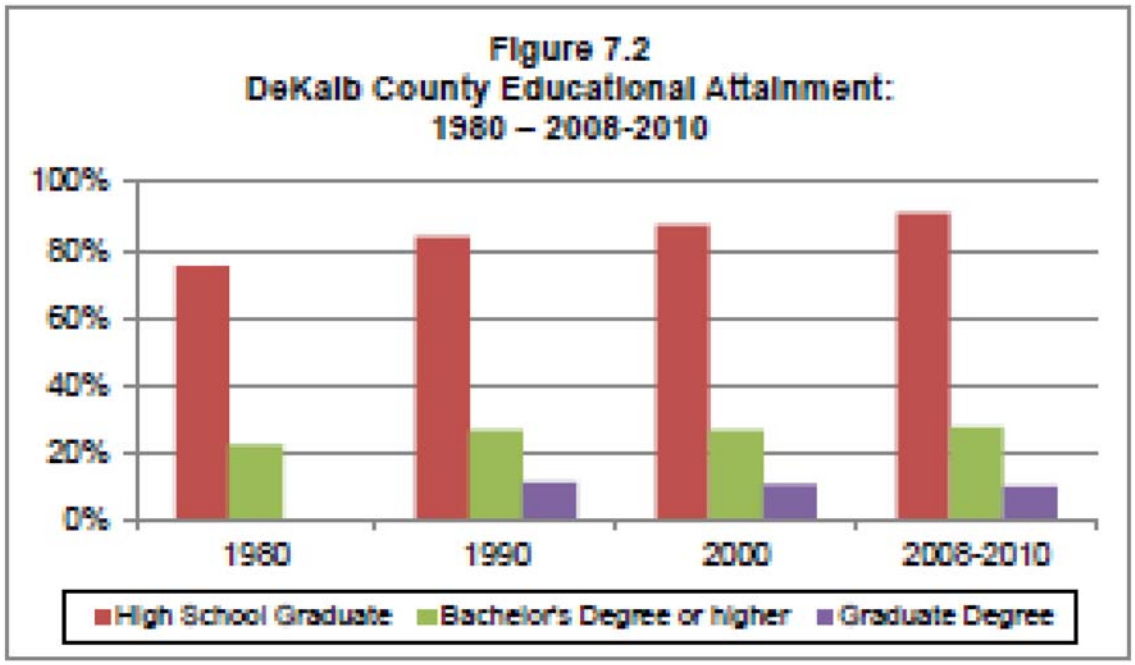


Figure 7.2
DeKalb County Educational Attainment:
1980 – 2008-2010
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
1980
1990
2000
2008-2010
High School Graduate
Bachelor's Degree or higher
Graduate Degree

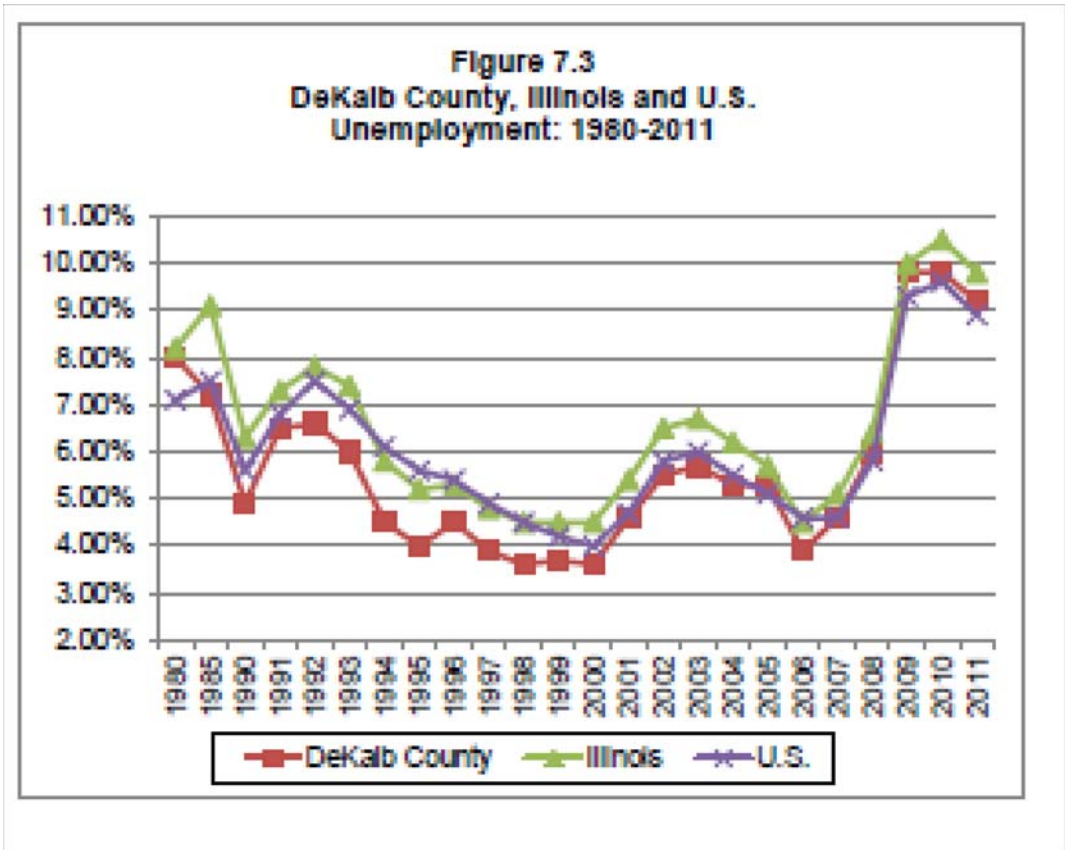


Figure 7.3
DeKalb County, Illinois and U.S.
Unemployment: 1980-2011
11.00%
10.00%
9.00%
8.00%
7.00%
6.00%
5.00%
4.00%
3.00%
2.00%
1980
1985
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
DeKalb County
Illinois
U.S.

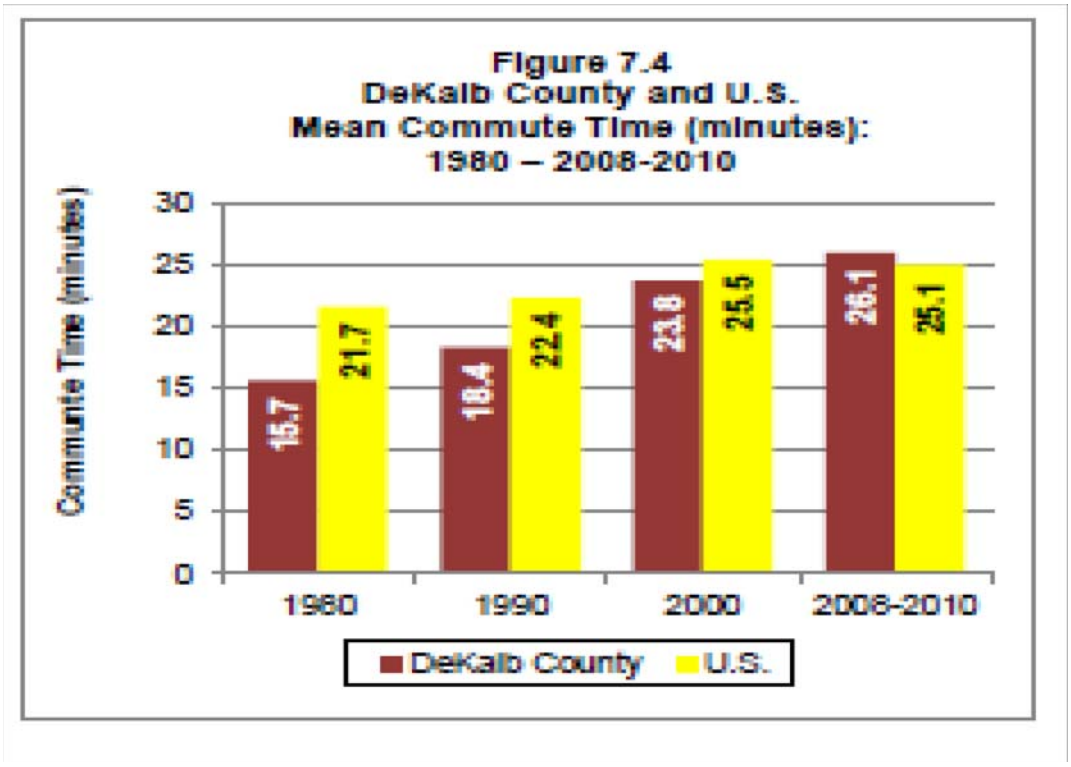


Figure 7.4
DeKalb County and U.S.
Mean Commute Time (minutes):
1980 – 2006-2010
Commute Time (minutes)
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
15.7
21.7
18.4
22.4
23.8
25.5
26.1
25.1
1980
1990
2000
2006-2010
DeKalb County
U.S.

Chapter 8
INCOME AND POVERTY

Median Income

The 2008-2010 DeKalb County median household income ($51,241) was very similar to the median for both the U.S. ($51,222) and Illinois ($52,972). Table 8.1 displays median household income for 1990, 2000, and 2008-2010. From the 2000 Census to 2008-2010, DeKalb County's median household income rose from $45,828, a 11.8% increase, but lower than the state (13.7%) and U.S. (22%) increases. The county's median household income increase was far less from 2000 to 2008-2010 than was the case during the 1990s, which saw almost a doubling (+48.5%) in median household income.

Table 8.1
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: 1990, 2000, 2008-2010

Year	DeKalb County	Illinois	U.S.
2008-2010	$51,241	$52,972	$51,222
2000	$45,828	$46,590	$41,994
1990	$30,864	$32,252	$30,056
% Change 2000-2010	+11.8%	+13.7%	+22.0%
% Change 1990-2000	+48.5%	+44.5%	+39.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 1990 and 2000 from decennial Censuses, 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

As detailed in Table 8.2, county households headed by 45-54 year olds earned the most in 2008-2010, $67,467. The county's youngest and oldest households reported the lowest median incomes. Households headed by persons aged 15-24 earned a median income of just $17,647, while the median for those aged 65 and older stood at $36,186. College students living in off campus homes and apartments may impact the low median for 15-24-year-old householders.

Median household income for all groups rose from the 2000 Census (1999 income) to 2008-2010, with the 25-44 year-old householders experiencing the largest increase.

Among ethnic groups (Table 8.2), the 2008-2010 median household income for white, non-Hispanics stood at $54,325,which was 68.1% higher than the median for Hispanic households ($32,322) and more than double the black median ($22,061). Hispanic income fell during the period from $35,018. Median household income for black households (whether Hispanic or not) increased by 31% during the decade.

Table 8.2
DEKALB COUNTY
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
BY AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY: 2005 and 2008-2010

Age of Householder	2008-2010	2000	Percent Change
15 - 24 Years	$17,647	$17,156	+2.9%
25 - 44 Years	$61,237	$51,336	+19.3%
45 - 64 Years	$67,467	$64,438	+4.7%
65+ Years	$36,186	$34,030	+6.3%
Race/Ethnicity of Householder			
White Non-Hispanic	$54,325	$48,998	+10.9%
Black	$22,061	$16,833	+31.0%
Hispanic	$32,322	$35,018	-7.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 from decennial Census; 2008-2010 from American Community Survey.

DeKalb County families, defined as two or more related persons living in a household, earn a median income ($68,735), far higher than nonfamily households ($27,491) which include a number of college students and elderly householders. The county's 2008-2010 per capita income was $23,222, somewhat lower than state and national levels. Table 8.3 arrays 2008-2010 median income by household type. Median income for married-couple families, single female families, and nonfamilies are below Illinois and the nation. Median income for families is higher than Illinois and the nation. The DeKalb County median for married-couple families is more than double that for both single female families and nonfamily households.

Table 8.3
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
MEDIAN INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE: 2008-2010

Household Type	DeKalb County	Illinois	U.S.
Household Median	$51,241	$52,972	$51,222
Family Median	$68,735	$67,572	$62,112
Married-couple	$77,178	$80,508	$74,258
Single female	$29,565	$32,244	$30,663
Nonfamily Median	$27,491	$32,544	$31,066
Per Capita	$23,222	$27,325	$26,942

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Detailed Household, Family, and Nonfamily Income

Analysis of DeKalb County household types distributed by income categories (Table 8.4) shows that the largest proportion of both households (19.9%) and families (23.9%) earn in the $50,000-$74,999 range. One-fourth of area households and 12.3% of families earned less than $25,000 in 2008-2010. At the other end of the income range, 18.2% of households earned more than $100,000, compared to 27.6% of families.

Table 8.4
DEKALB COUNTY
NUMBER AND PERCENT HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY INCOME BY CATEGORY: 2008-2010

Income Category	Household		Family	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,270	100.0%	23,326	100.0%
Less than $10,000	3,571	9.3%	964	4.1%
$10,000 to $14,999	2,121	5.5%	538	2.3%
$15,000 to $24,999	3,775	9.9%	1,370	5.9%
$25,000 to $34,999	3,812	10.0%	1,612	6.9%
$35,000 to $49,999	5,386	14.1%	2,629	11.3%
$50,000 to $74,999	7,601	19.9%	5,579	23.9%
$75,000 to $99,999	5,067	13.2%	4,178	17.9%
$100,000 to $149,999	5,002	13.1%	4,618	19.8%
$150,000 to $199,999	1,131	3.0%	1,127	4.8%
$200,000 or more	804	2.1%	711	3.0%
Median	$51,241		$68,735	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Another income measure provided by the Census Bureau is "median earnings for full-time year-round workers" broken out by gender. According to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, the DeKalb County earnings by gender were $49,323 for full-time year-round male workers and $35,852 for female workers.

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita income is a broader measure of wealth than just earnings. In 2010, DeKalb County's per capita personal income (PCPI) of $30,725 ranked 87th of the 102 Illinois counties. DeKalb County's PCPI was 26.9% lower than the state ($42,040) and 23% lower than the U.S. level of $39,937. However, although low, the 2010 PCPI reflected a 7.5% rise from 2009 and is the highest per capita in recent years for DeKalb County.

Per capita personal income is increasingly dependent on transfers (primarily government benefits) which grew from 10% in 2000 to 18% in 2010. Meanwhile, net earnings fell from 68% in 2000 to 65% in 2010.

Table 8.5
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME[1]: 1980 - 2009

Year	DeKalb County	Illinois	U.S.	DeKalb Per Capita Personal Income as Percent of U.S.
2010	$30,725	$42,040	$39,937	77%
2009	$28,570	$41,856	$39,635	72%
2005	$27,778	$36,264	$34,471	81%
2000	$26,055	$32,183	$29,843	87%
1995	$20,408	$25,643	$23,562	88%
1990	$16,764	$20,756	$19,584	86%
1985	$13,758	$15,508	$14,705	93%
1980	$9,114	$11,077	$10,183	90%

[1]Personal income includes earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and government payments including Social Security, disability, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment, and veterans benefits.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

Poverty

More DeKalb County residents live in poverty (16.3%) as a proportion of the population than the state (13.8%) and nation (14.4%), according to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey (Table 8.6). During the past decade, DeKalb County poverty increased, following state and national trends. DeKalb County's level rose from 11.4% in the 2000 Census, after dropping during the 1990s.

Table 8.6
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
POVERTY FOR ALL PERSONS AND CHILDREN 0 - 17: 1990, 2000, AND 2008-2010

Year	DeKalb County	Illinois	U.S.
2008-2010 ACS			
All Persons	16.3%	13.8%	14.4%
Children 0-17	14.8%	19.4%	20.1%
2000 Census			
All Persons	11.4%	10.7%	12.4%
Children 0-17	7.1%	14.0%	16.1%
1990 Census			
All Persons	13.5%	11.9%	13.1%
Children 0-17	8.4%	16.8%	17.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 1990 and 2000 from decennial Census; 2008-2010 from American Community Survey.

Table 8.6 also reveals that fewer local children aged 0-17 (14.8%) fall below the poverty level than the population as a whole, a pattern which is opposite Illinois and the nation. The county's poverty rate for children is well below both the state (19.4%) and U.S. (20.1%). However, since the 2000 Census (7.1%), the poverty rate for local children has doubled.

Poverty rates differ considerably for white non-Hispanics and Hispanics, as seen in Table 8.7. DeKalb County Hispanics (29.3%) recorded a 2008-2010 poverty rate two and a half times higher than the level for white non-Hispanics (11.7%). For both Illinois and the U.S., the Hispanic rate is about double that of white non-Hispanics. Black poverty (whether Hispanic or not)- 39.2% - is even higher than the Hispanic level and more than triple the white non-Hispanic rate.

Table 8.7
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN POVERTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2000 AND 2008-2010

Race/Ethnicity	DeKalb County	Illinois	U.S.
2008-2010 ACS			
White Non-Hispanic	11.7%	8.3%	10.0%
Black	39.2%	28.5%	25.7%
Hispanic	29.3%	19.3%	23.3%
2000 Census			
White Non-Hispanic	9.0%	6.3%	8.1%
Hispanic	20.7%	16.5%	22.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 from decennial Census; 2008-2010 from American Community Survey.

Among household groups, female-headed families are most likely to be poor, particularly female-headed families with young children (Table 8.8). Almost three in ten (29.6%) female-headed families lives in poverty, reaching 86% of female-headed families with children aged 0-4. The lowest levels of poverty are experienced by senior citizens (4.7%) and families (8.5%). With the exception of both families with children 0-4 and single female household with young children, poverty for local groups is lower than state and national proportions. However, poverty levels for all groups increased since the 2000 Census.

Table 8.8
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
PERCENT IN POVERTY FOR SELECTED GROUPS: 2000 AND 2008-2010

	2008-2010 ACS			2000 Census		
Group	DeKalb County	Illinois	U.S.	DeKalb County	Illinois	U.S.
All Persons	16.3%	13.8%	14.4%	11.4%	10.7%	12.4%
Persons 65+	4.7%	8.4%	9.4%	4.5%	8.3%	9.9%
Families	8.5%	10.1%	10.5%	5.1%	7.8%	9.2%
With children 0 - 17	13.0%	16.1%	16.5%	7.3%	11.6%	13.6%
With children 0 - 4	23.3%	16.4%	17.9%	14.3%	14.5%	17.0%
Female-Headed Families	29.6%	28.5%	29.2%	21.9%	24.1%	26.5%
With children 0 - 17	37.7%	38.2%	38.1%	28.7%	32.1%	34.3%
With children 0 - 4	86.0%	46.3%	46.1%	48.8%	43.6%	46.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

To provide a more detailed view of poverty, Table 8.9 shows where persons stand in relation to poverty as a ratio of income. Almost one-third (32.3%) of DeKalb County residents live between poverty and 200% of poverty or twice the poverty level. The 2009 poverty threshold was $21,756 for a family of four with two children and $10,956 for a person living alone.

Table 8.9
DEKALB COUNTY
RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL: 2008-2010

Ratio	Number	Percent
Total Persons[1]	96,271	100.0%
Under .50	7,559	7.9%
.50 to .74	3,656	3.8%
.75 to .99	4,448	4.6%
1.00 to 1.24	3,144	3.3%
1.25 to 1.49	3,663	3.8%
1.50 to 1.74	4,911	5.1%
1.75 to 1.84	1,803	1.9%
1.85 to 1.99	1,927	2.0%
2.00+	65,160	67.7%

[1]Data for persons for whom poverty was determined.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey

Income and Poverty Characteristics of DeKalb and Sycamore

As detailed in Table 8.10, the City of DeKalb's 2008-2010 median household income ($36,829) was much lower than DeKalb County as a whole ($51,241), most likely because of the large number of NIU students. The City of DeKalb's median family income stood at $63,467, a bit lower than the $68,735 for the county. The city's per capita income ($18,488) was also less than the overall county per capita of $23,222. Sycamore recorded both a fairly high median household income ($66,359) and median family income ($79,274). Sycamore's per capita income was also higher than the overall county per capita.

The poverty level for City of DeKalb residents (29.1%) is far higher than DeKalb County overall (16.3%) and almost five times the poverty level for Sycamore (6.7%). More than one in five (21.8%) of DeKalb children is living in poverty, compared to just 7.9% of Sycamore children and 14.8% for the county overall.

Table 8.10
DEKALB COUNTY PLACES 10,000+
SELECTED INCOME AND POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS: 2008-2010

Place	Median Household Income	Median Family Income	Per Capita Income	Percent Persons In Poverty	Percent Children 0-17 In Poverty
DeKalb	$36,829	$63,467	$18,488	29.1%	21.8%
Sycamore	$66,359	$79,274	$31,582	6.7%	7.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

Overall, these figures reveal higher income and less poverty in Sycamore as compared to DeKalb.

Medicaid Enrollment

In June 2011, the number of persons receiving Medicaid in DeKalb County stood at 15,735, a 243% increase from ten years earlier, and representing 14.5% of the county's population. Historically, since 1995, the number and proportion of Medicaid recipients generally has risen consistently, with 2011 being the highest level in recent years. Table 8.11 shows DeKalb County's Medicaid recipients from 1995-2011.

Table 8.11
DEKALB COUNTY
MEDICAID RECIPIENTS: 1995 - 2011

Year	Persons	Percent
2011	15,735	14.5%
2010	15,087	13.9%
2009	13,610	12.5%
2008	12,646	11.9%
2007	10,786	9.7%
2006	9,119	9.0%
2005	7,143	7.3%
2004	6,650	7.0%
2003	5,806	6.2%
2002	5,452	5.9%
2001	4,590	5.1%
2000	4,463	5.0%
1999	3,880	4.4%
1998	3,954	4.6%
1997	3,937	4.6%
1996	3,842	4.6%
1995	3,815	4.6%

Note: Figures as of April for 1995-2005; as of June for 2006-2011. Includes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Family Health Plans, and Aid to Aged, Blind, and Disabled (AABD).
Source: Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services

Figure 8.1
DeKalb County, Illinois, and U.S.
Median Household Income: 1990 – 2008-2010

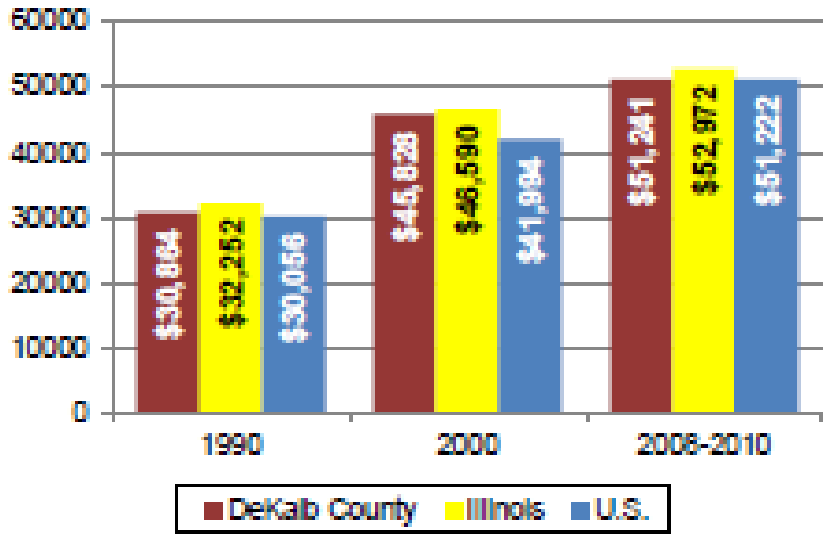
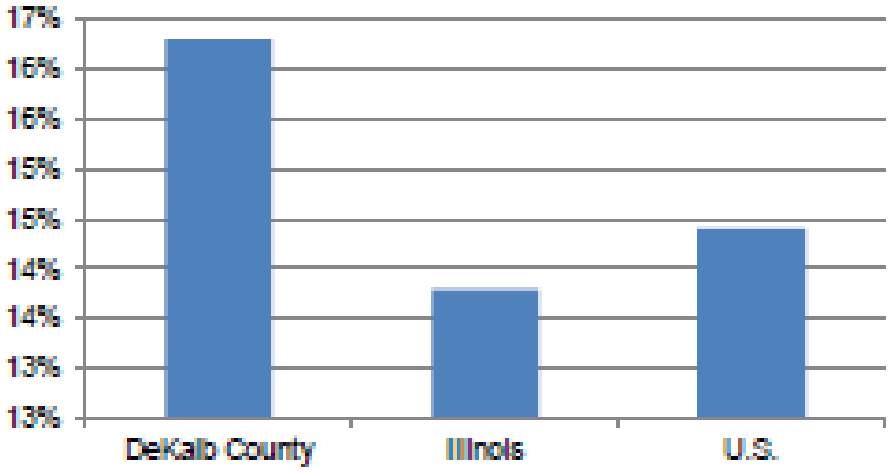


Figure 8.2
DeKalb County, Illinois and U.S.
Poverty: 2008-2010



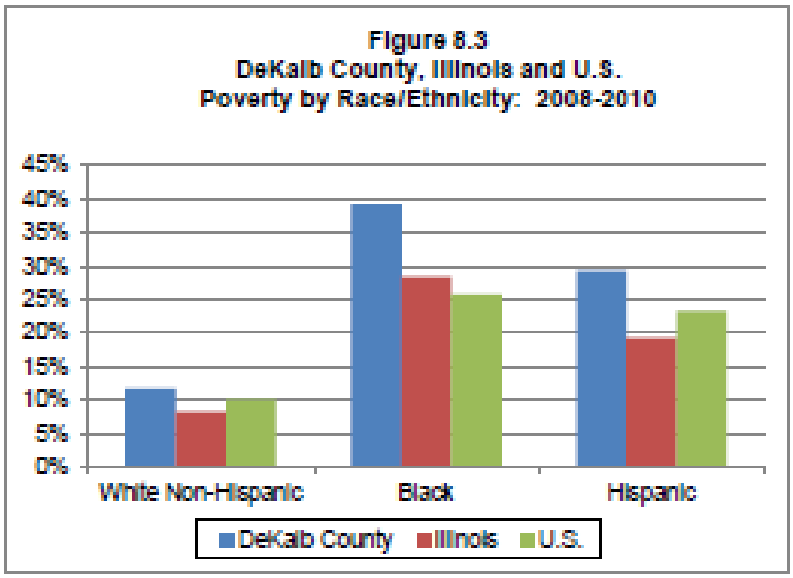


Figure 8.3
DeKalb County, Illinois and U.S.
Poverty by Race/Ethnicity: 2008-2010
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
White Non-Hispanic
Black
Hispanic
DeKalb County
Illinois
U.S.

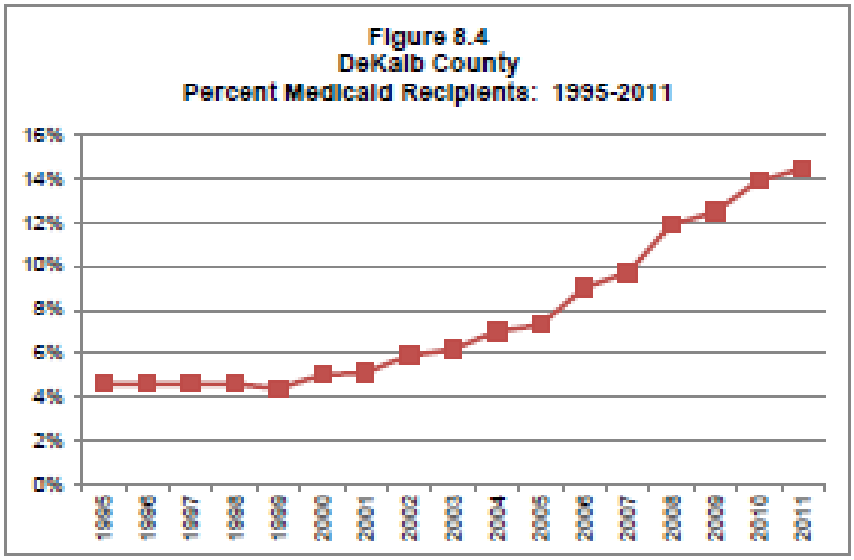


Figure 8.4
DeKalb County
Percent Medicaid Recipients: 1995-2011
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011

Chapter 9
BIRTHS (NATALITY)

Births, Birth and Fertility Rates

DeKalb County reported 1,322 births in 2009, the largest number since 2006 and the second highest number of births since 1980. Since 1980, the number of births in DeKalb County has ranged from a low of 864 in 1984 to a high of 1,334 in 2006 (Table 9.1). The 1,322 births in 2009 represent a 3.7% increase from 2008, as well as a 18.2% rise since 2000, an increase similar to the population growth.

DeKalb County birth rates (births per 1,000 population) have consistently fallen below state and national birth rates, largely the result of the presence of a significant college-aged population who tend to be non-child bearing. The 2009 DeKalb County birth rate of 12.3 births per 1,000 population was lower than both the state (14.1) and U.S. (13.5).

Since 1995, with one exception, the county's birth rate has been in a small range between 12.1 and 12.9. The exception was in 2001, when the birth rate reached a thirty-year high of 13.4.

Although relatively low, the DeKalb County fertility rate, a more specific measure of birth activity, has risen somewhat from 1990 to 2009 (Table 9.2). DeKalb County fertility in 2009 stood at 51.3 births per 1,000 females ages 15-44 compared to 46.6 for 1990.

Table 9.2
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
FERTILITY RATES: 1990, 2000, AND 2009

Year	DeKalb County			Illinois Rate[1]	U.S. Rate[1]
	Births	Females Ages 15-44	Rate[1]		
2009	1,322	25,735	51.3	64.7	66.7
2000	1,118	23,553	47.5	67.4	65.9
1990	1,024	21,969	46.6	72.9	70.9

[1]Fertility rate is number of births per 1,000 women of childbearing age defined as 15-44 years.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; National Center for Health Statistics.

Like the birth rate, DeKalb County's fertility level falls below both the Illinois and U.S. figures. The 2009 rate was 26.1% lower than the state (64.7) and 30% below the U.S. figure (66.7). While both Illinois and the U.S. witnessed a decline in fertility over the past two decades, DeKalb County's fertility rose by 10% during the period.

Table 9.1
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
LIVE BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES[1]: 1980 - 2009

Year	DeKalb County		Illinois Rate	U.S. Rate
	Births	Rate		
2009	1,322	12.3	14.1	13.5
2008	1,274	12.0	13.8	14.0
2007	1,291	12.3	13.4	14.3
2006	1,334	12.9	14.1	14.2
2005	1,245	12.7	14.0	14.0
2004	1,196	12.5	14.2	14.0
2003	1,132	12.1	14.4	14.1
2002	1,128	12.3	14.3	13.9
2001	1,211	13.4	14.7	14.1
2000	1,118	12.6	14.9	14.4
1999	1,083	12.3	14.7	14.5
1998	1,082	12.5	14.9	14.6
1997	1,056	12.4	14.8	14.6
1996	1,014	12.1	15.1	14.8
1995	1,017	12.3	15.5	14.8
1994	958	11.6	15.9	15.3
1993	965	11.8	16.1	15.5
1992	930	11.6	16.3	16.3
1991	1,007	12.8	16.8	16.3
1990	1,024	13.1	17.1	16.7
1989	989	12.7	16.7	16.3
1988	914	12.0	16.2	15.9
1987	906	12.0	15.8	15.7
1986	958	12.9	15.5	15.6
1985	965	13.1	15.8	15.8
1984	864	11.8	15.7	15.5
1983	886	11.9	15.7	15.5
1982	968	13.0	16.1	15.9
1981	988	13.2	16.2	15.8
1980	1,000	13.3	16.6	15.9

[1]Births per 1,000 population.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; National Center for Health Statistics

Births by Race/Ethnicity

Births in DeKalb County are predominantly white, though the proportions of black and Hispanic births have grown over the past three decades (Table 9.3). In 2009, 88.7% of DeKalb County births were white, while blacks constituted 8.7% of births, much more diverse than in 1980, when white births comprised 95.8% of all DeKalb County newborns and blacks made up just 3% of births.

Another natality change has been the growing proportion of births classified as Hispanic, an ethnic identity separate from race. 1995 saw almost a tripling of the proportion of Hispanic births, standing at 9.3% of all births. Since 1995, both the number and proportion of Hispanic births have continued to increase, reaching 225, or one in six, births (17%) in 2009. Asian births are not known for 2009. The last Asian data in 2006 showed 21 Asian and Pacific Islander births in DeKalb County.

Table 9.3
DEKALB COUNTY
BIRTHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 1980 - 2009

Year	Total Births	White		Black		Other		Hispanic[1]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2009	1,322	1,173	88.7%	115	8.7%	34	2.6%	225	17.0%
2005	1,245	1,131	90.8%	81	6.5%	33	2.7%	200	16.1%
2000	1,118	1,021	91.3%	72	6.4%	25	2.2%	144	12.9%
1995	1,017	958	94.9%	40	3.9%	19	1.9%	95	9.3%
1990	1,024	983	96.0%	14	1.4%	27	2.6%	35	3.4%
1985	965	926	96.0%	20	2.1%	19	2.0%	23	2.4%
1980	1,000	958	95.8%	30	3.0%	12	1.2%	34	3.4%

[1]Hispanic may be of any race. White, black and other are racial categories.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

For 2009, births are also available for combined race/ethnic categories as shown below in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4
DEKALB COUNTY
BIRTHS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY: 2009

Category	Number	Percent
Total Births	1,322	100.0%
White non-Hispanic	953	72.1%
Black non-Hispanic	110	8.3%
Other non-Hispanic	34	2.6%
Hispanic	225	17.0%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Birth rates using 2010 populations were as follows: white non-Hispanic (11.4), black non-Hispanic (16.7), other non-Hispanic (8.3) and Hispanic (21.1).

Age of Mother

DeKalb County women giving birth are most likely to be in their twenties and early thirties as revealed in Table 9.5. In 2009, almost one-third (32.3%) of DeKalb County births were to women ages 25-29 years, while one-quarter (24.7%) were born to women ages 30-34 and another quarter (24.5%) to ages 20-24.

DeKalb County's median age of mother at 27.9 years (2009) is similar to the Illinois (28.5) and U.S. (27.9) figures.

Table 9.5
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
PERCENT BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER: 2009

Age Group	DeKalb County		Illinois	U.S.
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	1,322	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
< 20 Years	92	7.0%	9.6%	9.9%
20 - 24 Years	324	24.5%	21.2%	24.4%
25 - 29 Years	427	32.3%	27.7%	28.2%
30 - 34 Years	326	24.7%	25.8%	23.1%
35 - 39 Years	123	9.3%	12.7%	11.5%
40+ Years	30	2.3%	3.0%	2.9%
Median Age of Mother (Years)	27.9		28.5	27.9

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; National Center for Health Statistics

DeKalb County women give birth at somewhat older ages now than was true in the past (Table 9.6). In 1980, the county's median age for mothers giving birth was 25.4 years, two and a half years younger than the 2009 median age of mother (27.9). In 1980, one of five births (19.3%) was to mothers 30 or older. The 2009 proportion was well over one-third (36.3%).

Table 9.6
DEKALB COUNTY
BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER, NUMBER AND PERCENT: 1980 - 2009

Year	Number of Births							Median Age of Mother (Years)
		Age Group of Mother (in years)						
	Total	0-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
2009	1,322	92	324	427	326	123	30	27.9
2008	1,274	79	297	414	326	136	22	28.2
2007	1,291	95	306	419	304	131	36	27.9
2006	1,334	94	322	447	318	132	21	27,8
2005	1,245	80	293	396	319	125	32	28.2
2004	1,196	89	279	367	301	135	25	28.1
2003	1,132	75	275	364	267	126	25	28.0
2002	1,128	81	288	358	261	110	30	27.7
2001	1,211	99	316	337	316	123	20	27.8
2000	1,118	89	284	332	262	125	26	27.8
1995	1,017	86	239	342	249	88	13	27.7
1990	1,024	80	257	360	250	62	15	27.4
1985	965	71	274	368	184	60	8	26.9
1980	1,000	119	353	335	159	30	4	25.4

Year	Percent of Births						
	Total	0-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+
2009	100.0%	7.0%	24.5%	32.3%	24.7%	9.3%	2.3%
2008	100.0%	6.2%	23.3%	32.5%	25.6%	10.7%	1.7%
2007	100.0%	7.4%	23.7%	32.5%	23.5%	10.1%	2.8%
2006	100.0%	7.0%	24.1%	33.5%	23.8%	9.9%	1.6%
2005	100.0%	6.4%	23.5%	31.8%	25.6%	10.0%	2.5%
2004	100.0%	7.5%	23.3%	30.7%	25.2%	11.3%	2.1%
2003	100.0%	6.6%	24.3%	32.2%	23.6%	11.1%	2.2%
2002	100.0%	7.2%	25.5%	31.7%	23.1%	9.8%	2.7%
2001	100.0%	8.2%	26.1%	27.8%	26.1%	10.2%	1.7%
2000	100.0%	8.0%	25.4%	29.7%	23.4%	11.2%	2.3%
1995	100.0%	8.5%	23.5%	33.6%	24.5%	8.7%	1.3%
1990	100.0%	7.8%	25.1%	35.2%	24.4%	6.1%	1.5%
1985	100.0%	7.4%	28.4%	38.1%	19.1%	6.2%	0.8%
1980	100.0%	11.9%	35.3%	33.5%	15.9%	3.0%	0.4%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Fertility may also be examined using age-specific fertility rates (Table 9.7) for childbearing age groups. DeKalb County showed higher 2009 fertility than national rates for women aged 30-34 (103.4 vs. 97.7). Fertility rates among all other age groups were lower than U.S. levels. Fertility for women 15-19 and 20-24 was less than half the U.S. level, likely reflecting the large number of female college students.

Table 9.7
DEKALB COUNTY AND U.S.
AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY: 2009

Age Group	DeKalb County			U.S. Rate Per 1,000 Females
	Births	Female Population[1]	Rate Per 1,000 Females	
15 - 19 Years	92	4,961	18.5	39.1
20 - 24 Years	324	7,749	41.8	96.3
25 - 29 Years	427	3,911	109.1	110.5
30 - 34 Years	326	3,154	103.4	97.7
35 - 39 Years	123	2,980	41.3	46.5
40+ Years	30	2,980	10.1	10.3

[1]2010 Census, these population figures include college students residing in DeKalb County.
[2]This rate is computed based on number of females ages 40-44.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; National Center for Health Statistics.

Teen Births

As noted previously, the DeKalb County teen fertility rate of 18.5 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 is less than half that of the nation (39.1). As detailed in Table 9.8, DeKalb County recorded 92 teen births in 2009. Proportionally, 7% of 2009 births were to teens, rising from 6.2% in 2008, which was the lowest proportion in 25 years. Teen births in the county have ranged from 2008's low of 6.2% to a high of 11.9% in 1980.

Historically, the county's teen birth proportion has generally fallen three or more percentage points below both the state and nation, another reflection of low fertility in the college population. The U.S. level in 2009 was 10%, with Illinois at 9.6%. Teen births nationally have been declining.

Most DeKalb County teen births are to mothers in the 18-19 age group, nearly three-fourths (73.9%) in 2009. No births were recorded for mothers under age 15. Table 9.9 details DeKalb County teen births by age group.

Table 9.9
DEKALB COUNTY
TEEN BIRTHS BY AGE GROUP: 2009

Age of Mother	Births	Percent of Teen Births
Less than 15	0	0.0%
15 - 17	24	26.1%
18 - 19	68	73.9%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health.

Teen births proportions in 2009 for race/ethnic groups were white non-Hispanic (5.8%), black non-Hispanic (8.2%), other non-Hispanic (5.9%) and Hispanic (11.6%).

Table 9.8
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
TEEN BIRTHS: 1980 - 2009

Year	DeKalb County All Teen Births[1] Number	DeKalb County All Teen Births[1] Percent	Illinois Percent	U.S. Percent
2009	92	7.0%	9.6%	10.0%
2008	79	6.2%	10.0%	10.4%
2007	95	7.4%	10.1%	10.5%
2006	94	7.0%	10.0%	10.2%
2005	80	6.4%	9.7%	10.2%
2004	89	7.4%	9.9%	10.1%
2003	75	6.6%	9.7%	10.3%
2002	81	7.2%	10.3%	10.8%
2001	99	8.2%	10.9%	11.3%
2000	89	8.0%	11.4%	11.8%
1999	103	9.5%	12.0%	12.3%
1998	115	10.6%	12.4%	12.5%
1997	101	9.6%	12.5%	12.8%
1996	101	10.0%	12.7%	12.9%
1995	86	8.5%	13.0%	13.2%
1994	93	9.7%	13.0%	13.1%
1993	63	6.5%	12.8%	12.8%
1992	71	7.6%	12.9%	12.7%
1991	89	8.8%	13.0%	12.8%
1990	80	7.8%	13.1%	12.8%
1989	87	8.8%	13.1%	12.9%
1988	74	8.1%	12.5%	12.5%
1987	70	7.7%	12.4%	12.4%
1986	74	7.7%	12.5%	12.6%
1985	71	7.4%	12.5%	12.7%
1980	119	11.9%	15.7%	15.6%

[1]Ages 19 and under.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; National Center for Health Statistics

Births to Unmarried Mothers

In 2009, over one-third (36.7%) of DeKalb County births were to unmarried mothers, a record high for the county and more than three times the 1980 proportion (9.7%). The county's proportion of births to unmarried women has consistently fallen below the state and national levels, though the local rate of increase has been greater so the gap with the state and nation is narrowing. Table 9.10 shows unmarried mothers for DeKalb County, Illinois and the U.S. from 1980 - 2009. DeKalb County 2006 birth information showed that 90% of teen births were to unmarried mothers.

Table 9.10
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS: 1980 - 2009

	DeKalb County			
Year	Number	Percent	Illinois	U.S.
2009	485	36.7%	40.8%	41.0%
2008	452	35.5%	40.7%	40.6%
2007	442	34.2%	40.1%	39.7%
2006	426	31.9%	38.7%	38.5%
2005	370	29.7%	37.1%	36.8%
2004	351	29.4%	36.3%	35.7%
2003	329	29.1%	35.3%	34.6%
2002	318	28.2%	34.8%	34.0%
2001	340	28.1%	34.5%	33.5%
2000	277	24.8%	34.5%	33.2%
1999	277	25.6%	34.1%	33.0%
1998	264	24.4%	34.1%	32.8%
1997	243	23.0%	33.4%	32.4%
1996	259	25.6%	33.7%	32.2%
1995	224	22.0%	33.8%	32.0%
1994	190	19.8%	34.3%	32.6%
1993	161	16.7%	34.1%	31.0%
1992	168	18.1%	33.4%	30.1%
1991	149	14.8%	32.6%	29.5%
1990	155	15.1%	31.7%	28.0%
1989	156	15.8%	30.9%	27.1%
1988	131	14.3%	29.4%	25.7%
1987	127	14.0%	28.0%	24.5%
1986	121	12.6%	27.1%	23.4%
1985	105	10.9%	25.7%	22.0%
1980	97	9.7%	22.5%	18.4%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; National Center for Health Statistics.

By race/ethnicity, the unmarried proportions in 2009 were white non-Hispanic (20%), black non-Hispanic (76.4%), other non-Hispanic (26.5%) and Hispanic (56.9%).

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight is a good indicator of infant health. In 2009, 84 DeKalb County births were of low weight (less than 2,500 grams or five and half pounds) accounting for 6.4% of all births, falling from 7% in 2008 (Table 9.11). This proportion was somewhat lower than Illinois at 8.4% and the U.S. at 8.2%. Since 1980, DeKalb County consistently has recorded a low birth weight proportion below both Illinois and the nation. During the past three decades, the county revealed a record high low birth weight level of 8% in 2006 and a low of 4.1% in 1980. Though the current proportion of 6.4% is favorable, the county recorded low birth weight levels less than 5% in many years prior to 1995.

Table 9.11
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT[1] INFANTS: 1980 - 2009

	DeKalb County			
Year	Number	Percent	Illinois	U.S.
2009	84	6.4%	8.4%	8.2%
2008	89	7.0%	8.4%	8.2%
2007	77	6.0%	8.5%	8.2%
2006	107	8.0%	8.6%	8.3%
2005	78	6.3%	8.6%	8.2%
2004	90	7.5%	8.4%	8.1%
2003	80	7.1%	8.3%	7.9%
2002	87	7.7%	8.2%	7.8%
2001	80	6.6%	8.0%	7.6%
2000	87	7.8%	8.0%	7.6%
1999	73	6.7%	8.0%	7.6%
1998	63	5.8%	8.0%	7.7%
1997	73	6.9%	7.9%	7.9%
1996	63	6.2%	8.0%	7.4%
1995	60	5.9%	7.8%	7.3%
1994	36	3.8%	7.9%	7.3%
1993	55	5.7%	8.1%	7.2%
1992	40	4.3%	7.7%	7.1%
1991	43	4.3%	7.8%	7.1%
1990	46	4.5%	7.6%	7.0%
1989	55	5.6%	7.7%	7.0%
1988	40	4.4%	7.5%	6.9%
1987	44	4.9%	7.4%	6.9%
1986	51	5.3%	7.2%	6.8%
1985	56	5.8%	7.1%	6.7%
1980	41	4.1%	7.4%	6.9%

[1]Weight of less than 5 lbs. 8 oz. (2,500 grams).
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; National Center for Health Statistics.

Low birth weight percentages by race/ethnicity for 2009 were white non-Hispanic (7%), black non-Hispanic (4.5%), other non-Hispanic (14.7%) and Hispanic (3.1%).

Prenatal Care

Good birth outcomes depend, in part, on adequate prenatal care. Ideally, care should begin in the first three months of pregnancy referred to as the first trimester. In 2008, the most recent year available, almost nine in ten (86.1%) DeKalb County births received first trimester prenatal care, a small improvement from the 2007 level of 84% (Table 9.12) and the highest level since 1980. In 2006, 83.2% of local births received first trimester care, compared to 82.5% for Illinois.

Two indices consolidate several dimensions of prenatal care into a single measure. The Kessner Index uses trimester care begun, number of prenatal visits and gestational age of infant at time of delivery to categorize care as adequate, intermediate, or inadequate. The Kotelchuck Index of Prenatal Care Utilization combines initiation of prenatal care by two month intervals and number of visits once care has been initiated. Regarded as the more refined summary statistic, the Kotelchuck Index groups prenatal care into four levels: adequate plus (intensive), adequate, intermediate, and inadequate.

In 2009, 76.6% of DeKalb County births received adequate care according to the Kessner Index while a slightly higher percentage (80.1%) obtained adequate plus or adequate care based on Kotelchuck (Table 9.13).

Table 9.13
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
INDICES OF PRENATAL CARE USE: 2009

Indicator	DeKalb County		Illinois Percent (2008)
	Number	Percent	
Kessner Index			
Adequate	1,012	76.6%	73.1%
Intermediate	242	18.3%	15.1%
Inadequate	53	4.0%	9.6%
Unknown	15	1.1%	2.2%
Kotelchuck Index			
Adequate Plus	466	35.1%	32.0%
Adequate	593	44.9%	41.7%
Intermediate	134	10.1%	10.2%
Inadequate	98	7.4%	7.7%
Unknown	31	2.3%	8.4%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

For both indices, DeKalb County's levels of adequate or higher care exceed the 2008 Illinois figures.

Table 9.12
DEKALB COUNTY
NUMBER AND PERCENT TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN: 1980 - 2008

Year	Total	First	Second	Third	Unknown	No Care
2008	1,274	1,097	145	13	17	2
2007	1,291	1,085	165	11	23	7
2006	1,334	1,110	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005	1,245	1,065	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	1,196	1,013	131	34	4	3
2003	1,132	947	150	19	13	3
2002	1,128	956	138	23	7	4
2001	1,211	1,010	163	28	4	6
2000	1,118	927	161	17	5	8
1999	1,083	922	131	22	6	2
1998	1,082	915	142	21	2	2
1997	1,056	882	146	16	3	9
1996	1,014	864	119	27	2	2
1995	1,017	847	138	24	1	7
1990	1,024	866	125	25	1	7
1985	965	805	116	19	13	12
1980	1,000	819	147	22	6	6

	Percent of Births					
Year	Total	First	Second	Third	Unknown	No Care
2008	100.0%	86.1%	11.4%	1.0%	1.3%	0.2%
2007	100.0%	84.0%	12.8%	0.9%	1.8%	0.5%
2006	100.0%	84.9%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005	100.0%	85.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	100.0%	84.7%	11.0%	2.8%	1.3%	0.3%
2003	100.0%	83.7%	13.3%	1.7%	1.1%	0.3%
2002	100.0%	84.8%	12.2%	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%
2001	100.0%	83.4%	13.5%	2.3%	0.3%	0.5%
2000	100.0%	82.9%	14.4%	1.5%	0.4%	0.7%
1999	100.0%	85.1%	12.1%	2.0%	0.5%	0.2%
1998	100.0%	84.6%	13.1%	1.9%	0.2%	0.2%
1997	100.0%	83.5%	13.8%	1.5%	0.3%	0.9%
1996	100.0%	85.2%	11.7%	2.7%	0.2%	0.2%
1995	100.0%	83.3%	13.6%	2.4%	0.1%	0.7%
1990	100.0%	84.6%	12.2%	2.4%	0.1%	0.7%
1985	100.0%	83.4%	12.0%	2.0%	1.1%	1.2%
1980	100.0%	82.0%	14.7%	2.2%	0.5%	0.6%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Tobacco and Alcohol Use During Pregnancy

Certain behaviors during pregnancy can put newborns at risk. Smoking is associated with an increased incidence of low weight birth and congenital anomalies. Alcohol contributes to poor fetal development, including fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS). Mothers self-report these behaviors on the infant's birth certificate so accuracy cannot be assessed.

For 2009 births, as seen in Table 9.14, one in eleven (9.2%) county births was delivered by women who had used tobacco while pregnant, higher than the 2008 state level at 7.9%. The county's level of tobacco use during pregnancy has fluctuated a bit over the past decade, but generally is lower than during the 1990s.

Far fewer DeKalb County women report using alcohol during pregnancy than smoking. Researchers widely believe that drinking alcohol during pregnancy is under-reported on the birth certificate. In 2009, just two (0.2%) mothers reported drinking alcohol during pregnancy.

Table 9.14
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
MOTHERS WHO USED TOBACCO OR ALCOHOL DURING PREGNANCY: 1990 - 2009

	Smoke Tobacco			Drink Alcohol		
	DeKalb County		Illinois	DeKalb County		Illinois
Year	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
2009	121	9.2%	NA	2	0.2%	NA
2008	134	10.5%	7.9%	Not Available		
2007	127	9.8%	8.4%	Not Available		
2006	159	11.9%	8.6%	6	0.4%	0.3%
2005	115	9.2%	8.7%	1	0.1%	0.3%
2004	126	10.5%	10.2%	2	0.2%	1.5%
2003	127	11.2%	9.6%	3	0.3%	0.4%
2002	117	10.4%	10.0%	7	0.6%	0.4%
2001	155	12.8%	10.5%	5	0.4%	0.4%
2000	150	13.4%	10.9%	10	0.9%	0.5%
1999	128	11.8%	11.5%	9	0.8%	0.8%
1998	156	14.4%	12.0%	9	0.8%	0.8%
1997	171	16.2%	12.3%	5	0.5%	0.9%
1996	179	17.7%	12.7%	4	0.4%	1.1%
1995	159	15.6%	13.1%	5	0.5%	1.3%
1994	144	15.0%	13.6%	5	0.5%	1.5%
1993	157	16.3%	14.5%	11	1.1%	1.5%
1992	155	16.7%	15.5%	6	0.6%	1.5%
1991	178	17.7%	15.8%	11	1.1%	1.6%
1990	202	19.7%	16.4%	23	2.2%	1.9%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health.

Birth Characteristics by Race/Ethnicity

Some detailed birth characteristics by race/ethnicity were available for 2009, as shown in Table 9.15. Teen births to mothers aged 19 and younger were most common among Hispanic mothers, 11.6% compared to 7% for all births. The low birth weight proportion of 14.7% for black births was substantially above other groups. The percentage of unmarried black mothers (76.4%) was far higher than the white proportion of 20%, while the Hispanic percentage of 56.9% fell between the white and black levels.

Table 9.15
DEKALB COUNTY
BIRTHS CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2009

Characteristic	All Births	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Other non-Hispanic	Hispanic (Any Race)
Total	1,322	953	110	34	225
Teen Births (Mother < 20 years old)					
Number	92	55	9	2	26
Percent	7.0%	5.8%	8.2%	5.9%	11.6%
Unmarried Mothers					
Number	485	284	84	9	128
Percent	36.7%	20.0%	76.4%	26.5%	56.9%
Low Birth Weight					
Number	84	67	5	5	7
Percent	6.4%	7.0%	4.5%	14.7%	3.1%
First Trimester Prenatal Care (2006)					
Number	1,110	1,012	72	20[1]	158
Percent	84.9%	84.1%	75.0%	69.0%	68.7%
Infant Mortality (2006)					
Number	14	11	3	0	1
Rate (per 1,000 births)	7.4	9.1	31.3	0.0	4.3

[1]Asian births only.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

In 2006, first trimester care for white mothers (84.1%) was higher than for black (75%), Asian (69%) and Hispanic (68.7%) mothers.

Though based on only three 2006 infant deaths, the black infant death rate of 31.3 per 1,000 births was well above the total births level of 7.4.

Birth Defects

Table 9.16 arrays the incidence of various birth defects and other adverse outcomes in newborns for the period 2004-2008. During this period, 74 DeKalb County infants were born with cardiovascular defects, a rate of 116.7 per 10,000 births, compared to 112.9 for Illinois. The number of newborns with cardiovascular defects was followed by perinatal deaths, which stood at 68, for a rate of 107.3. The rate of genitourinary defects (69.4) locally was somewhat higher than for the state (60.3), while rates for central nervous defects, alimentary tract, musculoskeletal defect, chromosomal defect, serious congenital infection, and fetal alcohol syndrome fell below Illinois levels.

Table 9.16
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
INCIDENCE OF BIRTH DEFECTS AND OTHER ADVERSE OUTCOMES: 2004-2008

Defect/Outcome	DeKalb County		Illinois
	Number	Rate[1]	Rate[1]
Central Nervous Defect	9	14.2	17.4
Cardiovascular Defect	74	116.7	112.9
Alimentary Tract	13	20.5	23.0
Genitourinary Defect	44	69.4	60.3
Musculoskeletal Defect	9	14.2	16.5
Chromosomal Defect	9	14.2	16.7
Serious Congenital Infection	23	36.3	40.2
Perinatal Deaths	68	107.3	105.7
Endocrine, Metabolic or Immune Disorders	4	6.3	4.9
Blood Disorders	3	4.7	3.9
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome	1	1.6	2.4

[1]Per 10,000 live births.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health: *Birth Defects and other Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes in Illinois, 2004-2008.*

Delivery Method

Over one-third (34.1%) of DeKalb County 2008 births were delivered by Cesarean section, a bit higher than 30.6% for Illinois (Table 9.17). The proportion of vaginal deliveries stood at 64.8% in 2008, slightly below the state (67.5%). Just nine DeKalb County births were VBAC births in 2008. Cesarean data without detail is available for 2009, when 433 deliveries or 33.2% of all births were by C-section.

Table 9.17
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
DELIVERY METHOD: 2008

Characteristic	DeKalb County		Illinois
	Number	Percent	Percent
C-Section	434	34.1%	30.6%
Vaginal	825	64.8%	67.5%
VBAC	9	0.7%	1.0%
Unknown	6	0.5%	0.9%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health.

Medicaid Births

According to data obtained from the Strong Start program of the Illinois Department of Human Services for the combined five-year period 2005-2009, DeKalb County experienced 2,754 Medicaid births, accounting for 42.6% of all births. In 1993, Medicaid births constituted just 21% of all births, so that a doubling has taken place since 1993. The 2005-2009 data translates to an annual average of 551 Medicaid births in the county.

Premature Medicaid births, early deliveries before 37 weeks, totaled 283 constituting 10.3% of Medicaid births. Table 9.18 details Medicaid births for DeKalb County, the City of DeKalb, and Sycamore as shown by DHS 2005-2009 figures.

Table 9.18
DEKALB COUNTY, CITY OF DEKALB AND SYCAMORE
MEDICAID BIRTHS AND PREMATURE MEDICAID BIRTHS: 2005-2009

Indicator	DeKalb County	City of DeKalb	City of Sycamore
Total Medicaid Live Births	2,754	1,362	387
Percent of All Births	42.6%	50.4%[1]	35.5%[1]
Average Annual Medicaid Births	551	272	77
Total Medicaid Premature Births (<37 Weeks)	283	132	50
Percent Premature Medicaid Births	10.3%	10.0%	12.9%
Average Annual Premature Medicaid Births	57	26	10

[1]Estimated.
Source: Illinois Department of Human Services Safe Start Program.

The City of DeKalb recorded 1,362 Medicaid births during the five-year period, while the number for Sycamore stood at 387. For DeKalb, 10% of these Medicaid births were premature, while Sycamore's premature level was 12.9%. Half of the county's Medicaid births were to City of DeKalb residents.

Induced Pregnancy Terminations (Abortions)

DeKalb County women recorded 270 abortions in 2009, the highest number since at least 1995 (Table 9.19). The county has experienced a rapid increase of abortions since 2005, when the number was 148. With 206.5 induced pregnancy terminations per 1,000 births, the 2009 county rate is the highest since 1996. During 2009, slightly over two abortions were performed for every ten delivered births. However, DeKalb County's 2009 rate is below the Illinois rate of 241.5, although the gap is much narrower than in most previous years.

Table 9.19
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
INDUCED PREGNANCY TERMINATIONS (ABORTIONS): 1995 - 2009

Year	DeKalb County		Illinois
	Number	Rate[1]	Rate[1]
2009	270	206.5	241.5
2008	207	162.5	241.8
2007	198	153.4	237.6
2006	160	119.9	223.9
2005	148	118.9	242.7
2004	167	139.6	211.2
2003	171	151.1	212.2
2002	192	170.2	236.2
2001	184	151.9	225.6
2000	153	136.9	220.3
1999	190	175.4	228.0
1998	192	177.4	245.6
1997	170	161.0	255.3
1996	220	217.0	270.1
1995	209	205.5	261.1

[1]Per 1,000 births. Rates reflect abortions by residence.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health.

Abortions are recorded for the residence reported by the woman undergoing the procedure.

Infant Deaths

DeKalb County reported 11 infant deaths in 2009, a rate of 8.3 deaths per 1,000 live births, as noted in Table 9.20. 2009's infant death rate was higher than both the state (6.9) and U.S. (6.5). Until 2001, DeKalb County's rate was generally lower than Illinois and the nation. However, the county infant death rate has been higher than the state and U.S. for five of the last ten years. Because the numbers are small, infant mortality rates have been somewhat variable. They are, however, greatly improved from rates experienced during the 1980s.

Table 9.20
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT DEATH RATES[1]: 1980 - 2009

Year	DeKalb County		Illinois Rate	U.S. Rate
	Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rate		
2009	11	8.3	6.9	6.5
2008	11	8.6	7.2	6.6
2007	8	6.2	6.6	6.8
2006	14	10.5	7.4	6.7
2005	6	4.8	7.2	6.9
2004	8	6.7	7.3	6.8
2003	6	5.3	7.6	6.9
2002	11	9.8	7.2	7.0
2001	10	8.3	7.5	6.8
2000	8	7.2	8.3	6.9
1999	7	6.5	8.3	7.1
1998	3	2.8	8.2	7.2
1997	8	7.6	8.2	7.1
1996	5	4.9	8.4	7.2
1995	6	5.9	9.3	7.5
1994	4	4.2	9.0	7.9
1993	9	9.3	9.6	8.3
1992	7	7.5	10.0	8.8
1991	7	7.0	10.7	8.9
1990	8	7.8	10.7	9.2
1989	9	9.1	11.7	9.8
1988	12	13.1	11.2	10.0
1987	12	13.2	11.6	10.1
1986	15	15.7	12.0	10.4
1985	12	12.4	11.6	10.6
1980	15	15.0	14.7	12.6

[1]Infant deaths per 1,000 births.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health; National Center for Health Statistics; 2009 data from CDC.

Births in Cities of DeKalb and Sycamore

Birth characteristics for 2009 for the cities of DeKalb and Sycamore are shown below in Table 9.21.

Table 9.21
CITIES OF DEKALB AND SYCAMORE
SELECTED BIRTH CHARACTERISTICS: 2009

Characteristics	DeKalb	Sycamore
Total Births	581	273
Rate per 1,000 Population	13.2	15.6
Race		
White non-Hispanic	350	222
Black non-Hispanic	95	7
Hispanic	117	35
Low Weight Births	36	23
Percent	6.7%	8.4%
Teen Births	34	20
Percent	5.9%	7.3%
Unmarried Mothers	249	80
Percent	42.9%	29.3%
First Trimester Care	468	238
Percent	80.6%	87.2%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health.

In 2009, DeKalb residents had 581 births for a crude birth rate of 13.2, while Sycamore residents recorded 273 births with a crude birth rate of 15.6. Most minority births took place in DeKalb. Unmarried mothers were more common in DeKalb (42.9%) than Sycamore (29.3%).

Although births declined for the entire county from 2006 to 2009, births rose appreciably in Sycamore from 218 in 2006 to 273 in 2009 and in DeKalb from 540 to 581. Thus, births are becoming more concentrated in the DeKalb-Sycamore area, as the county lost 108 births overall.

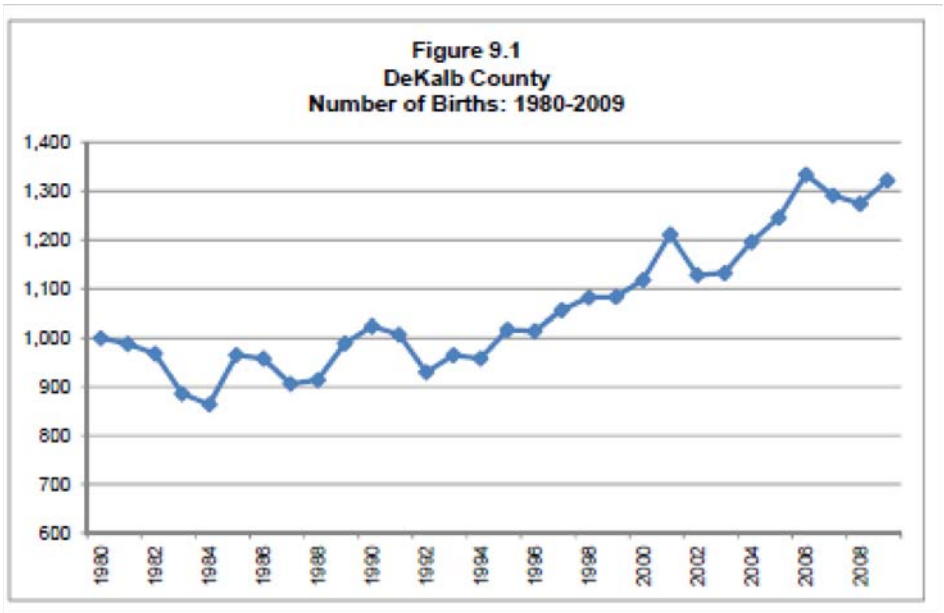


Figure 9.1
DeKalb County
Number of Births: 1980-2009
1,400
1,300
1,200
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
600
1980
1982
1984
1986
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008

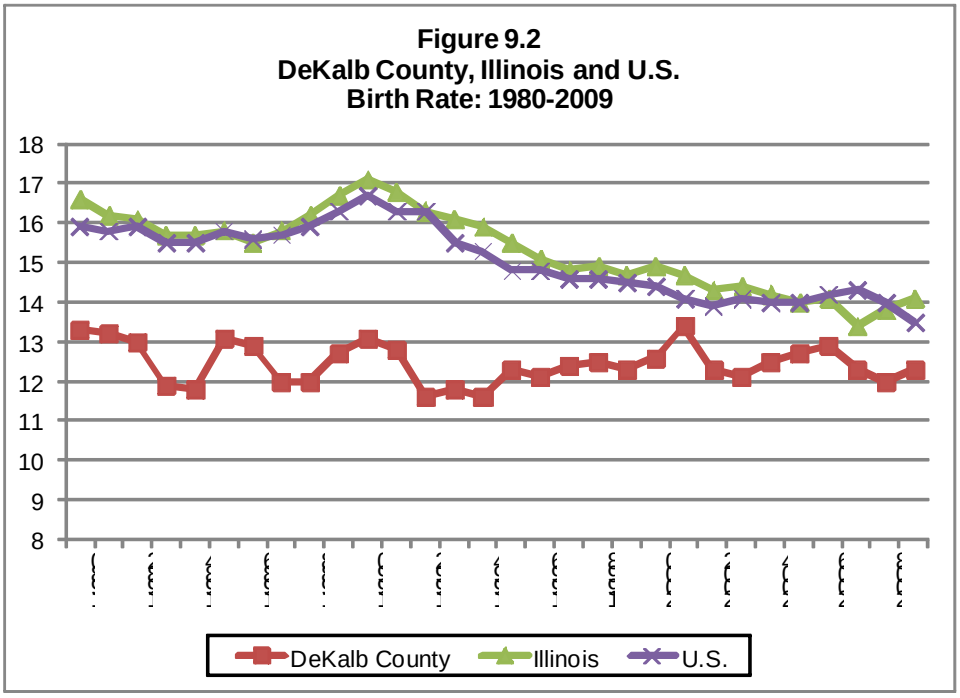


Figure 9.2
DeKalb County, Illinois and U.S.
Birth Rate: 1980-2009
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
DeKalb County
Illinois
U.S.

Figure 9.3
DeKalb County
Percent Births by Age of Mother: 2009

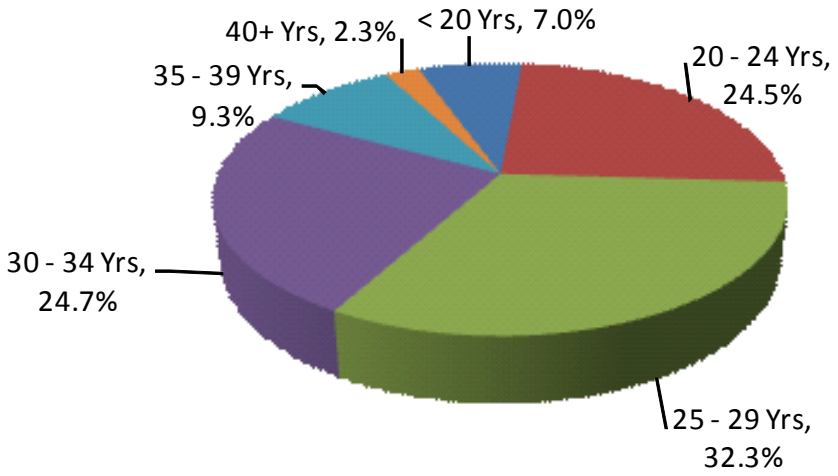
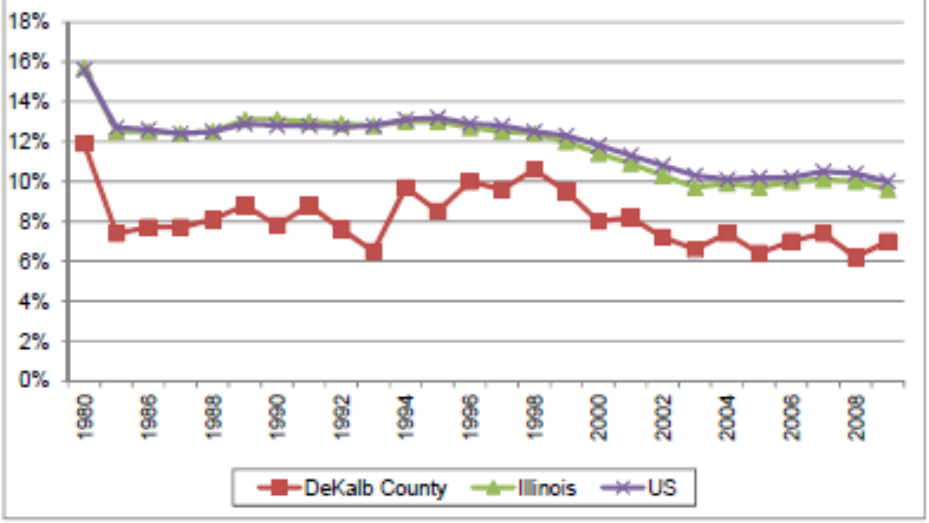


Figure 9.4
DeKalb County, Illinois and U.S.
Percent Teen Births: 1980-2009



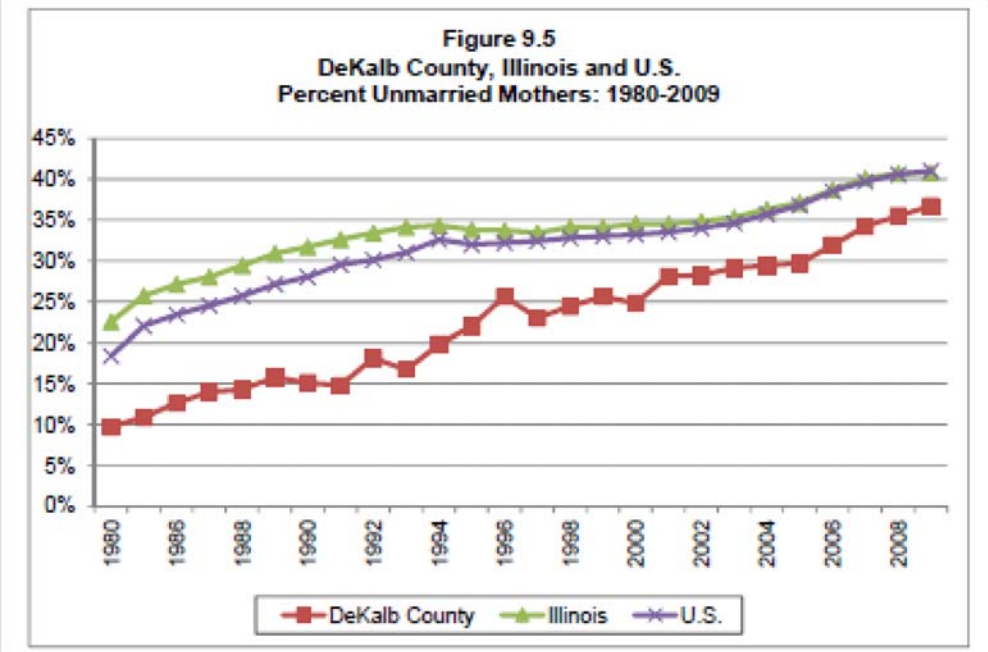


Figure 9.5
DeKalb County, Illinois and U.S.
Percent Unmarried Mothers: 1980-2009
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
1980
1986
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
DeKalb County
Illinois
U.S.

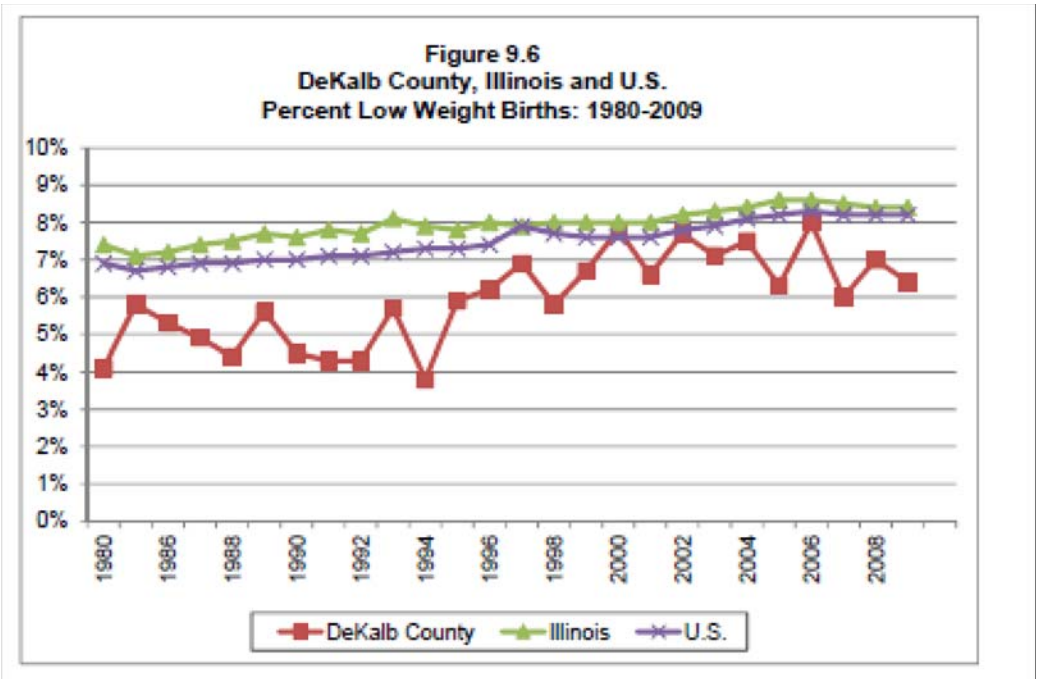


Figure 9.6
DeKalb County, Illinois and U.S.
Percent Low Weight Births: 1980-2009
10%
9%
8%
7%
6%
5%
4%
3%
2%
1%
0%
1980
1986
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
DeKalb County
Illinois
U.S.

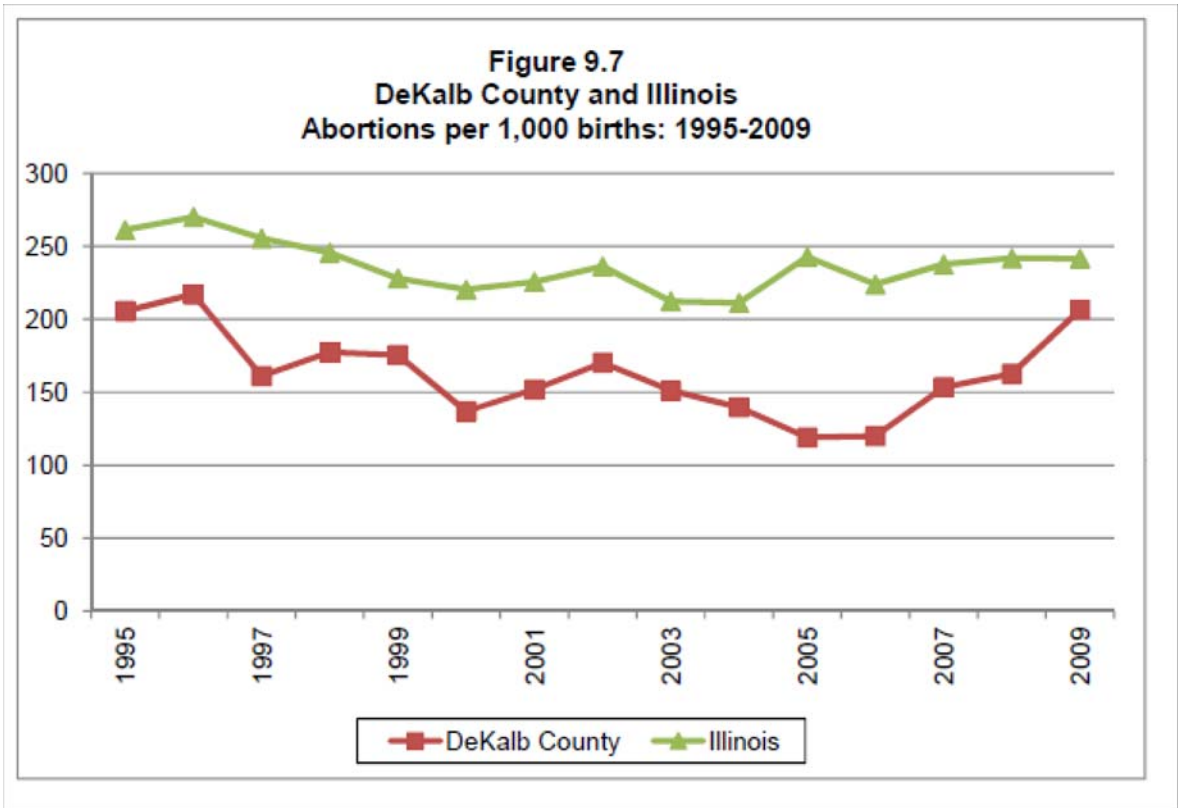


Figure 9.7
DeKalb County and Illinois
Abortions per 1,000 births: 1995-2009
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
DeKalb County
Illinois

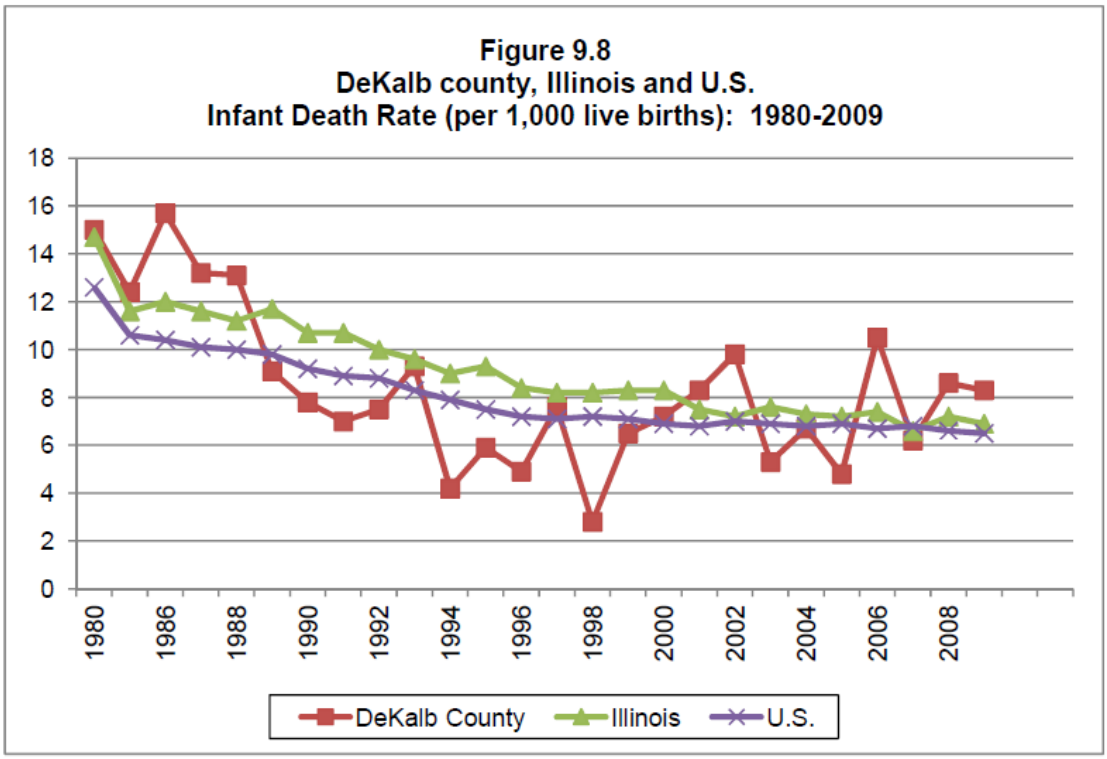


Figure 9.8
DeKalb county, Illinois and U.S.
Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 live births): 1980-2009
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
1980
1986
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
DeKalb County
Illinois
U.S.

Chapter 10
DEATHS (MORTALITY)

Deaths and Death Rates

Mortality data is reported from CDC WONDER, which details death by cause through 2009. The Illinois Department of Public Health provides total deaths through 2008, with very limited detailed breakouts.

DeKalb County recorded 675 deaths in 2009 yielding a crude death rate of 6.3 deaths per 1,000 population (Table 10.1). Nursing homes (36.5%) were the leading place of death, followed by hospitals (27.6%) and home (24.7%).

The crude death rate has been somewhat variable over the past decades with a range from a high of 7.4 in 1984 to a low of 5.9 in both 2007 and 2008.

DeKalb County crude death rates have consistently fallen below state and national levels. For 2009, DeKalb County's 6.3 was well under Illinois and the U.S., both at 7.9.

When the effects of the population's age structure are eliminated through the use of age-adjusted rates, the DeKalb County age-adjusted rate is slightly lower than the state (7.6) and nation (7.5) with an age-adjusted rate of 7.4. Age adjustment makes the populations similar to the standard U.S. 2000 population. Table 10.2 displays the age-adjusted death rates for 2007-2009 combined.

Table 10.2
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE[1]: 2007-2009

Area	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate
DeKalb County	6.1	7.4
Illinois	7.9	7.6
U.S.	8.0	7.5

[1]Adjusted to U.S. standard population 2000. Rates per 1,000 population.
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Comparisons are made on a three-year (2007-2009) basis throughout this chapter to smooth out variations which may occur for a single year.

Race/Ethnic Deaths

Minority deaths are relatively few owing to the young age structure of these groups and the relatively small size of these populations in DeKalb County. For 2007-2009, black deaths totaled 32, yielding a crude death rate of 156.7 per 100,000 population and an age-adjusted rate of 793.3.

Hispanic deaths for 2007-2009 also numbered 32 for a crude death rate of 105.6 and an age-adjusted rate of 364.8.

Asian deaths during the three-year period were less than ten, so that rates are not available from CDC in accordance not to show small numbers less than ten.

Table 10.1
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS AND CRUDE DEATH RATES[1]: 1980 - 2009

Year	DeKalb County		Illinois	U.S.
	Deaths	Rate	Rate	Rate
2009	675	6.3	7.9	7.9
2008	630	5.9	8.0	8.1
2007	618	5.9	7.9	8.0
2006	628	6.1	8.0	8.1
2005	651	6.5	8.2	8.3
2004	636	6.7	8.1	8.2
2003	584	6.2	8.3	8.4
2002	617	6.7	8.4	8.5
2001	559	6.2	8.4	8.5
2000	633	7.1	8.6	8.7
1999	619	7.0	8.9	8.7
1998	543	6.3	8.7	8.7
1997	565	6.8	8.6	8.6
1996	565	6.8	8.9	8.8
1995	574	6.9	9.1	8.8
1994	561	6.8	9.1	8.8
1993	588	7.3	9.1	8.8
1992	522	6.5	8.8	8.5
1991	571	7.2	9.0	8.6
1990	483	6.2	9.0	8.6
1989	539	6.9	9.0	8.7
1988	550	7.2	8.7	8.9
1987	514	6.8	8.5	8.7
1986	479	6.5	8.7	8.7
1985	474	6.4	8.9	8.7
1984	540	7.4	8.5	8.6
1983	505	6.8	8.9	8.6
1982	517	6.9	8.8	8.5
1981	535	7.2	8.9	8.6
1980	485	6.5	9.0	8.8

[1]Deaths per 1,000 population. Rates computed using Census population and estimates.
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Illinois Department of Public Health; National Center for Health Statistics.

Deaths by Age Group

In Table 10.3, deaths and crude death rates per 1,000 population are shown for 2007-2009 by age group for DeKalb County and the U.S. Age-adjustment is not necessary because deaths are already for a specified age cohort. During 2007-2009, DeKalb County rates were below the nation for most age groups. The only exceptions were infant deaths (less than one year old) and the elderly aged 75+. In the 2007 Community Analysis, a similar pattern was found for 2004 data.

Table 10.3
DEKALB COUNTY AND U.S.
NUMBER AND CRUDE DEATH RATES BY AGE GROUP: 2007-2009

Age Group	DeKalb County			U.S.
	Number	Population	Rate[1]	Rate[1]
All Deaths	1,922	317,383	6.1	8.0
< 1 Year	30	4,172	7.2	6.5
1 - 4 Years	4	83,708	0.0	0.3
5 - 14 Years	1	45,932	0.0	0.1
15 - 24 Years	33	83,708	0.4	0.8
25 - 34 Years	27	45,932	0.6	1.0
35 - 44 Years	51	37,443	1.4	1.8
45 - 54 Years	112	37,291	3.0	4.2
55 - 64 Years	182	25,533	7.1	8.8
65 - 74 Years	270	14,812	18.2	19.8
75 - 84 Years	513	10,168	50.5	49.3
85+ Years	699	4,541	153.9	129.9

[1]Per 1,000 population.
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: CDC WONDER.

Deaths by Cause

Of special interest are deaths analyzed by cause for 2007-2009 using the “113 cause list” in ICD-10 from CDC WONDER. Federal data from the National Center for Health Statistics is far more current and detailed than available from the Illinois Department of Public Health. Again, a three-year period is utilized for smoothing and comparison to the nation. In Table 10.4, rates are shown on an age-adjusted basis to exclude the differences in age structure.

Heart disease and cancer together account for almost half (45.1%) of all deaths with 441 heart disease and 426 cancer deaths for 2007-2009. Causes number three through six in frequency were stroke (111), accidents (109), Alzheimer’s (99) and chronic lower respiratory disease(CLRD) (88). Alzheimer’s was formerly found within dementia and CLRD formerly was part of COPD. Rounding out the top ten for DeKalb County 2007-2009 mortality were diabetes (65), nephritis (40), Parkinson’s Disease (35), and suicide (28).

Table 10.4
DEKALB COUNTY AND U.S.
DEATHS AND AGE-ADJUSTED RATES BY CAUSE: 2007-2009

Cause	DeKalb County		U.S. Rate[1]	DeKalb/U.S. Difference
	Number	Rate[1]		
All Causes	1,922	735.0	753.1	-18.1
Heart Disease	441	168.9	185.8	-16.9
Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	426	168.8	175.6	-6.8
Colorectal	51	20.5	16.4	+4.1
Pancreas	32	12.7	10.8	+1.9
Lung	102	41.5	49.5	-8.0
Breast	27	10.3	12.6	-2.3
Prostate	24	9.2	8.9	+0.3
Bladder	22	8.7	4.4	+4.3
Lymph	38	14.2	17.3	-3.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases[2]	88	35.4	42.3	-6.9
Stroke (Cerebrovascular Diseases)	111	43.2	40.6	+2.6
Accidents	109	38.0	38.7	-0.7
Motor Vehicle	52	17.2	13.0	+4.2
Falls	15	4.7	7.3	-2.6
Poisoning	18	5.7	10.1	-4.4
Alzheimer's Disease	99	36.7	23.5	+13.2
Diabetes Mellitus	65	25.6	21.7	+3.9
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	40	15.5	14.7	+0.8
Influenza & Pneumonia	25	10.3	16.4	-6.1
Septicemia	24	9.8	11.0	-1.2
Suicide	28	8.9	11.6	-2.7
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	17	5.4	9.2	-3.8
Perinatal Conditions	15	4.7	4.5	+0.2
Congenital Malformations	11	3.5	3.3	+0.2
Parkinson's Disease	35	13.4	6.4	+7.0

[1]Rate per 100,000 population age-adjusted.
[2]Previously known as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: CDC WONDER.

When compared to the nation, the DeKalb County age-adjusted death rate for heart disease is much lower (168.9) than the nation (185.8). The county is also substantially under the U.S. death rate for chronic lower respiratory disease, cancer, and influenza/pneumonia.

Substantially above the nation are the DeKalb County rates for Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, diabetes, and stroke. In some cases, the elevated rates may result from better identification or coding. Proportionally, DeKalb County Parkinson's Disease mortality is more than double the U.S. rate. On the other hand, suicide is 41% under the U.S. rate.

Overall, cancer for DeKalb County (168.8) is below the nation (185.8). In terms of cancer sites, lung cancer is the clear leader, although the age-adjusted rate for DeKalb County is substantially under the nation. Colorectal, the second most common cancer site, on the other hand, is one-fourth higher than the U.S.

Motor vehicles dominate the accidental death causes and the age-adjusted local motor vehicle accident death rate exceeds the U.S. level by one-third. However, poisoning and falls are less likely to cause death locally than is true for the nation.

Cause of Death by Gender

Age-adjusted death rates for 2007-2009 are shown by gender for major causes in Table 10.5. Although many more DeKalb County women died than men, the male age-adjusted rate for all causes is 851.6 per 100,000 population, nearly one-third higher than the female rate of 648.0.

Cancer (195.0) is 27.9% higher for men when compared to women (152.4). Additionally, heart disease is higher for men (148.3) than women (135.4). Men also exhibit higher rates for most other causes with the largest gaps apparent for accidents and suicide. For suicide in the 2007-2009 period, six male suicides took place for every one female suicide.

About two male deaths took place in the three-year period 2007-2009 for every female death due to chronic liver disease and Parkinson's Disease. Men are also far more likely than women to die of bladder cancer.

By cancer site, lung cancer is the most common site for both genders. The leading male cancer site deaths are lung, colorectal and prostate, while the leading female cancer deaths are lung, breast, and colorectal.

Leading Death Causes by Age Group

Leading causes of death vary by age group (Table 10.6). Perinatal conditions accounted for nearly half (42.9%) of all deaths among 0-14-year-olds in 2007-2009. Accidents claim almost half (43.2%) of all deaths in the 15-44 age group, followed by suicide (12.6%) and cancer (11.7%).

For DeKalb County middle-aged residents aged 45-64, cancer was the number one killer, accounting for one-third (34.7%) of all deaths, followed by heart disease (21.8%) and accidents (9.9%).

Cancer (37%) also produced the most deaths among the "young elderly," persons aged 65-74, followed by heart disease at 21.1% and CLRD (7.5%).

For persons 75 and older, heart disease was the leading cause, accounting for one-fourth (25.6%) of deaths. Next among mortality causes for this age group were cancer (17.3%), Alzheimer's (7.7%) and stroke (7.4%).

Table 10.5
DEKALB COUNTY
DEATHS AND AGE-ADJUSTED RATES BY GENDER AND CAUSE: 2007-2009

Cause	Male		Female	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[1]
All Causes	895	851.6	1,027	648.0
Heart Disease	218	148.3	223	135.4
Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	208	195.0	218	152.4
Colorectal	27	25.9	24	16.7
Pancreas	17	10.7	15	9.4
Lung	52	47.3	50	36.6
Breast	---	---	27	18.7
Prostate	24	23.6	---	---
Bladder	17	10.7	5	3.1
Lymph	19	12.0	19	11.9
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases[2]	40	40.4	48	32.8
Stroke (Cerebrovascular Diseases)	48	49.8	63	38.9
Accidents	66	50.7	43	26.7
Motor Vehicle	33	23.9	19	11.9
Poisoning	11	6.9	7	4.4
Alzheimer's Disease	33	36.9	66	36.8
Diabetes Mellitus	31	30.8	34	22.3
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	16	10.1	24	14.6
Influenza & Pneumonia	11	6.9	14	8.8
Septicemia	11	6.9	13	8.2
Suicide	24	15.6	4	2.5
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	11	6.9	6	3.7
Parkinson's Disease	23	25.7	12	7.5

[1]Rate per 100,000 population age-adjusted.
[2]Previously known as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: CDC WONDER.

Table 10.6
DEKALB COUNTY
LEADING DEATH CAUSES BY AGE GROUP: 2007-2009

Age Group	Number	Percent Of Deaths In Age Group
0 - 14 Years		
1. Perinatal Conditions	15	42.9%
15 - 44 Years		
1. Accidents	48	43.2%
2. Suicide	14	12.6%
3. Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	13	11.7%
45 - 64 Years		
1. Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	102	34.7%
2. Heart Disease	64	21.8%
3. Accidents	29	99.0%
65 - 74 Years		
1. Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	100	37.0%
2. Heart Disease	57	21.1%
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	20	7.4%
75+ Years		
1. Heart Disease	310	25.6%
2. Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	210	17.3%
3. Alzheimer's Disease	93	7.7%
4. Stroke (Cerebrovascular Diseases)	90	7.4%
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	60	5.0%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: CDC WONDER.

Death Cause Trends

Table 10.7 shows death frequency by cause across three-year periods, specifically 2007-2009, 2004-2006, 2001-2003, and 1998-2000. During the entire period, population grew by nearly 20%, although deaths were up by only 7.1%
.
Over the entire period, the greatest numerical growth took place in accidents and Alzheimer's. Accidental deaths totaled 65 in 1998-2000, reaching 109 in 2007-2009. Alzheimer's deaths were not available in the earlier period, but grew from 65 in 2001-2003 to 99 in 2007-2009.

A sizeable improvement took place in heart disease deaths, falling 10.7% from 494 deaths in 1998-2000 to 441 in 2007-2009, even as the population was growing appreciably. Cancer (-9.1%) and influenza/pneumonia (-47.9%) also fell. Breast cancer deaths appear to be declining. A major increase, however, appears to have taken place for Parkinson's Disease.

Changes in the treatment of death causes from ICD-9 (used through 1998) to ICD-10 (1999-2009) may impact the presence of some causes. The greatest change related to the classification change was in the increase of Alzheimer's. In addition, Alzheimer's received added recognition within society.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is the average number of years remaining for a person or population at a given age. The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington has calculated life expectancy at birth for all U.S. counties from 1989-2009.

For the most recent figures available - 2009 - the life expectancy for DeKalb County is 77.5 for men and 81.3 for women, a difference of nearly four years. DeKalb County life expectancy is exactly the same as the U.S. level for women, but the DeKalb County male life expectancy is 1.3 years better than the nation. Table 10.8 reveals life expectancy by gender for DeKalb County and the nation for 2000 and 2009.

Table 10.8
DEKALB COUNTY AND U.S.
LIFE EXPECTANCY: 2000 AND 2009

	DeKalb County		United States	
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female
2009	77.5	81.3	76.2	81.3
2000	75.7	80.2	74.3	79.7

Source: University of Washington Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

Since 2000, DeKalb County life expectancy has improved 1.8 years for men and 0.9 years for women. The 2000 female life expectancy of 80.2 was better than the nation by 0.5 years, though the levels became similar by 2009.

Table 10.7
DEKALB COUNTY
DEATHS BY CAUSE: 1998-2000 THROUGH 2007-2009

Death Cause	2007-2009	2004-2006	2001-2003	1998-2000
All Causes	1,922	1,918	1,765	1,795
Heart Disease	441	486	482	494
Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	426	434	388	444
Colorectal	51	61	43	47
Pancreas	32	20	27	NA
Lung	102	103	98	119
Breast	27	38	36	45
Prostate	24	26	20	NA
Bladder	22	13	<10	NA
Lymph	38	49	43	22
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases[1]	88	78	79	91
Stroke (Cerebrovascular Diseases)	111	113	114	111
Accidents	109	88	86	65
Motor Vehicle	52	46	46	36
Falls	15	<10	<10	<10
Poisoning	18	<10	<10	<10
Alzheimer's Disease	99	59	65	NA
Diabetes Mellitus	65	78	62	61
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	40	44	30	34
Influenza & Pneumonia	25	12	37	48
Septicemia	24	21	16	16
Suicide	28	23	22	21
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	17	17	12	17
Perinatal Conditions	15	17	14	8
Congenital Malformations	11	<10	<10	11
Parkinson's Disease	35	35	18	<10

[1]Previously known as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: CDC WONDER.

Premature Mortality

Of the 1,922 deaths which took place during the 2007-2009 period, 440 or 22.9% involved individuals under age 65, somewhat better than the U.S. at 27.5% (Table 10.9). For minority groups, though based on small numbers, the proportions dying prior to age 65 is far higher, five of every eight (62.5%) Hispanic deaths and more than half (53.1%) of black deaths.

Table 10.9
DEKALB COUNTY
DEATHS BEFORE AGE 65 BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2007-2009

Race/Ethnicity	Total Deaths	Before 65	Percent Before 65
All Persons	1,922	440	22.9%
White	1,879	415	22.1%
Nonwhite	43	15	34.8%
Black	32	17	53.1%
Hispanic	32	20	62.5%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: CDC WONDER.

Premature mortality, defined as deaths before age 65, is shown by cause for 2007-2009 in Table 10.10. Suicide is most apt to be an early death in that 78.6% of 2007-2009 suicides were before age 65. Accidental deaths involve persons under age 65 nearly three-fourths (74.3%) of the time.

Another measure of premature death looks at the number of years of life lost prior to age 65 by comparing the age at death to expected longevity defined, in this case, as age 65. Such calculations are not available from CDC WONDER. Rather, figures derived by IDPH for DeKalb County 2006 deaths, the last available year, are shown in Table 10.11. This information places accidents at the top of the “years lost” list, followed by cancer, perinatal conditions, suicide and heart disease.

Table 10.11
DEKALB COUNTY
YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST: 2006

Cause	Total Years Lost <65
1. Accidents	887
2. Cancer	483
3. Perinatal Conditions	454
4. Suicide	327
5. Heart Disease	321

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Table 10.10
DEKALB COUNTY
DEATHS BEFORE 65 FOR SELECTED CAUSES: 2007-2009

Cause	Total Deaths	Before 65	Percent < 65
All Causes	**1,922**	**440**	**22.9%**
Suicide	28	22	78.6%
Accidents	109	81	74.3%
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	17	7	41.2%
Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	426	116	27.2%
Heart Disease	441	74	16.8%
Septicemia	24	3	12.5%
Diabetes Mellitus	65	8	12.3%
Influenza & Pneumonia	25	3	12.0%
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, & Nephrosis	40	4	10.0%
Stroke (Cerebrovascular Diseases)	111	11	9.9%
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	88	8	9.1%
Parkinson's Disease	35	0	0.0%
Alzheimer's Disease	99	0	0.0%

[1]For some causes, selected age groups were estimated when not available using data from a larger set of recent years.
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: CDC WONDER.

Premature Mortality - County Health Rankings

County Health Rankings are published annually by the University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The rankings measure how healthy people are, along with how long they live, plus health behavior, clinical care, social and economic factors, as well as the physical environment. Counties are compared to other counties in their state.

Mortality in the 2012 rankings was measured by years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 75 per 100,000 population for 2006-2008. DeKalb County did relatively well with 5,504 YPLL compared to 6,728 for the entire state. DeKalb County placed tenth best among the 102 Illinois counties, with DuPage placing first at 4,293 YPLL.

DeKalb and Sycamore Deaths

The latest mortality data for larger communities reveals that in 2006, according to IDPH, the number of deaths in the City of DeKalb was 237 for an estimated crude death rate of 565.3 per 100,000 population. Sycamore deaths stood at 110 for a crude rate of 718.1. Age-adjusted rates would be more meaningful.

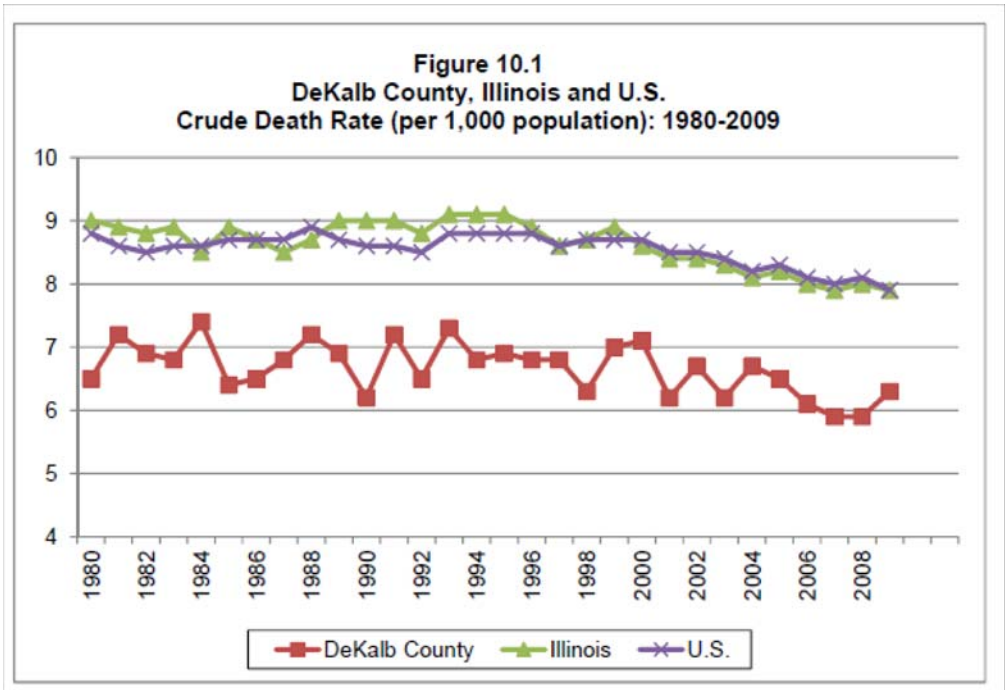


Figure 10.1
DeKalb County, Illinois and U.S.
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population): 1980-2009
10
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DeKalb County
Illinois
U.S.

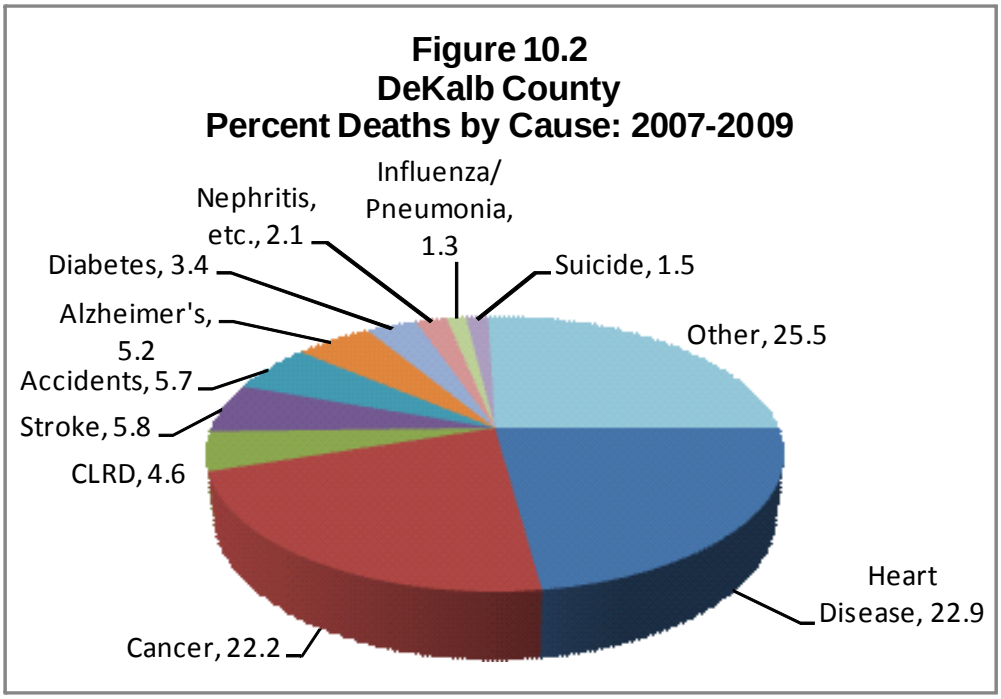


Figure 10.2
DeKalb County
Percent Deaths by Cause: 2007-2009
Influenza/ Pneumonia, 1.3
Nephritis, etc., 2.1
Diabetes, 3.4
Alzheimer's, 5.2
Accidents, 5.7
Stroke, 5.8
CLRD, 4.6
Cancer, 22.2
Heart Disease, 22.9
Other, 25.5
Suicide, 1.5

Chapter 11
HEALTH STATUS AND BEHAVIORS

Perception of Health

More than half (54.5%) of DeKalb County adults consider themselves to be in very good or excellent health according to the latest results of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (Table 11.1). While this level is similar to the state at 55.1%, the 2009 figure represents a decline from the county's 2004 figure of 57.9%. Just under one in twenty DeKalb County adults (4.5%) rated their health as poor in 2009, a higher proportion than reported in earlier surveys.

Conducted by the Illinois Department of Public Health, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) collects information about perceptions, behaviors, health care utilization and prevalence of certain conditions and diseases. Covering each of the state's 102 counties, this telephone survey of about 400 households has been conducted in DeKalb County for four rounds, 1997, 2001, 2004, and 2009.

Table 11.1
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
PERCEPTION OF HEALTH STATUS: 1997 - 2009

	Percent of Population 18+				
	DeKalb County[1]				Illinois
Response	2009	2004	2002	1997	2009
General Health					
Excellent/very good	54.5%	57.9%	55.4%	69.2%	55.1%
Good/fair	41.0%	41.3%	42.5%	29.2%	41.3%
Poor	4.5%	0.7%	2.1%	1.6%	3.7%
Days Mental Health Not Good Within Past Month					
None	60.8%	63.1%	60.6%	59.4%	61.4%
1-7 Days	22.3%	26.7%	25.1%	30.7%	24.8%
8-30 Days	16.9%	10.2%	14.3%	9.9%	13.8%
Days Physical Health Not Good Within Past Month					
None	58.9%	61.1%	59.8%	73.2%	59.3%
1-7 Days	23.7%	32.7%	30.1%	21.6%	27.0%
8-30 Days	17.4%	6.2%	10.1%	5.2%	13.7%
Days Health Kept From Usual Activities Within Past Month					
None	NA	70.3%	63.0%	70.3%	59.7%
1-7 Days	NA	27.2%	26.7%	23.0%	25.2%
8-30 Days	NA	2.5%	10.4%	6.7%	15.0%

[1]Telephone survey of 400 households for DeKalb County.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

The majority (60.8%) of DeKalb County adults enjoyed good mental health during all days of the past month in 2009, similar to the state level. However, this level dropped from the 2004 figure of 63.1%. At the other end of the spectrum, 16.9% of DeKalb adults said they experienced poor mental health for more than one week of the past month, an increase over the 10.2% reported in 2004 and the highest proportion in all of the survey administrations.

The perception of physical health did not fare any better. In 2009, 58.9% of DeKalb County adults perceived their physical health to be good all days of the past month while 17.4% said their physical health was poor for more than seven of the past 30 days. This compares to the state's 13.7% saying poor health extended more than seven of the past 30 days. In DeKalb County, the 2009 levels of physical health are worse than 2004 figures and much worse than 1997.

Prevalence of Chronic Conditions

Analyzing the magnitude of chronic conditions becomes an important dimension of a community's health profile since these conditions affect the daily capabilities and overall well being of a significant proportion of the population.

In the BRFS respondents indicate the presence of conditions diagnosed by a health professional. Based on these self-reported results (Table 11.2), over one-fourth of DeKalb County adults have high cholesterol (27.3%) or high blood pressure (25.9%). The proportions for both of these conditions are lower than state levels, especially high cholesterol, which has an Illinois rate of 37.3%. The results also indicate that 18.2% of DeKalb County adults suffer from arthritis while a similar proportion (18.5%) live with asthma. Diabetes afflicts 4.4% of the county's population 18 years and older, much lower than the Illinois rate of 8.2%. BRFS results are not age-adjusted. At 65+ county prevalence is much higher - arthritis (56.1%), high blood pressure (55.9%), high cholesterol (45.6%) and diabetes (18.9%).

Table 11.2
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
PREVALENCE OF SELECTED CONDITIONS[1]: 2009

Condition	Percent of Population 18+	
	DeKalb County	Illinois
Arthritis[2]	18.2%	26.3%
Asthma	18.5%	13.3%
Diabetes	4.4%	8.2%
High Blood Pressure[2]	25.9%	29.0%
High Cholesterol[2]	27.3%	37.3%

[1]Self reported existence of conditions which were diagnosed by respondent's health professional.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health BRFS.

The presence of chronic conditions may also be estimated by applying national prevalence rates to the local population (Table 11.3). Using this approach, lower back pain and chronic joint symptoms top the list of chronic conditions, each having more than 20,000 individuals with one of these conditions. Hypertension (18,111), arthritis (15,670), and migraines (14,109) are next highest in prevalence.

When examined by age group, DeKalb County residents aged 18-44 are most likely to suffer from lower back pain. migraines, and chronic joint symptoms, while middle-aged adults aged 45-64 most commonly have chronic joint symptoms, lower back pain, and arthritis. Hypertension, arthritis, and chronic joint symptoms occur at higher levels than other chronic conditions among the county's elderly, both those 65-74 and 75+.

Table 11.3
DEKALB COUNTY
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ADULTS WITH SELECTED DISEASES/CONDITIONS: 2010

Disease/Condition	18-44 Years		45-64 Years		65-74 Years		75+ Years		All Adults
	Rate Per 100	Number	Rate Per 100	Number	Rate Per 100	Number	Rate Per 100	Number	Number
Selected Circulatory Diseases									
Heart Disease	4.4	2,136	13.2	3,009	24.3	1,311	37.1	1,833	8,289
Hypertension	9.3	4,514	34.4	7,841	54.2	2,94	57.3	2,832	18,111
Stroke	0.6	291	3.0	684	6.1	329	10.7	529	1,833
Selected Respiratory Diseases									
Emphysema	0.3	146	2.1	479	5.4	291	6.3	311	1,227
Asthma	8.1	3,932	8.4	1,915	8.7	469	7.4	366	6,682
Hay Fever	6.0	2,912	10.8	2,462	7.9	426	5.5	272	6,072
Sinusitis	10.5	5,097	16.3	3,715	15.2	820	11.4	563	10,193
Chronic Bronchitis	3.0	1,456	5.3	1,208	6.0	324	6.3	311	3,299
Selected Sensory Problems									
Hearing Trouble	6.7	3,252	18.9	4,308	31.2	1,683	45.2	2,234	11,477
Vision Trouble	6.2	3,009	11.6	2,576	12.2	658	16.1	796	7,039
Absence of All Natural Teeth	2.1	1,019	7.3	1,664	19.3	1,041	30.5	1,507	5,239
Other Diseases and Conditions									
Diabetes	2.8	1,359	12.3	2,804	22.0	1,187	21.7	1,072	6,422
Ulcers	4.2	2,039	8.0	1,823	10.5	566	10.0	494	4,922
Kidney Disease	0.7	340	2.0	456	3.5	189	4.7	232	1,217
Cancer	2.2	1,068	9.9	2,257	20.4	1,101	27.2	1,344	5,770
Arthritis	7.1	3,446	30.3	6,906	49.0	2,644	54.1	2,674	15,670
Chronic Joint Symptoms	17.0	8,252	38.4	8,753	45.0	2,428	45.3	2,239	21,672
Migraines or Severe Headaches	20.4	9,902	15.6	3,556	7.4	399	5.1	252	14,109
Neck Pain	13.1	6,359	20.0	4,559	15.5	836	14.0	692	12,446
Lower Back Pain	25.2	12,232	32.4	7,385	32.5	1,753	30.9	1,527	22,897
Face or Jaw Pain	4.9	2,378	6.0	1,368	3.4	183	2.9	143	4.072

Source: Estimates based on U.S. rates from National Center for Health Statistics, Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2010, Series 10, Number 252, 2012. U.S. rates have been applied to DeKalb County 2010 Census population, by age.

Health Behaviors

Almost two-thirds (64.4%) of DeKalb county adults are overweight or obese based on body mass index (BMI) calculated from height and weight, a level above the state at 61.5% (Table 11.4). The proportion of obese individuals has risen substantially since 2001, when the proportion stood at 18.8%.

More than one in five DeKalb County adults are at risk for binge drinking based on their alcohol consumption, the lowest level since 1997, but well above the Illinois rate of 18.3%. The proportion of DeKalb County adults who currently smoke is 29.5%, much higher than previous rates and 75% higher than the 16.9% for the state. One in five (20.5%) DeKalb County adults indicated they used to smoke and half claim to be non-smokers.

Table 11.4
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
SELECTED HEALTH BEHAVIORS: 1997 - 2009

	Percent of Population 18+				
	DeKalb County				Illinois
Health Behavior	2009	2004	2001	1997	2009
Obesity					
Underweight/normal	35.6%	40.6%	44.2%	NA	38.5%
Overweight	38.4%	38.4%	37.0%	NA	33.9%
Obese	26.0%	20.9%	18.8%	24.2%	27.6%
Drinking					
At Risk for Acute/Binge Drinking	22.4%	32.2%	26.0%	22.9%	18.3%
Smoking Status					
Current Smoker	29.5%	20.0%	23.4%	24.4%	16.9%
Former Smoker	20.5%	23.2%	21.3%	23.0%	23.1%
Non-smoker	50.0%	56.7%	55.3%	52.5%	60.0%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

Cancer Screening Use

Mammography, an x-ray of the breast, is a recommended screening procedure for breast cancer and breast abnormalities. Showing levels lower than the state, 86.2% of all DeKalb County women aged 40 years and older have had a mammography exam, with 56.2% reporting their most recent mammogram within the past year (Table 11.5). Rates of pap smears among DeKalb County women are very high, standing at 98.3%, compared to 92.6% for Illinois.

Two tests are commonly conducted to detect prostate problems among men. One, a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test, is a blood test used to determine the presence of prostate cancer. Local data for 2009 is not available; however, in 2004 almost two-thirds (63.9%) of men aged 40 years or older had obtained a PSA test. A greater proportion (82.3%) have had the other test, a digital rectal exam. The 2004 screening levels of both these tests were higher for DeKalb County men than for the state in 2009.

Two medical tests used to screen for colorectal cancer and abnormalities show moderately high levels of use among DeKalb County adults. Among the population 50 years and older in 2009, 65.3% have received a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy, rising from 49.4% in 2004, while 51.7% have completed a blood stool test. These rates are both higher than state figures.

Table 11.5
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
UTILIZATION OF CANCER SCREENING PROCEDURES: 2004 AND 2009

Procedure	Percent of Population		
	DeKalb County		Illinois
	2009	2004	2009
Women			
Had a mammogram, ages 40+	86.2%	88.1%	92.1%
Within past year	56.2%	89.0%	56.4%
Had a Pap Smear, ages 18+	98.3%	90.5%	92.6%
Within the Past Year	74.6%	85.8%	73.8%
Men, ages 40+			
Had PSA Test	NA	63.9%	62.8%
Had Digital Rectal Exam	NA	82.3%	73.8%
All Adults, ages 50+			
Had Colon/Sigmoidoscopy	65.4%	49.4%	61.7%
Had Blood Stool Test	51.7%	58.7%	34.0%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

Cancer Incidence

For the five-year period 2004-2008, DeKalb County's average annual age-adjusted cancer incidence rate of 479.4 cases per 100,000 population was a bit lower than the state's 490.4 (Table 11.6). Similar to the statewide picture, cancer occurs more often in DeKalb County men (a rate of 547.9) than women (438.7).

Table 11.6
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
AVERAGE ANNUAL CANCER INCIDENCE ALL SITES: 2004-2008

Area	Age-Adjusted Rate Per 100,000 Population		
		Gender	
	Total	Male	Female
DeKalb County	479.4	547.9	438.7
Illinois	490.4	577.0	433.8

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, *Illinois County Cancer Statistics Review Incidence*, *2004 - 2008.*

Table 11.7 details cancer incidence by gender and site for 2004-2008. The leading cancer sites for men are prostate, lung, and colon/rectum. For women, breast, colon/rectum, and lung are the leading incidence sites. Aside from gender specific sites, men reveal higher rates of incidence for all cancer sites except bones/joints. This is especially true for lung/bronchus (77.7 for men vs. 49.2 for women) and urinary bladder (54.9 vs. 11.4).

Table 11.7
DEKALB COUNTY
AGE-ADJUSTED CANCER INCIDENCE BY GENDER, BY SITE: 2004-2008

	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
Site	Number	Age-Adjusted Rate Per 100,000	Number	Age-Adjusted Rate Per 100,000	Number	Age-Adjusted Rate Per 100,000
All Sites	1,956	479.4	986	547.9	970	438.7
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	55	13.2	36	17.7	19	8.8
Esophagus	15	3.7	12	7.2	3	1.4
Stomach	29	7.1	16	9.1	13	5.5
Colon and Rectum	236	58.3	112	63.7	124	54.5
Liver	17	4.3	10	5.4	7	3.3
Pancreas	45	11.0	24	13.2	21	8.9
Lung and Bronchus	243	61.2	135	77.7	108	49.2
Bones and Joints	5	1.0	1	0.4	4	1.6
Melanoma of the Skin	58	13.9	33	17.2	25	11.9
Breast (invasive)	266	64.4	1	0.4	265	122.5
Cervix (invasive)	---	---	---	---	13	6.1
Corpus and Uterus	---	---	---	---	74	34.9
Ovary	---	---	---	---	36	16.1
Prostate	---	---	262	144.9	---	---
Testis	---	---	21	8.4	---	---
Urinary Bladder	115	29.0	88	54.9	27	11.4
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	44	10.6	28	14.4	16	7.0
Brain and Other Nervous System	36	8.6	19	10.1	17	7.4
Hodgkin's Disease	9	1.6	6	2.3	3	0.8
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas	84	20.7	41	24.3	43	19.3
Myeloma	24	5.9	18	9.7	6	2.9
Leukemia	57	13.8	33	18.8	24	11.0
All Other Sites	212	50.6	90	48.1	122	54.4

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, *Illinois County Cancer Statistics Review Incidence, 2004-2008.*

Of the major sites, none is elevated compared to the state at a statistically significant level. Even with five years of data, incidence is small for many sites.

Table 11.8 reveals the stage of cancer at diagnosis for selected sites for 2004-2008. The highest proportion of distant cancer is seen for colon/rectum (24.2%), while melanoma (84.5%) and prostate (82.1%) show the highest proportions of a localized diagnosis.

Table 11.8
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
STAGE OF CANCER AT DIAGNOSIS FOR SELECTED CANCER SITES: 2004-2008

	Percent of Cause							
	DeKalb County				Illinois			
Site	Localized	Regional	Distant	Unstaged	Localized	Regional	Distant	Unstaged
Colon and Rectum	38.6%	30.5%	24.2%	6.8%	41.1%	33.1%	19.0%	6.8%
Oral/Pharynx	43.6%	38.2%	12.7%	5.5%	33.0%	44.1%	17.8%	5.1%
Female Breast	55.8%	20.9%	4.1%	1.9%	48.4%	24.9%	4.7%	1.9%
Melanoma	84.5%	8.6%	1.7%	5.2%	79.1%	10.9%	4.5%	5.5%
Cervix	53.9%	7.7%	15.4%	23.1%	42.9%	39.9%	12.3%	5.0%
Prostate	82.1%	8.8%	6.9%	2.3%	81.2%	10.1%	4.2%	4.5%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, *Illinois County Cancer Statistics Review Incidence*, *2004-2008.*

Communicable Diseases (non-STD)

As seen in Table 11.9, in 2011, hepatitis led all other reportable communicable diseases with the three forms of hepatitis, A, B and C, accounting for 15 cases (13 cases of hepatitis C and two cases of hepatitis B), followed by salmonella with 13 cases and giardiasis with 11 cases. While the three forms of hepatitis represented DeKalb County's most frequently reported communicable disease in 2011, the occurrence of hepatitis in residents has decreased somewhat from 2000 when 23 cases were reported. The number of 2011 reported giardiasis cases almost tripled from 2010's figure of 4.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) comprise a major group of infectious diseases with required reporting of three forms: syphilis, chlamydia and gonorrhea. DeKalb County has witnessed an upward chlamydia rate trend since the early 1990s, hitting a fifteen-year high in 2006 (519.3 cases per 100,000 population). The 2009 level of 406 cases for a rate of 456.3 is more than double the 1994 rate of 204.0, although declining since 2006. Consistently, the county's rates have exceeded the state-except-Chicago rates and, in some years, have also been above the total state rates.

DeKalb County reported a gonorrhea rate of 79.8 in 2009, about half the Illinois rate of 160.7 and lower than the state-except-Chicago rate of 94.0. For all of the past 20 years, the county's gonorrhea rate has fallen below the total state and state-except-Chicago rates, usually by a wide margin.

In recent years, syphilis has become a relatively infrequent disease, although 2009 saw an increase in early syphilis from just one case or none since 2002 to four cases in 2009. Primary and secondary syphilis followed the same pattern.

Table 11.9
DEKALB COUNTY
REPORTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES[1]: 2000 - 2011

Disease	2011	2010	2005	2000
Aseptic Meningitis	0	0	19	7
Bacterial Meningitis	0	0	0	1
Campylobacter	0	0	13	12
Chicken Pox[2]	0	9	7	73
Cryptosporidium	5	1	14	4
E. Coli	4	7	2	5
Giardiasis	11	4	4	5
Haemophilus B	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis A	0	1	1	9
Hepatitis B	2	9	8	7
Hepatitis C	13	10	27	7
Histoplasmosis	0	2	0	0
Legionella	0	1	0	0
Lyme Disease	4	8	3	1
Malaria	1	0	0	2
Mumps	0	1	2	3
Pertussis	4	11	NA	NA
Rabies Post-Exposure	8	12	NA	NA
Salmonella	13	14	17	11
Shigella	0	1	2	7
Strep Infections (Group A)	3	2	4	1
Tuberculosis	1	1	5	1
West Nile Virus	0	0	4	1

[1]Except sexually transmitted diseases.
[2]Adult-only onset tracked since 2002.
Source: DeKalb County Health Department

Table 11.10
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES
NUMBER AND RATES[1] CHLAMYDIA AND GONORRHEA: 1990 - 2009

	Chlamydia				Gonorrhea			
	DeKalb County		Illinois Except Chicago	Illinois	DeKalb County		Illinois Except Chicago	Illinois
Year	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
2009	406	456.3	354.4	487.5	71	79.8	94.0	160.7
2008	414	465.4	353.9	476.4	61	68.5	106.7	166.5
2007	421	473.2	349.6	446.6	73	82.1	120.0	167.6
2006	462	519.3	314.4	431.5	59	66.3	108.1	162.5
2005	431	440.8	290.9	407.1	81	82.8	106.4	161.2
2004	344	360.7	268.6	379.9	78	81.8	101.5	165.8
2003	322	344.0	260.7	388.9	61	65.2	101.8	175.7
2002	297	322.8	246.0	387.3	61	66.3	107.2	193.5
2001	280	309.2	223.6	352.0	60	66.3	101.8	193.4
2000	242	272.0	215.9	324.9	54	60.7	104.4	199.8
1999	220	250.0	211.5	318.5	55	62.5	103.7	211.2
1998	275	318.3	183.2	287.5	50	57.9	96.6	196.8
1997	228	268.0	162.1	255.3	23	27.0	83.4	170.8
1996	174	207.3	144.4	230.8	35	41.7	81.1	169.1
1995	203	245.1	149.8	216.3	66	79.7	105.9	179.5
1994	169	204.0	146.0	204.1	53	64.0	112.2	214.4
1993	190	232.6	155.3	215.2	45	55.1	107.5	232.6
1992	197	245.0	152.8	220.9	21	26.1	125.1	256.1
1991	246	309.2	154.8	202.1	62	77.9	141.3	295.9
1990	353	453.0	156.3	211.2	65	83.4	159.6	334.1

[1]Rates expressed per 100,000 population.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health.

Table 11.11
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
NUMBER AND RATES[1] OF SYPHILIS: 1990 - 2009

	Early Syphilis				Primary and Secondary Syphilis			
	DeKalb County		Illinois Except Chicago	Illinois	DeKalb County		Illinois Except Chicago	Illinois
Year	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
2009	4	4.5	3.4	8.8	4	4.5	2.0	6.0
2008	1	1.1	2.2	6.6	1	1.1	1.4	4.5
2007	1	1.1	2.0	5.5	1	1.1	1.4	3.7
2006	1	1.1	2.3	5.6	1	1.1	1.4	3.5
2005	1	1.0	1.9	7.4	1	1.0	1.1	4.2
2004	0	0.0	1.5	5.7	0	0.0	0.9	3.1
2003	1	1.1	1.7	5.8	1	1.1	1.1	3.0
2002	0	0.0	2.3	8.1	0	0.0	1.3	3.9
2001	3	3.4	1.9	6.4	2	2.2	1.0	3.3
2000	3	3.4	2.2	6.4	1	1.1	1.3	3.3
1999	0	0.0	3.0	9.3	0	0.0	1.6	3.7
1998	1	1.2	1.9	8.7	1	1.1	1.0	3.5
1997	0	0.0	2.3	12.8	0	0.0	1.0	3.8
1996	1	1.2	3.8	16.5	0	0.0	1.8	4.5
1995	0	0.0	9.5	25.0	0	0.0	5.1	9.2
1994	1	1.2	9.6	24.3	0	0.0	5.2	9.6
1993	0	0.0	10.4	33.3	0	0.0	5.5	13.0
1992	3	3.7	11.7	47.1	0	0.0	5.8	20.8
1991	2	2.5	9.8	44.1	0	0.0	4.6	21.4
1990	0	0.0	6.3	31.5	0	0.0	2.8	15.2

[1]Rates per 100,000 population.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

AIDS and HIV

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), once feared for its anticipated rapid spread and high fatality rate has, through extensive screening and effective medications, become more manageable, yet is still not a curable disease.

In DeKalb County, four AIDS cases were reported in 2011 for a cumulative total of 16 cases since January 2005, a rate of 2.1 per 100,000 population (Table 11.12). The rate of AIDS cases is well below the Illinois rate of 8.6.

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease had six reported cases in 2011, with a total of 33 cases reported since January 1, 2005. This translates to a rate of 4.4 per 100,000 population, much lower than the state's 14.7.

Table 11.12
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
AIDS AND HIV CASES AS OF 12/31/11

Cases	DeKalb County	Illinois
AIDS		
Diagnosed 1/1/11 - 12/31/11	4	793
Cumulative Cases Diagnosed Since 1/1/2005		
Number	16	7,781
Rate per 100,000 population	2.1	8.6
HIV		
Diagnosed as of 1/1/11 - 12/31/11	6	1,519
Cumulative Cases Diagnosed Since 1/1/2005		
Number	33	13,284
Rate per 100,000 population	4.4	14.7

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health.

Childhood Blood Lead Levels

As detailed in Table 11.13, of the 1,248 DeKalb County children tested in 2010 for elevated blood lead levels, 4 or 0,3% showed blood lead levels of 15 or more micrograms per deciliter (mcg/dL). Elevated blood lead levels in children are associated with mental impairment, hearing loss and growth deficits. Each year since 2004, the proportion of tested children with blood lead levels of 15+ mcg/dL has been below one percent. Historically, the highest proportion occurred in 2001, standing at 4.6%.

Table 11.13
DEKALB COUNTY
CHILDHOOD BLOOD LEAD LEVELS: 1993 - 2010

Year	Number Tested	Levels (mcg/dL)				15+ mcg/dL	
		10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 44	45+	Number	Percent
2010	1,248	4	2	1	1	4	0.3%
2009	1,103	8	1	1	5	7	0.6%
2008	842	4	2	0	2	3	0.4%
2007	647	5	1	0	0	1	0.2%
2006	693	13	2	0	0	2	0.2%
2005	662	8	1	1	0	2	0.3%
2004	774	12	3	1	0	4	0.5%
2003	567	16	5	1	0	6	1.1%
2002	434	17	3	1	0	4	0.9%
2001	436	14	10	10	0	20	4.6%
2000	374	17	7	2	0	9	2.4%
1999	378	21	5	4	0	9	2.4%
1998	371	28	8	8	0	16	4.3%
1997	382	38	11	2	1	14	3.7%
1996	539	---	10	6	0	16	3.0%
1995	446	---	3	3	0	6	1.3%
1994	321	---	3	6	0	9	2.8%
1993	243	---	3	2	0	5	2.1%

Note: Blood lead levels are measured in micrograms per deciliter (mcg/dL). Elevated levels are defined as $\geq$10 mcg/dL and are required by state law to be reported to the Illinois Department of Public Health. Prior to 1997, levels at 15+ mcg/dL were required to be reported to IDPH.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Childhood Immunization

Six in ten (60%) DeKalb County three-year olds had received the recommended doses of diphtheria, tetanus & pertussis (DTP), polio, and measles, mumps, & rubella (MMR), according to a IDPH Clinic Assessment Survey conducted in 2005. The county's immunization rate exceeded Illinois. The Clinic Assessment Survey has not been updated so that 2005 is the most recent available data.

Table 11.14
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
IMMUNIZATION RATES AMONG THREE-YEAR OLDS: 2005

Series[1]	Percent Immunized[2]	
	DeKalb County	Illinois
DTP, Polio, MMR (4:3:1)	60.0%	54.4%
DTP, Polio, Hib, MMR (4:3:3:1)	60.0%	53.4%
DTP, Polio, Hib, MMR, Hep B (4:3:3:1:3)	58.0%	53.4%

[1]Series are as follows:

4:3:1 = 4 doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP), 3 doses of polio (IPV), 1 dose of measles, mumps and rubella (MMR).

4:3:3:1 = Includes all above plus 3 doses of Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib).

4:3:3:1:3 = Includes all above plus 3 doses of hepatitis B (Hep B).

[2]Based on a sample of 661 children ages 24-35 months seen in DeKalb County Health Department public health clinic.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Special Education Enrollment

On December 1, 2010, a total of 2,223 DeKalb County students were receiving special education services. Of these, 306 (13.8%) were ages 3-5, while 1,917 (86,2%) were ages 6-21. Table 11.15 details the exceptional characteristics of students enrolled in special education throughout DeKalb County.

The largest categories of student exceptional characteristics is specific learning disability (32.7%) and speech/language impairment (20.2%). Other health impairment (14.9%), developmental delay (8.8%) and emotional disability (8%) round out the top five characteristics. Students could possibly have more than one exceptional characteristic.

Table 11.15
DEKALB COUNTY
STUDENTS IN SPECIAL EDUCATION
BY EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTERISTIC: DECEMBER 1, 2010

Exceptional Characteristic	Number	Percent
Total	2,223	100.0%
Specific Learning Disability	726	32.7%
Speech/Language Impairment	448	20.2%
Other Health Impairment	332	14.9%
Developmental Delay	196	8.8%
Emotional Disability	178	8.0%
Intellectual Disability	73	3.3%
Multiple Disabilities	33	1.5%
Hearing Impairment/Deafness	29	1.3%
Orthopedic Impairment	18	0.8%
Visual Impairment	13	0.6%

Note: Autism and Traumatic Brain Injury numbers are <10 and are suppressed.
Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Mental Disorders

As defined by the Illinois Mental Health code, mental disorder is a general term applied to conditions which reflect disturbances in psychological functions. These may result in a variety of behavioral symptoms, ranging in duration from acute, crisis-like episodes to long-term chronic conditions. Levels of disability range from minimal to severely impaired and may fluctuate. Mental health status is relative to the presence or absence of mental disorders.

As arrayed in Table 11.16, within the past year, at least 12,580 DeKalb County residents aged 18-54 can be estimated to have been affected by a mental disorder using rates found in the 1999 *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, as applied to the estimated 2011 age structure of DeKalb County. The leading mental disorders are any anxiety disorder (16.4%) and any mood disorder (7.1%).

An estimated 4,340 DeKalb County residents aged 55 and older have a mental disorder. Rates are slightly lower for this age group than for those aged 18-54, with the exception of cognitive impairment, which affects 6.6% of this age group.

In general, in a given year, 19% of the population have a mental disorder alone, 3% have both mental and addictive disorders, with 6% having just addictive disorders.

The annual prevalence of mental disorders in children and adolescents is not yet well documented for ages 9-17, but the levels are thought to be similar to adults.

Estimated Illicit Drug Use and Substance Abuse Treatment Need

When people become addicted to chemical substances, these drugs come to affect their lives in ways that they may have not anticipated, causing both personal, family, and societal disruption.

Conducted by the federal government since 1971, the National Household Survey on Drug Use (formerly called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse) measures the prevalence of the use of illicit drugs, prescription drugs used nonmedically in the U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population 12 years old or older. The survey uses a random sample with voluntary, in-depth personal interviews. Self-reports depend on the memory and honesty of sampled respondents, but are considered to be accurate.

Table 11.17 displays the estimated prevalence of use by illicit drug in the past month (current users) based on national rates. Some estimates are based on very small samples so that substantial error is possible. The number of persons aged 12 and older currently using illicit drugs based on 2010 population in DeKalb County is estimated to be about 7,948. Marijuana is the primary illegal substance used, an estimated 6,162 persons. Illicit drug use declines with age. By age group, 7,705 youth aged 12-17 are estimated to currently use an illegal drug, with 5,101 persons aged 18-25, and 3,824 aged 26 and older.

Based on the national estimates, 6,634 whites, 563 blacks, and 636 Hispanics currently use an illegal drug. By gender, the number for DeKalb County males stands at 5,972, while 3,685 women currently use an illicit drug.

Also, in 2011, based on the Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse's 2003 report, *Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use in Illinois: Prevalence and Treatment Need,* an estimated 13,155 (15.6%) DeKalb County residents aged 16 and older were in need of alcohol treatment, as well as 2,024 persons in need of drug abuse treatment.

Alcohol Involvement in Fatal Accidents

The Illinois Department of Transportation maintains a data system for recording fatalities involving a driver with a positive blood alcohol level. Information may not be available for all crashes. Table 11.18 presents fatal crash and blood alcohol content (BAC) statistics for DeKalb County from 2005-2010.

During 2010, DeKalb County recorded seven traffic crash fatalities. One of the seven traffic crash fatalities (14.3%) involved alcohol impaired driving (blood alcohol content of .08 or higher), somewhat lower than 21.4% seen five years earlier.

Table 11.18
DEKALB COUNTY
TRAFFIC CRASH FATALITIES AND ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT: 2005 - 2010

Indicator	2010	2009	2005
Fatalities	7	10	14
Alcohol Impaired Driving Fatalities[1]	1	2	3
Percent Alcohol Impaired	14.3%	20.0%	21.4%

[1]Blood alcohol content (BAC) of .08 or higher.
Source: Illinois Department of Transportation

Table 11.16
DEKALB COUNTY
ESTIMATED ONE-YEAR PREVALENCE OF SELECTED MENTAL DISORDERS[1] BY AGE: 2011

Mental Disorder	18-54 Years		55+ Years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any DIS Disorder	12,580	21.0%	4,340	19.8%
Schizophrenia	779	1.3%	132	0.6%
Any Mood Disorder	4,253	7.1%	964	4.4%
Unipolar Major Depressive Disorder	3,174	5.3%	811	3.7%
Major Depressive Episode	3,894	6.5%	811	3.7%
Dysthymia	958	1.6%	351	1.6%
Bipolar I	659	1.1%	44	0.2%
Bipolar II	359	0.6%	22	0.1%
Any Anxiety Disorder	9,824	16.4%	2,499	11.4%
Simple Phobia	4,971	8.3%	1,600	7.3%
Social Phobia	1,198	2.0%	219	1.0%
Agoraphobia	2,935	4.9%	899	4.1%
Panic Disorder	958	1.6%	110	0.5%
Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome	2,157	3.6%	---	---
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder	1,438	2.4%	329	1.5%
Nonaffective Psychosis	120	0.2%	---	---
Somatization	120	0.2%	66	0.3%
Antisocial Personality	1,258	2.1%	---	---
Anorexia Nervosa	60	0.1%	---	---
Severe Cognitive Impairment	719	1.2%	1,467	6.6%

[1]Individuals may have multiple disorders concurrently.
DIS = Diagnostic Interview Schedule
Source: Derived from *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General, 1999*, as applied to DeKalb County population - 2011 Census estimate. Addictive disorders not included.

Table 11.17
DEKALB COUNTY
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH PAST MONTH SUBSTANCE USE
BY AGE, RACE, AND GENDER: 2005

Substance	Total Aged 12+	Age Group			Race			Gender	
		12-17	18-25	26+	White	Black	Hispanic	Male	Female
Any Illicit Drug	7,948	7,705	5,101	3,824	6,634	563	636	5,972	3,685
Marijuana	6,162	5,645	4,389	2,781	5,103	369	455	4,852	2,547
Cocaine	536	153	356	290	Not Available			427	217
Crack	89	0	47	116				107	54
Heroin	89	NA	NA	NA				53	54
Hallucinogen	446	687	474	116				320	163
LSD	89	Not Available						53	0
PCP	0							0	0
Ecstasy	268							160	108
Inhalants	268	839	95	58				213	108
Non-medical Use-Psychotherapeutic	2,411	2,290	1,400	1,274				1,599	1,355
Pain Relievers	1,786	1,907	1,068	870				1,226	921
OxyContin	179	Not Available						107	108
Tranquilizers	804							427	487
Stimulant	357							267	217
Methamphetamine	89							107	54
Sedative	89							107	54

Note: Race and gender percents are based on persons aged 12+.
Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: 2010.*
Local estimates applied to national proportions using the 2010 Decennial Census population for DeKalb County.

DUI Arrests

During 2010, Driving Under the Influence (DUI) arrests in DeKalb County totaled 585, for a rate of 694.9 DUI arrests per 100,000 DeKalb County residents aged 16 and older (Table 11.19), higher than the Illinois rate of 416.0. However, two years earlier in 2008, the local DUI arrest rate stood at an even higher 800.6.

Table 11.19
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI) ARRESTS: 2008 - 2010

Year	DeKalb County		Illinois Rate[1]
	Number	Rate[1]	
2010	585	694.9	416.0
2009	584	675.7	456.1
2008	692	800.6	477.7

[1]Number of arrests per 100,000 population aged 16+, using Census estimates and 2010 Census data.
Source: Illinois Secretary of State

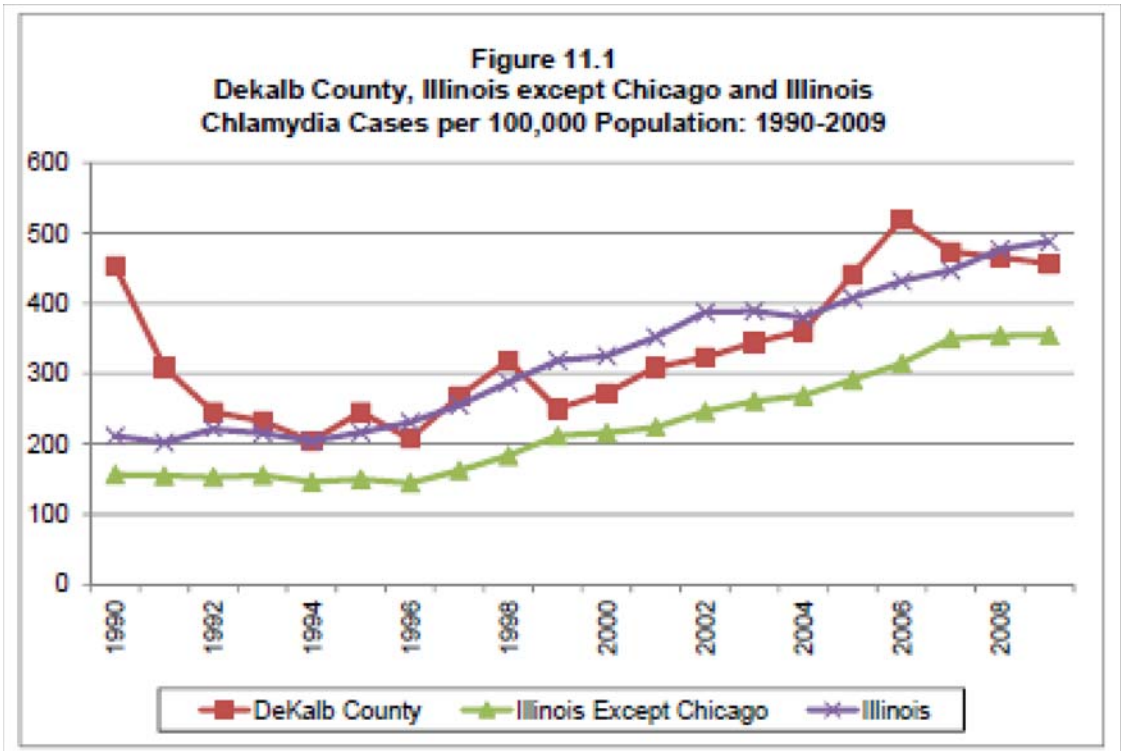


Figure 11.1
Dekalb County, Illinois except Chicago and Illinois
Chlamydia Cases per 100,000 Population: 1990-2009
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
DeKalb County
Illinois Except Chicago
Illinois

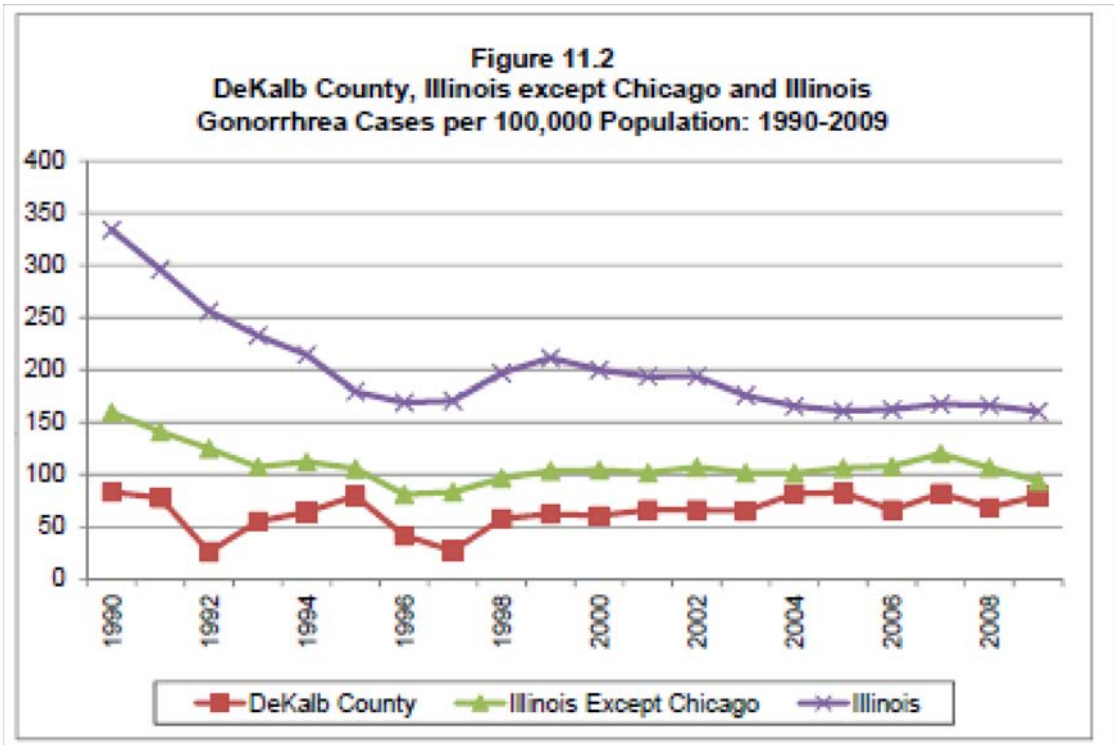


Figure 11.2
DeKalb County, Illinois except Chicago and Illinois
Gonorrhrea Cases per 100,000 Population: 1990-2009
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
DeKalb County
Illinois Except Chicago
Illinois

Chapter 12
HEALTH RESOURCES AND UTILIZATION

Health Insurance and Health Care Use

Several sources provide information on health insurance and health care use in DeKalb County. The Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS) has provided snapshots at regular intervals, as shown in Table 12.1. Questions posed vary across the four rounds of the BRFS.

Table 12.1
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION MEASURES: 1997, 2002, 2004 AND 2009

	Percent of Population 18+				
	DeKalb County				2009
Indicator	2009	2004	2002	1997	Illinois
Have a Health Plan/Health Coverage	89.3%	86.2%	86.8%	89.9%	85.4%
Have a Usual Health Care Provider	78.9%	78.2%	70.2%	NA	84.4%[1]
Avoided Doctor Due to Cost in Past Year	16.1%	11.2%	7.4%	7.7%	12.4%[3]
Didn't Get Meds Due to Cost in Past Year	18.2%	14.2%	NA	NA	9.2%[2]
Could Not Afford Dentist in Past Year	25.3%	14.9%	NA	NA	13.5%[2]
Have Dental Insurance	71.6%	64.3%	69.7%	NA	61.9%[2]

[1]2010 data.
[2]2006 data.
[3]2008 data.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

According to the 2009 BRFS, nearly nine in ten (89.3%) DeKalb County adult residents have a health plan which covers them. Coverage has ranged from 86.2% in 2004 to 89.9% in 1997. The current 89.3% level exceeds the state proportion of 85.4%

Additional BRFS questions also relate to medical and dental care. Only 78.9% of residents have a "usual health care provider" considerably below the state level of 84.4% in 2010. One of six residents (16.1%) have avoided the doctor in the past year due to cost, up from 7.4% in 2002 and higher than the 2008 state level of 12.4%. An additional 18.2% avoided getting medications due to cost, twice the state rate of 9.2%.

Similar 2008 data for dental insurance reveals that the proportion of the adult population with dental insurance stands at 71.6%, compared to 61.9% for the state (2006). However, about one-fourth of DeKalb County residents reported not being able to afford a dentist in the past year, up from 14.9% in 2004, and considerably higher than the 2006 state rate of 13.5%.

Another source of information for health insurance comes from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau for 2008-2010. The ACS results for health coverage (89.8%) are virtually identical to the Illinois BRFS, but the ACS provides greater detail than the state survey. Public coverage, primarily Medicare and Medicaid, is shown at 21.1% and 10.2% are estimated to be uninsured. DeKalb County appears to have more insured and fewer uninsured than the nation, with somewhat less dependence on public programs.

Table 12.2
DEKALB COUNTY
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE: 2008-2010

Health Insurance Coverage	DeKalb County		U.S. Percent
	Number	Percent	
Total Population	103,890	100.0%	100.0%
With Health Insurance	93,920	89.8%	85.0%
Private	80,391	77.4%	67.7%
Public	21,953	21.1%	28.5%
No Health Insurance	10,600	10.2%	15.0%
Children Under 18	23,440	100.0%	100.0%
No Health Insurance	848	3.6%	8.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

A breakdown of coverage type by age group provides additional information as shown in Table 12.3. The ACS age data reveals that persons under age 18 are most likely to rely on public coverage, at 26.4% or about one-fourth of children.

Seniors aged 65+ tend to have both Medicare and a private supplement. While three-fourths (76.2%) are covered in this way, one of five (20.9%) elderly rely only on Medicare without a supplement.

The 2008-2010 ACS elaborates further on the characteristics of the DeKalb County uninsured. Nearly half (45%) of non-citizens lack health insurance, while about one-third of the foreign born (34.9%) and unemployed (33%) lack coverage. Also relatively high in the uninsured proportion, about one-fourth of Hispanics (26.9%) or persons who have not graduated from high school (24.7%) do not have health care coverage. Table 12.4 reveal groups with elevated levels of being uninsured.

Table 12.3
DEKALB COUNTY AND U.S.
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS BY AGE GROUP:2008-2010

Age Group/Insurance Status	DeKalb County		U.S. Percent
	Number	Percent	
Under 18 years:	23,440	100.0%	100.0%
With private health insurance only	15,841	67.6%	58.1%
With public coverage only	6,198	26.4%	29.7%
With both private and public coverage	553	2.4%	3.5%
No health insurance coverage	848	3.6%	8.7%
18 to 34 years:	36,757	100.0%	100.0%
With private health insurance only	27,436	74.6%	59.8%
With public coverage only	2,809	7.6%	10.4%
With both private and public coverage	452	1.2%	1.8%
No health insurance coverage	6,060	16.5%	27.9%
35 to 64 years:	34,449	100.0%	100.0%
With private health insurance only	27,860	80.9%	70.7%
With public coverage only	1,958	5.7%	9.3%
With both private and public coverage	1,008	2.9%	4.0%
No health insurance coverage	3,623	10.5%	16.1%
65 years and over:	9,244	100.0%	100.0%
With private health insurance only	200	2.2%	2.2%
With public coverage only	1,934	20.9%	30.9%
With both private and public coverage	7,041	76.2%	66.0%
No health insurance coverage	69	0.7%	0.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Table 12.4
DEKALB COUNTY
UNINSURED BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS: 2008-2010

Characteristic	Percent	Characteristic	Percent
Not a Citizen	45.0%	Work Part-Time Year Round	16.0%
Foreign Born	34.9%	Naturalized Citizen	15.0%
Unemployed	33.0%	Asian	14.8%
Hispanic	26.9%	18-64 Years Old	13.6%
Not High School Grad	24.7%	Some College or Associates	12.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Table 12.5 provides additional data on Medicare enrollment from the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) for 2010 and 2003.

The total number of DeKalb County residents enrolled in Medicare in 2010 was 12,417, or 11.8% of the population. Data shown in Chapter 8 revealed that 15,735 persons, or 14.5%, were enrolled in Medicaid.

Table 12.5
DEKALB COUNTY
MEDICARE ENROLLMENT: 2003 AND 2010

Characteristic	2010	2003	Change	
			Number	Percent
Aged 65+				
Hospital Insurance (Part A)	10,713	9,339	+1,374	+14.7%
Supplemental Medical (Part B)	10,117	9,027	+1,090	+12.1%
Part A and/or Part B	10,754	9,363	+1,391	+14.9%
Disabled				
Hospital Insurance (Part A)	1,663	1,149	+514	+36.2%
Supplemental Medical (Part B)	1,485	1,025	+460	+44.9%
Part A and/or Part B	1,663	1,150	+513	+44.6%
TOTAL	12,417	10,513	+1,904	+18.1%

Source: Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Data for July 1.

Total Medicare recipients have grown 18.1% since 2003, or slightly faster than the overall population. Disabled persons enrolled in Medicare total 1,663 and have grown 44.6% since 2003, much faster than gains in elderly enrollment.

Hospitalization

DeKalb County residents are hospitalized as inpatients somewhat less frequently than the nation (Table 12.6). With a 2011 rate of 1,010.2 hospitalizations per 10,000 population, the county's rate falls below the U.S. 2009 level of 1,181.2. Local data is for residents regardless of where they were hospitalized, based on discharge abstracts from the Illinois Hospital Association's COMPdata system. The DeKalb County use is 14.5% under the nation. In 2006, the county was 9.8% below the nation with a rate of 1,075.5.

Females (1,184.8) are 42.1% more likely to have been an hospital inpatient during 2011 than males (834.0). DeKalb County hospitalization rates are below U.S. rates for age groups 15-44 and 45-64, but higher for the 0-14 and 65+ age groups.

Tables 12.6
DEKALB COUNTY AND U.S.
RESIDENT HOSPITAL DISCHARGE RATES: 2011

Age/Gender	DeKalb County		U.S.
	Number	Rate[1]	Rate[2]
Total	10,581	1,010.2	1,181.2
Gender			
Male	4,349	834.0	978.8
Female	6,232	1,184.8	1,377.2
Age Group			
0 - 14 Years	899	468.4	326.1
15 - 44 Years	3,153	603.1	838.3
45 - 64 Years	2,434	1,069.1	1,221.3
65+ Years	4,095	3,886.7	3,521.5

[1]Rate per 10,000 population. Computed using 2011 Census Bureau population estimates by age and gender.
[2]Rate per 10,000 population. U.S. rate is 2009.
Note: Excludes newborns.
Source: Illinois Hospital Association; National Center for Health Statistics.

Hospital Use by Admission Reason

Being a normal newborn was the leading reason that DeKalb County residents were hospital inpatients in 2011, with 875 discharges or 8.3% of all inpatients (Table 12.7).

The most frequent non-birth related diagnosis in 2011 was psychoses, a diagnosis which includes schizophrenic disorders, mood disorders and depressive psychosis. The 540 cases during 2011 was similar to DRG 430 psychoses in 2006 with 528 cases, although the classification system has been revised and expanded in the interim. The DeKalb hospitalization rate for psychoses was 22.8% below the state.

Of the top ten DRGs, four are related to delivery including normal newborn (1), vaginal delivery uncomplicated (2) and Cesareans, both uncomplicated (5) and complicated (9). In addition to psychoses (3), other leading hospitalization reasons were major joint replacement or reattachment of a lower extremity (4), esophagitis, gastroenteritis or other uncomplicated digestive disorders (6), pneumonia (7), cellulitis (8) and kidney/ urinary tract infection (10). Major joint replacement of a lower extremity are primarily hip and knee replacements.

Major joint replacement of lower extremity rose from 284 five years earlier to 353 in 2011, moving from sixth to fourth among DRGs. Changes are difficult to track precisely because of coding changes.

Table 12.7
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
LEADING HOSPITALIZATION REASONS AND DISCHARGE RATES: 2011

Rank	DRG and Description	Discharges	Discharges Per 10,000 Population	
			DeKalb County	Illinois
1	795 Normal Newborn	875	83.5	81.4
2	775 Vag Del Wo Complicating dx	680	64.9	66.2
3	885 Psychoses	540	51.6	66.8
4	470 Maj Jt Repl/reattach Lower Extremity Wo Mcc	353	33.7	29.3
5	766 Cesarean Sect Wo Cc/mcc	311	29.7	23.1
6	392 Esphagitis,gastroent&misc Dig Dis Wo Mcc	289	27.6	28.3
7	194 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy W cc	189	18.0	15.0
8	603 Cellulitis Wo Mcc	171	16.3	17.2
9	765 Cesarean Sect W Cc/mcc	139	13.3	13.3
10	690 Kidney & Urin Trct Inf Wo Mcc	136	13.0	15.4
11	794 Neonate Wi Oth Significant Problems	124	11.8	20.6
12	310 Card Arrhythmia & Cond Dis Wo Cc/mcc	122	11.6	8.5
13	313 Chest Pain	117	11.2	13.3
14	191 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease W cc	111	10.6	9.5
15	312 Syncope & Collapse	106	10.1	10.1
16	292 Hrt Failure & Shock W cc	105	10.0	13.1
16	641 Nut & Misc Metab Dis Wo Mcc	105	10.0	13.5
18	743 Uter&adnx Px/non-malignancy Wo Cc/mcc	104	9.9	9.3
19	195 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy Wo Cc/mcc	97	9.3	9.4
20	871 Septicemia Wo Mv 96+ Hrs W Mcc	92	8.8	18.1
21	774 Vag Del W Complicating dx	84	8.0	10.5
22	192 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease Wo Cc/mcc	83	7.9	9.8
23	552 Medical Back Problems Wo Mcc	82	7.8	7.2
24	247 Perc Cvasc Px W Drg-elut Stnt Wo Mcc	81	7.7	9.0
25	897 Alc/drug Abus/dep, Wo Rehab Ther Wo Mcc	79	7.5	24.6

CC = Complications or Comorbid Conditions W = With W/O = Without MCC= Major complications.
Source: Illinois Hospital Association, COMPdata

Of the 25 leading 2011 DeKalb County hospitalization reasons, 15 were lower for discharges per 10,000 population than for the state, eight were higher and two were the same. Table 12.8 lists the top five higher and lower local DRGs as compared to Illinois rates.

Table 12.8
TOP FIVE HIGHER AND LOWER DEKALB COUNTY DRGs
AS COMPARED TO STATE RATES

HIGHER			LOWER		
DRG	Name[1]	Percent Above IL	DRG	Name[1]	Percent Below IL
310	Cardiac Arrythmia	+36.5%	897	Sub Abuse	-69.5%
766	Cesarean-uncomp.	+28.6%	871	Septicemia	-51.4%
194	Pneumonia	+20.0%	794	Neonate w/prob	-42.7%
470	Joint Repl Lower	+15.0%	774	Vag Del Compl.	-23.8%
191	COPD	+11.6%	292	Heart Failure	-23.7%

[1]Some names are abbreviated.

The leading DRGs which occur at higher rates than Illinois include cardiac arrhythmia, Cesarean-uncomplicated, pneumonia, joint replacement-lower and COPD. Much lower than the state were 2011 hospitalizations for substance abuse, septicemia, neonates with problems, vaginal delivery-complicated, and heart failure.

Table 12.9 displays the 25 leading DRGs with additional columns showing patient days, average length of stay, total 2011 charges and average charge for the DRG.

When patient days are viewed, psychoses becomes the leading hospital reason by a wide margin, generating 4,209 patient days with an average length of stay of 7.2 days. On an average day, 11.5 DeKalb County residents are hospitalized in community and specialty hospitals for psychoses. State facilities are not reflected in the COMPdata system.

In terms of charges, the clear leader is lower joint replacements, which generate charges of $20.6 million. Actual payments after discounts may be considerably less. Charges are also substantial for psychoses ($8 million) and uncomplicated vaginal delivery ($7.3 million). Above five million in total charges are recorded for Cesarean uncomplicated, digestive disorders, pneumonia, septicemia, and PCTA with stent.

The longest length of stay, aside from psychoses, is septicemia at 7.0 days.

By far, the most expensive diagnoses are PCTA with stent ($67,496), lower joint ($58,774) and septicemia ($56,907).

Table 12.9
DEKALB COUNTY
LEADING HOSPITALIZATION REASONS, AVERAGE STAY, AND AVERAGE CHARGES: 2011

Rank	DRG and Description	Discharges	Patient Days	Average Stay (Days)	Charges	
					Total	Average
1	795 Normal Newborn	875	1,564	2.2	$2,603,756	$3,729
2	775 Vag Del Wo Complicating dx	680	1,406	2.5	$7,301,459	$13,093
3	885 Psychoses	540	4,209	7.2	$7,998,184	$14,963
4	470 Maj Jt Repl/reattach Le Wo Mcc	353	1,080	3.2	$20,629,245	$58,774
5	766 Cesarean Sect Wo Cc/mcc	311	863	3.1	$5,481,891	$18,842
6	392 Esphagitis,gastroent&misc Dig Dis Wo Mcc	289	834	3.1	$5,655,247	$20,027
7	194 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy W cc	189	881	3.9	$5,659,600	$26,837
8	603 Cellulitis Wo Mcc	171	673	4.3	$3,395,736	$21,989
9	765 Cesarean Sect W Cc/mcc	139	524	4.5	$3,436,406	$31,831
10	690 Kidney & Urin Trct Inf Wo Mcc	136	416	2.8	$2,569,875	$18,750
11	794 Neonate Wi Oth Significant Problems	124	291	2.6	$640,802	$6,335
12	310 Card Arrhythmia & Cond Dis Wo Cc/mcc	122	249	1.9	$1,757,605	$14,444
13	313 Chest Pain	117	182	1.4	$1,662,050	$13,851
14	191 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease W cc	111	458	3.5	$2,999,530	$24,021
15	312 Syncope & Collapse	106	266	3.3	$2,076,892	$22,096
16	292 Hrt Failure & Shock W cc	105	433	4.0	$2,726,165	$28,955
17	641 Nut & Misc Metab Dis Wo Mcc	105	281	2.7	$1,628,516	$14,778
18	743 Uter&adnx Px/non-malignancy Wo Cc/mcc	104	178	1.7	$2,715,548	$26,462
19	195 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy Wo Cc/mcc	97	284	2.9	$1,716,028	$18,786
20	871 Septicemia Wo Mv 96+ Hrs W Mcc	92	557	7.0	$5,037,834	$56,907
21	774 Vag Del W Complicating dx	84	194	2.4	$1,061,236	$13,846
22	192 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease Wo Cc/mcc	83	243	2.3	$1,468,670	$14,971
23	552 Medical Back Problems Wo Mcc	82	339	4.1	$2,026,235	$23,960
24	247 Perc Cvasc Px W Drg-elut Stnt Wo Mcc	81	191	2.3	$5,531,763	$67,496
25	897 Alc/drug Abus/dep, Wo Rehab Ther Wo Mcc	79	227	3.3	$829,455	$10,968

CC = Complications or Comorbid Conditions W = With W/O = Without MCC= Major complications.

Source: Illinois Hospital Association, COMPdata

Hospitalization by Gender and Age

Table 12.10 shows the DRGs with 50 or more discharges for each gender during 2011. Three uncomplicated delivery and birth reasons (vaginal delivery, normal newborn, Cesarean) lead the hospitalization reasons for females, while normal newborn is first for males.

Psychoses discharges in 2011 were relatively similar by gender, 278 women and 262 men, but women were more likely to experience major lower joint procedures, 218 compared to 135 for men. Women were also more likely to have digestive admissions, 183, with 106 for men.

Women also experience hospitalization at higher levels than males for the following: kidney/UTI, cellulitis, and metabolic plus uterine non-malignancy.

Variations in 2011 hospitalization reasons are shown in Table 2.11 for major age groups. For children under the age of 5, non-birth activity tended to be respiratory related, including pneumonia, bronchitis and asthma, respiratory distress, otitis media and URI. Prematurity generates extremely expensive cases, often over $100,000 in charges for each premature infant.

Behavioral reasons dominate hospital activity for persons aged 5-14 with psychoses easily first, followed by personality disorders/impulse control.

Psychoses continues to lead non-birth hospitalization reasons in the 15-44 age group, though birth related reasons hold four of the top five spots, followed by digestive disorders.

Major lower joint procedures sit on top for both those aged 45-64 and 65-74. Psychoses places second in the 45-64 age group. Digestive disorders are second in the 65-74 age group and third in 45-64. For persons aged 45-64, cellulitis follows as #4, then substance abuse at #5, and uterine non-malignancy at #6. The next four reasons are all cardiovascular, including PCTA, cardiac arrhythmia, circulatory except AMI, and chest pain.

Pneumonia is the third most common 65-74 hospitalization reason following lower joint procedures and digestive disorders. COPD of various forms appear in three of the top ten spots, along with cardiac arrhythmia, cellulitis and metabolic disorders.

In the oldest age group analyzed - 75+ - pneumonia leads, followed by lower joint procedures, digestive disorders, heart failure and shock, and syncope.

Notable high charges among age groups are the following:

0-4	Neonate immature respiratory distress	$116,848
15-44	Spinal fusion	$113,958
45-64	Spinal fusion	$128,940
75+	Ventilator support	$123,293
75+	Major bowel procedure	$115,792

Table 12.10
DEKALB COUNTY
LEADING HOSPITALIZATION REASONS, AVERAGE STAY, AND AVERAGE CHARGE BY GENDER: 2011

Rank	Rank Excluding Birth Diagnoses	DRG and Description	Discharges	Average Stay (Days)	Average Charge
FEMALES					
1	---	775 Vag Del Wo Complicating dx	680	2.5	$13,093
2	---	795 Normal Newborn	412	2.1	$3,864
3	---	766 Cesarean Sect Wo Cc/mcc	311	3.1	$18,842
4	1	885 Psychoses	278	8.1	$16,345
5	2	470 Maj Jt Repl/reattach Le Wo Mcc	218	3.3	$60,082
6	3	392 Esphagitis,gastroent&misc Dig Dis Wo Mcc	183	3.1	$19,378
7	---	765 Cesarean Sect W Cc/mcc	139	4.5	$31,831
8	4	194 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy W cc	107	3.7	$22,981
9	5	743 Uter&adnx Px/non-malignancy Wo Cc/mcc	104	1.7	$26,462
10	6	690 Kidney & Urin Trct Inf Wo Mcc	100	2.9	$18,866
11	---	794 Neonate Wi Oth Significant Problems	95	2.4	$9,377
12	7	603 Cellulitis Wo Mcc	85	3.8	$19,454
13	8	774 Vag Del W Complicating dx	84	2.4	$13,846
14	9	641 Nut & Misc Metab Dis Wo Mcc	66	3.1	$15,617
15	10	312 Syncope & Collapse	61	3.8	$23,324
16	11	191 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease W cc	60	3.5	$24,945
17	12	313 Chest Pain	60	1.5	$12,544
18	13	195 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy Wo Cc/mcc	54	3.0	$18,268
19	14	292 Hrt Failure & Shock W cc	53	4.3	$35,144
20	15	192 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease Wo Cc/mcc	52	2.6	$17,936
21	16	310 Card Arrhythmia & Cond Dis Wo Cc/mcc	51	1.6	$14,745

Table 12.10 (cont'd.)
DEKALB COUNTY
LEADING HOSPITALIZATION REASONS, AVERAGE STAY, AND AVERAGE CHARGE
BY GENDER: 2011

Rank	Rank Excluding Birth Diagnoses	DRG and Description	Discharges	Average Stay (Days)	Average Charge
MALES					
1	---	795 Normal Newborn	463	2.2	$3,595
2	1	885 Psychoses	262	6.5	$13,769
3	2	470 Maj Jt Repl/reattach Le Wo Mcc	135	3.1	$57,290
4	---	794 Neonate Wi Oth Significant Problems	124	2.6	$6,335
5	3	392 Esphagitis,gastroent&misc Dig Dis Wo Mcc	106	3.0	$20,816
6	4	603 Cellulitis Wo Mcc	86	4.7	$23,801
7	5	194 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy W cc	82	4.2	$31,978
8	6	310 Card Arrhythmia & Cond Dis Wo Cc/mcc	71	2.0	$14,258
9	7	247 Perc Cvasc Px W Drg-elut Stnt Wo Mcc	57	2.3	$67,754
10	8	313 Chest Pain	57	1.3	$14,830
11	9	897 Alc/drug Abus/dep, Wo Rehab Ther Wo Mcc	54	3.7	$11,986
12	10	292 Hrt Failure & Shock W cc	52	3.8	$23,926
13	11	191 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease W cc	51	3.6	$22,998

CC = Complications W = With W/O = Without MCC= Major complications.
Note: DRGs included with 50 or more discharges per gender group.
Source: Illinois Hospital Association, COMPdata

Table 12.11
DEKALB COUNTY
LEADING HOSPITALIZATION REASONS, AVERAGE STAY, AND AVERAGE CHARGE BY AGE: 2011

Rank	DRG and Description	Discharges	Avg. Stay (Days)	Average Charge
AGE 0 - 4 YEARS				
1	795 Normal Newborn	875	2.2	$3,729
2	794 Neonate Wi Oth Significant Problems	219	2.5	$7,687
3	792 Prematurity Wo Major Problems	69	8.6	$31,111
4	793 Full Term Neonate W Major Problems	42	6.2	$36,774
5	789 Neonates Died or Trans to Ac Care Fac	32	5.6	$32,681
6	195 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy Wo Cc/mcc	24	1.6	$9,922
7	203 Bronchitis & Asthma Wo Cc/mcc	21	1.8	$8,891
8	790 Extr Immaturity/resp Dist Synd, Neonate	20	21.0	$116,848
9	153 Otitis Media & Uri Wo Mcc	14	1.8	$8,275
10	392 Esphagitis,gastroent&misc Dig Dis Wo Mcc	13	3.3	$13,640
10	791 Prematurity W Major Problems	13	16.4	$77,457
12	194 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy W cc	10	3.2	$16,460
AGE 5 - 14 YEARS				
1	885 Psychoses	95	10.0	$17,685
2	883 Dis of Personality & Impulse Control	17	18.1	$27,891
3	343 Appendectomy Wo Comp Pdx Wo Cc/mcc	14	1.2	$23,677
4	203 Bronchitis & Asthma Wo Cc/mcc	10	2.0	$9,549
AGE 15-44 YEARS				
1	775 Vag Del Wo Complicating dx	680	2.5	$13,093
2	885 Psychoses	337	6.2	$12,232
3	766 Cesarean Sect Wo Cc/mcc	310	3.1	$19,041
4	765 Cesarean Sect W Cc/mcc	139	4.5	$31,831
5	774 Vag Del W Complicating dx	84	2.4	$13,846
6	392 Esphagitis,gastroent&misc Dig Dis Wo Mcc	67	2.1	$19,707
7	743 Uter&adnx Px/non-malignancy Wo Cc/mcc	49	1.7	$26,934
8	343 Appendectomy Wo Comp Pdx Wo Cc/mcc	44	1.3	$33,078
9	781 Oth Antepartum Dx W Med Comp	40	3.2	$16,569
10	897 Alc/drug Abus/dep, Wo Rehab Ther Wo Mcc	38	3.3	$11,407
11	603 Cellulitis Wo Mcc	36	2.9	$18,492
12	690 Kidney & Urin Trct Inf Wo Mcc	34	2.4	$16,859
13	639 Diabetes Wo Cc/mcc	31	1.6	$13,475
14	918 Poisoning&tox Effect Drugs Wo Mcc	29	1.6	$15,862
15	460 Spin Fus Exc Cerv Wo Mcc	25	3.3	$113,958
15	881 Depressive Neuroses	25	3.9	$7,968
17	778 Threatened Abortion	24	2.8	$11,896
18	103 Headaches Wo Mcc	20	3.5	$29,360
18	176 Pulmonary Embolism Wo Mcc	20	3.6	$28,707
20	419 Lap Chole Wo Cde Wo Cc/mcc	19	1.7	$31,048
21	742 Uter&adnx Px/non-malignancy W Cc/mcc	17	3.2	$37,792
22	101 Seizures Wo Mcc	15	3.1	$21,179
22	694 Urin Stones Wo Eswl Wo Mcc	15	1.8	$14,464

Table 12.11 (cont'd.)
DEKALB COUNTY
LEADING HOSPITALIZATION REASONS, AVERAGE STAY, AND AVERAGE CHARGE BY AGE: 2011

Rank	DRG and Description	Discharges	Avg. Stay (Days)	Average Charge
AGE 45-64 YEARS				
1	470 Maj Jt Repl/reattach Le Wo Mcc	156	3.0	$58,278
2	885 Psychoses	94	6.2	$15,832
3	392 Esphagitis,gastroent&misc Dig Dis Wo Mcc	92	3.6	$23,904
4	603 Cellulitis Wo Mcc	65	4.9	$24,631
5	897 Alc/drug Abus/dep, Wo Rehab Ther Wo Mcc	51	4.0	$11,785
6	743 Uter&adnx Px/non-malignancy Wo Cc/mcc	46	1.9	$26,804
7	247 Perc Cvasc Px W Drg-elut Stnt Wo Mcc	42	2.3	$68,940
8	310 Card Arrhythmia & Cond Dis Wo Cc/mcc	38	1.8	$15,469
9	287 Circ Dis Exc Ami, W Cath Wo Mcc	36	1.8	$33,277
10	313 Chest Pain	35	1.4	$12,997
11	871 Septicemia Wo Mv 96+ Hrs W Mcc	34	6.6	$60,453
12	460 Spin Fus Exc Cerv Wo Mcc	31	3.6	$128,940
13	194 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy W cc	29	4.0	$30,485
14	191 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease W cc	28	3.3	$24,245
15	552 Medical Back Problems Wo Mcc	27	4.7	$31,947
16	192 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease Wo Cc/mcc	25	2.0	$12,058
17	641 Nut & Misc Metab Dis Wo Mcc	24	2.6	$16,150
18	419 Lap Chole Wo Cde Wo Cc/mcc	22	2.0	$31,203
19	065 Intracran Hemrrhg/cereb Infrct W cc	21	6.9	$46,376
19	189 Pulm Edema & Resp Failure	21	13.1	$72,584
19	312 Syncope & Collapse	21	6.5	$38,221
19	330 Maj Sml & Lg Bowel Px W cc	21	8.3	$71,411
19	945 Rehabilitation W Cc/mcc	21	11.5	$37,338
24	690 Kidney & Urin Trct Inf Wo Mcc	19	3.6	$29,131
24	948 Signs & Symptoms Wo Mcc	19	1.9	$20,768
26	069 Transient Ischemia	18	1.7	$28,474
26	101 Seizures Wo Mcc	18	3.2	$26,672
26	292 Hrt Failure & Shock W cc	18	4.1	$22,910
26	309 Card Arrhythmia & Cond Dis W cc	18	2.8	$19,325
26	394 Oth Dig Sys Dx W cc	18	3.9	$22,700
26	441 Dis Livr Exc Malig,cirr,alc Hepa W Mcc	18	8.5	$55,964
26	473 Cervical Spinal Fusion Wo Cc/mcc	18	1.5	$59,721
33	627 Thyr,parathyr,thyrogloss Px Wo Cc/mcc	16	1.0	$29,544

Table 12.11 (cont'd.)
DEKALB COUNTY
LEADING HOSPITALIZATION REASONS, AVERAGE STAY, AND AVERAGE CHARGE BY AGE: 2011

Rank	DRG and Description	Discharges	Avg. Stay (Days)	Average Charge
AGE 65-74 YEARS				
1	470 Maj Jt Repl/reattach Le Wo Mcc	103	3.5	$61,205
2	392 Esphagitis,gastroent&misc Dig Dis Wo Mcc	48	3.9	$22,143
3	194 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy W cc	46	4.5	$29,837
4	313 Chest Pain	28	1.3	$14,830
5	192 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease Wo Cc/mcc	27	2.5	$16,571
6	310 Card Arrhythmia & Cond Dis Wo Cc/mcc	27	1.5	$10,852
7	190 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease W Mcc	25	5.9	$38,253
8	191 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease W cc	24	4.5	$27,284
9	603 Cellulitis Wo Mcc	21	4.1	$24,326
10	641 Nut & Misc Metab Dis Wo Mcc	20	3.1	$15,033
11	287 Circ Dis Exc Ami, W Cath Wo Mcc	19	2.9	$41,788
12	312 Syncope & Collapse	19	2.7	$20,199
13	945 Rehabilitation W Cc/mcc	19	9.3	$31,206
14	065 Intracran Hemrrhg/cereb Infrct W cc	17	6.8	$36,791
15	871 Septicemia Wo Mv 96+ Hrs W Mcc	17	4.6	$52,759
16	292 Hrt Failure & Shock W cc	16	4.0	$27,068
17	682 Renal Failure W Mcc	16	8.2	$62,767
18	247 Perc Cvasc Px W Drg-elut Stnt Wo Mcc	15	1.9	$68,878
19	330 Maj Sml & Lg Bowel Px W cc	15	4.6	$58,129
19	683 Renal Failure W cc	15	4.3	$34,802
AGE 75+ YEARS				
1	194 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy W cc	91	4.2	$28,574
2	470 Maj Jt Repl/reattach Le Wo Mcc	84	3.5	$59,654
3	392 Esphagitis,gastroent&misc Dig Dis Wo Mcc	66	3.2	$16,566
4	292 Hrt Failure & Shock W cc	65	3.8	$23,824
5	312 Syncope & Collapse	59	2.1	$14,103
6	690 Kidney & Urin Trct Inf Wo Mcc	57	2.9	$18,927
7	191 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease W cc	52	4.0	$22,174
7	291 Hrt Failure & Shock W Mcc	52	5.4	$33,497
9	193 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy W Mcc	49	5.4	$42,570
10	310 Card Arrhythmia & Cond Dis Wo Cc/mcc	44	2.3	$17,213
11	313 Chest Pain	43	1.4	$15,516
12	641 Nut & Misc Metab Dis Wo Mcc	42	2.3	$14,920
13	069 Transient Ischemia	40	2.3	$16,521
14	190 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease W Mcc	39	5.2	$38,510
14	603 Cellulitis Wo Mcc	39	4.7	$24,103
14	948 Signs & Symptoms Wo Mcc	39	2.6	$14,467
17	293 Hrt Failure & Shock Wo Cc/mcc	36	2.5	$15,611
17	871 Septicemia Wo Mv 96+ Hrs W Mcc	36	4.7	$42,889
19	195 Simple Pneumonia & Pleurisy Wo Cc/mcc	32	4.4	$26,675

19	552 Medical Back Problems Wo Mcc	32	3.7	$18,198
21	378 Gi Hemorrhage W cc	30	4.1	$27,976
21	812 Red Blood Cell Dis Wo Mcc	30	3.9	$26,475
23	192 Chronic Obs Pulm Disease Wo Cc/mcc	29	2.1	$15,370
23	309 Card Arrhythmia & Cond Dis W cc	29	2.9	$21,526
25	065 Intracran Hemrrhg/cereb Infrct W cc	28	5.9	$29,729
25	945 Rehabilitation W Cc/mcc	28	11.5	$38,940
27	481 Hip & Femur Px Exc Maj Jt W cc	25	4.1	$54,239
28	064 Intracran Hemrrhg/cereb Infrct W Mcc	24	5.7	$52,448
28	379 Gi Hemorrhage Wo Cc/mcc	24	2.7	$19,267
30	683 Renal Failure W cc	23	4.0	$20,661
31	247 Perc Cvasc Px W Drg-elut Stnt Wo Mcc	21	2.8	$66,529
32	207 Resp Syst Diag W Vent Support 96+ Hrs	20	18.8	$123,293
32	469 Maj Jt Repl/reattach Le W Mcc	20	6.1	$99,587
32	884 Organic Disturb & Mental Retardation	20	9.1	$23,023
35	149 Dysequilibrium	19	1.5	$12,857
36	066 Intracran Hemrrhg/cereb Infrct Wo Cc/mcc	18	3.4	$29,588
36	689 Kidney & Urin Trct Inf W Mcc	18	6.6	$45,976
38	057 Deg Nervous System Disorders Wo Mcc	17	8.5	$21,739
38	177 Resp Inf & Inflam W Mcc	17	8.3	$50,598
38	189 Pulm Edema & Resp Failure	17	5.4	$30,174
38	281 Ami, Disch Alive W cc	17	3.3	$28,456
38	329 Maj Sml & Lg Bowel Px W Mcc	17	11.2	$115,792
43	244 Perm Card Pacemaker Imp Wo Cc/mcc	16	3.4	$55,822
43	682 Renal Failure W Mcc	16	5.2	$30,135
45	243 Perm Card Pacemaker Imp W cc	15	4.8	$73,165

CC = Complications W = With W/O = Without MCC= Major complications.

Note: DRGs with 15+ discharges for age groups 15 years and older; DRGs with 10+ discharges for ages 0-4 and 5-14.

Source: Illinois Hospital Association, COMPdata

Preventable Hospitalizations

The Illinois Public Health Community Map has been developed by the Illinois Department of Public Health using data from several sources. One category analyzes preventable hospitalizations by resident county based on 2009 data. Preventable hospitalizations may be avoided through the use of primary care.

As shown in Table 12.12, of the thirteen measures, DeKalb County does better than the state on eight measures at preventing hospitalizations. Three of these measures in which the county does well relate to diabetes, including uncontrolled diabetes (-42.2%), short-term diabetes complications (-35.9%) and long-term diabetes complications (-27.6%). Also at lower levels for DeKalb County as compared to the state were adult asthma (-43.2%), perforated appendix (-31.1%), dehydration (-30.3%), urinary tract infections (-10.8%) and lower extremity amputations (-9.9%).

Table 12.12
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
PREVENTABLE ADMISSIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION: 2009

Admission Reason	DeKalb County	Illinois	DeKalb/Illinois Difference
Adult Asthma	15.8	27.8	-43.2%
Angina	26.7	17.8	+50.0%
Bacterial Infection	362.5	311.4	+16.4%
COPD	267.7	223.3	+19.9%
Congenital Heart Failure	408.1	380.1	+7.4%
Dehydration	74.7	107.1	-30.3%
Diabetes Complications-Long-Term	83.5	115.3	-27.6%
Diabetes Complications-Short-Term	34.8	54.3	-35.9%
Hypertension	86.3	67.2	+28.4%
Lower Extremity Amputation	28.2	31.3	-9.9%
Perforated Appendix	19.9	28.9	-31.1%
Uncontrolled Diabetes	15.8	27.8	-43.2%
Urinary Tract Infection	169.7	190.2	-10.8%

Source: Illinois Public Health Community Map.

Five conditions are more common than the state as a whole. These may be medical conditions which could use greater patient education and/or health system attention.

The greatest overage appeared for angina (+50%), followed by hypertension (+28.4%). Other admissions at higher than state levels were COPD (+19.9%), bacterial infection (+16.4%), and congestive heart failure (+7.4%). Three of the five conditions in this group are cardiovascular while two are respiratory.

Emergency Department Visits

According to 2011 COMPdata, residents of DeKalb County made 31,467 visits to hospital emergency departments, whether at local hospitals or those outside the county. The rate is 300.4 per 1,000 population or three visits for every hundred persons. Individuals may have more than one visit in a year.

ED use is greatest for children aged 0-4, 681.9 visits for every one thousand children in the age group. Rates are fairly similar across the other age groups, led by 65+ (311.6) and 15-44 (305.5) as shown below in Table 12.13.

Table 12.13
DEKALB COUNTY RESIDENTS
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS BY AGE GROUP: 2011

Age	DeKalb County	
	Number	Rate[1]
Total	31,467	300.4
Age Group		
0 - 4 Years	4,328	681.9
5 - 14 Years	3,925	305.5
15 - 44 Years	14,844	283.9
45 - 64 Years	5,087	223.4
65+ Years	3,283	311.6

[1]Rate per 1,000 population. Computed using 2011 Census Bureau population estimates.
Source: Illinois Hospital Association.

Table 12.14 indicates that upper respiratory conditions account for the three most common ED 2011 visit reasons - otitis media, acute pharyngitis, and acute URI. Combined with other respiratory conditions in the top 25, the number of cases for 2011 was 3,789, or more than ten a day. Other conditions in the top ten include headache, gastroenteritis, urinary tract infections, chest pain, bronchitis, and abdominal pain.

In terms of cost among the leading reasons, chest pain (about $9,000 charge per visit) is most costly followed by syncope ($7,400) and abdominal pain ($5,300).

Table 12.15 displays the leading visit reasons by age group. For children under age five, upper respiratory reasons dominate, led by otitis media with 437 cases. For children aged 5-14, the same pattern holds, although acute pharyngitis is the leader.

Among persons aged 15-44, headache places first, followed by abdominal pain, urinary tract infection (UTI), pregnancy complications and gastroenteritis.

Chest pain takes the top two spots among those 45-64, then headache. Among persons aged 65-74, the two leading ED visit reasons are chest pain, followed by dizziness. For the 75+ age group, UTI is first, then syncope and malaise/fatigue.

Table 12.14
DEKALB COUNTY RESIDENTS
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISIT REASONS: 2011

Rank	ICD-9	Cases	Cases Per 10,000 Population	Average Charge
1	3829 Otitis Media Nos	752	71.8	$699
2	462 Acute Pharyngitis	662	63.2	$1,058
3	4659 Acute Uri Nos	591	56.4	$1,043
4	7840 Headache	552	52.7	$3,506
5	5589 Noninf Gastroent Nec&nos	508	48.5	$4,281
6	5990 Urinary Tract Inf Nos	504	48.1	$3,087
7	78650 Chest Pain Nos	486	46.4	$8,565
8	78659 Chest Pain Nec	470	44.9	$9,612
9	490 Bronchitis Nos	465	44.4	$1,622
10	78909 Abdominal Pain-site Nec	437	41.7	$5,269
11	4660 Acute Bronchitis	416	39.7	$1,862
12	0340 Strep Sore Throat	399	38.1	$985
13	920 Contusion Head X Eye	399	38.1	$3,255
14	8830 Open Wound Finger	382	36.5	$1,131
15	07999 Viral Infection Nos	371	35.4	$1,747
16	78900 Abdominal Pain-site Nos	366	34.9	$4,712
17	84500 Ankle Sprain Nos	356	34.0	$1,585
18	7242 Lumbago	324	30.9	$2,987
19	78060 Fever Nos	321	30.6	$321
20	7802 Syncope & Collapse	309	29.5	$7,371
21	7295 Pain in Limb	291	27.8	$2,459
22	7804 Dizziness & Giddiness	269	25.7	$4,762
23	34690 Migraine Nos W/o sm	263	25.1	$2,858
24	64893 Oth Comp Pregnancy	258	24.6	$2,944
25	78703 Vomiting Alone	255	24.3	$2,909
26	311 Depressive Disorder Nec	251	24.0	$2,895

NOS = Not otherwise classified NEC = Not elsewhere classified.
Source: Illinois Hospital Association, COMPdata.

Table 12.15
DEKALB COUNTY RESIDENTS
LEADING ED VISIT REASONS BY AGE GROUP: 2011

Visit Reason	Cases	Average Cost
AGES 0-4		
3829 Otitis Media Nos	437	$773
4659 Acute Uri Nos	370	$905
78060 Fever Nos	200	$1,409
07999 Viral Infection Nos	188	$884
490 Bronchitis Nos	112	$749
462 Acute Pharyngitis	105	$854
5589 Noninf Gastroent Nec&nos	105	$1,167
4644 Croup	103	$1,282
AGES 5-14		
462 Acute Pharyngitis	193	$972
3829 Otitis Media Nos	182	$601
0340 Strep Sore Throat	177	$779
4659 Acute Uri Nos	119	$693
AGES 15-44		
7840 Headache	374	$3,502
462 Acute Pharyngitis	330	$879
78909 Abdominal Pain-site Nec	274	$5,706
5990 Urinary Tract Inf Nos	270	$2,689
64893 Oth Cce Comp Preg-ap	258	$2,944
5589 Noninf Gastroent Nec&nos	245	$4,509
84509 Ankle Sprain Nec	241	$1,592
8830 Open Wnd Finger	237	$1,161
7242 Lumbago	222	$2,096
4660 Acute Bronchitis	215	$1,623
78900 Abdominal Pain-site Nos	209	$4,709
34690 Migraine Nos W/o sm	205	$2,950

Table 12.15 (Cont'd)
DEKALB COUNTY RESIDENTS
LEADING ED VISIT REASONS BY AGE GROUP: 2011

AGES 45-64		
78659 Chest Pain Nec	191	$11,878
78650 Chest Pain Nos	188	$9,354
7840 Headache	101	$4,456
7295 Pain in Limb	77	$4,532
7804 Dizziness & Giddiness	76	$5,873
78909 Abdominal Pain-site Nec	75	$5,819
5921 Ureteral Calculus	72	$9,975
7802 Syncope & Collapse	72	$8,870
7242 Lumbago	70	$2,762
30500 Alcohol Abuse-unspec	67	$3,904
AGES 65-74		
78650 Chest Pain Nos	50	$15,594
78659 Chest Pain Nec	42	$14,429
7804 Dizziness & Giddiness	32	$4,979
78079 Malaise & Fatigue Nec	27	$3,639
4019 Hypertension Nos	25	$3,551
AGES 75+		
5990 Urinary Tract Inf Nos	59	$4,915
7802 Syncope & Collapse	57	$10,368
78079 Malaise & Fatigue Nec	53	$5,478
920 Contusion Head exc. Eye	47	$5,856
7804 Dizziness & Giddiness	45	$5,785
78650 Chest Pain Nos	42	$7,741
78659 Chest Pain Nec	41	$13,813
4019 Hypertension Nos	32	$5,143
43491 Cereb Art Occl W Infarct	30	$7,178
7847 Epistaxis	30	$1,531

Source: Illinois Hospital Association, COMPdata.

Health Facilities

Three hospitals are located in DeKalb County. Kishwaukee (DeKalb) and Valley West (Sandwich) are community hospitals which are part of the KishHealth system. Kindred in Sycamore is not classified as a hospital, as it was in the past, but is a long-term acute care facility serving "medically complex" patients especially those who are ventilator dependent.

Kishwaukee Community Hospital is the largest with 94 beds, with nearly 6,000 admissions in 2010 which generated 20,000 patient days. Specialty services include cardiac catheterization and vascular intervention, oncology services, orthopedic surgery, hemodialysis and advanced diagnostic imagery.

Valley West is smaller with a 2010 average daily census of 8.8. In addition to basic medical and dental services, Valley West offers an ICU and obstetrics.

Medicare is the largest payor for inpatient services, covering about half of patients at each facility. Other insurance and Medicaid provide coverage for most of the remaining patients.

Key elements describing all three facilities appear in Table 12.16.

As detailed in Table 12.17, Midland Surgical Center is the only ambulatory surgical treatment center (ASTC) in DeKalb County. During 2010, the facility conducted 2,699 surgical procedures with 1,726 ophthalmology, 627 orthopedic and 269 pain management.

Table 12.17
MIDLAND SURGICAL CENTER
NUMBER OF SURGERIES: 2010

Surgery Type	Number of Surgeries
Total	2,699
Ophthalmology	1,726
Orthopedic	627
Pain Management	269
Other	77

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Table 12.16
DEKALB COUNTY
SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL CHARACTERISTICS: 2010

Indicator	Kishwaukee	Valley West	Kindred[1]
Licensed Beds	94	31	69
Set-up Beds at Peak	94	25	69
Admissions	5,982	1,199	459
Patient Days	20,126	3,200	13,738
Observation Days	2,323	523	0
Average Stay (days)[2]	3.8	3.1	29.9
Average Daily Census	55.1	8.8	37.6
Medicare[4]	48.2%	40.8%	53.6%
Medicaid[4]	13.3%	7.5%	17.4%
Other Insurance[4]	29.6%	40.3%	29.9%
Charity Care[4]	3.8%	1.4%	0.0%
Private Pay[4]	5.0%	11.4%	0.0%
White	92.3%	95.3%	89.3%
Black	5.1%	1.8%	8.1%
Hispanic (of any race)	6.0%	5.5%	6.3%
Live Births	893	247	0
Inpatient Surgeries	1,557	294	0
Outpatient Surgeries	2,207	915	0
Emergency Patients	27,782	10,402	0
CT Scans	15,994	4,406	0
MRI Scans	1,821	0	2
Ultrasound Exams	6,533	3,309	337
Inpatient Revenue[3]	$48.2	$8.4	$22.2
Outpatient Revenue[3]	$100.1	$33.7	---
Charity Percent	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%

1Kindred is classified as Long-Term Acute Care.
[2]Includes observation days.
[3]In millions.
[4]Payor is for inpatients.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health Annual Hospital Questionnaire.

Eight nursing homes serve DeKalb County with four in DeKalb, two in Sandwich, and one each in Sycamore and Shabbona. Utilization for 2010 appears in Table 12.18. Genesis House of Genoa, formerly classified as a nursing home, now provides independent living. Bethesda Lutheran (Sycamore) is an ICF/DD, while Oak Crest is a retirement community with several levels of care.

Table 12.18
DEKALB COUNTY
LONG-TERM CARE FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS: 2010

Long-Term Care Facility/Location	Residents Jan. 1, 2010	Admissions 2010	Discharges 2010	Residents Dec. 31, 2010
Total Residents LTC	684	1,126	1,152	658
DeKalb				
Bethany Health Care & Rehabilitation	80	210	215	75
DeKalb County Rehab & Nursing	173	242	235	180
Oak Crest/DeKalb Retirement Center	116	117	140	93
Pine Acres Rehab & Living Center	97	224	234	87
Sandwich				
Sandwich Rehab & Healthcare	30	51	38	43
Willow Crest Nursing Pavilion	99	230	228	101
Shabbona				
Shabbona Nursing Home	74	52	60	66
Sycamore				
Bethesda Lutheran Home	15	0	2	13

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

On December 31, 2010 a total of 658 persons were residing in DeKalb County nursing homes, 620 in nursing care, 13 in an ICF/DD and 25 in sheltered care.

Among long-term care residents, 19% had a primary diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease, while 16.9% were in the facility due to circulatory system disorders.

In nursing care, women predominated, outnumbering men with 441 (71.1%) female residents compared to 179 (28.9%) male. Over half (51.5%) of nursing care residents were aged 75 or older at the end of 2010..

Few residents are minority members, just 1.2% black and 1.1% Hispanic. Medicaid (46.7%) is the largest payment source, followed by private pay (39.2%) and Medicare (12.9%).

Tables 12.19 and 12.20 provide a detailed breakdown of the characteristics of nursing home residents and their primary diagnosis.

Table 12.19
DEKALB COUNTY
PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS OF LONG-TERM CARE RESIDENTS: 2010

Diagnosis	Number	Percent
Total Residents	658	100.0%
Developmental Disability	17	2.6%
Mental Illness	41	6.2%
Circulatory System	111	16.9%
Alzheimer's Disease	125	19.0%
Endocrine/Metabolic	61	9.3%
Musculoskeletal	62	9.4%
Nervous System[1]	51	7.8%
Digestive System	19	2.9%
Respiratory System	50	7.6%
Injuries/Poisoning	11	1.7%
Neoplasms, Cancer	8	1.2%
Genitourinary System	17	2.6%
Blood Disorders	6	0.9%
Skin Disorders	13	2.0%
Other	66	10.0%

[1]Does not include Alzheimer's Disease.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Table 12.20
DEKALB COUNTY
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF LONG-TERM CARE RESIDENTS: 2010

Characteristic	Total[2]		Nursing Care		ICF/DD	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Residents	658	100.0%	620	100.0%	13	100.0%
Gender						
Male	189	28.7%	179	28.9%	6	46.2%
Female	469	71.3%	441	71.1%	7	53.8%
Age Group						
< 45 Years	5	2.6%	5	0.8%	0	0.0%
45 - 64 Years	48	7.2%	38	6.1%	10	76.9%
65 - 74 Years	65	9.9%	62	10.0%	3	23.1%
75 - 84 Years	201	30.5%	196	31.6%	0	0.0%
85+ Years	339	51.5%	319	51.5%	0	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	643	97.7%	605	97.6%	13	100.0%
Black	8	1.2%	8	1.3%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	7	1.1%	7	1.1%	0	0.0%
Hispanic (any race)[1]	7	1.1%	7	1.1%	0	0.0%
Payment Source						
Medicare	85	12.9%	85	13.7%	0	0.0%
Medicaid	307	46.7%	294	47.4%	13	100.0%
Other Public	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Insurance	8	1.2%	8	1.3%	0	0.0%
Private Pay	258	39.2%	233	37.5%	0	0.0%

[1]Tabulated separately from race.
[2]Includes 25 sheltered care residents.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

DeKalb County is home to two assisted living facilities which provide more of a social than medical environment for older persons. They are Grand Victorian with 61 beds and Lincolnshire Place with 40 beds. Both are located in Sycamore.

Table 12.21
DEKALB COUNTY
ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES: 2012[1]

Facility	Location	Number Of Beds	Alzheimer's Unit
Grand Victorian	Sycamore	61	No
Lincolnshire Place	Sycamore	40	Yes

[1]Heritage Woods (DeKalb) with 76 apartments and Shabbona SLF with 36 apartments are Supportive Living Facilities.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Manpower

According to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, 5,375 DeKalb County residents are employed in health care and social assistance. Of these, 83.5% are female. Median earnings are $25,959. Of those employed in health care and social assistance, occupations in 2008-2010 are distributed as shown in Table 12.22.

Table 12.22
DEKALB COUNTY HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE WORKERS
OCCUPATIONAL TYPE: 2008-2010

Occupation	Number	Percent
Health Diagnosing & Treating Practitioners and Other Technical	1,368	25.5%
Health Technologists, Technicians	807	15.0%
Health Care Support Occupations	1,268	23.6%
Other	1,932	36.0%
TOTAL	5,375	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Physicians are the keystone for many health care services. Tables 12.23 and 12.24 display the number of physicians in 2004 and 2010 by specialty type with comparisons of population per physician to the nation. According to the American Medical Association (AMA), on December 31, 2010, 79 physicians provided patient care in DeKalb County, similar to 78 six years earlier. The 2010 population per physician was 1,331.1 compared to the U.S. level of 410.7.

Of the 79 patient care physicians in 2010, 11 were in family or general practice, 27 in medical specialties, 25 in surgical specialties and 13 in other specialties. Three were engaged in hospital-based practice. Physician availability relative to the population trails the U.S. in all specialty types.

Table 12.23
DEKALB COUNTY AND U.S.
PHYSICIANS AND POPULATION PER PHYSICIAN: **2004**[1]

Physician Type	DeKalb County		U.S. Population Per Physician
	Number	Population Per Physician	
Total Patient Care	78	1,241.7	419.4
Office-Based Practice			
Family Medicine/General Practice	12	8,071.2	4,009.9
Medical Specialties	27	3,587.2	1,483.6
Surgical Specialties	21	4,612.1	2,331.9
Other Specialties	12	8,071.2	2,076.3
Hospital-Based Practice	6	16,142.3	1,815.5

[1]DeKalb County population for 12/31/04, 96,854 based on Census 2004 and 2005 estimates
AMA physician counts for 12/31/04. Specialties are self-designated by physicians.
Source: American Medical Association, *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.*

Table 12.24
DEKALB COUNTY AND U.S.
PHYSICIANS AND POPULATION PER PHYSICIAN: **2010**[1]

Physician Type	DeKalb County		U.S. Population Per Physician
	Number	Population Per Physician	
Total Patient Care	79	1,331.1	410.7
Office-Based Practice			
Family Medicine/General Practice	11	9,560.0	4,008.5
Medical Specialties	27	3,894.8	1,148.6
Surgical Specialties	25	4,206.4	2,470.8
Other Specialties	13	8,089.2	2,067.1
Hospital-Based Practice	3	35,053.3	1,647.9

[1]DeKalb County population for 12/31/10, estimated as 2010 Census count of 105,160.
AMA physician counts for 12/31/10. Specialties are self-designated by physicians.
Source: American Medical Association, *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.*

As a result of the limited physician supply in DeKalb County, especially in primary care, portions of the county have been designated by the federal government as medically underserved. These areas appear below in Table 12.25. Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are designated areas where health professionals may receive remission of federal loans or bonus reimbursements. Medically Underserved Areas (MUAs) or Populations (MUPs) may be eligible for federal support of health clinics serving persons in need.

Table 12.25
DEKALB COUNTY
FEDERALLY DESIGNATED SHORTAGE AREAS

HPSA
Mendota Area (Primary Care)
DeKalb Service Area (Primary Care, Dental)
Tri-County Service Area (Primary Care, Dental, Mental Health)
MUA
DeKalb Township

Source: Health Resources and Services Administration

In the past, greater occupational detail was available for DeKalb County since the Illinois Department of Employment Security created county data for health occupations. The 2004 figures have been carried forward as Table 12.26. Currently, data on occupations is available from IDES only for the three-county DeKalb-Kane-Kendall area combined. Also, in the past, tabulations were available for licensed professions from what was the Illinois Department of Professional Regulation. These are no longer produced.

Table 12.26
DEKALB COUNTY
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS[1]: 2004

Profession	DeKalb County		State of Illinois	
	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[2]
Athletic Trainers	23	24.0	1,259	9.9
Chiropractors	10	10.4	1,989	15.6
Dental Assistants	101	105.2	12,447	97.9
Dental Hygienists	38	39.6	4,726	37.2
Dentists	55	57.3	7,291	57.3
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	8	8.3	1,617	12.7
Dietetic Technicians	8	8.3	1,731	13.6
Dietitians and Nutritionists	11	11.5	1,847	14.5
Emerg. Med. Techs. & Paramedics	58	60.5	11,026	86.7
Home Health Aides	88	91.7	20,225	159.1
Licensed Practical Nurses	118	123.0	23,612	185.7
Medical Lab Technicians/Technologists	77	80.3	15,824	124.5
Medical Assistants	56	58.4	9,817	68.6
Nurse Aides	301	313.7	59,317	466.6
Occupational Therapists	24	25.0	4,427	34.8
Opticians	20	20.8	3,274	25.8
Optometrists	9	9.4	1,700	13.4
Pharmacists	59	61.5	11,892	93.5
Pharmacy Technicians	56	58.4	10,458	82.3
Physical Therapists	34	35.4	6,675	52.5
Physician Assistants	6	6.3	1,230	9.7
Radiologic Technologists/Technicians	31	32.3	6,567	51.7
Registered Nurses	468	487.8	100,053	787.0
Respiratory Therapists	18	18.8	4,181	32.9
Speech-Language Pathologists	56	58.4	4,552	35.8
Veterinarians	15	15.6	2,376	18.7

[1]Employed in DeKalb County.
[2]Per 100,000 population.
Population: DeKalb County 95,938; Illinois 12,713,548
Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

Figure 12.1
DeKalb County and Illinois
Health Care Indicators: 2009

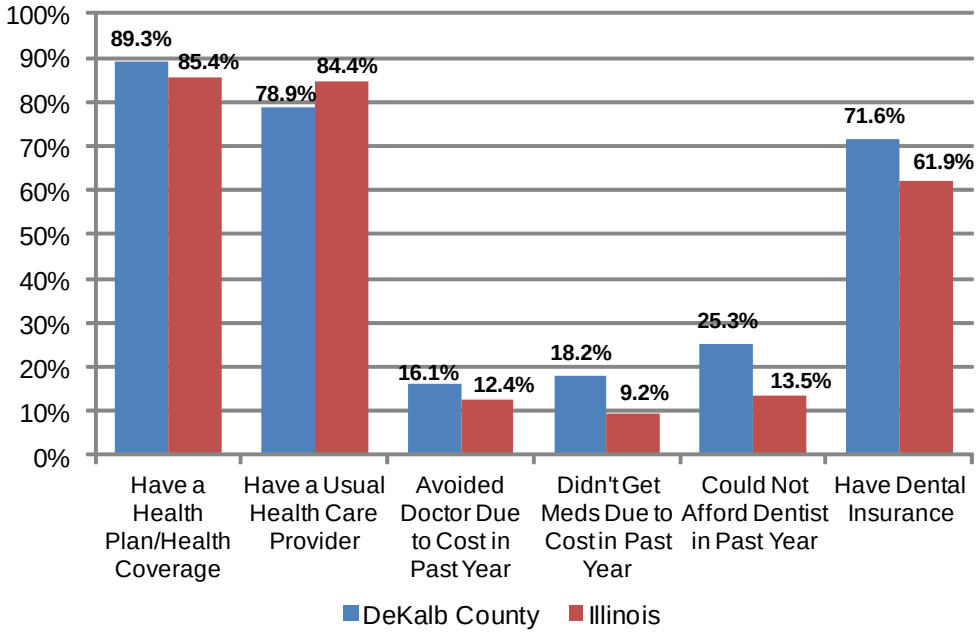
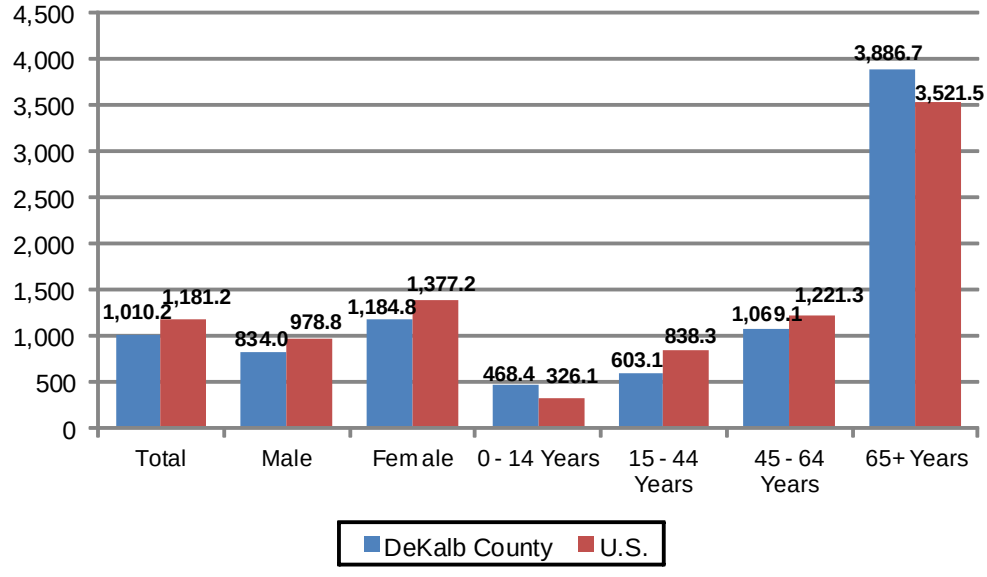


Figure 12.2
DeKalb County and U.S.
Resident Hospital Discharge Rate: 2011



Chapter 13
CRIME AND VIOLENCE

Introduction

Violent behavior exacts a large toll on the physical and mental health of Americans. Violence claims the lives of many of the nation's young people and threatens the health and well-being of persons of all ages. According to *Healthy People 2020*, on an average day, over 40 persons die from homicide and a minimum of 18,000 persons survive interpersonal assaults. The United States ranks first among industrialized nations in violent deaths.

Crime Rate

A geographic area's crime rate (per 100,000 population) is based on the occurrence of eight Crime Index crimes, which are defined by the national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Four of the index crimes in the UCR program are violent crimes – murder, criminal sexual assault (rape), robbery, and aggravated assault; while the other four are property crimes – burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

The 2,741 crimes committed in DeKalb County during 2009 yielded a rate of 2,578.0 crimes per 100,000 population, lower than Illinois' 3,299.8 (see Table 13.1). DeKalb County had lower rates than Illinois in 2009 for all offenses except sexual assault. The county's robbery rate was very low (45.1) when compared to the state (177.8), while the motor vehicle theft rate was about 75% lower than Illinois' rate. The DeKalb County aggravated assault rate was less than half that of the state.

Table 13.1 shows the crime rate in DeKalb County over the ten-year period 2000-2009, with a comparison to Illinois for 2009. The county's one-year crime rate fell by 2.8% from 2,651.1 in 2008, and is the lowest level recorded in at least 20 years. During the ten-year period from 2000-2009, the overall crime rate dropped by 26%. Notable were the declines from 2000 to 2009 of aggravated assault (-33.1%) and motor vehicle theft (-51.1%).

Community Crime Rates

The City of DeKalb's 2009 crime rate of 3,573.8 was highest, by far, among DeKalb County communities, and was 6.7% higher than 2008's rate of 3,350.9 (Table 13.2). DeKalb was followed by the DeKalb County portion of Somonauk (2,093.9) and Sycamore (1,736.5). The DeKalb County Sheriff's Department recorded a 2009 crime rate of just 1,578.5, falling by 17.4% from 2008's rate of 1,912.0. The county's lowest 2009 crime rate was recorded in Malta (423.0).

Along with the City of DeKalb, although still very low, Cortland (+26.6%) experienced a one-year increase in crime from 2008 to 2009, rising from just 891.3 in 2008 to 2009's rate of 1,128.7. The DeKalb County portion of Sandwich also experienced an increase in crime, going from 1,352.9 in 2008 to 1,479.2 (+9.2%). The largest one-year decline, although based on small numbers, occurred in Waterman, where the crime rate fell by 75.6% from 1,875.0 in 2008 to just 458.4 in 2009.

As Table 13.3 details, Northern Illinois University recorded 209 crimes during 2009, dropping 1.9% from 213 crimes in 2008. Three-fourths of these crimes were thefts.

Table 13.1
DEKALB COUNTY
NUMBER OF INDEX OFFENSES: 2000 - 2009

Offense	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Total	2,741	2,750	2,881	2,987	3,072	3,080	2,965	2,865	3,014	3,099
Murder	1	5	3	2	2	0	0	3	2	2
Sexual Assault	68	55	53	51	45	78	47	36	49	43
Robbery	48	41	45	39	29	14	20	25	43	38
Aggravated Assault	136	161	173	189	197	171	188	155	152	170
Burglary	368	352	426	428	435	463	423	407	421	440
Theft	2,052	2,053	2,122	2,176	2,262	2,248	2,178	2,141	2,218	2,288
Motor Vehicle Theft	55	72	52	93	84	93	94	79	109	94
Arson	13	11	7	9	18	13	15	19	20	24

CRIME RATE[1] (PER 100,000 POPULATION) BY OFFENSE: 2000 - 2009

Offense	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	IL 2009 Rate[1]
Total	2,578.0	2,651.1	2,877.0	3,058.4	3,216.7	3,275.2	3,212.3	3,220.2	3,387.7	3,483.2	3,299.8
% Rate Change	-2.8%	-8.2%	-3.5%	-4.9%	-1.8%	+2.0%	-0.2%	-4.9%	-2.7%	+11.9%	-7.5%
Murder	0.9	4.8	3.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.2	2.2	6.0
Sexual Assault	64.0	53.0	52.9	52.2	47.1	82.9	50.9	40.5	55.1	48.3	41.2
Robbery	45.1	39.5	44.9	39.9	30.4	14.9	21.7	28.1	48.3	42.7	177.8
Aggravated Assault	127.9	155.2	172.8	193.5	206.3	181.8	203.7	174.2	170.8	191.1	284.5
Burglary	346.1	339.3	425.4	438.2	455.5	492.3	458.3	457.5	473.2	494.6	603.4
Theft	1,930.0	1,969.2	2,119.1	2,228.0	2,368.5	2,390.4	2,359.6	2,406.5	2,493.0	2,571.7	1,962.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	51.7	69.4	51.9	95.2	88.0	98.9	101.8	88.8	122.5	105.7	208.6
Arson	12.2	10.6	7.0	9.2	18.8	13.8	16.3	21.4	22.5	27.0	15.8

[1]Rate per 100,000 population. Crime Index Crimes: Murder and Manslaughter; Criminal Sexual Assault; Robbery; Aggravated Assault (including Attempted Murder, Aggravated Battery, Ritual Mutilation); Burglary; Larceny/Theft; Motor Vehicle Theft; Arson.
Source: Illinois State Police

Table 13.2
DEKALB COUNTY PLACES
CRIME RATE[1]: 2008 - 2009

Community	2009	2008	Percent Change
Cortland	1,128.7	891.3	+26.6%
DeKalb	3,573.8	3,350.9	+6.7%
Genoa	1,156.6	1,500.0	-22.9%
Hinckley	1,057.2	1,539.2	-31.3%
Kingston	471.7	1,034.8	-54.5%
Kirkland	883.9	1,647.1	-46.4%
Malta	251.7	423.0	-40.5%
Maple Park[2]	442.5	456.6	-3.1%
Sandwich[2]	1,479.2	1,352.9	+9.3%
Somonauk[2]	2,093.9	2,213.3	-5.4%
Sycamore	1,736.5	1,768.7	-1.8%
Waterman	458.4	1,875.0	-75.6%
Sheriff's Department	1,578.5	1,912.0	-17.4%

[1]Rate per 100,000 population.
[2]Multi-county agency. Numbers are for DeKalb County portion only.
Source: Illinois State Police

Table 13.3
NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
NUMBER OF INDEX OFFENSES: 2008 - 2009

Offense	2009	2008	Percent Change
Murder[1,2]	0	5	---
Sexual Assault	8	3	+166.7%
Robbery	2	2	---
Aggravated Assault	3	8	-62.5%
Burglary	37	41	-9.8%
Theft	156	152	+2.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	2	---
Arson[1]	1	0	---
Total	209	213	-1.9%

[1]Division not possible by 0.
[2]Four of the five murders in 2008 were the result of the February 14 shooting at NIU.
Source: Illinois State Police

City of DeKalb Arrests by Age and Gender

During 2011, the DeKalb Police Department arrested 2,872 persons, 2,412 adults and 460 juveniles. Of the adults arrested, 70.9% were male with 29.1% female. Males (62.1%) also dominated juvenile arrests, although at a lower proportion than for adults. Table 13.4 arrays arrests by age in 2011 for both adult and juvenile arrests. For adults, the peak age of arrest is 20, accounting for 15.5% of all adult arrests. Few adults over the age of 40 are arrested. Among juveniles, almost three in ten (29.1%) of those arrested are 16 years of age, followed by 17 at 24.6%.

Table 13.4
CITY OF DEKALB POLICE DEPARTMENT
ARRESTS BY AGE GROUP: 2011

Age	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent
Adult Arrests			**Juvenile Arrests**		
Total	2,412	100.0%	Total	460	100.0%
17-18	256	10.6%	0-10	1	0.2%
19	290	12.0%	11	1	0.2%
20	374	15.5%	12	23	5.0%
21	218	9.0%	13	31	6.7%
22	163	6.8%	14	65	14.1%
23	154	6.4%	15	90	19.6%
24-25	268	11.1%	16	134	29.1%
26-29	239	9.9%	17[1]	113	24.6%
30-39	252	10.4%	18[2]	2	0.4%
40-49	137	5.7%			
50+	61	2.5%			

[1]As of 1/1/10 Illinois law changed, making 17-year-olds juveniles except those charged with a felony.
[2]Charged as a juvenile.
Source: DeKalb Police Department Annual Report.

Drug Arrests

Drug-related arrests have fluctuated in DeKalb County over the past decade. In 2009, the county recorded 571 drug arrests, for a rate of 537.1 arrests per 100,000 population. The number of drug arrests rose from 525 in 2008, and has shown a slight increase (+1.2%) since 2000. Table 13.5 contains the number and rate of drug offense arrests from 2000-2009 for DeKalb County. Generally, about 90% of drug arrests are for cannabis or drug paraphernalia.

When examining the drug arrest rate, the rate of 537.1 arrests per 100,000 DeKalb County population was well below the Illinois rate of 742.7. However, the 2009 DeKalb County arrest rate for drug paraphernalia (193.8) is 77% higher than the state rate of 109.6.

Table 13.5
DEKALB COUNTY
DRUG OFFENSE ARRESTS: 2000 - 2009

Year	Cannabis		Controlled Substance		Hypo Syringe Needle Act		Drug Paraphernalia		Total Drug Arrests	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[1]
2009	312	293.5	50	47.0	3	2.8	206	193.8	571	537.1
2008	292	281.5	48	46.3	3	2.9	182	175.5	525	506.1
2007	295	294.6	46	45.9	5	5.0	217	216.7	563	562.2
2006	261	267.2	55	56.3	3	3.1	208	213.0	527	539.6
2005	247	258.1	46	48.2	4	4.2	175	183.2	472	494.2
2004	205	218.0	41	43.6	2	2.1	148	157.4	396	421.1
2003	282	308.0	22	24.0	3	3.3	167	182.4	474	517.7
2002	287	317.6	42	46.5	6	6.6	171	189.2	506	560.0
2001	241	270.9	41	46.1	1	1.1	250	281.0	533	599.1
2000	244	274.3	51	57.3	1	1.1	268	301.2	564	633.9
% Change 2000-2009	+27.8%	+7.0%	-2.0%	-18.0%	+200.0%	+154.5%	-23.1%	-35.7%	+1.2%	-15.2%
Illinois Rate 2009	400.2		227.7		5.2		109.6		742.7	

[1]Rate per 100,000 population.
Source: Illinois State Police

.Domestic Violence

Domestic violence, especially intimate partner abuse, crosses all racial, age, religious, and socioeconomic lines. By the most conservative national estimate (BJS *Special Report: Violence Against Women*), each year more than one million women suffer nonfatal violence from an intimate. Domestic assault is statistically consistent across all racial and ethnic boundaries, and victims may experience domestic violence at any age. The Centers for Disease Control estimate the annual costs of partner violence nationally to be in excess of $6.2 billion, of which $4.1 billion are directly related to medical and mental health services.

Table 13.6 shows the number of domestic-related reports from the county's three largest law enforcement agencies: DeKalb Police Department, Sycamore Police Department, and the DeKalb County Sheriff's Department. In 2011, these three agencies responded to 1,488 domestic related reports, with DeKalb Police responding to the largest number of calls - 901.

Table 13.6
DEKALB COUNTY
DOMESTIC RELATED REPORTS: 2011

Agency	Number
DeKalb Police Department	901
Sycamore Police Department	385
DeKalb County Sheriff's Department	202

Source: DeKalb Police Department; Sycamore Police Department; DeKalb County Sheriff's Department.

Safe Passage, DeKalb County's domestic violence agency, saw 587 clients during FY2011. Of these, 484 (82.5%) were females, with the vast majority of male clients being children. Overall, 73.1% of the program's clients were adults aged 16 and older. By race, 60.1% were white, with 16.9% black, 14.1% Hispanic and 3.1% bi-racial or another race. Table 13.7 details characteristics of FY2011 clients for the program.

Over eight in ten of the program's adult clients were either married (40.2%) or single (42.4%), while 11.1% were divorced. Almost half (47.5%) of the adult clients were employed; however 21.1% reported no income.

Table 13.7
CHARACTERISTICS OF SAFE PASSAGE CLIENTS: 7/1/10 - 6/30/11

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Total Clients	587	100.0%
Gender		
Female	484	82.5%
Male	103	17.5%
Race		
White	353	60.1%
Black	99	16.9%
Hispanic	83	14.1%
Bi-Racial	5	0.9%
Other	13	2.2%
Unknown	34	5.8%
Age Group		
0-15	156	26.6%
16-19	52	8.9%
20-29	146	24.9%
30-39	117	19.9%
40-49	68	11.6%
50+	48	8.2%

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Marital Status (413 Adults)		
Married	166	40.2%
Divorced	46	11.1%
Separated	13	3..1%
Single	175	42.4%
Widowed	5	1.2%
Unknown	8	1.9%
Primary Income Source (413 Adults)		
Employed	196	47.5%
Public Assistance	29	7.0%
Alimony/Child Support	22	5.3%
Social Security	11	2.7%
SSI	20	4.8%
Spouse's Income	NA	NA
Other Income	16	3.9%
No Income	87	21.1%
Unknown	32	7.7%

Source: Safe Passage

DeKalb County Jail Population

During 2009, the average daily population (ADP) at the DeKalb County jail was 117 persons, down slightly from 124 in 2008, for a rate of 109.4 per 100,000 population. As Table 13.8 indicates, this average number was almost double the daily jail population in 1995, although population growth may be a factor in the increase in jail census. Historically, the DeKalb County jail ADP generally rose until 2009.

Table 13.8
DEKALB COUNTY JAIL
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP): 1995-2009

Year	ADP	Rate Per 100,000 Population
2009	117	109.4
2008	124	116.8
2007	102	96.8
2006	103	99.9
2005	88	88.4
2000	70	77.6
1995	61	73.7

Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Elder Abuse

As Table 13.9 illustrates, elder abuse reports in DeKalb County have risen dramatically since initiation of the Illinois Elder Abuse and Neglect Program of 1991. DeKalb County recorded 100 reports of elder abuse during FY2011, for a rate of 7.5 per 1,000 persons aged 60 and older, the most reports since 1993. During 1993, just 12 elder abuse reports were received. However, better reporting procedures could account for part of the increase. The designated elder abuse reporting agency for DeKalb County is Elder Care Services of DeKalb County.

Table 13.9
DEKALB COUNTY
ELDER ABUSE REPORTS[1]: FY1993 - FY2011

Fiscal Year	Number	Fiscal Year	Number
2011	100	2001	56
2010	73	2000	74
2009	74	1999	52
2008	77	1998	37
2007	67	1997	35
2006	71	1996	16
2005	74	1995	19
2004	84	1994	16
2003	42	1993	12
2002	70		

[1]Reflects all reports received, including both substantiated and unsubstantiated reports.
Source: Northwestern Illinois Area Agency on Aging.

Child Abuse

During FY2010, reports of child abuse in DeKalb County numbered 696, a rate of 29.6 per 1,000 children aged 0-17, exactly the same as the Illinois rate, and the lowest county rate since 2004. Reports of abuse are not always found to be deserving of investigation, and many are not found to be indicated when investigated. Indicated means that sufficient credible evidence has been found to support an abuse/neglect claim. During FY2010, of the reported DeKalb County cases, 169 (24.2% of reported) were indicated, for a rate of 7.2, lower than the state indicated rate of 8.3.

Historically, the rate of reported child abuse in DeKalb County has fluctuated a bit since 1990. The highest child abuse report rate was in 1994 (44.2), with the lowest occurring in 2004 (27.1). Correspondingly, indicated cases of child abuse fluctuated widely, with a low of 6.0 in 2007 and a high rate of 22.2 in 1991. Table 13.10 reveals child abuse data since 1990.

Table 13.10
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
NUMBER AND RATE OF CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT REPORTS AND INDICATED CASES:
FY1990 - FY2010

Fiscal Year	Reported			Indicated		
	DeKalb County		Illinois Rate	DeKalb County		Illinois Rate
	Number	Rate[1]		Number	Rate[1]	
2010	696	29.6	29.6	169	7,2	8.3
2009	803	34.4	30.1	174	7.4	8.5
2008	762	33.8	30.2	180	8.0	8.6
2007	823	36.1	30.1	140	6.0	8.1
2006	718	34.5	29.8	143	6.9	7.6
2005	736	35.4	30.0	126	6.1	7.9
2004	597	27.1	28.2	166	7.5	7.9
2003	629	30.7	29.9	160	7.8	8.5
2002	737	36.2	30.6	204	10.0	8.4
2001	531	27.8	31.0	172	9.0	8.9
2000	611	29.7	31.9	148	7.2	10.1
1999	720	37.7	33.6	268	14.0	10.6
1998	688	36.0	35.9	323	16.9	11.6
1997	694	36.6	37.5	274	14.4	13.1
1996	699	37.1	39.6	266	14.1	14.1
1995	652	35.4	44.7	295	16.0	17.0
1994	737	44.2	44.1	320	19.2	16.0
1993	724	43.4	41.5	331	19.8	13.8
1992	669	40.1	43.1	331	19.8	14.3
1991	640	38.4	34.9	370	22.2	12.9
1990	638	37.2	31.9	331	19.3	11.9

[1]Number of abuse/neglect reports or indicated cases per 1,000 children aged 0-17, based on individual year Census Bureau population.
Source: Illinois Dept. of Children and Family Services

Juvenile Court and Probation Characteristics

As of December 31, 2010 DeKalb County had 137 active juvenile cases (Table 13.11). Of these, 62 or 45.3% were probation cases, while 61 (44.5%) were being continued under supervision.

Table 13.11
DEKALB COUNTY
ACTIVE JUVENILE CASELOAD (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010)

Caseload Type	Number
Total Caseload	**137**
Probation	62
Supervision	0
Continued Under Supervision (CUS)	61
Informal	0
Other	14

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Annual Report of the Illinois Courts, 2010.

Table 13.12 reveals that all of the 25 juvenile adjudications during 2010 were deemed delinquency adjudications.

Table 13.12
DEKALB COUNTY
JUVENILE ADJUDICATIONS: 2010

Adjudication	Number
Total	**25**
Delinquency	25
Addiction	0
Minor Requiring Authoritative Intervention (MRAI)	0
Truancy	0

Note: A designation of MRAI occurs when a minor leaves the home and a judge deems the minor to be beyond the control of a parent or guardian.
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Annual Report of the Illinois Courts, 2010.

During 2010, juvenile programs were ordered for 103 youth, as detailed in Table 13.13. Aside from "Other" programs, 18.4% of the juveniles were referred to alcohol and drug programs, while 11.7% were ordered to mental health programs, and about one in ten (9.7%) were referred to a youth services program.

Table 13.13
DEKALB COUNTY
JUVENILE PROGRAMS ORDERED: 2010

Caseload Type	Number	Percent
Total	**103**	**100.0%**
Alcohol	0	0.0%
Drug	0	0.0%
Alcohol and Drug	19	18.4%
Youth Services	10	9.7%
Mental Health	12	11.7%
Other	62	60.2%

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Annual Report of the Illinois Courts, 2010.

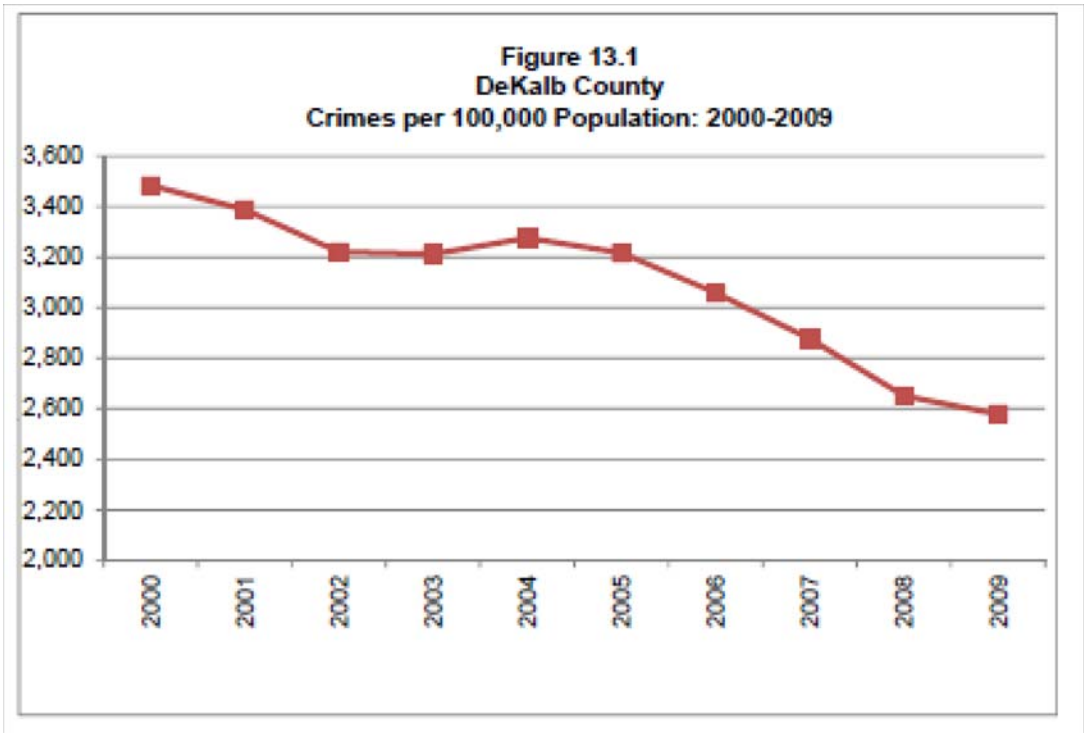


Figure 13.1
DeKalb County
Crimes per 100,000 Population: 2000-2009
3,600
3,400
3,200
3,000
2,800
2,600
2,400
2,200
2,000
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009

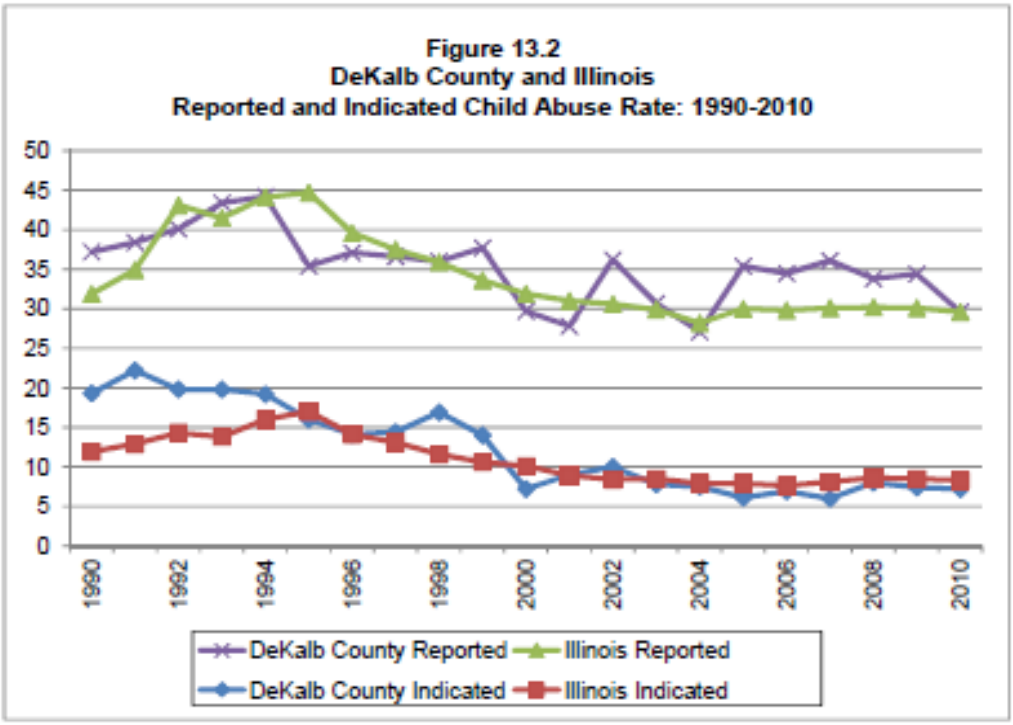


Figure 13.2
DeKalb County and Illinois
Reported and Indicated Child Abuse Rate: 1990-2010
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
DeKalb County Reported
Illinois Reported
DeKalb County Indicated
Illinois Indicated

Kish Health System
VALLEY WEST
Community Hospital

Community Health Needs Assessment Summary

2012

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Community Health Needs Assessment Summary

Overview of Valley West Community Hospital

Valley West Community Hospital is a private, not-for-profit, short-term, critical access community hospital. Valley West Community Hospital is approved by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) and is licensed by the state for 25 beds. A staff of more than 500 (full-time, part-time, and on-call) includes nurses, technicians, therapists and aides. Valley West Community Hospital is a member of Kish*Health* System. Our mission is to be the cornerstone of healthcare for the communities we serve.

The overarching goal of Valley West Community Hospital's community benefit mission is to respond to identified health needs. Valley West Community Hospital has developed three Initiative statements to give guidance to address identified community health needs.

Community Partnerships Focus

KishHealth System will collaborate with diverse organizations to identify a common vision and plan to create a collective impact on the overall health of the community.

Coordination of Community Services Focus

KishHealth System is committed to improving access to healthcare services, with emphasis on a coordinated patient centered approach, measuring patient and population health status within our healthcare delivery service areas.

Preventative Care Focus

KishHealth System will focus on wellness and prevention, with special emphasis on the most preventable health condition and lifestyle behaviors impacting the health of individuals and the community through health promotion activities, policy development and environmental change.

Community Health Needs Assessment Background and Purpose

Valley West Community Hospital is part of Kish*Health* System and has undertaken a community health needs assessment as required by Federal and State laws. The needs assessment is a primary tool used by the Hospital to determine its community benefit plan, which outlines how Valley West Community Hospital will give back to the community in the form of health care and other community services to address community health needs. This assessment incorporates components of primary and secondary data analysis that focuses on the health and social needs of the hospital service area.

In 2010, Congress enacted the Patient Protection and Affordable Act (The Affordable Care Act), which instituted comprehensive health insurance reforms that will enhance the quality of health care for all Americans. The Affordable Care Act requires that all non-profit hospitals complete a community health needs assessment every three years.

Communities Served by the Hospital

Valley West Community Hospital Valley West Community Hospital serves a portion of DeKalb, Kane, Kendall and LaSalle Counties residents.

Utilizing Illinois Hospital Association COMP Data, which measures hospital admissions[i] Valley West Community Hospital, had approximately 1,100 admissions and 10,402

Emergency Department visits in 2010. In the hospital service area, estimated at 71,000 people, the inpatient market share is roughly 27.7%. See Table 1.

Who was Involved in the Assessment Process

Individuals representing Kishwaukee Community Hospital, Valley West Community Hospital, DeKalb County Health Department and Live Healthy DeKalb County (formerly known as Pioneering Healthier Communities), served as Steering Committee Members.

Steering Committee members met monthly from May 2012 to November 2012 and reviewed population demographics, birth and death data and social and health indicators in order to prioritize health problems for the DeKalb County Community Health Plan and Valley West Community Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment. The Steering Committee was charged with further prioritizing these issues based on a more in-depth exploration and a standardized process.

In September of 2012, the Steering Committee presented health priorities to the external committee members, who included a variety of individuals from local and state governmental agencies, leaders from community based organizations, foundations, school districts, colleges, and local non-profit organizations. These participants are experts in health care, social determinants of health and health and social services. The input from the external group helped to ensure that needs were identified and will be responded to.

After thorough review of the data, Kish*Health* System Community Benefit Team members were given the opportunity to discuss the information and further review health problems facing the county. Following a lengthy discussion, Kish*Health* system Community Benefit Team members identified priorities for consideration for the Community Benefit Implementation Plan. For a full list of participants in the assessment process, please review attachments A & B.

How the Assessment was Conducted

Primary Data Collection

Administration of the 2012 Community Health Needs Assessment online survey was not randomized, but analysis of respondent characteristics indicated that participants responding to the survey were representative of the county's population.

The 2012 Community Health Needs Assessment Online Survey was a questionnaire style, self administered survey, available online, in both English and Spanish. The process followed a cross sectional research design, taking a snapshot of DeKalb County residents at a single moment in time. The online survey was sponsored and hosted by Kish*Health* System. The results of the online survey, is available on Valley West Community Hospital's website.

Secondary Data Collection

Data necessary for the decision-making process was provided by Joel B. Cowen, MA, as a consultant in the assessment of DeKalb County. He is the former Assistant Dean for Health Systems Research at the University of Illinois-College of Medicine at Rockford. Joel headed the research office at the medical school for 25 years, serving hundreds of health and human services organizations across northern Illinois with needs assessment, survey research, strategic planning and evaluation. He has developed data for each of the four DeKalb County IPLANs as well as the county's recent mental health study.

Local, county, state and federal sources were collected to present a community profile, birth and death characteristics, access to health care, chronic disease, social issues and school and student characteristics. When pertinent, these data sets are presented in the context of DeKalb County and the State of Illinois.

Analyses were conducted at the most local level possible for Kishwaukee Community Hospital primary service area, given the availability of the data. Resources utilized include:

- American Diabetes Association
- American Medical Association
- American University Survey
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Community Needs Index
- Illinois Department of Employment Security
- Illinois Department of Public Health
- Illinois Department of Public Health Annual Hospital Questionnaire
- Illinois Department of Public Health, *Behavioral Risk Factor Survey*
- Illinois Department of Public Health, *Illinois County Cancer Statistics Review Incidence*
- Illinois Department of Public Health: *Birth Defects and other Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes in Illinois, 2004-2008*
- Illinois Hospital Association
- Illinois Hospital Association, COMPdata
- Illinois Public Health Community Map
- National Cancer Institute
- National Center for Health Statistics
- National Heart Lung and Blood Institute
- Northern Illinois University Enrollment Data
- Pioneering Healthier Communities
- State of Illinois data by Zip code
- U.S. Census Bureau 2010 data

The full report of secondary data sources and dates utilized for the Community Health Needs Assessment for Valley West Community Hospital, Valley West Community Hospital and DeKalb County Health Department and is available on Valley West Community Hospital's website www.valleywest.org.

Community Needs Index

The Community Needs Index identifies the severity of health disparities for every ZIP code in the United States and demonstrates the link between community need, access to care, and preventable hospitalizations. For each Zip code in the US, the Community Needs Index aggregates five socioeconomic indicators/barriers to health care access that are known to contribute to health disparities related to income, education, culture/language, insurance and housing. Review of the Community Needs Index was used to identify communities of highest need and plan for direct a range of potential community health outreach efforts. To view the map of DeKalb County, see attachment C.

Data Analysis

After thorough review of the data, and detailed analysis it was decided that components of the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process be utilized to help further determine the priorities to establish for Kish*Health* System as a whole and Valley West Community Hospital. MAPP is a strategic approach to community health improvement.

Further vetting of primary and secondary data included statistical analysis of trends and comparisons, health indicators, issues that are occurring that affect the health of the community, and existing programs/services that contribute to/or improve the quality of life and/or overall health of the community.

Using primary and secondary data collection, participants were asked to review and identify the health priorities for the community that they believed to be the most significant to the overall health of the community. Using a nominal group process, priorities were discussed and recommendations made.

Data Gaps Identified

As with any assessment, limitations are always present. Where available, the most current and up-to-date data was used to determine the health needs of the community. Although the data set available is full of information, data gaps do exist.

- Demographic data using US Census Bureau information changed from the traditional “long form” to the American Community Survey, which uses an annual sample survey of about 3 million households.
- Data is not available on all topics to evaluate health needs within each race/ethnicity by age-gender specific subgroups.
- Prevalence of chronic conditions is not available for children, a group that is underrepresented in more formal data collection sets.
- County-wide data that characterize health risk and lifestyle behaviors like, nutrition, exercise and sedentary behaviors are not available for persons 18 years and younger.
- Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System data is difficult to accurately measure subpopulations, due to BRFSS methodology issues.
- In reference to the online survey, issues, like incomplete surveys and coding and other errors in the online survey, which could not be altered once the survey was posted.
- Some respondents of the online survey may have had difficulty understanding the multiple choice questions and interpreting the rating and agreement scales, affecting the fact that the issue presented. This may have led to individuals not knowing if the issue presented needed clarification for them or they were uncertain of the issue.
- Reporting error, or incorrect reporting, could have occurred in the online survey because the respondent misunderstood or misinterpreted the question being asked.

Identified Needs

Access to Care

Access to care measures accessibility to needed primary care, health care specialists and emergency treatment. While health insurance by itself does not ensure access, there need to be enough primary care providers in a community to provide care.

Despite the median income of DeKalb County residents being similar to the state and national averages, many residents are without health insurance. Nearly half of non-citizens lack health insurance, while about one-third foreign born and unemployed lack health insurance. Also relatively high in the uninsured population, which is one-fourth Hispanics or persons that have not graduated from high school, as they do not have health care coverage. For information on uninsured by selected characteristics see Table 2.

According to the American Medical Association (AMA), on December 31, 2010, 79 physicians provided patient care in DeKalb County and the 2010 population per physician was 1,331:1, compared to the U.S. level of 410:7.

As a result of the limited physician supply in DeKalb County, especially in primary care, portions of the county have been designated by the federal government as medically underserved. Medically Underserved Areas (MUAs) or Populations (MUPs) may be eligible for federal support of health clinics serving persons in need. For information on federally designated shortage areas review Table 3.

Cancer

Cancer remains the second leading cause of death in the United States (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012) and it is the second leading cause of death of DeKalb County residents. By cancer site, lung cancer is the most common site for both genders. The leading male cancer site deaths are lung, colorectal and prostate, while the leading female cancer site deaths are lung, breast, and colorectal. For information on death and age-adjusted rates by cause for 2007-2009 see Table 4.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports adult smoking prevalence is the estimated percent of the adult population that currently smokes every day or “most days” and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. According to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2009, 21% of DeKalb County adults, aged 18 and older, self reported tobacco use, which is higher than the averages of both the state and the U.S. According to the National Cancer Institute, smoking causes many types of cancer, including cancers of the throat, mouth, nasal cavity, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, kidney, bladder and cervix, and acute myeloid leukemia.

Screening refers to tests and exams used to find disease, such as cancer, in people who do not have any symptoms. Current American Cancer Society guidelines include methods for early detection of cancers of the cervix, breast, colon and rectum, endometrial, and prostate. Cancer related check-up depending on age and gender may include exams for cancers of the thyroid, mouth, skin, lymph nodes, testes and ovaries.

DeKalb County women aged 40 years and older have had a mammography exam, with 56.2% reporting their most recent mammogram within the past year, which is lower than the state average of 82.6%.

Among the population 50 years and older, 65.3% in 2009 received a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy, while 51.7% have completed a blood stool test.

More than half of all cancer deaths can be prevented by making healthy choices like not smoking, maintaining a healthy weight, eating right and keeping active and participating in cancer screenings.

Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular Disease, principally heart disease and stroke, is the leading cause of death in the U.S. for both men and women among all racial and ethnic groups (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012). This is the number one cause of death among DeKalb County residents. See Table 4.

High cholesterol is one of the major risk factors leading to heart disease, heart attack and stroke and uncontrolled high blood pressure can injure or kill. Over one-fourth of DeKalb County residents have high cholesterol (25.9%) or high blood pressure (27.3%) and almost two-thirds (64.4%) are overweight or obese based on body mass index (BMI). Overweight or obesity increases risk for high cholesterol, high blood pressure and insulin resistance, a precursor of type 2 diabetes-all factors that heighten risk for cardiovascular disease.

The proportions of DeKalb County residents who currently smoke is 29.5%, much higher than previous rates and 75% higher than the 16.9% for the state. The National Cancer Institute reports that people who smoke are up to six times more likely to suffer a heart attack than nonsmokers, and the risk increases with the number of cigarettes smoked.

Better prevention or management of high cholesterol, high blood pressure, or diabetes help to lower risk for heart disease. Lifestyle changes like quitting or never smoking and limiting alcohol use, exercising and eating healthy all lower risk for cardiovascular disease.

Diabetes/Kidney Disease

Diabetes is a group of diseases marked by high levels of blood glucose and can lead to serious complications and premature death. If untreated diabetes can cause more serious health complications, including, but not limited to, heart disease, stroke, eye, foot and skin complications, high blood pressure, hearing loss and kidney disease as defined by the American Diabetes Association.

Almost two-thirds (64.4%) of DeKalb County adults are overweight or obese based on body mass index (BMI) calculated from height and weight. The proportion of obese individuals has risen substantially since 2001, when the proportion stood at 18.8%. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, being overweight or obese increases the likelihood of developing diabetes and excess weight keeps the body from making and using insulin properly. Moderate exercise of about 30 minutes or more 5 or more days per week, or 150 or more minutes per week, resulting in a 5% to 7% weight loss can delay and possibly prevent type 2 diabetes.

In DeKalb County, 4.4% of the population 18 years and older are afflicted with diabetes, with a significant increase of 18.9% in those aged 65+. The components of Diabetes management require monitoring blood sugar, healthy eating, physical activity and medication management.

Healthcare Affordability

A list of the 58 health, safety and environmental issues that might be found in the community was provided and 65% of the respondents to the online survey identified healthcare affordability as a great concern affecting DeKalb County.

According to the 2009 Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) one of six residents (16.1%) have avoided the doctor in the past year due to cost, up from 7.4% in 2002 and higher than the 2008 state level of 12.4%. An additional 18.2% avoided getting medications due to cost, twice the state rate of 9.2%.

According to the American Community Survey, public coverage, primarily Medicare and Medicaid, is shown at 21.1% and 10.2% of DeKalb County is estimated to be uninsured.

More DeKalb County residents live in poverty (16.3%) as a proportion of the population than the state. Local children aged 0-17 (14.8%) fall below the poverty level than the population as a whole, while it is lower that the state (19.4%) and the U.S. (20.1%). However, since the 2000 Census (7.1%) the poverty rate for local children overall has doubled. DeKalb County Hispanics (29.3%) recorded a 2008-2010 poverty rate two and a half times higher than the level for white non-Hispanics (11.7%). See Table 5 and 6.

Poverty among DeKalb County residents can lead to negative health consequences, such as increased risk of mortality, increased prevalence of medical conditions and disease incidence. Negative health effects resulting from poverty are present at all ages, however, children in poverty have greater morbidity and mortality due to lack of access to affordable healthcare.

Maternal Child Health

According to the Centers for Disease Control, safe motherhood begins before conception with good nutrition and a healthy lifestyle. It continues with appropriate prenatal care with the ideal result being a full-term pregnancy without unnecessary interventions and the delivery of a healthy baby. In addition, a healthy postpartum period in a positive environment that supports the physical and emotional needs of the mother, baby, and family.

2009 birth rates for DeKalb County by race/ethnicity were white non-Hispanic (11.4%), black non-Hispanic (16.7%), other non-Hispanic (8.3%) and Hispanic (21.1%). Over one-third (36.7%) of DeKalb County births were to unmarried mothers, a record high for the county and more than three times the 1980 proportion (9.7%). By race/ethnicity for 2009 were white non-Hispanic (7%), black non-Hispanic (4.5%) other non-Hispanic (14.7%) and Hispanic (3.1%). See Table 7.

Almost one-third (32.3%) of DeKalb County births were to women ages 25-29 years, while one-quarter (24.7%) were born to women ages 30-34 and another quarter (24.5%) to ages 20-24.

According to data obtained from the Strong Start program of the Illinois Department of Human Services for the combined five-year period 2005-2009, DeKalb County experienced 2,754 Medicaid births, accounting for 42.6% of all births. Premature Medicaid births, early deliveries before 37 weeks, totaled 283 constituting 10.3% of Medicaid births.

For 2009, one in eleven (9.2%) county births was delivered by women who had used tobacco while pregnant.

84 DeKalb County births were of low weight (less than 2,500 grams or five and half pounds) accounting for 6.4% of all births. Low birth weight percentages by race/ethnicity for 2009 were white non-Hispanic (7%), black non-Hispanic (4.5%), other non-Hispanic (14.7%) and Hispanic (3.1%).

Understanding and addressing Maternal Child Health issues help to improve the well-being of mothers, infants and children, from health behaviors and health status, which are influenced by a variety of environmental and social factors. Their well-being determines the health of the next generation and can predict the future health of the community.

Mental Health

Mental health is a state of well being in which an individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively, and is able to make a positive contribution to society.

Within the past year, at least 12,580 DeKalb County residents aged 18-54 can be estimated to have been affected by a mental disorder. The leading mental disorders are anxiety disorder (16.4%) and any mood disorder (7.1%). An estimated, 4,340 DeKalb County residents aged 55 and older have a mental disorder. See Table 8.

The most frequent non-birth related diagnosis in 2011 psychoses, with 540 cases. The DeKalb hospitalization rate for psychoses was 22.8% below the state. Behavioral reasons dominate hospital activity for persons aged 5-14 with psychoses easily first, followed by personality disorders/impulse control. Psychoses continue to lead hospitalization reasons for 15-44 age groups.

There are social determinants that affect mental health, like that of adequate housing, safe neighborhoods, equitable jobs and wage, quality education and equity in access to quality health care. Mental health is an integral and essential component of health and is a factor when improving the health of DeKalb County residents.

Older Adult Health

Older adults are among the fastest growing age groups, and the first “baby boomers” (adults born between 1946-1964) turned 65 in 2011. In DeKalb County, those aged 65+ and 55-64 represent 9.8% of the population.

The vast majority (94.8%) of persons aged 65 and older in DeKalb County live in a household, primarily as a householder or spouse. Almost three in ten (28.3%) of the county’s elderly live alone, and are primarily women. The number of elderly women living alone stood at 2,125 in the 2010 Census, representing one in five elderly. One in nineteen (5.2%) DeKalb County elderly resides in group quarters, such as senior housing or nursing homes.

For 2009, the life expectancy for DeKalb County is 77.5 for men and 81.3 for women, a difference of nearly four years. DeKalb County life expectancy is exactly the same as the U.S. level for women, but the DeKalb County male life expectancy is 1.3 years better than the nation. Table 9.

The top three health issues for individuals aged 65-74 are elevated blood pressure, arthritis, joints and symptoms and for those aged 75+ elevated blood pressure, arthritis and joint symptoms are the top three health issues.

Older adults want to remain in their communities as long as possible. Chronic illness, injuries or physical or mental abilities can make it hard for older adults to remain at home. Preventative health services, self-management of chronic disease and participation in physical activity can improve health outcomes for older adults.

Overweight/Obese Adults

Overweight and obesity are labels for ranges of weight that are greater than what is considered healthy for a given height. The terms also identify ranges of weight that have been shown to increase the risk of diseases and other health problems.

Almost two-thirds (63.9%) of DeKalb County adults are overweight or obese based on body mass index a level above the state at 61.5%. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that obesity related conditions include heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes and certain types of cancer. See Table 10.
33% of respondents to the online survey indicated that they exceed two hours or more of screen time a day watching television, on the computer and/or playing video games per day. 78.9% indicated that family members "Sometimes or Never" eat at least five servings of fruits and vegetables each day.

Staying in control of one's weight through regular exercise, like walking or biking and regularly eating a healthy diet consisting of five servings of fruits or vegetables a day contribute to good health and reduces overall risk to adverse health conditions.

Overweight/Obese Children

According to the Centers for Disease Control, obesity now affects 17% of all children and adolescents in the United States-triple the rate from just one generation ago. Obese children are more likely to become obese adults and their obesity is likely to be more severe. Obese children are more likely to have a higher incidence of adult onset disease such as diabetes and high blood pressure due to obesity.

According to the online survey 79% of respondents indicated that childhood obesity is a moderate to serious concern in DeKalb County.

Childhood obesity is the result of eating too many calories and not getting enough physical activity. There are several policy, systems and environmental factors that impact children. Things like improving access to healthy food choices and increasing physical activity seem simple to address, but are often impacted by the environments children are exposed to—their home, child care center, school, or community. Providing the right education and settings for children to learn about healthy eating and physical activity is an important step in the right direction.

Respiratory Disease

According to the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute, respiratory diseases include asthma, pneumonia, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), and emphysema.

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways characterized by episodes of reversible breathing problems due to airway narrowing and obstruction. There are 18.5% of DeKalb County residents who live with asthma and the number increases among African Americans and low income populations.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a disease that makes it hard to breathe and gets worse over time and is the fourth leading cause of death in the U.S. In 2011, there were 194 hospital discharges for COPD which were higher than the state.

According to the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute, children and older adults are most vulnerable to diseases of the lung. In 2011, utilization of the Emergency Department is the highest for kids under 5 years of age exhibiting respiratory symptoms.
DeKalb County residents aged 65+ with respiratory disease are listed as one of the top five reasons of death. See Table 11.

There are many ways to manage respiratory diseases and working with a healthcare provider to manage symptoms is recommended.

Unaddressed Identified Needs

Nine other topic areas (accidents, alcohol/drug use, allergies, crime, job availability, oral health, suicide and unemployment) were identified for data collection, review and priority setting. Below is a chart of topic areas identified and a brief description why the hospital did not select to address.

Priority Identified	Supporting Data	Explanation
Accidents	◦ 2007-2009 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, lists accidents (motor vehicle, falls and poisoning) as the third leading cause of death for DeKalb County residents.	Valley West Community Hospital does not have the expertise or infrastructure to serve as a lead around this area of need,
Alcohol/Drug Use	◦ 2009 Illinois Department of Public Health Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey indicated 22.4% of the population report Risk for Acute/Binge Drinking. ◦ Per Illinois Secretary of State, there were 585 arrests for driving under the influence in 2010. ◦ In 2009, Illinois State Police reports indicate there were 571 arrests for drug offenses. ◦ Based on Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Report, as estimated 13,155 (15.6%) of DeKalb County residents aged 16 and older were in need of alcohol treatment, as well as 2,024 persons in need of drug abuse treatment.	Valley West Community Hospital does not have the expertise or infrastructure to serve as a lead around this area of need. Valley West Community Hospital will support community agencies such as Ben Gordon, Youth Services Bureau, DCPSafe and other community programs to address issues not directly addressed by the health system.
Allergies	◦ 62% of respondents to the Community Health Needs Assessment Online Survey indicated allergies as a moderate to severe problem in DeKalb County.	Valley West Community Hospital did not choose this as a priority to address, however, it may be indirectly addressed as a result of work on other identified health priorities like Access to Care, Cardiovascular Disease, Respiratory Disease and Overweight/Obesity in Adults/Children.
Crime	◦ 71% of respondents to the Community Health Needs Assessment Online Survey indicated that crime is a moderate to serious concern in DeKalb County. ◦ Illinois State Police report that for 2009, City of DeKalb was highest at 3,573.8 per 100,000 population, followed by Somonauk (2093.9) and Sycamore (1763.5).	Valley West Community Hospital does not have the expertise or infrastructure to serve as a lead around this area of need.
Job Availability	◦ 75% of respondents to the Community Health Needs Assessment Online Survey indicated that job availability is a moderate to serious concern in DeKalb County.	Valley West Community Hospital does not have the expertise or infrastructure to serve as a lead around this area of need. Valley West Community Hospital will support community agencies such as Illinois Employment Training Center, DeKalb County Economic Development Corporation and other community

		programs to address issues not directly addressed by the health system.
Oral Health	◦ 71.6% of DeKalb County residents have dental insurance, higher than the state average at 61.9%. ◦ 25.3% of DeKalb County residents cannot afford dental care within the past year.	Valley West Community Hospital does not have the expertise or infrastructure to serve as a lead around this area of need.
Suicide	◦ For the period of 2007-2009, suicide ranked as the 10th leading cause of death for DeKalb County residents, and the second leading cause of death among residents aged 15-44 years of age, per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.	Valley West Community Hospital does not have the expertise or infrastructure to serve as a lead around this area of need. Valley West Community Hospital will support community agencies such as Ben Gordon, Youth Services Bureau, DCPSafe and other community programs to address issues not directly addressed by the health system.
Unemployment	◦ 74% of respondents to the Community Health Needs Assessment Online Survey indicated that unemployment is a moderate to serious concern in DeKalb County. ◦ Illinois Department of Employment Security reports 9.2% of DeKalb County residents as being unemployed, lower than both the state and U.S. rates.	Valley West Community Hospital does not have the expertise or infrastructure to serve as a lead around this area of need. Valley West Community Hospital will support community agencies such as Illinois Employment Training Center, DeKalb County Economic Development Corporation and other community programs to address issues not directly addressed by the health system.

Community Resources

Valley West Community Hospital will strive to coordinate efforts focusing on community priorities with community stakeholders including, but not limited to, DeKalb County Health Department, Kendall County Health Department, Fox Valley YMCA, Fox Valley Older Adults, Plano Parent Coalition, Plano Building Community, medical providers, community groups and other agencies. Ideally the hospital and community organizations will pool talents, financial resources and other assets, in order to collectively work to improve the health of those in need.

Priority Identified	Populations Served	Healthcare facilities and other resources within the community to address identified health needs identified through the Community Health Needs Assessment
Access to Care	Medically Underserved Populations Low Income Persons Minority Groups Individuals with Chronic Disease Broad Community	Social Service Agencies, including but not limited to, DeKalb County Community Service Department and Health Department, Kendall County Health Department, Ben Gordon Center, Centennial Counseling, Fox Valley Older Adult Services, Elder Care Services of DeKalb County, Family Service Agency, Lifeline, Lutheran Social Services of Illinois, St. Vincent De Paul Society, Salvation Army,

		Voluntary Action Center, pharmacies and religious and philanthropic organizations, Kendall Area Transit, TransVac, Visiting Nurses Association, Aunt Martha's Youth Services & Health Center, Annual Kendall Cares Clinic, RX Clinic for Illinois. Healthcare facilities, including Kishwaukee Community Hospital, Valley West Community Hospital, Midland Surgical Center, several office based practices and urgent care facilities.
Cancer	Medically Underserved Populations Low Income Persons Minority Groups Individuals with Chronic Disease Broad Community	Programs and services, including but not limited to, recreation and fitness and educational programming through park districts, area YMCAs, fitness facilities, American Cancer Society, support groups, religious and philanthropic organizations. Screening activities, including, but not limited to LifeLine, dermatologists providing skin checks and other cancer screenings offered. Healthcare facilities, including Kishwaukee Community Hospital, Valley West Community Hospital, Midland Surgical Center, several office based practices and urgent care facilities.
Cardiovascular Disease	Medically Underserved Populations Low Income Persons Minority Groups Individuals with Chronic Disease Broad Community	Programs and services, including but not limited to, recreation and fitness and educational programming through park districts, area YMCAs, fitness facilities American Heart Association, support groups, religious and philanthropic organizations, screening activities, pharmacies providing free blood pressure monitoring, local grocers, retailers and farmers market activities, dietary and nutrition counseling. Healthcare facilities, including Kishwaukee Community Hospital, Valley West Community Hospital, Midland Surgical Center, several office based practices, specialty clinics and urgent care facilities.
Diabetes/Kidney Disease	Medically Underserved Populations Low Income Persons Minority Groups Individuals with Chronic Disease Broad Community	Programs and services, including but not limited to, recreation and fitness and educational programming through park districts, area YMCAs, fitness facilities, support groups, religious and philanthropic organizations, screening activities, dietetic and nutrition counseling, local grocers, retailers and farmers market activities.
Healthcare Affordability	Medically Underserved Populations Low Income Persons Minority Groups Individuals with Chronic Disease Broad Community	Social Service Agencies, including but not limited to, DeKalb County Community Service Department and Health Department, Kendall County Health Department, Ben Gordon Center, Elder Services of DeKalb County, Fox Valley Older Adult Services Family Service Agency, Lifeline, Lutheran Social Services of Illinois, St. Vincent De Paul Society, Salvation Army, Voluntary Action Center, pharmacies and religious and philanthropic organizations. Healthcare facilities, including Kishwaukee Community Hospital, Valley West Community Hospital, Kendall Cares Clinic, several office based practices and urgent care facilities.
Maternal Child Health	Medically Underserved Populations Low Income Persons	Social Service Agencies, including but not limited to, DeKalb County Community Service Department and Health Department, Ben Gordon Center, Alexian

	Minority Groups Individuals with Chronic Disease Broad Community	Brothers Counseling Services, Family Clinic of NIU, Family Service Agency, Lutheran Social Services of Illinois, Women Infant & Children (WIC) Nutrition Program, Breastfeeding Center, Pre-school and day care centers, DeKalb County Public & Parochial Schools, Youth Service Bureau Voluntary Action Center, pharmacies and religious and philanthropic organizations, DeKalb County, Kendall & LaSalle County School Districts, We Care Pregnancy Center.
Mental Health	Medically Underserved Populations Low Income Persons Minority Groups Individuals with Chronic Disease Broad Community	Social Service Agencies, including but not limited to, DeKalb County Community Service Department and Health Department, Safe Passage, Ben Gordon Center, Alexian Brothers Counseling Services, Family Clinic of NIU, Elder Care Services of DeKalb County, Family Service Agency, Fox Valley Older Adult Services.
Older Adult Health	Medically Underserved Populations Low Income Persons Minority Groups Individuals with Chronic Disease Broad Community	Social Service Agencies, including but not limited to Elder Care Services of DeKalb County, DeKalb County Health Department, Ben Gordon Center, FOOD Program, Lifescape Community Services, Meals on Wheels, senior care programs and TransVac.
Overweight/Obese Adults	Medically Underserved Populations Low Income Persons Minority Groups Individuals with Chronic Disease Broad Community	Programs and services, including but not limited to, Coordinated Approach to Child Health (CATCH) and Alliance for Healthier Schools, recreation and fitness and educational programming through park districts, area YMCAs, fitness facilities, schools, dietetic and nutrition counseling, local grocers, retailers and farmers market activities.
Overweight/Obese Children	Medically Underserved Populations Low Income Persons Minority Groups Individuals with Chronic Disease Broad Community	Programs and services, including but not limited to, recreation and fitness and educational programming through park districts, area YMCAs, fitness facilities, schools, dietetic and nutrition counseling, local grocers, retailers and farmers market activities.
Respiratory Disease	Medically Underserved Populations Low Income Persons Minority Groups Individuals with Chronic Disease Broad Community	Programs and services, related, but not limited to, the American Lung Association, DeKalb and Kendall County Health Departments, Environmental Health Programs & Tobacco Prevention grants, allergists, pulmonologists, respiratory therapy programs and services.

Implementation Strategy

Valley West Community Hospital's Community Implementation Strategy/Community Benefit Plan serves as a roadmap for how community benefit resources will be deployed and how outcomes will be reported. For detailed information on the Implementation Strategy/Community Benefit Plan, please visit the hospital's website.

Concluding Thoughts

Some clear patterns emerged from the Community Health Needs Assessment and the Community Health Needs Assessment Online Survey, and this is the need to address a myriad of preventable health conditions and lifestyle behaviors impacting the health of DeKalb County residents.

KishHealth System, will provide system wide coordination and oversight of community benefit programming, through the Community Benefit Team, which will oversee the work outlined in the Implementation Strategy/Community Benefit Plan. The members of the team will assist with planning, programming, monitoring and evaluating outcomes. Additionally, members will identify and share best practices, promote consistency around data collection, tracking and reporting that is consistent with internal policies and state and federal guidelines. Lastly, the team will assist in updating progress towards the goals documented in the Implementation Strategy.

For more information on the Community Health Needs Assessment, the Implementation Strategy/Community Benefit Plan, contact the Community Engagement Advisor for Valley West Community Hospital.

Table 1
DEKALB COUNTY
SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL CHARACTERISTICS: 2010

Indicator	Kishwaukee	Valley West	Kindred[1]
Licensed Beds	94	31	69
Set-up Beds at Peak	94	25	69
Admissions	5,982	1,199	459
Patient Days	20,126	3,200	13,738
Observation Days	2,323	523	0
Average Stay (days)[2]	3.8	3.1	29.9
Average Daily Census	55.1	8.8	37.6
Medicare[4]	48.2%	40.8%	53.6%
Medicaid[4]	13.3%	7.5%	17.4%
Other Insurance[4]	29.6%	40.3%	29.9%
Charity Care[4]	3.8%	1.4%	0.0%
Private Pay[4]	5.0%	11.4%	0.0%
White	92.3%	95.3%	89.3%
Black	5.1%	1.8%	8.1%
Hispanic (of any race)	6.0%	5.5%	6.3%
Live Births	893	247	0
Inpatient Surgeries	1,557	294	0
Outpatient Surgeries	2,207	915	0
Emergency Patients	27,782	10,402	0
CT Scans	15,994	4,406	0
MRI Scans	1,821	0	2
Ultrasound Exams	6,533	3,309	337
Inpatient Revenue[3]	$48.2	$8.4	$22.2
Outpatient Revenue[3]	$100.1	$33.7	---
Charity Percent	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%

1Kindred is classified as Long-Term Acute Care.
[2]Includes observation days.
[3]In millions.
[4]Payor is for inpatients.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health Annual Hospital Questionnaire.

Table 2
DEKALB COUNTY
UNINSURED BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS: 2008-2010

Characteristic	Percent	Characteristic	Percent
Not a Citizen	45.0%	Work Part-Time Year Round	16.0%
Foreign Born	34.9%	Naturalized Citizen	15.0%
Unemployed	33.0%	Asian	14.8%
Hispanic	26.9%	18-64 Years Old	13.6%
Not High School Grad	24.7%	Some College or Associates	12.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Table 3
DEKALB COUNTY
FEDERALLY DESIGNATED SHORTAGE AREAS

HPSA
Mendota Area (Primary Care)
DeKalb Service Area (Primary Care, Dental)
Tri-County Service Area (Primary Care, Dental, Mental Health)
MUA
DeKalb Township

Source: Health Resources and Services Administration

Table 4
DEKALB COUNTY AND U.S.
DEATHS AND AGE-ADJUSTED RATES BY CAUSE: 2007-2009

Cause	DeKalb County		U.S. Rate[1]	DeKalb/U.S. Difference
	Number	Rate[1]		
All Causes	1,922	735.0	753.1	-18.1
Heart Disease	441	168.9	185.8	-16.9
Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	426	168.8	175.6	-6.8
Colorectal	51	20.5	16.4	+4.1
Pancreas	32	12.7	10.8	+1.9
Lung	102	41.5	49.5	-8.0
Breast	27	10.3	12.6	-2.3
Prostate	24	9.2	8.9	+0.3
Bladder	22	8.7	4.4	+4.3
Lymph	38	14.2	17.3	-3.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases[2]	88	35.4	42.3	-6.9
Stroke (Cerebrovascular Diseases)	111	43.2	40.6	+2.6
Accidents	109	38.0	38.7	-0.7
Motor Vehicle	52	17.2	13.0	+4.2
Falls	15	4.7	7.3	-2.6
Poisoning	18	5.7	10.1	-4.4
Alzheimer's Disease	99	36.7	23.5	+13.2
Diabetes Mellitus	65	25.6	21.7	+3.9
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	40	15.5	14.7	+0.8
Influenza & Pneumonia	25	10.3	16.4	-6.1
Septicemia	24	9.8	11.0	-1.2
Suicide	28	8.9	11.6	-2.7
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	17	5.4	9.2	-3.8
Perinatal Conditions	15	4.7	4.5	+0.2
Congenital Malformations	11	3.5	3.3	+0.2
Parkinson's Disease	35	13.4	6.4	+7.0

[1]Rate per 100,000 population age-adjusted.
[2]Previously known as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: CDC WONDER.

Table 5
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN POVERTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2000 AND 2008-2010

Race/Ethnicity	DeKalb County	Illinois	U.S.
2008-2010 ACS			
White Non-Hispanic	11.7%	8.3%	10.0%
Black	39.2%	28.5%	25.7%
Hispanic	29.3%	19.3%	23.3%
2000 Census			
White Non-Hispanic	9.0%	6.3%	8.1%
Hispanic	20.7%	16.5%	22.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 from decennial Census; 2008-2010 from American Community Survey.

Table 6
DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND U.S.
PERCENT IN POVERTY FOR SELECTED GROUPS: 2000 AND 2008-2010

Group	2008-2010 ACS			2000 Census		
	DeKalb County	Illinois	U.S.	DeKalb County	Illinois	U.S.
All Persons	16.3%	13.8%	14.4%	11.4%	10.7%	12.4%
Persons 65+	4.7%	8.4%	9.4%	4.5%	8.3%	9.9%
Families	8.5%	10.1%	10.5%	5.1%	7.8%	9.2%
With children 0 - 17	13.0%	16.1%	16.5%	7.3%	11.6%	13.6%
With children 0 - 4	23.3%	16.4%	17.9%	14.3%	14.5%	17.0%
Female-Headed Families	29.6%	28.5%	29.2%	21.9%	24.1%	26.5%
With children 0 - 17	37.7%	38.2%	38.1%	28.7%	32.1%	34.3%
With children 0 - 4	86.0%	46.3%	46.1%	48.8%	43.6%	46.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 7
DEKALB COUNTY
BIRTHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 1980 - 2009

Year	Total Births	White		Black		Other		Hispanic[1]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2009	1,322	1,173	88.7%	115	8.7%	34	2.6%	225	17.0%
2005	1,245	1,131	90.8%	81	6.5%	33	2.7%	200	16.1%
2000	1,118	1,021	91.3%	72	6.4%	25	2.2%	144	12.9%
1995	1,017	958	94.9%	40	3.9%	19	1.9%	95	9.3%
1990	1,024	983	96.0%	14	1.4%	27	2.6%	35	3.4%
1985	965	926	96.0%	20	2.1%	19	2.0%	23	2.4%
1980	1,000	958	95.8%	30	3.0%	12	1.2%	34	3.4%

[1]Hispanic may be of any race. White, black and other are racial categories.
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Table 8
DEKALB COUNTY
ESTIMATED ONE-YEAR PREVALENCE OF SELECTED MENTAL DISORDERS[1] BY AGE: 2011

Mental Disorder	18-54 Years		55+ Years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Any DIS Disorder	12,580	21.0%	4,340	19.8%
Schizophrenia	779	1.3%	132	0.6%
Any Mood Disorder	4,253	7.1%	964	4.4%
Unipolar Major Depressive Disorder	3,174	5.3%	811	3.7%
Major Depressive Episode	3,894	6.5%	811	3.7%
Dysthymia	958	1.6%	351	1.6%
Bipolar I	659	1.1%	44	0.2%
Bipolar II	359	0.6%	22	0.1%
Any Anxiety Disorder	9,824	16.4%	2,499	11.4%
Simple Phobia	4,971	8.3%	1,600	7.3%
Social Phobia	1,198	2.0%	219	1.0%
Agoraphobia	2,935	4.9%	899	4.1%
Panic Disorder	958	1.6%	110	0.5%
Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome	2,157	3.6%	---	---
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder	1,438	2.4%	329	1.5%
Nonaffective Psychosis	120	0.2%	---	---
Somatization	120	0.2%	66	0.3%
Antisocial Personality	1,258	2.1%	---	---
Anorexia Nervosa	60	0.1%	---	---
Severe Cognitive Impairment	719	1.2%	1,467	6.6%

[1]Individuals may have multiple disorders concurrently.
DIS = Diagnostic Interview Schedule
Source: Derived from *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General, 1999*, as applied to DeKalb County population - 2011 Census estimate. Addictive disorders not included.

Table 9
DEKALB COUNTY AND U.S.
LIFE EXPECTANCY: 2000 AND 2009

	DeKalb County		United States	
	Male	Female	Year	Female
2009	77.5	81.3	76.2	81.3
2000	75.7	80.2	74.3	79.7

Source: University of Washington Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

Table 10
DEKALB COUNTY AND ILLINOIS
SELECTED HEALTH BEHAVIORS: 1997 - 2009

Health Behavior	Percent of Population 18+				
	DeKalb County				Illinois
	2009	2004	2001	1997	2009
Obesity					
Underweight/normal	35.6%	40.6%	44.2%	NA	38.5%
Overweight	38.4%	38.4%	37.0%	NA	33.9%
Obese	26.0%	20.9%	18.8%	24.2%	27.6%
Drinking					
At Risk for Acute/Binge Drinking	22.4%	32.2%	26.0%	22.9%	18.3%
Smoking Status					
Current Smoker	29.5%	20.0%	23.4%	24.4%	16.9%
Former Smoker	20.5%	23.2%	21.3%	23.0%	23.1%
Non-smoker	50.0%	56.7%	55.3%	52.5%	60.0%

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

Table 11
DEKALB COUNTY
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ADULTS WITH SELECTED DISEASES/CONDITIONS: 2010

Disease/Condition	18-44 Years		45-64 Years		65-74 Years		75+ Years		All Adults Number
	Rate Per 100	Number	Rate Per 100	Number	Rate Per 100	Number	Rate Per 100	Number	
Selected Circulatory Diseases									
Heart Disease	4.4	2,136	13.2	3,009	24.3	1,311	37.1	1,833	8,289
Hypertension	9.3	4,514	34.4	7,841	54.2	2,94	57.3	2,832	18,111
Stroke	0.6	291	3.0	684	6.1	329	10.7	529	1,833
Selected Respiratory Diseases									
Emphysema	0.3	146	2.1	479	5.4	291	6.3	311	1,227
Asthma	8.1	3,932	8.4	1,915	8.7	469	7.4	366	6,682
Hay Fever	6.0	2,912	10.8	2,462	7.9	426	5.5	272	6,072
Sinusitis	10.5	5,097	16.3	3,715	15.2	820	11.4	563	10,193
Chronic Bronchitis	3.0	1,456	5.3	1,208	6.0	324	6.3	311	3,299
Selected Sensory Problems									
Hearing Trouble	6.7	3,252	18.9	4,308	31.2	1,683	45.2	2,234	11,477
Vision Trouble	6.2	3,009	11.6	2,576	12.2	658	16.1	796	7,039
Absence of All Natural Teeth	2.1	1,019	7.3	1,664	19.3	1,041	30.5	1,507	5,239
Other Diseases and Conditions									
Diabetes	2.8	1,359	12.3	2,804	22.0	1,187	21.7	1,072	6,422
Ulcers	4.2	2,039	8.0	1,823	10.5	566	10.0	494	4,922
Kidney Disease	0.7	340	2.0	456	3.5	189	4.7	232	1,217
Cancer	2.2	1,068	9.9	2,257	20.4	1,101	27.2	1,344	5,770
Arthritis	7.1	3,446	30.3	6,906	49.0	2,644	54.1	2,674	15,670
Chronic Joint Symptoms	17.0	8,252	38.4	8,753	45.0	2,428	45.3	2,239	21,672
Migraines or Severe Headaches	20.4	9,902	15.6	3,556	7.4	399	5.1	252	14,109
Neck Pain	13.1	6,359	20.0	4,559	15.5	836	14.0	692	12,446
Lower Back Pain	25.2	12,232	32.4	7,385	32.5	1,753	30.9	1,527	22,897
Face or Jaw Pain	4.9	2,378	6.0	1,368	3.4	183	2.9	143	4.072

Source: Estimates based on U.S. rates from National Center for Health Statistics, Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2010, Series 10, Number 252, 2012. U.S. rates have been applied to DeKalb County 2010 Census population, by age

Attachment A

Steering Committee Members (Participants listed alphabetically)

- Beth Busching, Manager, Community Wellness, Kishwaukee Community Hospital
- Bette Chilton, Dean of Health and Education, Kishwaukee Community College
- Dawn Roznowski, Community Engagement Advisor, Kish*Health* System
- Jane Lux, Director, DeKalb County Health Department
- Kim Jass-Ramirez, Senior Director of Healthy Living, Kishwaukee YMCA
- Lisa Cumings, Community Health Liaison, Kishwaukee Community Hospital
- Marcy Zanellato, Health Education Division, DeKalb County Health Department
- Shelly Johnson, Director, Center for Family Health (formerly Community Cares Clinic), Employee Health, Community Wellness, Kish*Health* System

External Committee Members

- Erica Barnes, LCPC, Counselor/Outreach Coordinator, Northern Illinois University Counseling and Student Development
- James Briscoe, Superintendent, DeKalb School District #428
- Cindy Capek, Executive Director, DeKalb Park District
- Bette Chilton, Dean of Health & Education, Kishwaukee Community College
- Brenda Courtney, Director of Administrative Services, DeKalb County Health Department
- Kathy Countryman, Superintendent, Sycamore School District #427
- Michael Kokott, Assistant Vice President, Marketing & Planning, KishHealth System
- Dawn Litlefield, Executive Director, Kishwaukee YMCA
- Cristy Meyer, Principal, Jefferson Elementary School
- Donna Moulton, Executive Director, Community Mental Health Board & Community Services, DeKalb County
- Gabriela Ortiz, Public Health Nurse, DeKalb County Health Department
- Kevin Poorten, President & CEO, KishHealth System
- Mary Pritchard, PhD., Associate Dean, Northern Illinois University, College of Health & Human Sciences
- Ted Strack, President, Sycamore Park District
- Dan Templin, Executive Director, DeKalb County Community Foundation
- Rob Wilkinson, CEO, Kishwaukee YMCA

KishHealth System Committee Members

- Allison Bryan, Community Relations, Valley West Community Hospital
- Beckie Frieders, Employee Wellness Coordinator, Kish*Health* System
- Beth Busching, Manager, Community Wellness, Kishwaukee Community Hospital
- Beth Gale, Director, Continuity of Care
- Cindy Johnston, Director, Community Wellness, Valley West Community Hospital
- David Wester, Physician Assistant, Center for Family Health
- Dawn Roznowski, Community Engagement Advisor, Kish*Health* System
- Dr. Michael Kulisz, Physician, Chief Medical Officer, Kish*Health* System
- Jennifer Renfer,
- Karen Rouse, Director, Outpatient Clinics
- Michael Kokott, Assistant Vice President of Marketing and Planning, Kish*Health* System
- Pamela Duffy, Vice President, Patient Care Services and Chief Nursing Officer
- Shelly Johnson, Director, Center for Family Health (formerly Community Cares Clinic), Employee Health, Community Wellness, Kish*Health* System
- Theresa Komitas, Community Relations, Kishwaukee Community Hospital

Attachment B

Information collected on the community health needs included feedback from the following community leaders. Those with an asterisk (*) after their name have special knowledge and/or expertise in public health. These individuals are considered leaders or representatives of medically underserved, low-income and minority populations or represent broad interests of the communities in DeKalb County. Several other participants were from departments or agencies with current data or other information relevant to the health needs of the community.

Name	Title	Affiliation	Special Knowledge/Expertise
Beth Busching	Manager of Community Wellness	Kishwaukee Community Hospital	Ms. Busching has expertise in community education, with medically underserved populations and those with chronic disease.
Erica Barnes, LCPC *	Counselor/Outreach Coordinator	Northern Illinois University Counseling and Student Development	Ms. Barnes has public health expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease.
James Briscoe	Superintendent	DeKalb School District #428	Dr. Briscoe has expertise in educational issues within the community and represents the needs of children and families in the DeKalb School District.
Cindy Capek	Executive Director	DeKalb Park District	Ms. Capek has knowledge working with individuals in the community, related to recreation and programming, including, but not limited to minority groups and low income persons.
Bette Chilton *	Dean of Health & Education	Kishwaukee Community College	Ms. Chilton, as the Dean of Health & Education for Kishwaukee College, has expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease.
Brenda Courtney *	Director of Administrative Services	DeKalb County Health Department	Ms. Courtney has public health expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease.
Kathy Countryman	Superintendent	Sycamore School District #427	Ms. Countryman has expertise in educational issues within the community and represents the needs of children in Sycamore School District.

Lisa Cumings	Community Health Liaison/Co-Leader	Kishwaukee Community Hospital/Live Healthy DeKalb County	Ms. Cumings has expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease, through her role with Live Healthy DeKalb County.
Kim Jass-Ramirez	Senior Director of Healthy Living/Co-Leader	Kishwaukee YMCA/Live Healthy DeKalb County	Ms. Jass-Ramirez has expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease, through her role with Live Healthy DeKalb County.
Michael Kokott	Assistant Vice President, Marketing & Planning	KishHealth System	Mr. Kokott has expertise on healthcare issues affecting DeKalb County through his role with KishHealth System.
Shelly Johnson	Director	Center for Family Health	Ms. Johnson has expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease, under her leadership with Center for Family Health.
Cindy Johnston	Manager	Valley West Community Hospital	Ms. Johnston has expertise in community education, with on medically underserved populations and those with chronic diseases.
Dawn Littlefield	Executive Director	Kishwaukee YMCA	Ms. Littlefield has expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease.
Jane Lux *	Director	DeKalb County Health Department	Ms. Lux has public health expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease.
Cristy Meyer	Principal	Jefferson Elementary	Ms. Meyer has expertise in educational issues within the community, as well as special expertise in the health needs of students in DeKalb School District, as a member of the district's Health & Wellness Committee.
Donna Moulton *	Executive Director	Community Mental Health Board and Community Services, DeKalb County	Ms. Moulton has expertise with the mental health and behavioral health needs of residents receiving services.

Gabriela Ortiz *	Public Health Nurse	DeKalb County Health Department	Ms. Ortiz has public health expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease.
Kevin Poorten	President & CEO	KishHealth System	Mr. Poorten has expertise on healthcare issues affecting DeKalb County through his role with KishHealth System.
Mary Pritchard, PhD. *	Associate Dean	College of Health & Human Sciences, Northern Illinois University	Dr. Pritchard, as the Associate Dean for the College of Health & Human Sciences, has expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease.
Dawn Roznowski	Community Engagement Advisor	KishHealth System	Ms. Roznowski has expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease, through her role with KishHealth System.
Ted Strack	President	Sycamore Park District	Mr. Strack has knowledge working with individuals in the community, related to recreation and programming, including, but not limited to minority groups and low income persons.
David Wester	Physician Assistant	Center for Family Health	Mr. Wester has expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease, through his work with Center for Family Health.
Rob Wilkinson	CEO	Kishwaukee YMCA	Mr. Wilkinson has expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease.
Marcy Zanellato *	Health Education Division	DeKalb County Health Department	Ms. Zanelleto has public health expertise on medically underserved populations, low income persons, minority groups and those with chronic disease.

Attachment C

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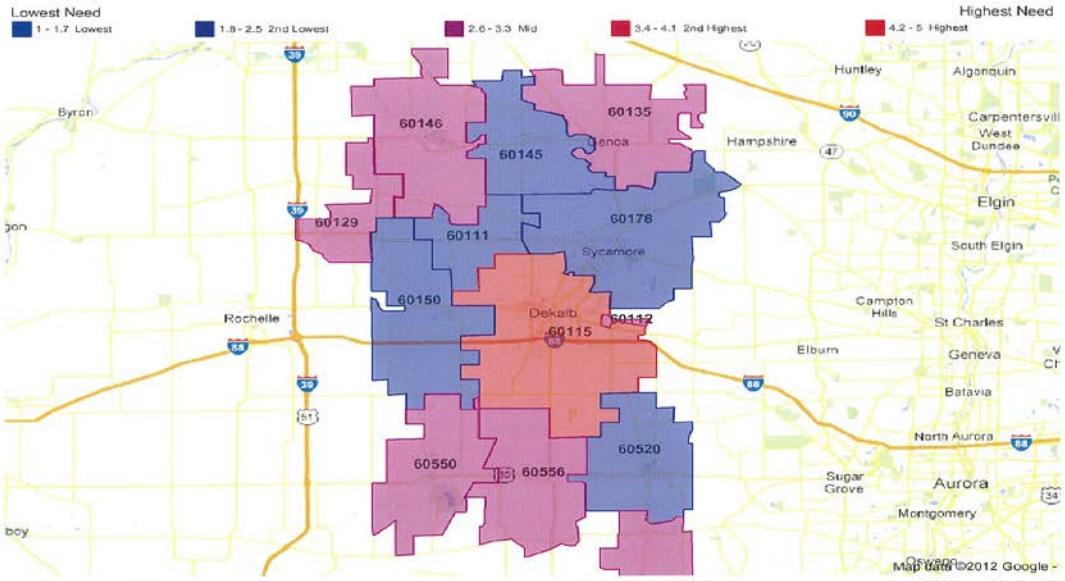

Mean(zipcode): 2.6 / Mean(person): 3.2 | CNI Score Median: 2.6 | CNI Score Mode: 2.6

Zip Code	CNI Score	Population	City	County	State
60111	2.2	302	DeKalb County	Dekalb	Illinois
60112	3.2	3806	DeKalb County	Dekalb	Illinois
60115	4	48877	DeKalb	Dekalb	Illinois
60129	2.6	368	Ogle County	Dekalb	Illinois
60135	2.6	7280	Genoa	Dekalb	Illinois
60145	2	2694	Kingston	Dekalb	Illinois
60146	2.6	2632	Kirkland	Dekalb	Illinois
60150	2.4	1838	Malta	Dekalb	Illinois
60178	2.2	22884	Sycamore	Dekalb	Illinois
60520	2	2729	Hinckley	Dekalb	Illinois
60548	2.8	12362	Sandwich	Dekalb	Illinois
60550	2.6	1398	Shabbona	Dekalb	Illinois
60556	2.6	2067	Waterman	Dekalb	Illinois

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[ii] Data Excludes Normal Newborns and Neonates (MS-DRGs 789-795)

2012 Community Health Needs Assessment Online Survey

Overview

During the month of September, an online community survey was made available to the general public. The confidential survey was used to measure DeKalb County residents' perceptions of health care delivery, access and health practices and other factors impacting residents of DeKalb County. There were 551 respondents to the online survey.

Participants

Key Characteristics of the 551 Survey Respondents

- 57% of the respondents reside in DeKalb and/or Sycamore zip codes
- 84.6% of the respondents were female
- All races and ethnic groups are represented
- Ages range from 18 to 65+
- 57.8% have a college or post graduate degree
- 14.7% are employed at least part-time, 55.9% full-time, 1.8% unemployed, 20.8% retired, 5.5% full-time homemaker, 3.1% full-time students
- All income groups are represented
- 45% live in households with three or more members
- 57.7% of the respondents live in DeKalb or Sycamore zip codes

The first series of questions provided a general description of the respondents to the survey and the households in which they live. The information is presented as a description of the group of survey respondents as a whole. The respondents are also compared to the county population as a whole.

Most of the data tables in this section of the document will have a note that tells the reader how many of the respondents answered that question (N=__), and the percentage presented are based on that number. If there is no "N=", the percentage is based on the entire group of 551.

Location and Length of Residence

Just over 57.7% of the respondents live in DeKalb or Sycamore zip codes, which mean that most of the responses originated from the most densely populated area of DeKalb County. Survey respondents are a mix of residents of the county from 6-10 years and over 10 years of duration. Just fewer than 3% had been living in the county for less than one year at the time of the survey.

Length of Residence in DeKalb County	Survey Respondents
<1	2.9%
1-5 years	14.8%
6-10 years	18.3%
10+ years	62.6%

Percentage of Respondents by city, town or village

Clare/Esmond	<1%	Malta	1.8%
Cortland	4.1%	Maple Park	<1%
DeKalb	31.9%	Sandwich	9.8%
Hinckley	<1%	Shabbona	<1%
Genoa/Kingston	<1%	Somonauk	4.0%
Kirkland	1.0%	Sycamore	25.7%
Leland	<1%	Waterman	<1%

Gender Distribution

The population of DeKalb County is about evenly divided between male and female. Compared to the county's population, women are over-represented among the survey respondents (84.7%). The gender difference could result in different responses due to a different perspective on community issues or to different patterns of health behavior.

Age Distribution

Participants in the 2012 Community Health Needs Assessment were limited to those individuals who were at least 18 years of age at the time of the survey completion.

Age Group	Survey Respondents*
18-25	3.8%
26-35	16.3%
36-45	17.6%
46-55	23.4%
56-64	19.1%
65+	18.2%
No Response	1.2%

*N=544

Racial and Ethnic Distribution

The cultural diversity of DeKalb County is represented in this survey, although the survey results under represent the Black/African American and Hispanic population in general.

Racial/Ethnic Identification	Survey Respondents*	DeKalb County 2010 Census
Asian or Pacific Islander	<1%	2.3%
Black or African American	1.6%	6.4%
Hispanic	2.0%	10.1%
Native American	<1%	.3%
White or Caucasian	95.0%	85.1%
Other	<1%	4.0%

*N=546

Educational Level

Based on the US Census Bureau data around educational levels in the county, individuals over the age of 25 who have a high school diploma/GED or less are under represented among the survey respondents, while college graduates and post graduates are substantially over-represented.

Educational Level	Survey Respondents*	DeKalb County 2010 Census
Less than 12 years	<1%	8.8%
High School Diploma/GED	11.6%	30.1%
Some College	28.5%	25.3%
College Graduate	37.3%	25.5%
Post Graduate	20.7%	10.2%

*N= 545

Employment Status

Survey respondents represent a diverse mix of employment statuses from full-time employment to part-time employment, to full-time student to part-time student. Approximately 1.8% respondents identified themselves as unemployed. The lower than reported

unemployment rates are most likely caused by a lower response rate to the survey among unemployed persons.

Household Income

Slightly half of the survey respondents have household incomes in the categories of $25,000-$74,999, while nearly one-fourth reported household incomes over $75,000. According to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, DeKalb County median household income was $51,241, slightly lower than the State of Illinois average income of $52,972.

Household Income	Survey Respondents*
<$5,000	2.3%
$5,000-14,999	5.8%
$15,000-24,999	11.1%
$25,000-49,999	28.7%
$50, 000-74,999	22.9%
$75,000-99,999	13.2%
$100,000-199,999	11.1%
$200,000+	3.2%

Household Size

The largest single group responding to the survey lives in a household of one or two family members and those living in a household of three to five comprising of the second largest group to respond to the survey.

Number of People in Household	Survey Respondents	
	Number	Percent
1 to 2	294	53.3%
3 to 5	230	41.7%
6+	20	<1%

Survey Equipment and Materials

The 2012 Community Health Needs Assessment Online Survey was hosted online by Kish*Health* System, as well as DeKalb County Health Department, Kishwaukee YMCA and Ben Gordon Center. Additionally, roughly 800 hard copy materials directing participants to the online survey were distributed at DeKalb county businesses and organizations. Lastly, several organizations sent email blasts to members of their organizations and email databases. Finally, local newspapers carried articles about the survey inviting residents to participate.

By the end of September 2012, there were 551 surveys completed. With a representation of 551 DeKalb County residents,

Variables

The 2012 Community Health Needs Assessment Online Survey consisted of three separate sections: Individual Information, Family/Household Information, and Community Information. The survey was designed to collect data on health attitudes and beliefs; health behaviors and health care seeking patterns; access to and utilization of health services and related social services; and concerns about community health issues. In addition, respondents completed a series of questions related to residency, length at their current location, gender, age, race, education, employment, income and household size.

Community Health Concerns

A list of the 58 health, safety and environmental issues that might be found in the community was provided, and respondents were asked to indicate whether they felt the issue was a

serious problem, moderate problem, not a problem, or no sure. Overall the 20 issues of greatest concern to survey respondents were:

1. Overweight Adults (80%)
2. Overweight Children (79%)
3. Job Availability (75%)
4. Unemployment (74%)
5. Crime (71%)
6. Alcohol/Drug Use (67%)
7. Healthcare Affordability (65%)
8. Allergies (62%)
9. Gang Activity (63%)
10. Cancer (60%)
11. Housing Affordability (56%)
12. Diabetes (53%)
13. Healthcare Availability (52%)
14. Domestic Violence (52%)
15. High Blood Pressure/Strokes (51%)
16. Smoking (51%)
17. Transportation (Public) (50%)
18. Heart Disease (49%)
19. Teen Pregnancy (48%)
20. Asthma & Other Respiratory Disorders (47%)

The top twenty greatest concerns were determined by adding the percentages of moderate and serious problem.

The 52 concerns are organized in eight categories for purposes of discussion and analysis:

Public Service
Education
Fire Protection
Law Enforcement
Recreation Opportunities
Swimming Facilities (clean/sanitary)
Transportation (public)

Crime and Violence
Alcohol/drug abuse
Bioterrorism
Child abuse
Crime
Domestic Violence
Elder abuse
Gang activity
Murder/intentional injury
School violence

Health and Safety Behaviors
Firearms
Highway safety
Overweight adults
Overweight children
Pedestrian Safety
Smoking
Smokeless Tobacco
Teen pregnancy

Health Care and Support Services
Health Care (affordability)
Health Care (availability)
Child care/day care
Elder care

Environmental Protection
Animal control
Asbestos control
Clean water
Land/use development
Lead paint
Mosquitoes
Noise pollution
Radon gas (residential)
Recycling facilities
Secondhand smoke

Health Condition/Diseases
Allergies
Asthma & other respiratory disease
Bulimia/Anorexia
Cancer
Heart Disease
High blood pressure/stroke
HIV/AIDS
Infectious Diseases
Prenatal health
Sexually transmitted infections

Mental Health
Mental illness
Suicide

Social and Economic Issues
Gambling
Housing (affordability)
Job availability
Unemployment
Nursing home care

Public Services

Public transportation was identified by 50% of the respondents as a top concern for the community. Public transportation may be lacking in DeKalb County, likely the issues are outside of the cities of DeKalb and Sycamore, as a great portion of the county is rural. Residents may be looking for cost savings in gas and auto maintenance.

Public Service Concerns	Moderate to Serious Problem	Not a Problem	Not Sure
Education (N=523)	42%	34%	22%
Fire Protection (N=523)	16%	53%	30%
Law Enforcement (N=523)	27%	43%	28%
Recreation Opportunities (N=525)	34%	44%	20%
Swimming facilities (safe/sanitary) (N=528)	21%	39%	39%
Transportation (public) (N=526)	50%	23%	25%

Crime and Violence

Over 70% of the survey respondents listed crime as a top concern for the community and it was ranked fifth in the overall “top twenty” list of concerns in the community. Alcohol and drug abuse came in second as a concern, followed closely by gang activity and domestic violence, with all three indicators making the “top twenty” list. At any rate, respondents believe that these are serious problems in the county.

Crime and Concerns	Moderate to Serious Problem	Not a Problem	Not Sure
Firearms (N=528)	43%	20%	35%
Bioterrorism (N=524)	1%	50%	41%
Child abuse (N=524)	42%	13%	44%
Crime (N=524)	71%	11%	14%
Domestic violence (N=523)	52%	9%	36%
Elder Abuse (N=523)	26%	19%	54%
Gang activity (N=539)	63%	10%	25%
Murder/intentional injury (N=523)	36%	22%	40%
School violence (N=526)	37%	21%	40%

Health and Safety Behaviors

Overweight adults and children were the top two rated concerns for the community with over 80% of the respondents identifying these as a problem. Obesity is a health issue that affects over half of DeKalb county residents and leads to adverse health conditions. Obesity leads to increased blood pressure, diabetes, cancer and heart disease. Children are more likely to have a higher incidence of adult onset disease such as diabetes and high blood pressure due to obesity.

Over 50% of respondents indicated that smoking as a serious problem. Smoking increases adverse health effects like coronary heart disease, stroke, cancer, reproductive health and can increase osteoporosis.

Health and Safety Behaviors	Moderate to Serious Problem	Not a Problem	Not Sure
Firearms (N=528)	43%	20%	35%
Highway/road safety (N=528)	47%	23%	28%
Overweight Adults (N=527)	80%	2%	15%
Overweight Children (N=527)	79%	2%	15%
Pedestrian safety (N=525)	42%	31%	25%
Smoking (N=526)	51%	14%	32%
Smokeless tobacco (N=526)	25%	22%	52%
Teen pregnancy (N=526)	48%	8%	42%

Health Care and Support Services

Health care affordability ranked as the thirteenth community health concern with 65% of those responding. This, along with health care affordability is a concern for those responding to the survey. Likely the economy and unemployment rates in DeKalb County may attribute to these ranking high as a concern.

Health Care and Support Services	Moderate to Serious Problem	Not a Problem	Not Sure
Health care (affordability) (N=529)	65%	9%	23%
Health care (availability) (N=528)	52%	24%	22%
Child care/day care (N=524)	39%	17%	41%
Elder day care (N=523)	30%	20%	47%
Nursing home care (N=523)	36%	22%	41%

Environmental Protection

Land use/development received the highest concern with over 46% of respondents listing this as a concern. Coming in second was the concern related to mosquitoes, likely due to concern related to the awareness and education among residents concerning the symptoms and spreading of West Nile virus. There are multiple indicators listed that are growing concerns to residents, like clean water, recycling facilities and noise pollution.

Environmental Protection	Moderate to Serious Problem	Not a Problem	Not Sure
Animal Control (N=524)	25%	40%	33%
Asbestos control (N=5284	14%	28%	57%
Clean water (N=523)	33%	40%	24%
Land use/development(N=523)	46%	17%	34%
Lead paint (N=523)	13%	27%	59%
Mosquitoes (N=524)	43%	25%	29%
Noise pollution (N=523)	29%	36%	34%
Radon gas (N-525)	19%	19%	61%
Recycling facilities (N=525)	32%	41%	25%
Secondhand smoke (N=525)	27%	36%	35%

Health Conditions/Diseases

Over 60% of DeKalb county respondents feel allergies are a relatively serious problem among the population. In addition, cancer (ranked 10th), high blood pressure (ranked 15th) and asthma and other respiratory disease (ranked 20th) made the top twenty list. Since overweight adults and children were ranked the top two concerns, it is not surprising that that respondents rated other health conditions and diseases associated with obesity as well. Interestingly, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections and bulimia/anorexia were ranked low as community concerns, but many of the respondents indicated that they were not sure if these were community concerns or not.

Health Conditions/Diseases	Moderate to Serious Problem	Not a Problem	Not Sure
Allergies (N=524)	62%	10%	24%
Asthma & other respiratory diseases (N=524)	46%	14%	37%
Bulimia/Anorexia (N=524)	22%	24%	52%
Cancer (N=524)	60%	9%	27%
Heart Disease (N=528)	49%	8%	41%
High blood pressure/stroke (N=528)	51%	7%	40%
HIV/AIDS (N=528)	17%	21%	61%
Prenatal health (N-525)	32%	20%	46%
Infectious disease (N=525)	32%	41%	25%
Sexually transmitted infections (N=526)	25%	14%	60%

Mental Health

Mental illness is identified as a problem for 45% of the survey respondents. Overall, respondents do not feel well informed on the issue. The third most common reason for hospital admissions in DeKalb County was psychoses, a diagnosis which includes schizophrenic disorders, mood disorders and depressive psychosis. Suicide ranked as the tenth leading cause of death for DeKalb County residents and second leading cause of death among DeKalb County residents aged 15-44. This data indicates that there may be a need to educate community members on mental illness.

Mental Health	Moderate to Serious Problem	Not a Problem	Not Sure
Mental Illness (N=523)	45%	9%	43%
Suicide (N=526)	38%	13%	48%

Social and Economic Issues

Three of the four social and economic issues ranked in the top twenty concerns. These are considerable concerns facing many DeKalb County residents.

Social and Economic Issues	Moderate to Serious Problem	Not a Problem	Not Sure
Gambling (N=528)	13%	34%	51%
Housing (affordability) N=528)	56%	16%	25%
Job Availability (N=523)	75%	5%	16%
Unemployment (N=526)	74%	4%	19%

According to the online survey results, 94% of individual respondents have health insurance coverage. Of the 94% individual respondents, 72% have private or managed care insurance, while the rest are covered by Medicaid, Medicare, and military or health savings accounts. Additionally over 75% of households reported all family members as having dental insurance.

With 80%of respondents reporting they had a general physical within the last 12 months. Interestingly of the respondents, 50% indicated that they Always or Sometimes travel outside of DeKalb County for medical appointments. The reasons for traveling outside of the county were widely varied.

The survey data show that risky behaviors include a failure to ensure that family/members of household fail to wear a helmet when riding a bicycle, rollerblading, riding a motor scooter, ATV or motorcycle. Of those that partake in these activities, only15% responded as always wearing a helmet. Other health risks may be found in 67% family/members of household are limited to two hours or less of television, computer and video game time per day. Lastly, 78.9% members of family/household Sometimes or Never eat at least five servings of fruits and vegetables each day.