

Brown County
Community Progress Report
2007



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Preface

The Tracy Family Foundation (TFF) – established in 1997 by the Robert and Dorothy Tracy Family – has distributed over \$3 million dollars since it was founded. Thousands of these dollars have gone to programs and services for residents of Brown County. These dollars have funded a wide range of needed services for youth and families to improve the quality of life. The Foundation has a vision that Brown County will be recognized as a magnet community in this region...a community that people of all ages will be drawn to live, work, raise a family, and grown older.

With that vision in mind, in 2005 the Tracy Family Foundation (TFF) engaged The Medical Foundation (TMF) and University of Illinois Extension -Adams/Brown Unit (UIE) to undertake an effort to assess community strengths and needs in Brown County. This study focused on the areas of youth, education, families, health and wellness, and community betterment. All areas were evaluated in terms of current day needs and assets of the county, along with feedback from community members on where they envisioned Brown County could be in the future. In 2001, a previous study was commissioned by TFF and was conducted by University of Illinois faculty. This study examined the important issues, challenges, concerns, and needs facing Brown County youth and families. Among other programs, the Mt. Sterling Community Center / YMCA is a result of that previous effort. Both Reports may be found on the TFF website www.tracyfoundation.org

For the 2005 effort, TMF and UIE staff reviewed existing data and conducted primary research through interviews, focus groups, and a survey with various groups of people in the County over an eight-month period. These efforts contributed to a detailed report that provided a comprehensive view of the needs and resources within Brown County, analyzed data to inform decision-making and planning, and offered direction to TFF on future funding decisions.

The recommendations and other findings were shared at a community meeting in September 2005. In order to ensure that the extensive resources, both financial and time, would be represented by more than a written report, the community meeting also served as a recruitment opportunity for people interested in helping to translate data

and recommendations into action. The following month marked the first meeting of Brown County Action, people working together to find ways to implement the recommendations of the Brown County Needs Assessment Report – and then continuing to build on those efforts to keep Brown County a place where people come to live, work and play. There were initially seven Action Teams organized around the sections in the Report. That number has been reduced to five since that first meeting due to recognition of project overlap and participation. The five functioning Action Teams in 2007 are: Schools & Education; Housing & Economic Development; Community Betterment; Youth Involvement; and Health & Social Services.

Each Action Team continues to use the Report as a way to identify projects, looking both to specific recommendations and to other identified needs resulting from data collection efforts. The list of accomplishments attributable to this community collective is impressive and growing, from affiliation with a regional mass transit district to address transportation gaps, to landscaping around the public pool, to a Back-to-School Fair, to a supplement in the local paper containing information about local health and wellness practitioners. The Teams themselves have a consistent core but remain welcoming of new participants, both those in for the long haul and those interested only in specific projects.

The Teams are self-governing. They use the Report as a roadmap, but do not limit the Team activities to specific recommendations outlined in the Report. Teams have also chosen to develop other projects and solutions due to new needs arising in the community. This is an important consideration as it reflects sustainability, adaptability and the potential for adding new members.

The addition of a collective focus on outcomes and measurement is a logical next step for a project such as this. Therefore, in 2006, the Tracy Family Foundation engaged Dr. Mark Edgar of the Illinois Public Health Institute to produce a Brown County Community Progress Report that would provide the measurements needed within Issue Areas. Dr. Edgar met with all of the BC Action Teams to identify the needed indicators within each Issue Area. It is collectively assumed that if various efforts are not contributing to improvements of various types, those efforts need to be revised or abandoned for the sake of others that are making a positive impact. That illustrates an internal function of

how tracking of the identified indicators will guide decision-making. The external use of this information will be very important, as well, and will contribute to even greater community involvement once it is demonstrated that the efforts of Brown County Action Teams are making an impact in important and lasting ways.

Most of the indicators identified in the following pages can be collected through secondary sources, such as the Bureau of the Census or the Illinois Board of Education. Data that cannot be found elsewhere will be collected locally through surveys and other primary data collection methods. Partnerships with local institutions – schools and local government – will be critical to achieving this data collection, but as the benefit is clearly mutual, such agreements should be easily accomplished.

This Report will be updated annually by the Adams/Brown Unit of University of Illinois Extension. The updated Report will be posted on the websites of Extension, Brown County, and the Tracy Family Foundation.

Introduction

The purpose of the Community Progress Report is to provide a “report card” made up of indicators that address the many aspects that contribute to a healthy community. The Community Wellness Report will provide benchmarks for ongoing monitoring of the health of the community and the evaluation of the efforts to enhance community wellness. The Illinois Public Health Institute (IPHI) worked with the Brown County Action Team to develop the indicators and produce the report.

To develop the final set of indicators, staff from IPHI met at least twice with each of the Action Teams during their monthly meetings, twice with the Steering Committee and once with the Tracy Family Foundation Board. IPHI staff provided the team members with an initial set of indicators based on work that has been done in other localities, and on national indicators sets developed by the United Way of America and the National Association of Planning Councils. Through a series of discussions a final set of indicators was developed from that initial set.

Once the indicator set was finalized, IPHI staff began collecting data for the indicators for which secondary data exists. The team members felt that there were a number of indicators that should be included even though they would require primary data collection. These indicators are included in the report although there are no data included. The data for these indicators could be collected through the implementation of one school based survey and one community-based survey.

The school based survey could be accomplished by using any of a number of existing instruments including the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, the Illinois Youth Survey, the Monitoring the Future Survey, the Search Institute Positive Youth Development Survey, some combination of items from these instruments or through a survey developed and deployed on a local basis. The community based survey should be carefully deployed to assure the validity of the results (i.e. a carefully constructed random sampling methodology with a sufficient number of respondents). Completed on a yearly basis, these surveys could provide data to track the indicators of interest.

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Community Betterment

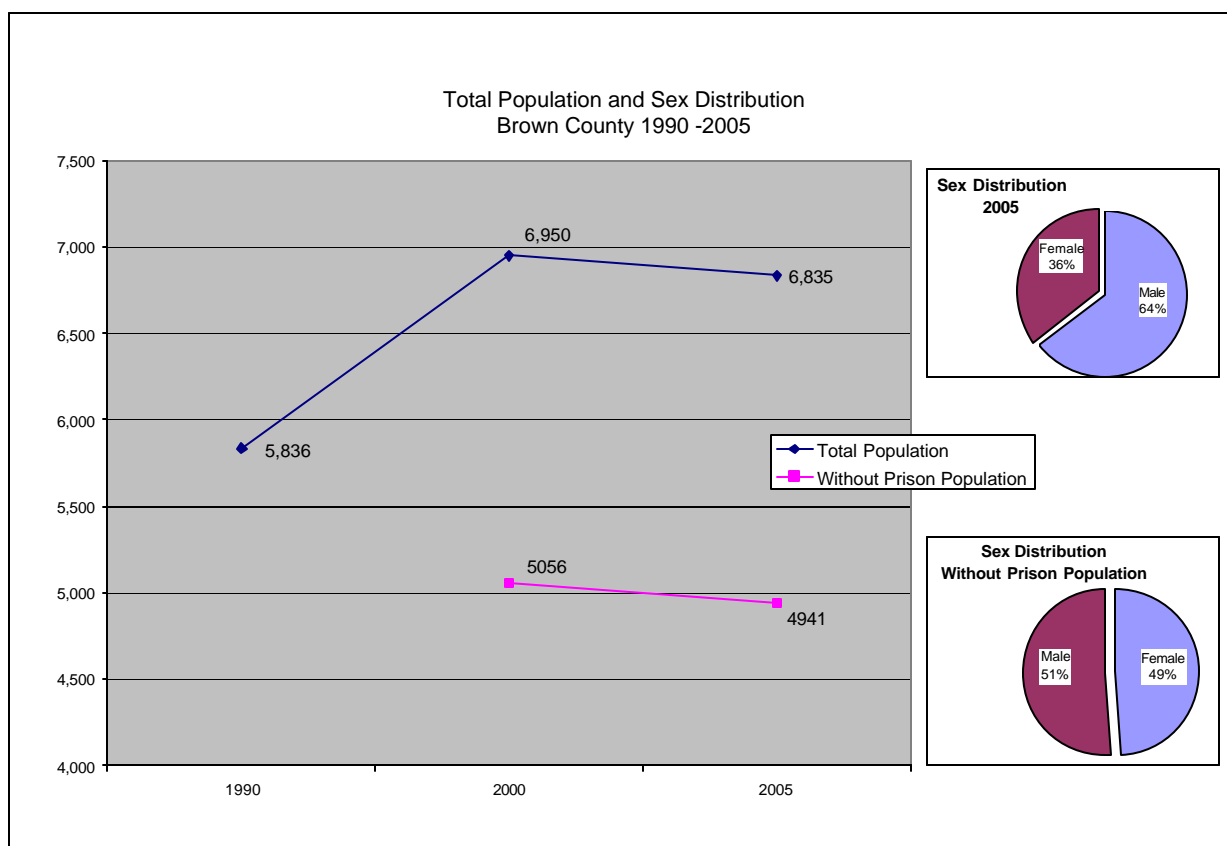
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Socio-demographic Characteristics

Total Population

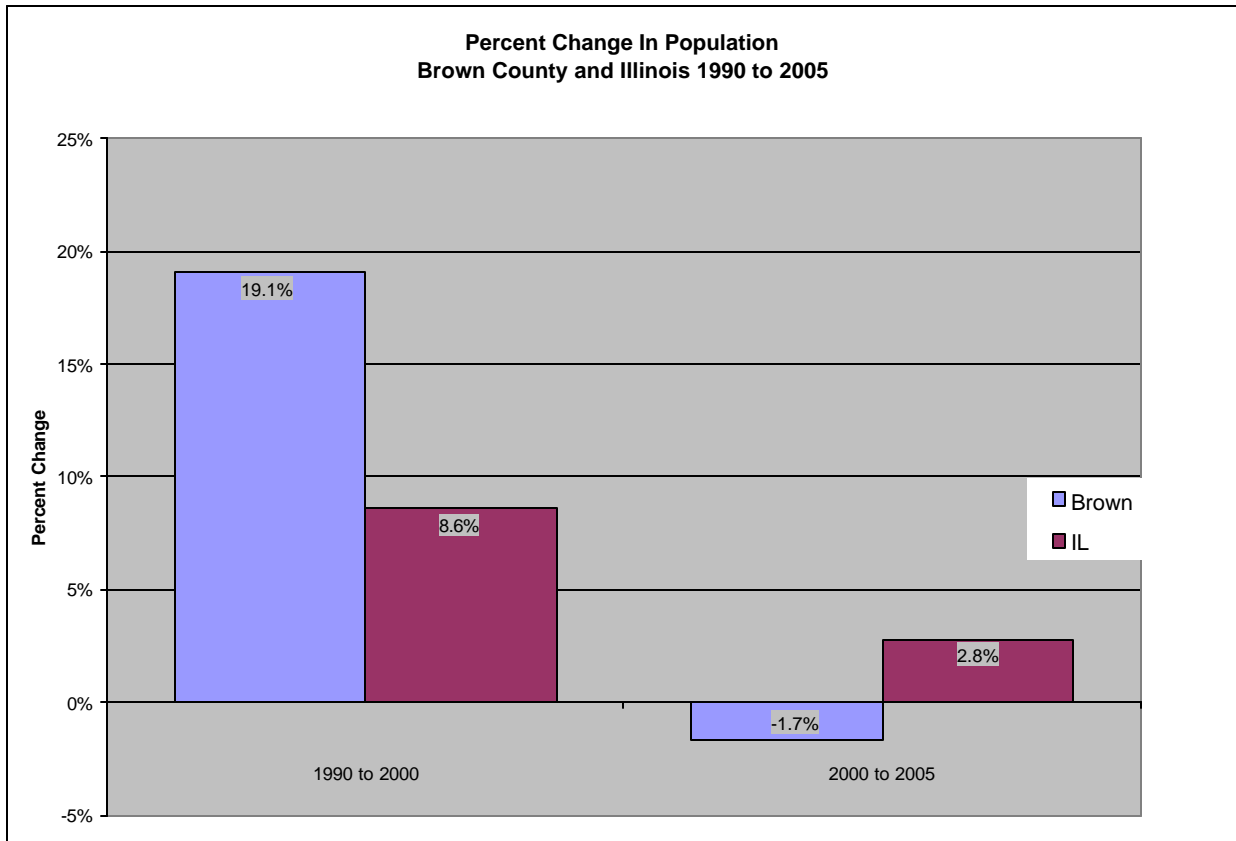


The total population in Brown County fell from 2000 to 2004. The line graph above shows the total population with and without the estimated prison population. The pie charts show the distribution of males and females in the population with and without the estimated prison population.

Indicator Description	Total Population
Data Source	US Census Bureau http://www.census.gov/
Data Availability	Full census every 10 years; estimates every year

Note: The US Department of Justice census of the Western Illinois Correction Center showed a total adult inmate population of 1894 in 2000. This number was used to adjust the total population and because all inmates are males, the distribution of males and females. Source: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 2000 [Computer file]. Conducted by U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, 2004.

Percent Change in Total Population

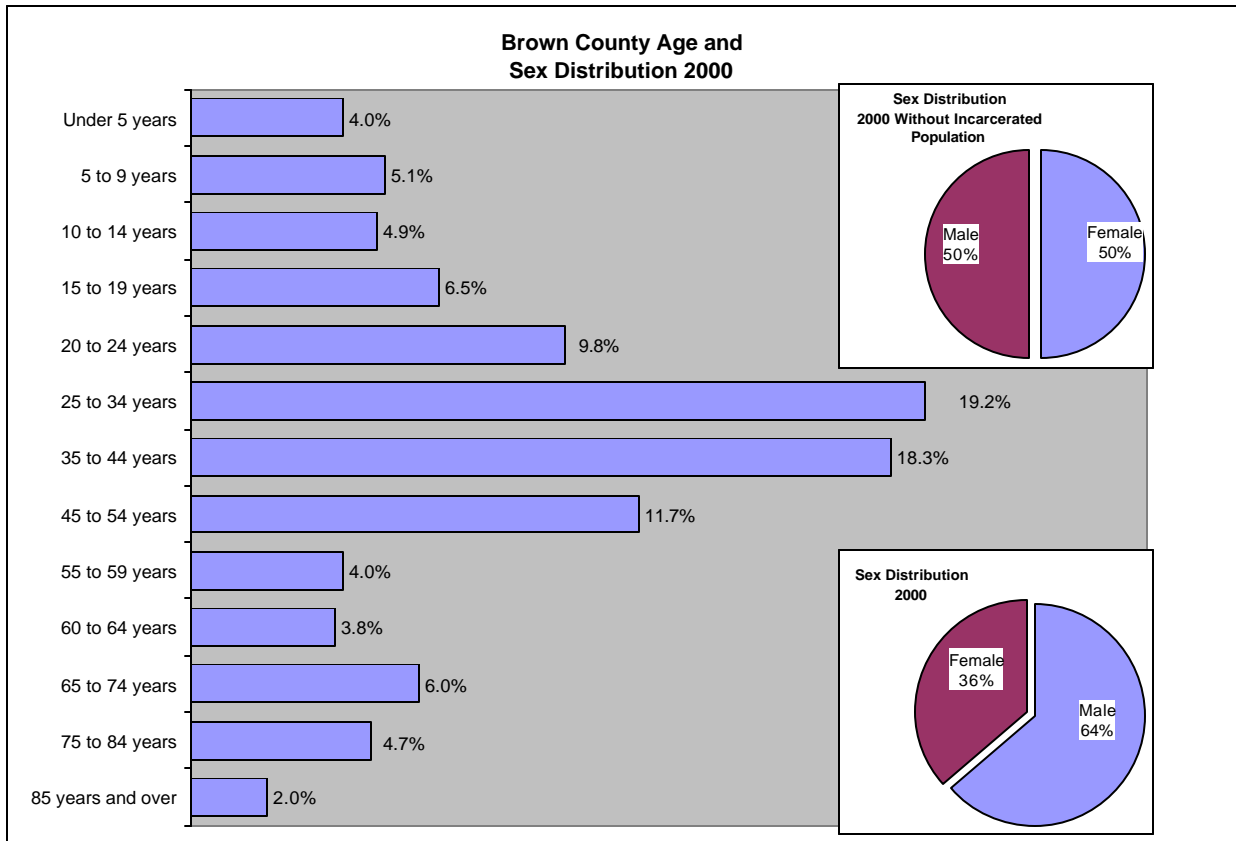


The Brown County population fell by about 2% from the 2000 census to the estimate in 2005.

Indicator Description	Percent change in total population
Data Source	US Census Bureau http://www.census.gov/
Data Availability	Full census every 10 years; estimates every year

Note: Because there is evidence that the prison population has held relatively stable over the period 2000 to 2004 and if anything to have perhaps increased, the loss of population can be assumed to be a result of reductions in the non-institutionalized population.

Population by Age and Sex

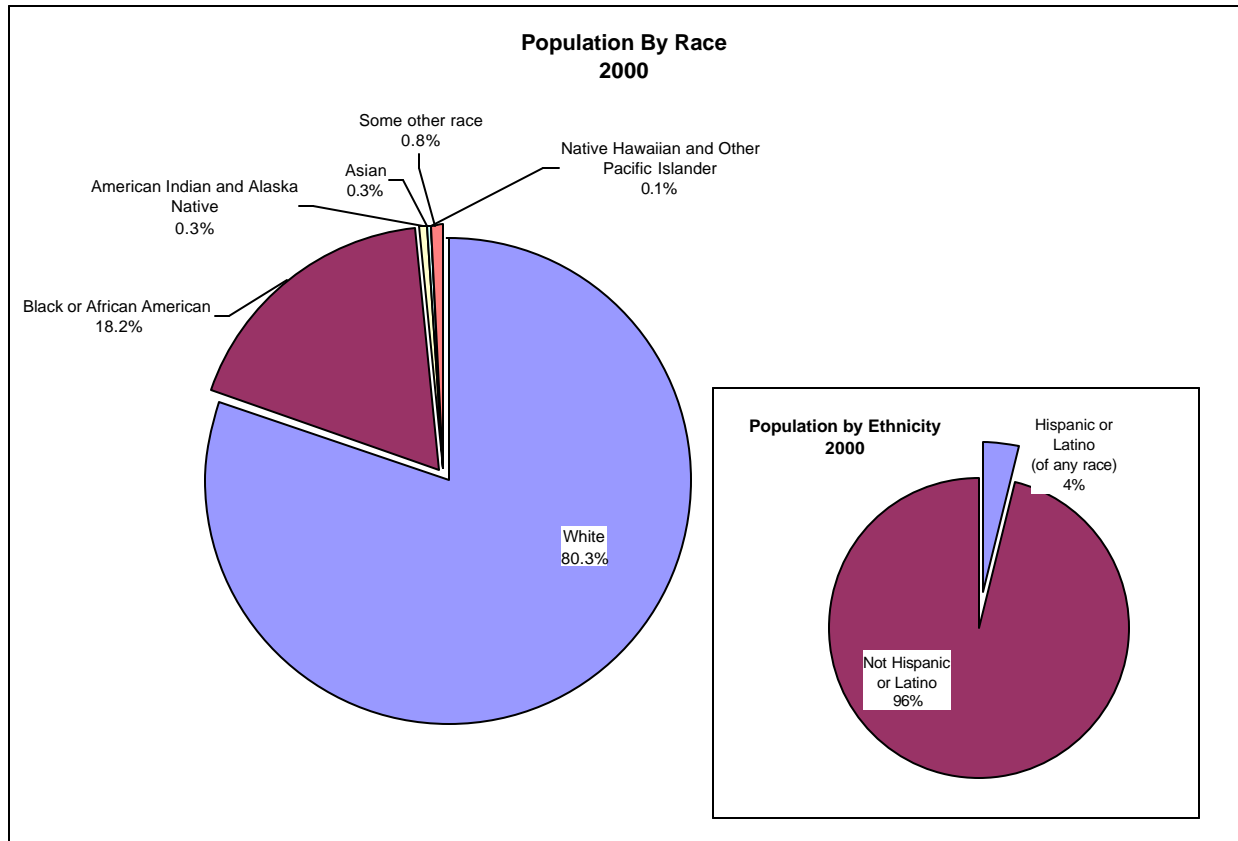


The bar graph above shows the distribution of the population by the age categories used in the 2000 census. The pie charts show the distribution of males and females both with and without the estimated prison population.

Indicator Description	Percent change in total population
Data Source	US Census Bureau http://www.census.gov/
Data Availability	Full census every 10 years; estimates every year

Note: The US Department of Justice census of the Western Illinois Correction Center showed a total adult inmate population of 1894 in 2000. Because the prison population is exclusively male the male-female ratio can be adjusted by the estimated prison population. The mean age of the prison population is estimated by the Illinois Department of Corrections to be 33. Only a small number of inmates are under 18. Given these data, one can cautiously assume that the majority of the inmates are in the age categories between 20 and 54 with the majority most likely, in the 20 to 44 age range. Given these data one could assume that the middle age categories are inflated by about 1900 individuals.

Population y Race and Ethnicity

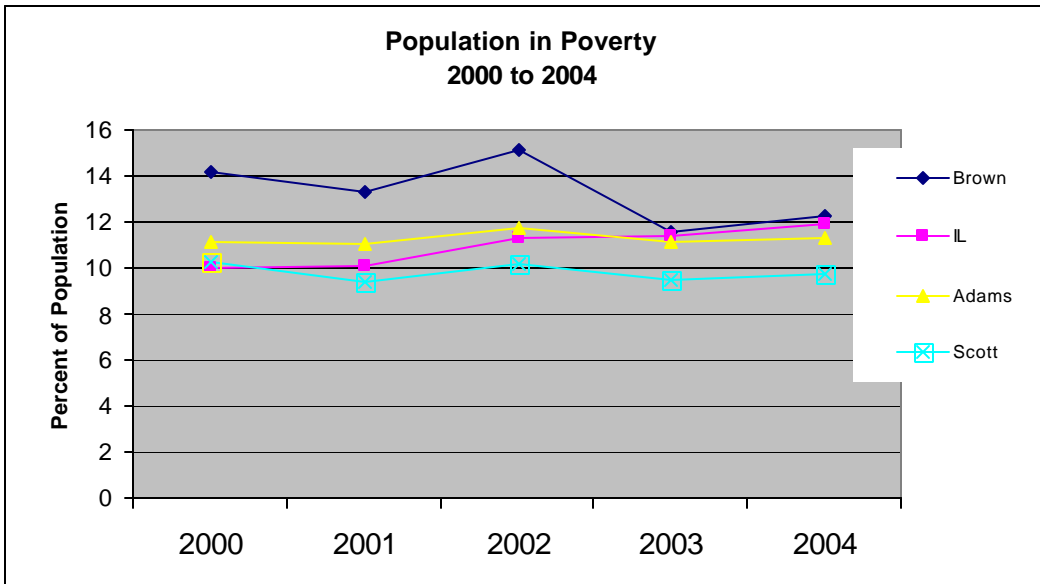


The pie charts above provide information on the population by race and ethnicity. The non-institutionalized population in Brown County is almost exclusively white however, the prison population has a relatively large effect on the overall distribution. The data underlying the figures are presented in tabular format below to illustrate the how the prison population affects the overall distribution. These data show that the Black and Hispanic components of the total population are contributed almost entirely by the prison population

White	5,613
Black or African American	1,270
American Indian and Alaska Native	21
Asian	22
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	7
Some other race	58
Hispanic	273

Inmate Population (2002)	1894
Black or African American	1248
Hispanic	224

Poverty

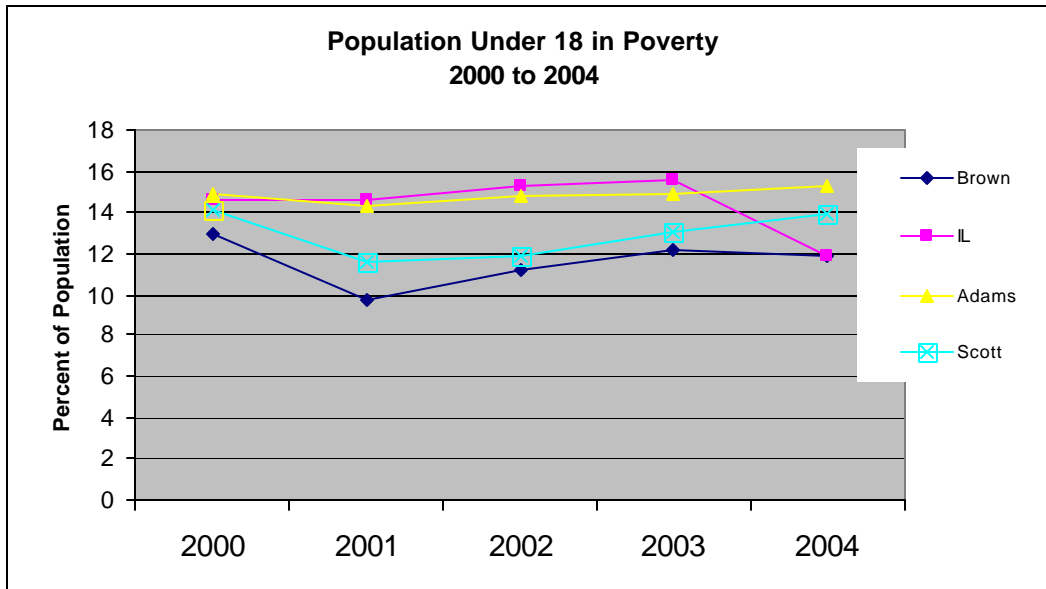


Estimates of the percentage of Brown County residents of all ages living below the federal poverty threshold were above the percentages for the state and the comparison counties from 2000 to 2003. However, that difference subsided in 2004.

Indicator Description	Percentage of the population below the federal poverty line.
Data Source	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates-US Census Bureau http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/
Data Availability	County level estimates available every yearly

Numerous studies have shown a relationship between measures of poverty (both relative and absolute) and poor health outcomes (Benzeval and Judge, 2001; Mullahy, Robert, and Wolfe, 2001). Poverty in childhood may be particularly detrimental to developmental, cognitive and health outcomes (Smith, 1999; Marmot and Wilkinson, 1999).

Child Poverty

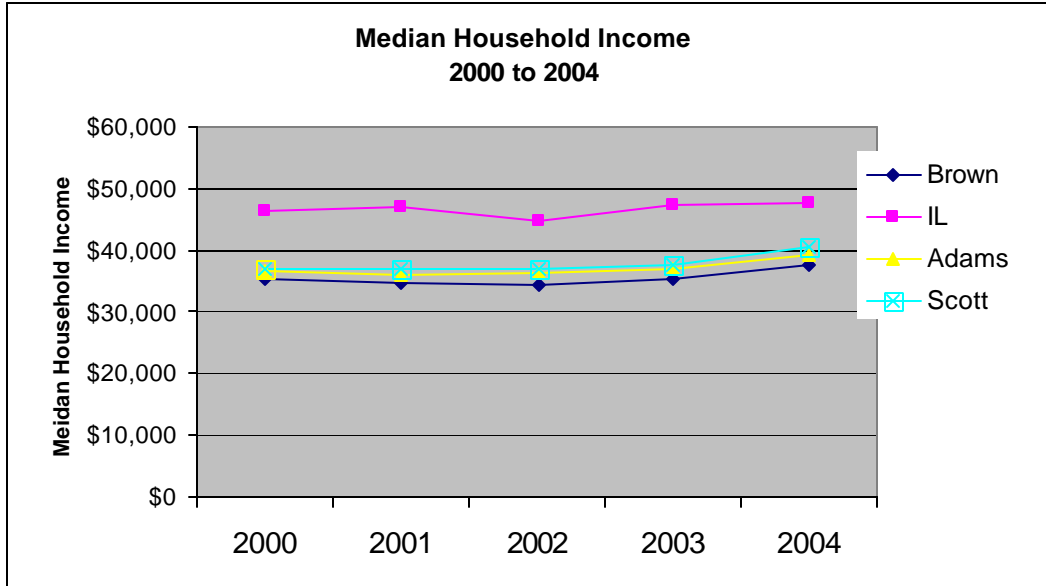


Estimates of the percentage of children (under 18) in Brown County living below the poverty threshold have been lower than the state and comparison counties until 2004 when the percentage was very similar to the state percentage but still below the comparison counties.

Indicator Description	Percentage of the population under 18 below the federal poverty line.
Data Source	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates-US Census Bureau http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/
Data Availability	County level estimates available every yearly

Lower income in general has been shown to be associated with poor health outcomes (see information included above under Poverty).

Household Income

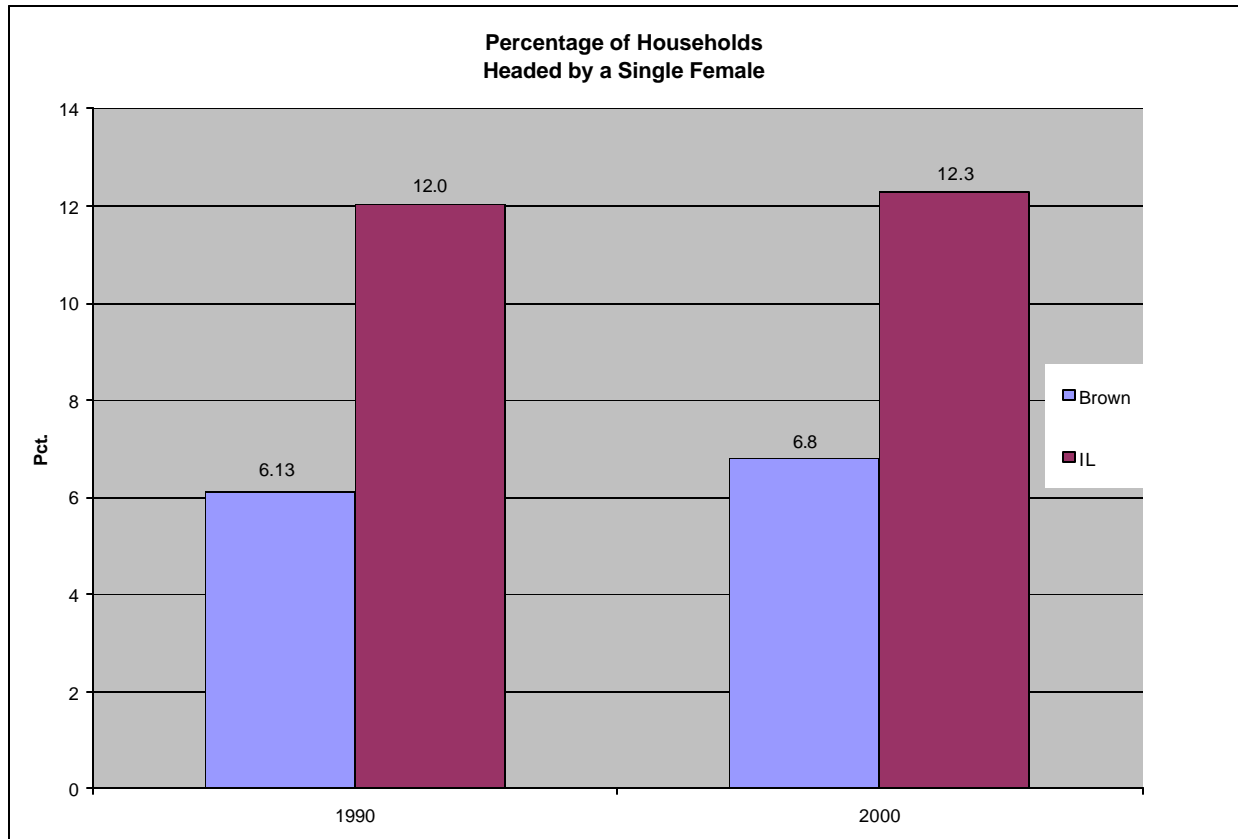


Estimates of the median household income for Brown County have been very similar to the comparison counties but below the state median in the period 2000 to 2004.

Indicator Description	Median household income
Data Source	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates-US Census Bureau http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/
Data Availability	County level estimates available every yearly

Lower income in general has been shown to be associated with poor health outcomes (see information included above under Poverty).

Families Headed by Single Female



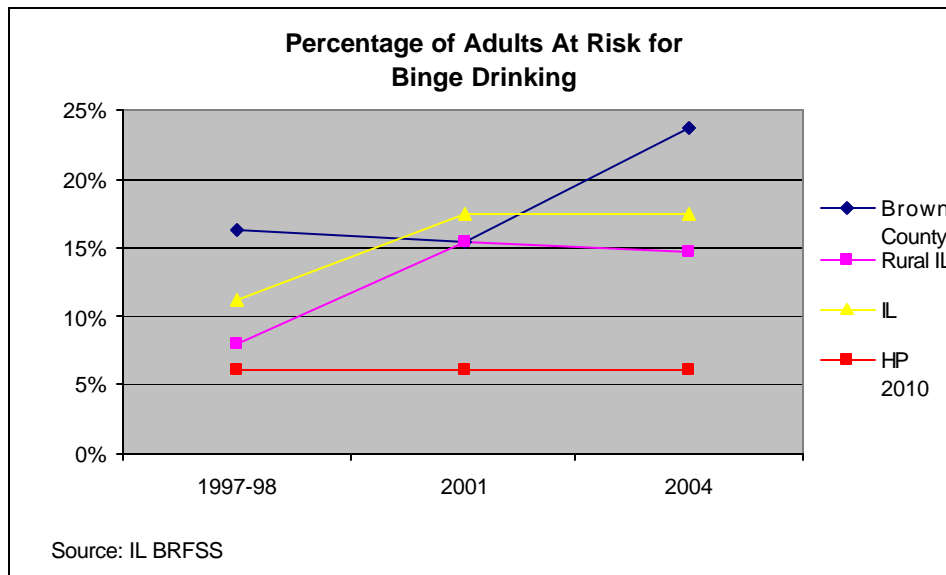
Estimates of the percentage of households headed by a single female for Brown County have been very lower than the state percentage in the period 1990 to 2000.

Indicator Description	Percentage of Households Headed by a Single Female
Data Source	US Census Bureau- Fact Finder http://factfinder.census.gov
Data Availability	County level estimates available every ten years

Families headed by a single female are more likely to have incomes below the poverty line (Mangum, Mangum and Sum 2003). Lower income in general has been shown to be associated with poor health outcomes (see information included above under Poverty).

Health and Medical

Adult Binge Drinking



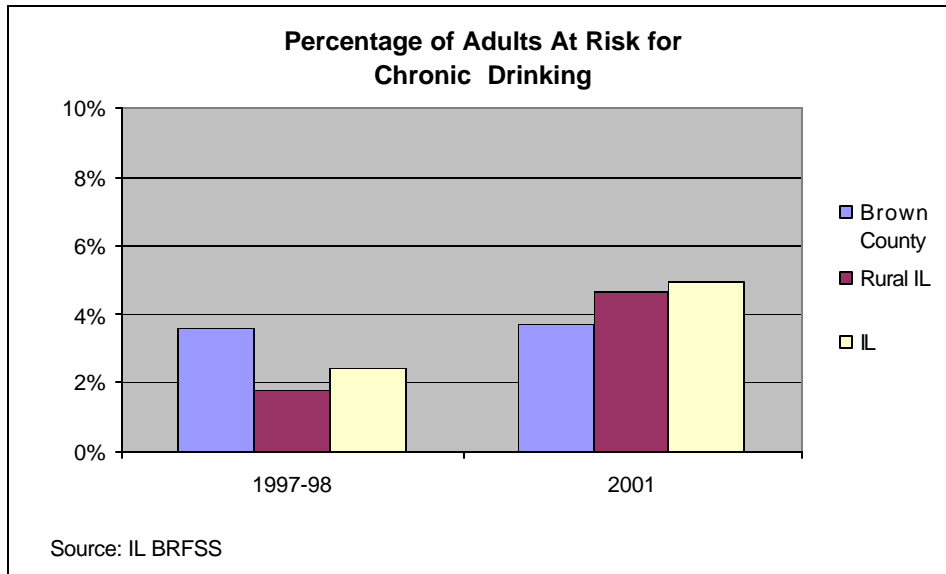
The percentage of Brown County adults at risk for binge drinking was above the percentage in Illinois and in other rural counties in 1997-98; approximately equivalent to other rural counties and state percentage in 2001. In 2004, the Brown County percentage was well above the rural and state but not to the level of statistical significance.

Indicator Description	Respondents who report they did drink in the past 30 days and had five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the past month.
Data Source	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Illinois Department of Public Health http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/default.asp
Data Availability	County data available every 4 years

Binge drinking is a national problem, especially among males and young adults. Nearly 15 percent of persons aged 12 years or older reported binge drinking in the past 30 days, with young adults aged 18 to 25 years more likely (27 percent) than all other age groups to have engaged in binge drinking. In all age groups, more males than females engaged in binge drinking: among adults, the ratio was two or three to one. Rates of binge drinking varied little by educational attainment. People with some college, however, were more likely than those with less than a high school education to binge drink.

Binge drinking among women of childbearing age (defined as 18 to 44 years) also is a problem because of the risk for prenatal alcohol exposures. Approximately half of the pregnancies in the United States are unintended, and most women do not know they are pregnant until after the sixth week of gestation. Such prenatal alcohol exposures can result in fetal alcohol syndrome and other alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorders. (HP 2010)

Adult Chronic Drinking



Indicator Description	Respondents who report they had an average of two or more drinks per day or 60 or more per month (based on total number of drinks per month)...
Data Source	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Illinois Department of Public Health http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/default.asp
Data Availability	County data available every 4 years

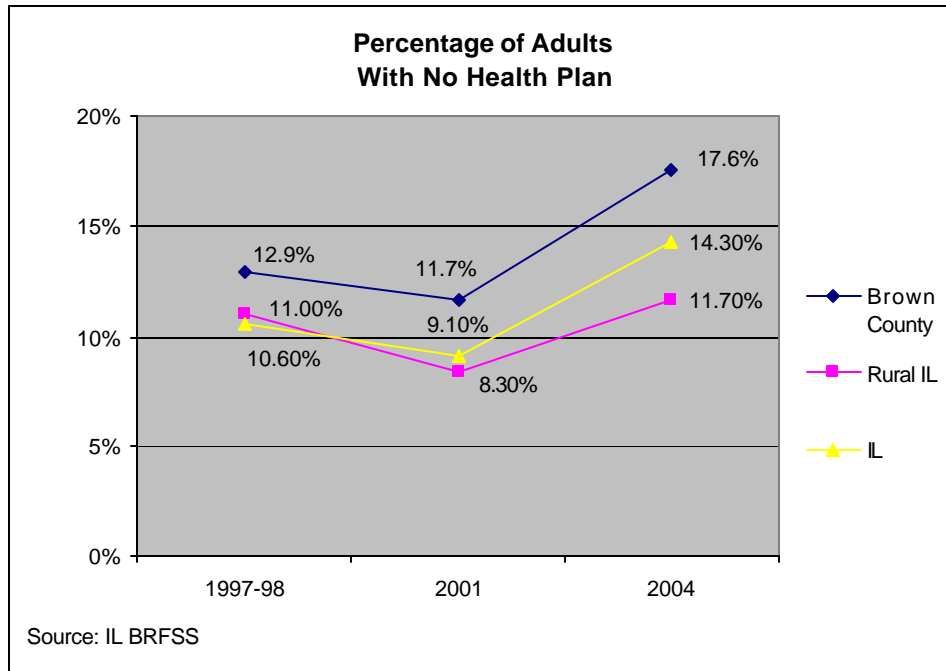
The percentage of Brown County adults at risk for chronic drinking has been near or above (worse than) percentages in the state and other rural counties in the recent past.

Sustained heavy alcohol consumption is the leading cause of cirrhosis, 1 of the 10 leading causes of death in the United States. Per-person consumption of beer, wine, and distilled spirits declined during the 1990s. The sharpest decline occurred for distilled spirits, down by more than 40 percent since its peak in the 1970s. The downward trend in alcohol consumption can be attributed to a variety of factors, including changing lifestyles and heightened awareness of the health and safety risks of excessive alcohol consumption.

Consumption of alcohol can be influenced by laws and regulations, particularly minimum drinking age laws and those that affect the prices of alcoholic beverages. A substantial and growing body of economic research has established that consumption of beer, wine, and distilled spirits declines in response to increases in the prices or taxes associated with these beverages. Most studies have found that demand for beer is less responsive to price changes than are demands for wine and distilled spirits. In addition, evidence suggests important differences in the price responsiveness of light, moderate, and heavy drinkers. The heaviest-drinking 5 percent of drinkers (who report about four or more standard drinks per day and consume 36 percent of all alcohol) and heavy drinkers who are ill-informed about health problems associated with heavy drinking may not respond significantly to price changes. These findings suggest the importance of using a range of effective prevention and treatment interventions. (HP 2010)

Health and Medical

Percentage of Adults Without Health Insurance

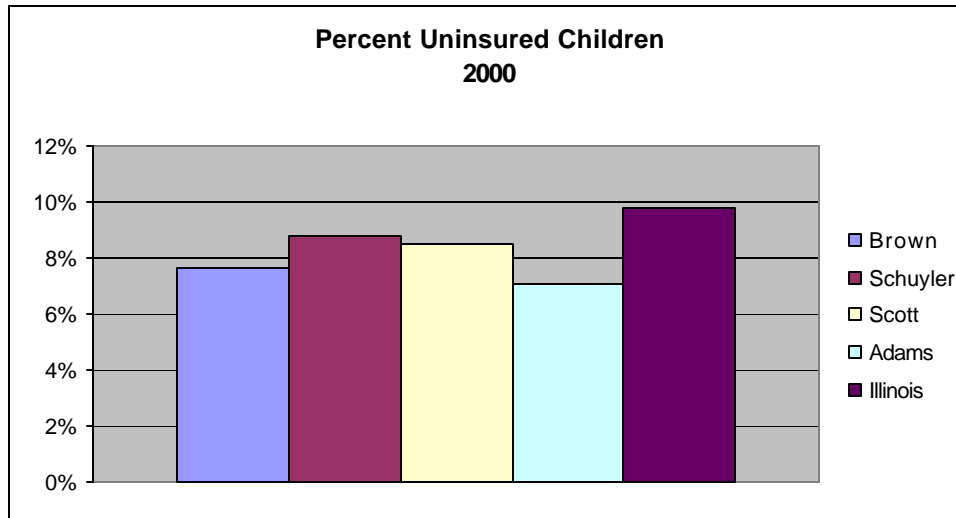


The percentage of Brown County adults without a health plan was above the percentage in Illinois and in other rural Illinois counties from 1997 to 2004. The HP 2010 goal is to have 100% coverage.

Indicator Description	Percentage of respondents answering Yes to the BRFSS question, “Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare”?
Data Source	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Illinois Department of Public Health http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss/default.asp
Data Availability	County data available every 4 years

Access to health services—including preventive care, primary care, and tertiary care—often depends on whether a person has health insurance. Uninsured people are less than half as likely as people with health insurance to have a primary care provider; to have received appropriate preventive care, such as recent mammograms or Pap tests; or to have had any recent medical visits. Lack of insurance also affects access to care for relatively serious medical conditions. Evidence suggests that lack of insurance over an extended period significantly increases the risk of premature death and that death rates among hospitalized patients without health insurance are significantly higher than among patients with insurance. As demonstrated by a study of data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), Medicaid expansions that increase the proportion of a State’s population eligible for Medicaid lead to increases in enrollment, enhanced utilization of medical services, and lower child death rates. Another study showed that, among those without insurance, chronically ill persons are even less likely than those with acute conditions to get health care services they need. (HP 2010)

Percentage of Children Without Health Insurance

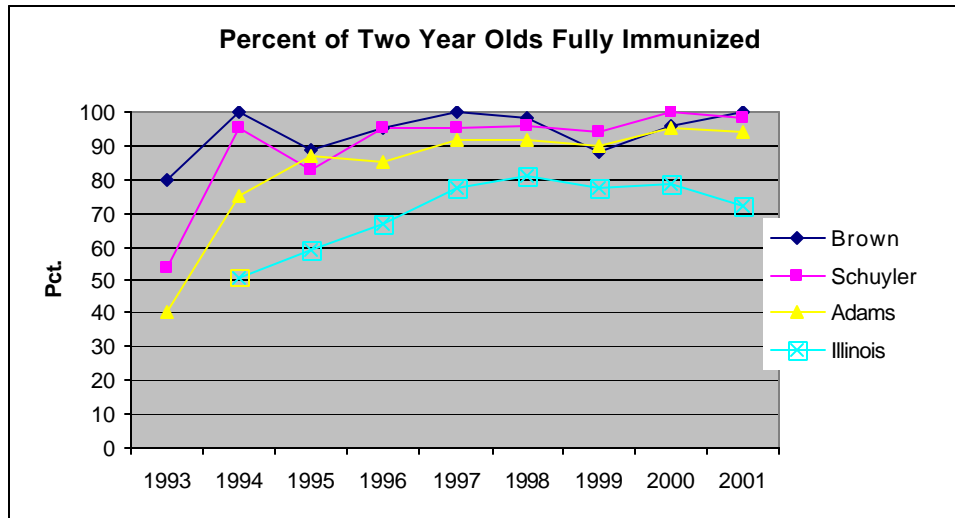


The estimated percentage of children that were uninsured in Brown County was similar to the comparison counties in 2000.

Indicator Description	Percentage of children without health insurance
Data Source	Voices for Illinois Children http://www.voices4kids.org
Data Availability	County data available every 10 years

See information above under Adults Without Health Insurance

Percentage of Two Year Olds Fully Immunized



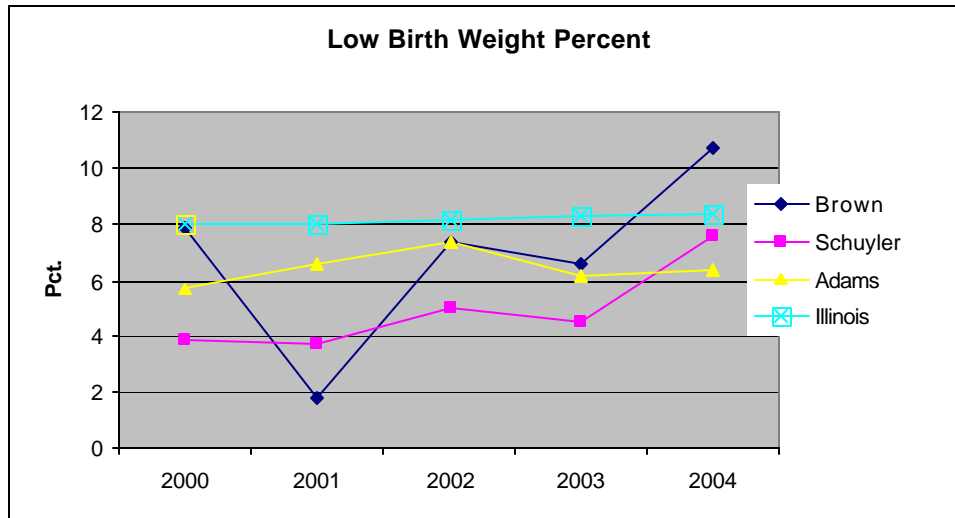
The percentage of two year olds fully immunized in Brown County has been similar to the state percentage and the comparison counties.

Indicator Description	Percentage of two year olds with full basic series vaccinations
Data Source	Illinois Department of Public Health, IPLAN Data System http://app.idph.state.il.us
Data Availability	County data available yearly

Vaccination coverage levels of 90 percent are, in general, sufficient to prevent circulation of viruses and bacteria-causing vaccine-preventable diseases (VPDs). Maintenance of high vaccination coverage levels in early childhood is the best way to prevent the spread of VPDs in childhood and to provide the foundation for controlling VPDs among adults. The measles epidemic of 1989–91 demonstrated that achievement of high coverage levels at the time of school entry was insufficient to control VPD outbreaks. Although coverage levels currently are the highest ever recorded, the United States must continue to ensure that each new cohort of children is fully vaccinated with all recommended vaccine doses.

Although national coverage levels may exceed 90 percent, variation in the level of coverage among smaller areas may include subgroups of the population at substantially lower levels of protection. These subgroups or pockets of undervaccinated persons make the population vulnerable to major outbreaks of VPDs. Monitoring of coverage at smaller geographic levels within the United States helps ensure that these potential pockets of children are identified to target interventions and reduce the risk of future disease outbreaks. In addition, each State and major urban area should aim to achieve 90 percent coverage to ensure uniformly high vaccination coverage. (HP 2010)

Low Birth Weight Percent



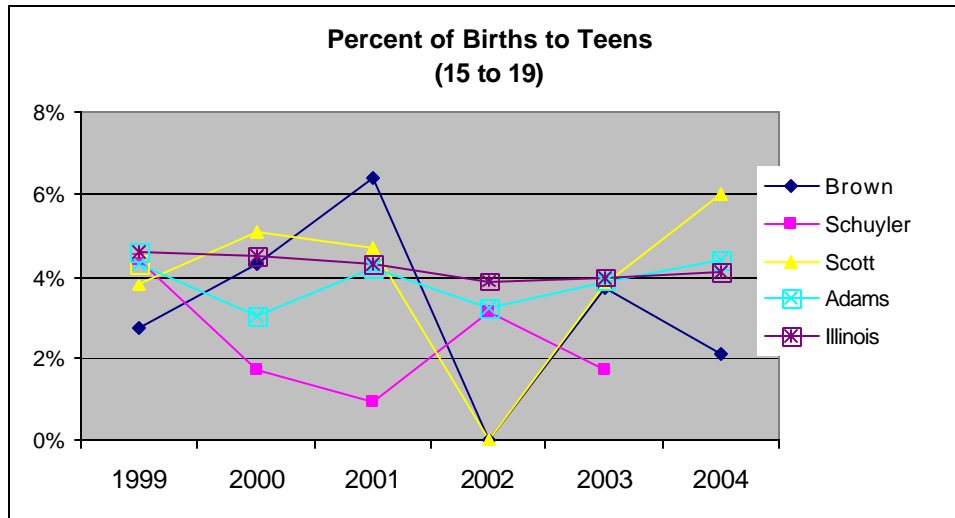
The percentage of low birth weight births in Brown County has been higher than the comparison counties in two of the last three most recent years for which there are data .

Indicator Description	Percentage of births that are low weight (less than 2500 grams)
Data Source	Illinois Department of Public Health, IPLAN Data System http://app.idph.state.il.us
Data Availability	County data available every 4 years

LBW is associated with long-term disabilities, such as cerebral palsy, autism, mental retardation, vision and hearing impairments, and other developmental disabilities. Despite the low proportion of pregnancies resulting in LBW babies, expenditures for the care of LBW infants total more than half of the costs incurred for all newborns. In 1988, the cost of a normal, healthy delivery averaged \$1,900, whereas hospital costs for LBW infants averaged \$6,200.

The general category of LBW infants includes both those born too early (preterm infants) and those who are born at full term but who are too small, a condition known as intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR). Maternal characteristics that are risk factors associated with IUGR include maternal LBW, prior LBW birth history, low prepregnancy weight, cigarette smoking, multiple births, and low pregnancy weight gain. Cigarette smoking is the greatest known risk factor. (HP 2010)

Teen Birth Percent



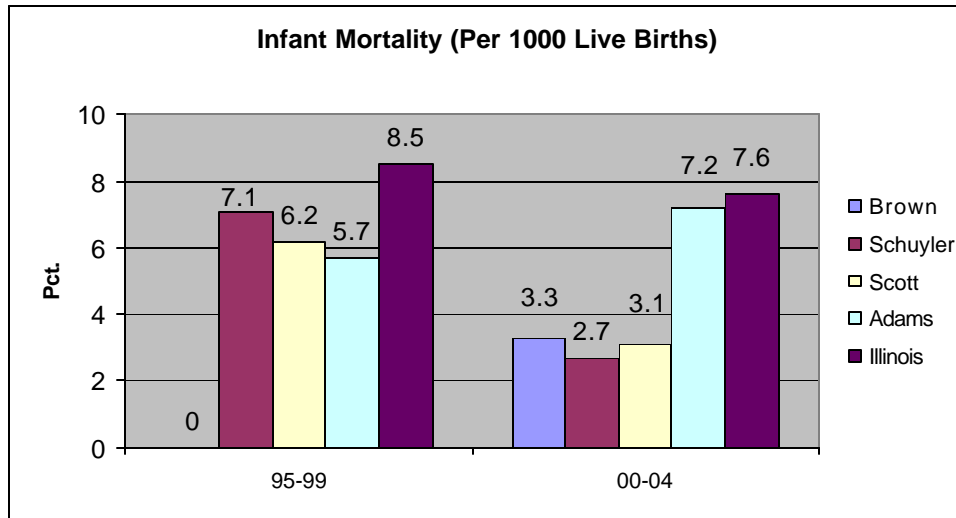
The percentage of births to teens in Brown County has been similar to the comparison counties in the period 1999 to 2004.

Indicator Description	Percent of births to teen s (15 to 19)
Data Source	Voices for Illinois Children http://www.voices4kids.org
Data Availability	County data available every year

The teenage pregnancy rate in the United States is much higher than in many other developed countries—twice as high as in England and Wales, France, and Canada and nine times as high as in the Netherlands or Japan. Teenage pregnancy remains an intense national issue, within the context of public health and welfare reform, concerning the optimum potential of the Nation’s youth and the growth and development of newborns. Most adolescent childbearing occurs outside marriage, a trend that has increased markedly during the past two decades. In 1997, 78 percent of births to adolescent females (under age 20 years) were out of wedlock, compared to 44 percent two decades earlier (1977).

For teenagers, the problems associated with unintended pregnancy are compounded, and the consequences are well documented. Teenaged mothers are less likely to get or stay married, less likely to complete high school or college, and more likely to require public assistance and to live in poverty than their peers who are not mothers. Infants born to teenaged mothers, especially mothers under age 15 years, are more likely to suffer from low birth weight, neonatal death, and sudden infant death syndrome. The infants may be at greater risk of child abuse, neglect, and behavioral and educational problems at later stages. Nearly 1 million teenage pregnancies occur each year in the United States. Clearly, the solution to the problem needs to be found. HP 2010)

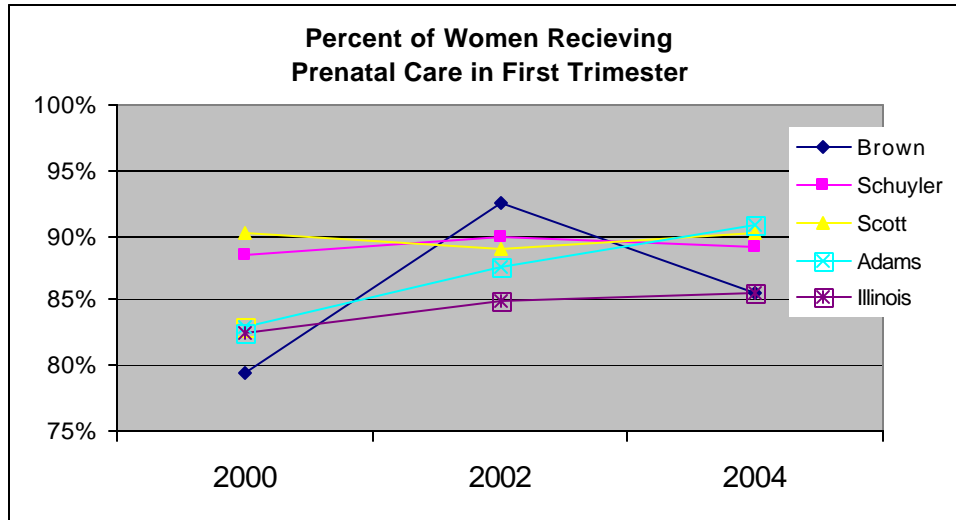
Infant Mortality



The Brown County infant mortality rate has been comparable to the rate in the comparison counties.

Indicator Description	Percentage of infants deaths per 1000 live births
Data Source	Voices for Illinois Children http://www.voices4kids.org
Data Availability	County data available every year but because of small number must be aggregated across years to produce a rate

Percentage of Pregnant Women Receiving Prenatal Care in First Trimester

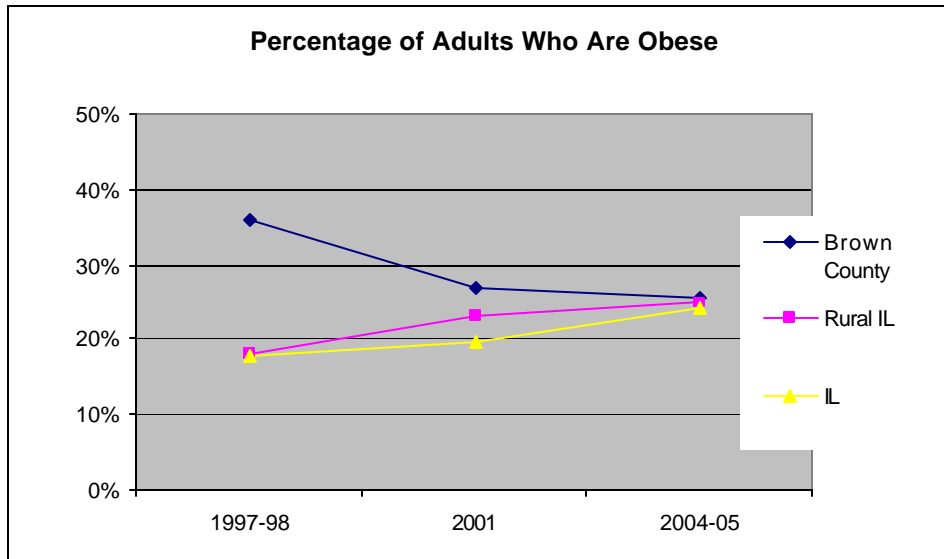


The percentage of pregnant women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester in Brown County was lower than the comparison counties in two of the three years for which there are recent data.

Indicator Description	Percent of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester
Data Source	Voices for Illinois Children http://www.voices4kids.org
Data Availability	County data available every year

Prenatal care should begin early and continue throughout pregnancy, according to accepted standards of periodicity. Prenatal care includes three major components: risk assessment, treatment for medical conditions or risk reduction, and education. Each component can contribute to reductions in perinatal illness, disability, and death by identifying and mitigating potential risks and helping women to address behavioral factors, such as smoking and alcohol use, which contribute to poor outcomes. Prenatal care is more likely to be effective if women begin receiving care early in pregnancy. (HP 2010)

Adult Obesity Rate



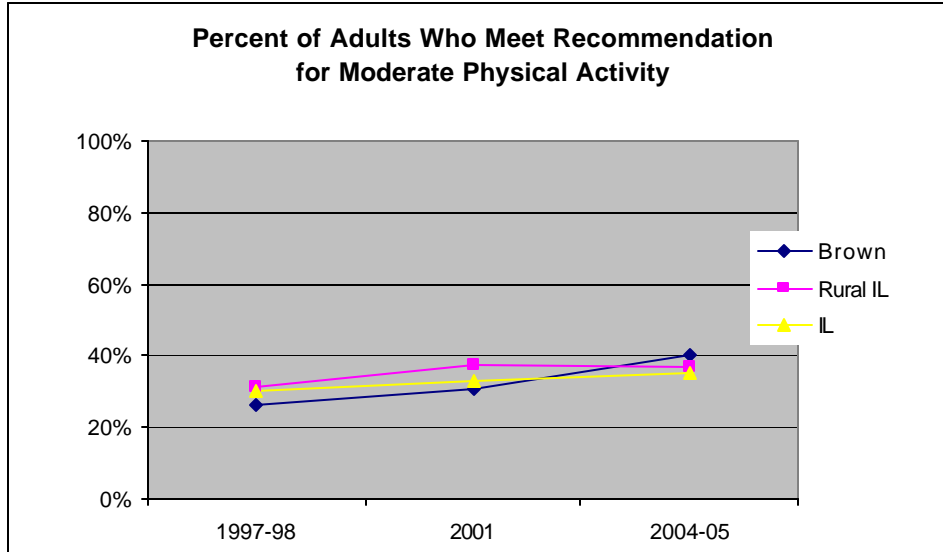
The percentage of Brown County adults who are obese has been near or above state and other rural Illinois counties since 1997.

Indicator Description	Percentage of individuals classified as obese from response to the BRFSS
Data Source	Illinois Department of Public Health-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss
Data Availability	County data available every four years

Overweight and obesity affect a large proportion of the U.S. population—55 percent of adults. Between 1976 and 1994, the number of cases of obesity alone increased more than 50 percent—from 14.5 percent of the adult population to 22.5 percent. A concerted public effort will be needed to prevent further increases of overweight and obesity. Health care providers, health plans, and managed care organizations need to be alert to the development of overweight and obesity in their clients and should provide information concerning the associated risks. These groups need to provide guidance to help consumers address this health problem. To lose weight and keep it off, overweight persons will need long-term lifestyle changes in dietary and physical activity patterns that they can easily incorporate into their lives. Patterns of healthful eating behavior need to begin in childhood and be maintained throughout adulthood. These patterns can be encouraged through nutrition education at schools and worksites that takes into account cultural and other factors influencing diet. Persons should be aware of the impact that away-from-home eating can have on weight management. In order to address physical activity needs, changes in the physical environment—such as access to walkways and bicycle paths—and the social environment—through social support and safe communities—will be needed to achieve long-term success.

There is much concern about the increasing prevalence of obesity in children and adolescents. Overweight and obesity acquired during childhood or adolescence may persist into adulthood and increase the risk for some chronic diseases later in life. (HP 2010)

**Percentage of Adults Who Meet
Recommended Guidelines for Moderate Physical Activity**



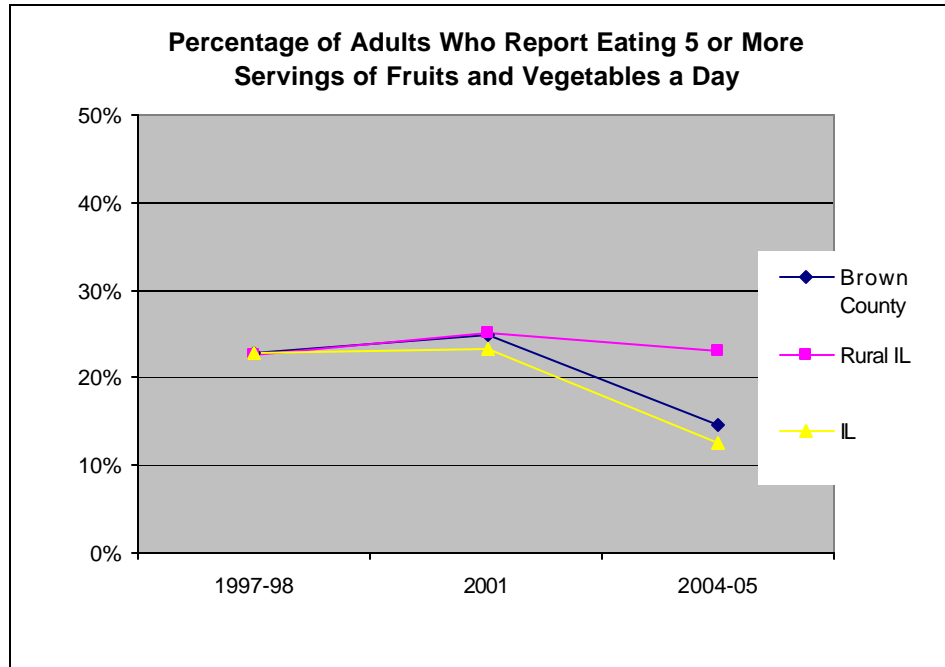
The percentage of Brown County adults who meet the recommended guidelines for moderate physical activity has been very similar to that for the state and other rural Illinois counties in recent years.

Indicator Description	Percentage of individuals meet the guideline for moderate physical activity
Data Source	Illinois Department of Public Health-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss
Data Availability	County data available every four years

The adoption and maintenance of regular physical activity represent an important component of any health regime and provide multiple opportunities to improve and maintain health. Because the highest risk of death and disability is found among those who do no regular physical activity, engaging in any amount of physical activity is preferable to none. While moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes a day is preferable, intermittent physical activity also increases caloric expenditure and may be important for those who cannot fit 30 minutes of sustained activity into their daily schedules. For even greater health benefits, vigorous physical activity is necessary.

Engaging in moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes per day will help ensure that sufficient calories are used to provide health benefits. A minimum level of intensity (for example, a brisk walk for 30 minutes per day) would, for most persons, result in an energy expenditure of about 600 to 1,100 calories per week. If calorie intake remains constant, this expenditure translates into a weight loss of roughly one-sixth to one-third pound per week. Increases in daily activity to ensure a weekly expenditure of 1,000 calories would have significant individual and public health benefit for CHD prevention and deaths from all causes, especially for persons who are sedentary. Furthermore, this level of activity is feasible for most people even though the relative intensity of any activity will vary by age. Starting out slowly and gradually increasing the frequency and duration of physical activity is the key to successful behavior change. (HP 2010)

Percentage of Residents Who Report Eating Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables a Day



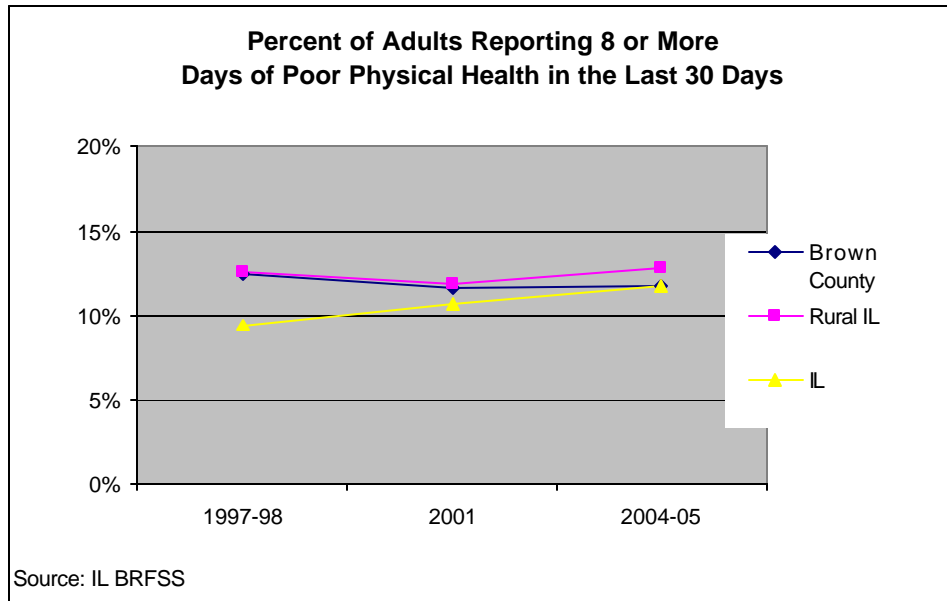
The percentage of Brown County adults who report eating 5 or more fruits and vegetables has been near the percentage for the state and other rural Illinois counties in recent years.

Indicator Description	Percentage of individuals who report eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day
Data Source	Illinois Department of Public Health-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss
Data Availability	County data available every four years

The *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* recommend that Americans choose a variety of grains daily, especially whole grains, and a variety of fruits and vegetables daily. In the United States, persons of all ages eat fewer than the recommended number of servings of grain products, vegetables, and fruits. Vegetables, fruits, and grains are good sources of vitamins and minerals, carbohydrates, and other substances that are important for good health. Dietary patterns with higher intakes of vegetables, fruits, and grains are associated with a variety of health benefits, including a decreased risk for some types of cancer.

The *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* recommend three to five servings from various vegetables and vegetable juices and two to four servings from various fruits and fruit juices, depending on calorie needs. Consumers can select from a plentiful supply of fresh, frozen, dried, and canned products throughout the year to obtain five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily. The *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* recommend that persons choose dark green leafy vegetables, orange vegetables and fruits, and dry beans and peas often. (HP 2010)

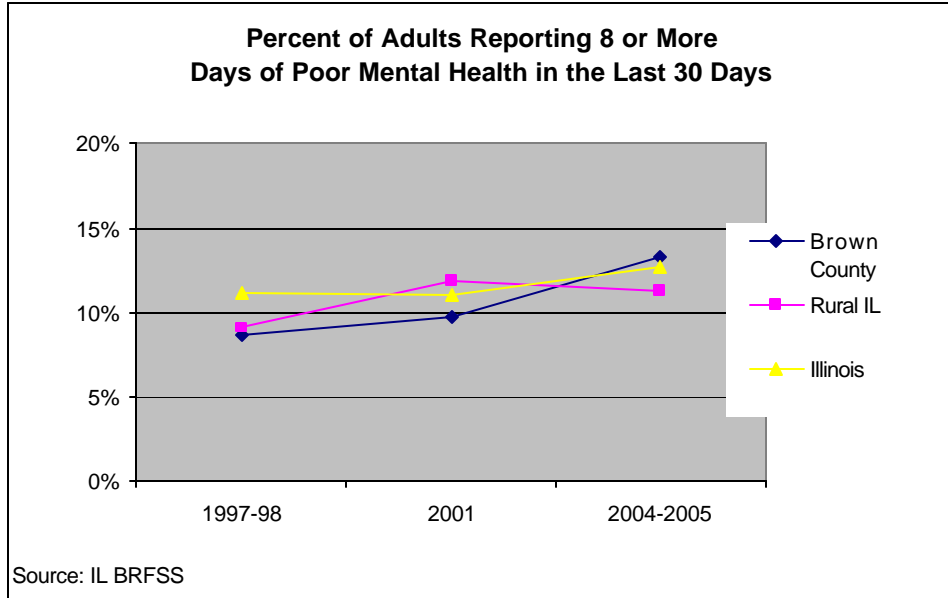
Days Physical Health Not Good



The percentage of adults in Brown County who reported that their physical health was not good on 8 or more days in the past month has been similar to the state and other rural Illinois counties.

Indicator Description	Percentage of individuals who report 8 or more days of poor physical health in past 30 days
Data Source	Illinois Department of Public Health-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss
Data Availability	County data available every four years

Days Mental Health Not Good



The percentage of adults in Brown County who reported that their mental health was not good on 8 or more days in the past month has been similar to the state and other rural Illinois counties.

Indicator Description	Percentage of individuals who report 8 or more days of poor mental health in past 30 days
Data Source	Illinois Department of Public Health-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss
Data Availability	County data available every four years

Percentage of High School Students Who Have
Been to the Dentist in the Past Year

Will require primary data collection

Percentage of High School Students Who
Have Smoked Cigarettes in the Past 30 days

Will require primary data collection

Tobacco use is responsible for more than 430,000 deaths per year among adults in the United States, representing more than 5 million years of potential life lost. Scientific knowledge about the health effects of tobacco use has increased greatly since the first Surgeon General's report on tobacco was released in 1964. Cigarette smoking causes heart disease, several kinds of cancer (lung, larynx, esophagus, pharynx, mouth, and bladder), and chronic lung disease. Cigarette smoking also contributes to cancer of the pancreas, kidney, and cervix. Smoking during pregnancy causes spontaneous abortions, low birth weight, and sudden infant death syndrome. (HP 2010)

Percentage of High School Students Who Have Used Alcohol in the Past 30 days

Will require primary data collection

Substance abuse and its related problems are among society's most pervasive health and social concerns. Each year, about 100,000 deaths in the United States are related to alcohol consumption.

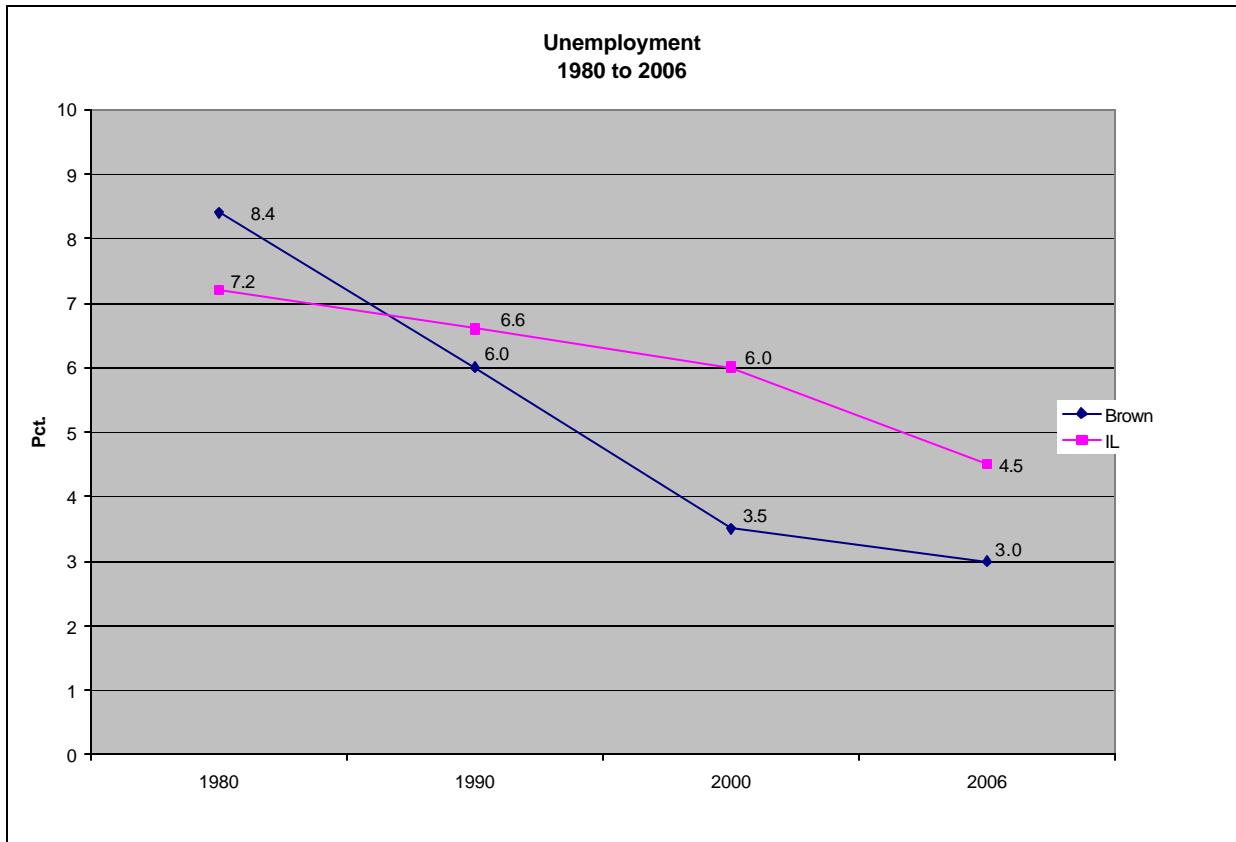
Alcohol use and alcohol-related problems also are common among adolescents. Age at onset of drinking strongly predicts development of alcohol dependence over the course of the lifespan. About 40 percent of those who start drinking at age 14 years or under develop alcohol dependence at some point in their lives; for those who start drinking at age 21 years or older, about 10 percent develop alcohol dependence at some point in their lives. Persons with a family history of alcoholism have a higher prevalence of lifetime dependence than those without such a history. The perception that alcohol use is socially acceptable correlates with the fact that more than 80 percent of youth in the United States consume alcohol before their 21st birthday, whereas the lack of social acceptance of other drugs correlates with comparatively lower rates of use. Similarly, widespread societal expectations that young persons will engage in binge drinking may encourage this highly dangerous form of alcohol consumption. (HP 2010)

Percentage of High School Students Who
Have Used Marijuana in the Past 30 days

Will require primary data collection

Economic Development

Unemployment

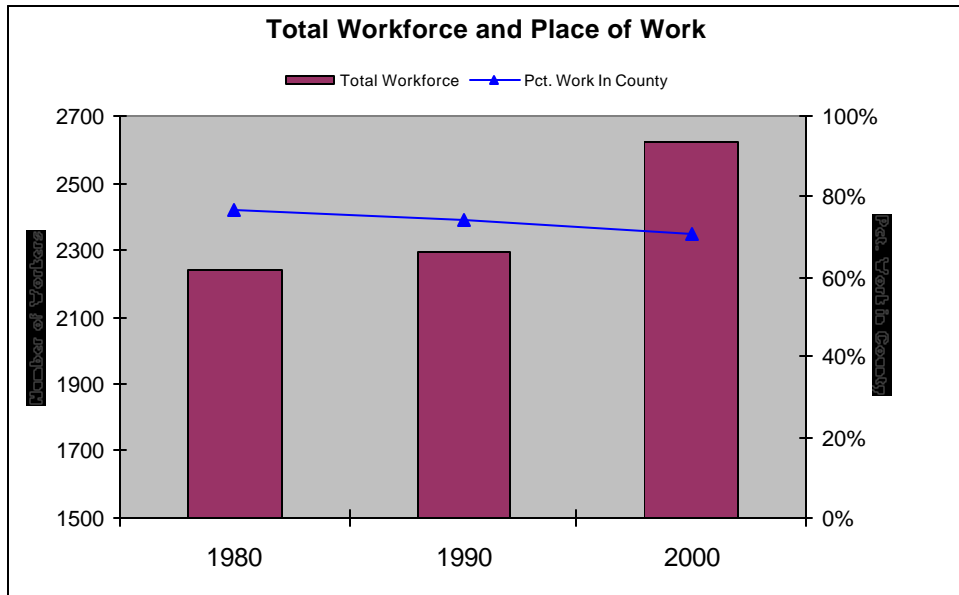


The Brown County rate of unemployment has been lower than the state rate since 1990.

Indicator Description	Unemployment rate.
Data Source	Bureau of Labor Statistics ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/la/laucnty06.txt US Census Bureau http://censtats.census.gov
Data Availability	County data available every year

Unemployment may lead to lack of financial resources for the necessities of life (.e.g. food, shelter, clothing, access to health care), to a diminished sense of control and social inclusion.

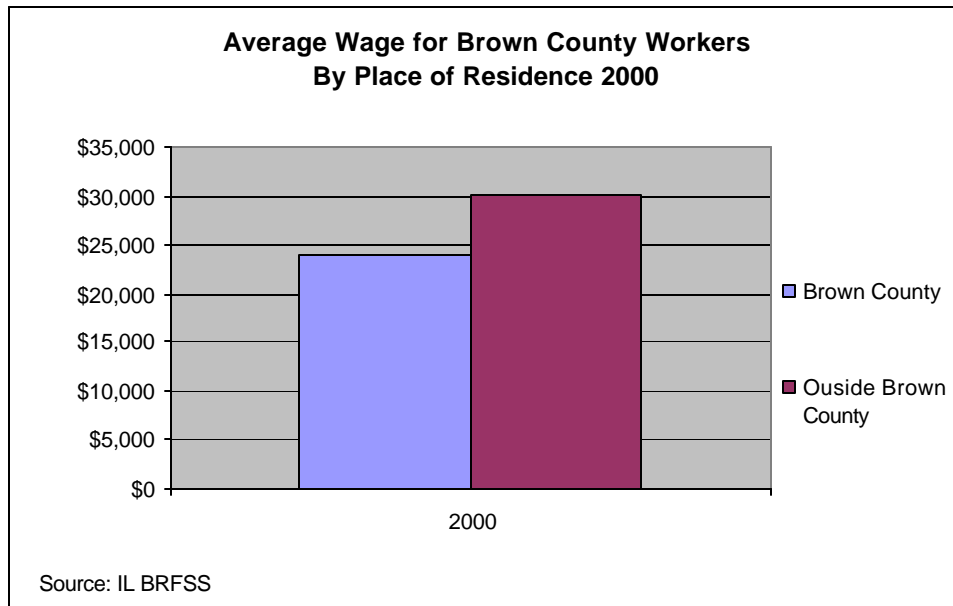
Workforce



The total number of workers in the workforce has increased during the time period 1980 to 2000 while the percentage of Brown County residents who work in the county has declined slightly.

Indicator Description	1) Total workforce and 2) Percentage of resident who work in the county
Data Source	US Census Bureau http://censtats.census.gov
Data Availability	County data available every ten years

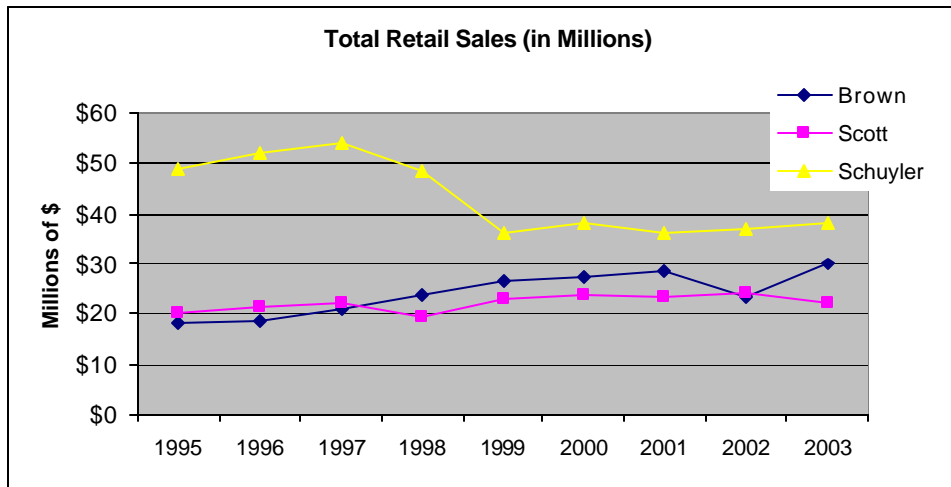
Average Wage by County of Residence



The average wage for Brown County residents who work outside the county is higher than for those who work in Brown County.

Indicator Description	Average Wage by County of Residence
Data Source	Bureau of Economic Analysis http://www.bea.gov
Data Availability	County data available every ten years

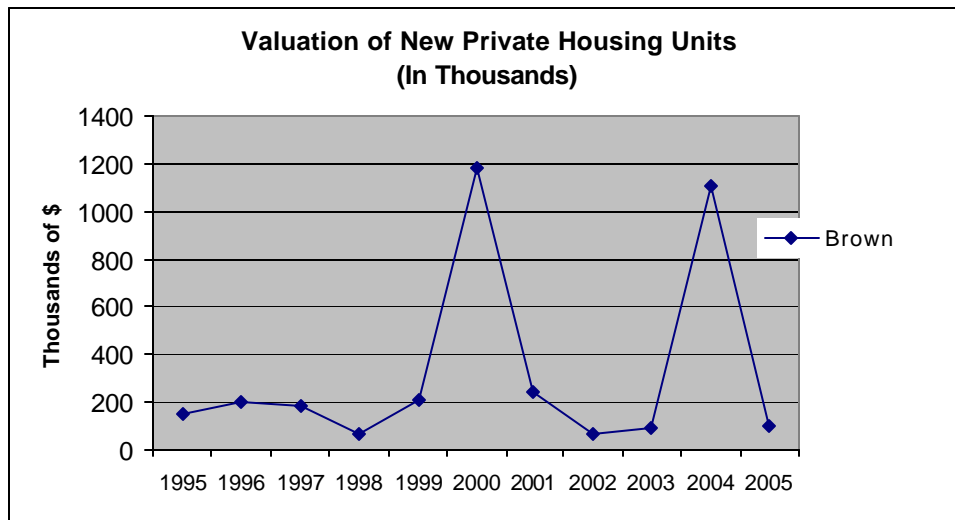
Total Retail Sales



Total retail sales in Brown County have increased over the past decade.

Indicator Description	Total retail sales
Data Source	Institute of Government and Public Affairs http://www.igpa.uiuc.edu/Abstract/Retail/21_01.htm
Data Availability	Every year (with some lag)

Valuation of New Private Housing Units



Indicator Description	Valuation of new private housing units
Data Source	http://censtats.census.gov/usa/usa.shtml
Data Availability	Every year (with some lag)

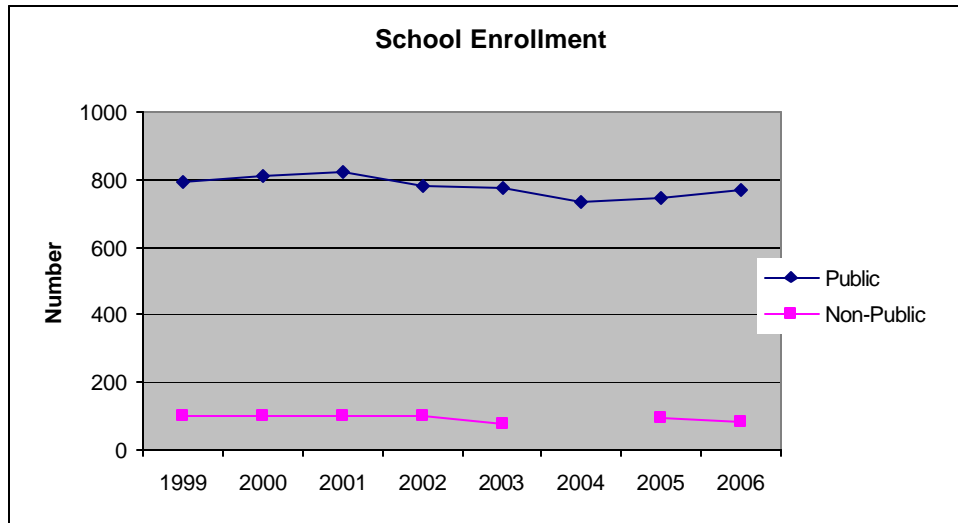
Miles of Road that are Hard Surface

	<i>Total Miles of Road 2006</i>	<i>% That is Hard Surface 2006</i>
Township	472	50%
County	65.85	100%

Indicator Description	Miles of road that are hard surface
Data Source	Brown County Highway Department
Data Availability	Every year

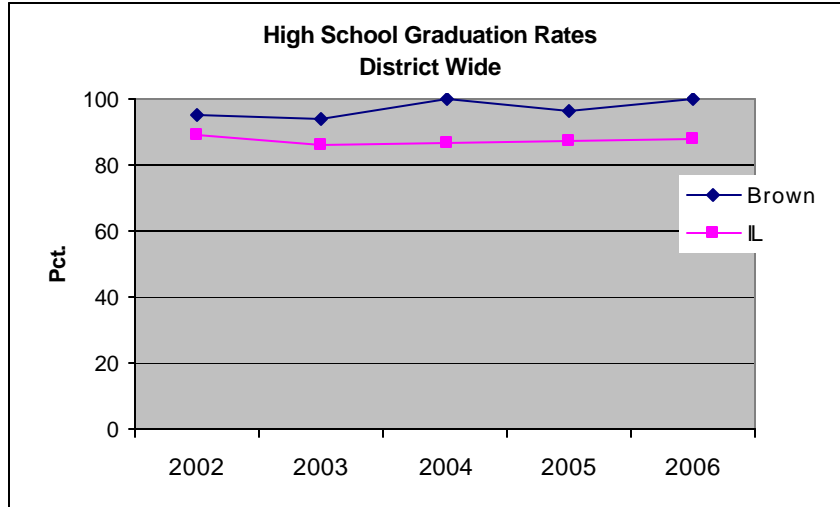
Education

School Enrollment



Indicator Description	School enrollment public and private
Data Source	Illinois State Board of Education http://www.isbe.state.il.us/
Data Availability	Yearly

High School Graduation Rate

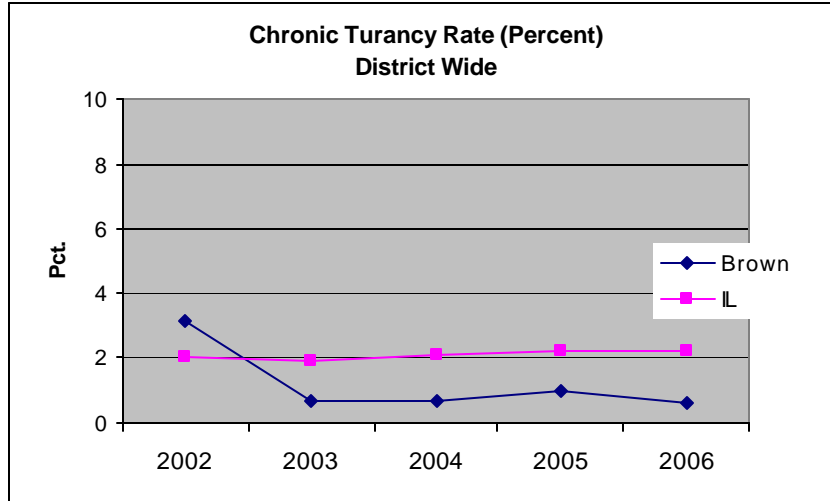


High school graduation rates for Brown County have been consistently higher than the Illinois rates during the period 2002 to 2006.

Indicator Description	High school graduation rate
Data Source	Illinois State Board of Education School Report Cards http://www.isbe.state.il.us/
Data Availability	Yearly

Education shapes the personal growth and life chances of children, as well as the economic and social progress of our Nation. Early educational experiences of young children, such as being read to daily, encourage the development of essential skills and prepare children for success in school.¹ Later aspects of academic performance, such as mastering mathematics, reading, and other core subjects, as well as completing high school, open opportunities for higher education and future employment. (2006 Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics)
 Childstat.gov <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/edu.asp>

Chronic Truancy



The Brown County chronic truancy rate is similar but below the Illinois rate.

Indicator Description	Chronic Truancy Rate
Data Source	Illinois State Board of Education School Report Cards http://www.isbe.state.il.us/
Data Availability	Yearly

What Is Truancy?

Truancy refers to students' unexcused absences from school. Concern about truancy typically focuses on these unexcused absences. However, any school absence—excused or unexcused—as well as missed classes and tardy arrivals can affect students negatively.

There is no universal definition of truancy [see Illinois definition above]. It is defined differently by each state's compulsory school attendance laws and local and school district policies. Truancy affects students of all ages, from all types of communities and socioeconomic backgrounds.

What Causes Truancy?

Students miss school for different reasons, depending on the age and circumstances of each student. Research shows that factors contributing to truancy stem from three areas: school, family and community, and student characteristics. For example—

School Factors

- Inconsistent and ineffective school attendance policies.
- Poor record keeping.
- Not notifying parents/guardians of absences.
- Unsafe school environment.
- Poor school climate.
- Inadequate identification of special education needs.

Family and Community Factors

- Negative peer influences, such as other truant youth.
- Financial, social, medical, or other problems that pressure students to stay home to help the family.

- Child abuse and neglect.
- Family disorganization
- Teen pregnancy or parenthood.
- Lack of family support for educational and other goals.
- Violence in or near the home or school.

Student Characteristics

- A lack of personal and educational ambition.
- Poor academic performance.
- Lack of self-esteem.
- Unmet mental health needs.
- Alcohol and drug use and abuse.

What Are the Impacts of Truancy?

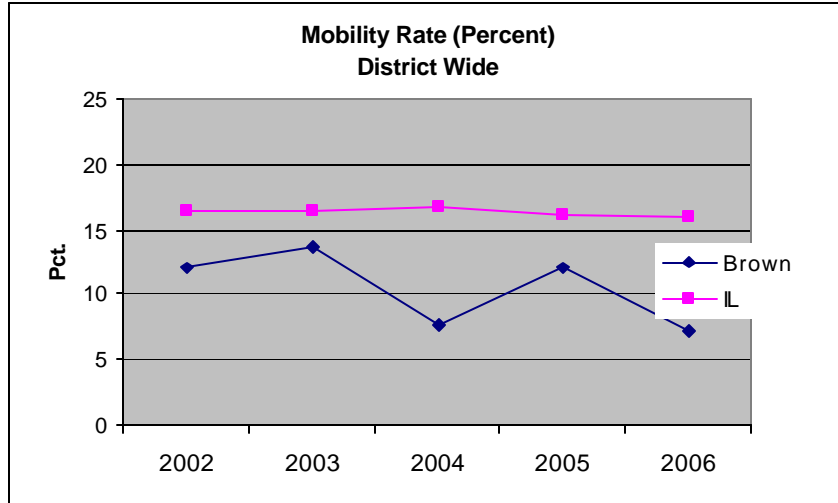
For decades, educators, researchers, and social reformers have recognized the link between truancy and delinquency.

Truant students are at risk for many negative outcomes, including—

- Educational failure.
- Social isolation.
- Substance abuse.
- Low self-esteem.
- Unwanted pregnancy.
- Unemployment.
- Violence.
- Adult criminality and incarceration.

In addition to placing students at risk, truancy has harmful social and financial consequences. Communities with high rates of truancy are likely to have corresponding rates of daytime criminal activity and vandalism. High school dropouts claim more in government-funded social services than high school graduates. (Source: The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/truancy/index.html>)

Mobility Rate



The Brown County mobility rate is lower than the Illinois rate.

Indicator Description	Mobility Rate (Based on the number of times students enroll in or leave school during the school year (public schools))
Data Source	Illinois State Board of Education School Report Cards http://www.isbe.state.il.us/
Data Availability	Yearly

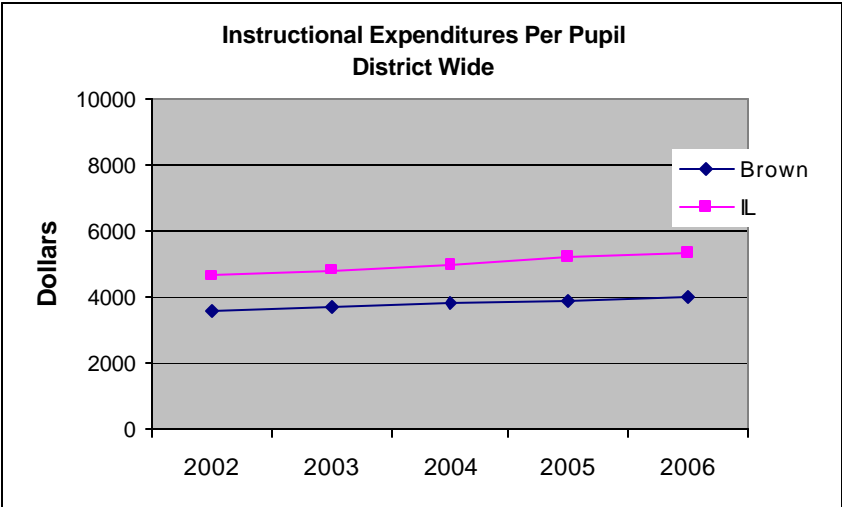
Research on Mobility

Studies of the effects of mobility on student learning show that:

- Mobility is associated with lower student achievement;
- Mobility is associated with low test scores regardless of the quality of the school's instructional programs; and
- Mobility affects the student movers the most, but also parents, teachers, school personnel and classmates at both the departing and receiving school, according to the report, "Student Mobility, Academic Performance, and School Accountability" published by the Educational Research Service. Government Accounting Office studies of student mobility demonstrate how the odds of student performance are stacked against urban schools and urban school children. Those studies show that "children who are from low income families (most frequently these are minority children) or attend inner-city schools are more likely than others to have changed school frequently."

The GAO further asserts that "within each income group, children who change schools frequently are more likely to be low achievers—below grade level—in reading than children who have never changed schools. (Fowler-Finn, 2001 p. 37).

Instructional Expenditures Per Pupil

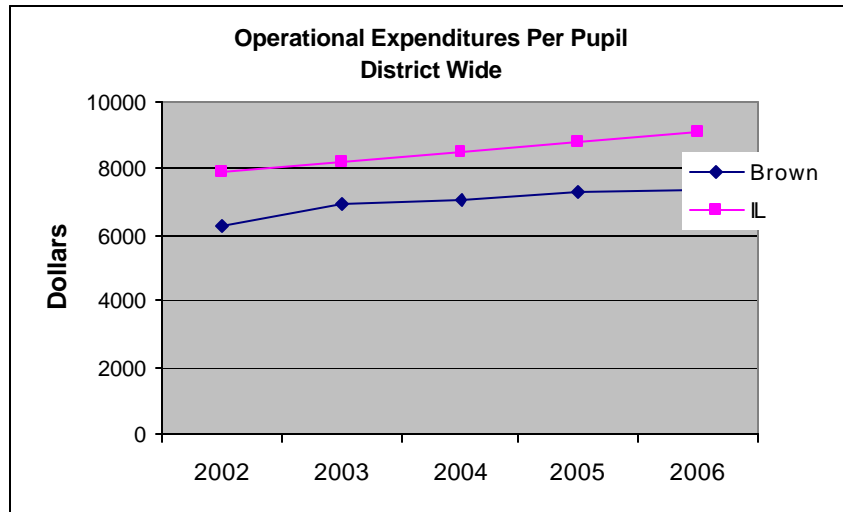


Instructional expenditures per pupil in Brown County are lower than the Illinois average.

Indicator Description	Instructional Expenditure Per Pupil (Instructional expenditure per pupil includes the direct cost of teaching pupils or the interaction between teachers and pupils.)
Data Source	Illinois State Board of Education School Report Cards http://www.isbe.state.il.us/
Data Availability	Yearly

The research regarding the relationship between funding and academic performance is mixed. Some research suggests that higher levels of funding are associated with better students outcomes while other studies suggest no such relationship.

Operational Expenditure Per Pupil

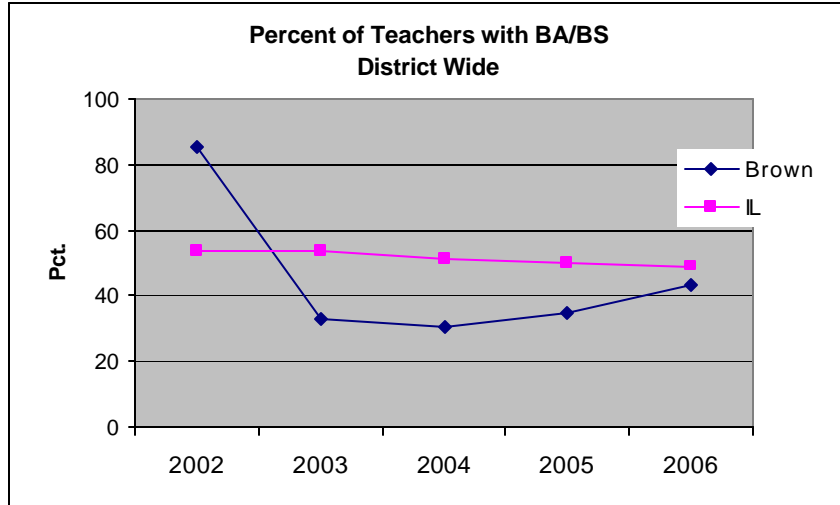


Operational expenditures per pupil in Brown County are lower than the Illinois average.

Indicator Description	Operational expenditure per pupil (Operating expenditure per pupil includes the gross operating cost of a school district excluding summer school, adult education, bond principal retired and capital expenditures [public schools])
Data Source	Illinois State Board of Education School Report Cards http://www.isbe.state.il.us/
Data Availability	Yearly

The research regarding the relationship between funding and academic performance is mixed. Some research suggests that higher levels of funding are associated with better students outcomes while other studies suggest no such relationship.

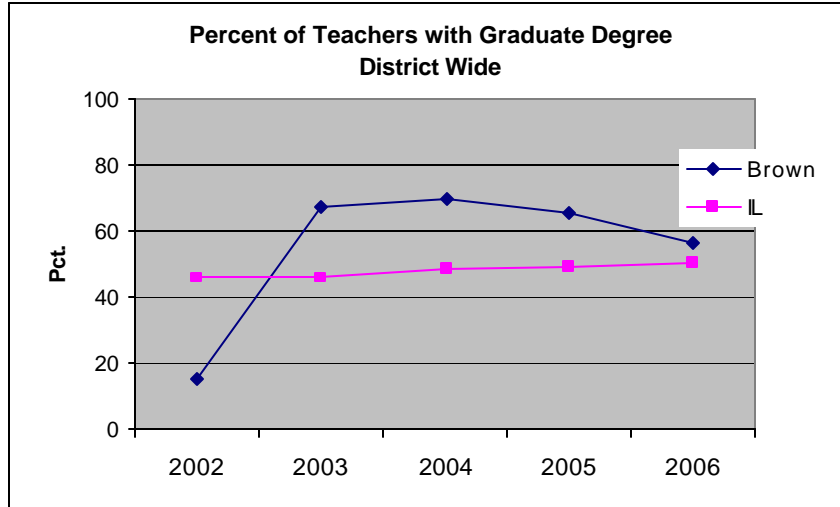
Percentage of Teachers with a Bachelor's Degree



The percentage of teachers with a bachelor's degree has been lower in Brown County than in Illinois. (**See note below under Indicator Description**)

Indicator Description	Percentage of teachers with a bachelor's degree (Note: The numbers reported here are from the ISBE Report Cards however, it appears that the percentages for teachers with a bachelor's degree and percentages of teachers with a graduate degree [see next page] are reversed beginning in 2003. Note how, beginning in 2003 the percentages "flip" with higher percentages for teachers with graduate degrees. This is almost certainly a mistake but attempts to clarify this with ISBE have been unsuccessful to date.)
Data Source	Illinois State Board of Education School Report Cards http://www.isbe.state.il.us/
Data Availability	Yearly

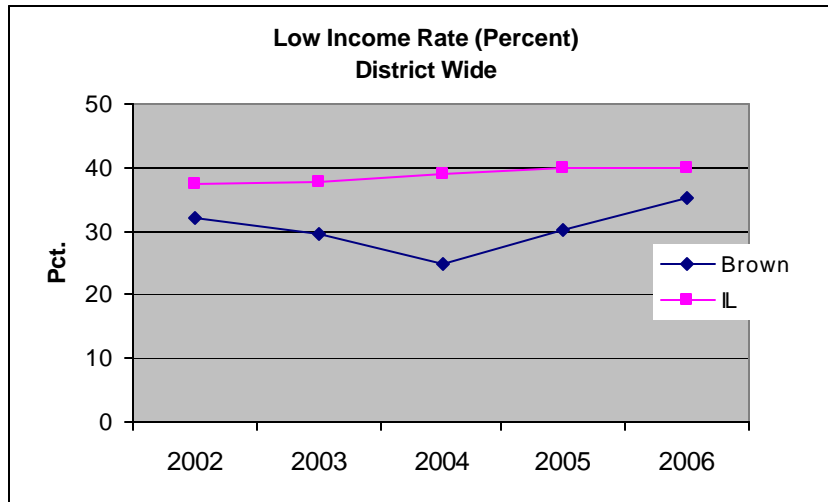
Percentage of Teachers with a Graduate Degree



The percentage of teachers with a graduate degree has been higher in Brown County than in Illinois. (**See note below under Indicator Description**)

Indicator Description	Percentage of teachers with a graduate degree (Note: The numbers reported here are from the ISBE Report Cards however, it appears that the percentages for teachers with a bachelor's degree and percentages of teachers with a graduate degree [see previous page] are reversed beginning in 2003. Note how, beginning in 2003 the percentages "flip" with higher percentages for teachers with graduate degrees. This is almost certainly a mistake but attempts to clarify this with ISBE have been unsuccessful to date.)
Data Source	Illinois State Board of Education School Report Cards http://www.isbe.state.il.us/
Data Availability	Yearly

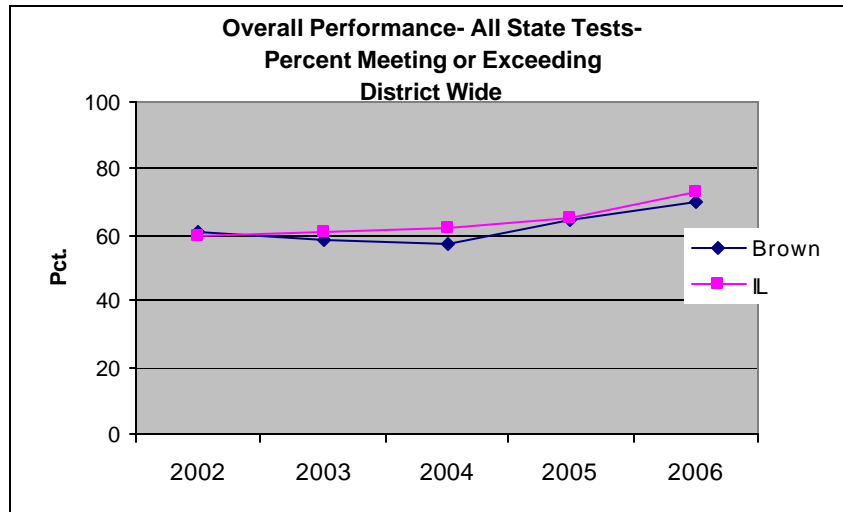
Low Income Rate



Indicator Description	Low income rate (Low-income students come from families receiving public aid; live in institutions for neglected or delinquent children; are supported in foster homes with public funds; or are eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunches.)
Data Source	Illinois State Board of Education School Report Cards http://www.isbe.state.il.us/
Data Availability	Yearly

The evidence on how poverty (particularly family income) affects educational outcomes has been mixed, however as summarized by Dahl (2005) “Researchers have provided several explanations for why family income might affect child development. First, poverty is associated with increased levels of parental stress, depression, and poor health – conditions which might adversely affect parents’ ability to nurture their children. For example, in 1998, 27% of kindergartners living in poverty had a parent at risk for depression, compared to 14% for other kindergartners (Child Trends and Center for Child Health Research, 2004). Low income parents also report a higher level of frustration and aggravation with their children, and these children are more likely to have poor verbal development and exhibit higher levels of distractibility and hostility in the classroom (Parker et. al, 1999). Extra family income might also matter if parents use the money for child-centered goods like books, for quality daycare or preschool programs, for better dependent health care, or to move to a better neighborhood. Low income parents have fewer children’s books in their homes and spend less time reading to their children, markers which are negatively associated with future academic performance. Children in poor families are also less likely to receive adequate health care and nutrition, both of which might affect performance in school. Finally, neighborhood poverty has been associated with underfunded public schools and lower achievement scores among young children (Child Trends and Center for Child Health Research, 2004)”.

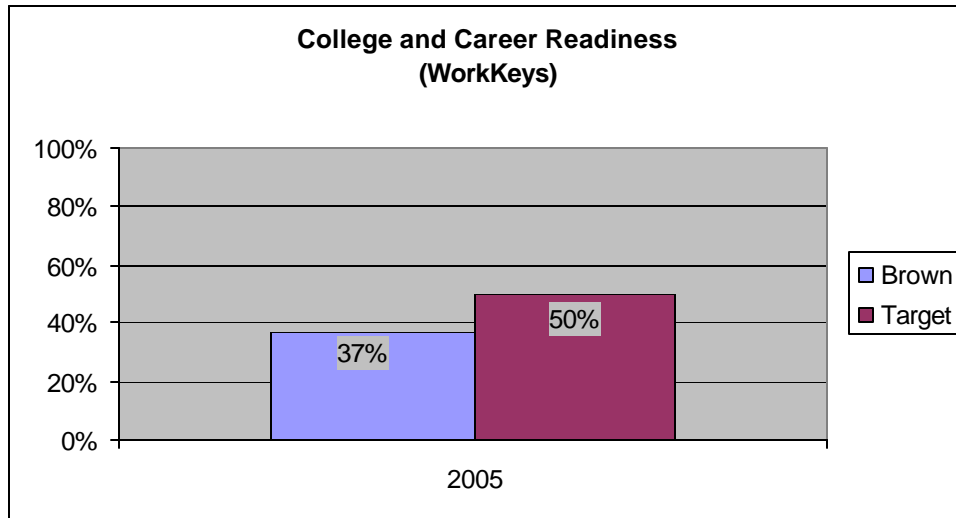
Overall Performance- All State Tests



The performance across all state tests for Brown County students has been similar to the performance across the state (see note below under Indicator Description regarding changes from 2005 to 2006)

Indicator Description	The data presented here shows "...the overall percentages of state test scores categorized as meeting or exceeding the Illinois Learning Standards for your school, district, and the state. They represent your school's performance in reading, mathematics and science. Data for 2004-05 should not be compared to data for 2005-06 because substantial changes were made to the state test in 2005-06 when testing in reading and mathematics was expanded to include all grades from grade 3 through grade 8. In 2004-05, such testing was limited only to selected grades. Although there were no changes in high school testing, data in high school report cards at the state level (and also at the district level for unit districts) are not comparable between the two years because of changes in elementary school testing mentioned above" (ISBE State Report Card 2006).
Data Source	Illinois State Board of Education School Report Cards http://www.isbe.state.il.us/
Data Availability	Yearly

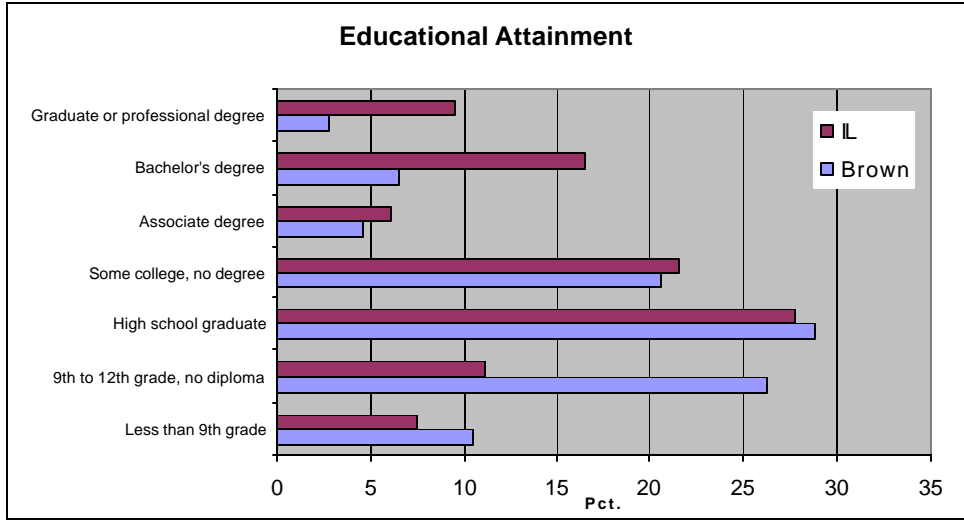
College and Career Readiness



The percentage of Brown County students scoring 5 or above in Reading and Math on the Work Keys section of the Prairie State Examination was below the target of 50% in 2005.

Indicator Description	Percentage of students scoring 5 or above in Reading and Math on the Work Keys section of the Prairie State Examination
Data Source	School District
Data Availability	Yearly

Educational Attainment

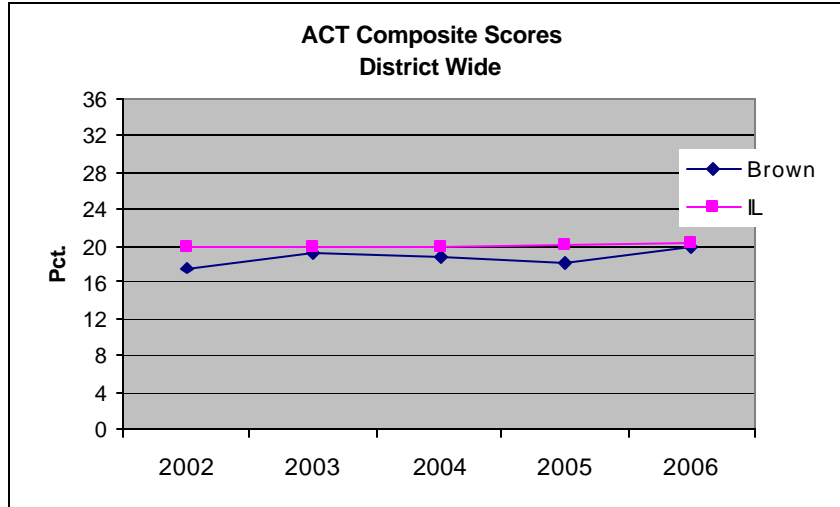


In 2000, Brown County residents had lower levels of educational attainment than Illinois in the higher education categories (beyond high school). Brown County has a slightly higher percentage of residents with a high school degree (includes those with a high school equivalency), but has a higher percentage of residents with no diploma and with less than a ninth grade education. Consideration should be given to the effect of the prison population on these data. Although no data exists to estimate this effect, a reasonable assumption is that the prison population would expand the percentage of person in the 9th to 12th, no diploma category which would explain some of the discrepancy between Brown County and the State in this category.

Indicator Description	Educational attainment of the over-25 population.
Data Source	US Census Bureau http://censtats.census.gov
Data Availability	Every ten years

A number of studies have suggested a strong relationship between education, wages and life time earnings and have shown the benefits to society from increased productivity (Angrist & Krueger, 1991; Ashenfelter and Krueger, 1994; Blundell, Dearden and Sianesi, 2005; Card, 1995).

Average ACT scores



The average ACT scores for graduating students in Brown County have been similar to state average scores.

Indicator Description	Average ACT scores for graduating students
Data Source	Illinois State Board of Education School Report Cards http://www.isbe.state.il.us/
Data Availability	Yearly

About the ACT Assessment

The ACT is a curriculum-based achievement test made up of four separate exams in English, reading, mathematics, and science, plus an optional writing test which was introduced in February. The average national scores for each subject test included in the ACT in 2005 were: English, 20.4; Math, 20.7; Reading, 21.3; and Science, 20.9. Composite score was 20.9. These scores are unchanged from 2004. Scores for the ACT Writing Test will be reported for the first time next year.

The ACT is scored on a scale of 1 to 36, with 36 being the highest possible score. ACT scores are accepted at virtually all colleges and universities across the nation. The test is administered in all 50 states and is the predominant college entrance exam in 25 states. Of the nearly 1.2 million 2005 high school graduates who took the ACT® test nationally, only 51% percent met the college readiness benchmark score of 21 on the Reading Test. Students who reach or exceed that score are likely ready to handle the reading requirements for typical credit-bearing, first-year college social science courses. (*Activity*, Autumn 2005, Volume 43/ Number 3. Copy right © 2006 by ACT, Inc.)

Teacher Turnover Rate

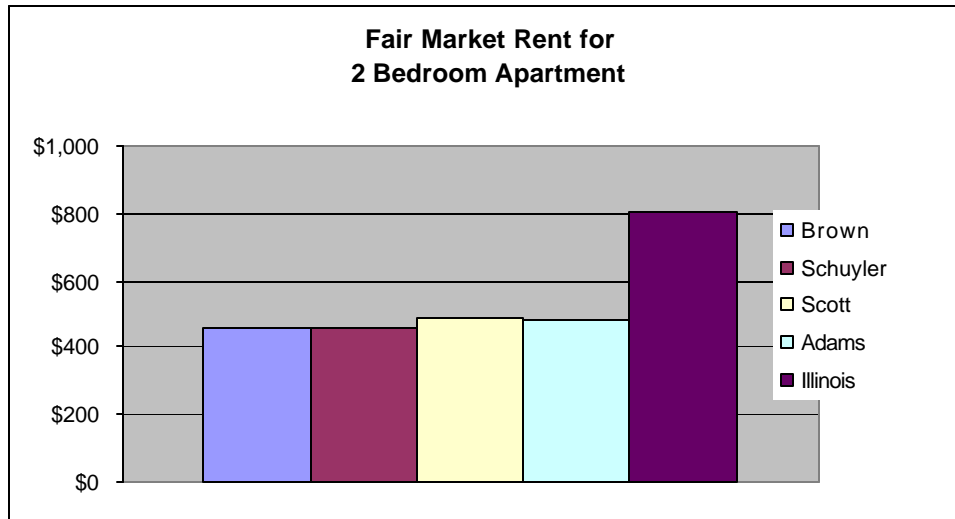
Will require primary data collection

Plan After Graduation

Will require primary data collection

Housing

Fair Market Rent for Two Bedroom Apartment



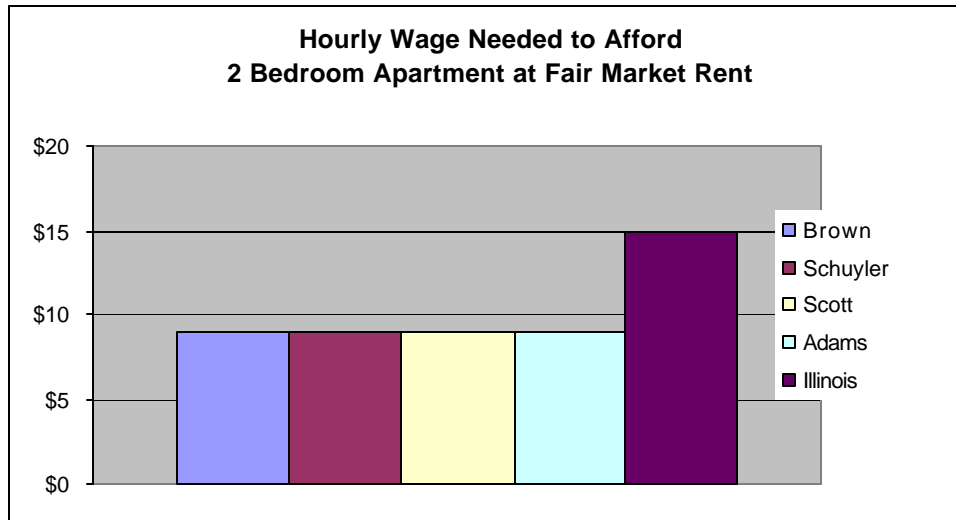
The Fair Market Rent for a two bedroom apartment in Brown County was estimated at \$454 in 2004, an amount similar to the comparison counties.

Indicator Description	Fair market rent for two bedroom apartment
Data Source	Voices for Illinois Children http://www.voices4kids.org
Data Availability	County data available every year

Housing is an integral component to creating economic opportunities and healthy communities. Neighborhoods without a stable and vibrant housing stock cannot attract economic development and investment. Children in precarious housing situations suffer from health problems that include asthma and lead poisoning. In many instances, families without stable housing are unable to access quality health care, educational and employment opportunities. (*Out of Reach 2005*, Preface p. 1).

The Fair Market Rent is HUD's best estimate of what a household seeking a modest rental unit can expect to pay in the private market for rent and utilities in the current local economy. Thus, Fair Market Rents differ from other measures of rent levels in two important ways: they include expected utility costs, and they reflect what a family moving into an apartment today can expect to pay, not what those already settled are currently paying. The general standard for affordability established by Congress and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is housing costs at 30 percent of income (*Out of Reach 2005*, Introduction p. 1).

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a Two Bedroom Apartment

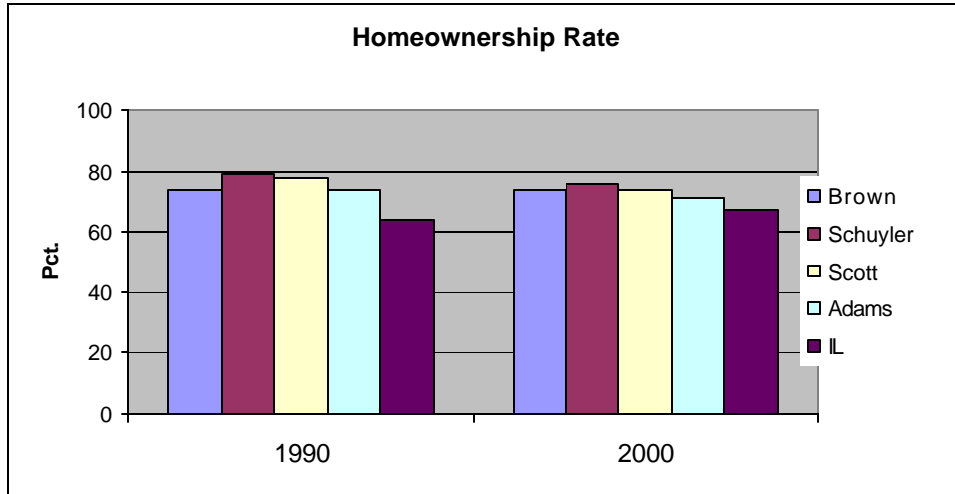


The hourly wage needed to afford a two bedroom apartment in Brown County was estimated to be \$9.00, an amount similar to the comparison counties.

Indicator Description	Hourly wage needed to afford a two bedroom apartment
Data Source	Voices for Illinois Children http://www.voices4kids.org
Data Availability	County data available every year

See information above under Fair Market Rent for Two Bedroom Apartment

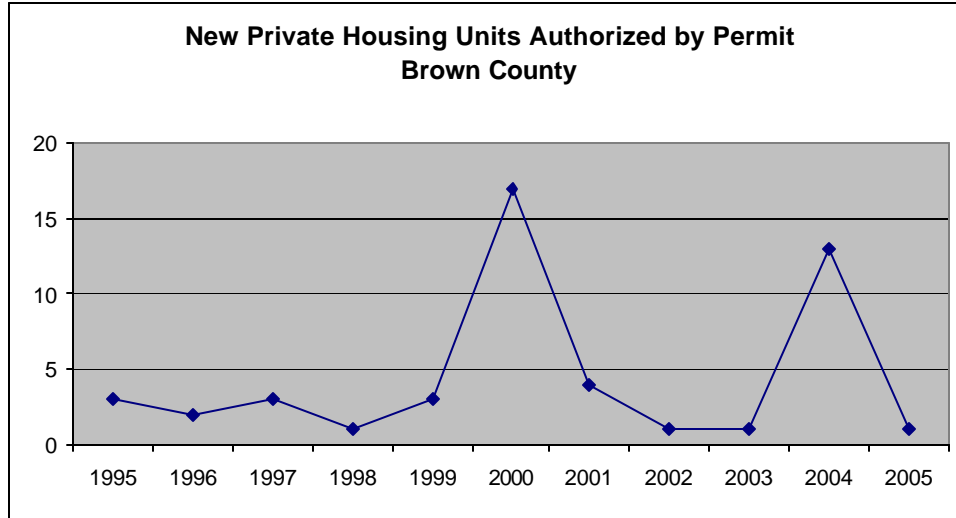
Homeownership Rate



The homeownership rate in Brown County has been similar to the comparison counties and above the state rate.

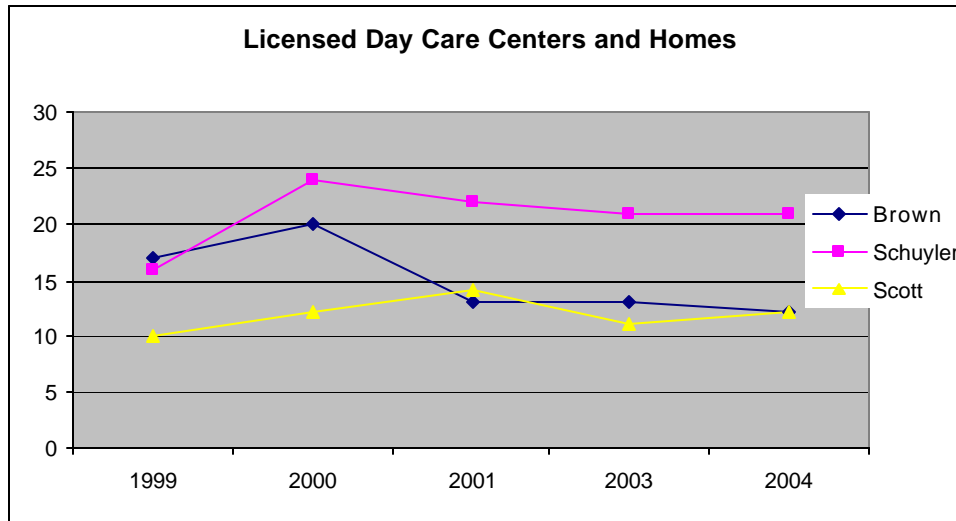
Indicator Description	Homeownership rate
Data Source	http://censtats.census.gov/usa/usa.shtml
Data Availability	County data available every year

New Private Housing Units



Social Services

Number and Capacity of Licensed Day Care Centers and Homes

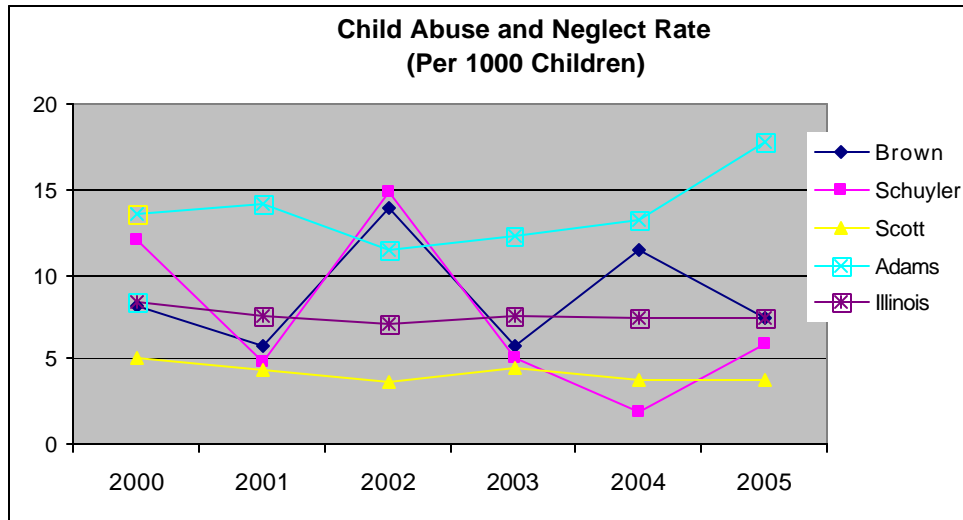


The number of licensed day care centers and homes has declined somewhat during the period 1999 to 2004.

Indicator Description	Number of licensed day care centers and homes
Data Source	Voices for Illinois Children http://www.voices4kids.org
Data Availability	County data available every year

Availability of high quality, affordable child care is important for the health and development of children and as a necessity to allow residents to be productive members of the workforce.

Child Abuse and Neglect Rate

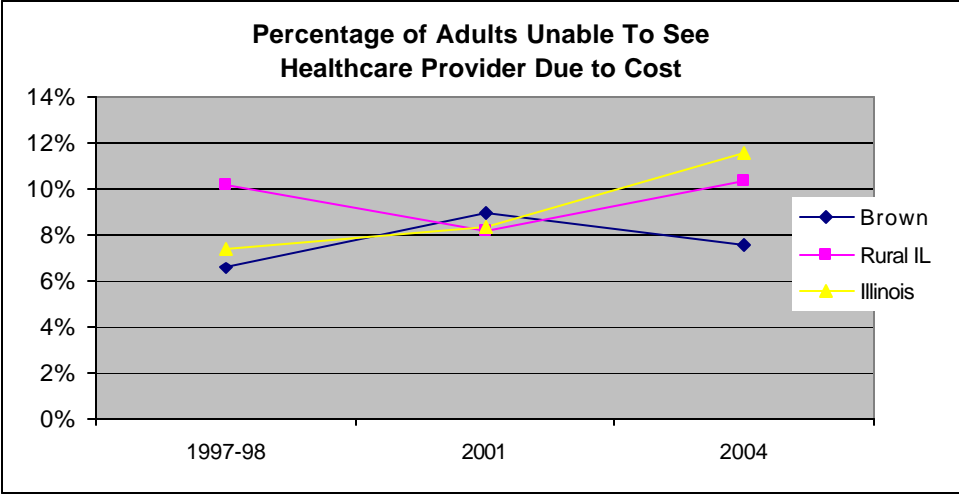


The rate of indicated reports of child abuse per 1000 population in Brown County has been similar to the comparison counties in the period 2000 to 2005.

Indicator Description	Child abuse and neglect rate per 1000 children
Data Source	Voices for Illinois Children http://www.voices4kids.org
Data Availability	County data available every year

The 1997 Child Maltreatment report from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System found there were approximately 984,000 victims of maltreatment, a decrease from more than 1 million victims in 1996 in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. The rate of child victims was 13.9 per 1,000 children in the general population in 1997, which is slightly higher than the rate of 13.4 victims per 1,000 children in 1990. There were an estimated 1,196 fatalities due to child maltreatment in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The findings regarding the types of maltreatment were as follows: 55.9 percent neglect, 24.6 percent physical abuse, 12.5 percent sexual abuse, and 6.1 percent emotional abuse. It is also important to note that 58.8 percent of the substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment were from professional sources: legal, medical, social service, or education professionals. Based on data from 39 States, 75.4 percent of the perpetrators were the victim's parents, 10.2 percent were relatives, and 1.9 percent were individuals in other caretaking relationships. Information needs to be collected about new cases and causes of maltreatment. National surveys of new cases are needed to describe the magnitude of the problem. In addition, existing interventions and their impact need to be evaluated. Some long-term studies on home-visitation programs for young mothers have shown potential for preventing child abuse and neglect. (HP 2010) Percentage of population reporting access to affordable, reliable transportation

Percentage of Population Unable to See
Healthcare Provider Due to Cost

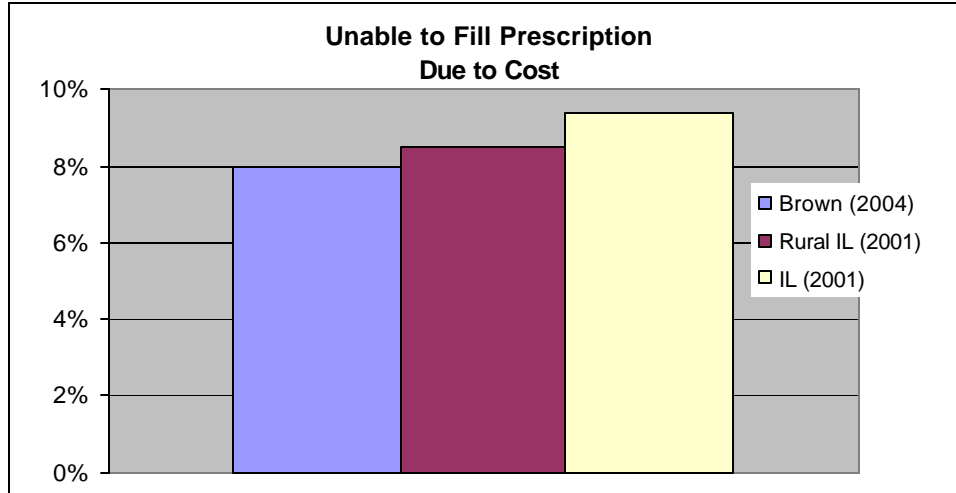


The percentage of Brown County adults who reported not accessing needed health care service because of cost has been similar to the state and other rural counties in Illinois.

Indicator Description	Percentage of individuals who report not accessing healthcare services because of cost in the past year
Data Source	Illinois Department of Public Health-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss
Data Availability	County data available every four years

See information above under Adults Without Health Insurance

Percentage of Population Unable to Fill a Prescription Due to Cost



The percentage of adults in Brown County who were unable to fill a prescription in the past year due to cost was below the state and other rural counties.

Indicator Description	Percentage of individuals who report not being able to fill a prescription because of cost in the past year
Data Source	Illinois Department of Public Health-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System http://app.idph.state.il.us/brfss
Data Availability	County data available every four years

Percentage of Population Reporting Access to
Affordable, Reliable Transportation

Will require primary data collection

Percentage of population unable to access needed services due to:

Transportation

Cost

Hours of accessibility

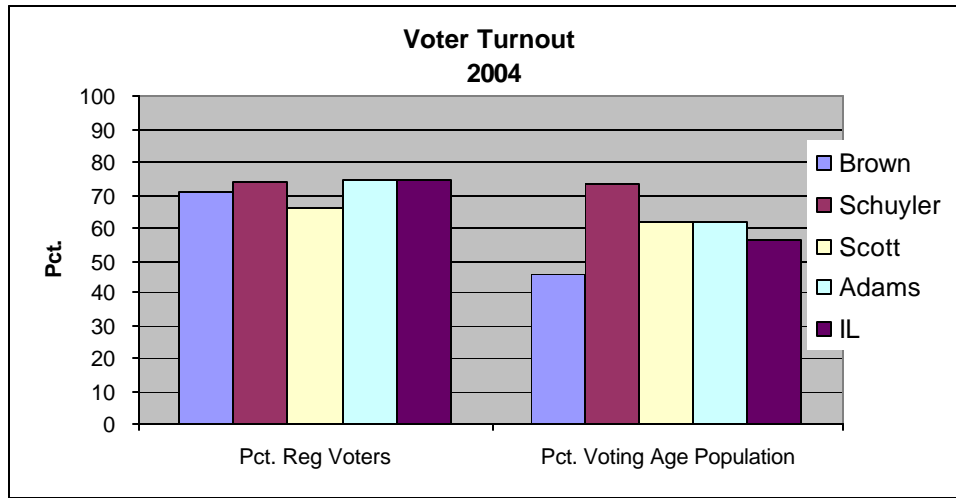
Language

Other accessibility reason

Will require primary data collection

Community Betterment

Percentage of Eligible Population Who Vote

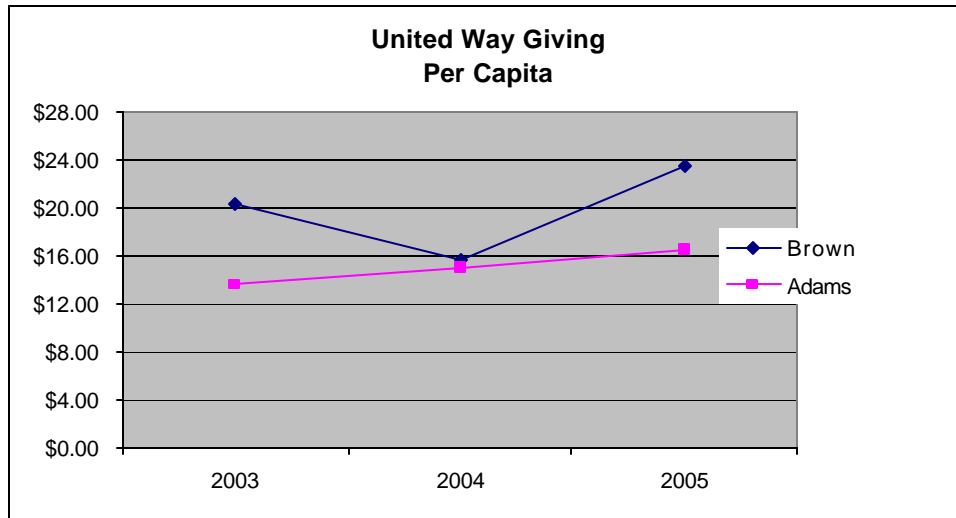


Brown County voter participation has been similar to comparison counties and state levels when considering registered voters but lower when considering the total voting age population.

Indicator Description	Percentage of registered voters and percentage of voting age population who vote
Data Source	United States Election Commission http://www.eac.gov/index.asp?format=none
Data Availability	Subsequent to elections

The percentage of individuals who vote can be seen as a measure of civic engagement or involvement.

Financial Support to Non-profit Groups

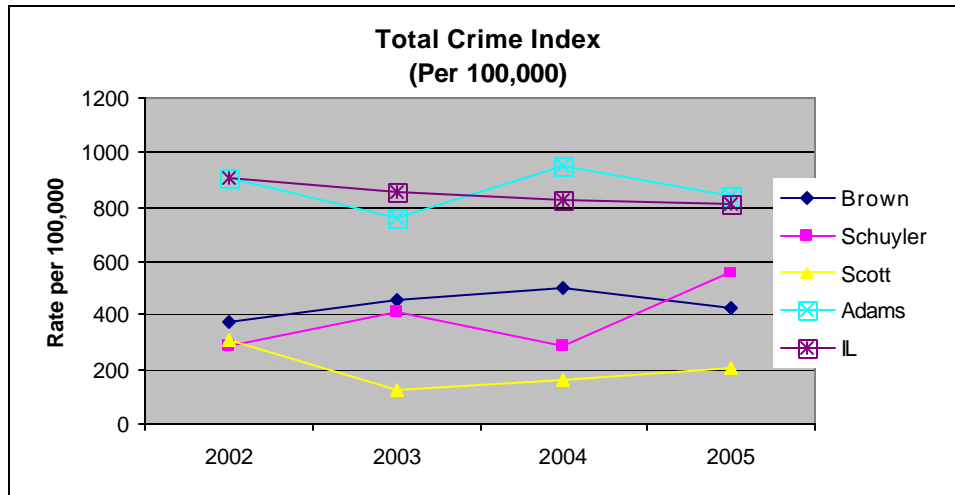


The per capita giving to United Way in Brown County was higher than that in Adams County in two of the three years between 2003 and 2005.

Indicator Description	Total United Way giving divided by total population
Data Source	Illinois Attorney General's Office http://www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/charities/search/index.jsp
Data Availability	Subsequent to elections

The amount of giving per capita to philanthropic organizations such as United Way can be seen as a measure of civic engagement or involvement.

Total Crime Index Rate



Indicator Description	Total crime index rate per 100,000 population
Data Source	Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting System http://www.isp.state.il.us
Data Availability	County data available every year

The total crime index rate per 100,000 in Brown County has been similar to the rate in the Schuyler and Scott counties and below the rate for Adams County and the state from 2002 to 2005.

The Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) Program's crime index consists of the following offenses:

1. Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
2. Forcible Rape
3. Robbery Aggravated Assault
4. Property Crimes
5. Burglary
6. Theft
7. Motor Vehicle Theft
8. Arson

The crime rate indicates the prevalence of crime occurring across a given population. It is defined as the total number of index crimes per 100,000 inhabitants and is given by:

$$\text{Crime Index Count} \times 100,000 = \text{Crime Rate} / \text{Jurisdictional Population}$$

The jurisdictional population can be that of a city, town, village, state, or nation. Adapted from the Introduction to *Crime in Illinois 2005*.

Number of people that feel Brown County is on the right track

Will require primary data collection

Number of people that regularly attend church in Brown County

Will require primary data collection

Percentage of adults who report volunteering in last 12 months

Will require primary data collection

*Percentage of adults over 65 years who
report volunteering in last 12 months*

Will require primary data collection

*Percentage of adults who report being actively
involved in a service organization*

Will require primary data collection

*Percentage of citizens who reported making a
charitable contribution with the past year*

Will require primary data collection

*Percentage of people who say, in general,
most people can be trusted*

Will require primary data collection

Youth Involvement

Percentage of Young People Who Report
Having an Involved, Caring Adult in Their Life

Will require primary data collection

Percentage of Young People Reporting Spending 3 or More Hours Per Week in
Sports, Clubs, or Organizations at School and/or in the Community

Will require primary data collection

Percentage of Young People That Report Serving
in the Community 1 hour or More Per Week

Will require primary data collection

Percentage of Young People Who Perceive
That Adults in the Community Value Youth

Will require primary data collection

Percentage of Youth Who Would Like to
Live in Brown County as Adults

Will require primary data collection

Percentage of Youth Who Perceive Opportunities
to Live and Work in Brown County as Adults

Will require primary data collection

Hours a Week Spent Reading for Leisure

Will require primary data collection

Hours a Week Spent Playing Video Games

Will require primary data collection

Hours a Week Spent Watching Television

Will require primary data collection

Percentage of High School Students Who Work

Will require primary data collection

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