



State of Illinois

Illinois Department on Aging
Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services
Illinois Department of Human Services
Illinois Department of Public Health

SERVING MINORITY SENIORS

FY 2020

**A Report to the Governor
and the Illinois General Assembly**

from the
Illinois Department on Aging
Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services
Illinois Department of Human Services
Illinois Department of Public Health

as required by Public Act 88-0254

The Honorable JB Pritzker, Governor, and the Honorable Members of the Illinois General Assembly

We are pleased to provide you with the Minority Services Report as required by Public Act 88- 0254. This Act requires that the Department on Aging, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Public Health, and the Department of Healthcare and Family Services cooperate in the development and submission of an annual report on programs and services provided to minority senior citizens.

The report is submitted to meet the above requirement and describes, in detail, the programs and service initiatives directed to, or available to, senior citizens in Illinois. The report focuses on the extent which these services and programs have succeeded in their efforts to target minority seniors.

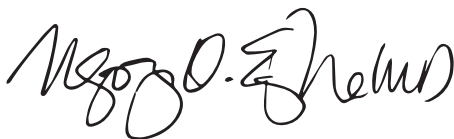
We are proud of the efforts to date in making our services more appropriate and accessible to minority and ethnic elderly, and, with your continued support, look forward to even greater successes in the coming year.



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Illinois Department on Aging



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The Four State Agencies and their Services to Seniors

Illinois Department on Aging

The Illinois Department on Aging (IDoA) supports older adults to live independently in their own homes and communities. The Department recognizes the importance of programs and services that adapt to meet the needs and ensure the quality of life for an age cohort that continues to increase in longevity. Working with Area Agencies on Aging, community-based service providers, older adults and their caregivers, the Illinois Department on Aging strives to improve the quality of life for current and future generations of older Illinoisans.

Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services

The Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services (IDHFS) is responsible for providing healthcare coverage for adults and children who qualify for Medicaid, and for providing child support services to help ensure that Illinois children receive financial support from both parents.

Illinois Department of Human Services

The Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) assists Illinois residents to achieve self-sufficiency, independence, and health to the maximum extent possible by providing integrated family-oriented services, promoting prevention, and establishing measurable outcomes, in partnership with communities. The primary focus of the Department is on providing needed services to individuals and families, while assisting them to become self-sufficient members of society. The Department has instituted a new approach to service delivery, by enabling Illinois' citizens to seek solutions to their various needs with user friendly technology.

Illinois Department of Public Health

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) serves the state with a mission to promote health through the prevention and control of disease and injury. Its 200 different programs are designed to serve all residents and visitors in Illinois, but the vulnerable elderly are a distinct focus. Public health provides the foundation for gains in extending the length of human lives and improving the quality of those lives by activities such as setting standards for hospital and nursing home care, checking the safety of recreation areas and public restaurants. The IDPH oversight works to protect citizens against unsafe and unsanitary conditions, health threats and health disparities among racial groups.



Definition of Terms

Racial and ethnic minority populations

This report will use the categories and definitions of racial and ethnic minority populations used by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

American Indian and Alaska Native

People having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian

People having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.

Black or African American

People having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Hispanic or Latino

A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) states this definition: “People who identify with the terms ‘Hispanic’ or ‘Latino’ are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census 2010 or ACS questionnaire — ‘Mexican,’ ‘Puerto Rican,’ or ‘Cuban’ — as well as those who indicate that they are ‘other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino.’ Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.”

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

People having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

Multiracial

People having origins in two or more of the federally designated racial categories. (Note: Though OMB and Census 2010 use “two or more races,” we use the term “multiracial” because it is the term most widely used and accepted by advocacy groups and state laws.)

White

People having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Age

The definition of age as a basis for service is related to the funding source of programs, and for that reason, age of eligibility for services varies within and between state departments.

- In the **Department on Aging**, age 60 and older determines eligibility for services under the federal Older Americans Act and the state-funded portion of the Community Care Program, Aging's Home and Community-Based Medicaid Waiver program serving the elderly. Age 65 and older, and persons with disabilities age 16-64 with limited income determines eligibility for the Benefit Access Program. Age 55 determines eligibility for older worker services from the federal Department of Labor.
- In the **Department of Healthcare and Family Services**, age 65 is used as an eligibility factor for some Medical Assistance programs such as Seniors and Persons with Disabilities (SPD).
- The **Department of Human Services** has no age-based eligibility.
- The **Department of Public Health** has no age-based eligibility for services to older adults.



The Programs and Services within Each of the Four State Agencies that are Designed Specifically for Senior Citizens or Used by Some Senior Citizens

NOTE: Demographic data is not collected on all services due to the format of the federal report. Further, the eligibility age for services varies among funding sources, making a uniform report impossible.

Illinois Department on Aging

The Illinois Department on Aging serves and advocates for Illinoisans age 60 and older and their caregivers by administering programs and promoting partnerships that encourage independence, dignity and quality of life. The services are delivered through the Aging Network composed of the Illinois Department on Aging (IDoA), Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs), Care Coordination Units (CCUs), the Senior Health Insurance Program (SHIP), Senior Health Assistance Program (SHAP) sites, senior centers and many other local organizations. These community-based services and supports assist senior citizens to remain safe and independent in their own homes and communities for as long as possible. All services provided by IDoA and the Aging Network are available to minority senior citizens. The Department engages in specific planning activities to identify needs and evaluate the adequacy of existing programs to serve those in greatest need.

Older Americans Act Services

IDoA allocates Title III of the Older Americans Act (OAA) and State General Revenue Funds (GRF) appropriated for distribution through the 13 AAAs on a formula basis in accordance with OAA and its regulations. The goals achieved through the Intrastate Funding Formula (IFF) include targeting resources to areas of the State with higher concentration of older adults in greatest economic and social need. In addition, there is a special emphasis on persons who are low-income minority status and older adults living in rural areas. IDoA uses OAA funds to leverage state and local resources to expand and improve services.

In FY 2020, programs funded by the OAA served more than 466,237 seniors age 60 and over, or approximately 20 percent of Illinois' 2.5 million older adults. There are no mandatory fees associated with services but older adults may make contributions to help defray the costs. OAA funded services include supportive services that fall into categories of access, in-home and community services, as well as nutrition services, employment assistance and caregiver support.

Supportive Services

Supportive services include transportation, chore maintenance, legal services, outreach, and information and assistance. Although the funding for supportive services is relatively small, these services have a very positive impact on the quality of life of the older adult receiving the benefit.

Nutrition Services

During FY 2020, almost 155,000 older adults received Nutrition Services. The services include congregate and home delivered meals.

Congregate meals are served weekdays in over 400 sites throughout Illinois that include senior centers, churches, senior housing facilities, restaurants and community buildings. The program provides a nutritionally balanced meal that must include 33 1/3 percent of the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council.

Home delivered meals are an option for an older adult who may have difficulty leaving their home and cannot personally prepare a nutritious meal. Volunteers who deliver meals to homebound older adults have an important opportunity to check on the welfare of the homebound and are encouraged to report any health or other problems that they may observe during their visits.

Caregiver Support

The Caregiver Support Program assists families caring for frail older members, as well as grandparents or older relatives who are caregivers for children 18 and younger. Services include information and assistance, respite, individual counseling, support groups and caregiver training. In addition, supplemental services are provided on a limited basis to complement care provided by caregivers.

Supplemental services may include assistive devices, legal assistance, school supplies and other gap filling services to address short-term caregiver emergency.

Persons Receiving Assisted Transportation Under the Older Americans Act During FY 2020

Race	Count
African Americans	309
Hispanic Origin	11
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1
Asian	4
Caucasian	288
Other	27

Persons Receiving Congregate Meals Under the Older Americans Act During FY 2020

Race	Count
African Americans	9,160
Hispanic Origin	3,679
American Indian or Alaskan Native	200
Asian	7,315
Caucasian	48,878
Other	32,827

Persons Receiving Home Delivered Meals Under the Older Americans Act During FY 2020

Race	Count
African Americans	20,500
Hispanic Origin	3,428
American Indian or Alaskan Native	179
Asian	4,089
Caucasian	54,442
Other	5,504

Employment

OAA supports community service employment and training. Funding goes to the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) also known as the Title V Program. SCSEP is designed to assist adults age 55 and older in entering or re-entering the job market. The program is administered by IDoA with the cooperation of the AAAs, which are responsible for implementation at the regional and local levels.

Adult Protective Services

IDoA administers the Adult Protective Services Program (APS) that works to prevent abuse, neglect and financial exploitation of adults over the age of 60 as well as persons with disabilities between the ages of 18-59 living in the community.

In FY 2020, the Program received 20,800 reports of suspected abuse, neglect or financial exploitation for investigation and follow up. Trained case workers from 40 designated local agencies worked with victims to prevent further abuse and to arrange for needed services, such as in-home care, counseling, medical assistance, legal intervention or law enforcement assistance.

Long-Term Care Ombudsman

The Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program (LTCOP) was established to protect the rights of those individuals who live in a variety of licensed long-term care facilities. Traditionally, the Program's activities have included investigating and resolving complaints made by or on behalf of long-term care residents and providing information about residents' rights and choices when selecting a long-term care facility. Ombudsmen also provide community education and in-service training and monitor the development of laws, regulations and policies related to long-term care settings. In FY 2020, there were over 1,600 facilities in Illinois with over 144,000 beds or units and the LTCOP conducted 8,664 facility visits, provided 29,109 consultations and investigated 6,551 complaints. In 2014, the Ombudsman Program expanded to include the Home Care Ombudsman Program (HCOP). The Home Care Ombudsman Program has the responsibility of providing advocacy services to select individuals in home and community-based settings. During FY20, the HCO Program responded to 244 requests for information, opened 131 cases, and conducted 61 community education sessions.

Persons Receiving Senior Community Service Employment Benefits Under the Older Americans Act During FY 2020

Race	Count
African Americans	206
Hispanic Origin	11
American Indian or Alaskan Native	4
Asian	10
Caucasian	63
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1
*Two or more Races	4

Adult Protective Services Alleged Victim Reports During FY 2020

Race	Count
American Indian/Alaska Native	45
Asian (non-specific)	86
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Asian Indian	53
Black or African American	3,742
Chinese	14
Filipino	25
Japanese	8
Korean	31
Native Hawaiian	1
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3
Other	347
Other Asian	8
Samoan	1
Unknown	1,369
Vietnamese	9
White	11,990
Ethnicity	Count
Hispanic or Latino/a	446
Mexican	115
Mexican American	43
Chicano/a	2
Puerto Rican	40
Cuban	12
Other Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish	242
Not Hispanic/Latino/a, or Spanish	13,659
Unknown	2,749

Senior HelpLine

The statewide toll-free Senior HelpLine provides information and assistance in English and Spanish on programs and services and links older adults age 60 and over as well as their caregivers to local services. Professionally trained staff assess needs, and provide referrals on home and community-based service options such as in-home services, home-delivered meals, caregiver support, local free transportation services and Medicare counseling. The Senior HelpLine staff also answers the dedicated APS Hotline and completes reports of suspected abuse, neglect, financial exploitation and self-neglect of adults over the age of 60 and persons with disabilities between the ages of 18-59, living in the community. In FY 2020, 134,467 calls were handled by the Senior HelpLine, of which 2,626 were from Spanish speaking households.

Benefit Access

The Department on Aging is responsible for determining eligibility for the Benefit Access Program (BAP). The BAP provides eligibility for two-years and offers applicants two benefits: Secretary of State License Plate Discount and Seniors or Persons with Disabilities Ride Free Transit Cards on all fixed-route public transportation systems in the state. In FY 2020, approximately 110,409 Benefit Access Applications were received which resulted in 67,154 license plate discounts, 39,746 Seniors Ride Free and 23,069 Persons with Disabilities Ride Free Enrollments.

Senior Health Insurance Program (SHIP)

SHIP activities align with the IDoA's mission to help older individuals maintain quality of life, their health, and independence while remaining in their homes and communities. SHIP provides accurate objective counseling in many languages, with assistance and advocacy on Medicare, Medicare Advantage Plans, Medicare Part D, private health insurance, and related health coverage for people with Medicare. Counseling is available through over 300 host organizations throughout the state offering one-on-one confidential sessions and/or virtual sessions by phone or computer, with certified counselors trained by the Department.

In addition, SHIP counselors provide outreach to educate individuals about their Medicare benefits through public forums, community presentations, and various publications. In FY 2020, SHIP counselors assisted over 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries in one-on-one counseling sessions using Zoom, Skype, Webex, and in-person, whenever public health regulations allowed for it, (due to the pandemic) and performed virtual outreach to over 30,000 beneficiaries.

Community Care Program

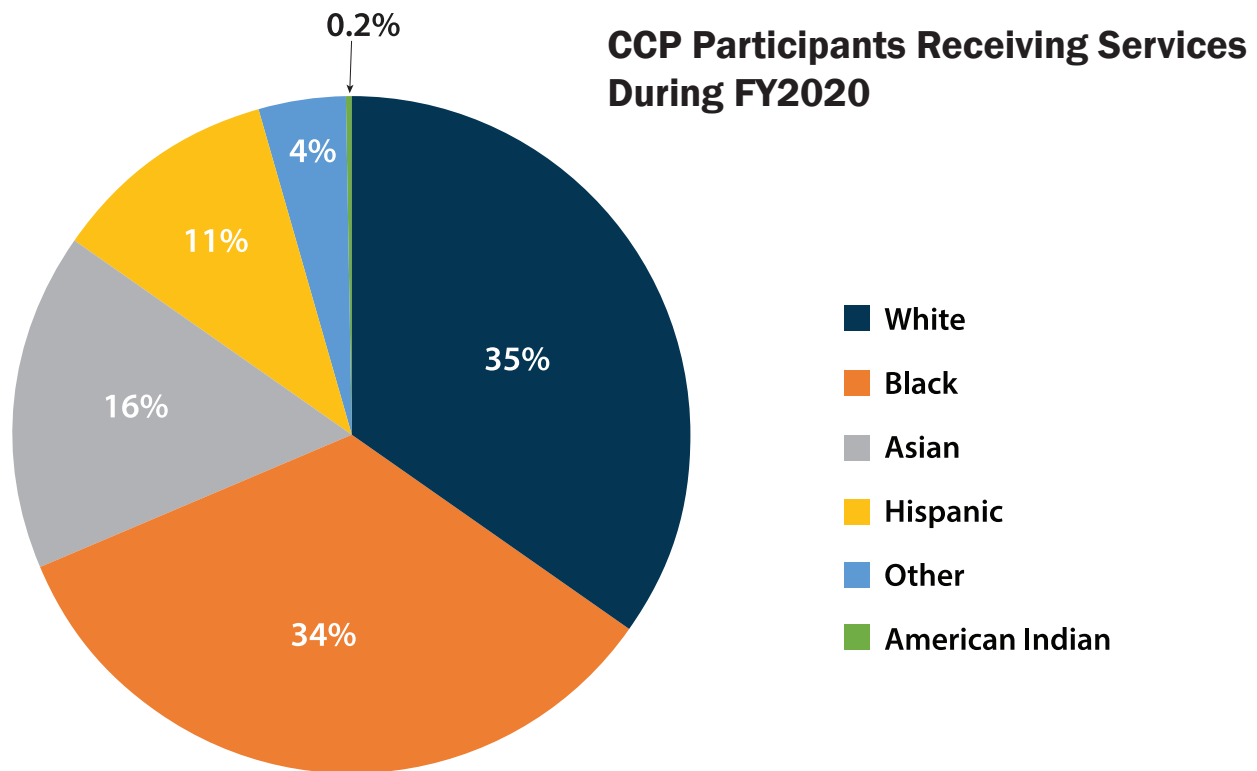
The Department on Aging administers the Community Care Program (CCP), a community-based program whose aim is to support seniors' ability to remain in their own home and prevent the unnecessary institutionalization of people in Illinois who are 60 years of age and older. The program is designed to meet the needs of older adults who need support with household and personal care tasks. Services include in-home, adult day, emergency home response services, and automated medication dispensers. During FY 2020, CCP served an average of 63,900 elderly each month, thereby successfully diverting or delaying many of those individuals from entering a nursing facility. During FY 2020, CCP served an average of 63,900 elderly individuals each month, thereby successfully diverting or delaying many of those individuals from entering a nursing facility (there are additional elderly individuals receiving services through a Managed Care Organization). CCP is a viable and cost-effective alternative to nursing facility care and the number of individuals it serves has increased significantly in past years. CCP is supported by

SHIP Client Contacts During FY 2020

Race	Count
American Indian and Alaska Native	90
Asian	6,213
Black or African American	5,181
Hispanic or Latino	2,699
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	417
White	72,110
Other	5,657

State General Revenue funds as appropriated by the legislature. A portion of the cost for Medicaid eligible participants is reimbursed to Illinois through a federal Title XIX, Medicaid, Home and Community-Based Services Waiver. CCP complies with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) requirements for operation of a 1915(c) Waiver for the Elderly. Participants are evaluated through an initial comprehensive care assessment to determine their need for service and a person-centered plan is developed in collaboration with the individual. Annual reassessments ensure ongoing needs are identified and met.

IDoA provides meaningful access to services to older adults who are low-income minority with limited English proficiency in accordance with: (a) Presidential Executive Order 13166 of August 11, 2000, (65 FR 50121) and (b) Department of Health and Human Services “Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons” (68 FR 47311 August 8, 2003). In addition to ensure meaningful access to services, IDoA along with the Bureau of Refugee and Immigrant Services within the Department of Human Services and the Department of Public Health, support a number of the Coalition of Limited English Speaking Elderly (CLESE) programs.



Assurance of Service by the Department on Aging to Minorities

Service plans developed in each of the 13 Area Agencies on Aging are submitted to the Department for approval, and the Department on Aging allocates funds based on published policies that the Department uses in funding and overseeing services to ensure services to minorities, (600: Services Allowable Under the Older Americans Act: 602.3). These policies include outreach activities to ensure participation of eligible older adults with special emphasis on those with the greatest economic and social need, as well as older adults with limited-English speaking proficiency. In addition, particular attention is paid to low-income minority individuals and others residing in rural areas.

Division of Family & Community Services

For many individuals, the first point of contact with the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) is through the doors of one of the 76 Family Community Resource Centers across the state. These doors open to the IDHS system of social services for low-income and vulnerable families and individuals, administered and delivered through the Division of Family & Community Services. Cash and food assistance, child care, access to medical coverage, and help with employment and training are some of the services provided. Individuals and families are also referred to a vast network of community services through which additional programs are made available, many of which are also funded through IDHS. The Division also provides services to at-risk and people experiencing homelessness and to immigrants and refugees. The programs, which are administered and delivered through the Division of Family & Community Services, have the goal of helping families achieve and sustain self-sufficiency.

Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program

The Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as Food Stamps, is administered by IDHS for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Services. SNAP benefits help low-income people buy the food they need for good health. A household's income, allowable deductions, and expenses are used to determine eligibility.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families may be available to families with one or more dependent children. Assistance may help pay for food, shelter, and other expenses. Seniors who have a child under age 19 living with them may qualify.

Family Health Plans

Family Health Plans provide health coverage for children and parents or caretaker relatives of children. The public may apply for assistance at one of the 76 IDHS Family Community Resource Centers.

Affordable Care Act

As part of the healthcare expansion in Illinois, childless adults ages 19-64 are now eligible for health coverage through the state's Medicaid program or through the new Illinois Health Insurance Marketplace.

What is ABE?

The Application for Benefits Eligibility (ABE) is a website (<https://abe.illinois.gov/abe/access>) for customers that was launched in October 2013. Customers can use ABE to apply for SNAP, cash and Medicaid/CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program). They can also send all required paperwork electronically using ABE.

What about people on Medicaid?

If a person already gets Medicaid, there is nothing else to do except to continue to inform us of changes and respond to redetermination notices when we send them. Medicaid is a form of health insurance and fulfills the ACA's health insurance coverage requirement.

Aid to the Aged, Blind, or Disabled

This program provides medical assistance and cash grants to persons who are Aged, Blind, or Disabled and financially eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Households may receive assistance from Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) as well.

Refugee Senior Services Initiative

Refugees are eligible for federal funded program, which supports the cultural adjustment and social integration of older refugees through community-based organizations. The project provides services to reduce social isolation; assist seniors in accessing public benefits, including health-related resources; and helps seniors gain a basic understanding of financial management. In FY 2020, 122 older refugees were served.

For immigrants who are seniors, a statewide network of 70 community agencies was funded under the Immigrant Integration programs to provide a wide range of services designed to help low-income limited-English-proficient seniors to apply for public benefits (such as SNAP and Medicaid), connect with appropriate community services (such as housing and food pantries), and help them apply for citizenship. Translation and interpretation services are provided to help immigrant seniors with English language barrier.

Senior Benefit Programs Provided By Family & Community Services

All programs are for age 65+, except for SNAP (Food Stamps) that includes age 60+.

	Cash	Medical	SNAP
	65+	65+	65+
AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	5	332	246
ASIAN	970	23,801	17,827
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	2,653	61,545	50,557
MULTIRACIAL	17	909	667
NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	31	1,675	741
UNKNOWN	923	25,393	16,067
WHITE	5,013	130,361	91,482
HISPANIC OR LATINO	1,014	40,305	30,270
Total	9,612	244,016	177,587

Challenges to Services

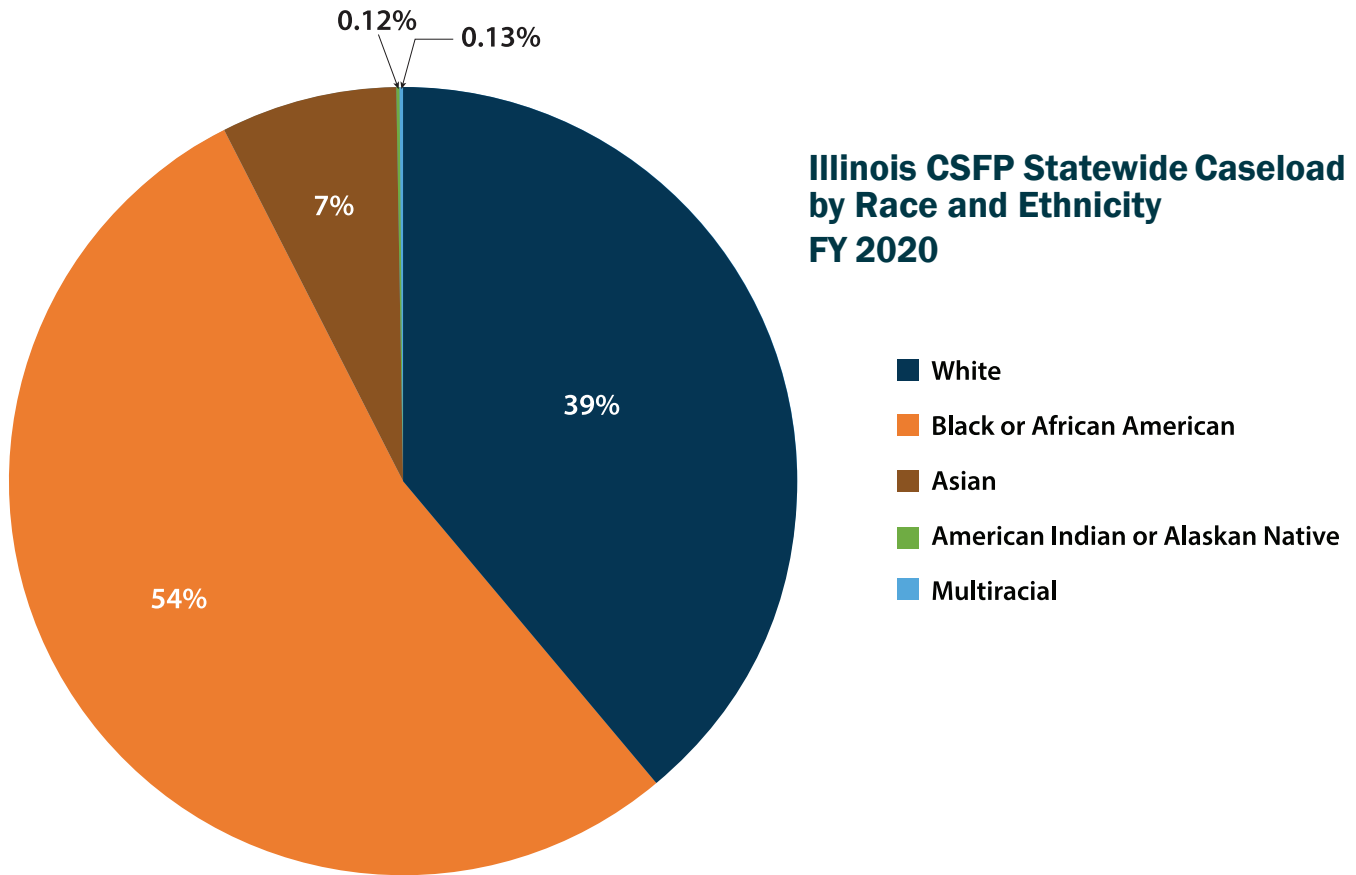
Many seniors can be resistant to seeking out services provided by our Family and Community Resource Centers. Processes and requirements to programs can be challenging to understand as each program's eligibility requirements are different. Some seniors feel uncomfortable sharing information about income and assets in order to determine eligibility for services. IDHS encourages seniors to contact our FCRCs or schedule a visit so IDHS staff can help them understand the benefits of our services.

Division of Family and Community Services - Bureau of Family Nutrition

The Bureau of Family Nutrition is part of the Division of Family and Community Services. The Bureau focuses on efforts to improve the health and well-being of Illinois residents through the provision of nutritious foods and nutrition education. Services are provided through a network of community partners including social service agencies and local farmers. Bureau staff also provides technical assistance, training, and quality assurance activities to ensure the delivery of high-quality services.

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) is a food distribution and nutrition education program administered federally through the Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). A primary goal of CSFP is to improve the health of low-income elderly people at least 60 years of age by supplementing their diets with nutritious foods.



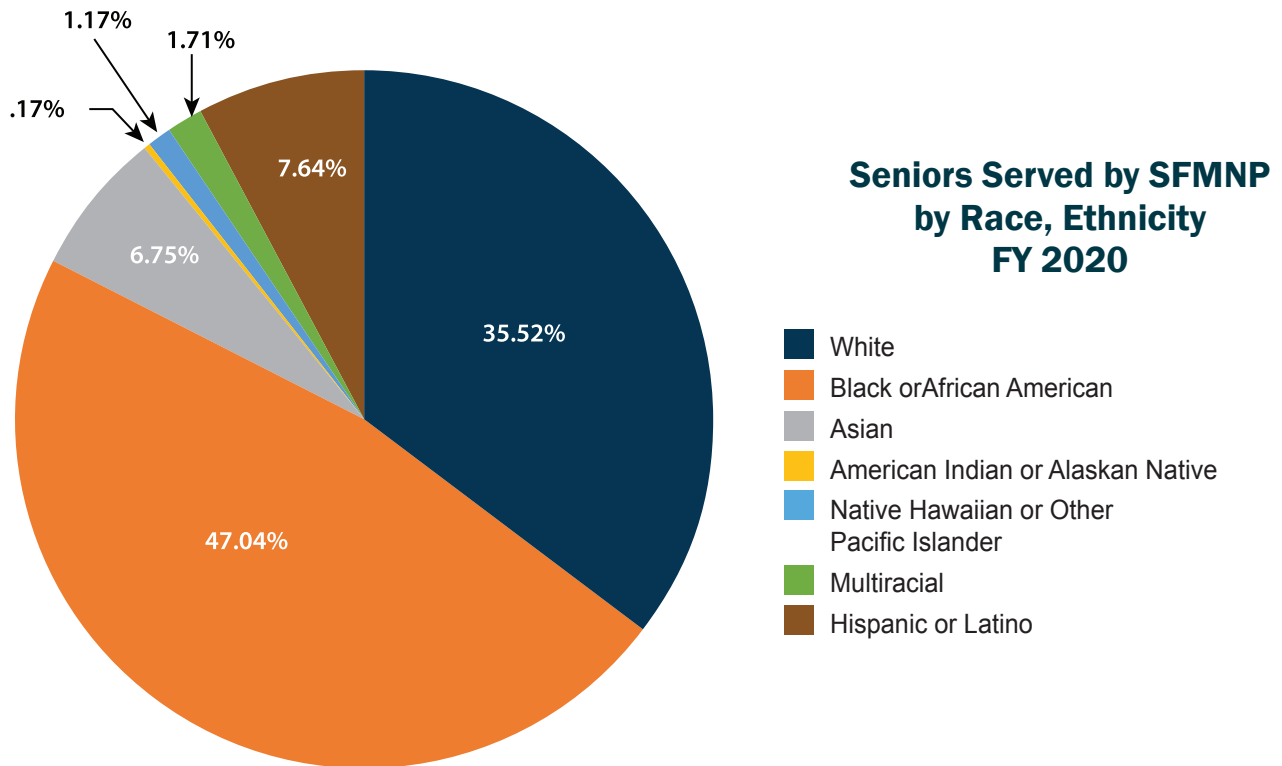
Commodity Supplemental Food Program Agency Participation by Race, Ethnicity (April 2020)

	Tri State Food Bank		St Louis Area Food Bank		Catholic Charities		Total	
Assigned Caseload	600		4,670		11,020		16,290	
	Total Number of Participants by Race	Number of Hispanic or Latino	Total Number of Participants by Race	Number of Hispanic or Latino	Total Number of Participants by Race	Number of Hispanic or Latino	Total Number of Participants by Race	Number of Hispanic or Latino
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	0	5	0	6	0	17	0
Asian	0	0	12	1	969	0	981	1
Black or African American	152	0	1,642	6	5,734	557	7,528	563
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
White	450	0	2,194	8	2,737	1,114	5,381	1,122
Those who marked more than one race	8	0	10	15	0	1,671	18	1,686

The Senior Farmers Market Program

The Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program operates through a grant received from USDA. The goals of the program include: providing resources to improve the health and well-being of Illinois seniors through increased consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables, and aiding in the development of additional market opportunities for farmers.

During the 2020 summer season, approximately 425 farmers in 38 counties throughout the state, including Chicago/Cook County, participated in the Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP). The participating farmers received education prior to displaying their Farmers Market Nutrition Program signage and redeeming the SFMNP checks/coupons. In the summer 2020 season, Farmers Market checks/coupons were distributed in booklets of \$25.00 to seniors, age 60 and above and who have a household income of not more than 185 percent of the federal poverty income guidelines to purchase fresh fruits, vegetables, herbs and honey from participating farmers at local Farmers' Markets. Also in 2020, over 24,000 SFMNP booklets were distributed to seniors and of that, approximately 19,536 booklets (97,680 checks) were successfully redeemed by participating farmers.



Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery (SUPR)

The Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery provides a system of care along the continuum of prevention, intervention, treatment and recovery support where individuals with substance use disorders, those in recovery and those at risk are valued and treated with dignity and where stigma, accompanying attitudes, discrimination, and other barriers to recovery are eliminated.

Services include Medication Assisted Recovery, Withdrawal Management, Outpatient, Intensive Outpatient, Residential Rehabilitation, Recovery Home, Halfway House, Early Intervention, Recovery Support and Case Management. During SFY 2020, 1,248 unduplicated seniors were admitted to SUPR-funded services. These individuals were on average 67 years of age. This represents a 20 percent increase in services among this population, despite complications caused by Covid. The highest increase was 33 percent in Black or African Americans.

SUPR Program Admission Age 65 and Above by Race - FY 2020

<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Individuals</u>
Hispanic or Latino	104
American Indian or Alaskan Native	10
Asian	3
Black or African American	805
White	307
Other Single Race	19
Total	1,248

Challenges to Services

There are a number of challenges to providing services to this ever-increasing older population. As the population increases, a greater percentage of older individuals will be without family support and have lower income levels. In addition, many seniors are resistant to discussions they view as challenging their competence and independence.

The percentage of seniors with substance use disorders is expected to increase with the aging of the “baby boomer” generation. This is exacerbated by their unique susceptibility to opioid addiction due to the prescribing of pain medication for chronic and terminal illnesses. Assessment, intervention and treatment will require increased knowledge, skill and sensitivity to the needs and characteristics of persons in this segment of our client population.

Division of Developmental Disabilities

The Division of Developmental Disabilities provides person-first services and supports for individuals with developmental disabilities and their families. Possible services include:

- In-home supports to encourage independence
- Respite care to provide temporary relief to caregivers
- Training programs to teach life and work skills
- Residential living arrangements with security and support
- Adaptive equipment and assistive technology
- Other supports to improve quality of life

State-Operated Developmental Centers

There are seven state-operated developmental centers in Illinois. They are certified by the state as Intermediate Care Facilities for persons with developmental disabilities.

Developmental Disabilities FY2020 Services for persons age 60 and older				
Race/Minority Group	Community-Based Programs for the Developmentally Disabled	State-Operated Developmental Centers for persons with developmental disabilities	Total	%
White	4,275	355	4,630	75%
Black or African American	960	77	1,037	17%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	17	1	18	0%
Asian	303	0	303	5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	0	10	0%
Unknown	187	0	187	3%
Total	5,752	433	6,185	100%
Hispanic or Latino Origin				
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,897	416	5,313	86%
Hispanic	855	17	872	14%
Total	5,752	433	6,185	100%

When an adult with a developmental disability reaches the age of 60, he or she can choose to retire from community day services programs. Other daytime service options for seniors with developmental disabilities who choose to “retire” include staying at home, attending a seniors focused program, or a combination of both.

Challenges to Services

Adults with developmental disabilities are living longer and therefore comprise a higher percentage of the total population served as compared to the past. Seniors with developmental disabilities, just like other seniors, may require more visits to the doctor, may be hospitalized more frequently and may remain in the hospital for longer stays. Trained medical staff with experience with seniors with developmental disabilities continues to be a challenge. Seniors with developmental disabilities with health care and support challenges place increased demands on caregivers, whether family members or paid staff.

Division of Mental Health

The DHS Division of Mental Health (DMH) is responsible for planning and purchasing an array of mental health services for adults with serious mental illnesses and children and adolescents with serious emotional disturbances. DMH currently funds 226 community-based organizations to provide services to persons with mental illnesses across the state. The DHS/DMH also operates a system of 7 hospitals and one treatment detention facility providing treatment to adults.

Specialized Gero-Psychiatric Services

With funding from the Administration for Community Living of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (the grant funding agency), The Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP®) for Seniors Project, based at the Center on Mental Health Services Research and Policy at UIC, is teaching WRAP virtually via Zoom and mobile phone to adults age 60 and older. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic,

10 classes have been taught remotely to older adults through Rush University’s Generations program, the Age Smart Triple A, Oasis Institute, Illinois Assistive Technology Program, Senior Services of Will County, and Chicago Hyde Park Village. This brings the total of older adults receiving WRAP since the start of the project to 262. UIC is continuing to plan new classes and enroll new participants for remote delivery of WRAP.

In a survey of satisfaction with the senior version of WRAP, conducted July to December 2020 (N=41), 100% were either very satisfied (88%) or somewhat satisfied (12%) with the class overall, and 95% were very satisfied with the instructors. Approximately 88% were very satisfied and 10% somewhat satisfied with the technology support that was provided to participants. All mostly or strongly agreed that they felt supported by the WRAP instructors and classmates (100%), were less alone now compared to before participating in WRAP (90%), liked hearing from their peers about how they stay well (97%), and continue to use what they learned in WRAP (95%).

The UIC project has been granted a 1-year no-cost extension through the end of June 2022.

Advocates for Human Potential (AHP) has released *WRAP for Healthy Aging*, based on the version of WRAP developed for the UIC project. This release included a WRAP for Healthy Aging Workbook, WRAP for Health Aging Co-Facilitator slide deck, and WRAP for Healthy Aging Co-Facilitation Guide. This represents a major impact that the project has had on WRAP and its introduction to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living’s field of chronic disease self-management education programs for older adults

Individuals Age 65 and Older Receiving DMH Purchased Mental Health Services in FY 2020

During FY 2020, approximately 5.9 percent of the total number of individuals receiving DMH purchased community based mental health services were 65 years of age or older. Descriptive information for this population is displayed in the tables. Data is partitioned by age, race/ethnicity, Hispanic origin and gender.

Individuals Age 65 and Older Receiving Community Mental Health Services - FY 2020		Number of Individuals	Percentage
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaskan Native	7	0.3
	Asian	77	3.3
	Black or African American	463	19.6
	Multiracial	2	0.1
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	0.2
	Race/Ethnicity Not Available	274	11.6
	White	1,538	65.5
	TOTAL	2,365	100

Hispanic Origin	Hispanic or Latino	183	7.7
	Hispanic or Latino Origin Unknown	365	15.4
	Not Hispanic or Latino	1,817	76.8
	TOTAL	2,365	100
Gender			
	Female	1,385	58.6
	Male	980	41.4
	TOTAL	2,365	100
Age			
	65 to 74	1,972	83.4
	75+	393	16.6
	TOTAL	2,365	100

Challenges to Services

Although many older adults enjoy good mental health, approximately 20 percent of persons 60 years of age and older experience mental disorders that are not part of normal aging. The most common disorders among older adults are anxiety and depression along with a high rate of suicide for older adult males aged 85 and older. The assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of mental disorders among older adults provide unique challenges due to stigma, ageism, transportation, mobility, lack of workforce education and experience in older adult's issues and payment of services. Most community mental health agencies are not certified to bill Medicare.

Division of Rehabilitation Services

This office is the state's lead agency for providing direct support services to individuals with disabilities. The mission of the Division of Rehabilitation Services (DRS) is to work in partnership with people with disabilities and their families to assist them in making informed choices to achieve full community participation through suitable employment, education, and independent living opportunities. DRS disability-related programs impact annually more than 230,000 people with disabilities in Illinois. The major programs include the Home Services Program which provides in-home services to disabled individuals who are younger than 60 at the time of application for services, and the Vocational Rehabilitation Program which assists individuals with disabilities in obtaining or retaining employment.

Older Blind Services

In addition, DRS Bureau of Blind Services operates the Older Blind program, which is designed to assist older individuals with vision impairments to live independently in the community through provision of services related to vision loss. This is the only DRS program that specifically targets older individuals, aged 55 years and older.

**DHS Division of Rehabilitation Services
 FY 2020 Elderly Minority Services Report
 Persons Aged 55 and Older by DRS Program Area**

Program	Race/Ethnic Category	Number of Persons Served	Percent of Total
VR Blind	American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0
VR Blind	Asian	8	2.06
VR Blind	Black or African American	183	47.04
VR Blind	Hispanic or Latino	13	3.34
VR Blind	Multiracial	2	0.51
VR Blind	White	183	47.04
VR Blind	Program Total	389	100
Program	Race/Ethnic Category	Number of Persons Served	Percent of Total
Home Services	American Indian or Alaskan Native	52	0.26
Home Services	Asian	327	1.65
Home Services	Black or African American	10,361	52.37
Home Services	Hispanic or Latino	1,280	6.47
Home Services	Multiracial	198	1
Home Services	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16	0.08
Home Services	White	7,550	38.16
Home Services	Program Total	19,784	100.00
Program	Race/Ethnic Category	Number of Persons Served	Percent of Total
VR Field Services	American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0
VR Field Services	Asian	38	1.57
VR Field Services	Black or African American	907	37.57
VR Field Services	Hispanic or Latino	118	4.89
VR Field Services	Multiracial	11	0.46
VR Field Services	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	0.21
VR Field Services	White	1,335	55.3
VR Field Services	Program Total	2,414	100

Program	Race/Ethnic Category	Number of Persons Served	Percent of Total
All DRS	American Indian or Alaskan Native	52	0.23
All DRS	Asian	373	1.65
All DRS	Black or African American	11,451	50.70
All DRS	Hispanic or Latino	1,411	6.25
All DRS	Multiracial	211	0.93
All DRS	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	21	0.09
All DRS	White	9,068	40.15
All DRS	Division Total	22,587	100

Accessibility for Non-English Speaking Minority Seniors

DHS has made strides to improve outreach and make the application process as easy as possible for seniors by enabling them to designate a representative. Measures have also been taken to ensure service is accessible to non-English speaking minority seniors, especially Spanish speaking seniors. Vital documents, such as forms, brochures and posters are printed in dual languages. The Department periodically reviews the bilingual staffing situation and ensures that translator services are available.

The Office of Hispanic and Latino Affairs (OHLA) works with local community agencies to assist limited English proficient (LEP) clients with interpreter services. When a request is received for interpreter services, OHLA staff conducts all Spanish services. All other non-Spanish interpreting services will be conducted by our DHS grantee (local community agencies). If these options are not available, DHS will then contact the Fiscal Year Master Contract Vendor for interpreting services. Through these multiple efforts it is the intention of DHS to bridge the language gap for non-English speaking clients.

We have seen a gradual increase in various diverse languages throughout the years, During FY20, the number of calls that were received through our 89 accounts throughout the State increased from 12,403 to 14,904 calls. The following chart indicates the top 10 languages that were requested outside of Spanish. Other languages requested are Chinese-Cantonese, Czech, Hakka-Chinese, Farsi/Iranian-Persian and Akan.

Languages	Number of calls
Russian	1354
Arabic	1176
Polish	889
Korean	569
Swahili	457
Vietnamese	417
French	385
Burmese	326
Gujarati	314
Mandarin	279

Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services (HFS)



HFS Medical Benefits for Seniors

HFS operates several programs that provide medical benefits for seniors. The largest program, known as the Medical Assistance Program, pays for medically necessary services for seniors who meet qualifying criteria. HFS administers its programs for seniors under the Illinois Public Aid Code, Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, and the 1915(c) Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) Waivers. These programs are funded jointly by the State and Federal governments. Some initiatives, such as the nine Home and Community Based services programs in operation in Illinois, are administered by the Department's sister state agencies and co-reporters.

HFS offers a wide range of medical coverage, including all mandatory and many optional Title XIX services. The primary categories of services that the minority elderly receive are listed in the table entitled Primary Categories of Services. Licensed practitioners, licensed facilities, and other non-institutional providers enrolled in the Medical Assistance Program provide these services. The eligibility groups serving a large number of the elderly include:

Seniors and Persons with Disabilities (SPD)

This group is composed of persons 65 years of age or older, persons who are blind, and persons who are disabled. The income eligibility level for SPD persons is 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The resource limit (excluding home, car, and burial plot) is \$2,000 for individuals or \$3,000 for a couple.

Medicare Supplementation Programs

Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB) Program

This program helps individuals pay for their monthly Medicare Part A premiums, Medicare Part B premiums, and Medicare deductibles and coinsurance amounts. Persons may be eligible if they receive Medicare Part A coverage, their income is at or below 100 percent of FPL, and their resources (excluding home, car and burial plot) do not exceed the resource standard of \$7,730 for one person or \$11,600 for a couple.

Specified Low Income Medicare Beneficiary (SLIB) Program

This program helps individuals pay for their monthly Medicare Part B premiums if they receive Medicare Part A coverage. Persons may be eligible if their income is more than 100 percent but less than 120 percent of the FPL, and their resources do not exceed the resource standard of \$7,730 for one person or \$11,600 for a couple.

Qualifying Individual (QI) Program

This program helps individuals pay for their monthly Medicare Part B premiums if they receive Medicare Part A coverage. Persons may be eligible if their income is greater than 120 percent FPL but less than 135 percent FPL, and their resources do not exceed \$7,730 for a single person and \$11,600 for a couple. (Reimbursement is 100% federal.)

HCBS Waiver Programs

All HCBS 1915(c) waiver programs provide services to individuals who would otherwise require or be at risk of requiring care in an institutional setting. Services provided under the waivers help clients remain in their homes or in community settings. HCBS waivers operated by the State include:

Adults with Intellectual Disabilities

This program helps individuals age 18 or older with intellectual disabilities who are at risk of placement in an Intermediate Care Facility for persons with Intellectual Disabilities. The Department of Human Services, Division of Developmental Disabilities is the operating agency for this waiver. Services include adult day care, residential habilitation, home-based services, day habilitation, and supported employment.

Elderly

This program helps individuals who are at risk of nursing facility placement and are (a) aged 65 and older or (b) physically disabled and aged 60 through 64. The Department on Aging is the operating agency for this waiver. Services include in-home, adult day services, and emergency home response.

Persons with Brain Injury

This program helps individuals with brain injury, of any age, who are at risk of nursing facility placement due to functional limitations resulting from the brain injury. The Department of Human Services, Division of Rehabilitation Services is the operating agency for this waiver. Services include homemaker, home health aide, personal care, adult day care, habilitation, and supported employment.

Persons with Disabilities

This program helps individuals who are under age 60 at the time of application and are at risk of placement in a nursing facility. Individuals who are 60 years or older but began services before age 60 may choose to remain in this waiver. The Department of Human Services, Division of Rehabilitation Services is the operating agency for this waiver. Services include homemaker, home health aide, personal care, respite, adult day care, and environmental access.

Persons with HIV or AIDS

This program helps individuals who are diagnosed with Human Immune Deficiency Virus or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and are at risk of placement in a nursing facility. The Department of Human Services, Division of Rehabilitation Services is the operating agency for this waiver. Services include: homemaker, home health aide services, personal care, nursing, home delivered meals, and physical, occupational, and speech therapies.

Supportive Living Program

This program helps individuals age 22-64 with a physical disability, or persons age 65 or over, to reside in their own apartment in an assisted living style setting. This program provides assistance with activities of daily living and requires the scheduled and unscheduled needs of the individual be met 24 hours a day. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services is the operating agency for this waiver. Services include intermittent nursing, personal care, medication oversight with self-administration, laundry, and housekeeping. The program also maintains dementia care settings, which are being expanded statewide.

Utilization Data

In FY 2020, 80 percent of HFS customers were enrolled in a Managed Care Organization (MCO). This report reflects utilization for all HFS customers, including both Fee for Service (FFS) and Managed Care (MCO) claims utilization, whereas previous reports were based only on FFS data.

All charts below represent Medical Assistance eligible individuals age 65 years and older.

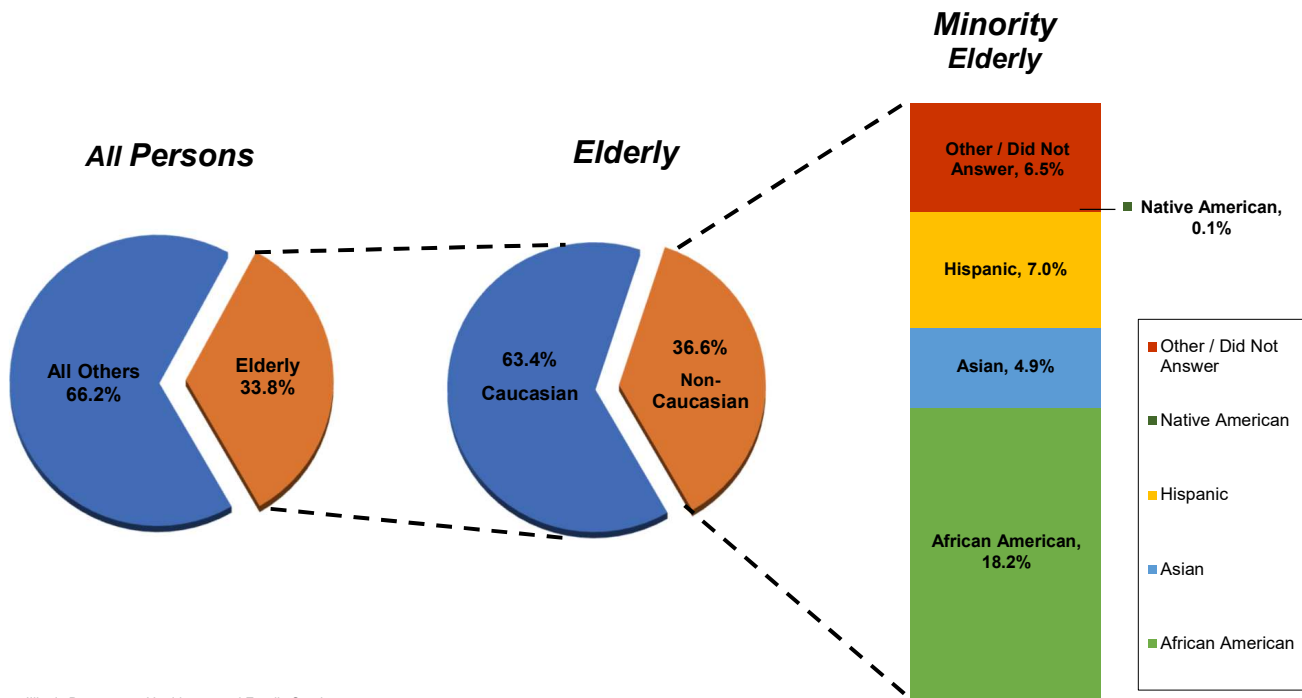
In FY 2020, approximately 100 million Fee for Service and MCO claims were received and processed under Medical Assistance Program (MAP) accounting for \$15 billion in expenditures through programs administered by HFS. As illustrated in the first two charts below, 34 percent of all services and 22 percent of all expenditures were for the elderly. When looking at only the elderly, the minority elderly accounted for 37 percent of services and 47 percent of liability. Those percentages are further broken down by ethnicity in the charts.

The bar charts that follow illustrate the differences in service type utilization across ethnicities and the corresponding expenditures.

The service category of Long Term Care includes services provided by nursing facilities, Intermediate Care Facilities for Developmental Disabilities, Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Facilities, and Supportive Living Facilities. The Non-Institutional service category includes services provided by physicians, physician assistants, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists, chiropractors, nurse practitioners, registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, therapists, audiologists, hospice, federally qualified health centers, encounter rate clinics, rural health clinics, home health agencies, certified local public health departments, pharmacies for medical equipment and supplies, laboratories, opticians, imaging centers, independent diagnostic testing facilities, clinical social workers, psychologists and other behavioral health professionals.

*Data represented above and in the charts below excludes claims for the following: IDOC, IDJJ, Other agency services.

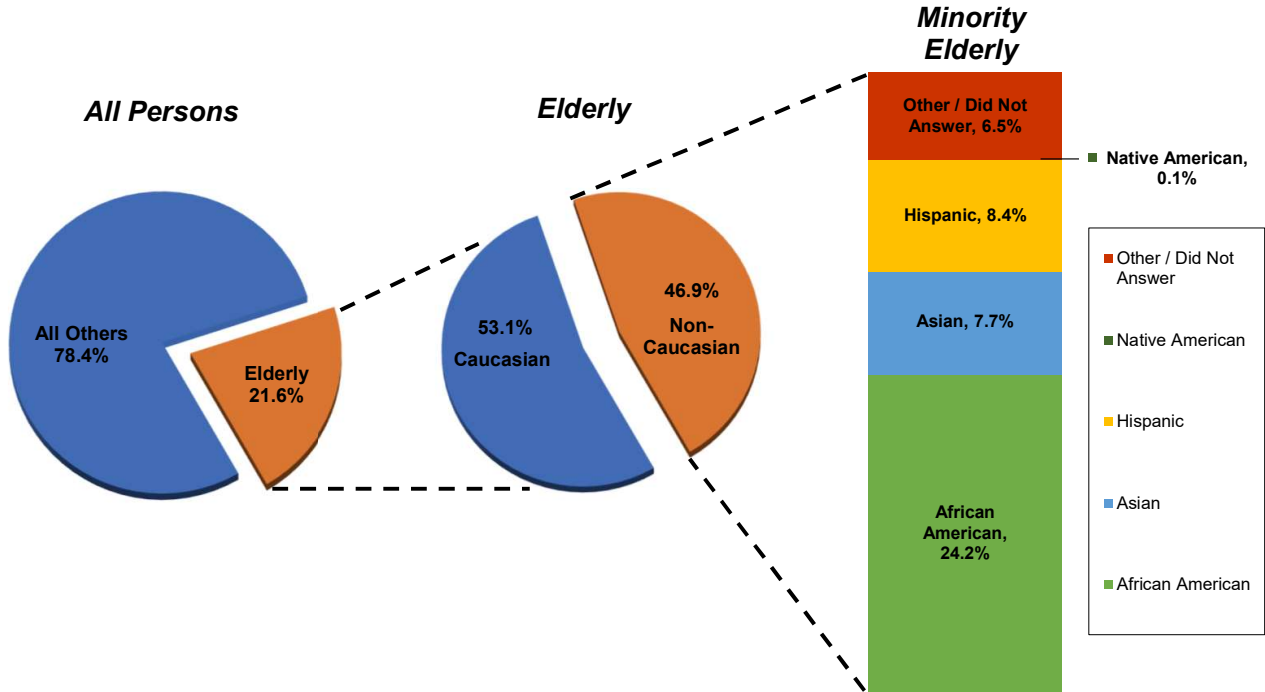
FY 2020 Medical Assistance Program Services to Minority Elderly



Source: Illinois Department Healthcare and Family Services
Bureau of Rate Development & Analysis
Claims History, FY 2020 FFS AND MCO CLAIMS
Medical Data Warehouse, FY 2020 DOS

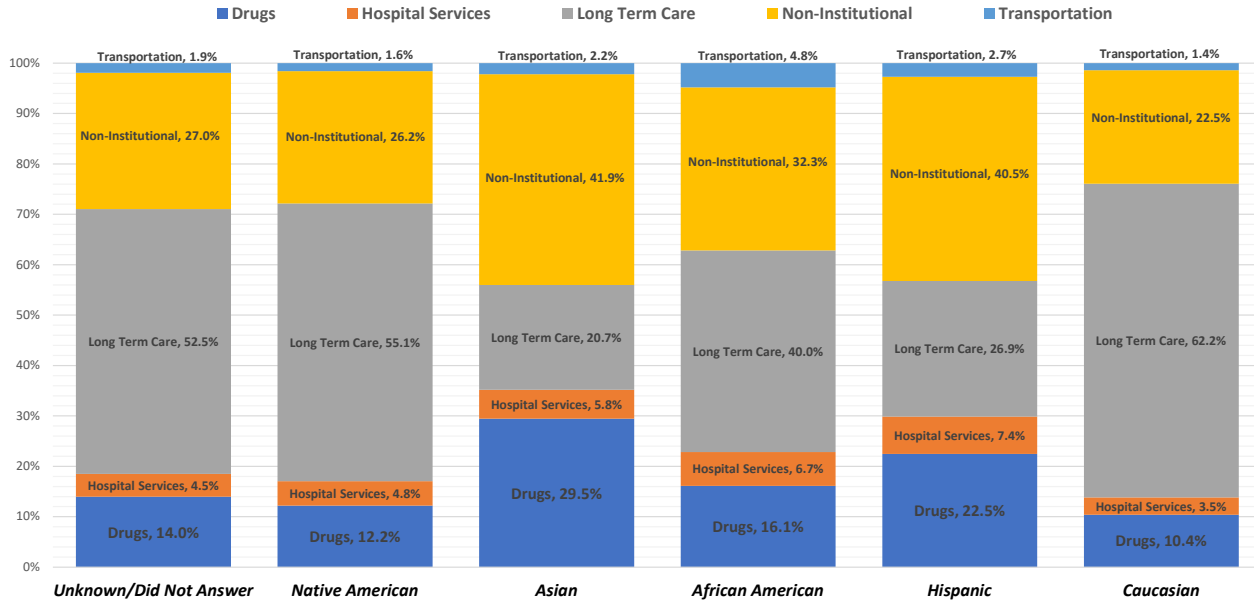
FY 2020 Medical Assistance Program

Dollars Spent for Minority Elderly



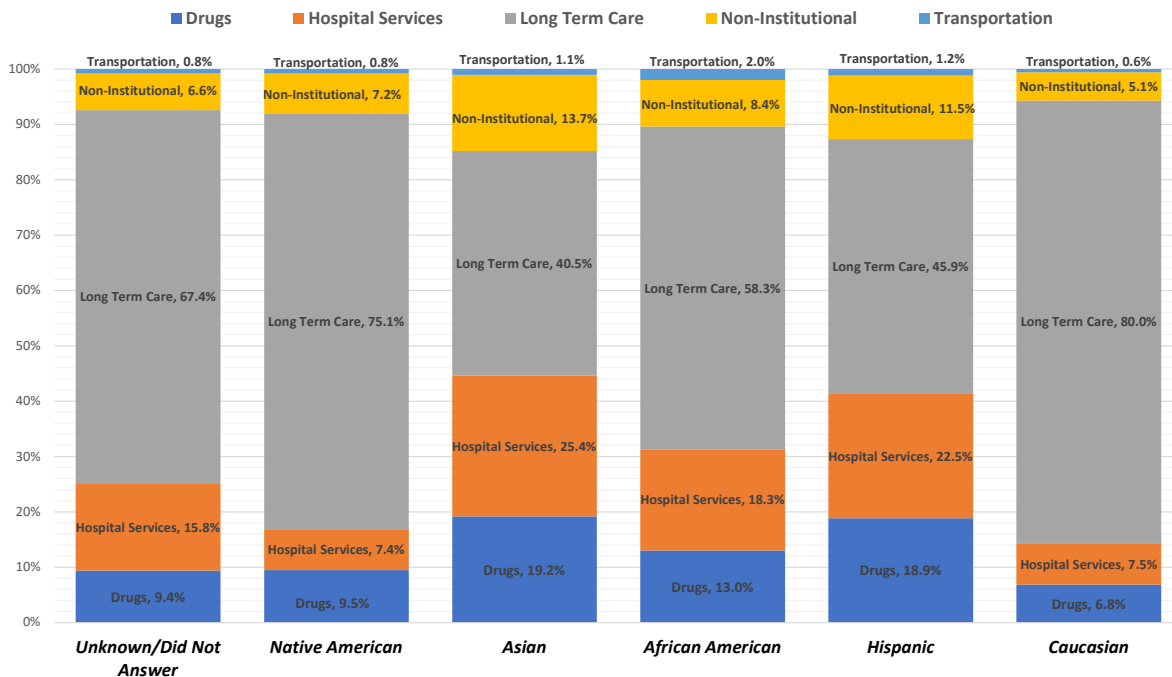
Source: Illinois Department Healthcare and Family Services
 Bureau of Rate Development & Analysis
 Claims History, FY 2020 FFS AND MCO CLAIMS
 Medical Data Warehouse, FY 2020 DOS

FY 2020 Medical Assistance Program Services for Minority Elderly Per Ethnic Category



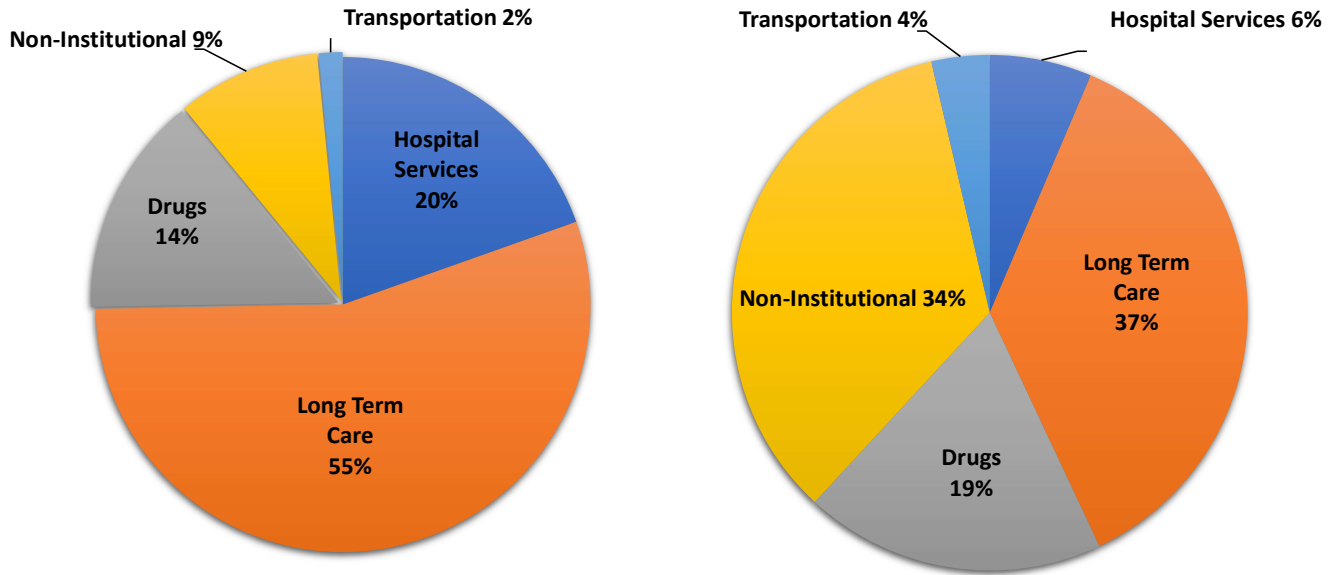
Source: Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services
Bureau of Rate Development and Analysis
Claims History, FY 2020FFS AND MCO CLAIMS
Medical Data Warehouse, FY 2020 DOS

FY 2020 Medical Assistance Program Expenditures for Minority Elderly Per Ethnic Category



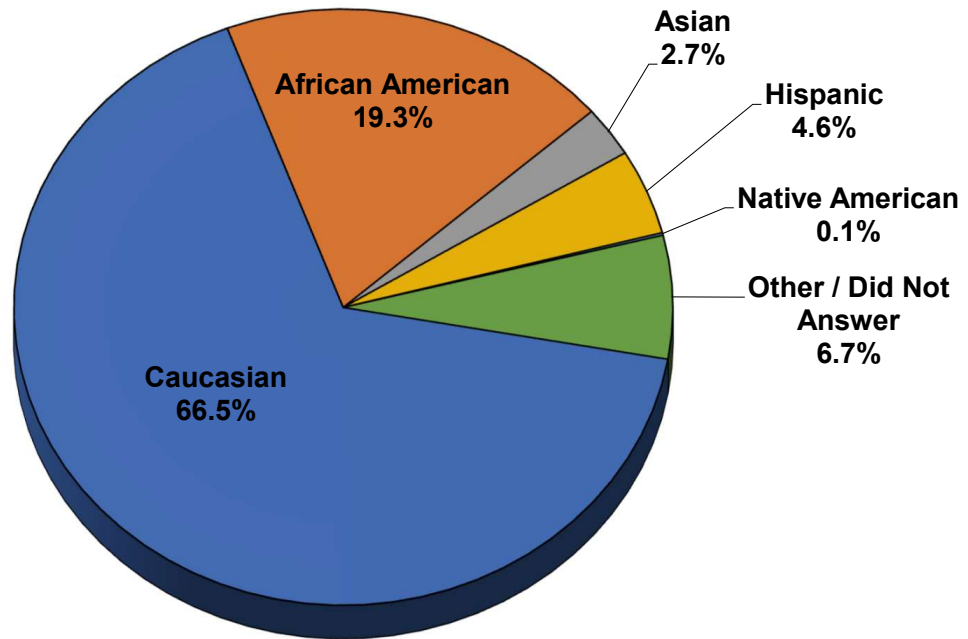
Source: Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services
Bureau of Rate Development and Analysis
Claims History, FY 2020 FFS AND MCO CLAIMS
Medical Data Warehouse, FY 2020 DOS

FY 2020 Medical Assistance Program Expenditures vs. Services for Minority Elderly



Source: Illinois Department Healthcare and Family Services
Bureau of Rate Development & Analysis
Claims History, FY 2020 FFS AND MCO CLAIMS
Medical Data Warehouse, FY 2020 DOS

FY 2020 Medical Assistance Program Elderly Nursing Facility Residents by Racial/Ethnic Group



Source: Illinois Department Healthcare and Family Services
Bureau of Rate Development & Analysis
Claims History, FY2020 FFS AND MCO CLAIMS
Medical Data Warehouse, FY2020 DOS

Federally Required Medical Assistance Services in FY 2020

The following services are required to be provided by HFS in the Medicaid, CHIP, and certain All Kids programs:

- Certified pediatric and family nurse practitioner services
- Emergency services
- Emergency service for non-citizens
- EPSDT: Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment Services for individuals under age 21
- Family planning services and supplies
- Federally qualified health center services
- Freestanding birth center services
- Home health services
- Inpatient hospital services
- Laboratory and X-ray services
- Medical/surgical services by a dentist
- Nurse midwife services
- Nursing facility services (age 21 and over)
- Outpatient hospital services
- Physician medical and surgical services
- Rural health clinic services
- Tobacco cessation counseling for pregnant women
- Transportation to covered medical services

Optional Services Provided in FY 2020

The following services are covered by HFS in the Medicaid, CHIP, and certain All Kids programs but are not required to be covered under federal law:

- Audiology services
- Case management services
- Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist
- Chiropractic services
- Clinic services (Medicaid Option/Community Mental Health)
- Clinical Nurse Specialist
- Dental services, including dentures
- Diagnostic services
- Durable medical equipment and supplies
- Eyeglasses
- Home and Community-Based Services through federal waivers
- Hospice services
- Inpatient psychiatric services (IMD) for individuals 21 and under, including State-operated facilities
- Intermediate care facility services for individuals with intellectual disabilities, including State-Operated facilities
- Nursing facility services for individuals under 21 years of age
- Occupational therapy services
- Optometric services
- Physical therapy services
- Podiatric services
- Prescribed drugs
- Preventive services
- Prosthetic devices
- Rehabilitative services (Medicaid Rehab Option)
- Services provided through a managed care health plan
- Special TB services
- Speech, hearing and language therapy services

Illinois Department of Public Health

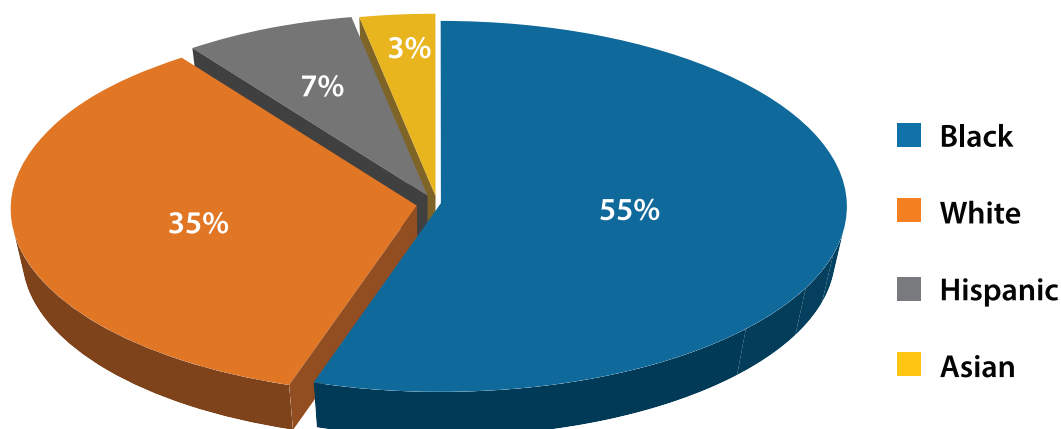
The Illinois Department of Public Health was created in 1877 to regulate medical practitioners and to promote sanitation. Today, IDPH is responsible for protecting the state's 12.8 million residents, as well as countless visitors, through the prevention and control of disease and injury. The Department's nearly 200 programs touch virtually every age, aspect and cycle of life. The Department is organized into ten offices and six regional health offices, each of which addresses a distinct area of public health. Each office operates and supports numerous ongoing programs and is prepared to respond to extraordinary situations as they arise.

Center for Minority Health Services

The Center for Minority Health Services (the Center) is designed to assess the health concerns of minority populations in Illinois and to assist in the creation and maintenance of culturally competent programs. To achieve this goal, the Center works with other programs within the Department of Public Health and with other state and local governmental entities as well as community and faith-based organizations to heighten awareness of minority health issues and services across the state.

The Center promotes the health and well-being of racial and ethnic minorities (Black or African American, Asian American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander) and linguistic minority populations throughout Illinois, by increasing the IDPH's capacity to respond effectively to the critical public health needs of those communities of color, and continue working to establish health disparity elimination goals. Racial and ethnic minority groups still experience poorer health status. While as a whole, the racial and ethnic minority population in Illinois continues to grow, the future of health of Illinois as a whole will be influenced substantially by our success in improving the health of those racial and ethnic minorities.

Through funding made available from general revenue and federal grants, the Center oversees several programs that seek to address the disparities in health outcomes for racial and ethnic minorities. These programs specifically focus on education, outreach, intervention, and providing access to care for disadvantaged communities. The programs also focus on delivering information and services in a culturally competent and linguistically appropriate at all times.



Federal Programs

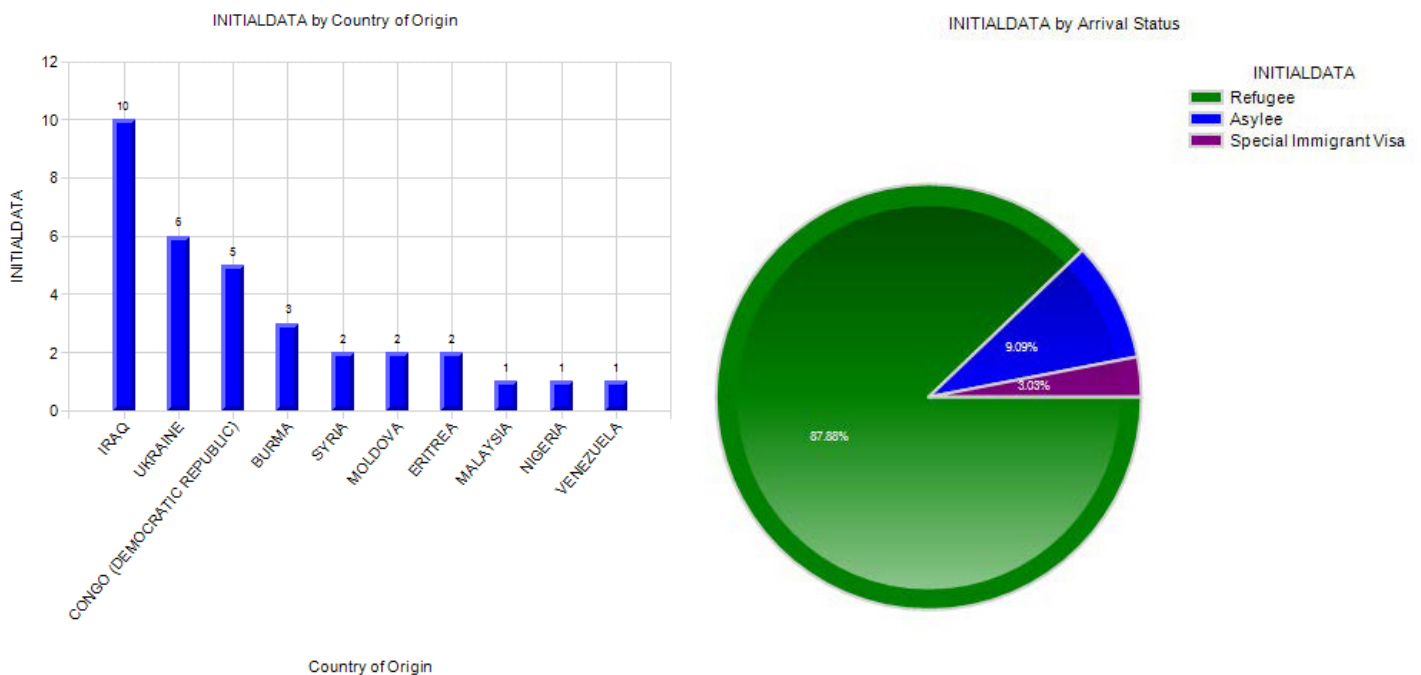
Minority AIDS Initiative – AIDS/Drug Assistance Program (ADAP): This program provides linkage into ADAP and other drug assistance programs for HIV positive minority individuals through innovative means by initiating, modifying, or expanding educational outreach, and linkage to ADAP services that address under and unmet needs in communities of color that are disproportionately impacted by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

This includes sub-populations such as women, young adults, men of color who have sex with other men, 34 the homeless, uninsured and underinsured individuals, those recently released from correctional institutions, and persons with a dual diagnosis of chemical dependency. In FY 2020, the Minority AIDS Initiative ADAP program, through community partners, conducted targeted education and awareness activities across Illinois reaching over 5,270 high-risk individuals of those 466 were seniors.

Refugee Health Program (RHP): The goal of the Refugee Health Program (“RHP”) is to provide eligible clients with a culturally and linguistically appropriate comprehensive health assessment, including followup and referrals for health conditions identified in the assessment process. The RHP is housed under the Office of Minority Health and is contracted by the Illinois Department of Human Services to provide these services. Through RHP, newly arriving refugees to Illinois receive a comprehensive health examination that includes screening for communicable diseases, age-appropriate immunizations, nutritional assessments including home visits, referrals for follow-up care, and interpretation services.

In addition, medical case management is offered to refugees arriving with complex medical conditions. There are five contracted medical providers: three local health departments and two private clinics that conduct the initial health assessment and provide follow-up care or referrals as needed. The Office of Refugee Resettlement and U.S Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide guidelines for domestic follow-up evaluation in newly arriving refugees. The Refugee Health Screening Program collaborates with the following Refugee Providers: Aunt Martha’s Health Center, Aurora; DuPage County Health Department, Wheaton; Touhy/Mt. Sinai Health Center, Chicago; Rock Island Health Department, Moline/Rock Island; Winnebago County Health Department, Rockford; Heartland Health Outreach, Chicago; World Relief, Aurora/DuPage; and Pan African Association, Chicago.

Of the 857 refugees provided health assessments in Illinois in state SFY 2020, 33 (<5%) were above the age of 60. There were 17 clients between the ages of 60-64 and 16 clients over the age of 65. Of the thirty-three seniors aided, 29 (87.88%) were refugees; 3 (9.09%) were asylees, and 1 (3.03%) were special immigrant visa holders.



General Revenue Funded Programs:

Communities of Color Special At Risk Population: This initiative funds HIV prevention, education, testing, and care programs targeting communities of color-specifically programs with the capacity to reach special at-risk minority populations including men who have sex with men, homeless, ex-offenders, sex workers, those with a history of mental illness or substance abuse, and other difficult to reach populations. These specific efforts are necessary due to the unique problems that many of these individuals may face that places them at greater risk for HIV disease.

Illinois Hepatitis B Outreach, Awareness and Education to Immigrants: This funding provided outreach, awareness, and education to foreign born Asian and African Immigrant and Refugee Communities regarding Hepatitis B and referral and linkage opportunities for screening, vaccination, and treatment services. These specific efforts are necessary due to the unique problems that many of these individuals may face that places them at greater risk for Hepatitis B infection. Higher rates of chronic Hepatitis B infection exist particularly among foreign born populations from Asia and Africa.

Wellness on Wheels (WOW) Initiative – Mobile Administration: This initiative allows culturally competent and linguistically appropriate services to be offered where, and when clients need them, and immediate adjustments can be made to the outreach plan based on input from clients, disease outbreaks, and special community events. There are currently four (4) Wellness on Wheels mobile units in operation. While the mobiles are housed in Chicago, Cairo, and Springfield, they provide services on a statewide basis.

In FY 2020, multiple screenings were conducted in the mobiles from immunization, prostate screening, dental, HIV, Hepatitis C, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and Chlamydia. In FY 2020, the WOW units participated in 1,376 events making screening services accessible at a number of places including the Illinois State fair, in rural communities and in inner cities and community events, making services accessible to underserved residences.

Increasing Access to Health Care Services: In conjunction with the WOW mobile units, this program made it possible for preventative health screenings to occur in an innovative and culturally and linguistically appropriate manner throughout the medically underserved areas of Illinois.

Services through this funding were provided in familiar/non-threatening environments and tailored to ensure relevance to the circumstances and conditions of the target population. Community and faith-based organizations utilized the van at no cost in their communities.

Number of Individuals reached for all programs in FY20						
Program	Outreach	Prevention/ Education	Events	Testing Administered	Seniors	% of Population Served
ADAP	494	4780	n/a	n/a	42	8%
Communities of Color At Risk	99,116	13,521	233	1,651	466	28%
Hepatitis B Outreach	15,836	4,392	228	1,781	883	50%
Increasing Access to Health Care	4,126	4,566	215	11,934	1,969	16%
Wellness on Wheels - Mobile Admin	4,385	5,495	253	21,433	625	3%

Special Partnerships

Flu Clinics: In partnership with Walgreens, they provided more than **100** flu shots in underserved communities, reaching underinsured, uninsured, rural and migrant populations for FY 2020. The program provided **47** seniors to receive the flu shot.

First Ladies Health Initiative: The Center participated in HIV testing and counseling opportunities that included one day of testing at 35 churches in Chicago's South side and West side locations. Over 5,000 attended and 80 individuals received free HIV testing and other health screenings. The goal is to raise awareness and promote HIV testing in churches and reduce the stigma associated with testing.

Black Women's Expo: was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Summit of Hope: The Center participates in the signature program of the Illinois Department of Corrections to provide over 100 HIV screenings and counseling services at Summit of Hope events around the State.

Illinois Association of Agencies and Community Organizations for Migrant Advocacy (IAACOMA) advocates for, and provides health services, fair treatment, and equal opportunities for migrant farm workers and other underserved and underrepresented Latino/Hispanic communities in Illinois. Once a year, IAACOMA hosts a conference for agencies that work with migrant communities in Illinois. The Center serves on conference planning committee and is a regular sponsor of the conference. The 2020 conference was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Funded Grantees in 2020

Asian Health Coalition

Asian Human Services

Beyond Care, Inc.

Brothers Health Collective

Cass County Health Department

Center on Halsted

Champaign-Urbana Public Health District

Community Health & Emergency Services

Fifth Street Renaissance

Fola Community Action Services

Heartland Health Outreach

Hektoen Institute

Howard Area Community Center

Illinois Public Health Association

Midwest Asian Health Association

Mobile CARE Foundation

Perry County Health Department

Pilsen Wellness

Proactive Community Services

Puerto Rican Cultural Center

Renz Addiction Counseling Center

Springfield Urban League

St. Francis Medical System

The Project of Quad Cities

The Women's Treatment Center

Universal Family Connection

World Relief Dupage/Aurora

Office of Health Promotion

Suicide Prevention

The Suicide Prevention, Education, and Treatment Act (Public Act 095-0109) designates the Department as the lead agency for suicide prevention in Illinois and creates the Illinois Suicide Prevention Alliance. The alliance is a multidisciplinary board representing statewide organizations that focus on the prevention of suicide, mental health agencies, survivor of suicide, law enforcement, first responders, universities and other organizations that address the burden of suicide. Several members represent the older adult population in addition to specific minority populations (e.g. African American, Asian American, Latin American, and gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender). Education, awareness, training and organizational capacity were done to increase awareness of suicide prevention and decreasing stigma around suicide and mental and emotional problems, specifically through trainings and promotion of suicide prevention messages.

County-level suicide data were mapped by age group

(<http://dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/publications/suicide-combined.pdf>).

Injury Data

Illinois submitted injury related data to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to ensure the state was included in the national State Injury Indicator's Report. The report is a surveillance effort to gain a broader picture of the burden of injuries across the nation. Illinois submitted fatal and non-fatal data and a variety of injuries for each age group. The national report will include data on unintentional drowning, fatal falls, fatal fire, fatal firearm, homicide, fatal motor vehicle, poisoning, suicide and traumatic brain injury.

Death Data -FFY 2019						
	65-74 year old		75-84 year old		85+ years old	
FATALITY TYPE	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Hospitalization for all injuries	759	64.5	685	114.1	863	323.3
Drowning-related	20	1.7	10	1.7	7	2.6
Unintentional fall-related	174	14.8	336	56.0	532	199.3
Unintentional fire-related	24	2.0	16	2.7	11	4.1
Unintentional fire-related	130	11.1	58	9.7	23	8.6
Firearm-related	79	6.7	58	9.7	30	11.2
Homicide	23	2.0	10	1.7	4	1.5
Motor vehicle traffic	112	9.5	84	14.0	44	16.5
Nondrug Poisoning	15	1.3	6	1.0	5	1.9
Suicide	152	12.9	78	13.0	39	14.6
Traumatic Brain Injury	220	18.7	259	43.2	284	106.4

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Records, 2019.

Hospital Discharge Data (HHD) FFY 2019

REASON FOR HOSPITALIZATION	65-74 year old		75-84 year old		85+ years old	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Hospitalization for all injuries	8,732	742.5	10,494	1748.3	10,795	4043.5
Drowning-related	3	0.3	2	0.3	0	0.0
Unintentional fall-related	5,559	472.7	7,892	1314.8	8,803	3297.4
Hip fracture in 65+	1,678	142.7	3,066	510.8	3,932	1472.8
Unintentional fire-related	31	2.6	19	3.2	6	2.2
Firearm-related	14	1.2	3	0.5	2	0.7
Assault-related	61	5.2	27	4.5	28	10.5
Motor vehicle traffic	497	42.3	387	64.5	166	62.2
Nondrug Poisoning	62	5.3	25	4.2	13	4.9
Self harm	171	14.5	63	10.5	31	11.6
Traumatic Brain Injury	1,507	128.1	1,826	304.2	1,542	577.6

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2019.

Emergency Department (ED) Visits Data FFY 2019

REASON FOR ED VISITS	65-74 year old		75-84 year old		85+ years old	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
ED visits for all injuries	74,225	6311.5	57,523	9583.5	44,127	16528.9
Drowning-related	4	0.3	4	0.7	1	0.4
Unintentional fall-related	36,088	3068.6	35,298	5880.7	31,780	11904.0
Hip fracture in 65+	266	22.6	447	74.5	622	233.0
Unintentional fire-related	130	11.1	58	9.7	23	8.6
Firearm-related	33	2.8	10	1.7	6	2.2
Assault-related	761	64.7	210	35.0	98	36.7
Motor vehicle traffic	497	42.3	387	64.5	166	62.2
Nondrug Poisoning	200	17.0	98	16.3	49	18.4
Self harm	120	10.2	48	8.0	16	6.0
Traumatic Brain Injury	1,827	155.4	1,541	256.7	1,024	383.6

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2019.

Alzheimer's Disease Research Grant

Funding for Alzheimer's Disease research is appropriated to the Illinois Department of Public Health through the Alzheimer's Disease Research Fund, which was established to receive funding from the Illinois income tax check-off fund. The tax check-off funds provide grant awards for research on the cause, progression, clinical care and cure for Alzheimer's disease and related disorders from income tax contribution funds. Established in 1985, more than \$4 million has been raised through the income tax check off program. Since its inception, the check-off funds have supported more than 183 research grants.

Grant awards must be used to investigate the biomedical, technical or psychosocial study pertaining to Alzheimer's disease and related disorders. Topics may include, but are not limited to: epidemiology, etiology, pathology, diagnosis, care, treatment, evaluation, cure, social or economic impacts, gerontology, nursing, psychology, respite care, in-home care, long-term care, health care finance and psychosocial issues. Grant awards are available only to Illinois researchers. The Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee was instrumental in establishing the criteria for the grant application.

For FY2020, four applications for research grant funds were received for consideration. A peer review panel reviewed, scored and ranked the applications and presented recommendations to the Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee, which completed the review process and made recommendations for grant awards to the Department. Three applications were chosen for FY2020 funding.

Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee

The Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee (ADAC) was established in 1985 through the Alzheimer's Disease Assistance Act and consists of approximately 17 voting members and five non-voting members appointed by the IDPH Director. The Directors of the following state agencies, or their designees, serve as nonvoting members: Department on Aging, Department of Healthcare and Family Services, Department of Public Health, Department of Human Services, and Guardianship and Advocacy Commission.

Appointed members include persons who are experienced in research and the delivery of services to individuals with Alzheimer's disease or a related disorder and their families. Per the Act, the membership structure shall include:

- (1) one individual from a statewide association dedicated to Alzheimer's care, support, and research;
- (2) one individual from a non-governmental statewide organization that advocates for seniors;
- (3) the Dementia Coordinator of the Illinois Department of Public Health, or the Dementia Coordinator's designee;
- (4) one individual representing the Community Care Program's Home and Community Services Division;
- (5) one individual representing the Adult Protective Services Unit;
- (6) 3 individuals from Alzheimer's Disease Assistance Centers;
- (7) one individual from a statewide association representing an adult day service organization;
- (8) one individual from a statewide association representing home care providers;
- (9) one individual from a statewide trade organization representing the interests of physicians licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches in Illinois;

- (10) one individual representing long-term care facilities licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act, an assisted living establishment licensed under the Assisted Living and Shared Housing Act, or supportive living facilities;
- (11) one individual from a statewide association representing the interests of social workers;
- (12) one individual representing Area Agencies on Aging;
- (13) the Medicaid Director of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, or the Medicaid Director's designee;
- (14) one individual from a statewide association representing health education and promotion and public health advocacy; and
- (15) one individual with medical or academic experience with early onset Alzheimer's disease or related disorders

The ADAC reviews programs and services provided by state agencies directed toward persons with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, and, by consensus, recommend changes to improve the state's response. ADAC's recommendations are reflected throughout this state plan.

The Alzheimer's Disease Assistance Act requires the Department to prepare a state Alzheimer's Disease Assistance (ADA) plan to guide research, diagnosis, referral and treatment services. The plan contains reports from the Alzheimer's Disease Assistance Centers and the Alzheimer's Disease Research Fund and must be submitted every three years in consultation with the Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee. Additionally, the report includes recommendations from the committee to improve state services based on reports provided by state agencies serving persons with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias. The [2020-2023 Alzheimer's Disease State Plan](#) has been released and published on the Illinois Department of Public Health website.

Office of Women's Health and Family Services

Division of Population Health Management

Carolyn Adam Ticket for the Cure Community Grant Program

On July 6, 2005 PA 94-0120 was signed into law, creating the Illinois Ticket for the Cure instant lottery ticket. Net revenue from the sale of this ticket went to the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), Office of Women's Health for the purpose of making grants to public or private entities in Illinois for funding breast cancer research, funding supportive services for breast cancer survivors and those impacted by breast cancer and for funding breast cancer education. This legislation expired December 31, 2011.

On July 11, 2011 PA 97-0092 renewed the legislation extending the Illinois Ticket for the Cure instant scratch-off lottery ticket game as well as updated the name of the ticket to be The Carolyn Adams Ticket for the Cure instant scratch-off lottery ticket in honor of the memory of the late Carolyn Adams, Director of the Department of Lottery. This legislation also revised the Ticket for the Cure Advisory Board to include additional professional titles more closely involved with breast cancer programs and breast cancer research.

The total amount of funding awarded to Community and Research grants from inception of the sale beginning January 2006, including the last round of awards (January 2016-December 31, 2016) of the instant scratch-off lottery ticket is approximately \$10,378,188. Nearly all past grantee organizations served older women and most, if not all, of past grantees served minority populations.

Seven organization were awarded funding July 1, 2021 to implement patient navigation programs in their communities. Grantees will work to enhance existing patient navigation programs within their organizations or develop a new patient navigation program if one does not currently exist. The Carolyn Adams Ticket for the Cure instant lottery ticket game and fund has been signed into law by Public Act 99-0917, extending this legislation until December 31, 2026.

Conferences/Educational Events

Unfortunately, the 2020 conference was not help due to COVID-19. Plans are being made for a 2021 event for the fall. The conference will be held at the Bone Student Center on the Campus of Illinois State University in Normal, Illinois. The day and a half conference, sponsored by IDPH, will provided education cardiovascular disease, family planning, breast cancer, cervical cancer and HPV, infant mortality, breastfeeding, adolescent health and more reaching underserved populations, and Maternal and Child Health Programs. Participants will include, but are not limited to local health department staff, health professionals and community agencies.

Women's Health Grant Programs Targeting Minority Women - Fiscal Year 2021

The Office of Women's Health provides grant funding to agencies to provide community-based programs for women. Some programs specifically address the issues of minority women, but few specifically target senior women. The fiscal year 2021 Mini-Grant program awarded four grantees funding to incorporate technology to teach participants virtually techniques to improve healthy eating and increase active living.

Illinois WISEWOMAN Program

The Illinois WISEWOMAN Program (IWP) serves participants of the Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (IBCCP), who are 40-64 years of age, by providing screenings for cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factors. Participants who are identified as having CVD risk factors, such as hypertension, high cholesterol, high glucose and/or high triglyceride levels, smoking, or elevated Body Mass Index (BMI), are provided with clinical resources and referrals through community-based and clinical linkages to decrease or eliminate their risks of CVD.

In FY 2020, the IWP screened 689 women of which 44% were of Hispanic Origin. In FY 2020, the following Races were served: approximately 6% were African-American, and approximately 37% were Asian Or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. Of the total women served in FY 2020, over 60 percent of those women were between the ages of 50 and 64.

Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program

The Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program is a statewide program which offers free breast and cervical cancer screenings for women between the ages of 35 and 64 who have low incomes and no health insurance. Women diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer while enrolled in the program can receive treatment benefits through the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

Illinois Breast Cancer Screening 2020		
Age	#	%
<40	960	7.5
40-49	6,403	50.3
50-64	5,001	39.3
65+	370	2.9
Total	12,734	100.0%
Race		
Race	#	%
White	11,252	88.4
Black	728	5.7
Asian/PI	729	5.7
Other/Unk	25	0.2
Total	12,734	100.0%
Ethnicity		
Ethnicity	#	%
Non-Hispanic	3,188	25.0
Hispanic	9,546	75.0
Unknown	0	0.0
Total	12,734	100.0%

Illinois Cervical Cancer Screening 2020		
Age	#	%
<40	936	30.5
40-49	1,249	40.7
50-64	864	28.1
65+	23	0.7
Total	3,072	100.0%
Race		
Race	#	%
White	2,593	84.4
Black	163	5.3
Asian/PI	253	8.2
Other/Unk	63	2.1
Total	3,072	100%
Ethnicity		
Ethnicity	#	%
Non-Hispanic	771	25.1
Hispanic	2,293	74.6
Unknown	8	0.3
Total	3,072	100.0%

Demographics on the Rise

- Every baby boomer will be over 65 by 2030.
- By 2035, it is projected that older adults will outnumber children for the first time in US history.
- Between today and 2060 the under 18 population will grow by 8% and the 65 and older population will grow by 92%.
- The number of people 65 and older will grow from 49 million to 95 million between today and 2060 with 65 and older growing by 92%, 85 and older growing by 198%, and 100 and older growing by 618%.
- The 85 and older population is expected to more than triple, from 6.7 million today to 19.7 million by 2060.
- Minorities are expected to become the majority in 2044 with more than half of all Americans projected to belong to a minority group. By 2060, nearly one in five of the nation's total population is projected to be foreign born.
- Immigration is projected to become the primary driver of population growth starting in 2030 due to the population aging and a rising number of deaths.
- The white population is projected to shrink due to the demographic momentum of younger, more racially diverse cohorts.

Minority Aging

Today's older Americans are predominantly White, but the demographics of older America will undergo a dramatic transformation in the next few decades.

The non-Hispanic African American population age 65 and older was 4,587,094 in 2017 and is projected to grow to 12.1 million by 2060. In 2017, African Americans made up 9% of the older population. By 2060, the percentage is projected to be 13%.

The Hispanic American population (of any race) age 65 and older was 4,204,122 in 2017 and is projected to grow to 19.9 million by 2060. In 2017, Hispanic Americans made up 8% of the older population. By 2060, the percentage is projected to be 21%.

The non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native population age 65 and older was 272,250 in 2017 and is projected to grow to more than 648,000 by 2060. In 2017, American Indian and Alaska Natives made up 0.5% of the older population and this number is projected to be 0.7% by 2060. The number of Americans age 65 and older who reported they were American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more races was 568,611 in 2017.

The non-Hispanic Asian American population age 65 and older was 2,262,155 in 2017 and is projected to grow to 7.9 million by 2060. In 2017, Asian Americans made up 4% of the older population. By 2060, the percentage is projected to be 8%.

There are some major differences in the aging of the minority population as compared to the aging of White Americans. The onset of chronic illness in minorities is usually earlier than in Whites.

- Minorities have a higher incidence of obesity and late onset diabetes.
- Health problems among minorities are underreported to healthcare practitioners.
- Minorities frequently delay seeking health-related treatments.
- Minorities have often been excluded from drug research.
- Some of the factors contributing to poor mental health among minorities include poverty, segregated and disorganized communities, poor education, unemployment, stereotyping, discrimination, and poor healthcare.

Changing Demographics

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2019 older Illinoisans (age 65 and older) represented 16.1 percent of the population. This is a 27 percent increase over the last ten years. Older adults age 85 and older are the fastest growing segment of this population.

The nation's 65 and older population is projected to nearly double in size in coming decades, from 56 million today to 95 million people in 2060. As a result, the share of people aged 65 and older will grow from about 16.5 percent to nearly a quarter of the population in 2060.

The number of people 85 years and older is expected to nearly double by 2035 and nearly triple by 2060.

The non-Hispanic White population is projected to shrink over coming decades, from 197 million today to 179 million people in 2060— even as the U.S. population continues to grow. Their decline is driven by falling birth rates and rising number of deaths over time as the non-Hispanic White population ages. In comparison, the White population, regardless of Hispanic origin, is projected to grow from 253 million to 275 million over the same period.

The Black or African American population is projected to increase from 44 million to 61 million by 2060 (from 13 percent to 15 percent of the population).

Meanwhile, the Hispanic population is projected to grow from 56.6 million to 119 million by 2060. Nearly one in three U.S. residents would be Hispanic.

The Asian population is projected to go from 17.4 million to 34.4 million by 2060. Its share of the nation's population is expected to rise from 5.9 percent to 9.1 percent during this time period.

The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population is expected to nearly double, and the number of people who identify themselves as being of Two or More Races is projected to almost triple, from 8.5 million to 25 million during the period between 2016-2060. The population of people who are Two or More Races is projected to be the fastest growing racial or ethnic group over the next several decades, followed by Asians and Hispanics.

For Asians, the driving force behind their growth is high net international migration.

Among the remaining race groups, American Indians and Alaska Natives are projected to rise from 4.3 million to 5.5 million by 2060 (or from 1.3 to 1.4 percent of the total population).

By 2030, the older population, 65 and over, will be about 1 billion and by 2050, 1.6 billion of the total population of 9.4 billion. That will be double the population of that age group of 49.2 million in 2016.

The non-Hispanic, single-race White population is projected to decrease by 2060 with a population of 181.9 million, 16 million less than in 2015 (197.9 million). In fact, this group is projected to slowly decrease from the 2020s to 2060 and comprise less than half of the total population.



Sources for Future Research and Links to Data

Federal government

Administration on Aging: www.acl.gov

Centers for Disease Control Minority Reports: www.cdc.gov/minorityhealth
Health and Human Services —

National Health Information Center: <http://health.gov/nhic>

Women's Health: www.womenshealth.gov

Medicare and Medicaid Services: www.cms.gov

Social Security: www.socialsecurity.gov

U.S. Census Bureau Community Reports: www.census.gov

State of Illinois

www.illinois.gov

Professional and socio-cultural groups

American Society on Aging: www.asaging.org

American Psychological Association: www.apa.org

Asian American Association: www.aaahs.org

Asian Pacific Fund: www.asianpacificfund.org

Intercultural Cancer Council: www.interculturalcancerCouncil.org

National Caucus and Center on Black Aged: www.ncba-aged.org

National Council on Aging: www.ncoa.org

National Hispanic Council on Aging: www.nhcoa.org

National Indian Council on Aging: www.nicoa.org



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State of Illinois

Department on Aging

One Natural Resources Way, #100
Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271

Senior HelpLine: 1-800-252-8966, 1-888-206-1327 (TTY)
8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday

24-Hour Adult Protective Services Hotline: 1-866-800-1409, 1-888-206-1327 (TTY)

www.illinois.gov/aging

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Printed by Authority State of Illinois (09/21) 20 copies