



# Exploring Root Causes of Health Inequities in Chicago

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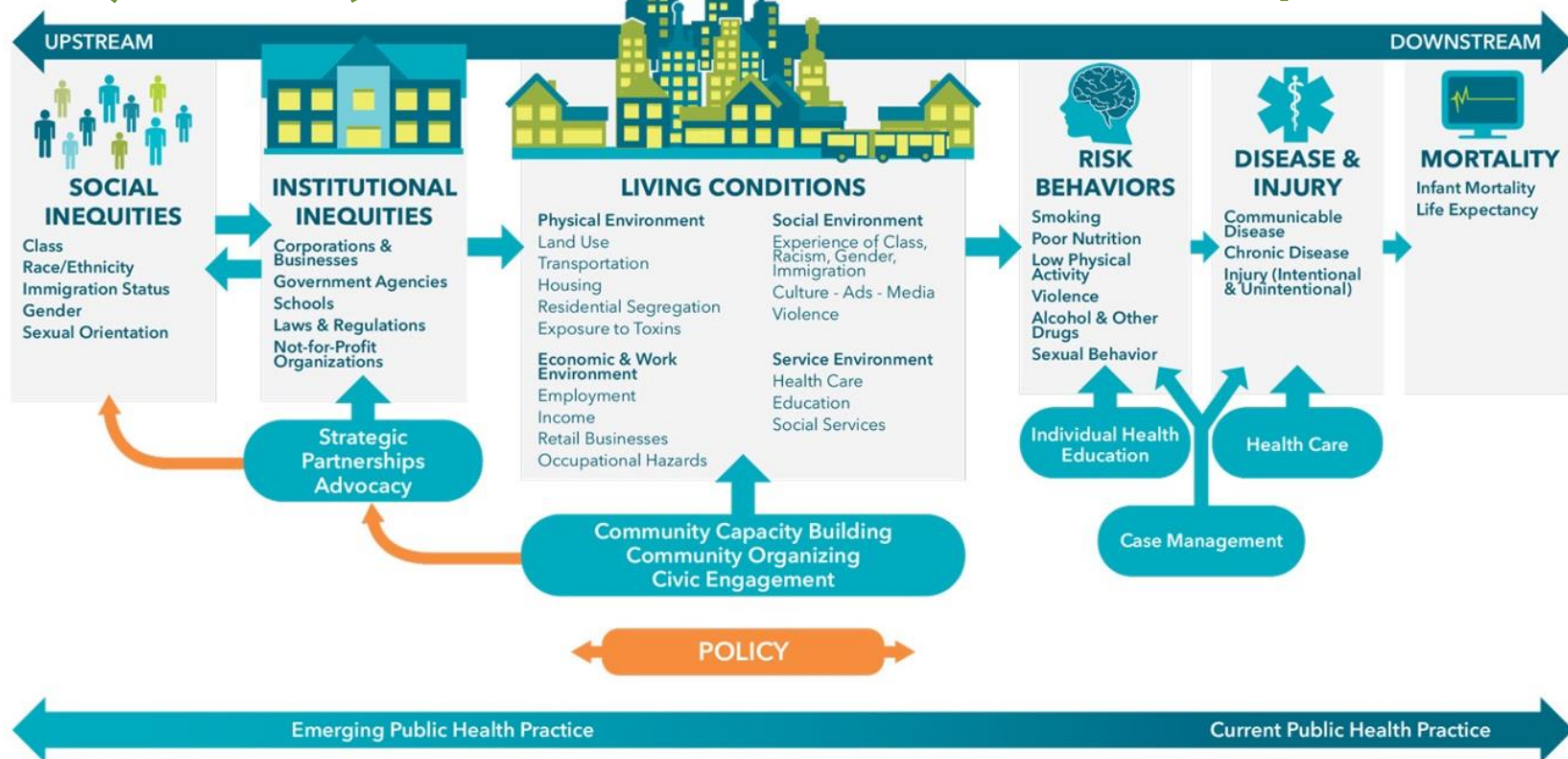
June 19, 2019

# Framework + Vision

*A city where **all people and all communities** are empowered, free from oppression and...*

*strengthened by equitable access to resources, environments and opportunities that ...*

*Promote optimal **health and well-being***



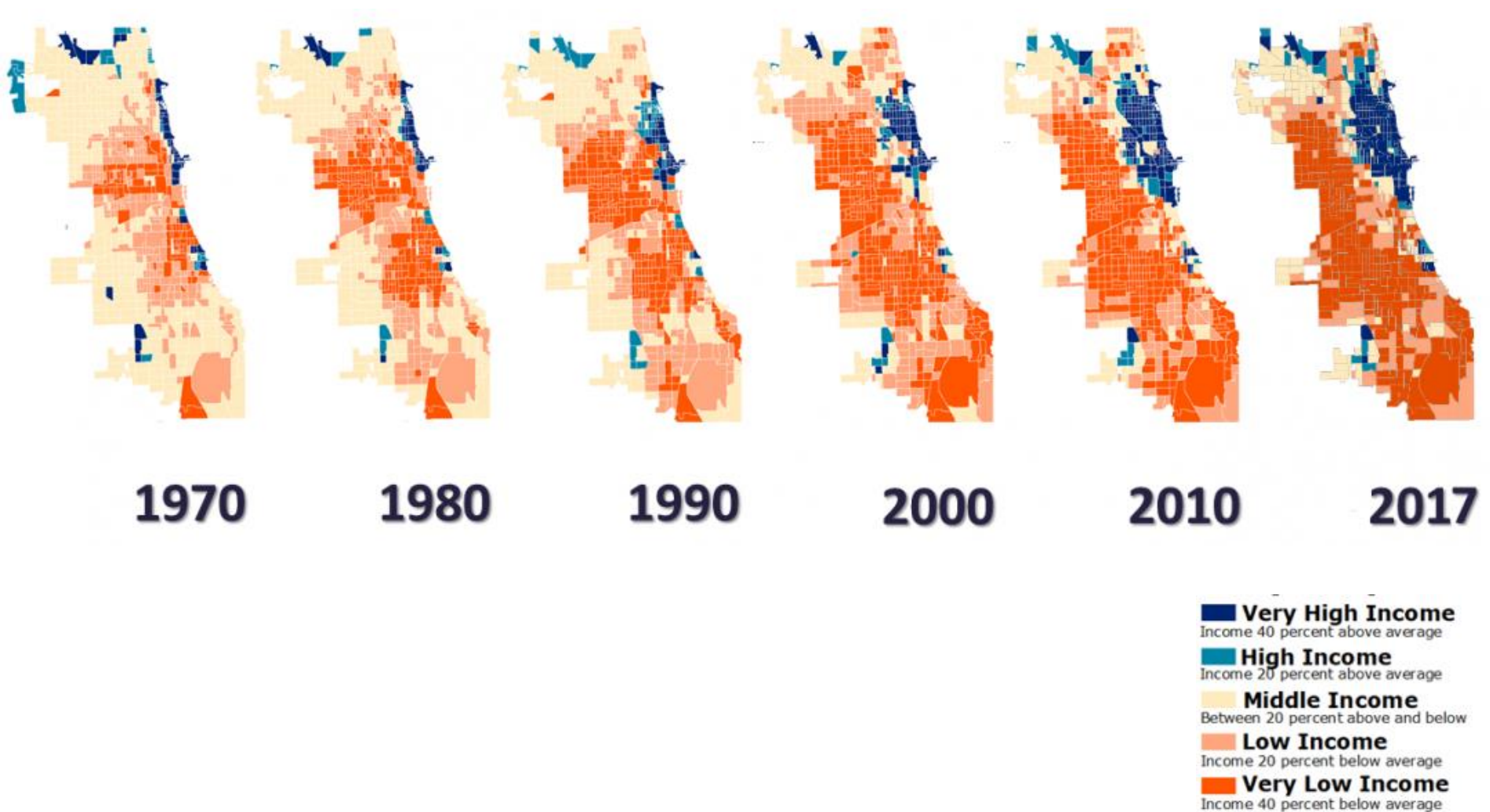
# Our BIG Questions

- How has Chicago changed?
- How healthy are people who live in Chicago?
- Do our neighborhoods have equitable access to resources, opportunities and environments that promote optimal health and well-being?
- What underlying social and institutional inequities may be contributing to gaps in health outcomes?

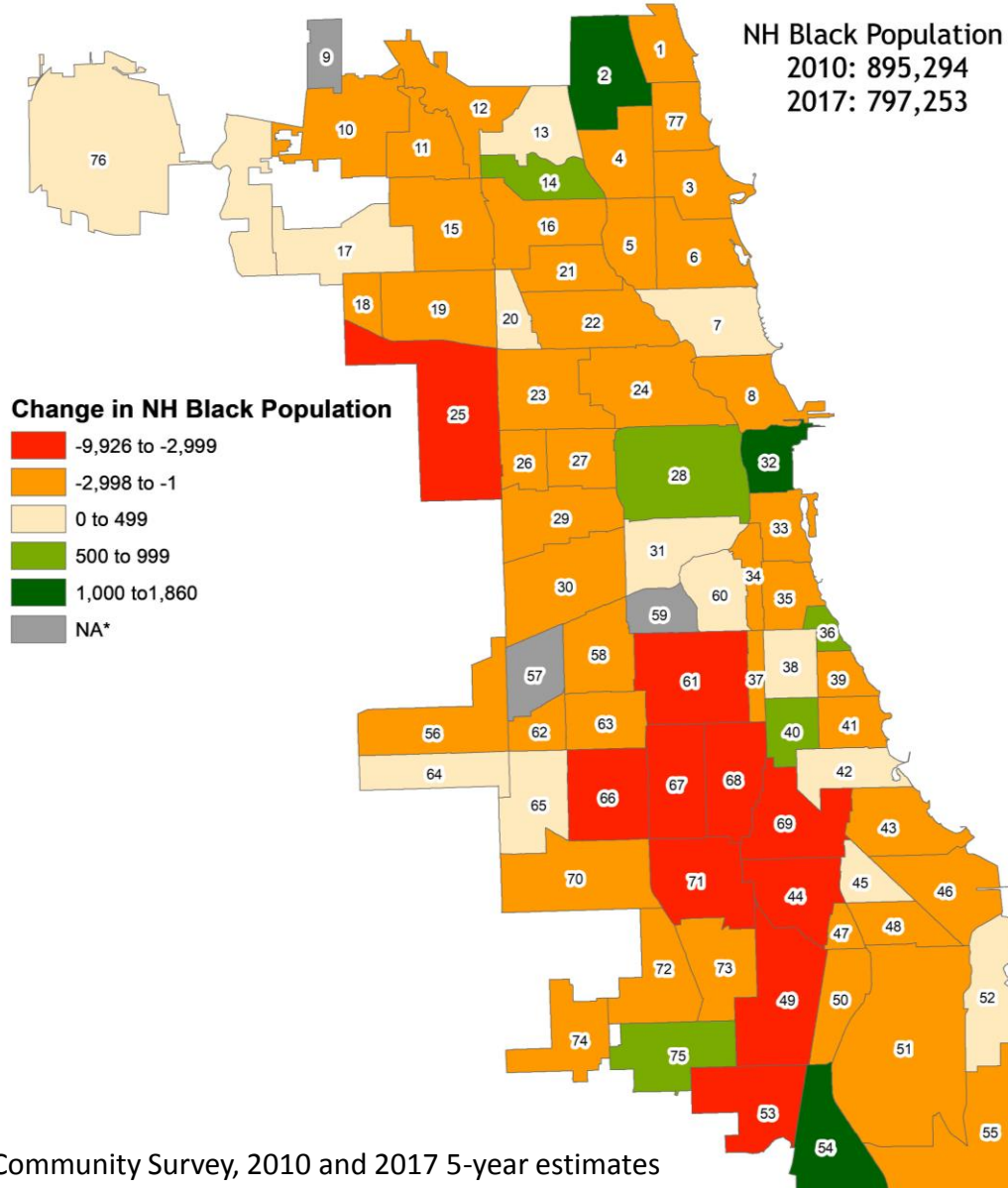
# Our Approach

- Review demographic *changes* in Chicago.
- Analyze life expectancy and dig deeper into health outcomes that are driving the gap.
- Gather new indicators to understand neighborhood conditions that impact health.
- Apply a racial equity lens to help illuminate social and institutional inequities.

# Changes in Wealth and Poverty

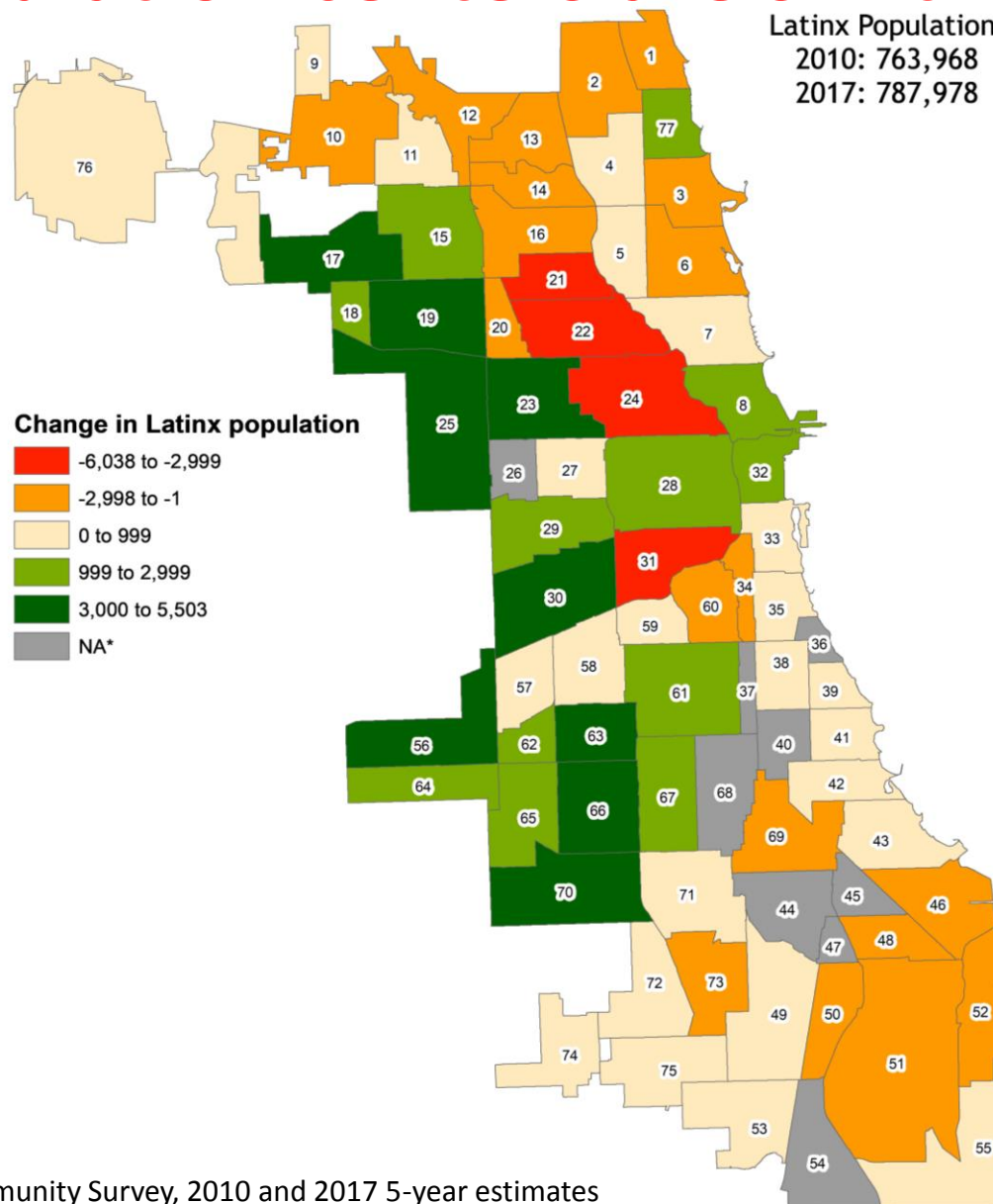


# Loss of Chicago's black population



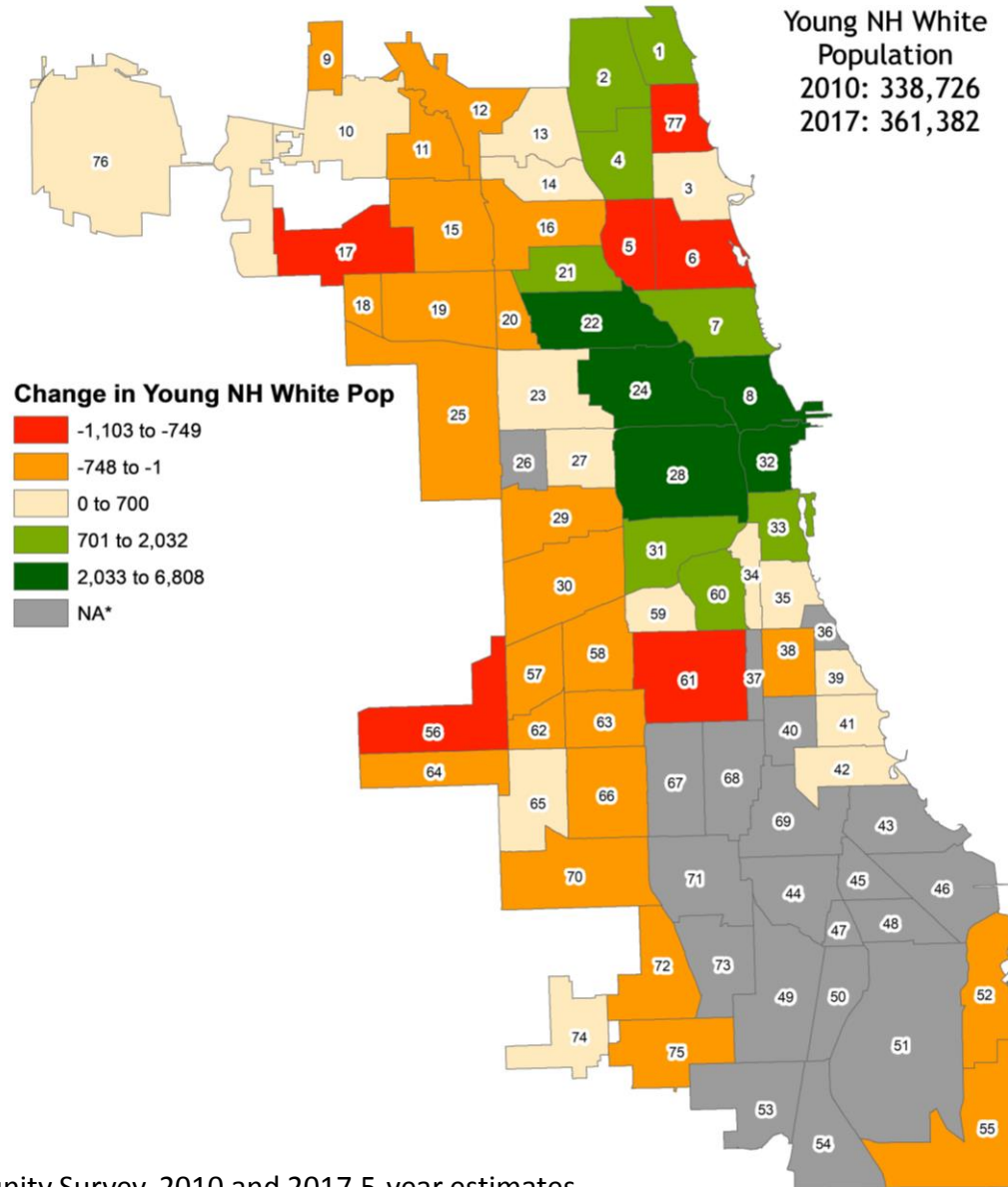
Source: US Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010 and 2017 5-year estimates

# Latinx population centers are shifting



Source: US Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010 and 2017 5-year estimates

# 25 to 44 year old NH whites

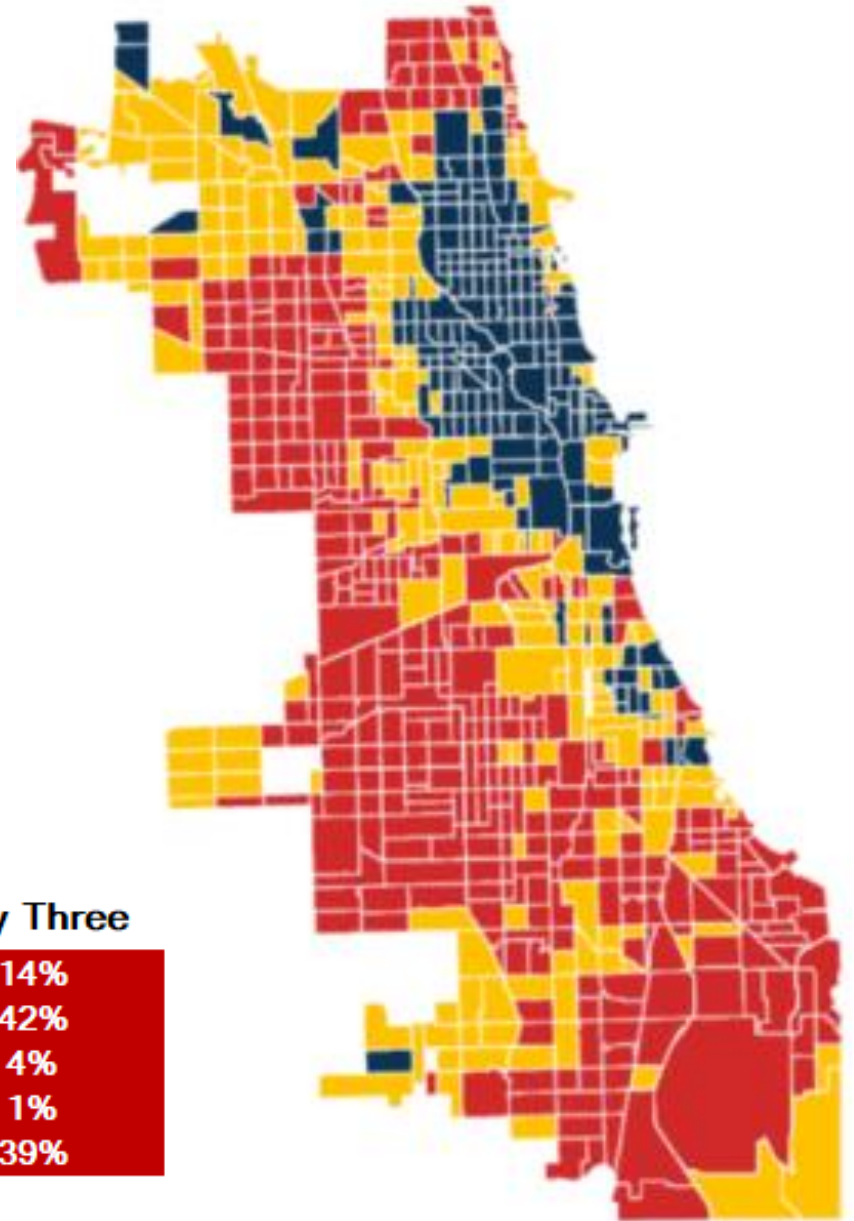


\*Less than 200 in 2010

Source: US Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010 and 2017 5-year estimates



# Income x Race (2017)

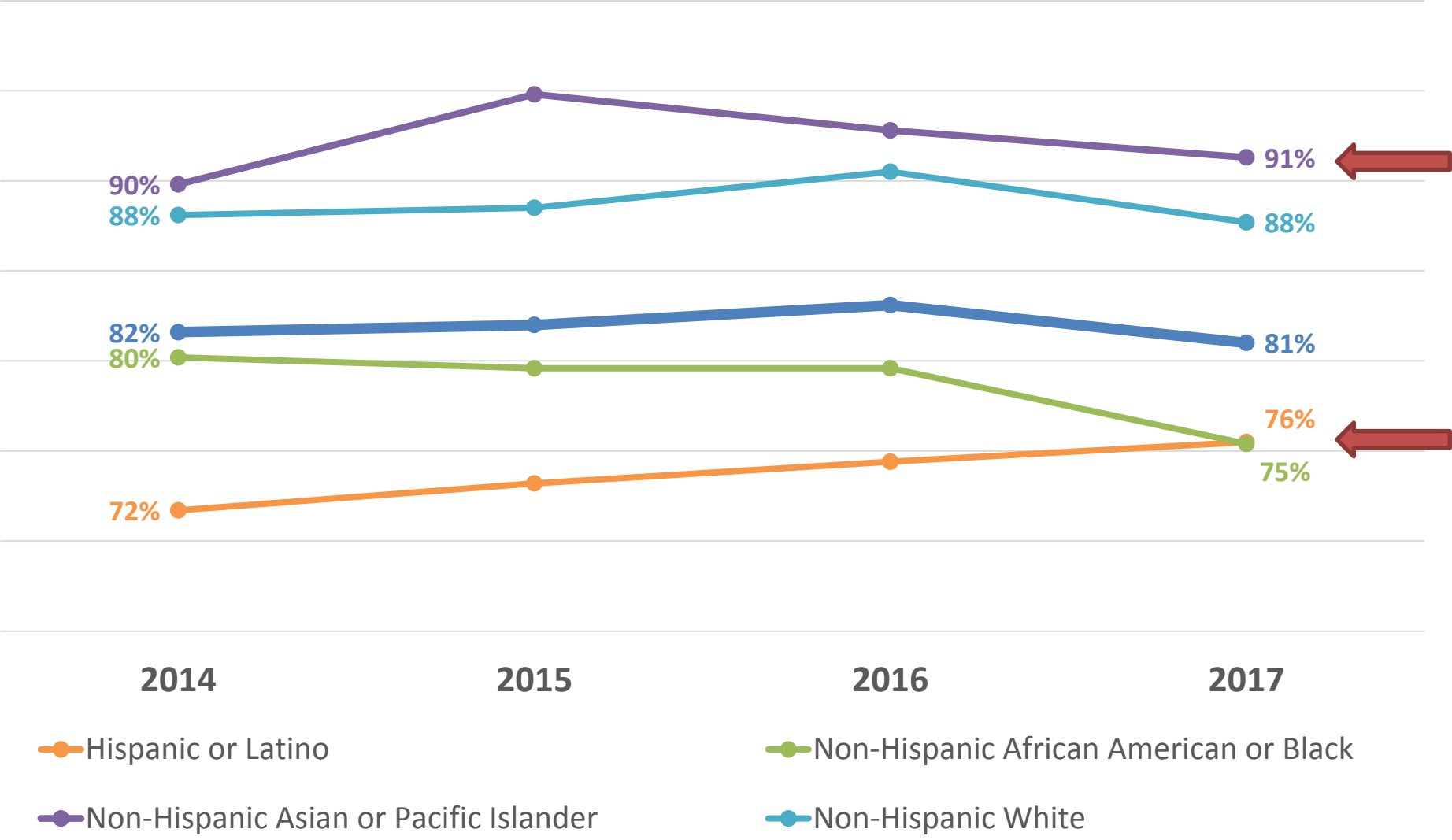


|                           | City One | City Two | City Three |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| White                     | 64%      | 42%      | 14%        |
| Black or African American | 13%      | 24%      | 42%        |
| Asian                     | 8%       | 7%       | 4%         |
| All Other                 | 3%       | 2%       | 1%         |
| Latinx (all races)        | 13%      | 25%      | 39%        |

Source: The Voorhees Center for Neighborhood and Community Improvement

**How healthy are people who live in Chicago?**

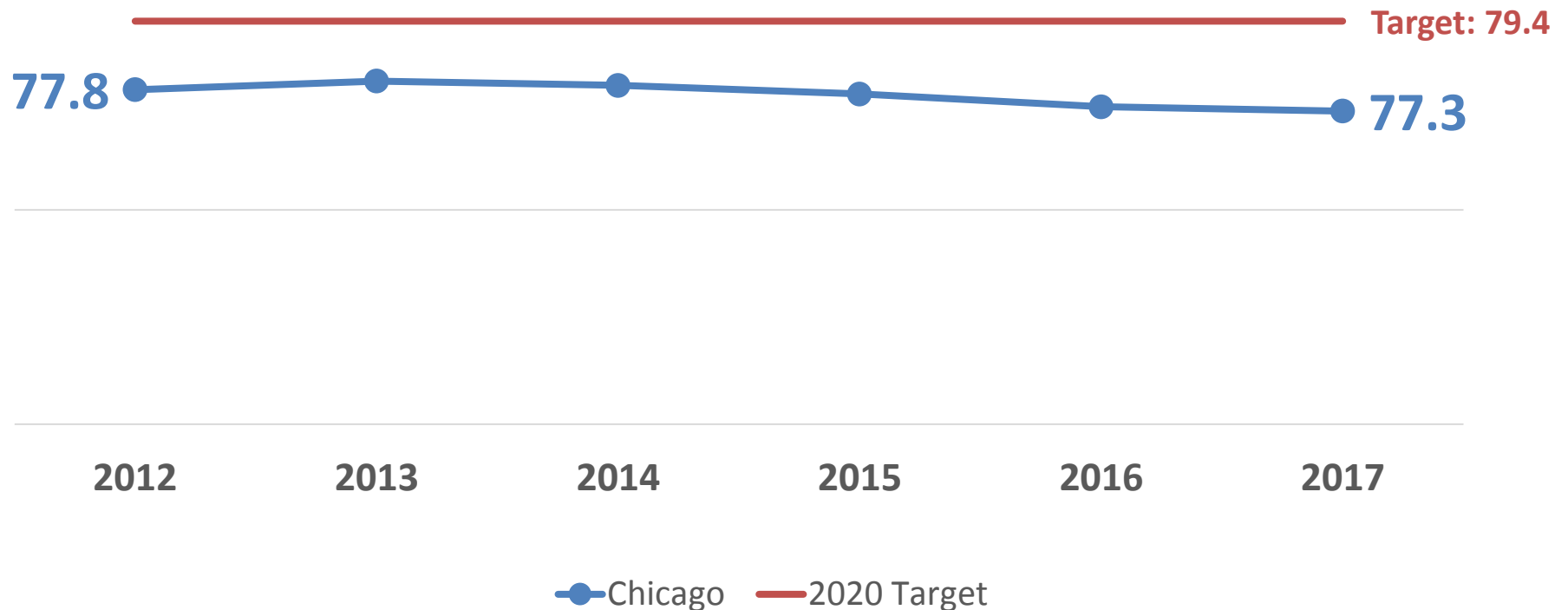
# Most adults report good health



Source: Healthy Chicago Survey, Chicago Department of Public Health

# Life expectancy in Chicago has decreased

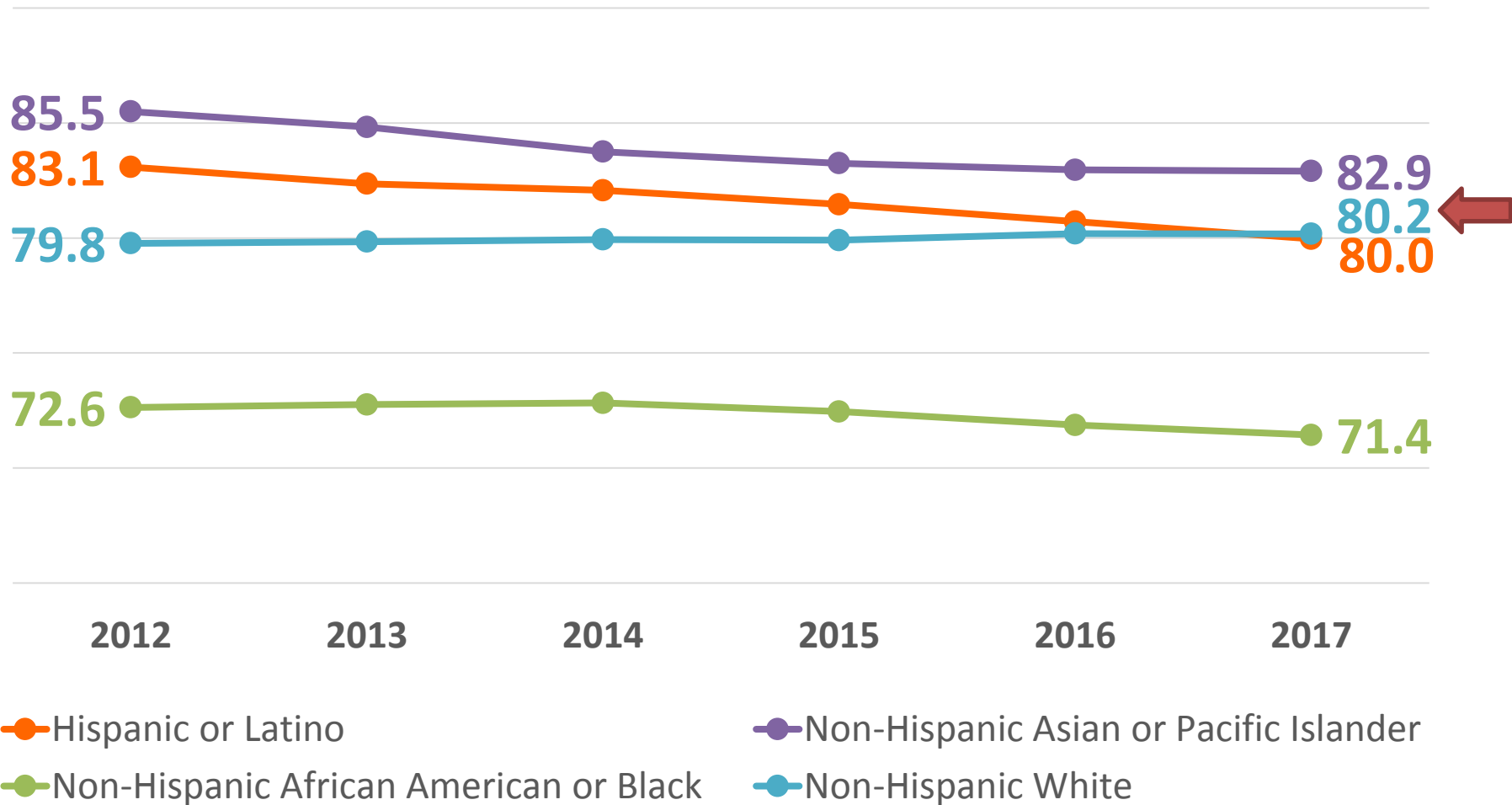
*Life expectancy has decreased by 0.5 years since 2012.*



Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files; US Census Bureau

# Life Expectancy by Race-Ethnicity

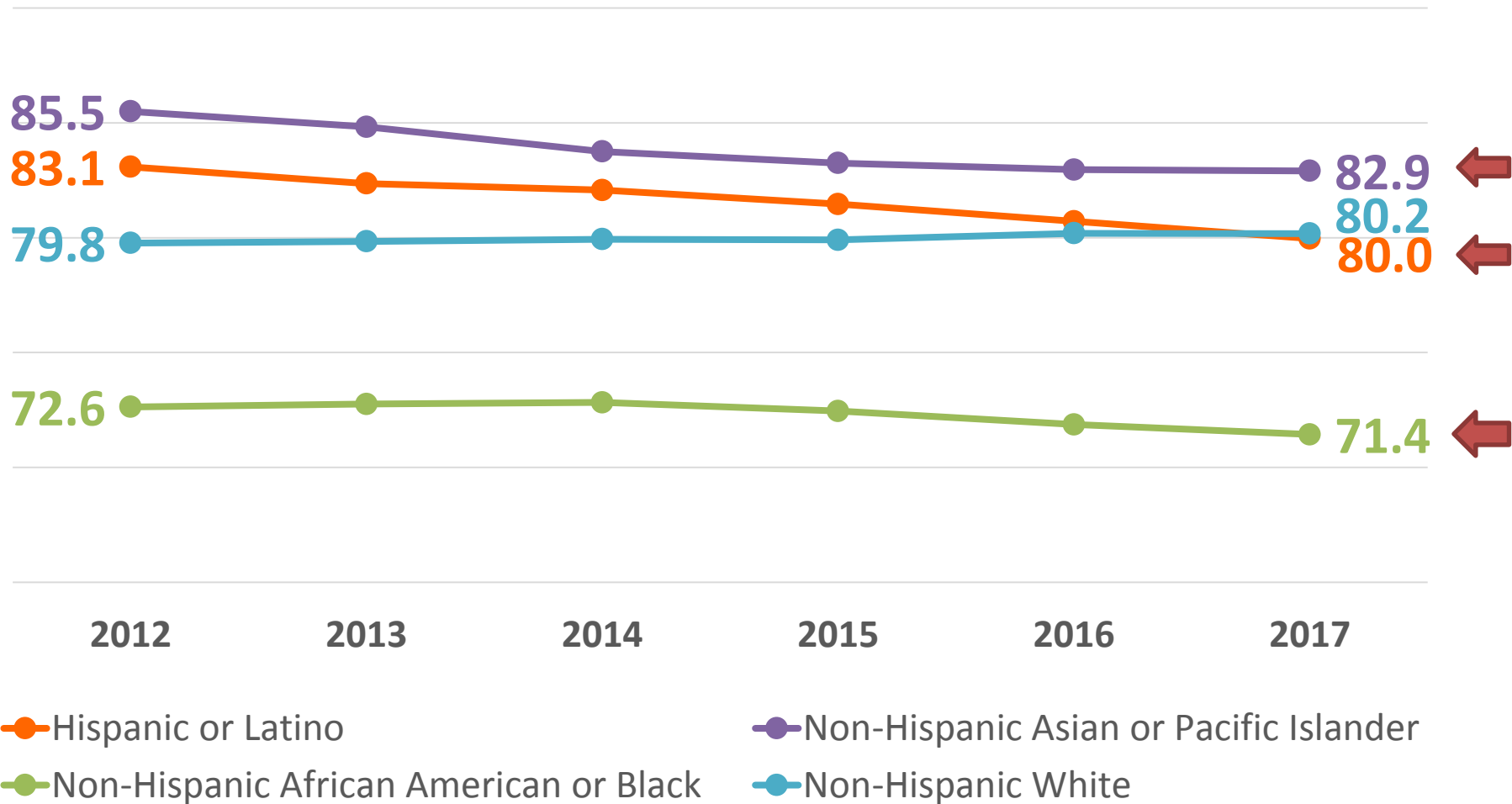
The life expectancy gap between NH Black and NH white has increased 22% to 8.8 years  
For the first time, Latino life expectancy is below NH white life expectancy



Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files; US Census Bureau

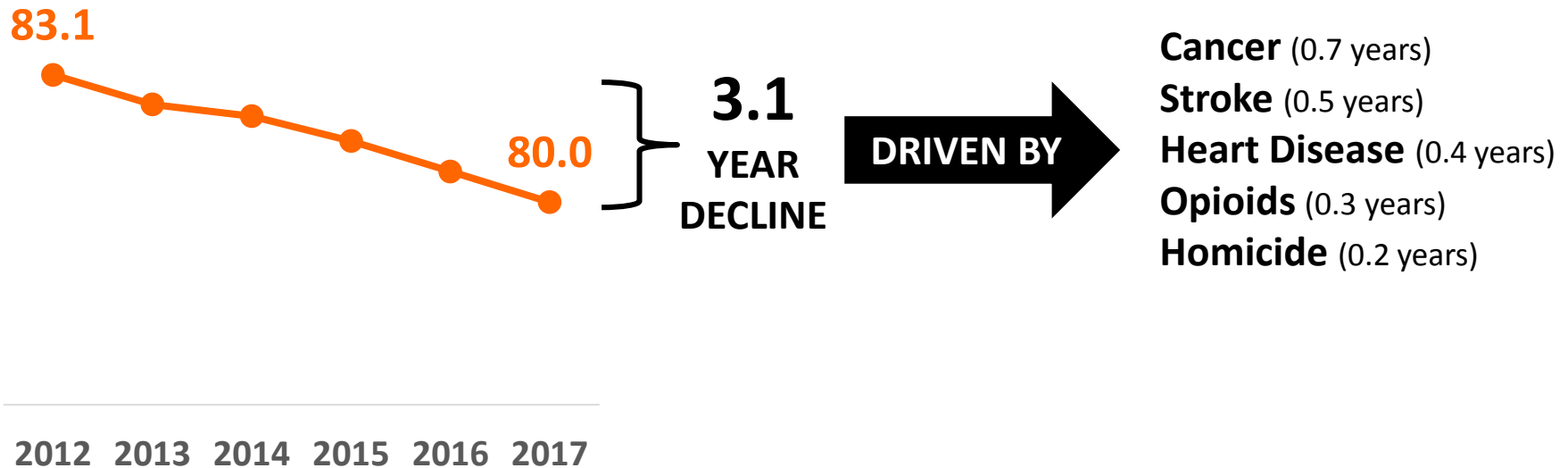
# Life Expectancy by Race-Ethnicity

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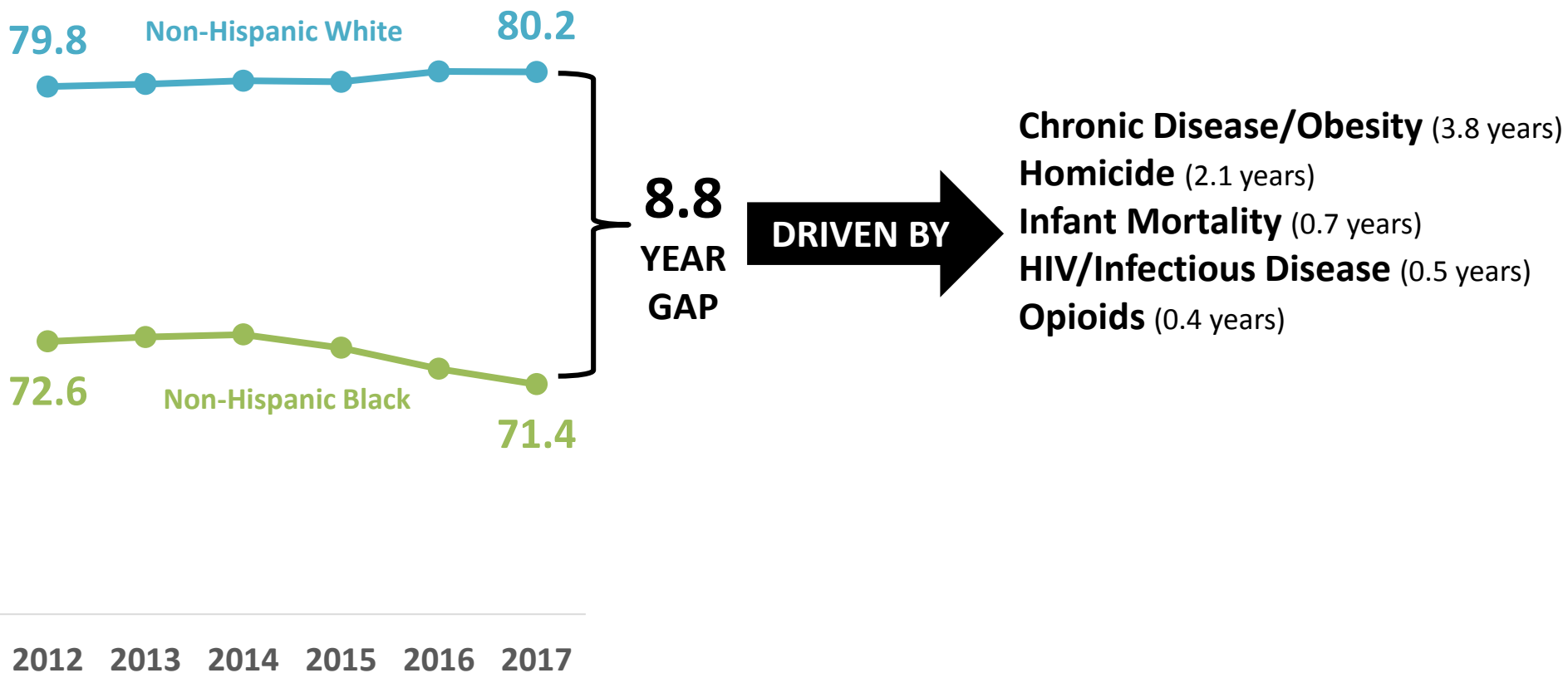
Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files; US Census Bureau

# What is driving the life expectancy decline among Latinx?



Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files; US Census Bureau

# What is driving the life expectancy gap between non-Hispanic blacks and whites?



Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files; US Census Bureau



# What's driving the gap in life expectancy ?

Increasing rates of:

- Adult Obesity
- Gun-related homicide
- Infant mortality
- Opioid overdose

Worsening inequities in:

- Cancer
- Heart Disease
- Diabetes
- Stroke

# 17-year gap between community areas

## CA's with the highest life expectancy:

Edison Park = 83.1 years

Hyde Park = 82.9 years

Forest Glen = 82.9 years

Near North Side = 82.4 years

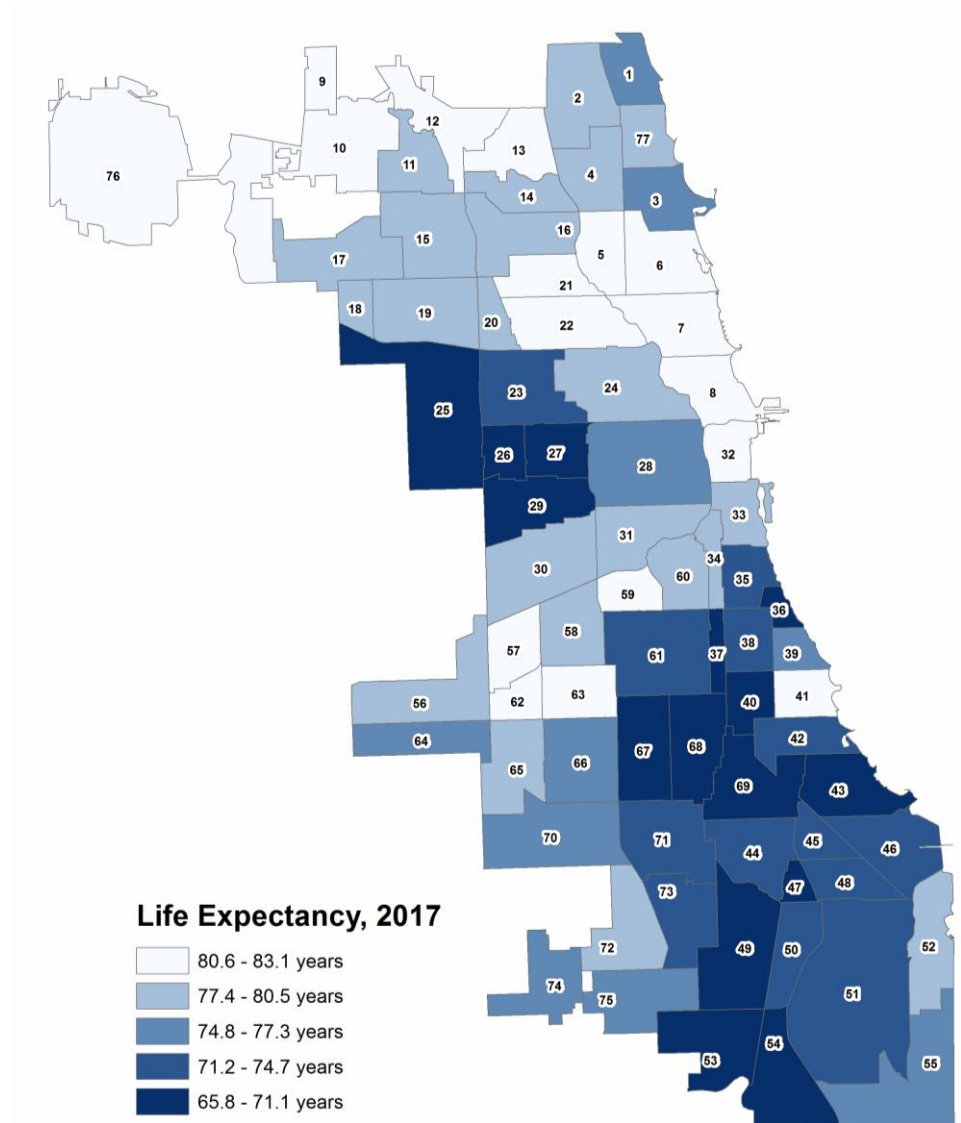
## CA's with the lowest life expectancy:

West Garfield Park = 68.5 years

North Lawndale = 68.1 years

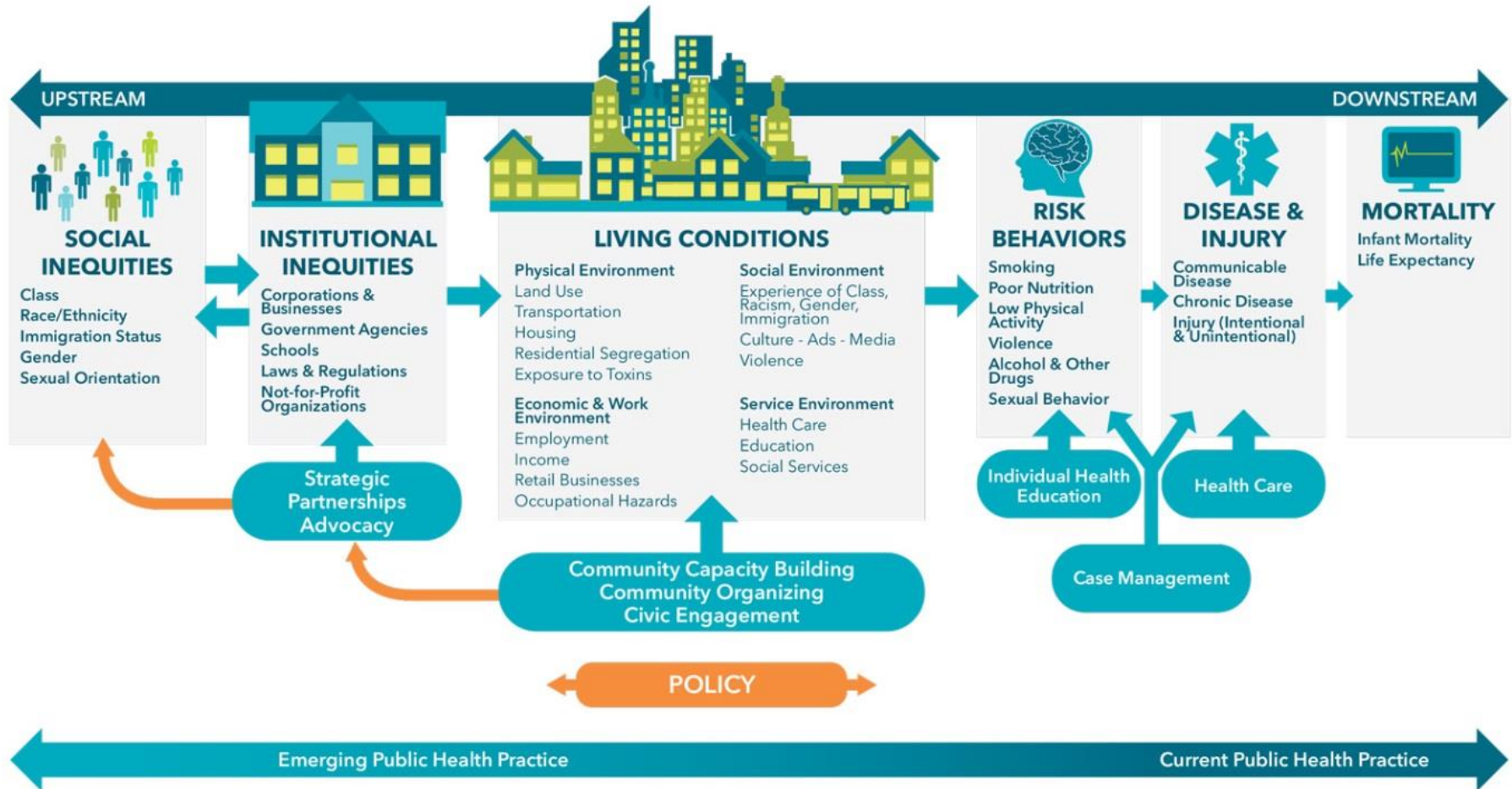
East Garfield Park = 67.7 years

Fuller Park = 65.8 years



Sources: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files; US Census Bureau

# Do our neighborhoods have equitable access to resources, opportunities, and environments that promote optimal health and well-being?

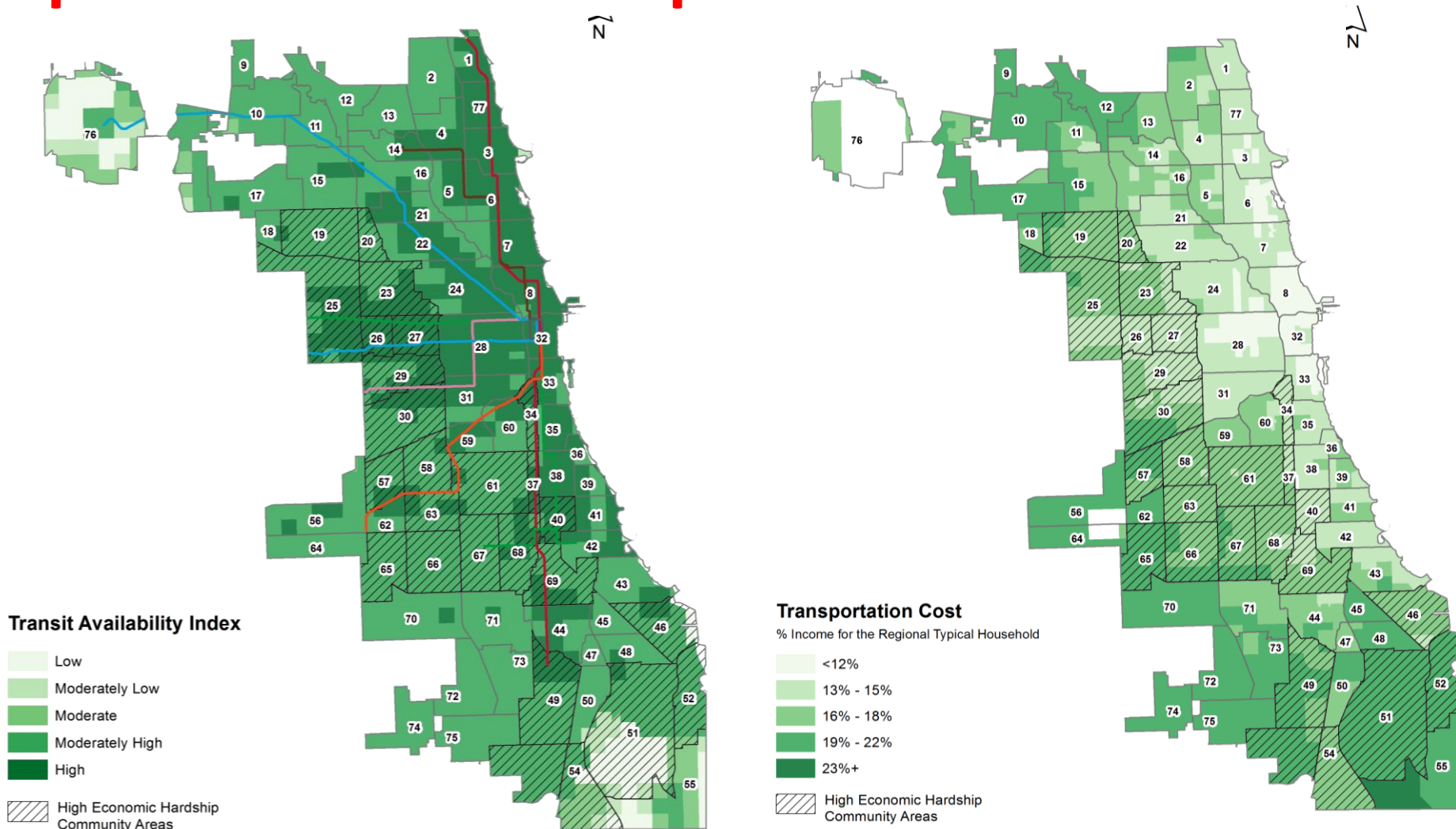


# Transportation



PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

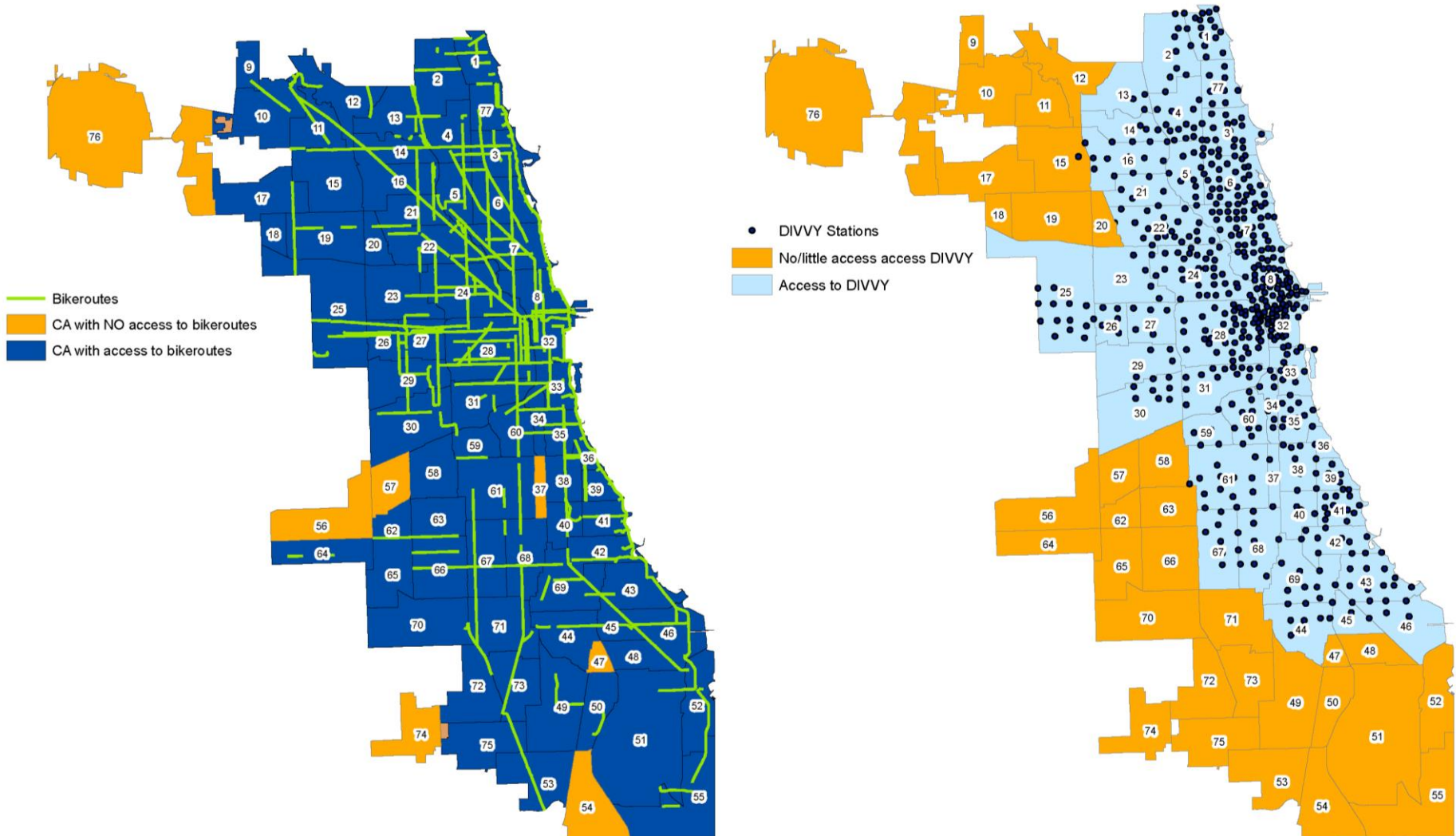
# Households with lower transit availability spend more on transportation



Source: Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, 2017.

# Bicycling

*Access to DIVVY stations and bike routes are not equitably distributed.*



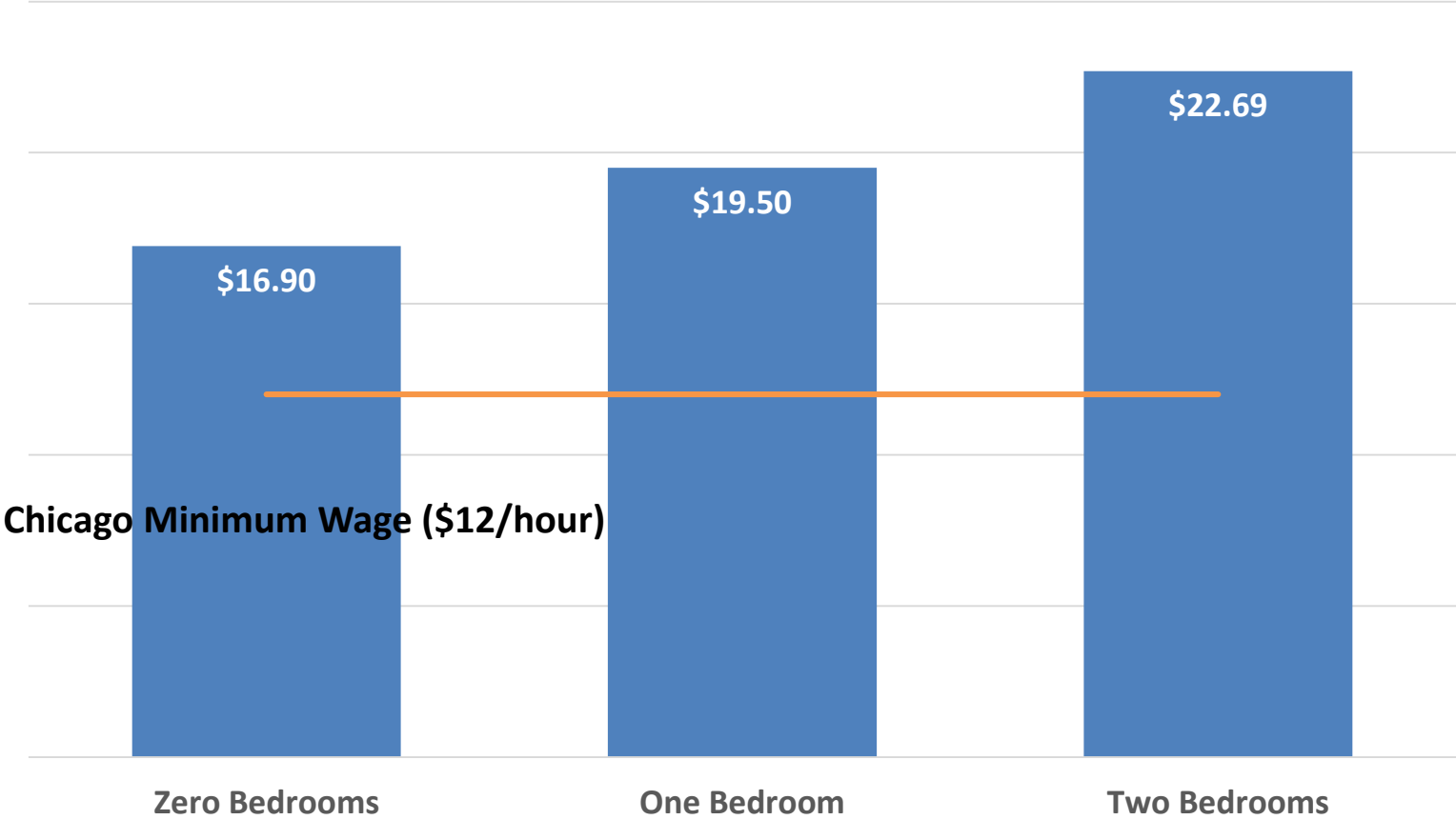
Source: DIVVY, Chicago Department of Transportation

# Housing



**PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

# Affordable Housing

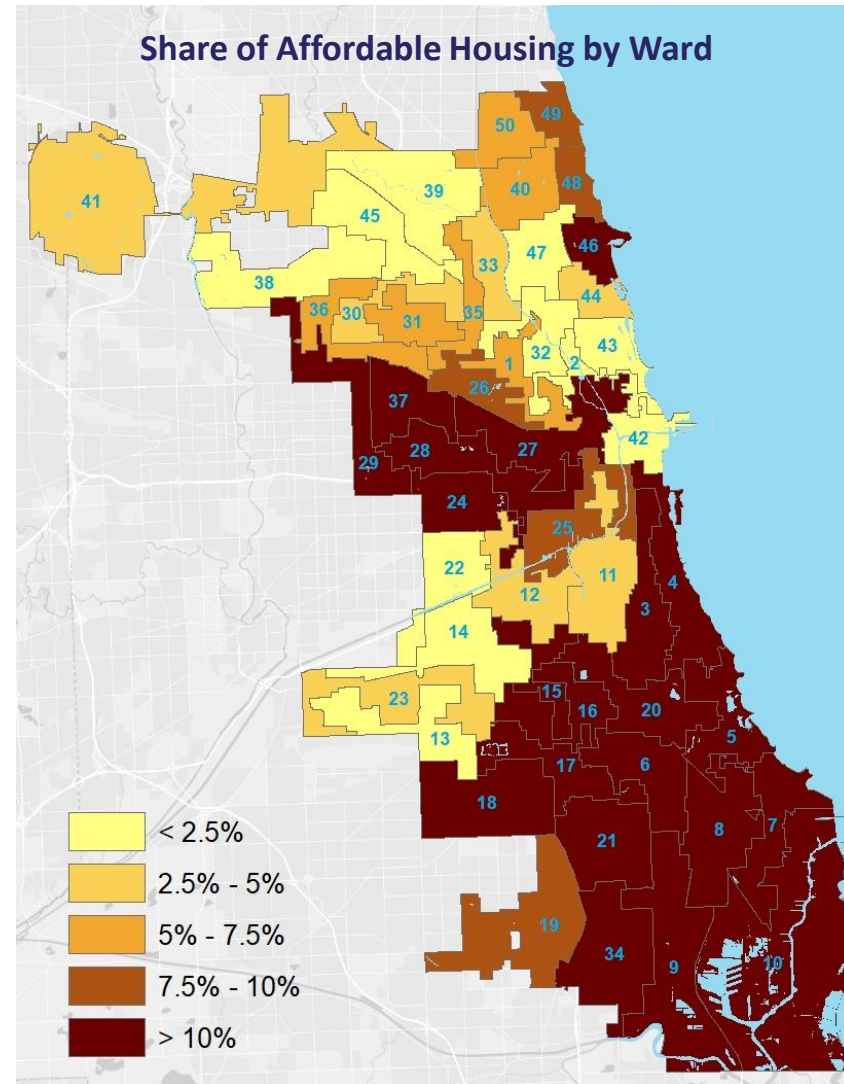


Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 5-year estimates; National Low Income Housing Coalition. Out of Reach 2018



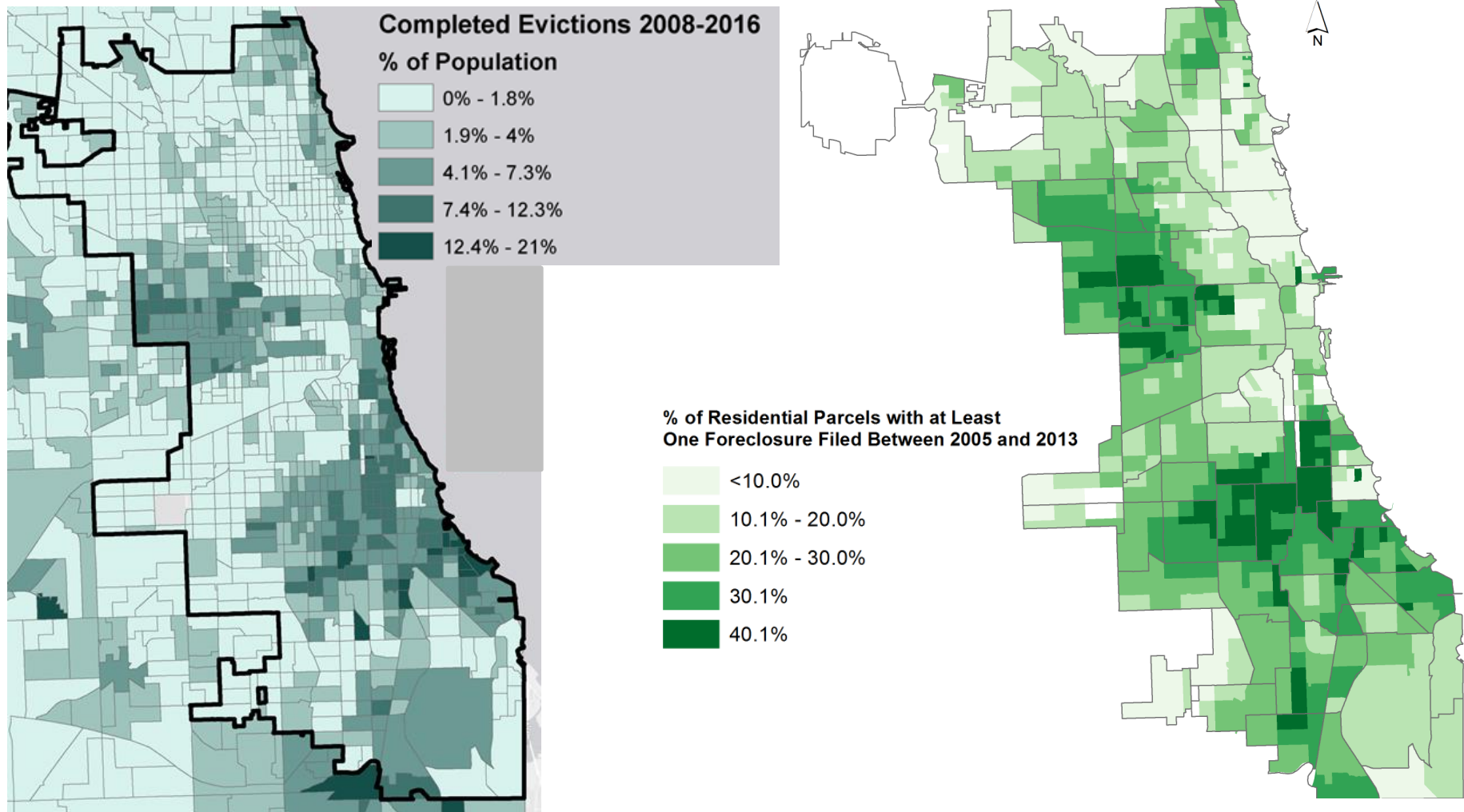
# Affordable housing is not available everywhere

*This means that those who need affordable housing are restricted to living in only a few neighborhoods in Chicago.*



Source: Metropolitan Planning Council, based on third-party analysis

# Neighborhoods have been disproportionately impacted by eviction and foreclosure



Sources: Metropolitan Planning Council, based on data from Eviction Lab; Institute for Housing Studies at DePaul University

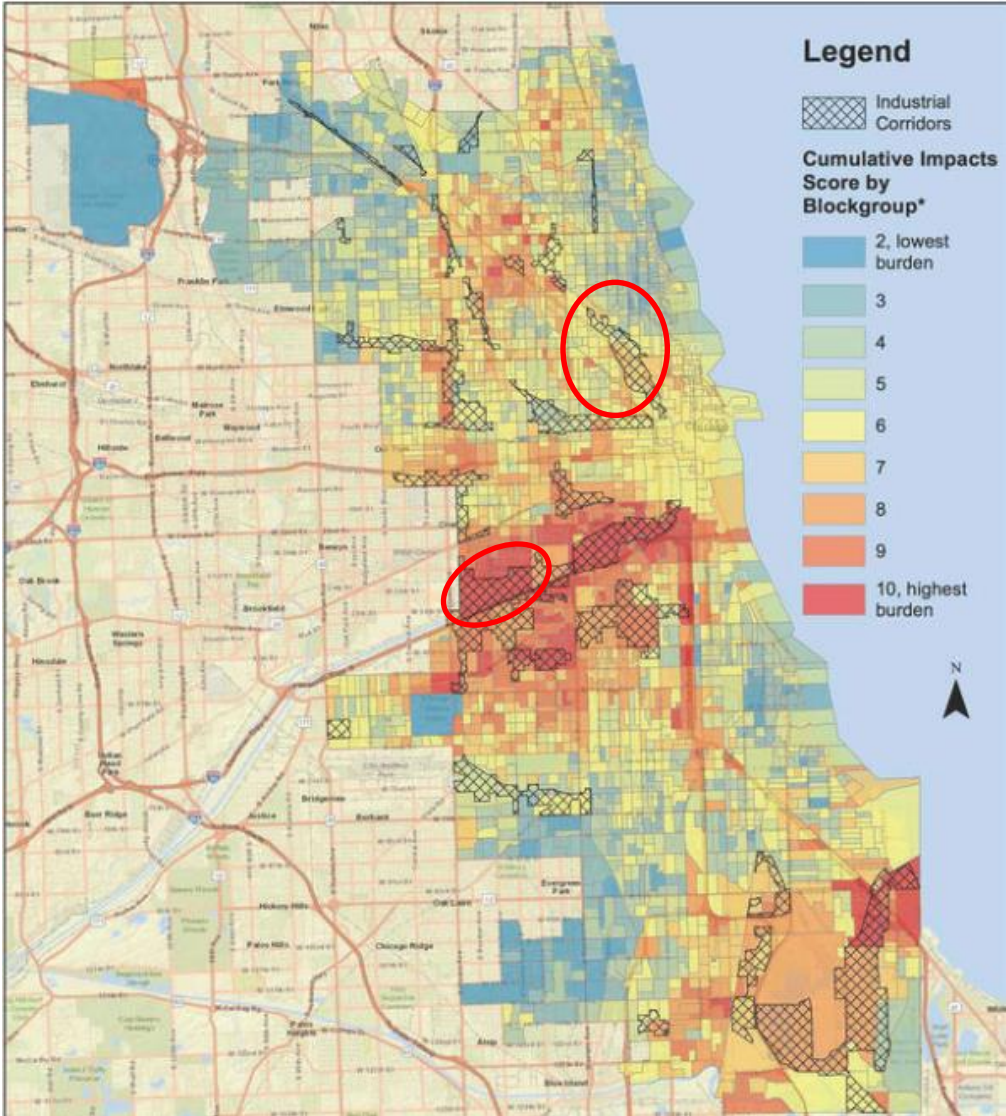
# Air Quality



**PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

# Pollution affects communities differently

Cumulative Burden of Environmental Exposures & Population Vulnerability in Chicago



Sources: US EPA, National Resources Defense Council

# Financial Security/Employment

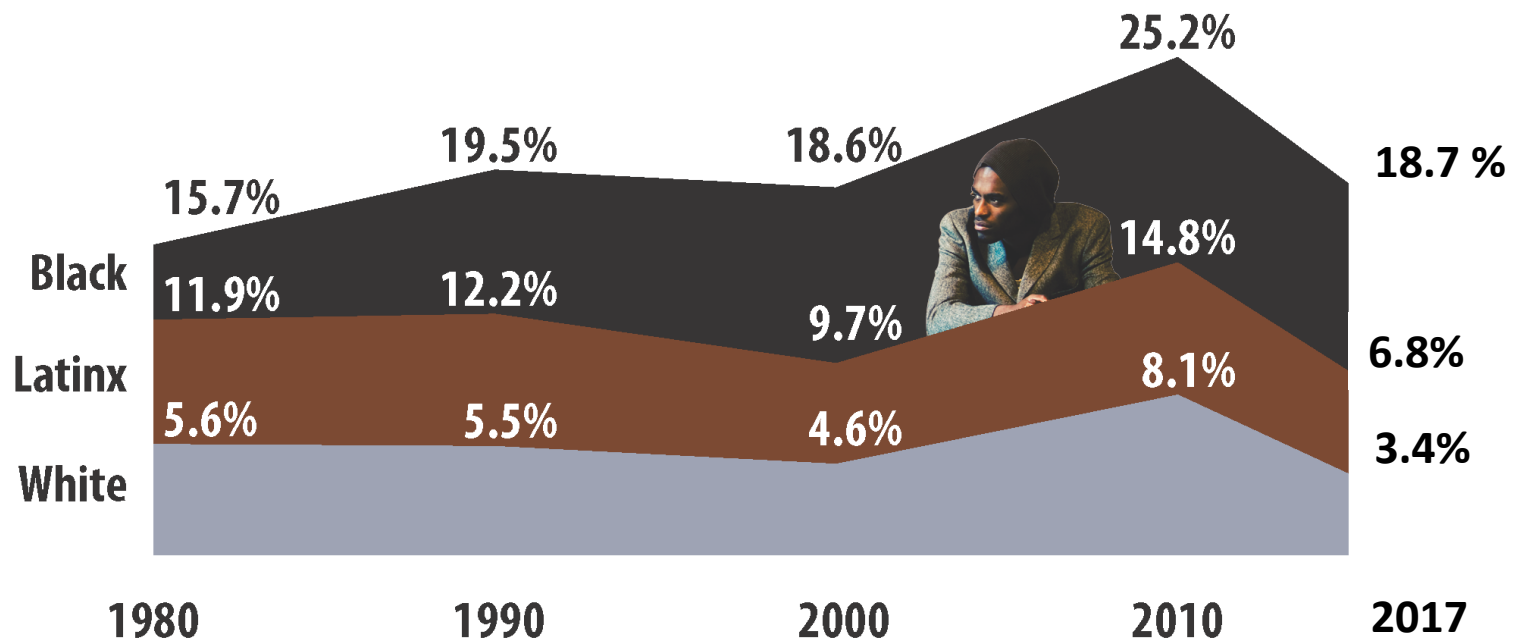


**ECONOMIC & WORK  
ENVIRONMENT**

# Unemployment

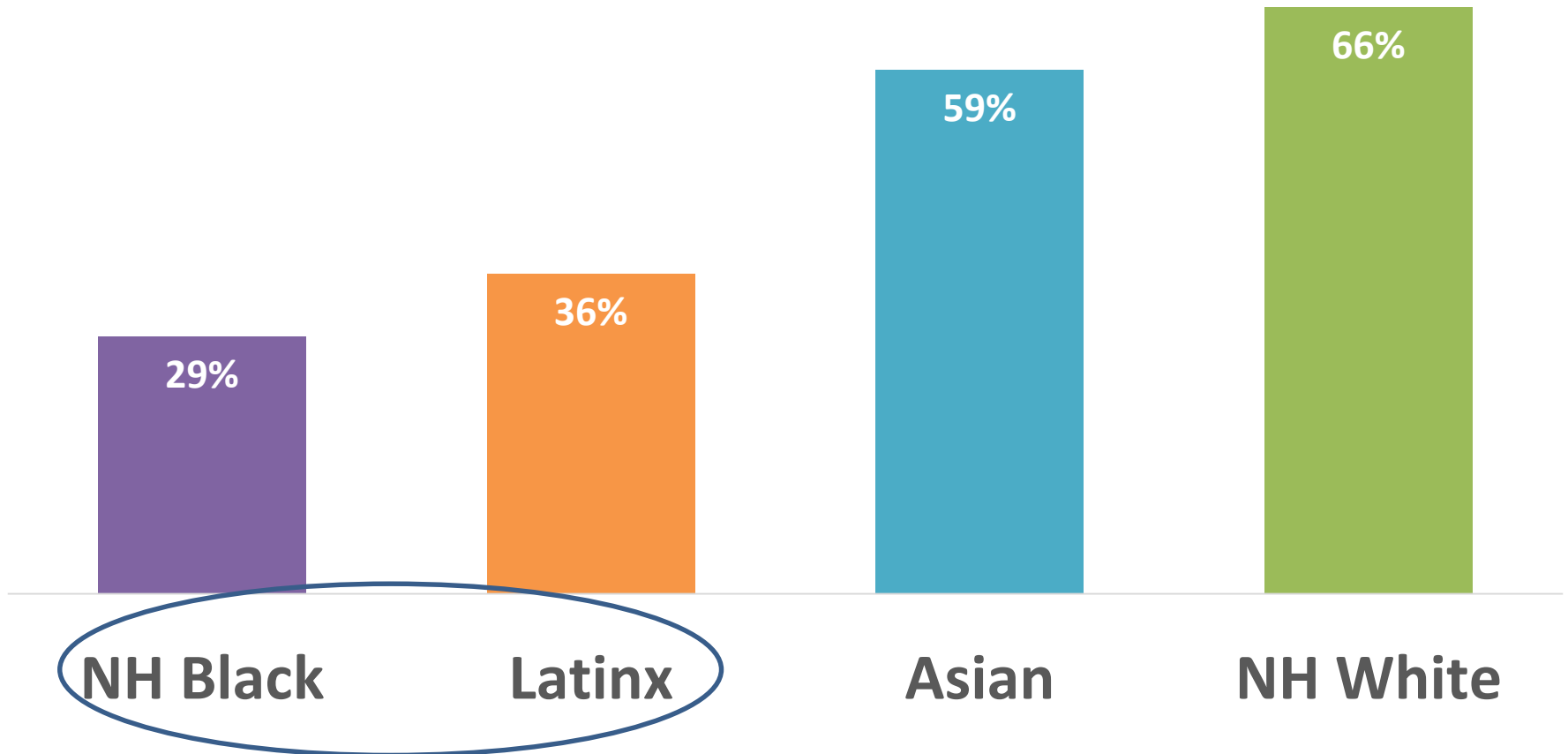
*Black unemployment has consistently been 3 to 4 times higher than white unemployment between 1980 and 2017, with Latinx unemployment double or worse.*

## CHICAGO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 1980-2015



Sources: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, UIC IRRRP

# Who's earning a living wage?

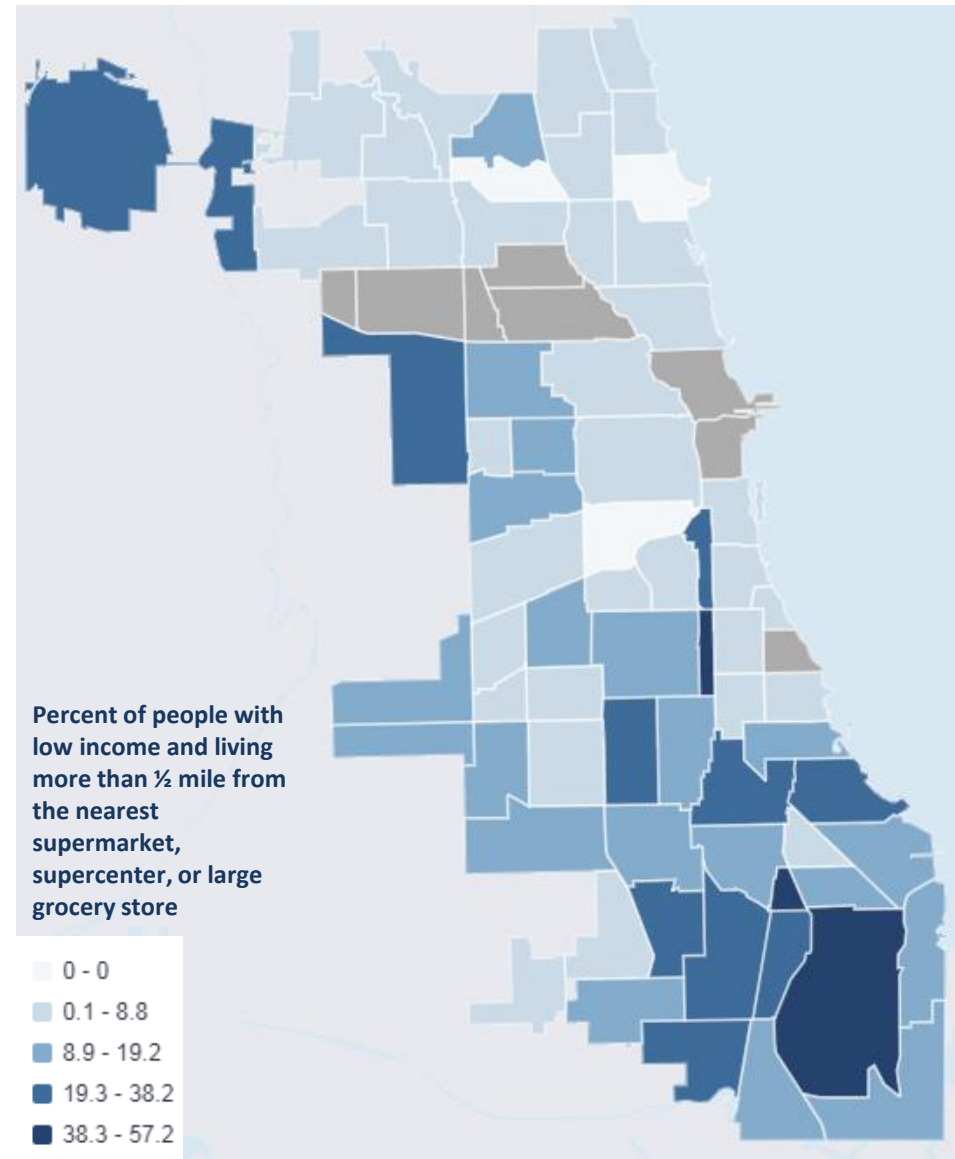


Sources: Metropolitan Planning Council Source: IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota

# 231,963 Chicagoans have limited food access

## Reasons for difficulty accessing fresh fruits and vegetables

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Stores in neighborhood don't sell fresh fruits and vegetables | 33.3% |
| Quality of fresh fruits and vegetables where shop is poor     | 48.5% |
| Fresh fruits and vegetables are too expensive                 | 62.4% |



Sources: USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2015; Healthy Chicago Survey, Chicago Department of Public Health 2015-2017



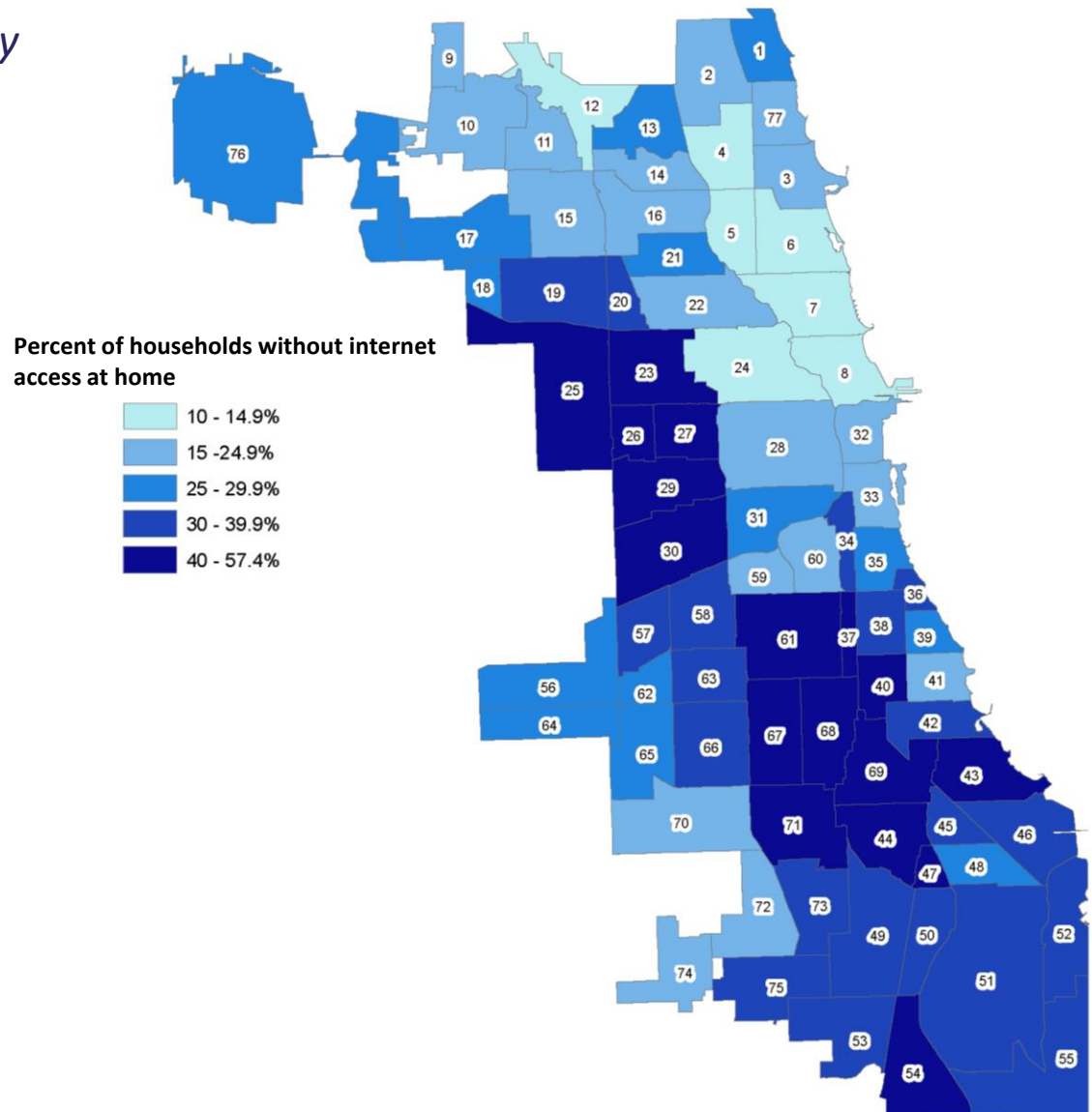
# Social Connectedness



**SOCIAL  
ENVIRONMENT**

# Internet Access

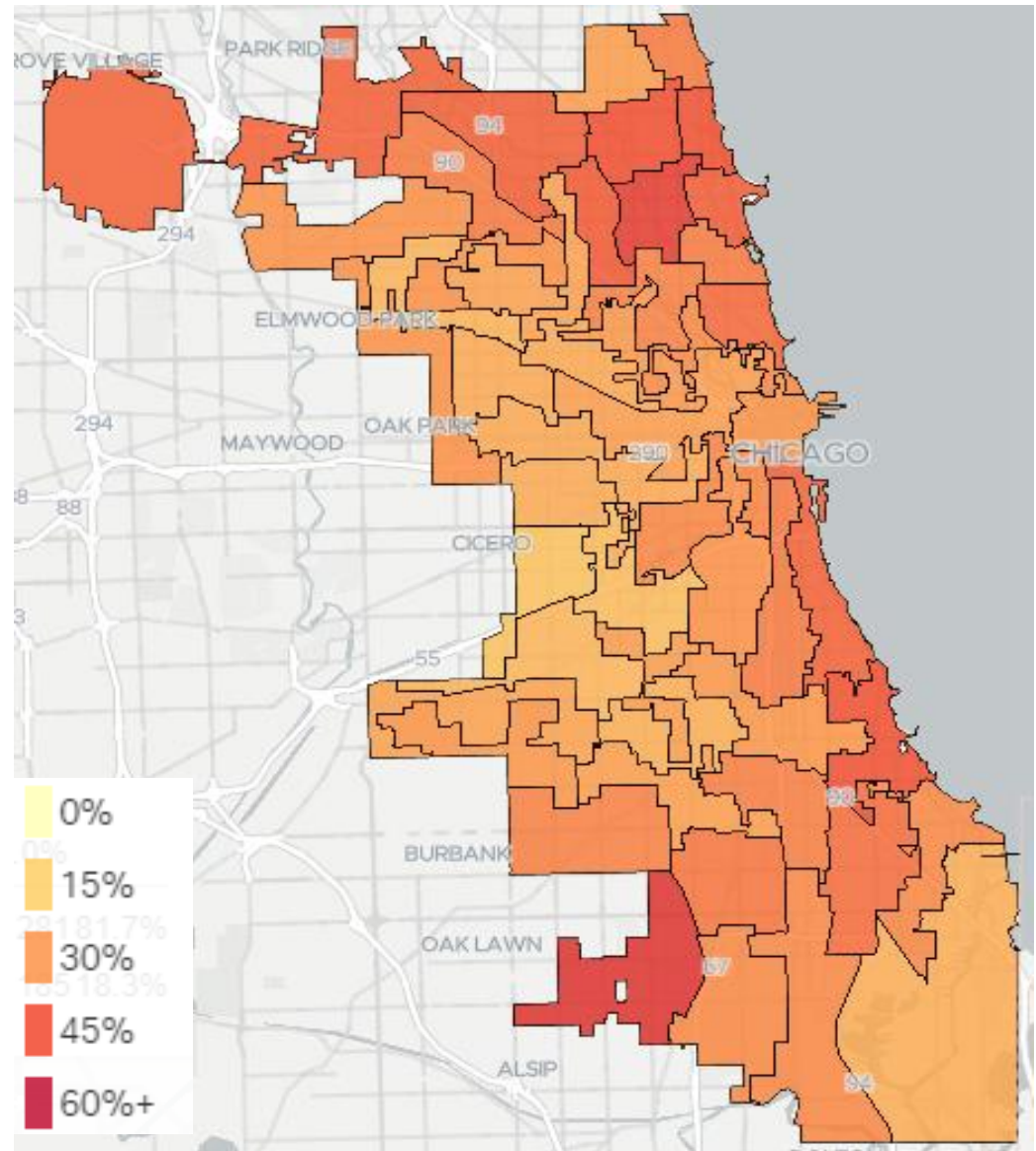
*17 west and south side community areas where 40% or more of households lack internet access*



**Source:** US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2013-17 5-year estimate

# Only one in three Chicagoans voted in the last election

*Many wards where the rate was half of that*



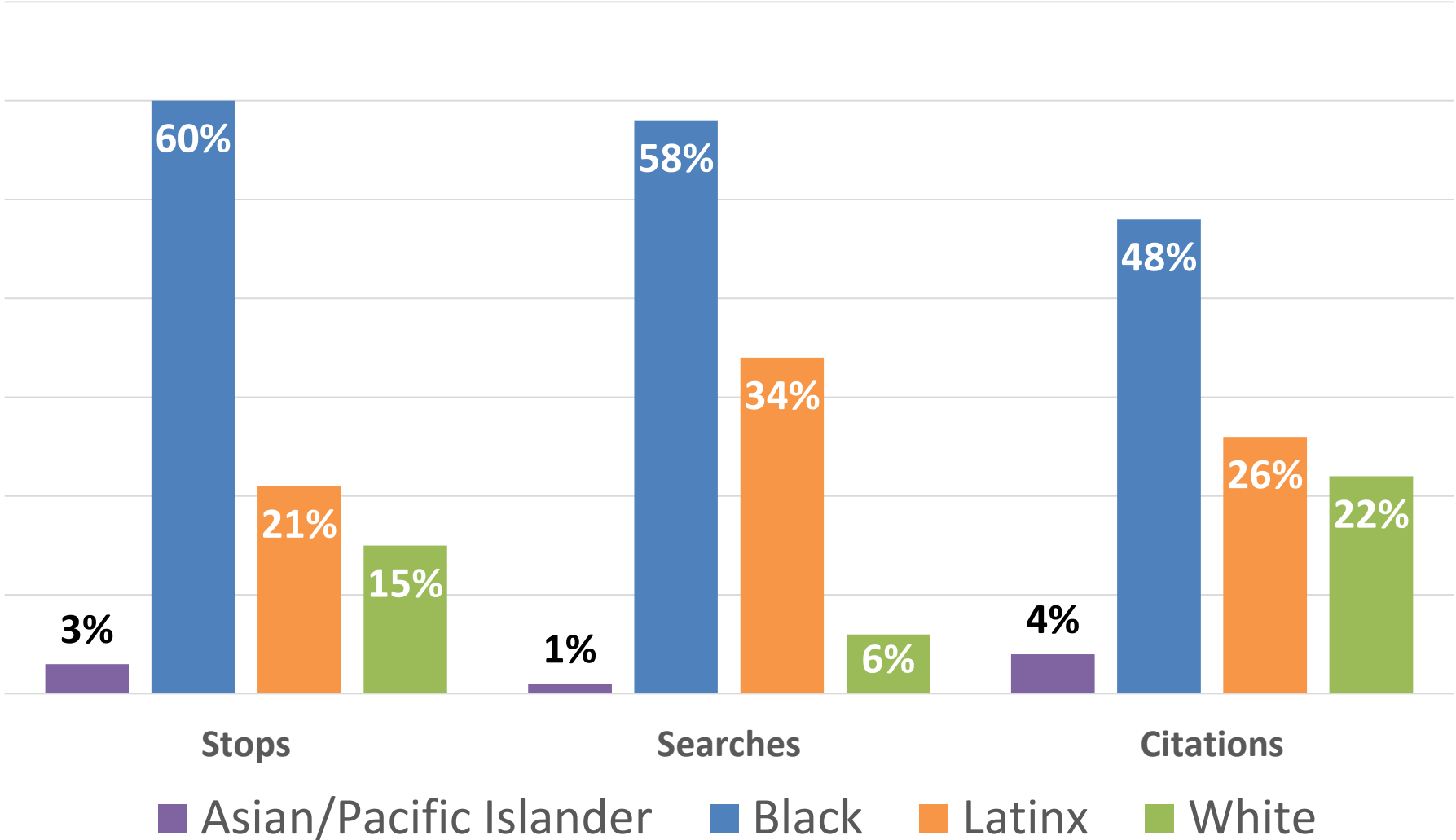
Source: Board of Elections

# Experience of Racism



**SOCIAL  
ENVIRONMENT**

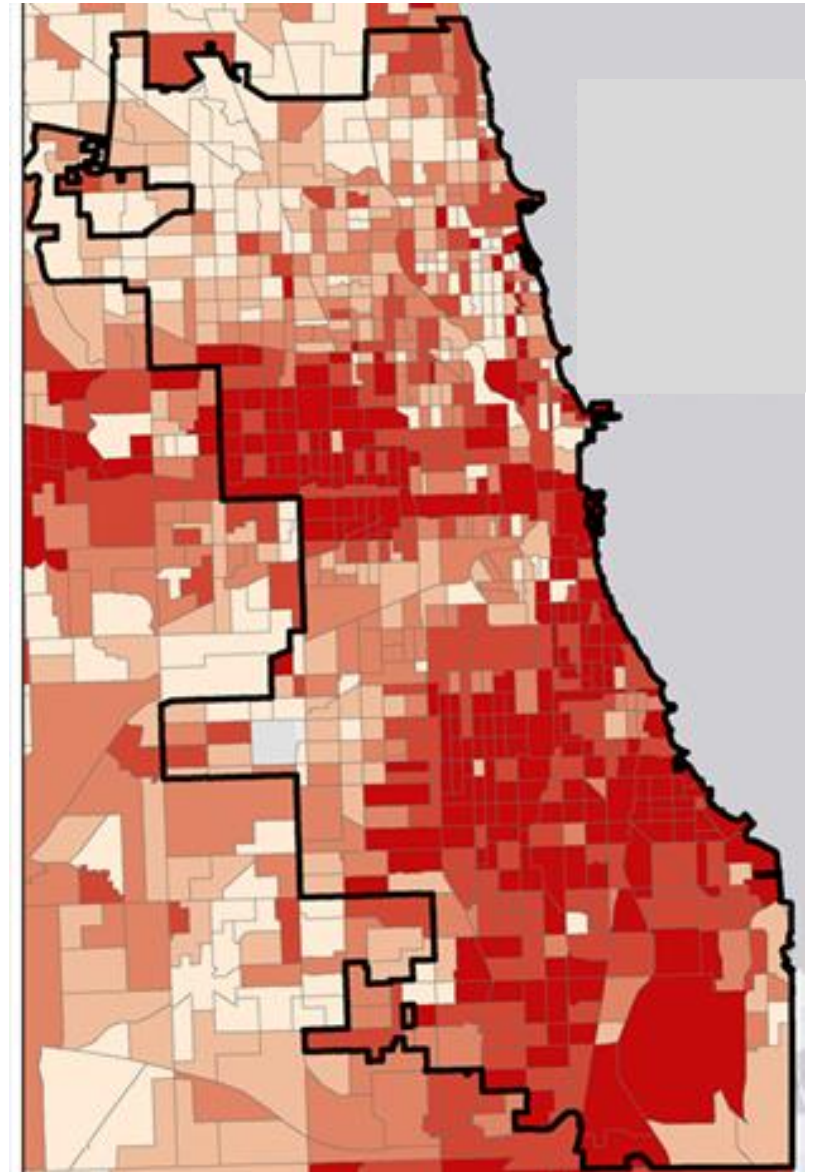
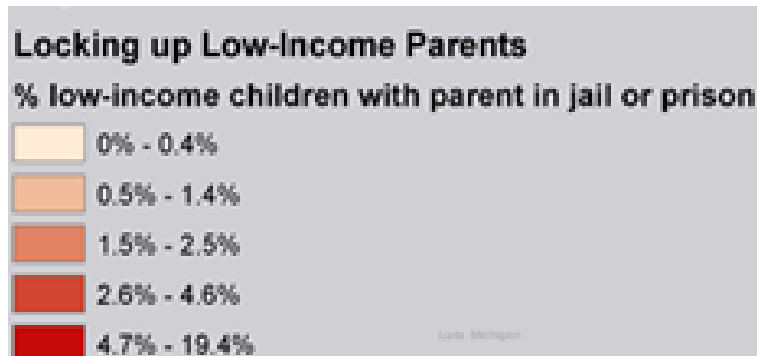
# What happens when the police pull you over?



Source: Illinois Traffic Stop database

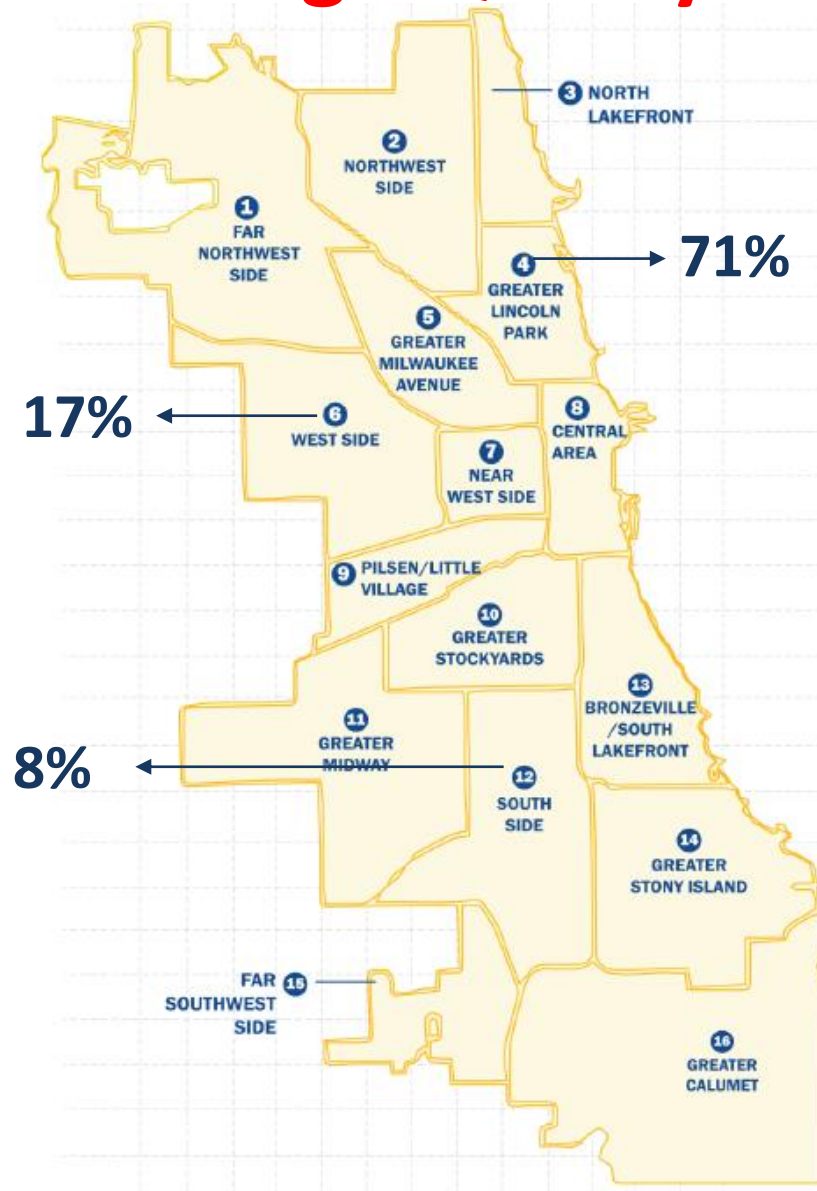
# Many children have a parent in jail

*Many neighborhoods, where between 5% and 20% of children have a parent in jail or prison .*



Source: Opportunity Atlas, MPC

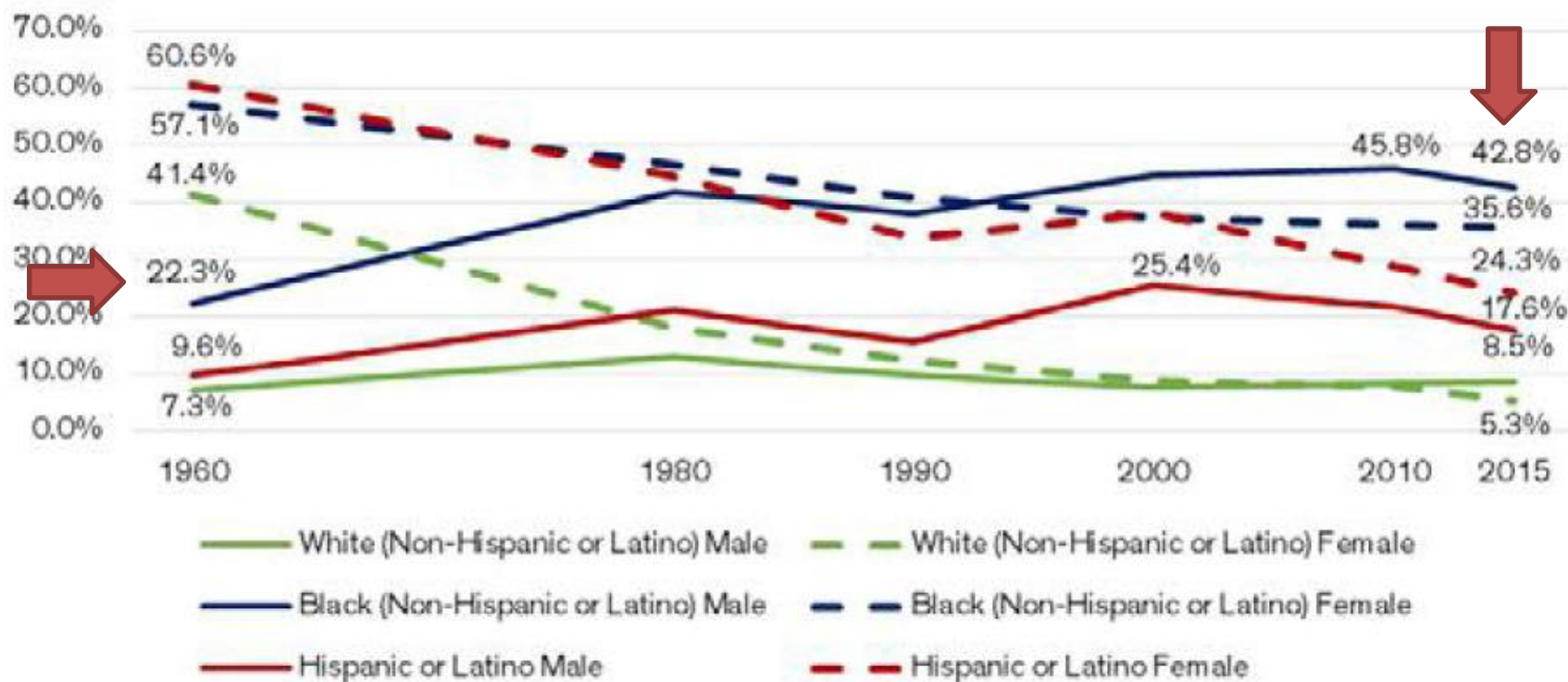
# Segregation of High Quality Schools



Source: Chicago Public Schools

# Almost half of young black men are out of work and out of school

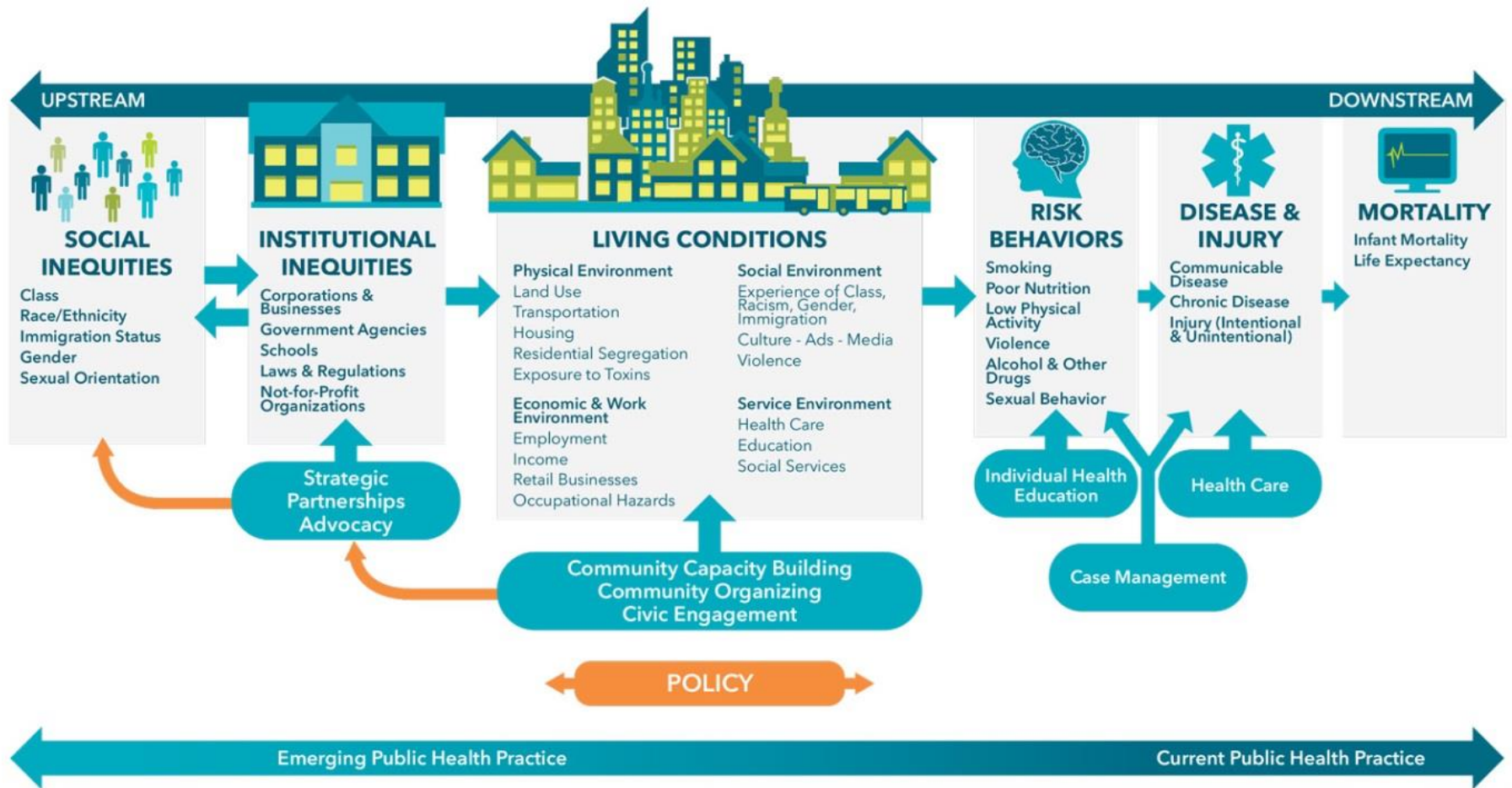
Figure 20: Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of Work and Out of School in Chicago by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 1960-2015



Sources: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Great Cities Institute at UIC



# Healthy Chicago 2025



# What's driving the gap in life expectancy ?

Increasing rates of:

- Adult Obesity
- Gun-related homicide
- Infant mortality
- Opioid overdose

Worsening inequities in:

- Cancer
- Heart Disease
- Diabetes
- Stroke

# What's driving the gap in life expectancy ?

- Economic Opportunity
- Housing
- Food Access
- Education
- Environment
- Social Isolation
  
- Structural and Institutional Racism

# Let's build equity into our government

*Health is ultimately shaped by “**the distribution of money, power and resources**” – all of which are political decisions.*

– World Health Organization

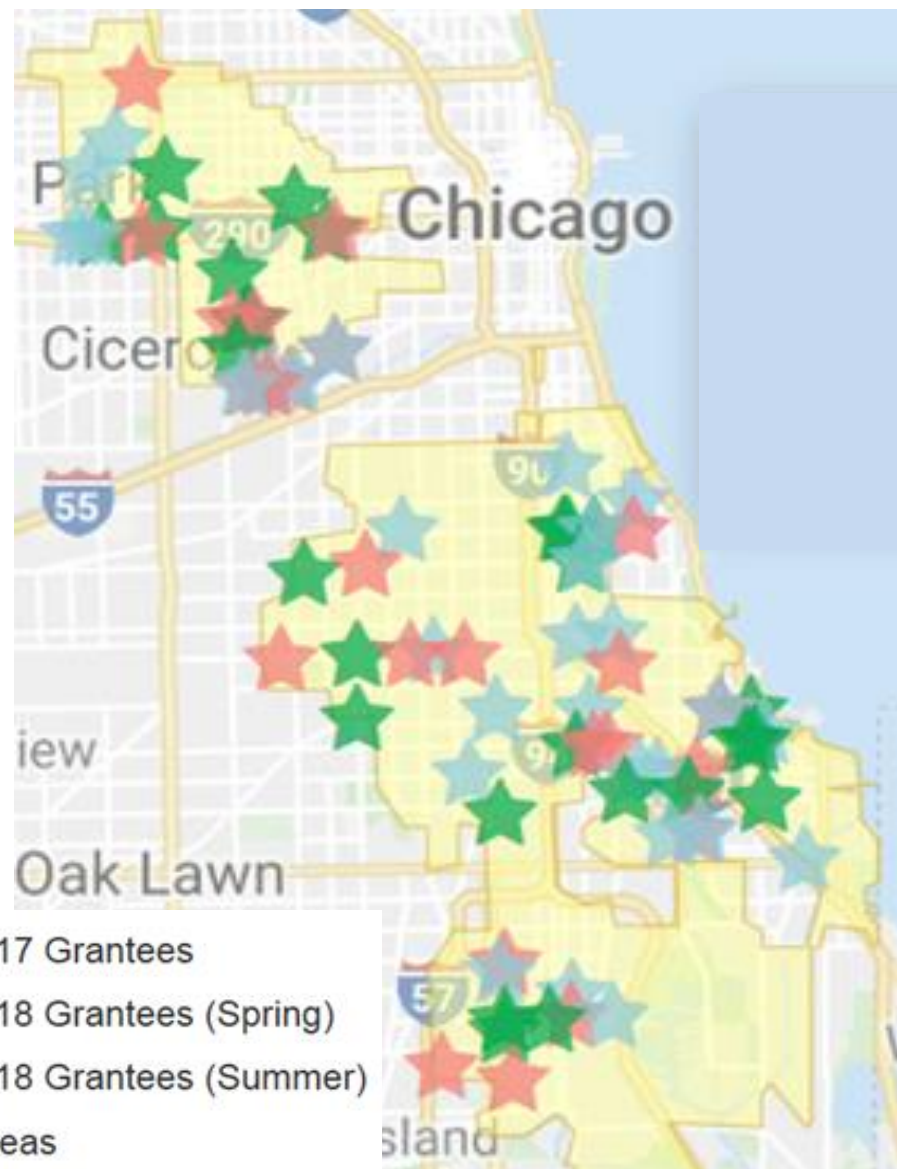
“People want a government that’s transparent, responsible, and accountable. They want a city where no one is left out and no one is left behind.”

– Mayor Lori E. Lightfoot

# \$55 million invested into communities of greatest need



- ★ NOF Class of 2017 Grantees
- ★ NOF Class of 2018 Grantees (Spring)
- ★ NOF Class of 2018 Grantees (Summer)
- NOF Eligible Areas



Source: Chicago Department of Planning & Development



*When it's better for  
everyone, it's better for  
everyone.*

- Eleanor Roosevelt