Community Health Status Assessment: Mini-Compendium

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Chicago is a diverse but segregated city, socioeconomically and racially/ethnically, which leads to a disproportionate burden of poor health among certain communities.
Equity

“When it’s better for everyone, it’s better for everyone.”

—Eleanor Roosevelt

Equity is related to....

Place

Socioeconomic Status

Race-Ethnicity
Length and Quality of Life
Fair or Poor Health Status

18.4%
353,000 adults

- Male: 17.1%
- Female: 19.7%
- Hispanic: 28.8%
- NH Black: 20.1%
- NH White: 11.7%

18-29: 12.0%
30-44: 12.2%
45-64: 25.0%
65+: 29.0%

Low: 13.8%
Medium: 18.3%
High: 24.6%

* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$

**Life Expectancy at Birth**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Life Expectancy at Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>70.5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>73.8 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>77.8 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


- **2010**
  - Highest CA: Near North Side (85.2 years)
  - Lowest CA: West Garfield Park (68.8 years)
## Life Expectancy at Birth and Race-Ethnicity

![Graph showing life expectancy at birth by race and ethnicity from 1990 to 2010.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race-ethnicity</th>
<th>Absolute change 1990-2010 (years)</th>
<th>Percent change 1990-2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>+7.3</td>
<td>+10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>+2.1</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic African-American or black</td>
<td>+6.5</td>
<td>+10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic white</td>
<td>+6.0</td>
<td>+8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life Expectancy at Birth Correlated with Hardship and Opportunity

Life expectancy is higher in community areas with lower hardship and more opportunity.

Premature Mortality
as measured by years potential life lost (YPLL)

Premature Mortality


Highest Community Areas
Fuller Park (37): 18,526
West Garfield Park (26): 17,868
West Englewood (67): 17,379

Lowest Community Area
Lincoln Park (7): 2,878

Chicago: 8,177

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)
Age-adjusted rate per 100,000
- 2,878 - 5,103
- 5,104 - 8,115
- 8,116 - 12,924
- 12,925 - 18,526
- Not Chicago
Chronic diseases are the leading causes of morbidity and mortality.
# 2011 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of hospitalization</th>
<th>Visits</th>
<th>Crude Rate (per 10,000)</th>
<th>US Rate 2006 (per 10,000)</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Hospitalizations</td>
<td>401,089</td>
<td>1,487.9</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy, childbirth and the purperium</td>
<td>45,723</td>
<td>169.6</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (liveborn)</td>
<td>40,544</td>
<td>150.4</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart disease</td>
<td>33,689</td>
<td>125.0</td>
<td>140.9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance-related disorders (includes alcohol-related disorders)</td>
<td>23,267</td>
<td>86.3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mood disorders</td>
<td>17,778</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizophrenic disorders</td>
<td>14,730</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant neoplasms</td>
<td>11,029</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septicemia</td>
<td>9,011</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>8,278</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular disease</td>
<td>8,093</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>7,325</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>7,112</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Hospital Discharge Data, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2011
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>All Causes</td>
<td>18,769</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>4,991</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>4,316</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Septicemia</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>All Other Causes</td>
<td>4,922</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hospitalization and mortality rates due to disease and injury are decreasing.
2011 Hospitalizations At-a-Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Hospitalization</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Percent change 2001-2011</th>
<th>Chicago vs. US</th>
<th>Correlation to Hardship (R²)</th>
<th>Geographic Disparity</th>
<th>Black:White Disparity</th>
<th>Hispanic Disparity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>33,689</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>35% ↓</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance-related Disorders</td>
<td>23,267</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>36% ↑</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mood Disorders</td>
<td>17,778</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>11% ↑</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizophrenic Disorders</td>
<td>14,730</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>6% ↓</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>7,325</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5 years</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>55% ↓</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 65 years</td>
<td>1,299</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>18% ↑</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>7,112</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>30% ↑</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations</td>
<td>42,642</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>30% ↓</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Of all non-childbirth-related hospitalizations
‡ Ratio of Chicago and US rates
¥ Ratio of zip code with highest age-adjusted rate and zip code with lowest rate
*Ratio of zip code with highest age-adjusted rate and zip code with lowest rate
**Ratio of Non-Hispanic African-American or black and Non-Hispanic white rates
€ Ratio of Hispanic and non-Hispanic white rates

Source: Hospital Discharge Data, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2011
## 2011 Mortality At-a-Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%↓</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2,537</td>
<td>1,216</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%↓</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2,264</td>
<td>1,367</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%↓</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>35%↓</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>37%↓</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>34%↓</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1,775</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>21%↓</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Mortality (YPLL for all cause)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>25%↓</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>13,642</td>
<td>5,698</td>
<td>4,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>10%↑</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Of all deaths

¥Ratio of Chicago and US rates

*Ratio of community area with highest age-adjusted rate and community area with lowest rate

**Ratio of Non-Hispanic African-American or black and Non-Hispanic white rates

€Ratio of Hispanic and non-Hispanic white rates

Incidence of chronic disease is increasing.
Hypertension

26.6%

508,000 adults

Male 26.7%
Female 26.6%
Hispanic 18.6%
NH Black 29.3%
NH White 23.6%

18-29 6.5%
30-44 16.0%
45-64 37.8%
65+ 62.2%
Low 23.5%
Medium 28.6%
High 28.8%

* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$

# High Cholesterol

**Prevalence:** 28.5%

- **Male:** 31.9%
- **Female:** 25.5%
- **Hispanic:** 28.5%
- **NH Black:** 26.6%
- **NH White:** 30.0%

**Age Groups:**
- **18-29:** 11.9%
- **30-44:** 14.9%
- **45-64:** 41.7%
- **65+:** 45.8%

**Race-Ethnicity by Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prevalence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hardship**

- **Low:** 27.9%
- **Medium:** 30.2%
- **High:** 27.6%

* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$

Adult Obesity

28.8%
552,000 adults

Gender*  Race-Ethnicity*  Age*  Hardship*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Race-Ethnicity</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Hardship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>NH Black</td>
<td>30-44</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NH White</td>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$

Female Breast Cancer Incidence

## Diabetes Prevalence

**Prevalence (%)**

- **Year**
  - 2001: 6.7
  - 2002: 6.7
  - 2003: 6.7
  - 2004: 6.7
  - 2005: 6.7
  - 2006: 6.7
  - 2007: 6.7
  - 2008: 6.7
  - 2009: 6.7
  - 2010: 6.7
  - 2011: 6.7
  - 2012: 11.8
  - 2013: 9.0
  - 2014: 9.0

**172,000 adults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Race-Ethnicity</th>
<th>Age*</th>
<th>Hardship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>NH Black</td>
<td>30-44</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NH White</td>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 9.0%
- 9.0%

* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$

Little to no improvement in healthy behaviors among adults overall.
Current Smoking

18.4%
351,000 adults

Gender*  Race-Ethnicity*  Age  Hardship*
Male       Hispanic   18-29  Low
21.8%       18.5%     19.2%  11.5%
Female     NH Black   30-44  Medium
15.4%       25.3%     18.1%  20.3%
             NH White   45-64  High
             13.7%     20.2%  25.4%
             65+       13.4%

* Indicates statistically significant difference at \( \alpha = 0.05 \)

5+ Servings Fruits & Vegetables 29.2% 554,000 adults

![Graph showing prevalence of 5+ servings of fruits and vegetables per week from 2001 to 2014.

Gender
- Male: 25.7%
- Female: 32.3%

Race-Ethnicity*
- Hispanic: 23.6%
- NH Black: 18.9%
- NH White: 41.3%

Age
- 18-29: 27.8%
- 30-44: 34.2%
- 45-64: 27.5%
- 65+: 24.3%

Hardship*
- Low: 36.1%
- Medium: 29.8%
- High: 19.5%

* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$

No Physical Activity

18.3%
350,000 adults

Gender
Male 15.5%
Female 20.8%

Race-Ethnicity*
Hispanic 20.3%
NH Black 22.4%
NH White 12.3%

Age
18-29 15.8%
30-44 14.9%
45-64 20.9%
65+ 24.4%

Hardship*
Low 13.5%
Medium 17.3%
High 25.4%

* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$

Mammogram

Women aged 50-74 years reporting having a mammogram in the past two years

**75.6%**

**236,000 women**

- **72.5%**
- **81.1%**

**Gender**
- Male: NA
- Female: 75.6%

**Race-Ethnicity**
- Hispanic: 70.4%
- NH Black: 84.2%
- NH White: 71.3%

**Age**
- 18-29: NA
- 30-44: NA
- 45-64: 74.0%
- 65+: 80.2%

**Hardship**
- Low: 76.9%
- Medium: 77.7%
- High: 72.2%

* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$

Women aged 21-65 years, who have not had a hysterectomy, reported having a Pap test within the past three years.

Gender: Male NA, Female 82.9%
Race-Ethnicity: Hispanic 81.0%, NH Black 83.5%, NH White 83.6%
Age*: 21-29 70.3%, 30-44 92.6%, 45-64 82.1%, 65 57.9%
Hardship: Low 91.3%, Medium 88.4%, High 92.3%

Note: For 2001-2003, number reflects women aged 21 to 65 who have not had a hysterectomy and have had a Pap test in the past two years.


* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$
Colorectal Screening

Adults aged 50 to 75 reporting having a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy in past 10 years, having a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy in the past 5 years and a blood stool test in past 3 years, or having a blood stool test in past year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Race-Ethnicity*</th>
<th>Age*</th>
<th>Hardship*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
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<td>45-64</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$

Gains have been made in reducing teen births and infant mortality.
Teen Births

Births per 1,000 females aged 15-19

- **All race-ethnicities**: 34.3
- **Hispanic**: 52.3
- **Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander**: 17.4
- **Non-Hispanic African-American or black**: 47.5
- **Non-Hispanic white**: 74.1

Hardship Index

- Very Low: 81.6
- Low: 63.9
- Moderate: 45.8
- High: 32.9
- Very High: 12.1

Child Opportunity Index

- Very Low: 17.4
- Low: 47.5
- Moderate: 74.1

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

- All race-ethnicities
- Hispanic
- Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander
- Non-Hispanic African-American or black
- Non-Hispanic white

## 2010 Natality At-A-Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natality Indicator</th>
<th>Percent change 2000-2010</th>
<th>Chicago vs. US[^]</th>
<th>Correlation to Hardship</th>
<th>Geographic Disparity[^*]</th>
<th>Black:White Disparity[^**]</th>
<th>Hispanic Disparity[^€]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early and adequate prenatal care (%)</td>
<td>19% ↑</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First trimester prenatal care (%)</td>
<td>12% ↑</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen birth rate</td>
<td>35% ↓</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm (%)</td>
<td>6% ↓</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth weight (%)</td>
<td>1% ↓</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very low birth weight (%)</td>
<td>10% ↓</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>30% ↓</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[^]: Ratio of Chicago and US rates/percentages
[^*]: Ratio of community area with highest rate/percent and community area with lowest rate/percentage
[^**]: Ratio of Non-Hispanic African-American or black and Non-Hispanic white rates/percentages
[^€]: Ratio of Hispanic and non-Hispanic white rates/percentages

Sexually transmitted infections and violence embody the most extreme inequities, especially among adolescents and young adults.
2013 Chlamydia

Chlamydia diagnoses per 100,000

- 62.6 - 403.6
- 403.7 - 936.0
- 936.1 - 1778.7
- 1778.8 - 2899.8

Highest CA:
West Garfield Park (26): 2,899.8

Lowest CA:
Edison Park (12): 62.6

Chicago: 924.7 (24,957 total diagnoses)

Less than 19 years:
8,594 (35%)

Source: Chicago Department of Public Health, STI Surveillance Program, 2013
Chlamydia among females aged 15-19 years is higher in community areas with less opportunity.
Homicide

Since 2006, 47% of all homicide victims were less than 25 years old.

Homicide

Homicide Mortality
Age-adjusted rate per 100,000
- 7.1
- 7.2 - 20.1
- 20.2 - 44.9
- 45.0 - 86.2
- Not Chicago

Highest Community Area
Burnside (47): 86.2*
West Englewood (67): 56.8
Washington Park (40): 55.3

Lowest Community Area
Edison Park (9): 0.0*
Forest Glen (12): 0.7*
North Center (5): 1.0*

Chicago: 14.6

* Rates are unreliable due to the low number of reported deaths due to this cause during this period.

LGB youth experience higher rates of health-risk behaviors than their heterosexual peers.
Bullied on school property

Source: Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System, 2009-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Male 13.1%</th>
<th>Female 12.7%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race-Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Black</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH White</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Identity*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGB/ unsure</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant difference
Suicide attempt resulting in injury

Gender
- Male: 3.2%
- Female: 3.8%

Race-Ethnicity
- Hispanic: 2.7%
- NH Black: 3.9%
- NH White: 2.3%

Grade
- 9th: 4.5%
- 10th: 3.6%
- 11th: 2.6%
- 12th: 2.6%

Sexual Identity*
- Heterosexual: 1.9%
- LGB/unsure: 11.3%

*Significant difference

Source: Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System, 2001-2013
Currently smoke cigarettes

**Gender**
- Male: 14.0%
- Female: 7.5%

**Race-Ethnicity***
- Hispanic: 13.1%
- NH Black: 5.5%
- NH White: 18.4%

**Grade**
- 9th: 7.0%
- 10th: 8.1%
- 11th: 14.1%
- 12th: 12.5%

**Sexual Identity***
- Heterosexual: 9.0%
- LGB/unsure: 19.3%

* Significant difference

Source: Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System, 2001-2013
Currently use marijuana

![Graph showing prevalence of marijuana use from 2001 to 2013]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Race-Ethnicity</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Sexual Identity*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>NH Black</td>
<td>10th</td>
<td>LGB/ unsure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NH White</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>42.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant difference

Source: Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System, 2001-2013
Binge drinking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Race-Ethnicity*</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Sexual Identity*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>10th</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hispanic 21.0%</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>LGB/ unsure 25.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NH Black 10.9%</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NH White 24.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant difference

Source: Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System, 2001-2013
Over one-third of Chicago’s school-aged children are overweight or obese.
Obesity and Overweight in Kindergarteners, 6th and 9th Graders, 2012-13

Highest Community Area
Lower West Side (31): 52%

Lowest Community Area
Lincoln Park (7): 27%

Kindergarten Overall: 36%
6th Grade Overall: 48%
9th Grade Overall: 45%
Overweight or Obese, 9th grade

Gender*
- Male: 43.5%
- Female: 45.5%

Race-Ethnicity*
- Hispanic: 49.8%
- NH Black: 42.2%
- NH White: 34.8%

Source: Chicago Public Schools, 2010-2013

*Significant difference
Overweight or Obese, 6th grade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender*</th>
<th>Prevalence estimate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race-Ethnicity*</th>
<th>Prevalence estimate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>54.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Black</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH White</td>
<td>37.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overweight or Obese, Kindergarten

Gender*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010-2011</th>
<th>2011-2012</th>
<th>2012-2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Race-Ethnicity*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010-2011</th>
<th>2011-2012</th>
<th>2012-2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Black</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH White</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant difference

Source: Chicago Public Schools, 2010-2013
Mental illness is a leading cause of hospitalizations.
Hospitalizations due to Substance-related Disorders

- **CHICAGO**
- **HISPANIC**
- **NON-HISPANIC ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER**
- **NON-HISPANIC BLACK**

Source: Hospital Discharge Data, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2001-2011
Hospitalizations due to Schizophrenic Disorders

Source: Hospital Discharge Data, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2001-2011
Hospitalizations due to Mood Disorders

Source: Hospital Discharge Data, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2001-2011
Mental Health
Suicide

Suicide


Highest Community Area
West Elsdon (62): 12.9*

Lowest Community Area
Archer Heights (57): 0.0*

Chicago: 6.5

* Rates are unreliable due to the low number of reported deaths due to this cause during this period.
Alcohol-induced Mortality

Alcohol-induced Mortality


Highest Community Areas
Hegewisch (55): 18.3*
Archer Heights (57): 17.4*
New City (61): 14.3

Lowest Community Areas
Oakland (36): 0.0*
Burnside (47): 0.0*
Riverdale (54): 0.0*
Calumet Heights (48): 0.0*
Avalon Park (45): 0.0*
Armour Square (34): 0.0*

Chicago: 6.4

* Rates are unreliable due to the low number of reported deaths due to this cause during this period.
Felt sad or hopeless

Source: Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System, 2001-2013

Gender*
- Male: 23.5%
- Female: 40.7%

Race-Ethnicity
- Hispanic: 37.6%
- NH Black: 29.8%
- NH White: 24.6%

Grade
- 9th: 30.9%
- 10th: 33.8%
- 11th: 34.4%
- 12th: 30.7%

Sexual Identity*
- Heterosexual: 28.8%
- LGB/ unsure: 55.1%

* Significant difference
Exhibited disordered eating

![Graph showing prevalence of disordered eating from 2001 to 2013.]

**Gender**
- Male: 13.2%
- Female: 22.5%

**Race-Ethnicity**
- Hispanic: 20.5%
- NH Black: 16.8%
- NH White: 12.2%

**Grade**
- 9th: 21.3%
- 10th: 19.3%
- 11th: 17.2%
- 12th: 13.1%

**Sexual Identity**
- Heterosexual: 14.5%
- LGB/ unsure: 37.5%

*Significant difference

Source: Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System, 2001-2013
Mentally Unhealthy Days

3.1 days

Gender
- Male: 2.7
- Female: 3.5

Race-Ethnicity
- Hispanic: 3.6
- NH Black: 3.4
- NH White: 2.8

Age
- 18-29: 2.8
- 30-44: 3.5
- 45-64: 3.4
- 65+: 2.4

Hardship*
- Low: 2.6
- Medium: 3.9
- High: 3.1

* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$

Psychological Distress (Kessler 6 Score)

- About how often in the past 30 days did you feel...
  - Nervous?
  - Hopeless?
  - Restless or Fidgety?
  - So depressed that nothing could cheer you up?
  - That everything was an effort?
  - Worthless?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No psychological distress</th>
<th>Mild/Moderate distress</th>
<th>Serious distress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Healthy Chicago Survey, 2014
Mental Health

Frequent Mental Distress  
(14+ days where mental health was not good)  
9.2%  
10.2%

Ever Had Depression  
16.7%  
16.9%

Current Mental Health Treatment  
10.4%

Source: Healthy Chicago Survey, 2014
Access to Mental Health Treatment

During the past 12 months, was there any time when you needed mental health treatment for yourself but didn’t get it? 5.8%

Why didn’t you get the treatment you needed?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Couldn’t afford it</td>
<td>43.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not know where to go for services</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health insurance doesn’t cover or pay enough for mental health treatment</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worried about stigma or privacy</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerned I’d be committed to a psychiatric hospital</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Healthy Chicago Survey, 2014
Binge Drinking

Males having five or more drinks on one occasion or females having four or more drinks on one occasion in the past 30 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender*</th>
<th>Race-Ethnicity*</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>18-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>NH Black</td>
<td>30-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NH White</td>
<td>45-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NH White</td>
<td>65+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011
Crime and Violence
Violent Crime

Rate violent crimes per 1000 population
- 0.43 - 3.25
- 3.26 - 5.05
- 5.06 - 13.02
- 13.02 - 34.08
- Not Chicago

Highest Community Area
Fuller Park (37): 34.1

Lowest Community Area
Forest Glen (12): 0.4

Chicago: 8.3

Violent crime rates are higher in communities with higher hardship.

R² = 0.4209

Source: Chicago Police Department, 2001-2014
Non-fatal Shootings

Source: Chicago Police Department, 2014; Kirwan Institute and Brandies University, 2014

R² = 0.5336

Shooting rates are higher in communities with higher hardship.
Education
Population with at Least a College Diploma

Highest Community Area
Lincoln Park (7): 82.2%

Lowest Community Area
Englewood (68): 5.4%

Chicago: 33.6% (598,780)

Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2008-2012
Lots of Kids ≠ Good Schools

Source: Chicago Public Schools, 2014-2015; US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2010
Educational Opportunity Index

- Adult educational attainment
- Student (school) poverty rate
- Reading proficiency rate
- Math proficiency rate
- Early childhood education neighborhood participation patterns
- High school graduation rate
- Proximity to high-quality early childhood education centers
- Proximity to early childhood education centers of any type

Source: Kirwan Institute and Brandies University, 2014
Obesity among CPS kindergarteners, sixth and ninth graders is greater in children with more educational opportunity.

Source: Kirwan Institute and Brandies University, 2014; Chicago Public Schools, 2012-2013
Access to Health Care
Uninsured among 18-64 Year Olds

Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2008-2012

Highest Community Area
South Lawndale (30): 36.3%

Lowest Community Area
Mount Greenwood (74): 4.0%

Chicago: 19.7% (529,242)
Has Health Coverage

82.0%
1,558,000 adults

Gender*
- Male: 77.1%
- Female: 86.3%

Race-Ethnicity*
- Hispanic: 65.3%
- NH Black: 83.3%
- NH White: 91.8%

Age*
- 18-29: 75.4%
- 30-44: 78.7%
- 45-64: 84.1%
- 65+: 96.6%

Hardship*
- Low: 89.5%
- Medium: 79.0%
- High: 75.0%

* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$

Have Primary Care Provider

80.8%
1,539,000 adults

Gender*
Male 72.6%
Female 88.2%

Race-Ethnicity*
Hispanic 68.4%
NH Black 79.4%
NH White 89.7%

Age*
18-29 71.3%
30-44 76.6%
45-64 86.8%
65+ 94.0%

Hardship*
Low 85.8%
Medium 80.9%
High 74.1%

* Indicates statistically significant difference at $\alpha = 0.05$

Preventable Hospitalizations

Age Adjusted Rate per 10,000

CHICAGO
HISPANIC
NON-HISPANIC ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER
NON-HISPANIC BLACK
NON-HISPANIC WHITE

Source: Hospital Discharge Data, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2000-2011; American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2009-2013
Avoidable Emergency Department Visits

---

**CHICAGO**

**HISPANIC**

**NON-HISPANIC ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER**

**NON-HISPANIC BLACK**

**NON-HISPANIC WHITE**

Source: Hospital Discharge Data, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2009-2011; American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2009-2013

\[ R^2 = 0.5077 \]
# HIV Continuum of Care, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Chicago</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed and undiagnosed persons living with HIV</td>
<td>23,334</td>
<td>1,201,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed and living with HIV</td>
<td>20,067</td>
<td>1,032,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained in Care</td>
<td>12,609</td>
<td>478,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On ART</td>
<td>11,143</td>
<td>441,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virally Suppressed</td>
<td>9,343</td>
<td>361,764</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CDC National Estimate of Persons Living with HIV (Diagnosed and Undiagnosed)
* Number of persons ≥18 years of age on 12/31/2010 diagnosed with HIV infection through 12/31/2010, and living with HIV on 12/31/2011.
* Total weighted population estimate of HIV-infected adults who had at least 1 documented HIV medical care visit in 2011.
* Total HIV-infected adults (# of Retained, % of Living) who had at least 1 documented HIV medical care visit in 2011 with a documented prescription for antiretroviral therapy (ART) in 2011.
* Total HIV-infected adults (# of on ART, % of Living) who had at least 1 documented HIV medical care visit in 2011 and had a documented HIV viral load of undetectable or ≤ 200 copies/mL at most recent viral load test.

Source: Chicago Department of Public Health, HIV Surveillance Program, 1990-2013
Economic Stability
Hardship Index

- **Dependency**
  - Percentage of the population under 18 or over 64 years of age
- **Crowded housing**
  - Percentage of occupied housing with more than one person per room
- **Poverty**
  - Percentage of persons living below the federal poverty level
- **Per capita income**
- **Unemployment**
  - Percentage of persons in the labor force over the age of 16 years that are unemployed
- **No high school graduation**
  - Percentage of person over the age of 25 years without a high school diploma

Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2009-2013
## Population Characteristics by Hardship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Low</th>
<th></th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th></th>
<th>High</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Population</strong></td>
<td>907,911</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>949,202</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>864,172</td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race-Ethnicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latinos</td>
<td>136,867</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>284,258</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>362,353</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic African American or black</td>
<td>96,011</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>356,149</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>424,661</td>
<td>48.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>68,288</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>56,546</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>22,346</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic white</td>
<td>586,752</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>236,014</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>46,508</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age (years)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>49,400</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>64,271</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>73,707</td>
<td>39.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-14</td>
<td>66,993</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>122,775</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>144,067</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>123,492</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>139,063</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>146,886</td>
<td>35.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>238,561</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>148,740</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>131,390</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>137,611</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>131,113</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>112,911</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>109,376</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>127,489</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>105,720</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>89,121</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>101,510</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>75,360</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>50,133</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>61,003</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>41,821</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-85</td>
<td>29,772</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>37,151</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>24,182</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and older</td>
<td>13,452</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>16,087</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>8,128</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>444,605</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>455,580</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>420,353</td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>463,306</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>493,622</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>443,819</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Households</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181,496</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>214,648</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>187,127</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Households with children less than 18 years</strong></td>
<td>72,031</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>96,150</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>97,686</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Households with female head of household and children less than 18 years</strong></td>
<td>13,668</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>34,180</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>43,437</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seniors living alone (65 and older)</strong></td>
<td>35,819</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>34,721</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>20,498</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2010
Economic Stability and Health Outcomes

- **High Hardship strongly correlates to:**
  - Inadequate prenatal care
  - Teen births
  - Self-reported poor or poor health status
  - Smoking
  - Low fruit and vegetable consumption
  - No physical activity
  - Adult obesity
  - Poor mental health
  - Chlamydia incidence
  - Hospitalizations related to heart disease, diabetes and COPD
  - Cervical cancer incidence and mortality
  - Premature mortality
  - Homicides
  - Drug-induced mortality
  - Infant mortality

- **Low hardship correlates to:**
  - Breast cancer incidence
  - Suicide
Cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates are higher in communities with higher hardship.
Drug-induced Mortality and Hardship

- Low Hardship: 4.6
- Medium Hardship: 8.7
- High Hardship: 10.4

Female breast cancer incidence is higher in communities with lower hardship.

Severe Housing Cost Burden

Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2008-2012

Highest Community Area
Hermosa (20): 52.0%

Lowest Community Area
Mount Greenwood (74): 13.0%

Chicago: 31.7% (146,474 housing units)
Severe Housing Cost Burden and Chronic Disease Mortality

**Heart Disease**
- Low Burden: 180.2
- Medium Burden: 210.5
- High Burden: 256.0

**Cancer**
- Low Burden: 161.1
- Medium Burden: 181.1
- High Burden: 217.0

**Diabetes**
- Low Burden: 48.8
- Medium Burden: 70.5
- High Burden: 85.8

Neighborhood and Built Environment
Child Opportunity Index

Educational
- Adult educational attainment
- Student (school) poverty rate
- Reading proficiency rate
- Math proficiency rate
- Early childhood education neighborhood participation patterns
- High school graduation rate
- Proximity to high-quality early childhood education centers
- Proximity to early childhood education centers of any type

Health and Environmental
- Retail healthy food index
- Proximity to toxic waste release sites
- Volume of nearby toxic release
- Proximity to parks and open spaces
- Housing vacancy rates
- Proximity to health care facilities

Economic
- Neighborhood foreclosure rate
- Poverty rate
- Unemployment rate
- Public assistance rate
- Proximity to employment

Source: Kirwan Institute and Brandies University, 2014
Child Opportunity and Health Outcomes

• Less child opportunity in a neighborhood is strongly correlated with:
  • Shootings
  • Elevated blood lead levels
  • Obesity in children
  • Life expectancy at birth
  • Diabetes-related mortality
  • Diet-related mortality
  • Teen births

Source: Kirwan Institute and Brandies University, 2014
Elevated Blood Lead Level and Child Opportunity

Communities with less opportunity have higher percentages of children with elevated blood lead levels.

Source: Kirwan Institute and Brandies University, 2014; Chicago Department of Public Health, Lead Poisoning & Prevention, 2014
Diabetes Mortality and Child Opportunity

Diabetes-related mortality rates are higher in communities with less opportunity.

Source: Kirwan Institute, Brandeis University, 2014; Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files, 2007-2011
Food Insecurity and Access


Highest Community Area
Fuller Park (37): 56.4%

Lowest Community Area
Loop (32): 6.5%

Chicago: 18.3% (511,545)

Total number of deserts*: 14
Number of people living with reduced access: 385,397

*Defined as two or more contiguous census tracts
Diet-related Mortality, Food Insecurity and Child Opportunity

Diet-related mortality rates are higher in communities with more food insecurity and less opportunity.

Diversity and Equity
Household Income Diversity and Premature Mortality

Communities with more income diversity have less premature mortality.

All data analysis and interpretation done by the Chicago Department of Public Health - Office of Epidemiology

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• Dana Harper
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• Nikhil Prachand
• Margarita Reina
• Kingsley Weaver