Presentation to LISC and its Community Partners

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Chicago Department of Public Health
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Community Health Assessment and Improvement Plans

• One of the Ten Essential Public Health Services

• Required component:
  • Public Health Accreditation
  • Illinois Local Public Health Department Certification
Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP)

MAPP Process

- PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT
  - Ongoing

- VISIONING
  - Sept 2014

- 4 MAPP ASSESSMENTS
  - Sept 2014-Feb 2015
    - Community Themes & Strengths
    - Forces of Change
    - Local Public Health System
    - Community Health Status

- IDENTIFY STRATEGIC ISSUES
  - April 2015

- FORMULATE GOALS, OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES
  - May-Dec 2015
  - March 2016

- Launch Healthy Chicago 2.0
  - 2016-2019

- ACTION
  - Plan
  - Evaluate
  - Implement

Developed by National Association of County and City Health Officers (NACCHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Partnership for Healthy Chicago
Healthy Chicago 2.0

Vision

“A city with strong communities and collaborative stakeholders, where all residents enjoy equitable access to resources, opportunities and environments that maximize their health and well-being.”

Focus on Health Equity

Health equity is achieved when every person has the opportunity to attain his or her full health potential.
Health in all Policies

is an approach that aims to integrate health considerations in decision-making across sectors that influence health.
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**Overarching Themes from Community**

- Education
- Social Cohesion
- Availability of Services
- Health & Mental Health
- Housing
- Safety & Violence
- Cost-of-Living & Inequality

- Neighborhood Upkeep
- Affordability
- Transportation
- Policies and Infrastructure
- Civic Engagement
- Quality of Life/Equity
- Food & Food Systems
- Discrimination & Stigma
- Climate & Environment
- Data & Technology
- Population Change
- Cultural Competence
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Community Health Status Assessment

Goal: To analyze community health status with a social determinant lens at the neighborhood level

Process:
• 12 million records of data
• Over 60 datasets
• 2001 - 2014
• Over 300 indicators
• Produced Data Compendium
Data Sources

• City of Chicago
  – Public Health
    • Healthy Chicago Survey
    • Communicable Disease
    • Environmental Permitting & Inspection
    • Food Safety
    • Immunization
    • Lead
    • HIV/STI
    • TB
  – Chicago Fire Department
  – Chicago Housing Authority
  – Chicago Park District
  – Chicago Police Department
  – Chicago Public Library
  – Chicago Public Schools
  – Chicago Transit Authority
  – 311
  – Buildings
  – Cultural Affairs
  – Business Affairs
  – Emergency and Management Communication
  – Family & Support Services
  – Planning and Development
  – Transportation

• Greater Chicago Food Depository
• National Association for the Education of Young Children
• Infobase

• Cook County
  – Department of Public Health
  – Medical Examiner’s Office
  – Assessor’s Office
  – Chicago Board of Election Commissioners

• State of Illinois
  – Department of Human Services
    – WIC/Crnerstone
  – Healthcare and Family Services
    – Early Intervention
  – Department of Public Health
    • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance
    • Illinois Cancer Registry
    • Vital Records
    • Hospital/ED Discharge Data
  – Illinois EPA
  – Alcohol and Substance Abuse
  – State Board of Education

• United States Government
  – Department of Labor
  – Department of Agriculture (USDA)
  – Department of Education
  – Census Bureau
  – Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
  – Housing & Urban Development (HUD)
  – Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
  – Postal Service (USPS)
Chicago is a diverse but segregated city, socioeconomically and racially/ethnically, which leads to a disproportionate burden of poor health among certain communities.
Household Income Diversity and Premature Mortality

Communities with more income diversity have less premature mortality.

Root Causes of Health

- Economic Stability
- Neighborhood & Built Environment
- Education
- Health Care Access
- Social and Community Context
- Education
- Health Care Access
- Social and Community Context
- Economic Stability
- Neighborhood & Built Environment
Focusing on Economic Hardship by Neighborhood

- **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
Life Expectancy at Birth

1990
70.5 years

2000
73.8 years

2010
77.8 years

Life Expectancy and Economic Hardship

- **HIGH**: 75.7
- **MEDIUM**: 77.2
- **LOW**: 80.5
Short Distances to Large Gaps in Health

Life expectancy at birth (years):
- Shorter
- Longer

1 mile

Red Line
- Green Line
- Orange Line

Chicago, Illinois

Follow the discussion
#CloseHealthGaps

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VCU
Center on Society and Health

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Infant Mortality and Economic Hardship

Infant Mortality Rate
Per 1,000 Live Births
- < 5
- 5.1 - 7.4
- 7.5 - 12.9
- 13.9 - 17

Highest Community Area
Avalon Park (45): 16.9*
North Lawndale (29): 16.8

Lowest Community Area
Armour Square (34): 1.3*
Norwood Park (10): 1.5*

Chicago: 7.4

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

- Low Hardship: 5.1
- Medium Hardship: 8.6
- High Hardship: 11.6
Health Behaviors and Hardship

- No Activity in Past Month
  - Low: 13.5%
  - Medium: 17.3%
  - High: 25.4%

- Meets Physical Activity Guideline
  - Low: 25.7%
  - Medium: 21.1%
  - High: 17.4%

- 5+ Servings Fruits & Vegetables
  - Low: 36.1%
  - Medium: 29.8%
  - High: 19.5%

Hardship
Dental-Related Emergency Department Visits and Hardship


R² = 0.4165
Serious Psychological Distress and Poverty

**Chart 118:** Percentage with Serious Psychological Distress by Percent of Federal Poverty Level

- <100%: 10.3% ± 3.3%
- 100-199%: 6.8% ± 3.8%
- 200-399%: 6.4% ± 4.4%
- 400%+: 0.6% ± 0.6%

p < 0.0001
Exploring the Relationship between Preventable Hospitalizations and Economic Hardship

- $R^2 = 0.4711$
Traffic Fatality Rate* by Hardship Index Category by census tract

- **Low**: 2.8
- **Medium**: 3.4
- **High**: 5.5

*Traffic fatality rate per 100,000 population

*Does not include 19 traffic fatalities without Chicago Hardship data available

Source: U.S. Census 2010, 2014 5-year American Community Survey

Preliminary data
Premature Mortality and Hardship

YPLL rate per 100,000

Hardship Index

R² = 0.3732

How do we measure community context?
Voter Turnout

Percentage Voter Turnout
- 54% - 67.5%
- >64.5% - 75.6%
- >75.5% - 80.2%
- >80.2% - 90%
- Not Chicago

Lowest Ward: 12, 54.1%

Highest Ward: 4, 89.2%

Chicago: 75.4% (n=1,028,870)

Source: Chicago Board of Election Commissioners, 2012
Mobility (Lived in Same House One Year Ago)

Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2009-2013

Highest Community Area
Mount Greenwood (74): 94.5%

Lowest Community Area
Loop (32): 64.6%

Chicago: 83.5%
Block Party Permits

Source: Chicago Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events

Block Parties per 1000 Pop
- 0
- <10
- >10 - 1.6
- >15 - 2.2
- >22 - 6.6
- Not Chicago

Highest Community Area
Mt. Greenwood (74): 5.34

Lowest Community Areas
Oakland (36): 0
Kenwood (39): 0

Social Cohesion
Performing Arts and Amusement Licenses

Community Areas with no licenses:
North Park (13)
East Garfield Park (27)
Oakland (36)
Fuller Park (37)
Washington Park (40)
South Shore (43)
Calumet Heights (48)
Roseland (49)
West Englewood (67)
Englewood (68)
Beverly (72)
Washington Heights (73)

Chicago: 0.9 (627 licenses)

Source: Chicago Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection, 2013
Library Utilization

Library Visits 2013
- 421 - 75,000
- 75,001 - 200,000
- 200,001 - 300,000
- ⭐ 300,001 - 1.5 million, Regional Center
- Not Chicago

Source: Chicago Public Library, 2013
Eureka!
Focusing on Child Opportunity by Neighborhood

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
TEEN BIRTH RATE

![Bar chart showing teen birth rates across different Child Opportunity Index categories in Chicago.](chart)

- **Chicago**: 35.5 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19
- **Very Low**: 57.3 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19
- **Low**: 42.7 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19
- **Moderate**: 31.6 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19
- **High**: 20.4 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19
- **Very High**: 7.0 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19

Source: IDPH, Division of Vital Records, Birth Certificate Files, 2000-2013; American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2009-2013
Communities with less opportunity have higher percentages of children with elevated blood lead levels.

R² = 0.5052
Educational Opportunity and Obesity

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
Non-fatal Shootings

Shooting rates are higher in communities with less opportunities for children

Source: Chicago Police Department, 2014; Kirwan Institute and Brandies University, 2014
Other Root Causes
Food Insecurity and Access

Percentage Food Insecurity
- 0% - 9%
- >11% - 15%
- >15% - 32%
- >32% - 67%
Not Chicago

Highest Community Area
Fuller Park (37): 56.4%

Lowest Community Area
Loop (32): 6.5%

Chicago: 18.3% (511,545)

Food Access
- Food Desert
- Food Oasis
Not Chicago

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

*Defined as two or more contiguous census tracts

Misconduct Leading to Suspension by Elementary School

Source: Chicago Public Schools, 2012-2013
Obesity and Overweight in Kindergarteners, 6th and 9th Graders

Source: Chicago Public Schools, 2012-2013
Severe Housing Cost Burden and Chronic Disease Mortality

Disparities by Population

LGBTQ YOUTH are 3 TIMES MORE LIKELY to attempt suicide than their heterosexual peers.

1 in 3 Hispanic adults does not have a PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER.

African American youth have asthma rates ALMOST TWICE than white youth.

28% of HISPANICS are without health insurance.

African Americans are diagnosed with HIV at 1.6X the rate of the city overall.

HEALTHY CHICAGO 2.0
PARTNERING TO IMPROVE HEALTH EQUITY
REDUCING ASTHMA EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS

Source: Discharge Data, Division of Patient Safety and Quality, IDPH, 2011
ACCESS: NO HEALTH INSURANCE

28.1%

18.7%

19.0%

18.6%

10.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2010-2014
VIOLENCE: GUN-RELATED HOMICIDES

Plan Development

- 12 sessions to identify problems/potential solutions
- 8 sessions to set priorities

Action Teams
- 130 organizations
- 200 people
## Action Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Causes</th>
<th>Health Conditions</th>
<th>Essential Supports</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Access to Health Care &amp; Human Services</td>
<td>• Behavioral Health</td>
<td>• Data &amp; Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Education</td>
<td>• Child &amp; Adolescent Health</td>
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<td>• Chronic Disease</td>
<td>• Partnerships &amp; Community Engagement</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Community Development (built environment, housing, economic development)</td>
<td>• Infectious Disease</td>
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<td>• Violence</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
10 Action Areas =

• 30 goals

• 75 measurable objectives

• 230 strategies
  – Many cross-cutting
  – Involve multi-sector partnerships
Implementation Healthy Chicago 2.0

- Launch in April 2016
- CDPH and community co-chairs: develop work plans and identify implementation teams
- Implementation teams will work to identify strategy owners and develop action plans
- CDPH will monitor implementation and progress
- Annual HC2 indicator updates
Chicago Health Atlas

Northwestern University
Center for Spatial Data Science
Chicago Data Portal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Area Name</th>
<th>Birth Rate</th>
<th>General Fertility Rate</th>
<th>Low Birth Weight</th>
<th>Prenatal Care Beginning in First Trimester</th>
<th>Preterm Births</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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# Data Gaps/Opportunities

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<th>Legislative/Revenue</th>
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<td>Philanthropies/Charities</td>
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<td>Private Education</td>
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<td>Recreational/Entertainment</td>
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<td>Financial/Private Capital Sector</td>
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When it’s better for everyone, it’s better for everyone

- Eleanor Roosevelt
cityofchicago.org/health