Sinai Community Health Survey 2.0

A Look at Humboldt Park



Did you know?

Dozens of murals decorate the sidewalks and walls of Humboldt Park, celebrating the community and its history.

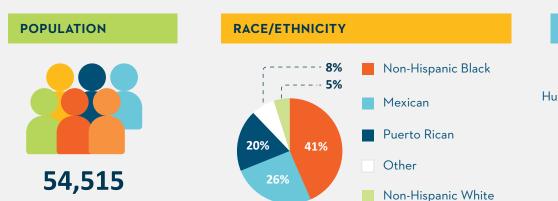
The 606, Chicago's innovative elevated linear trail, provides open space for Humboldt Park residents to play.

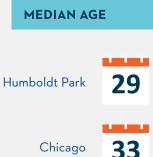
Humboldt Park is home to a vibrant, diverse community of Puerto Rican, African-American, and Mexican-American residents.



Humboldt Park Field House

Who lives in Humboldt Park?1





What shapes wellbeing?



Physical Environment



Social and Economic Factors



Clinical Care



Health Behaviors



Health Outcomes



Physical Environment

A community's physical environment, such as open green space, housing quality, and safety, can greatly impact the health of its residents. To reduce health inequities, we must consider the role the environment plays in shaping health.





¹ Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Parcel-Based Land Use Inventory, 2013. Includes green space, parks, and space reserved for recreational activity.

² Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning Parcel-Based Land Use Inventory, 2013. Includes vacant residential, commercial, and industrial land as well as areas under construction.

³ 2014 American Community Survey five-year estimates.

All results on this page are for adults aged 18 years and older unless otherwise specified.

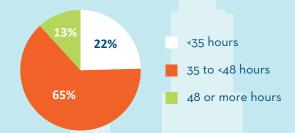


Social and Economic Factors

Social and economic factors drive health inequities. These factors are often beyond an individual's control and impact health behaviors, access to care, and community health as a whole.

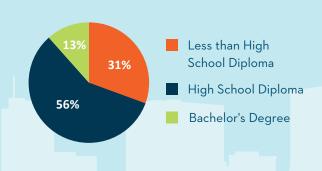
18% of adults are unemployed¹

Of those employed, weekly hours worked across all of their jobs:



17% have ever been homeless

Highest Educational Attainment²



Among men:

81% report that racial or ethnic profiling by police is extremely or very common

24% report that force was used during their last police stop

have been arrested, booked, or charged since the age of 18

In the past year:

49% of households received food stamp benefits

30% of households accessed emergency food

Despite this:

46% of households were still food insecure

Median Household Income²

Humboldt Park:

\$35,935

Chicago:

\$47,831







² 2014 American Community Survey five-year estimates.

¹2014 American Community Survey five-year estimates. Includes individuals aged 16 and older that are in the workforce.

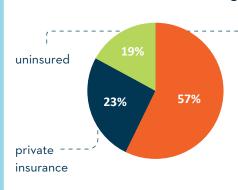


Clinical Care

Access to health care is a basic human right and a necessity for improving health outcomes. Yet, current policies have resulted in unequal access and quality of clinical care for underserved communities.



Health Insurance Coverage¹







Percent meeting cancer screening recommendations:

42% colorectal cancer²

78% cervical cancer³

75% breast cancer⁴



Among adults:

77% have a usual place to go for health care

report having a routine 65% check-up in the past year





In the past year:

21% did not get needed prescriptions

26% did not get needed dental care

15% did not get needed eyeglasses

did not get needed 13% mental health care

due to cost

Among adults aged 18 to 64.
Percent of adults aged 50-75 who reported having a colonoscopy in the past 10 years, or a sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years with a blood stool test in the past 3 years, or a blood stool test in the

past year.

3 Percent of women aged 21-65 years who have not had a hysterectomy and who report having a pap test within the past 3 years.

⁴ Percent of women aged 50-74 who reported having a mammogram in the past two years. ⁵ Among those who saw a health care professional in the last year. All results on this page are for adults aged 18 years and older unless otherwise specified.



Health Behaviors

Health behaviors are the actions people take that influence their health. Although these behaviors are traditionally considered the primary cause of health outcomes, they are often the result of economic and environmental factors which must be addressed at the city, state, or national level.





In the past year:

used cocaine, crack cocaine, 18% heroin, methamphetamine, or prescription painkillers that were not prescribed by a medical professional

31% used marijuana

Every day:

47% 50% 33% drink 1 or eat less than eat less than 1 1 serving of serving of more soda fruit vegetables 0

report excessive alcohol use in the past month

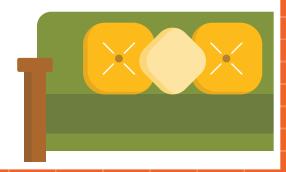
24%

36%

41%

smoke

report no physical activity outside of work in the past month²



*500 Cities Project (CDC, BRFSS, 2014). All results on this page are for adults aged 18 years and older unless otherwise specified.



Community Health Outcomes

Health outcomes provide a snapshot of community health. However, to truly understand health and wellbeing, we must remember to examine health behaviors, access to clinical care, social and economic factors, and the physical environment.



40% report fair or poor health



18% have current depressive symptoms

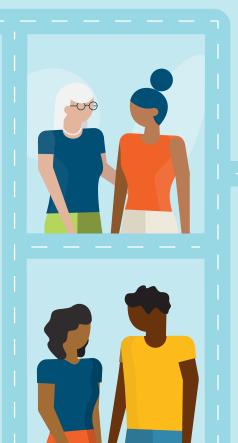
have current PTSD symptoms



Among mothers:

have given birth to a low birth weight baby (<5lb 8oz)

have had a baby born prematurely (<37 weeks)





23% have asthma



47% are obese

Of these:

75% tried to lose weight in the past year

consider themselves underweight or the right weight

About Sinai Survey 2.0

Sinai Community Health Survey 2.0 (Sinai Survey 2.0) was conducted by Sinai Urban Health Institute, a member of Sinai Health System. With over 500 questions on 50 topics, Sinai Survey 2.0 is one of the largest community-driven, face-to-face health surveys ever conducted in Chicago. A representative sample of residents from nine Chicago community areas completed interviews from March 2015 through September 2016. Results presented in this health profile are for adults aged 18 years and older. To learn more about Sinai Survey 2.0 and see information on other surveyed communities, visit www.sinaisurvey.org.

Sinai Survey 2.0 community health profiles were funded by generous donations from The Chicago Community Trust and Healthy Communities Foundation.











