



Sinai Community Health Survey 2.0

A Look at West Englewood

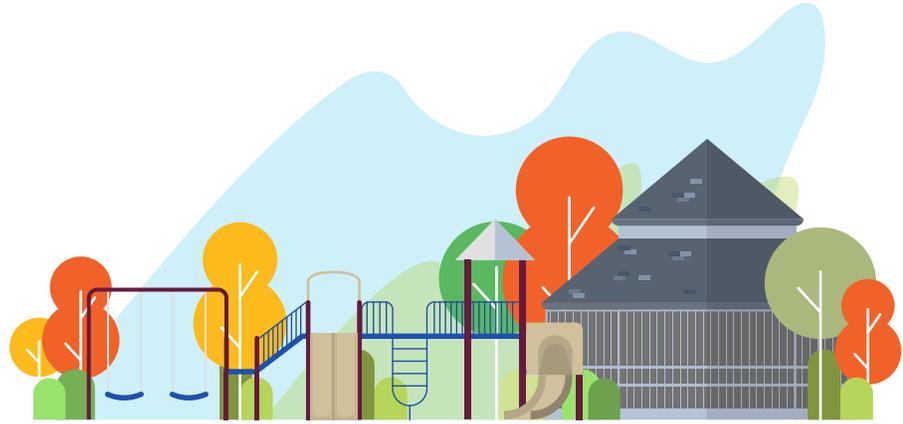


Did you know?

West Englewood was originally known as Junction Grove, referring to the two rail lines that run through the community.

After the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, many Chicagoans whose homes were destroyed relocated to West Englewood, seeking the open spaces and proximity to rail lines.

There are more than 250 churches in the Greater Englewood community.



Ogden Park

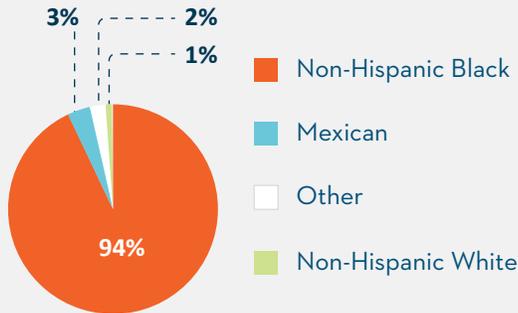
Who lives in West Englewood?¹

POPULATION

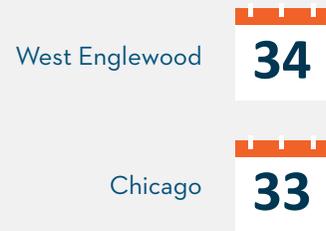


34,272

RACE/ETHNICITY



MEDIAN AGE



What shapes wellbeing?



Physical Environment



Social and Economic Factors



Clinical Care



Health Behaviors



Health Outcomes

¹2014 American Community Survey five-year estimates.



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.

Open space¹

West Englewood:
4%



Chicago:
7%



Vacant land²

West Englewood:
14%



Chicago:
5%



Among adults:

35% felt unsafe alone during the daytime

46% felt unsafe alone during the nighttime



Housing units³

Vacant

West Englewood:
24%



Chicago:
14%



Owner-occupied

West Englewood:
48%



Chicago:
45%



Built before 1940

West Englewood:
59%



Chicago:
45%

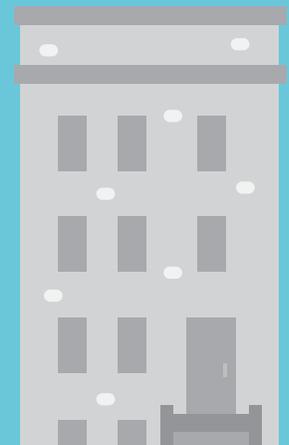
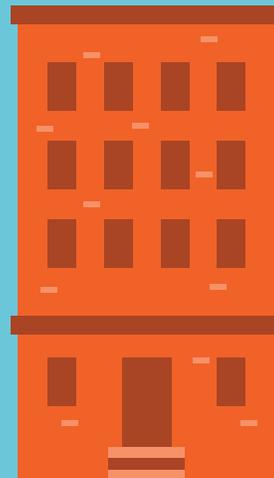
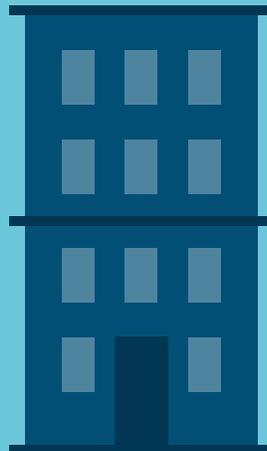


Use public transit as their main way to get to work³

West Englewood:
35%



Chicago:
29%



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.

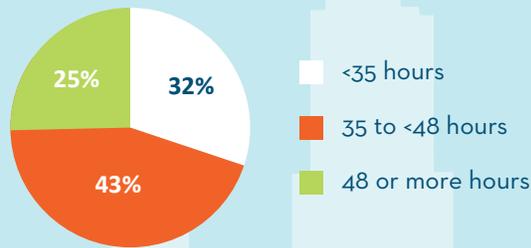


Social and Economic Factors

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.

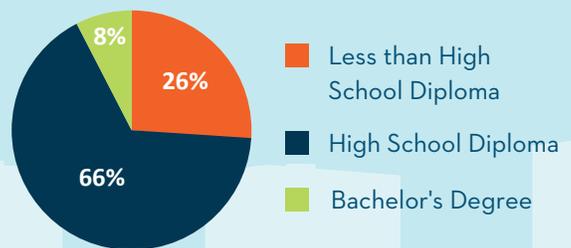
37% of adults are unemployed¹

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



29% have ever been homeless

Highest Educational Attainment²



Among men:

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

19% report that force was used during their last police stop

54% have been arrested, booked, or charged since the age of 18

In the past year:

73% of households received food stamp benefits

44% of households accessed emergency food

Despite this:

33% of households were still food insecure

Median Household Income²

West Englewood:

\$25,625

Chicago:

\$47,831



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

²2014 American Community Survey five-year estimates.

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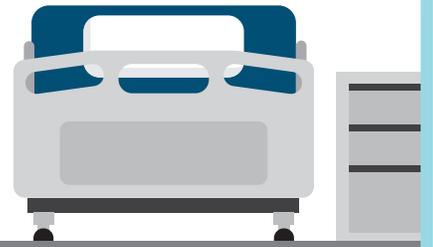
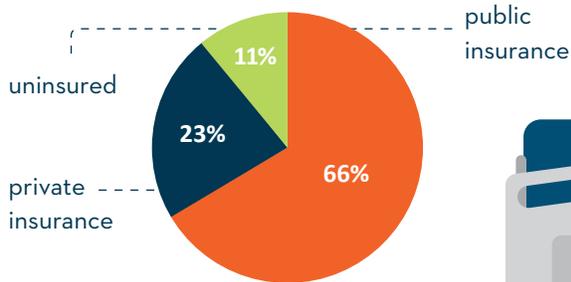


Clinical Care

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.

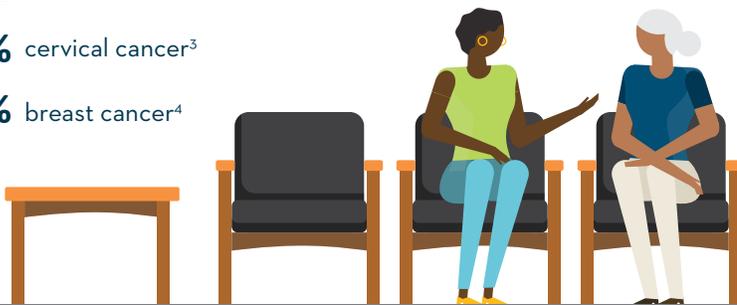


Health Insurance Coverage¹



Percent meeting cancer screening recommendations:

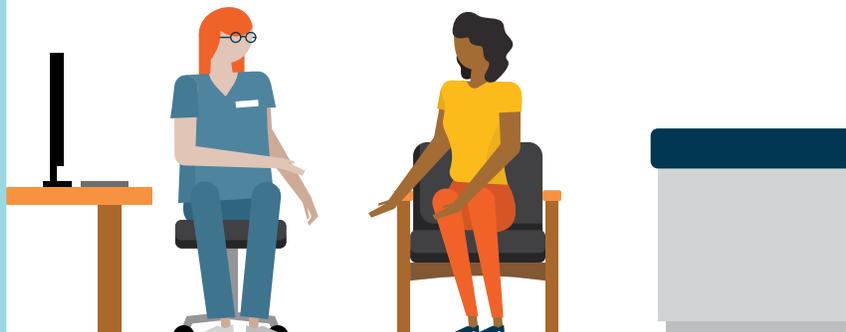
- 56% colorectal cancer²
- 98% cervical cancer³
- 84% breast cancer⁴



Among adults:

- 92% have a usual place to go for health care
- 77% report having a routine check-up in the past year

15% report being treated unfairly in the past year by a health care professional because of their race, ethnicity, or color⁵



In the past year:

- 28% did not get needed prescriptions
 - 24% did not get needed dental care
 - 22% did not get needed eyeglasses
- due to cost**

¹ Among adults aged 18 to 64.

² 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.

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Health Behaviors

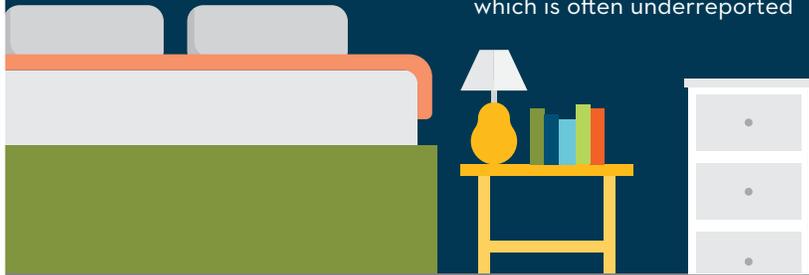
Health behaviors are the actions people take that influence their health. Although these behaviors are traditionally considered the primary cause of health outcomes, they are often the result of economic and environmental factors which must be addressed at the city, state, or national level.

36%
of women

report ever being emotionally or physically abused by their partner or someone important to them

10%
of men

This likely underestimates intimate partner violence, which is often underreported



In the past year:

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

30% used marijuana

Every day:

49%

eat less than 1 serving of fruit



54%

eat less than 1 serving of vegetables



39%

drink 1 or more soda



24%

report excessive alcohol use in the past month¹

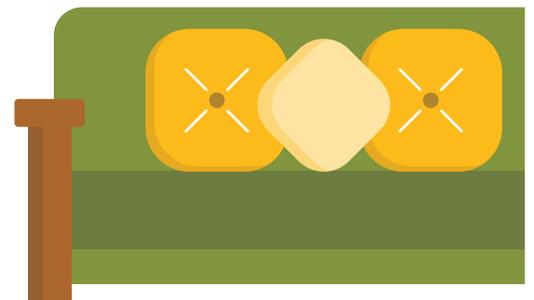


51%

smoke

39%

report no physical activity outside of work in the past month²



¹ Per CDC, excessive drinking is binge drinking (4+ drinks for women, 5+ drinks for men during a single occasion) or heavy drinking (8+ drinks for women/week, 15+ drinks for men/week).

² 500 Cities Project (CDC, BRFSS, 2014).

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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.



41% report fair or poor health



14% have current depressive symptoms

15% have current PTSD symptoms



Among mothers:¹

14% have given birth to a low birth weight baby (<5lb 8oz)

20% have had a baby born prematurely (<37 weeks)



22% have asthma



44% are obese

Of these:

65% tried to lose weight in the past year

13% 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.



¹ Restricted to women who have ever had a live birth. All results on this page are for adults aged 18 years and older unless otherwise specified.