



Sinai Community Health Survey 2.0

A Look at Gage Park



Did you know?

Gage Park is in Chicago's historic "Bungalow Belt" and many residents call its traditional brick bungalows home.

St. Gall Catholic Church has been a community anchor for over a century, and continues its mission to serve and unite all neighborhood residents today.

Gage Park is home to four neighborhood parks, a tree lined corridor down Western Avenue, and several community gardens.



St. Gall Catholic Church

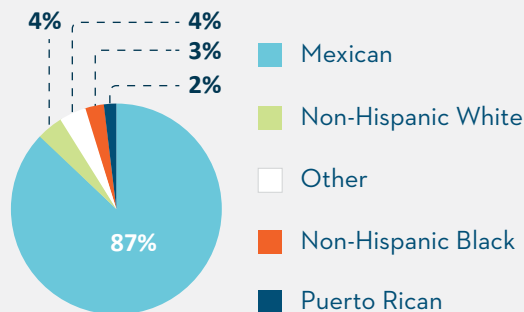
Who lives in Gage Park?¹

POPULATION



40,381

RACE/ETHNICITY



MEDIAN AGE

Gage Park

28

Chicago

33

What shapes wellbeing?



Physical
Environment



Social and
Economic Factors



Clinical Care



Health
Behaviors



Health
Outcomes

¹ 2014 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

Gage Park:
2%



Chicago:
7%



Vacant land²

Gage Park:
2%



Chicago:
5%



Among adults:

28% felt unsafe alone during the daytime

54% felt unsafe alone during the nighttime

Housing units³

Vacant

Gage Park:
10%



Chicago:
14%



Owner-occupied

Gage Park:
55%



Chicago:
45%



Built before 1940

Gage Park:
47%



Chicago:
45%



Use public transit as their main way to get to work³

Gage Park:
20%



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.

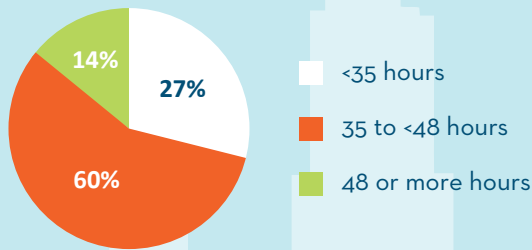


Social and Economic Factors

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.

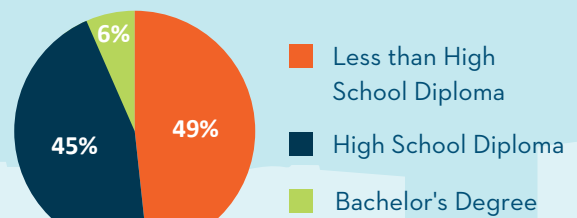
16% of adults are unemployed¹

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



2% have ever been homeless

Highest Educational Attainment²



Among men:

- 70%** report that racial or ethnic profiling by police is extremely or very common
- 36%** report that force was used during their last police stop
- 25%** have been arrested, booked, or charged since the age of 18

In the past year:

- 43%** of households received food stamp benefits
- 44%** of households were food insecure
- yet only 4%** accessed emergency food

Median Household Income²

Gage Park:

\$38,001

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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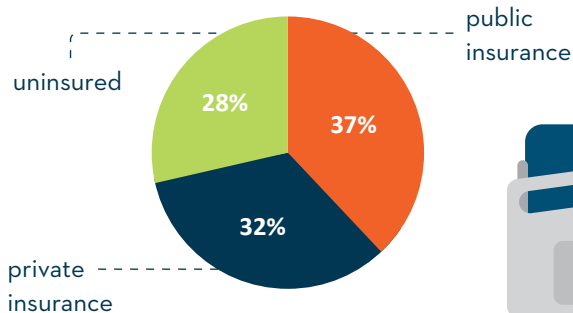


Clinical Care

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

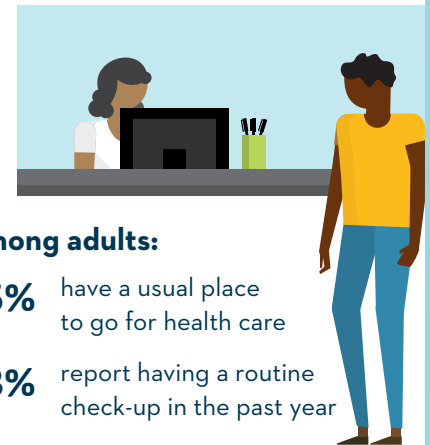
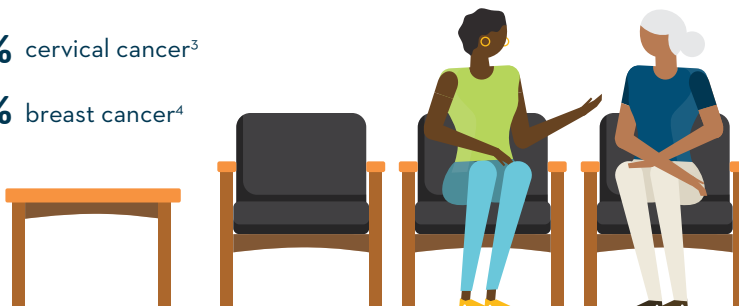


Percent meeting cancer screening recommendations:

21% colorectal cancer²

84% cervical cancer³

63% breast cancer⁴



Among adults:

75% have a usual place to go for health care

63% report having a routine check-up in the past year

27% report being treated unfairly in the past year by a health care professional because of their race, ethnicity, or color⁵



In the past year:

17% did not get needed prescriptions

37% did not get needed dental care

12% 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.

13%
of women

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

9%
of men

This likely underestimates intimate partner violence, which is often underreported

In the past year:

8% used cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, or prescription painkillers that were not prescribed by a medical professional

15% used marijuana

Every day:

50%

eat less than 1 serving of fruit



24%

eat less than 1 serving of vegetables



27%

drink 1 or more soda



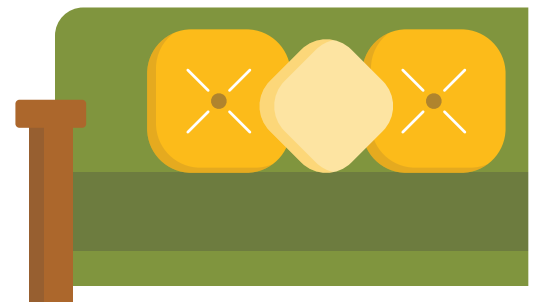
29%

report excessive alcohol use in the past month¹



14%

smoke



37%

report no physical activity outside of work in the past month²

¹Per 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).

²500 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.



34% report fair or poor health



7% have current depressive symptoms

18% have current PTSD symptoms



Among mothers:¹

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

9% have had a baby born prematurely (<37 weeks)



14% have been diagnosed with diabetes



45% are obese

Of these:

84% tried to lose weight in the past year

18% 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.



¹Restricted to women who have ever had a live birth.
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