Equality

The assumption is that everyone benefits from the same supports. This is equal treatment.

Equity

Everyone gets the supports they need (this is the concept of “affirmative action”), thus producing equity.

Justice

All 3 can see the game without supports or accommodations because the cause(s) of the inequity was addressed. The systemic barrier has been removed.
Health Factors to Improve Future Health

Health Outcomes
- Length of Life (50%)
- Quality of Life (50%)

Health Behaviors (30%)
- Tobacco Use
- Diet & Exercise
- Alcohol & Drug Use
- Sexual Activity

Clinical Care (20%)
- Access to Care
- Quality of Care

Social & Economic Factors (40%)
- Education
- Employment
- Income
- Family & Social Support
- Community Safety

Physical Environment (10%)
- Air & Water Quality
- Housing & Transit

Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps 101, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute
Chicago Income Inequality Has Grown

Inequality in Chicago has grown for decades; incomes declined for most residents while incomes in high-income areas rose

Neighborhood Income Change, City of Chicago 1970-2010

- 53% of census tracts in Chicago have experienced income decline greater than 20%, compared to the region average.
- The proportion of City census tracts considered very-low income increased from 17% in 1970 to 46% of Chicago in 2010.
- Very-high income tracts grew from 3% to 15% of the City in the same time period, with high-income residents increasingly concentrated on the North side.

---

1. Change in census tract average individual income, for persons age 15 and older, compared to the Chicago MSA average, 2010 vs 1970
2. Very-low income tracts defined as those with individual incomes averaging 60% or less of the regional average
3. Very-high income tracts defined as those with individual incomes averaging over 140% of regional average

Source: Recovery Task Force Change Study – April – June 2020

Illinois Health and Hospital Association
COVID-19 Death Rates Far Higher for Black and Latinx in Illinois (as of August 18, 2020)

Source: Illinois Department of Health as of 08/18/2020
Link: https://dph.illinois.gov/covid19/statistics
Population: US Census Bureau estimates 2019
CDPH: Chicago Life Expectancy Gap

RACIAL LIFE EXPECTANCY GAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>82.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latinx/Hispanic</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>80.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>White (non-Latinx)</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>80.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black (non-Latinx)</td>
<td>72.6</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>71.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files; US Census Bureau
CDPH Analysis – Life Expectancy Gap

WHAT’S DRIVING THE GAP?

Chronic Disease 4.3 years
Homicide 2.1 years

Infant Mortality 0.7 years
HIV/Infectious Disease 0.5 years
Opioid Overdose 0.4 years
Other

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records, Death Certificate Data Files; US Census Bureau
30 Year Life Expectancy Gap Between Chicago Neighborhoods

Source: CityLab, New York University Medical School

1. CityLab for City of Chicago (2019)
2. New York University Medical School for City of Chicago (2019)

Source: Recovery Task Force Change Study – April – June 2020
Poverty is a Statewide Challenge
Top 5 Counties in Illinois with Largest White to Black Life Expectancy Gap, 2016-2017

Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps 101, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute
Chicago Behavioral Health Hospitalizations Concentrated in Black Community and Persons with High Economic Hardship

Source: Chicago Recovery Task Force, Change Study, June 2020

Source: Chicago Health Atlas, for City of Chicago (2017)
Mental Health Access in Chicago is Unequal

Chicago’s South and West sides have limited access to mental health clinicians.

Source: Chicago Recovery Task Force, Change Study, June 2020
Change in Mental Health Bed Counts across Illinois (including state facilities), comparison between 2016 to 2020

51 Illinois counties have zero mental health beds

Source: Illinois Health and Hospital Association
Maternal Morbidity & Mortality by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 4: Severe Maternal Morbidity by Race/Ethnicity
Illinois, 2016-2017

Rate per 10,000 Deliveries

- Non-Hispanic White: 37.4
- Non-Hispanic Black: 101.5
- Hispanic: 52.8
- Asian: 50.3
- Non-Hispanic Other: 46.2

Figure 7: Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Ratio (PAMR), By Demographics, Illinois 2014-2016

- All Women: 49
- Non-Hispanic White: 38
- Non-Hispanic Black: 109
- Hispanic: 32
- Non-Hispanic Other Race: 37

Source: Illinois Maternal Morbidity and Mortality Report, October 2018
# Growth in healthcare and life sciences is another potential opportunity area for Chicago

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Cluster</th>
<th>Example firms in CHI</th>
<th>Cluster employment CHI 5 growth 18-23</th>
<th>Inclusive growth CHI % Hispanic²</th>
<th>CHI % Black²</th>
<th>Good/promising jobs¹</th>
<th>Recommended sub-clusters for focus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>Rush, Northwestern, Illinois Masonic</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthcare Provider Offices</td>
<td>Northwestern, DaVita</td>
<td>2.27%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home and Residential Care</td>
<td>Fairmont Care, Misericordia Home</td>
<td>2.06%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biopharmaceutical Products</td>
<td>Abbott, Baxter, AbbVie</td>
<td>-1.01%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surgical &amp; Dental Instruments</td>
<td>Stryker, Hill-Rom Holdings</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.58%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Good jobs are jobs that pay above the regional median wage and include benefits but do not require a college degree, while promising jobs lead to good jobs; educational attainment below 8th grade; this represents data for CHI. ² Represents percentage of workforce Hispanic or Black as of 2018 according to Envisi 3 Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Existing initiatives**

**Talent**
- CPS: Some early college STEM high schools focus on healthcare; Computer Science 4 All makes the course a HS graduation requirement.
- City Colleges: Malcolm X College is a healthcare center of excellence.

**Innovation**
- Illinois Growth and Innovation Fund will invest >$220M over three years in emerging technology and biosciences companies.
- New/growing partnerships between private sector, entrepreneurs, and academia (e.g., Illinois Medical District, Discovery Partners Institute, etc.)
- Chicagoland Healthcare Workforce Collaborative.

Source: Chicago Recovery Task Force, Change Study, June 2020

Source: Envisi, Brookings, Moody’s