

Review of Health Equity Research in Chicago, 2016

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CENTER FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH EQUITY



Center for Community Health Equity

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Annual Review of Health Equity Research in Chicago

This is the first in an annual series of papers that will examine health equity research in Chicago. An earlier version of this work was presented at the August 2017 Health Disparities and Social Justice conference.

Abstract

Introduction: For over a century, Chicago has been a location for describing health disparities and testing solutions. A concise, annual summary of health equity research involving Chicago has been missing. This review provides an overview of Chicago-based original research studies on health equity that were published in 2016.

Methods: We queried MEDLINE and PUBMED and then summarized and stratified the articles by study design, theme, and whether they were descriptive, testing a hypothesis, or solution-focused. Descriptive analysis was performed and exemplary studies were highlighted.

Results: Using search filters, 57 original research studies met our inclusion criteria. Of these research studies involving Chicago, 31 are primarily descriptive in nature, describing a pattern of health inequity, most often along race/ethnic or socioeconomic lines. 19 studies tested a specific hypothesis and 6 published papers explored interventions or programs to address inequity.

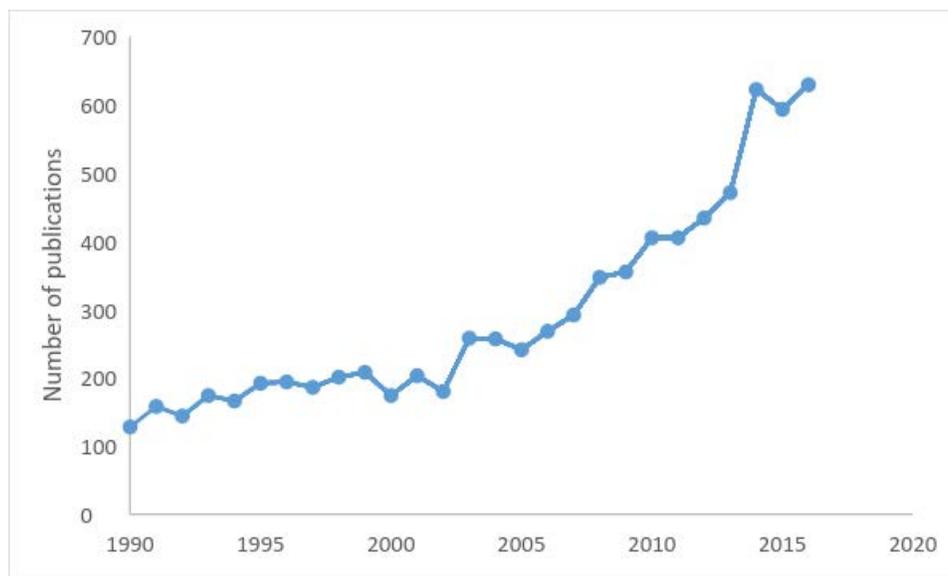
Discussion: This literature review establishes a contemporary baseline for summarizing the quantity and quality of health equity research in Chicago. Health equity research in Chicago is robust and multifaceted with a diverse group of researchers and institutions contributing. Despite the many studies describing inequities in Chicago, more evaluations of initiatives designed to improve health equity are needed in the scientific literature.

Introduction

It is well-accepted that a complete measure of health goes beyond the absence of illness. In 1946, the World Health Organization (WHO) defined health as “a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”¹. This definition requires us to look more broadly at the factors that influence health and grapple with the inequity seen therein. WHO later went on to state that “Equity in health implies that ideally everyone should have a fair opportunity to attain their full health potential and, more pragmatically, that no one should be disadvantaged from achieving this potential, if it can be avoided.”² In her seminal work on the topic, Whitehead states that “Equity is therefore concerned with creating equal opportunities for health and with bringing health differentials down to the lowest level possible.”³

There is a significant history of health equity research in Chicago – with nationally recognized studies of the value of local data⁴, the role of racism in poor birth outcomes⁵, trauma deserts⁶, Black-White gaps in breast cancer mortality⁷⁻¹⁰, the importance of community characteristics¹¹, and many other subjects. Since 1990, there has been a significant increase in publications focused on Chicago (see figure 1).

Figure 1: Publications with “Chicago” in the Title/Abstract over Time



A concise, annual summary of health equity research involving Chicago has been missing. This review provides an overview of Chicago-based original research studies on health equity that were published in 2016. According to O’Campo, too much of the literature is focused on the problem, “describing the

magnitude of problems, identifying risk factors and establishing associations between risk factors or markers and health outcomes".¹² Therefore, the review also stratifies the articles published in 2016 by whether they were descriptive, testing a hypothesis, or solution-focused.

Methods

We searched MEDLINE for studies in English that included "Chicago" in the title/abstract. Preliminary searches included "disparit*", "inequit*" or "equity" as well, but we found that inclusion of these terms excluded many relevant studies. We searched for "(Chicago) AND (systematic review) AND (ineq*)" to ensure that a similar review has not been done. We cast a very wide net, looking initially at all studies published in 2016 with Chicago in the title or abstract using this search logic: (Chicago[Title/Abstract]) AND ("2016"[Date - Publication]: "3000"[Date - Publication]). An additional search of PUBMED was performed later in the process to catch any articles that had been missed in the initial MEDLINE search. The abstracts were read by JP and SA and it was determined either to pertain to the study of health equity/inequity, health disparity, or minority health. Studies that used multi-city data including Chicago and involving local and non-local academic institutions were included. A final review was made by SA to exclude papers that did not meet our inclusion criteria and the final list was created. Articles were selected and summarized in a table in Google Sheets, categorized based on study design, topic, and whether they were descriptive, testing a hypothesis, or solution-focused. Key terms and themes, participating institutions, and authors were tabulated and assessed for patterns and trends.

Results

Study Selection

The initial search produced n=961 possibly relevant studies. Limiting the search to articles published in 2016 yielded n=699 results which were pared down to 67 in an initial exclusion pass. After closer examination and analysis, 11 articles were removed to arrive at our final list of 57. Table 1 (appendix) brings together author names, paper type, title, contributing institutions, study design, topic, dataset or sample used, research question, outcome measures, and analysis method used.

Article Metrics

Author characteristics

Authors contributed to at least 1 and up to 4 publications included in our review in 2016. All major Chicago area academic institutions were represented, contributing an average of 6 publications each. UIC, Northwestern, and University of Chicago published the highest volume with 19, 18, and 14 publications, respectively. Many non-academic institutions including the Centers for Disease Control^{13,14}, Project Brotherhood^{15,16}, and the David Freedman Heartland Health¹⁴ contributed to the included studies. Academic institutions outside of Chicago including, but not limited to, Columbia University¹⁷⁻²⁰, University of North Carolina^{19,21-23}, Albert Einstein College of Medicine^{19,21,22,24}, and University of Miami^{21,23,24} contributed extensively as well.

Themes

Although themes were sometimes overlapping, the top theme was race (n=32) with a focus on African Americans^{13,15,16,25-30} (n=10) with issues relating to adolescents^{26,28,29,31-33} (n=6), community violence and crime^{18,26,28,29,31,34} (n=6), community health (n=6) and cancer (n=6) being among the top sub themes. One study looked at fear of interpersonal discrimination in Black, Hispanic, and White adolescents found that “about half of blacks and Hispanics have feared racial discrimination in the past year” and that fear or discrimination is a significant obstacle to minority adolescents that must be addressed³³. Qualitative interviews with victims of gun violence soliciting their post-discharge needs found several themes including feelings of stigmatization by hospital personnel, poor communication with staff, transportation to the trauma center for follow-up care, returning back to the community, help with paperwork, and access to mental health services and information¹⁸.

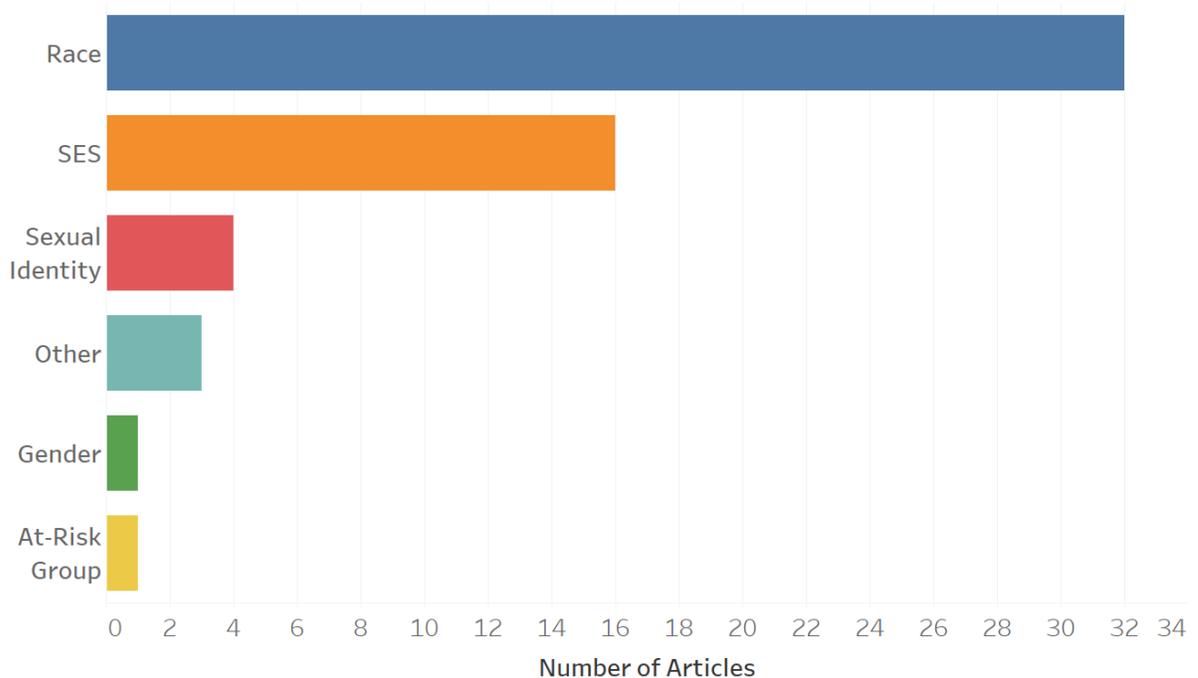
Socioeconomic status was the next most prevalent theme (n=13) and insurance (n=5), violence (n=5), income (n=4), and children (n=3) were all dimensions explored. A cross-sectional study explored the association between neighborhood crime and asthma among Mexican American children and found that there is a direct correlation between the two³⁵. One retrospective study followed uninsured colonoscopy patients who participated in a “patient navigation” initiative and found that they had equivalent intra-procedure quality indicators to those in an insured University Hospital patient population³⁶.

Sexual identity was another primary concern (n=4) with a focus on AIDS/HIV or those at risk (n=2) and depression and mental health (n=2). One study assessed levels of stigma consciousness, perceived

discrimination, depressive symptoms, and hazardous drinking in sexual minority women before and after the passing of the Religious Freedom Protection and Civil Union Act in Illinois. They found that policies supporting the civil rights of sexual minority women improved the measured health outcomes in this population²⁰.

The remaining articles (n=5) validated of study methods³⁷, profiled attempts to increase vaccination rates³⁸, conducted community health assessments³⁹, and assessed sex differences in cardiometabolic risk²⁴

Topics

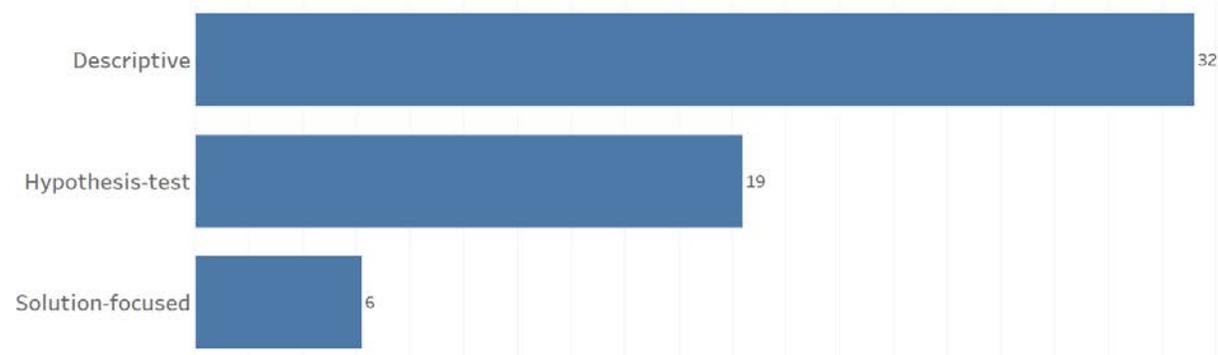


Article Categorization

32 (55%) of the studies included were descriptive, 19 (34%) tested a specific hypothesis and 6 (11%) detailed a trial, program, or intervention to address a disparity of inequity. Descriptive studies were overwhelmingly retrospective (n=12), cross sectional (n=5), or qualitative studies (n=5). One that was descriptive and retrospective found that African American had lower trabecular bone score than whites, even after adjusting for age and other variables³⁰. A descriptive cross sectional study looked to assess the mental health needs of sexual minority women and found that high levels of depression and alcohol dependence varied both by sexual identity and race and ethnicity⁴⁰. A qualitative study of interviews of

African American men in barbershops in Chicago found that the men in barbershops were representative of their neighborhoods and that 33% of barbers felt they could influence their 18-29 year old clients¹⁵. Articles categorized as testing a hypothesis were primarily cross sectional (n=7) or retrospective (n=6). One such hypothesis-testing cross sectional study set out to understand the relationship between perception of a previous negative health care experiences and several variables, including race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status. They found no relationship between race and reporting a negative health care experience but did find that those who avoided care due to cost were more likely to avoid care due to cost. Additionally, those of poorer health status were more likely to report a negative experience⁴¹. A hypothesis-testing retrospective study looked at the spatial relationship between rates of crime and rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). They found significant spatial dependence between rates of crime and rates of STIs¹⁷. The articles detailing a trial or program included reports (n=2), a longitudinal cohort study (n=1), a program evaluation (n=1), a study strategy validation (n=1), and a cohort study (n=1). One report documented the process, challenges, and lessons learned while establishing a collaborative research, training, and educational infrastructure between two institutions⁴². The longitudinal cohort study studied the effects of a social-emotional health and character development program on physical health in the context of low-performing K-8 Chicago Public Schools⁴³. An evaluation of a vaccination outreach program identified taxi drivers as a largely uninsured population that would benefit from educational initiatives to improve immunization coverage³⁸. The study strategy validation found chain-referral sampling to be an effective means of recruiting African-born persons for hepatitis B screening and education¹⁴. The cohort study asked whether community health workers were important in decreasing the HbA1c of diabetic patients in the community. After a year of the intervention they found a statistically significant decrease along with other improvements such as less depression, better medication habits, and improved social support.

Categorization



Discussion

This literature review establishes a contemporary baseline for summarizing the quantity and quality of health equity research in Chicago. Health equity research in Chicago is robust and multifaceted with a diverse group of researchers and institutions contributing. Despite the many studies describing inequities in Chicago, more evaluations of initiatives designed to improve health equity are needed in the scientific literature. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first attempt to gather up and analyze the diverse work being done on the topic of health equity in Chicago on an annual basis. This review identifies some commonalities and trends and establishes a baseline against which to measure this body of work in years to come. We encourage this review and the accompanying summary table to be used as a quick reference for those interested in the state of health equity research in and about Chicago.

Health inequality reviews have been done on a larger scale and assessed broader patterns over time⁴⁴. Our review differs in that it aggregates much more granular data and will grow as it is repeated each year. The strength of this study lies in its limited scope and use as an at-a-glance resource for those looking to assess the health equity work being done in Chicago.

There were several limitations of our review. Only the MEDLINE and PUBMED (which encompasses MEDLINE) databases were queried and we may have missed papers in other non-clinical medicine fields. This study did not attempt to assess the many groups without academic affiliations actively working to address disparities. It would be beneficial to highlight some of these groups to identify potential partners and add institutional support to existing programs. The inclusion and exclusion selections should be duplicated by two researchers to counter bias, and more rigorous inclusion criteria should be determined up front. For example, several studies about minority health were excluded because they did not directly compare two distinct groups. In other cases, papers that established a disparity in the introduction and the study further assessed or expanded upon one side of the disparity. It is a difficult line to draw and next year's review will address these limitations.

Observation is the critical jumping off point of science, especially as it relates to addressing inequity in health and healthcare. These many descriptive studies do that important work but there is ample opportunity to address the inequalities that have been clearly outlined and described in Chicago. With tools like the Chicago Department of Public Health's Chicago Health Atlas (www.chicagohealthatlas.org/) and the Chicago Area Patient Centered Outcomes Research Network (<http://capricorncdrn.org/>),

identifying and describing disparities and inequities in healthcare has become simpler and more granular, allowing for more focus on solution-focused projects. We must identify which of these many topics are the most pressing and focus on the design and evaluation of both novel and existing programs that seek to reduce gaps, address inequalities, and improve care for the most vulnerable populations in Chicago.

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Table 1: Studies Included in the Review

Author(s)	Type	Title	Institution	Study Design	Topic	Research Question	Analysis	Results
Appelhans	1a	Organized Sports and Unstructured Active Play as Physical Activity Sources in Children From Low-Income Chicago Households	Rush	Cross-Sectional Study	Socioeconomic Status	How are low-income children affected by active play and physical activity?	Regression models	Boys showed higher levels of moderate to vigorous physical activity than girls, both on weekdays and weekends. Neighborhood safety and family support also showed a direct correlation to physical activity level among the children
Bavarian, Lewis, Acock, DuBois, Yan, Vuchinich, Silverthorn, Day, Flay	2	Effects of a School-Based Social-Emotional and Character Development Program on Health Behaviors: A Matched-Pair, Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial	California State University, UC Davis, Oregon State University, UIC, Merrimack College, Governors State University	Longitudinal Cohort Study	Socioeconomic Status	What is the impact of social-emotional health and character development (SECD) school programs on physical health?	Longitudinal multilevel modeling analyses	Including a SECD program in the lives of students transitioning from childhood to adolescence has an effect on personal hygiene, eating habits and exercise.
Blackowicz, Hryhorczuk, Rankin, Lewis, Haider, Lanphear, Evens	1a	The Impact of Low-Level Lead Toxicity on School Performance among Hispanic Subgroups in the Chicago Public Schools	UIC, Northwestern University, Simon Fraser University	Retrospective	Race	How do blood lead levels (BLLs) affect standardized test performance in young Hispanic students?	Adjusted Relative Risks (RRadj) and 95% Confidence Intervals	There is a direct correlation between poor performance in standardized tests and increased BLLs among young Hispanic students- specifically Black Puerto Ricans and their Math results
Bowen, Mitchell	1a	Housing as a Social Determinant of Health: Exploring the Relationship between Rent Burden and Risk Behaviors for Single Room Occupancy Building Residents	University of Buffalo, UIC	Cross-Sectional Study	Socioeconomic Status	What is the relationship between rent burden, and health risk behaviors in single room occupancy residents?	Univariate statistics to describe the sample. Bivariate analyses (chi-squared and one-way ANOVA) to assess relationship between rent burden and control variables. Logical regression for multivariate analyses.	Participants with full rental subsidies were more likely to be involved in risky behavior (including: illicit drug use other than marijuana, problem drinking (FAST measure), more than one sexual partner, having unprotected sex) whereas their counterparts with rent burdens were involved in significantly less risky behavior.

Author(s)	Type	Title	Institution	Study Design	Topic	Research Question	Analysis	Results
Carlberg-Racich S.	1a	Harm Reduction Interventions in HIV Care: A Qualitative Exploration of Patient and Provider Perspectives	DePaul	Qualitative	At Risk Group	What are patient and provider perspectives on harm reduction in HIV care?	Deductive thematic analysis to analyze themes through three levels of coding.	All participating providers seemed to agree on the importance of harm reduction in HIV care. However, they did not show as much optimism as the patients themselves. Providers seemed to be more fixated on barriers to prevention, than on the patient.
Carnethon, De Chavez, Zee, Kim, Liu, Goldberger, NG, Knutson	1b	Disparities in Sleep Characteristics by Race/Ethnicity in a Population-Based Sample: Chicago Area Sleep Study	Northwestern, University of Chicago	Cross-Sectional Study	Race	Are there racial/ethnic disparities in sleep characteristics?	ANOVA to calculate adjusted means and 95% CIs for each of the sleep characteristics.	After adjusting for age, gender, education, work schedule (ie, day vs. night shift), smoking status, depressive symptoms, body mass index (BMI), hypertension, and diabetes Sleep duration was significantly lower for Black adults (mean of 399.5), than their Asian, White, and Hispanic counterparts.
Chandrasekar, Song, Johnson, Harris, Kaufman, Freedman, Quinn, Kim	2	A Novel Strategy to Increase Identification of African-Born People With Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, 2012–2014	CDC Atlanta, Mt Sinai Hospital Touhy Health Center, David Freedman Heartland Health Centers, University of Chicago	Chain Referral Sampling Trial	Race	Can chain referral sampling be used to identify African-Born people with chronic Hepatitis B virus infection? How can identification of HBV infection in African-born Chicago residents, be increased	Chi-squared, sig p <0.05	Chain-referral sampling proved to be an effective way of recruiting African-born individuals to receive HBV education and screening services.
Eldeirawi, Kunzweiler, Rosenberg, Riley, Gao, Herbert-Beirne, Zenk, Tarlov, Persky	1b	Association of Neighborhood Crime with Asthma and Asthma Morbidity Among Mexican American Children in Chicago, Illinois	UIC	Cross-Sectional Study	Socioeconomic Status	Does neighborhood crime influence asthma and asthma-related outcomes among Mexican-American children?	Multilevel generalized estimating equations	There is a direct correlation between neighborhood crime rates and asthma-related outcomes occurring in Mexican-American children.
Everett, Hatzenbuehler, Hughes	1a	The impact of civil union legislation on minority stress, depression, and hazardous drinking in a diverse sample of sexual-minority women: A quasi-natural experiment	University of Utah, Columbia University, UIC	Quasi-natural Experiment	Sexual Identity	How has civil union legislation affected sexual-minority women.	Bivariate tests for difference in mean responses before civil union bill passed, OLS regression for stigma consciousness, negative binomial regressions in perceived discrimination analysis.	Policies supporting the civil rights of sexual minority women (SMW) resulted an increase in overall health of women and proved to affect racial/ethnic minorities and women with lower levels of education.

Author(s)	Type	Title	Institution	Study Design	Topic	Research Question	Analysis	Results
Franceschini, Deng, Flessner, Eckfeldt, Kramer, Lash, Lee, Melamed, Moncrieft, Ricardo, Rosas, Kaplan, Raij, Cai	1b	Smoking patterns and chronic kidney disease in US Hispanics: Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos	UNC, National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Disease, University of Minnesota, Loyola University, UIC, University of Miami, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Joslin Diabetes Center	Cross-Sectional Study	Race	Is intermittent smoking associated with increased chronic kidney disease (CKD) in US Hispanics?	Survey logistic regression to measure assoc. Between smoking exposure and CKD composite outcome.	Significant interaction between smoking status and pack-year of exposure. Increased odds of CKD among daily, intermittent and past smokers by pack-year (vs never smokers)
French, Behrens, Jackson, Kho, Walunas, Evans, Mbagwu, Margo, Bryar	1a	Payment Reform Needed to Address Health Disparities of Undiagnosed Diabetic Retinopathy in the City of Chicago	Northwestern, Edward Hines Jr VA Hospital, University of South Florida	Retrospective Cohort Study	Socioeconomic Status	Estimate the geographic distribution of undiagnosed diabetic retinopathy among residents of the city of Chicago using a city-wide health data repository for pre-ACA years 2006–2012.	ArcGIS for calculation and map work, inverse distance-weighted approach to calculate gravity scores for each ZIP code.	The ability to identify the growing number of diabetic patients with retinopathy in low-income areas will likely require the adoption of cost-effective screening technologies that are currently not funded by Medicare and Medicaid.
Garofalo, Hotton, Kuhns, Gratzner, Mustanski	1a	Incidence of HIV Infection and Sexually Transmitted Infections and Related Risk Factors Among Very Young Men Who Have Sex With Men	Lurie, Northwestern, John H. Stroger Hospital, Howard Brown Health Center	Cohort Study	Sexual Identity	Assess HIV and STI incidence in MSM community < 18 yr	26 new cases of HIV over 632 person years (4.11/100 person years). Higher incidence among minorities.	26 new HIV infections were detected over 632 person-years of follow-up. HIV incidence was 4.11/100 person-years [95% confidence interval (CI): 2.80 to 6.04] and STI incidence was 6.22/100 person-years (95% CI: 4.54 to 8.51). Cumulative HIV incidence over 24 months of follow-up was 7.32% (95% CI: 5.05 to 10.57), with higher incidence among racial/ethnic minorities. In multivariate analyses, non-white race and recent sexual partner concurrency were associated with both HIV and STI infection; HIV testing history and sex with an HIV-positive partner were associated with increased risk of HIV infection.

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Gaylord-Harden, So, Bai, Henry, Tolan	1a	Examining the Pathologic Adaptation Model of Community Violence Exposure in Male Adolescents of Color	Loyola, UIC, University of Virginia	Cross-Sectional Study	Race	Examine the longitudinal associations between community violence exposure, depressive symptoms, and violent behavior.	H1: simultaneous multiple regression analyses. H2: hierarchical regression analyses	Emotional desensitization can occur in male adolescents of color exposed to community violence, effects extend from middle adolescence to late adolescence. The current data point to the importance of early detection of levels of ECV during early and middle adolescence to identify youth who may be more likely to exhibit violent behavior in late adolescence and early adulthood.
Giurgescu, Engeland, Templin, Zenk, Koenig, Garfield	1b	Racial discrimination predicts greater systemic inflammation in pregnant African American women	Wayne State University, Pennsylvania State University, UIC, Loyola	Cross-Sectional Study	Race	Examine if experiences of racial discrimination are related to systemic inflammation in pregnant African Americans.	Descriptive statistics for maternal characteristics, experience of racial discrimination, and cytokines. Hierarchical multiple linear regression to examine if experiences of racial discrimination predicted inflammation.	Experiences of racial discrimination were associated with higher IL-4 levels when controlling for covariates.
Grantz, Rane, Salje, Glass, Schachterle, Cummings	1a	Disparities in influenza mortality and transmission related to sociodemographic factors within Chicago in the pandemic of 1918	University of Florida, University of Washington, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Mathematical Modeling Unit, Worldview Safety & Regulatory (Pfizer)	Retrospective	Socioeconomic Status	Explore relationship between potential aggregate-level social determinants and mortality during the 1918 influenza epidemic in Chicago.	Univariate analysis, regression analysis, spatial analysis,	Influenza and pneumonia mortality increased by 32.2% for every 10% increase in illiteracy, there was a significant association between transmissibility and population density, illiteracy, and unemployment, but not home-ownership. Living in the census tracts with higher illiteracy increased risk of mortality.

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Hebert-Beirne, Felner, Castañeda, Cohen	1a	Enhancing Themes and Strengths Assessment: Leveraging Academic-Led Qualitative Inquiry in Community Health Assessment to Uncover Roots of Community Health Inequities	UIC, University of Illinois, Chicago Department of Public Health	Qualitative	Other	Conduct a community health assessment and community health improvement plan in 6 Chicago neighborhoods	Standard qualitative data techniques, memoing, coding (Atlas.ti 7.0)	Needs identified include inaccessible resources and opportunities, economic instability, and safety. Assets include the efficacy and agency of resilient residents, as well as faith and spirituality. Systemic and institutional discrimination was identified as the roots of community health inequities.
Herda	1b	The specter of discrimination: Fear of interpersonal racial discrimination among adolescents in Chicago	Merrimack college	Retrospective	Race	Do adolescents of different races present fear of interpersonal racial discrimination?	T-tests (one and two sample), z-tests, chi-squared	About half of blacks and Hispanics have feared racial discrimination in the past year-with the most source of fear being the experience of a new neighborhood. Fear is more likely if individual has experienced (first-hand or parental) discrimination in the past.
Hong, Voisin, Espelage	1a	Association Among Subtypes of Bullying Status and Sexually- Risky Behaviors of Urban African American Adolescents in Chicago	Wayne State University, Sungkyunkwan University, University of Chicago, University of Illinois	Cohort Study	Race	Explore the association between bullying involvement and sexually-risky behavior.	Frequency estimation, maximum likelihood estimation	Males were more likely to have sex for drugs, Bullying, victimization, and perpetration-victimization were negatively associated with having sex with a condom. Older youth perpetrator or perpetrator/victims were more likely to have impregnated someone or been pregnant.
Hughes, Yang, Ramanathan, Benjamins	2	Community-Based Diabetes Community Health Worker Intervention in an Underserved Chicago Population	Sinai Urban Health Institute, Chicago Medical School	Cohort Study	Race	Are Community Health Workers (CHWs) important in improving the health of diabetic patients?	Paired t-tests, bivariable logistic regression	After a year of CHW intervention, there was a statistically significant decrease in HbA1c by 0.5%. There were also reports of general improvement such as less depression, higher social support and better medication habits.
Isasi, Parrinello, Ayala, Delamater, Perreira, Daviglius, Elder, Marchante, Bangdiwala, Horn, Carnethon	1a	Sex Differences in Cardiometabolic Risk Factors among Hispanic/Latino Youth	Albert Einstein College of Medicine, San Diego State University, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, University of North Carolina,	Population-based Cross-Sectional Study	Gender	What are the differences in cardiometabolic risk factors among Hispanic/Latino male and female youth?	Weighted proportions, multivariable logistic regression, multinomial logistical regression	Boys showed a slightly higher prevalence of obesity, prediabetes and elevated blood pressure than girls. However, both sexes showed equal prevalence of dyslipidemia and individual lipid factors

Author(s)	Type	Title	Institution	Study Design	Topic	Research Question	Analysis	Results
			UIC, University of Miami, Northwestern					
Isasi , Jung, Parrinello, Kaplan, Kim, Crespo, Gonzalez, Gouskova, Penedo, Pereira, Perrino, Sotres-Alvarez, Van Horn, Gallo	1b	Association of Childhood Economic Hardship with Adult Height and Adult Adiposity among Hispanics/Latinos. The HCHS/SOL Socio- Cultural Ancillary Study	Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Arizona State University, San Diego University, Gillings School of Public Health, Northwestern, Department of Public Policy (UNC), Miller School of Medicine	Retrospective Cohort Study	Socioeconomic Status	Association of childhood and current hardship in Hispanic/Latino adult height and adiposity.	Rao-Scott chi-square test, linear regression models.	Hardship during both periods was associated with shorter height. Hardship during childhood was associated with greater adiposity in US born subjects only. Current hardship was associated with all three measures of adiposity.
Jacobs , Walker, Miller, Fletcher, Ganschow, Imbert, O'Connell, Neuner, Schapira	1b	Development and Validation of the Spanish Numeracy Understanding in Medicine Instrument	University of Wisconsin, Zablocki VA Medical Center, Rush, University of Pennsylvania, The Center for Health Equity Research Program	Validation of Study Methodology	Other	How can the health numeracy of Spanish-speaking residents be determined?	2-parameter IRT model. Cronbach's alpha, Spearman correlation, t-test.	The Spanish NUMi is a valuable in measuring concepts relating to communicating health information.
Jain , Vokes	1a	African Americans have lower TBS than whites among densitometry patients at a Chicago academic center	University of Chicago	Retrospective	Race	Increase understanding of Trabecular Bone Score in AA patients	T-test for continuous variables and chi-square test of categorical variables. Linear regression to examine the relationship between TBS and demographic variables or bone density. Chow test to compare coefficients of two	African Americans had lower TBS than whites did, even with adjustment for age and tissue thickness. Ethnic differences in TBS should be considered when assessing fracture risk in clinical practice.

Author(s)	Type	Title	Institution	Study Design	Topic	Research Question	Analysis	Results
							regression analyses.	
Janevic, Stoll, Wilkin, Song, Baptist, Lara, Ramos-Valencia, Bryant-Stephens, Persky, Uyeda, Lesch, Wang, Malveaux	1a	Pediatric Asthma Care Coordination in Underserved Communities: A Quasiexperimental Study	University of Michigan School of Public Health, University of Michigan Medical School, Children's Hospital of Los Angeles, University of Puerto Rico, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, UIC School of Public Health, Los Angeles Unified School District, Merck Childhood Asthma Network	Quasi Experimental Case Control Study	Race	How does Care Coordination in underserved communities improve the health of asthmatic children?	Descriptive statistics, chi-square test for homogeneity, t-test, Clark adjustment	Care coordination among underserved communities has proved to assist with reduced symptom days (and nights) and reduce incidence of visits to the ER.
Jeong, Veldhuis, Aranda, Hughes	1a	Racial/ethnic differences in unmet needs for mental health and substance use treatment in a community-based sample of sexual minority women	UIC, Rush	Cross-Sectional Study	Race	What are the mental health needs of sexual minority women?	Univariate analyses, chi-squared tests, multivariate logistic regression models	High levels of depression and alcohol dependence that varied by sexual ID and race/ethnicity. Use of treatment varied by race/ethnicity.
Jin, Pinheiro, Xu, Amei	1a	Cancer incidence among Asian American populations in the United States, 2009–2011	School of Community Health Sciences University of Nevada	Retrospective	Race	Using 2009–2011 data, estimate cancer incidence rates for each of the six largest Asian subgroups in the US: Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, South Asian and Vietnamese for 17 most common cancer sites.	95% CIs with gamma intervals modification	While Asian Americans have a lower incidence of cancer than non-Hispanic whites, they do have an increased incidence of infection-related cancers like nasopharynx, liver and stomach cancers. Results show that Filipino men and Japanese women exhibit the highest incidences of cancer among Asian Americans.

Author(s)	Type	Title	Institution	Study Design	Topic	Research Question	Analysis	Results
Limper, Burns, Alexander	2	Taxi Drivers: A Target Population for the Prevention of Transmissible Disease?	University of Chicago	Program Evaluation	Other	Assess feasibility and uptake of on-site flu vaccine campaign targeting taxi drivers in airport lots.	None	Nearly all drivers reported uninsured or underinsured.
Marotta	1b	Assessing Spatial Relationships Between Rates of Crime and Rates of Gonorrhea and Chlamydia in Chicago, 2012	Columbia University	Retrospective	Socioeconomic Status	Are there spatial patterns in community area rates of violent, drug, property crimes and rates of infection of gonorrhea and chlamydia in Chicago?	Univariate analysis, spatial regression techniques	Statistically significant clusters of STI and global spatial dependence.
Medeiros, Kang, Aboubakare, Kramer, Dugan	1a	Physical Activity in an Underserved Population: Identifying Technology Preferences	Rush	Survey	Socioeconomic Status	What are the technology preferences of an underserved population in regards to physical activity	Chi-squared analysis	Majority of the participants used cell phones, internet and social media, and used Facebook. Less numbers used Instagram and Twitter. Most participants preferred free internet-based exercise programs although some believe that none of the surveyed technology apps could help.
Mimiaga, Closson, Battle, Herbst, Denson, Pitts, Holman, Landers, Mansergh	1b	Reactions and Receptivity to Framing HIV Prevention Message Concepts About Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis for Black and Latino Men Who Have Sex with Men in Three Urban US Cities	Alpert Medical School (Brown), Institute for Community Health Promotion (Brown), John Snow Inc, The London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, US CDC, ICF International	Qualitative	Race	Explore reactions and receptivity to message concepts on PrEP as part of the development of prevention messages to promote PrEP awareness among black and Latino MSM in the United States.	Qualitative approach	Majority of men were unfamiliar with PrEP, message believability was connected to participants' ability to derive meaning from the PrEP efficacy data. Participants' responses suggest that more information about PrEP and the clinical trial would support the legitimacy of PrEP and the messages as a whole. These details may enhance believability in the concept of PrEP and reinforce confidence in the validity of the efficacy result.
Moore, Wright, Gipson, Jordan, Harsh, Reed, Murray, Keeter, Murphy	1a	A Survey of African American Men in Chicago Barbershops: Implications for the Effectiveness of the Barbershop Model in the Health Promotion of African American Men	Adler University, Northwestern, Woodlawn Health Center (Project Brotherhood Inc)	Qualitative	Race	Explore socio demographics of barbers and clients and relative comfort receiving health information and screenings in barber shops and other non-clinical settings.	Descriptive statistics, t tests,	Barbers did not believe they could influence decision-making of AA men, 33% felt they could influence the 18-29 yr olds. AA men in barbershops are representative of the neighborhood.

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Murillo , Reid, Arredondo, Cai, Gellman, Gotman, Marquez, Penedo, Ramos, Zee, Daviglius	1b	Association of self-reported physical activity with obstructive sleep apnea: Results from the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL)	University of Houston, Northwestern, San Diego State University, UNC, University of Miami/School of Medicine, UIC	Cohort Study	Race	Is activity level associated with obstructive sleep apnea?	Survey logistic regression analysis to compute odds ratio and 95% confidence intervals, adjusting for potential confounding factors like sociodemographic, smoking status and BMI.	Some MVPA or meeting the recommended level is associated with lower odds of mild, moderate, or severe OSA. Associations of VPA and OSA were not significant. Engaging in med/high levels of transportation activity was associated with lower odds of mild OSA, some recreational MVPA was associated with lower likelihood of mild/moderate/severe OSA.
Murphy , Moore, Wright, Gipson, Keeter, Cornelious, Reed, Russell, Watson, Murray	1a	Alternative Locales for the Health Promotion of African American Men: A Survey of African American Men in Chicago Barbershops	Adler University, Northwestern University, Project Brotherhood Inc, Chicago Global Health Alliance, University of Illinois Cancer Center	Quantitative Survey	Race	Apart from churches and barbershops, what are common locations to find and approach African-American men for health screening purposes?	Tallying	Common areas to find African-American vary among age groups. Such locations include gyms, bars, malls and retirement homes.
Mustanski , Andrews, Puckett	1a	The Effects of Cumulative Victimization on Mental Health Among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Adolescents and Young Adults	Northwestern	Longitudinal	Sexual Identity	Examine effects of the cumulative victimization experienced by lesbian, gay, bi, transgender youth on mental disorder.	Latent class growth analyses, descriptive analyses,	Identified a 4 class solution. Class 1: low, decreasing victimization. 2: moderate, increasing. 3: high, steady. 4: high, decreasing. Classes 2 and 3 were at high risk for depression than those in class 1; classes 2,3,4 were at higher risk for PTSD.
Naylor , Fritz, Polite, Kim	1a	Evaluating screening colonoscopy quality in an uninsured urban population following patient navigation	University of Chicago	Retrospective	Socioeconomic Status	Investigated screening colonoscopy quality after year-one of a "patient navigation" initiative targeting the uninsured.	Continuous variables were compared using the Kruskal-Wallis equality-of-populations rank test. Categorical variables were analyzed using the Pearson Chi-square, Fisher's exact test, or logistic regression where appropriate.	Uninsured FQHC patients who received PN were observed to have intra-procedure quality indicators that exceeded benchmark standards for high-quality screening colonoscopy and were equivalent to those observed in an insured University Hospital patient population.

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Nguyen, Rehkopf, Schmidt, Osypuk	1a	Heterogeneous Effects of Housing Vouchers on the Mental Health of US Adolescents	University of Utah, Stanford University School of Medicine, University of Minnesota	Retrospective	Socioeconomic Status	Assess mental health effects on adolescents of low-income families in high-poverty public housing who received vouchers to assist relocation.	Model-based recursive partitioning.	In Chicago, participants experienced null treatment effects. Outside Chicago, boys experienced detrimental, girls experienced beneficial effects. For adolescents older than 10 @ baseline, violent crime victimization, unmarried parents and unsafe neighborhoods increased adverse treatment effects. Same group without learning problems or violent crime victimization, and whose parents moved for better schools, experienced beneficial effects.
Pappalardo, Karavolos, Martin	1a	What Really Happens in the Home: The Medication Environment of Urban, Minority Youth	Asthma and Allergy Center (Bloomingdale, IL), UIC, RUMC	Cross-Sectional Study	Socioeconomic Status	Describe the asthma medication environment in the home of urban minority youth. Determine predictors of medication use and technique in this group.	Descriptive statistics for both continuous and categorical variables. T tests, variance analysis, logistic regression models.	Home medication environment of high-risk youth lack medications, devices, and a technique for proper management of asthma.
Patton, Sodhi, Affinati, Lee, Crandall	1a	Post-Discharge Needs of Victims of Gun Violence in Chicago: A Qualitative Study	Columbia University, Northwestern University, Jewish Child and Family Services, University of Toronto, University of Florida	Qualitative Study	Race	What are the post-discharge needs of gun violence victims?	Thematic coding	Participant responses were grouped into Institutional factors (discontent with hospital procedure and/or personnel) and community-level factors (including transportation time and police presence)
Perkins	1a	Reconsidering residential mobility: Differential effects on child well being by race and ethnicity	Harvard	Retrospective Cross-Sectional Analysis	Race	Estimate the effect of moving homes on children's emotional and behavioral well being using first difference models and a diverse longitudinal sample from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods.	OLS regression	After controlling for a wide range of individual, caregiver, household and neighborhood characteristics, the effects of moving among African American and Latino children are significantly worse than among white children.

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Pressler, Raver, Friedman-Krauss, Roy	1b	The Roles of School Readiness and Poverty-Related Risk for 6th Grade Outcomes	New York University, Rutgers University, UIC	Retrospective	Socioeconomic Status	Examine whether exposure to poverty-related risk, above and beyond child school readiness prior to kindergarten, predicts child risk for retention and out of school suspension in 6th grade.	Logistic regression	Results indicate that average cumulative risk over time is positively and significantly associated with the likelihood a child will be at risk for retention in 6th grade (OR = 1.26, p < .001).
Prince, Epstein, Nurius, King, Gorman-Smith, Henry	1a	Assessing Future Expectations of Low-Income Minority Young Men: Survival-Threats and Positive Expectations	Yale School of Medicine, University of Washington, UIC, University of Chicago	Retrospective	Race	Measure future expectations encompassing both positive and survival-based expectations while using longitudinal data to test the consistency of these constructs over time.	Inter-item correlations and Cronbach's alpha (SPSS 15.0). Full information maximum likelihood. Chi-square. Invariance testing.	Adolescent future orientation, including expectations, is a promising area of research connected to goal-setting, motivation, and behavioral decision making across a range of important indicators of well-being.
Quinn, Voisin, Bouris, Schneider	1b	Psychological distress, drug use, sexual risks and medication adherence among young HIV-positive Black men who have sex with men: exposure to community violence matters	Medical College of Wisconsin, University of Chicago	Retrospective	Race	Assess whether exposures to community violence are related to psych distress, drug use, sexual risk behaviors, and medication adherence in Young black men who had sex with men (YBMSM)	Univariate analyses, logistic regression models	YBMSM with higher levels of exposure to community violence had higher rates of condomless anal intercourse as well as higher psychological distress, hard drug use, and use of marijuana as a sex drug. HIV med adherence declined with exposure to violence.
Rasmussen-Torvik, De Chavez, Kershaw, Montag, Knutson, Kim, Zee, Carnethon	1b	The Mediation of Racial Differences in Hypertension by Sleep Characteristics: Chicago Area Sleep Study	Northwestern, University of Chicago	Cross-Sectional Study	Race	How do sleep characteristics bring about racial/ethnic disparity in hypertension?	ANOVA, chi-squared	Although mechanisms were not discussed, sleep maintenance did not have a large impact on disparity in hypertension.
Rauscher, Campbell, Wiley, Hoskins, Stolley, Warnecke	1a	Mediation of Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Estrogen/Progesterone Receptor– Negative Breast Cancer by Socioeconomic Position and Reproductive Factors	UIC	Population-based Study	Race	How to racial and ethnic disparities manifest in breast cancer patients?	Descriptive analysis, logistic regression models	Hispanic and non-Hispanic black breast cancer patients are more likely to have ER/PR negative tumor than their non-Hispanic white counterparts.

Author(s)	Type	Title	Institution	Study Design	Topic	Research Question	Analysis	Results
Salina, Ram, Jason	1b	Sexual Coercion, Trauma, and Sex Work in Justice-Involved Women with Substance Use Disorders	Northwestern, Center for Community Research DePaul University	Cross-Sectional Study	Socioeconomic Status	Examine whether empowerment moderates relationships between trauma symptoms, trading sex, and being forced to have sex.	2x2 general linear model	For women who have not traded sex, lower levels of empowerment were associated larger difference in trauma symptoms with women who have. For women who had been coerced, lower levels of empowerment were associated with a larger difference in trauma symptomatology between those who have traded or not.
Schwei, Johnson, Matthews, Jacobs	1b	Perceptions of negative health-care experiences and self-reported health behavior change in three racial and ethnic groups	University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health, UIC	Cross-Sectional Study	Race	(1) Understand the relationship between perception of a previous negative health-care experience and race/ethnicity, and how socioeconomic, access, and health variables modified that relationship and (2) assess how many behaviors changed as a result of the negative experience	Chi-squared, ANOVA	32% reported a negative health care experience. Those with a bachelor's degree or above, avoided care due to cost, or reported fair/poor health had increased odds of reporting a negative health-care experience. 88% reported sometimes/always changing at least one health-seeking behavior. There was no race/ethnicity difference.
Simon, Malin, Hitsman, Ciecierski, Victorson, Banas, Stuart, Luedke, NU-NEIGHBORS Advisory Committees, Cella	2	Institutional Alliances to Reduce Cancer Disparities in Chicago	Northwestern, Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center, Northeastern Illinois University	Report	Race	Address well-documented cancer health disparities in Chicago by developing a collaborative research, training, and educational infrastructure between a minority-serving institution and a National Cancer Institute. Describe partnership's community-engaged approaches, challenges, and lessons learned.	Qualitative analysis of meeting agendas/minutes, emails, progress reports, workgroup summaries.	Lessons learned include: (1) being malleable and creative in maintaining and sustaining funding for the partnership; (2) strategically creating a shared governance model; (3) anticipating and planning for personnel turnover; and (4) identifying and respecting cultural differences across institutions.
Smith, Conway-Phillips, Francois-Blue	2	Sisters Saving Lives: Instituting a Protocol to Address Breast Cancer Disparities	Janssen Scientific Affairs, Loyola University, Metropolitan Chicago Breast Cancer Task Force	Report	Race	Identify and describe breast cancer disparities in an urban setting, describe the Sisters Saving Lives program, describe how self-efficacy theory was used to guide and evaluate development of this project, identify key stakeholders involved, summarize outcomes	McNemar-Bowker test (2x2 contingency tables)	Training AA breast cancer servitors to deliver a culturally competent message on breast health education to AA women who do not have a breast cancer diagnosis raised awareness of the disease and can potentially address disparities among AA women in Chicago

Author(s)	Type	Title	Institution	Study Design	Topic	Research Question	Analysis	Results
Stones, Stulberg, Kottenstette	1a	Patient Experiences with Pregnancy Planning and Perspectives on Reproductive Care in Community Health Centers: A Qualitative Study of African American Women in Chicago	University of Chicago, NorthShore University HealthSystem, Saint Louis University School of Medicine	Qualitative	Race	Gain knowledge about the components of preventive reproductive health care that patients at Federally Qualified Health Centers value, and to elicit patient perspectives on how best to deliver this care.	Inductive approach using Atlas.ti	Although participants wanted comprehensive information about sex and pregnancy, they reported receiving no information at all, or many negative messages. The idea of timing and spacing pregnancies was generally embraced by participants. They described an ideal clinic as having a patient population diverse in income, trusting relationships with providers, comprehensive services, and educational opportunities.
Tang, Xu, Chi, Dong	1a	Health in the Neighborhood and Household Contexts Among Older Chinese Americans	University of Pittsburgh, University of Texas at Arlington, USC, Rush	Retrospective Cross-Sectional Analysis	Race	Examines the association of neighborhood characteristics and living arrangements w/ physical and mental health among older Chinese Americans.	Multinomial logistic, Poisson, negative binomial regression analyses	Neighborhood disorder was associated with negative health indicators. Findings about the relationships between social cohesion and health indicators were mixed. Social cohesion was more salient to mental health for those living with a spouse only.
Valdovinos, Penedo, Isasi, Jung, Kaplan, Giacinto, Gonzalez, Malcarne, Pereira, Salgado, Simon, Wruck, Greenlee	1b	Perceived Discrimination and Cancer Screening Behaviors in US Hispanics: the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos Sociocultural Ancillary Study	Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, Northwestern University, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, San Diego State University, UNC, Columbia University Medical Center	Retrospective	Race	Does perceived discrimination serve as a barrier to cancer screening among Hispanics/Latinos?	T-tests, chi-squared, multivariable polytomous logistic regression models,	While perceived discrimination as a barrier to cancer is modest among this group, lack of insurance plays a role in the barrier to cancer screening among Hispanics/Latinos
Voisin, Hotton, Schneider, UConnect Study Team	1b	The relationship between life stressors and drug and sexual behaviors among a population-based sample of young Black men who have sex with men in Chicago	University of Chicago, UIC	Respondent-Driven Sample Study	Race	Assess whether life stressors were related to drug use and sexual risk behaviors among YBMSM.	Bivariate analyses, multivariable regression	High life stress was significantly associated with greater odds of transactional sex, substance use with sex, drugs use. HIV approaches focusing on environmental stressors and employing stress and coping framework may support the reduction of drug and sexual risk behavior among YBMSM.

Author(s)	Type	Title	Institution	Study Design	Topic	Research Question	Analysis	Results
Voisin, Elsaesser	1b	Brief report: The protective effects of school engagement for African American adolescent males	University of Chicago	Survey	Race	Examine whether school engagement was protective w/r/t externalizing behaviors, gang involvement, sexual debut, and unsafe sexual acts among AA adolescent males.	Univariate statistics, bivariate logistic regressions.	HS engagement levels were associated with lower rates of aggressive behavior, lower levels of gang involvement, delay of sexual debut, and lower levels of unsafe sexual behavior.
Walker, McLone, Mason, Sheehan	1a	Rates of firearm homicide by Chicago region, age, sex, and race/ethnicity, 2005–2010	University of Chicago, Northwestern	Retrospective	Socioeconomic Status	Provide descriptive analysis of the rates of firearm homicide by age, sex, and race/ethnicity in each of the seven regions of Chicago, and to determine if rates differ by demographic.	Descriptive analysis	Across the city the rate was 12.9 (12 per 100k) with an average age of 27.4. For the youngest age group (10-14) only the SW region had reported incidence. N and NW have lowest rates, S, SW, and far S have higher rates. (there's more in the paper)
Wandling, Behrens, Hsia, Crandall	1a	Geographic disparities in access to urban trauma care: defining the problem and identifying a solution for gunshot wound victims in Chicago	Northwestern, UC San Francisco	Retrospective	Socioeconomic Status	How does the distribution of trauma centers in Chicago cause disparities?	Mapping and geospatial analysis using ArcGIS, Local Moran's I, Zone of Indifference, t-test	Due to distribution of adult and pediatric trauma centers in Chicago, adult GSW victims on the South Side experience significantly longer transport times to trauma centers, as compared with adult and pediatric GSW victims in other parts of the city.
Welty, Harrison, Abram, Olson, Aaby, McCoy, Washburn, Teplin	1b	Health Disparities in Drug- and Alcohol-Use Disorders: A 12-Year Longitudinal Study of Youths After Detention	Northwestern	Longitudinal Study	Race	Is substance-use disorder (SUD) prevalent in a particular sex, race or ethnicity?	Logistic regression	Contrary to the stereotypes, African Americans are not disproportionately affected by substance-use disorder. Statistics showed that non-Hispanic whites had the highest rates of SUDs.

Author(s)	Type	Title	Institution	Study Design	Topic	Research Question	Analysis	Results
Young, Jonas, Michaels, Jackson, Pierce, Schneider, uConnect Study Team	1a	Social-structural properties and HIV prevention among young men who have sex with men in the ballroom house and independent gay family communities	Chicago Center for HIV Elimination, University of Chicago Medicine, University of Chicago Public Health Sciences, NORC (at UofC), Baldwin Family, House of Balenciaga, Threat Tec	Respondent-Driven Sample Study	Sexual Identity	Examined the networked patterns of membership in ballroom houses and independent gay families, both Black gay subcultures in the United States, and how these memberships are related to HIV protective and risk traits of members.	Bivariate analyses	Members of the house and family communities were more likely than non-members to report protective traits like being aware of PrEP, having health coverage, having a primary care doctor, and discouraging sex drug use among peers but also more likely to use sex drugs. HIV+ individuals were less likely to cluster within houses or families.